



Western Cape  
Government

Community Safety



## Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) Report for the Winelands Cluster 2016/17

13-14 May 2016

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## GLOSSARY

<b>CBO</b>	Community Based Organisation
<b>CID</b>	City Improvement District
<b>CPF</b>	Community Police Forum
<b>CSF</b>	Community Safety Forum
<b>CSIP</b>	Community Safety Improvement Partnership
<b>DoCS</b>	Department of Community Safety
<b>EPP</b>	Expanded Partnership Programme
<b>FBO</b>	Faith Based Organisation
<b>GBH</b>	Grievous Bodily Harm
<b>LG</b>	Local Government
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>NHW</b>	Neighbourhood Watch
<b>NPO</b>	Not for Profit Organisation
<b>33PNP</b>	Policing Needs and Priorities
<b>SAPS</b>	South African Police Service
<b>VEP</b>	Victim Empowerment Programme
<b>VPUU</b>	Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading

## 1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

As part of its annual Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) consultations the Western Cape Department of Community Safety (DoCS) hosted a workshop for the Cape Winelands Policing Cluster on 13 and 14 May 2016. This workshop aimed to feed into the consultative process, mandated by section 206 of the Constitution and section 23 of the Western Cape Community Safety Act,<sup>1</sup> 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;<sup>2</sup> 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.<sup>3</sup> The PNP workshops feed into the DoCS Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP) which has as its objectives the:

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

### Workshop methodology

#### *Target group*

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

- SAPS Cluster commanders and precinct station commanders and members;
- CPFs and Cluster executives;
- Community Safety Forums;
- Neighbourhood Watches;
- Non-governmental, community and faith-based organisations;
- The Departments of Social Development, Health and Education and other relevant departments;
- National Prosecuting Authority, the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development and the Department of Correctional Services;
- Local government;
- Office of the Ombudsman and IPID;
- Integrated Development Plan managers;
- Ward councillors and;
- Representatives from business, Central Improvement Districts and private security service providers.

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<sup>1</sup> Act 3 of 2013.

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

<sup>3</sup> CSIP Blueprint, 2016.

The workshop was advertised in the local media and on the radio and members of the public was 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 Minister of Community Safety, the Honourable Dan Plato, welcomed participants and delivered the opening address. The purpose of the workshop was outlined by Ms Amanda Dissel (Director: Policy and Research). Thereafter SAPS, the CPF Cluster chairperson and DoCS reported on implementation of the 2015 Safety Plan. The Cape Winelands District Municipality also reported on the 'Stellenbosch Baseline Assessment Report'.<sup>4</sup> This was followed by questions.

The plenary then divided into three randomly assigned groups (Professional Policing, Partnerships and Public Spaces) with approximately 30-35 participants per group.<sup>5</sup> The aim of the group discussions was to review, revise and update the 2015 Safety Plan.<sup>6</sup> In the afternoon the plenary reconvened for the purposes of completion of the 'Safety Confidence Score Card' questionnaire.<sup>7</sup> The facilitators then reported back on the small group discussions and the updated safety plan was handed out.

On the second day, after Minister Plato welcomed participants, the new accreditation process for Neighbourhood Watches was discussed - as per the regulations to the Western Cape Community Safety Act. The roles and responsibilities of Community Police Forums and the new Expanded Public Partnership (EPP) process were also explained. Advocate Pikoli, the Western Cape Police Ombudsman, informed participants how and when to make use of the services offered by his office. Thereafter DoCS delivered a presentation on 'The Power of Partnerships'.

### ***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

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<sup>4</sup> De Wet Schutte. (2015). 'Stellenbosch Municipality Baseline Assessment, Composite Report on the Needs Assessment in Wards 1-7 and 10-21', Stellenbosch Municipality, Unisearch Research Consultants.

<sup>5</sup> The discussions around professional policing, partnerships and public spaces complement the CSIP objectives referred to on page 4 under 'Background'.

<sup>6</sup> See Annexure 1 for the updated 2016 Safety Plan.

<sup>7</sup> See Annexure 2 for the Safety Confidence Scorecard.

and, the SAPS reservist programme.<sup>8</sup> After the workshop the data were physically captured and entered into the Survey Monkey software programme for subsequent organisation on a spreadsheet, in terms of the main issues identified.

### **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. The group discussions focussed on the implementation of the activities identified in 2015 and the way forward. 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 Cape Winelands Cluster.
- Due to a high turnover of incumbents in SAPS, CPFs and NHWs many participants who attended the 2015 PNP workshop, and were involved in drafting the 2015 Safety Plan, did not attend the 2016 meeting. As such there was a lack of continuity in the discussions.
- Given the size of the groups and the time taken up by preceding presentations there was insufficient time to have an in-depth and detailed discussion around the Safety Plan. Whilst these discussions certainly stimulated debate and gave opportunities (which might not otherwise have arisen) for people to discuss local safety issues, the 'way forward' was not as concrete as it perhaps could have been. This made it difficult to implement the Safety Plan and/or to have a detailed discussion around it.
- 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.<sup>9</sup>
- The sample size of a total of 111 completed questionnaires was small and the process did not lend itself to disaggregation of data or trend analyses.

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<sup>8</sup> See Annexure 2 for the Safety Confidence Scorecard.

<sup>9</sup> Whilst lack of confidence in the Department of Correctional Services is often caused by perceptions of inadequate consultation when prisoners are released on parole it might also be caused by a perception that prisons fail to rehabilitate or, that prisoners have it too easy and/or are released too soon.

## 2. CLUSTER DEMOGRAPHICS

The Cape Winelands Police Cluster has a population of 388 000 and consists of nine (9) police precincts namely, Cloetesville (52 488), Franschhoek (23 341), Groot-Drakenstein (16 659), Klapmuts (12 865), Mbekweni (40 401), Paarl (51 815), Paarl East (84 068), Stellenbosch (51 998) and, Wellington (54 587) all of which fall under the Cape Winelands District Municipality. There are 90 schools, 20 public spaces, 26 Railway stations and 22 informal settlements.<sup>10</sup> There are 593 operational SAPS members, 245 support members, 184 detectives and 42 reservists.<sup>11</sup>

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 categories in the Cluster for this period is as follows:

- Crime detected as a result of police action (22.3%):<sup>12</sup> this includes illegal possession of firearms, drug related crimes (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.<sup>13</sup>
- Contact crime (33.1%):<sup>14</sup> this involves physical contact between the perpetrator and the victim and ranges from bag snatching (robbery) to kidnapping, rape and murder. Thus, contact crime involves some form of violence against the person.<sup>15</sup>
- Property related crime (44.7%):<sup>16</sup> this includes burglary at residential and non-residential premises, theft of motor vehicles and motor cycles, theft out of motor vehicles and stock theft. These crimes usually occur in the absence of victims and involve no violence.<sup>17</sup>

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<sup>10</sup> SAPS (2016), 'PNP Winelands Cluster'. Presentation at PNP 2016 Cape Winelands Cluster. Policing Needs and Priorities, 13 May 2016.

<sup>11</sup> SAPS (2016), 'PNP Winelands Cluster'. Presentation at PNP 2016 Cape Winelands Cluster. Policing Needs and Priorities, 13 May 2016.

<sup>12</sup> [http://www.saps.gov.za/resource\\_centre/publications/statistics/crimestats/2015/crime\\_stats.php](http://www.saps.gov.za/resource_centre/publications/statistics/crimestats/2015/crime_stats.php) (accessed on 29/10/2015).

<sup>13</sup> Institute for Security Studies (2010). 'The Crime Situation in South Africa', [http://issafrica.org/crimehub/uploads/3/crime\\_situation.pdf](http://issafrica.org/crimehub/uploads/3/crime_situation.pdf) (accessed on 23 Jul7 2016).

<sup>14</sup> [http://www.saps.gov.za/resource\\_centre/publications/statistics/crimestats/2015/crime\\_stats.php](http://www.saps.gov.za/resource_centre/publications/statistics/crimestats/2015/crime_stats.php) (accessed on 29/10/2015).

<sup>15</sup> Institute for Security Studies (2010). 'The Crime Situation in South Africa', [http://issafrica.org/crimehub/uploads/3/crime\\_situation.pdf](http://issafrica.org/crimehub/uploads/3/crime_situation.pdf) (accessed on 23 Jul7 2016).

<sup>16</sup> [http://www.saps.gov.za/resource\\_centre/publications/statistics/crimestats/2015/crime\\_stats.php](http://www.saps.gov.za/resource_centre/publications/statistics/crimestats/2015/crime_stats.php) (accessed on 29/10/2015).

<sup>17</sup> Institute for Security Studies (2010). 'The Crime Situation in South Africa', [http://issafrica.org/crimehub/uploads/3/crime\\_situation.pdf](http://issafrica.org/crimehub/uploads/3/crime_situation.pdf) (accessed on 23 July 2016).

Figure 1: Murders per police precinct 2010 to 2015<sup>18</sup>

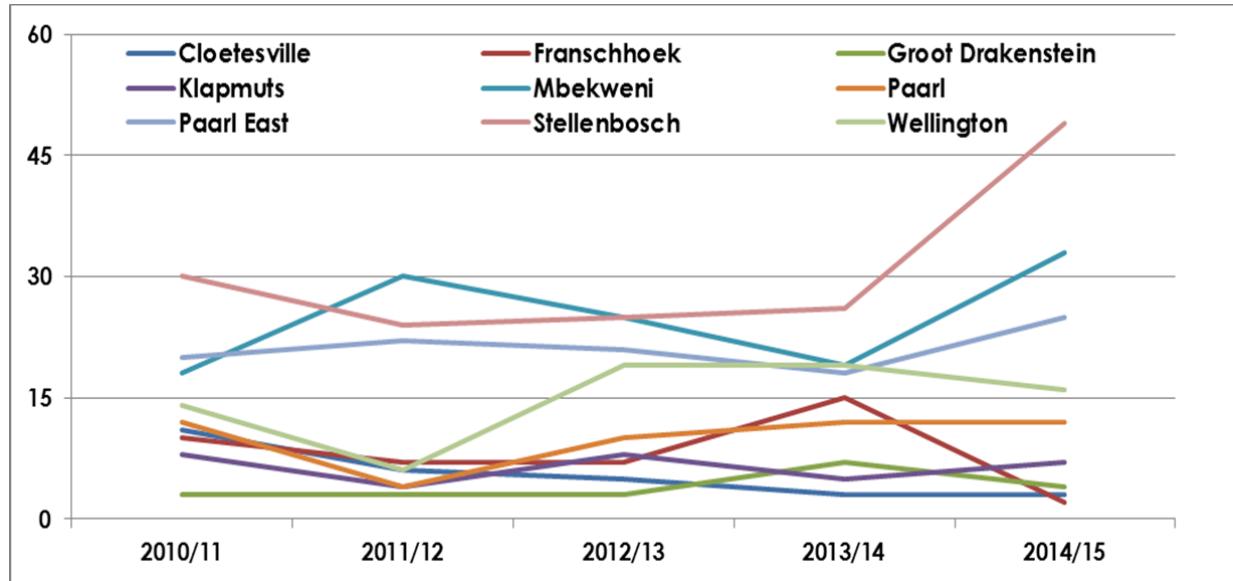


Table 1: Murders per police precinct 2010 to 2015

POLICE PRECINCT	2010/2011	2011/2012	2010/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
Cloetesville	11	6	5	3	3
Franschhoek	10	7	7	15	2
Groot Drakenstein	3	3	3	7	4
Klapmuts	8	4	8	5	7
Mbekweni	18	30	25	19	33
Paarl	12	4	10	12	12
Paarl East	20	22	21	18	25
Stellenbosch	30	24	25	26	49
Wellington	14	6	19	19	16

The Figure and Table contain absolute numbers and not the rate per 100 000. As such it is difficult to draw conclusions about definitive trends because population growth (or decrease) has not been taken into account. Nevertheless, it is interesting to note that whereas Cloetesville and Franschoek experienced a substantial decrease in murders Mbekweni experienced a substantial increase - from 18 in 2010/2011 to 33 in 2014/15 and, Paarl East increased from 20-25. On the other hand Groot Drakenstein, Klapmuts, Paarl and, Wellington remained the same.

<sup>18</sup> See Annexure 3.

### 3. PRESENTATIONS

#### SAPS Reportback

Brigadier Malila, Acting SAPS Cluster Commander presented on the SAPS progress in implementing the 2015 Safety Plan. According to the SAPS crime pattern analyses there was an increase in contact crime, with common assault and assault GBH contributing more than 60% of reported contact crimes. He noted that domestic violence is a serious problem. Property related crime - particularly residential and business burglaries and theft out of motor vehicles - decreased in Paarl and, there was a decrease in the trio crimes in Paarl East and Wellington. Property crime remained a challenge in the Stellenbosch and Paarl Central Business Districts, with contact crime being of concern in Kayamandi. He also reported that gangsterism was problematic in Chicago (Paarl East). All stations continuously focused on drug related cases and resultantly, there was an increase in police initiated drug related cases. According to the SAPS the main contributors to crime in the Cluster were drug and alcohol abuse.<sup>19</sup>

Brigadier Malila highlighted both achievements and problems in the implementation of the 2015 Safety Plan. The achievements were:

- Sufficient vehicles allocated per station;
- Regular monitoring of members' conduct by CPF and SAPS Management;
- Investigation of misconduct;
- Quarterly reward sessions at some stations;
- Monitoring of response times at stations and by the OPS room;
- Investigations into complaints about slow response times;
- Improved safety in residential areas;
- CPFs share information via public meetings, newspaper articles, radio talks and pamphlets;
- Several drug outlets closed due to SAPS operations;
- A Provincial Strategy was developed and implemented;
- SAPS engaged shop owners on safety issues;
- Crime Intelligence operations;
- Monthly operations;
- Compliance inspections at legal liquor outlets;
- Regular talks by Social Crime Prevention officers at high risk schools and students engaged in safety programmes and sports;
- Increased mall and town patrols, especially on pension days;
- Elderly education on personal safety;
- Joint operations to address illegal drag racing on public roads;
- Operations around train stations to curb robberies on trains and at train stations;
- The railway unit was engaged to assist with visibility on trains;
- Regular SAPS and CPF monthly meetings with NHW and communities;
- CPF sponsored equipment for NHWs;
- Police members visit NHWs whilst on duty;
- NHWs have their own WhatsApp groups and sector commanders are part of this;
- CPFs are functional at all of the police stations in the Cluster and the Cluster Board has regular quarterly meetings;
- Partnerships are in place; and

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<sup>19</sup> SAPS (2016), 'PNP Winelands Cluster'. Presentation at PNP 2016 Cape Winelands Cluster. Policing Needs and Priorities, 13 May 2016.

- Decrease in the number of reported business robberies due to the SAPS Provincial Strategy on safety around spaza shops.

Challenges are experienced in respect of the following:

- Mechanical problems due to high mileages on vehicles;
- The rural stations need 4x4 vehicles due to gravel roads;
- Patrolling on farms is limited due to locked gates - there is a need for regular interaction with farmers (monthly meetings);
- Dwindling number of reservists;
- Wellington Police Station – no courtyards, renovations have not been approved because of historic building regulations;
- Cloetesville Police Station – asbestos structure, no permanent cells and holding cells violate minimum standards;
- Stellenbosch Police Station – structural damage;
- Paarl Police Station – no storage facilities for archives, when it rains the lights in the station trip;
- Groot-Drakenstein Police Station – no holding cells;
- Mbwekeni Police Station – Community Service Centre is not large enough for statement taking (no privacy), insufficient storage facilities;
- Franschhoek Police Station - insufficient storage facilities;
- Delays in response times due to a lack of numbers on RDP houses and shacks;
- Government role players not on board to address social issues;
- Problems with NHWS: no registration of new NHWs by DoCS, not all NHW members have been trained, lack of equipment (including 2 way radios), no feedback by DoCS on investigation into payment of volunteers and NHW members.
- The Department of Social Development is not involved in CPF activities;
- The Western Cape Education Department does not always contribute to Safer Schools programmes;
- Technical challenges in relation to electronic submission of CPF reports to DoCS;
- Lack of safe houses;
- Insufficient assistance for drug addicts;
- Too many gravel roads;
- Insufficient lighting on footpaths;
- There are no cameras at ATMs therefore it is difficult to track these crimes;
- Lack of surveillance cameras; and
- Homeless people.

#### **Presentation by CPF Cluster Chairperson**

Mr Ernie van der Merwe, the CPF cluster chairperson, reported that although he had only recently signed the Safety Plan, the Cluster had implemented most of the activities in the Plan. He stated that there was no central database for the collection of information from CPFs and that it was time-consuming for him to have to look for information. He also noted that he personally went to police stations and that absenteeism on shifts was high. CPFs suffered from a high turnover of members, a lack of training and a high administrative burden imposed by DoCS, with very little support (financial and other) in return. He therefore recommended that DoCS should simplify the CPF administrative reporting requirements and provide regular assistance. He also recommended that station visits be recorded on a tablet and not on an Excel spreadsheet.

## Department of Community Safety PNP Presentation

Advocate Yashina Pillay presented on the Community Safety Improvement Programme (CSIP) of the department. DoCS has partnered with the Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading (VPUU) in Paarl East. Figure 2, below, outlines the partnership (methodology and services) between the DoCS, the municipality and, the VPUU. Figure 3 gives more detail about Neighbourhood Watch structures in the Cluster.

Figure 2: VPUU/DoCS services and outreach programmes

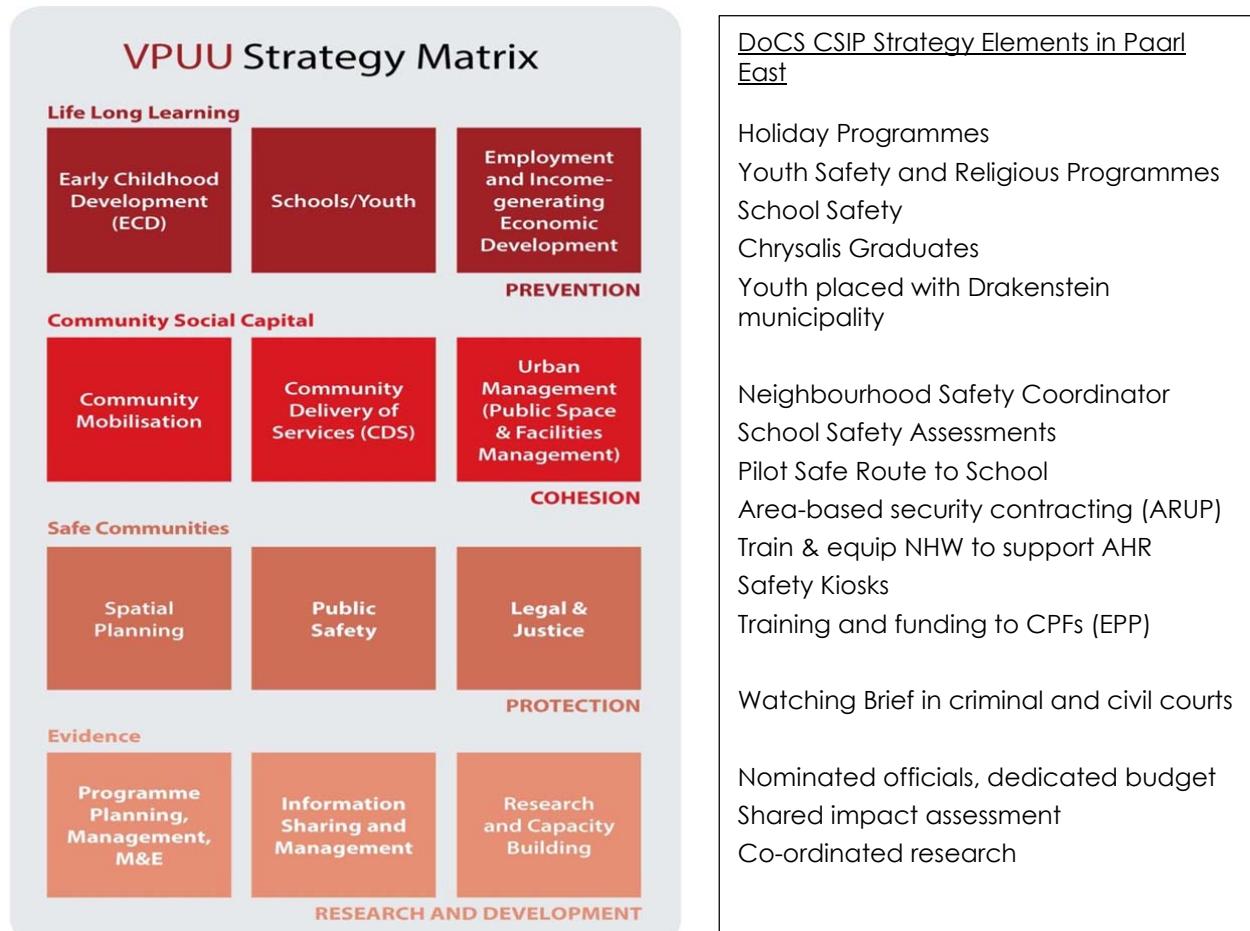


Table 2: Neighbourhood Watch structures in the Winelands Cluster

Winelands (Stellenbosch/Paarl) Cluster	Training Received Yes / No	Equipment Issued Yes / No	No. Neighbourhood Watch Structures applied for Provisional Accreditation
Cloetesville	No	N/A	No Application
Franschhoek	No	N/A	No Application
Groot - Drakenstein	No	N/A	No Application
Klapmuts	No	N/A	No Application
Mbekweni	No	N/A	1
Paarl	No	N/A	No Application
Paarl East	Yes	No	9
Stellenbosch	No	N/A	1
Wellington	No	N/A	7
<b>TOTAL</b>			<b>18</b>

### Cape Winelands District Municipality Presentation

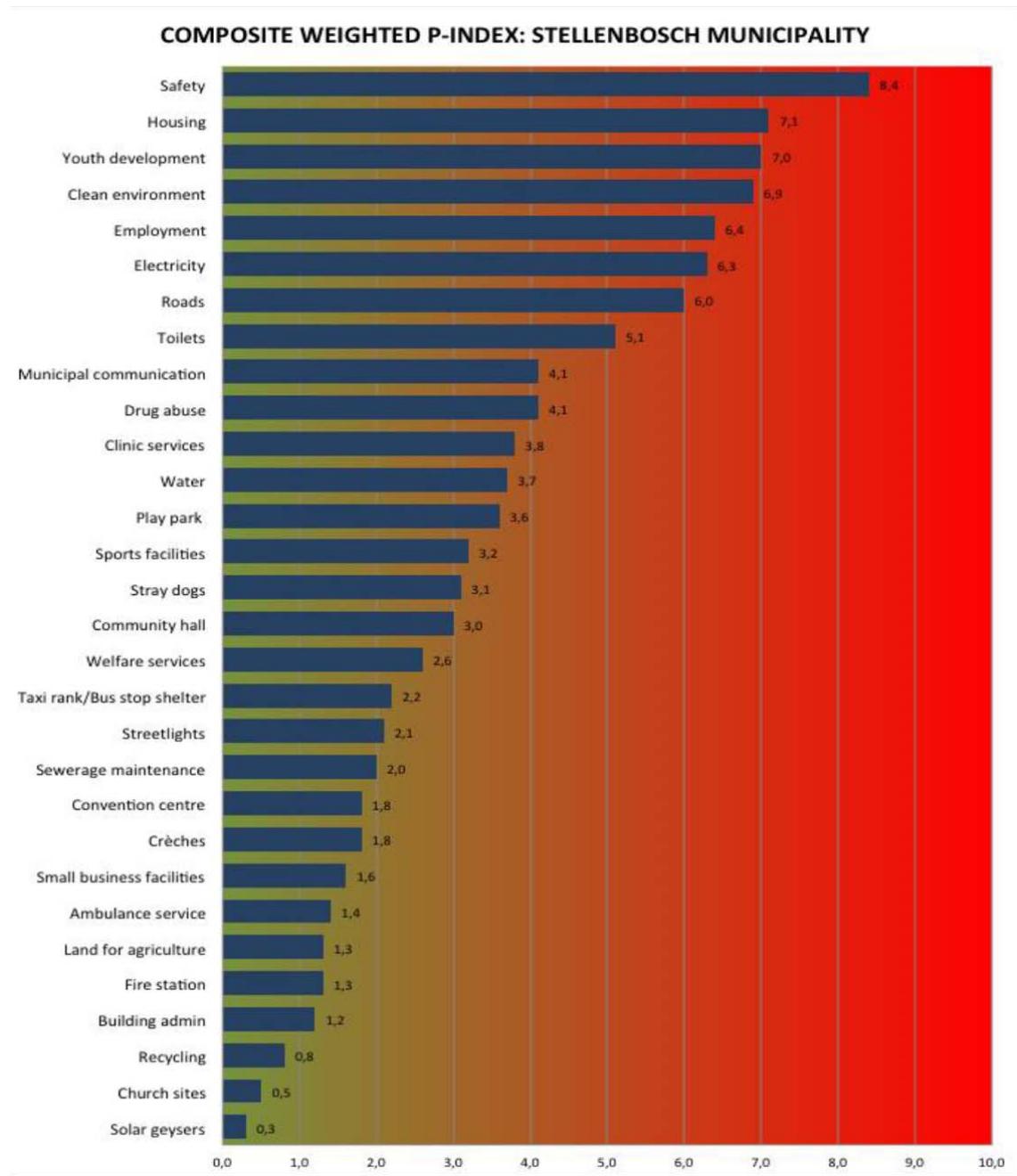
The Cape Winelands District Municipality presented the findings of the 'Stellenbosch Baseline Assessment Report.<sup>20</sup> As is apparent from the diagram on the next page safety is the need that received the highest weighting amongst participants. There was little trust in the SAPS and/or Municipal Law Enforcement with the public not perceiving it as worthwhile to report crimes. Some of the other needs included:

- Housing backlogs (some people had been on housing waiting lists for up to 20 years);
- A lack of youth development (stemming from and resulting in unemployment, substance abuse and, dysfunctional family life);
- An unhygienic environment, inadequate electricity and roads maintenance;
- A lack of toilets and lighting in informal settlements (with implications not only for hygiene but also for safety) and;
- Drug abuse.



<sup>20</sup> De Wet Schutte. (2015). 'Stellenbosch Municipality Baseline Assessment, Composite Report on the Needs Assessment in Wards 1-7 and 10-21', Stellenbosch Municipality, Unisearch Research Consultants.

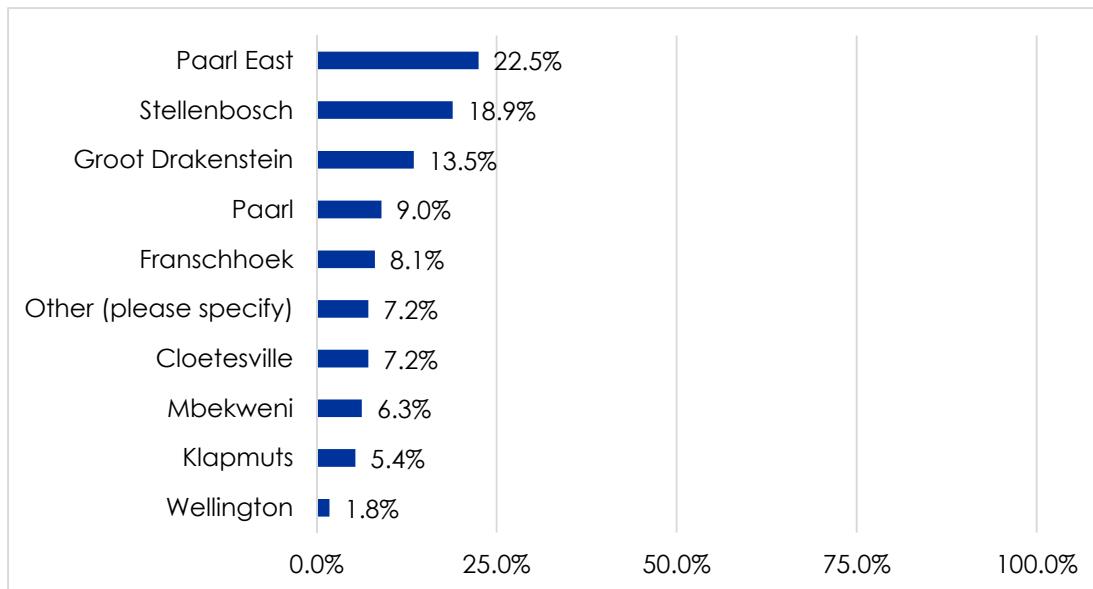
Figure 3: Composite weighted P-Index for Stellenbosch Municipality



## 4. RESULTS OF SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORECARD

### Participants

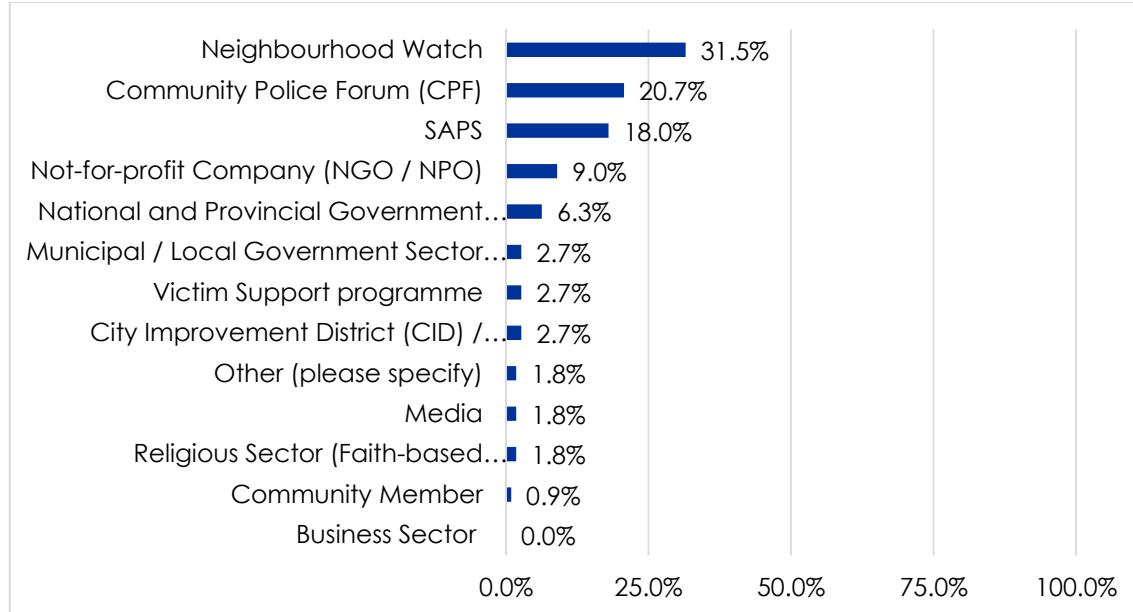
Figure 4: Respondents per precinct



In total 111 people completed the questionnaire. This number was higher than in 2015, where only 79 participants completed the survey. As the above bar-graph shows the majority of participants (22.5%) were from Paarl East, with 54% being female and 46% male.



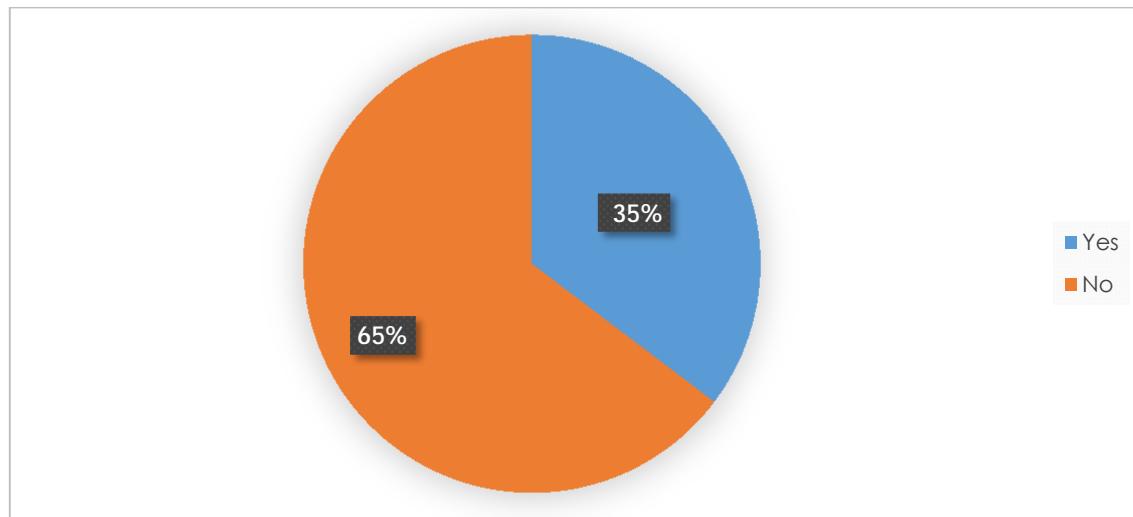
**Figure 5: Participants per stakeholder group**



As indicated in Figure 5 above the majority of participants (31.5%) were from NHWs, followed by CPF members (20.7%) and SAPS (18%).

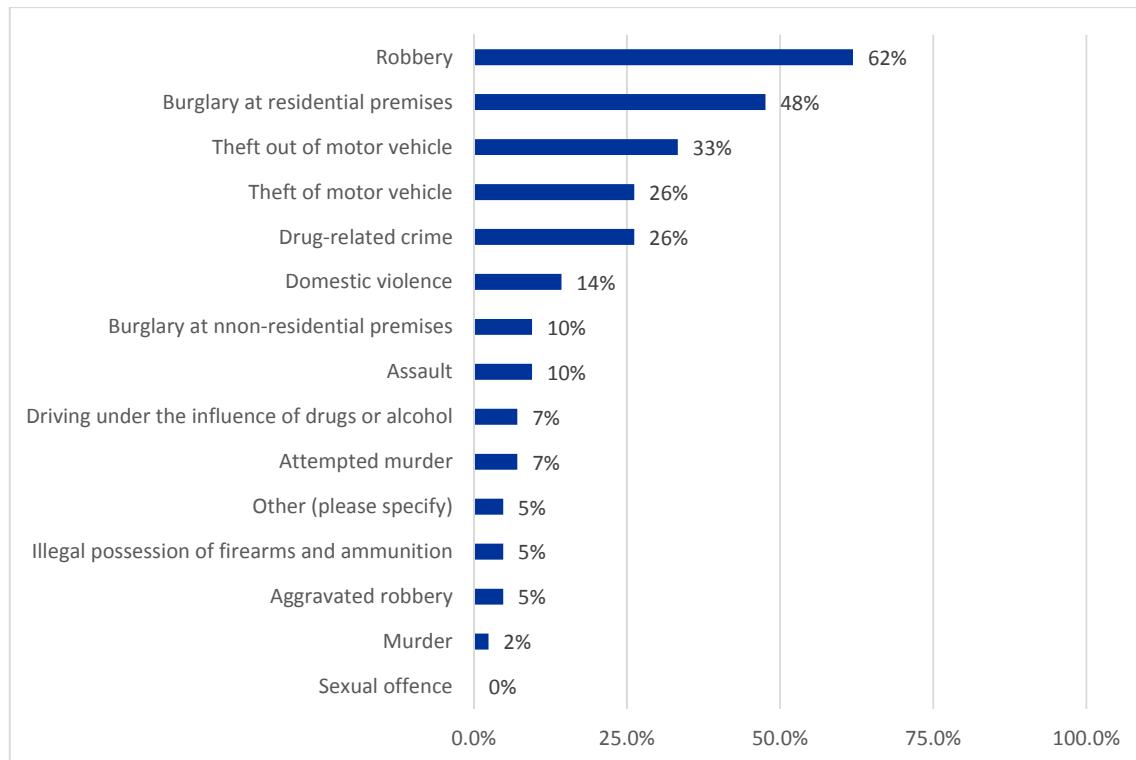
#### Contact with the Criminal Justice System

**Figure 6: Household crime victimization - Have you or a member of your household been a victim of crime in the last 12 months?**



In terms of Figure 6 above 65% of the sample had not been a victim of crime and 35% had.

**Figure 7: Nature of crime**



The majority of respondents reported being victims of robbery (62%), followed by burglary at residential premises (48%).

### Professional Policing

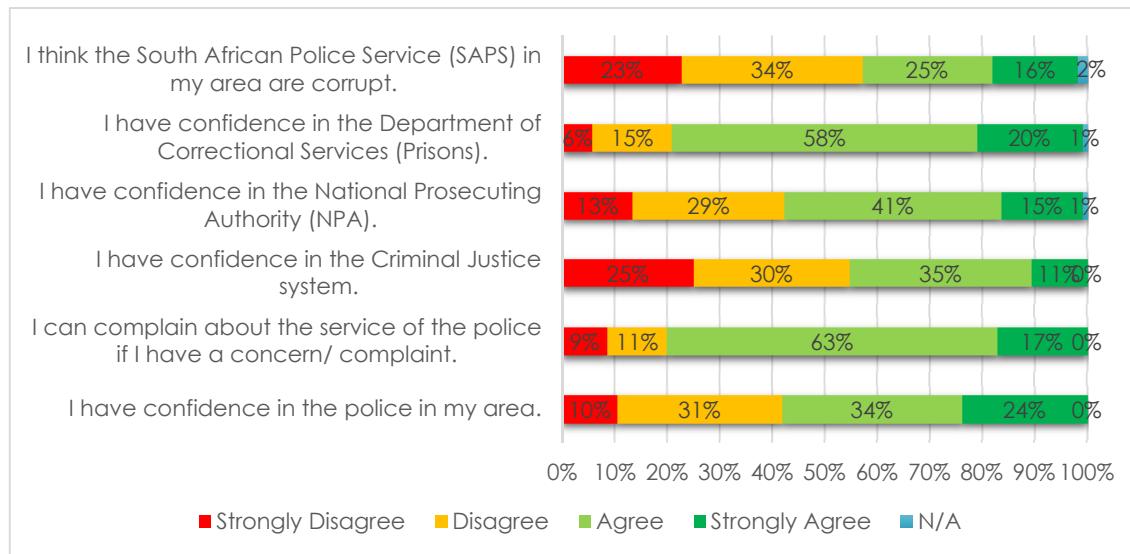
Professional policing relates to perceptions about the manner in which the police conduct their services and the relationship they have with communities. It is linked to the notion of legitimacy, which is related to objective ideas of fairness and procedural justice.<sup>21</sup> The promotion of professional policing through effective oversight is one of the three pillars of the DoCS Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP).

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

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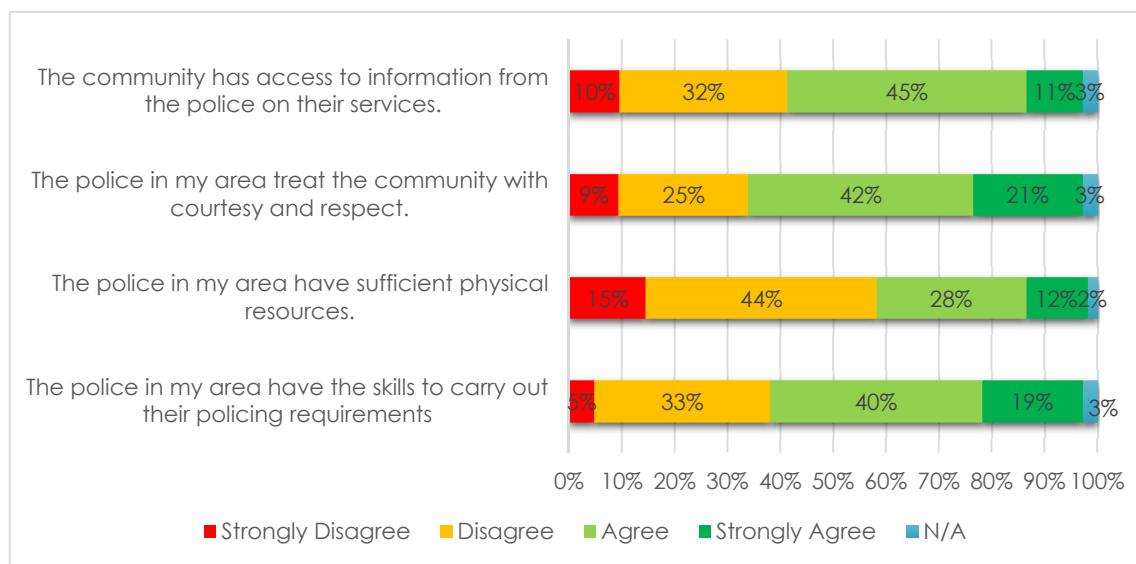
<sup>21</sup> Sunshine, J. and Tyler, T. (2003). 'The Role of Procedural Justice and Legitimacy in Shaping Public Support for Policing', *Law and Society Review*, Vol 37(3), 513.

**Figure 8: Perceptions of confidence**



The majority (57%) of the respondents did not think that the SAPS in their area were corrupt, 80% indicated that they could complain about the police (they were not asked whether these complaints were satisfactorily resolved) and, 58% were confident in them. A substantial majority (78%) showed confidence in the Department of Correctional Services, 56% in the National Prosecuting Authority and, 46% in the overall criminal justice system. These findings are similar to the 2015/16 PNP. Due to the different sample sizes, the non-representativeness of the sample and the fact that different people participated in the questionnaire each year caution should be exercised when assessing the significance of the difference between the findings of the 2015/16 Scorecard and the current one.

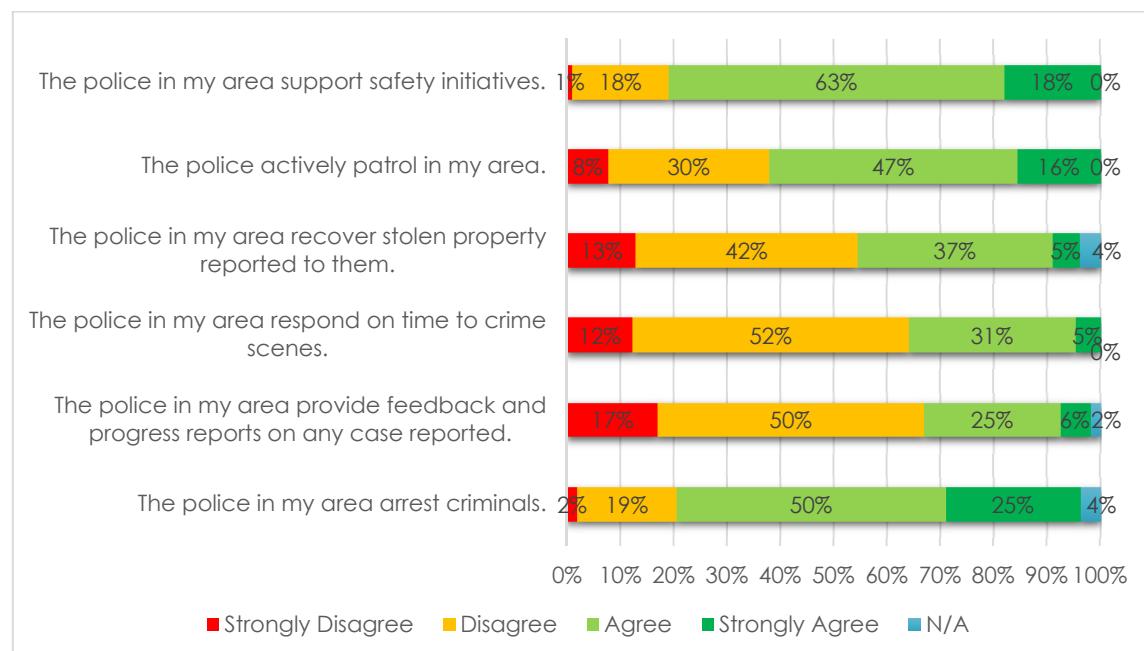
**Figure 9: SAPS interaction with communities**



The majority of the respondents (56%) thought that the community had access to information from the police. This is a slight improvement on the 2015/16 PNP where 52% were in agreement with this statement.

Only 40% of the respondents thought that the police had sufficient physical resources. This is less than the 2015/16 PNP where the figure was 50%.<sup>22</sup> Most of the respondents (59%) agreed that the police in their areas had the skills to carry out their policing functions.

**Figure 10: Police service delivery and performance of functions**



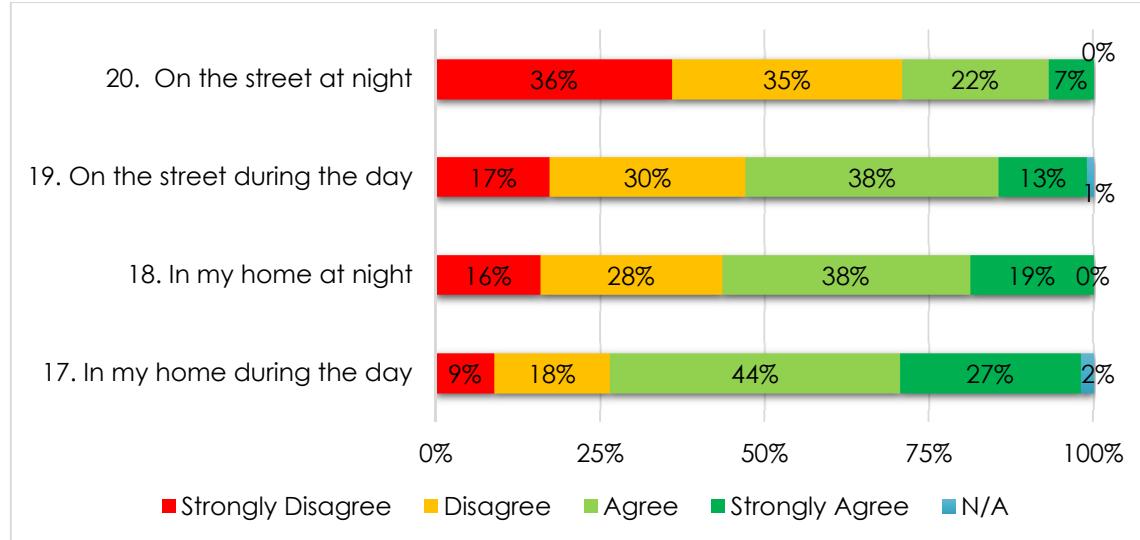
The majority (81%) of the respondents agreed that the police in their area supported safety initiatives and 63% thought that the police actively patrolled in their areas. Yet, 64% indicated that the police did not arrive at crime scenes timeously. This finding represents a slight improvement on the 2015/16 PNP where the majority of the respondents (56%) felt that the police did not respond on time. 31% of respondents agreed that the police in their area provided feedback on cases, which shows a decline compared to the 54% figure of the previous year. However, as noted earlier, due to methodological constraints, it is difficult to assess the significance, if any of differences between the two PNPs.

#### Perceptions of safety in public spaces and at home

The bar graphs in Figures 11, 12 and 13 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.

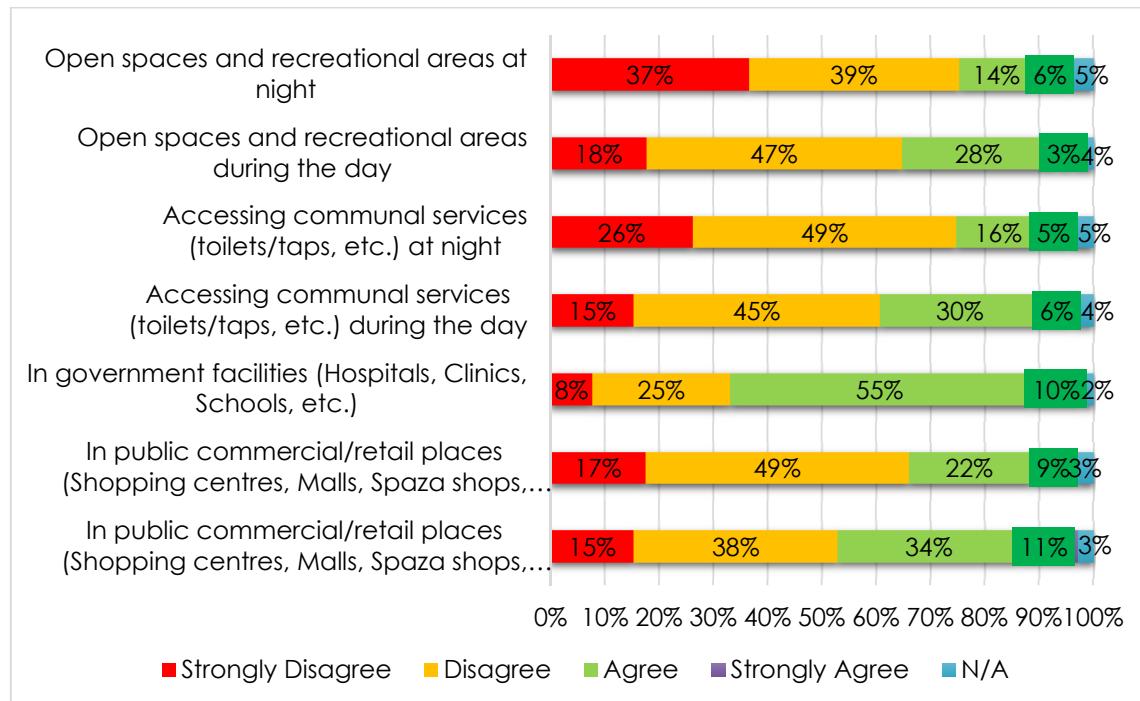
<sup>22</sup>Department of Community Safety (2016), 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Cape Winelands Police Cluster', Western Cape Government.

**Figure 11: Safety at home and in public**



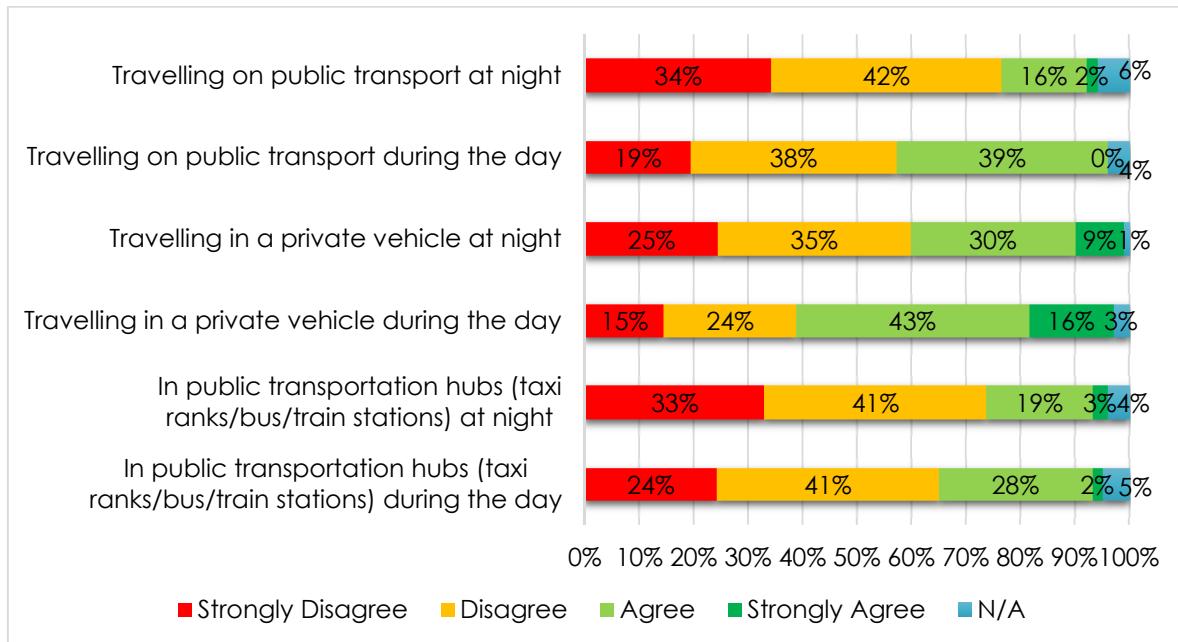
Only 29% of the respondents felt safe on the street at night whereas 51% felt safe during the day. 57% felt safe in their homes at night while 71% felt safe during the day.

**Figure 12: Perceptions of safety in community spaces and public commercial buildings**



Very few (20%) of the respondents felt safe in open spaces and recreational areas at night and 31% felt safe during the day. Similarly, 21% felt safe accessing communal services at night and 36% felt safe during the day. This is a decline from the previous year's figures where 47% felt safe during the day. Unsurprisingly, perceptions of safety are substantially lower at night (81%).

**Figure 13: Perception of safety around public and private transport**



Fewer respondents (18%) felt safe travelling on public transport at night than during the day (57%). The figures for this year are much lower than the previous years (67% at night and 41% during the day). 39% felt safe travelling in a private vehicle at night, with 59% feeling safe during the day. 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.<sup>23</sup> The figure of 22% of respondents who felt safe in public transportation hubs at night (30% felt safe during the day) is slightly lower than the Victims of Crime Survey figure of 25.4%.

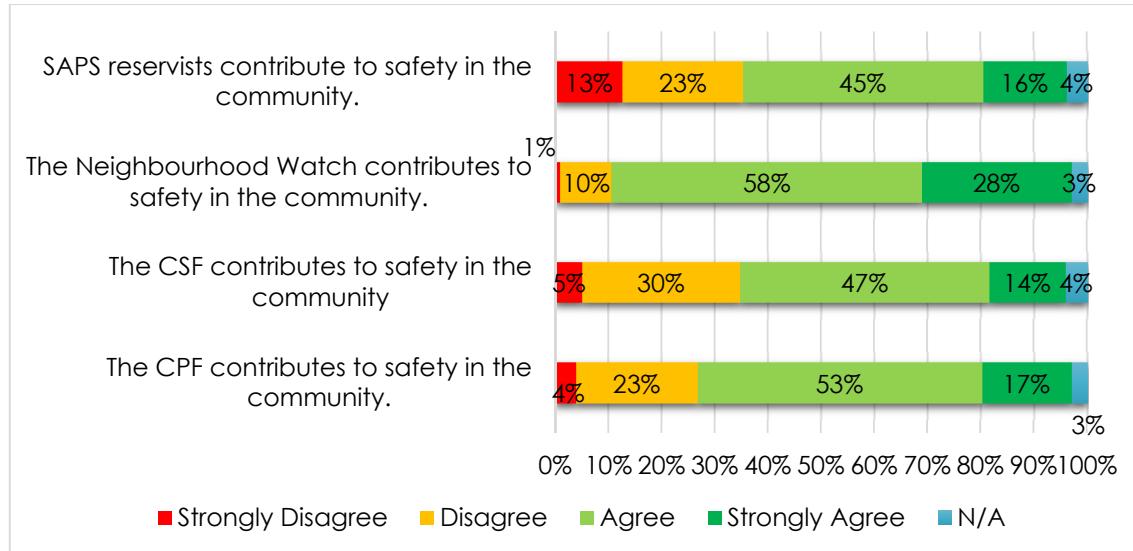
### Partnerships

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.



<sup>23</sup> Victims of Crime Survey 2014/15, [www.statssa.gov.za/publications](http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications).

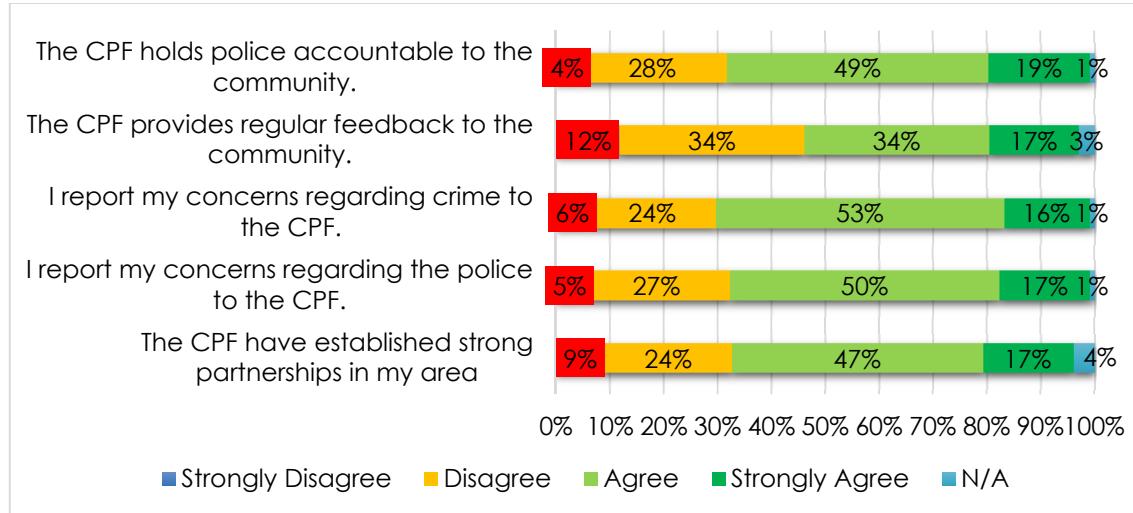
**Figure 14: Partnerships contributing to safety**



In terms of the ranking, listed below, NHWs received the highest approval:

1. NHWs: 86% (It was 92% in 2015/16)
2. SAPS Reservists: 61% (It was 89% in 2015/16)
3. CPFs: 70% (It was 80% in 2015/16)
4. CSFs: 61% (It was 76% in 2015/16)

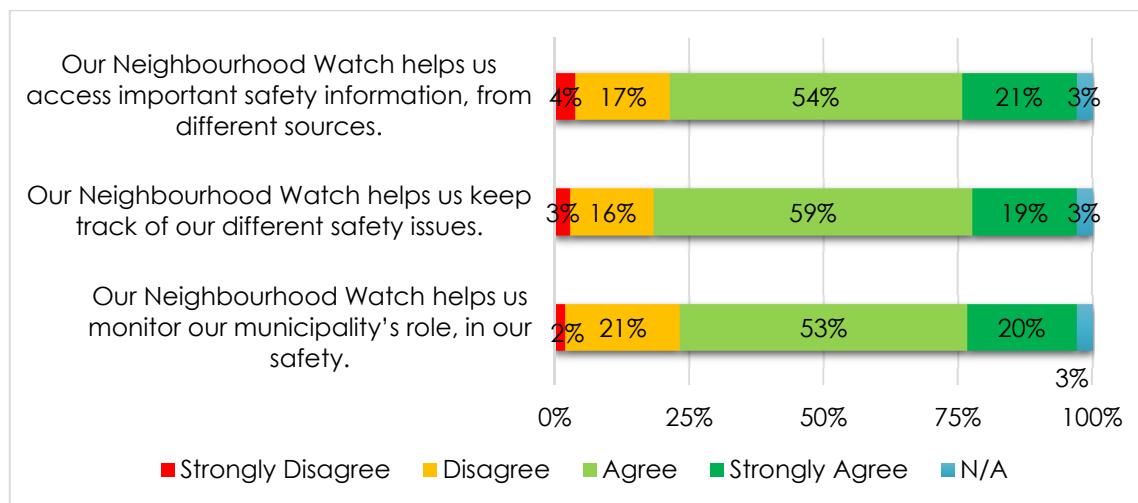
**Figure 15: Holding the police accountable through the CPF**



The majority of the respondents (68%) agreed that the CPF holds the police accountable to the community and, a small majority (51%) indicated that the CPF provides regular feedback. 69% indicated that they reported their concerns regarding crime to the CPF with 67% reporting their

concerns about the police. Most of the respondents (64%) agreed that CPFs have established strong partnerships in their area.

**Figure 16: 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, 78% thought that it helped them to keep track of various safety issues and, 73% agreed that it assisted in monitoring the municipality's role in their areas.

## 5. 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 support and monitor 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. The 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 2.

## **6. CONCLUSION**

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

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

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

## 7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Department of Community Safety thanks all of the participants in the workshop for giving up their work time and Saturdays in order to participate.

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## Additional Facilitators

Werner Bezuidenhout and Patrick Njozela.

## 8. ANNEXURE 1: 2016 SAFETY PLAN

### Updated Safety Plan for the Winelands Cluster: 13 May 2016

#### PROFESSIONAL POLICING

##### 1. Safety Concern: Conduct of police at Community Service Centres

*People raised concerns that people feel intimidated to report a case to the police at Khayamandi*

*Members of the public should be informed of the responsibilities of the SAPS so that they know what to expect.*

*SAPS members do not respect NHW members and don't respond to their calls for help*

*There is only one phone line at Groot Drakenstein so difficult to get through to police station.*

**Objective:** To improve the functioning of Community Service Centres and to ensure professional and efficient service to members of the public.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (How do we know the outcome is met?)	Responsible Parties	Progress as at 13 May 2016	Way Forward 2016/2017
1.1 Training to be held for police on good phone conduct and etiquette	Police receive training and mentoring on proper telephone conduct.	Police answer phones, promptly, are helpful, transfer callers to correct person, and are polite	CPF and SAPS to plan and source training for police	SAPS reported that: CPF and Police Management are regularly monitoring the members' conduct. Misconduct is being investigated. Is ongoing and will continue in the new plan. Some Stations have quarterly	CPFS need to ensure that they monitor the SAPS management of and deployment of personnel in the CSC.  SAPS must ensure that officials are able to communicate in the 3 official languages [it is acknowledged that

				reward sessions and CPF is involved.	especially at 3 Captain level stations – Klapmuts, Franschhoek and Groot Drakenstein there are severe resource constraints].
1.2. CPFs and NHW must report poor conduct to the police and DOCS on behalf of the community.	SAPS to take disciplinary action against poor performing members.	Number of disciplinary measures taken against SAPS members.	CPF to report to SAPS at SCCF meetings on monthly basis, as well as informally. CPFs to report to DOCS on EPP process	DoCS reported that it continues to promote its 24/7 complaints line (35395) to report poor service delivery. Complaints can also be registered with the Western Cape Ombudsman.  The DoCS Watching Briefs Project has monitored 10 cases in Paarl East (Paarl Mag Court) and 17 cases in Stellenbosch to identify problems in investigation and preparation of cases for court.	CPFs can report poor service delivery to station commanders in their management meetings.  Community members may prefer to lay complaints from outside of SAPS. Municipality to assist by putting up information on how to lodge a complaint about the police in municipal buildings/ libraries.  The libraries can also forward any complaints received to CPF.  Municipalities to advertise information about the CPF and contact information.

<p>1.3.</p> <p>Police should receive recognition for good behavior and conduct, and for using their good initiative</p>	<p>To issue quarterly rewards or acknowledgements (vouchers or certificates)</p>		<p>Discuss at next CPF cluster meeting. Record awards.</p>	<p>DoCS: Discussions were held with the CPF at the Paarl East police station regarding good service awards. A feasibility study (in terms of funding and sustainability) needs to be done and a policy needs to be developed by the CPF.</p>	<p>Paarl East CPF to develop and submit policy to CPF Board with assistance of Werner Bezuidenhout (DoCS)</p> <p>Each CPF can follow a similar route.</p>
<p>1.4.</p> <p>(May 2016)</p> <p>Develop user friendly guide to the services offered by the SAPS.</p> <p>Simplified version of national SAPS instructions.</p>	<p>To educate the public about the responsibilities of the police and what they could expect from them.</p>	<p>User friendly book/manual is developed and distributed.</p>			<p>Groot Drakenstein CPF chair to look at outsourcing it to a legal NGO or organisation. DoCS to assist by providing information.</p> <p>Workshops to be held in communities with regards to do's and don'ts when laying charges at police stations. Flow charts to be put up in libraries etc. with regards to rights of communities in terms of laying complaints.</p> <p>Information can also be disseminated at Thusong Centres and at Safety Kiosks.</p>

2. **Safety concern:** The police respond slowly to crime scenes or they do not respond at all.

*Groot Drakenstein (Kylemond) still have a problem with slow response times or non-attendance of serious crimes. Complaints are sent to sector managers. These complaints are not recorded. Lanquedoc, Klapmuts and Khayamandi also have the same problem (one vehicle available.) This is also a problem in Paarl East (Chicago) where SAPS do not respond to reports of serious crimes.*

**Objective:** To improve police response times to crime scenes and calls for help.

	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 13 May 2016	Way Forward 2016/2017
Develop mechanisms to monitor reporting times. Monthly reports to SAPS.	CPFs and NHW to monitor SAPS response times and discuss at SCCFs. Also raise the issue with station commanders.	Fewer complaints about delayed response times from members of the community.	SAPS to report on average response times to CPF	SAPS reported that: Response times are monitored at stations and by the OPs room. Where complaints and long-time are received or noticed its being investigated.	CPF will request SAPS management to report on performance against the station targets for the 3 complaints categories (Alpha, Bravo and Charlie complaints).  Cluster CPF Board should develop a template that can be used as standardized measurement tool in all of the 9 stations.  DoCS DME to provide information as per record of the latest NMT report: response time per category and result of answering of sector cell phones.

3. **Safety Concern:** There are insufficient vehicles and police officials at police stations in the cluster.

*Klapmuts and Mbekweni had an influx in the population over the last couple of years. This needs to be taken account in allocation of policing resources.*

**Objective:** To increase the allocation of resources to the cluster and to police stations

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 13 May 2016	Way Forward 2016/2017
SAPS to report to each CPF on the human resource establishment, and vacancies. This must also be presented to Cluster CPF. Cluster CPF to write letter to Provincial Commissioner of SAPS.  DoCS to highlight these issues at Provincial level.	Provincial Commissioner and CPFs are made aware of the human resource needs in each precinct.	Provincial Commissioner acknowledges letter.	SAPS to compile a report on the fixed establishment and vacancies and on number of vehicles allocated at each station.	SAPS reported: There are enough vehicles, but they have high km. Status is being discussed at Station and Cluster meetings.  At the meeting DoCS provided an overview of the human resource situation in the cluster [shortfall in 8 stations and surplus at Mbekweni].  DoCS reported that the Human Resource concerns of the Cluster and the Province was included in the Cluster and Provincial	DoCs (PM@E) will continue to monitor during inspections.  DoCS suggests CPFs collect information according to a template which will allow for a better understanding of the resource situation of the station in general as and VISPOL in more particular detail.  Cluster CPF Chairperson obtain updated census information from IDP Managers in compiling a report on the resource situation in the cluster.  CPF/SAPS to consider recruiting retired persons of suitable character to be registered as a Commissioners of Oath to

				PNP report which has now been submitted to the Provincial Commissioner, the National Police Commissioner and the Minister of Police. The report has also been submitted to the Parliamentary Standing Committee on Community Safety.	assist in alleviating pressure during peak in the 9 CSC's. Cluster CPF will draft a submission including the names of people suggested by the PFs.
4. <b>New Safety Concern (added 13 May 2016):</b> There is insufficient feedback on criminal cases opened with specific reference to serious cases such as murder and rape cases, especially in areas like Paarl East where gang activity is especially rife.					
<b>Objective:</b> To increase the monitoring of serious cases in court to ensure that SAPS is giving the necessary attention to those cases.					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Responsible Party	Way forward from 13 May 2016
CPFs to identify case numbers that can be monitored via the DoCS DME capacity in the Watching Brief unit.	CPFs in partnership with the Watching Briefs Unit increase the capacity to monitor court proceedings for those cases where there is alleged SAPS inefficiency.	Case numbers are forwarded to Watching Brief Unit. Watching Brief unit provide feedback to CPF Cluster Board on relevant cases monitored.	Watching Brief Unit provides a presentation to the CPF Cluster Board SAPS on cases monitored for Paarl East SAPS.	SAPS, CPF, DoCS.	CPF Board to arrange for a briefing by the Watching Brief Unit.

## PUBLIC SPACES

5. **Safety Concern:** Concern about safety at all the ATMs located at the petrol stations in the cluster.

*There is a lack of cooperation between the bank and the petrol station management regarding putting safety measures like CCTV in place and sharing the information with the SAPS.*

**Objective:** To ensure safety at public spaces, and places where members of the community are vulnerable to crime.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 13 May 2016	Progress with regards to implementation for Safety Plan
Need to ensure that these facilities are located within in safe environment and safety precautions are in place  Involved business fraternity in terms of installation of CCTV cameras to benefit both.  Improve the monitoring of the CCTV	Safety of the public when using ATM's More awareness needs to be done by banks in terms of safety measures.	SAPS and Banks take measures to improve safety at these spaces.	CPF's will conduct an assessment of all ATM's in their precinct in terms of lighting, cameras, location, etc. in order to identify those that place ATM users at risk.	SAPS reported: Patrol vehicles as well as Sector Comm visit ATMs as part of the OPS requirements and supply daily feedback. Captured on OPAM. Challenge with banks- for cameras.	SAPS to coordinate engagement with the municipal business forum to develop and report on strategy to create improve safety at ATMs.

cameras.																	
6. <b>Safety Concern:</b> There are many burglaries and robberies at residential areas. Members of the community need to be made aware of how to take steps to increase their own safety and the safety of their properties. <i>Areas include the new housing development scheme in Klapmuts, in the residential area close to R44 in Cloetesville, Chicago and Loverslane in Paarl East, and Meadway centre in Mbekweni.</i> <i>Business robberies is also a problem in places which are not zoned for business – especially in shebeens and taverns.</i>																	
<b>Objective:</b> Improve safety in residential areas in relation to burglaries.																	
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Activities</th><th>Desired Outcome</th><th>Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)</th><th>First Step and Responsible implementing agent/person</th><th>Progress as at 13 May 2016</th><th>Way Forward 2016</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>CPF to create public awareness by distributing safety tips to the community.</td><td>SAPS and community members put more effort into securing residential and non-residential properties.</td><td>Improved perceptions of safety.</td><td>CPF to raise awareness among the public.  SAPS as primary initiator with CPF assisting on identifying issues or concerns. The responsibility should however be spread to include the NHW, street watches, private security agencies where they exist.</td><td>SAPS reported: CPFs are creating safety by informing residents during public meetings and newspaper and radio talks.  Pamphleteering.</td><td>The SAPS via the Cluster commander reported to have increased visible police and patrols in the cluster and continue to give reports on this matter per shift.  Law enforcement needs to enforce the by-laws with respect to trader's operating hours and illegal liquor outlets.  Explore the possibility of Wolwekloof graduates adding support to municipalities, as part of DoCS's partnership with the District.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>						Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step and Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 13 May 2016	Way Forward 2016	CPF to create public awareness by distributing safety tips to the community.	SAPS and community members put more effort into securing residential and non-residential properties.	Improved perceptions of safety.	CPF to raise awareness among the public.  SAPS as primary initiator with CPF assisting on identifying issues or concerns. The responsibility should however be spread to include the NHW, street watches, private security agencies where they exist.	SAPS reported: CPFs are creating safety by informing residents during public meetings and newspaper and radio talks.  Pamphleteering.	The SAPS via the Cluster commander reported to have increased visible police and patrols in the cluster and continue to give reports on this matter per shift.  Law enforcement needs to enforce the by-laws with respect to trader's operating hours and illegal liquor outlets.  Explore the possibility of Wolwekloof graduates adding support to municipalities, as part of DoCS's partnership with the District.
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increase their patrol and target the specific areas affected by burglaries.					Cluster of consider introducing Special Rating Areas, similar to those introduced in some areas in Stellenbosch (community is incentivized to comply with by-laws).
7. <b>Safety Concern:</b> There is a lack of municipal involvement in taking measures to increase safety. <i>Lack of safe play parks, such as in Klapmuts, lack of fencing.</i>					
<b>Objective:</b> CPFs need to become aware of municipal by-laws and undertakings and ensure these are acted upon.					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step and Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 13 May 2016	Way forward 2016
7.1 All relevant conditions pertaining to trading by-laws needs to be collated in order to capacitate CPF to monitor compliance and enforcement of these by-laws.	Understanding relevant municipal and traffic by-laws.	Municipalities implement measures to improve safety.	Municipalities to be briefed on interventions required to increase safety in their respective areas such as effective policing of by-laws and traffic police law enforcement.  CPF as primary initiator assisted by local municipality, SAPS, Liquor	SAPS reported that Drakenstein Municipality is involved in CPF and safety issues. Councillors are also funding projects in their sectors.  Law enforcement officials are working together with SAPS on joint operations (they work until 11pm on these operations).	Educate the community about Municipal by-laws.  Establish municipal courts to enforce Municipal by laws.  The municipality must establish a municipal court or police should refer matters to courts where they exist.  Need more law enforcement officials appointed.

			Board.		
7.2 (New Initiative (2016/17)  Install fencing around the Park.  Maintain the Parks.  Establish Municipal courts to address municipal by-laws violations.	Increase in the use of the Parks by the residents	Fence erected around the parks and the parks maintained continuously	CPF to write a letter to local municipality requesting fencing of the parks and the maintenance thereof.  CPF supported by the SAPS		Need to educate public about the by-laws so they don't remove notification about what is supposed to be done (install sign boards).  Municipality must maintain the area, and erect fencing.
<p><b>8. Safety Concern:</b> An increase in business robberies in the area.</p> <p><i>Business related crimes are reported, but they are occurring in areas zoned only for residential use. This creates difficulties with police response. Trading in residential areas also creates a nuisance for residents, and they do not operate according to acceptable or legal trading hours. These informal businesses include Spaza shops, taverns, and shebeens. The operating hours of this business present a challenge.</i></p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To develop a policing and safety strategy to rezone or relocate businesses to zoned areas, to regulate the functioning of these informal businesses, and to reduce the number of business robberies.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 13 May 2016	Way forward 2016/2017

SAPS must develop a strategy to ensure the safety of these businesses as well as customers using these services.  Rezoning of informal businesses in the area.  Deploy Chrysalis graduates to boost law enforcement	Reduction in business robberies.	Decrease in business robbery cases	SAPS must report to CPF on steps taken to address and reduce business robberies.  SAPS as primary initiator with CPF assisting on identifying issues or concerns.  CPF to lead the process supported by the SAPS	SAPS reported: A Provincial Strategy was developed and implemented. SAPS also engaged shop owners on safety issues.  The SAPS reported that they monitor liquor outlets on a monthly basis.	CPF to write a letter to the Municipality about the need to rezone areas in informal settlements.  DoCS to liaise with municipality regarding the deployment of Wolwekloof students in strategic areas.
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**9. Safety concern:** There is an increase of illegal liquor outlets and drug outlets, especially in council housing.

**Objective:** To ensure the closure of illegal shebeens and drug outlets.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress at 13 May 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
CPF will conduct an audit of all legal and illegal shebeens.	To ensure that CPFs have input into actions taken against illegal liquor outlets and drug dealers.	Closure of illegal outlets, and reclaiming of council houses.	CPF needs to understand the Western Cape Liquor Act and the conditions related to it.	SAPS reported that several drug outlets were closed. Crime intelligence operations were also conducted. Report	CPF to inform SAPS of illegal shebeens and drug outlets.  Alcohol Harms Reduction (AHR) project in Paarl East to continue to monitor and work

The topic of 'liquor control' will be placed on agenda of EXCO meeting.  CPF will have a regular engagement with the Liquor Board.			SAPS as primary initiator with CPF assisting on identifying issues or concerns.	on OPAM and Crime Stats. Monthly operations conducted. Compliance inspections conducted at legal outlets.	with liquor outlet owners. DoCS/ VPUU to conduct an audit of liquor outlets in Smartie Town, Paarl East.
<p><b>10. Safety concern:</b> Both legal and illegal liquor outlets are not properly regulated. They are attended by under age children, and they are noisy and a disturbance to neighbours.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To ensure proper regulation of liquor outlets.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 13 May 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
SAPS must conduct at least once monthly visits to shebeens together with CPFs.  Strengthen partnerships with other law enforcement agencies.	Policing of alcohol and drugs must be made a provincial policing priority.	Reports on regular policing of drug and liquor outlets.	Police to continue with normal policing operations. Monthly visits to shebeens with CPFs and NHW. SAPS check compliance with laws. Metro police to check compliance with bylaws. Police to investigate the kingpins of drug	DoCS is implementing the Alcohol Harms Reduction (AHR) game changer in Paarl East to regulate liquor outlets. Also engaged at a policy level to develop new legislation and regulations regarding liquor outlets.	DoCS AHR project to continue: will encourage liquor outlets to adhere to norms and standards.  AHR project to liaise with Western Cape Liquor Inspector to ensure compliance at licensed outlets in Paarl East.  Law Enforcement and SAPS to police non-compliant and unlicensed liquor outlets.

			operations.  SAPS, CPFs, NHW. DOCS to take this up at policy level.		
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**11. Safety Concern:** There is prevalent abuse of alcohol and drugs at many schools in the area.

*This is still a problem, in particular at Paarl East High, Groenewald Primary, Khayamandi High, Carr End Secondary, Charleston Hill Secondary, New Orleans Secondary, Kylemore High, Groendal High and Cloetesville High.*

**Objective:** To ensure that schools are alcohol and drug free zones.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 13 May 2016	Way forward 2016/17
CPFs must engage with the local WCED Safer Schools Coordinator to assess the extent of the problem in and around schools.	To address the problem of drug and alcohol abuse in primary and high schools.	Reduction on alcohol and drug usage.	To meet with WCED and develop plan of action.  CPF as the primary initiator with SAPS and WCED to address the issue.	The CPF reports no progress yet in Cloetesville.  SAPS reported that access to learners during school hours is limited.	The WCED should, in partnership, introduce or intensify their drug abuse awareness, which includes awareness of drug abuse – using Life orientation curriculum. Making parents aware of drug abuse  SAPS must conduct drug searches at schools.  DSD needs to ensure drug rehabilitation is available to learners.  NHW members (safety

					volunteers) can play a role in ensuring safety at schools.
					<p><b>12. Safety Concern:</b> Learners are not attending school and are bunking school, especially at Ikaya Primary School. Learners roaming the streets become vulnerable to crime.  <i>Not all schools report truancy figures to Safe Schools project and Principals are in denial over truancy and possibly ignorant of the relevant policy. This was observed to be the case in Stellenbosch. It was reported from Paarl and Khayamandi that Paarl SAPS had insufficient human resources to address the problem.</i></p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To ensure that learners attend school during school hours.</p>
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 13 May 2016	Way Forward 2016
CPF to engage School Governing Bodies (SGB) and principals as well as WCED to address this problem.	To reduce the number of children playing truant.	Meeting takes place between SGB, WCED and CPF. Minutes of meeting.	Set up meeting with WCED.	SAPS reported that School Safety plans are in place at all schools. High risks schools were identified. Regular talks by Social Crime Prevention officers at schools. Engage them in safety programmes and sports. CPF with WCED and SGB's. DoCS reported that	Department of Education needs to encourage active parenting.  Learn from experiences where NGOs came together to support the learners in a particular area. They are doing home visits to the areas.

				Security Risk Assessments were conducted at 4 schools and Clinic in Paarl East. Implementation plan developed and in process to be implemented with Security Manager of WCED. Safe routes identified and Walking Bus project piloted to ensure safe route for learner to and from school in Paarl East.	
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**13. Safety concern:** The elderly are vulnerable to crime in public spaces such as malls and on pay days.

**Objective:** To take measures to improve the safety of the elderly.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 13 May 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
To develop and implement plan of action to increase safety for the elderly.	Plan of action Improve safety in public spaces.	Plan of action is drafted. Minutes of meetings with stakeholders.	CPF to invite all relevant stakeholders to address restraining orders, loan sharks, accessibility and service at CSC's, safety during	SAPS reported that mall and town patrols have been increased especially around pension days. Elderly are being engaged on personal safety.	The Cluster will revisit this issue whenever the problem resurfaces.  This should be removed from the safety plan as SASSA has alternative arrangement for pay days.

			SASSA paydays, etc.  Participants reported that the elderly can now get their benefits at retail outlets and that the Dept. SocDev were reverting to the 'old' system.	Services, SAPS, etc.  Participants reported that the elderly can now get their benefits at retail outlets and that the Dept. SocDev were reverting to the 'old' system.	
<p><b>14. Safety concern:</b> Illegal drag racing on public roads when law enforcement officials are not on duty.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To ensure that illegal drag racing does not take place.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 13 May 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
Conduct regular 'blitzes' at these gatherings in terms of motor road-worthiness, drug trafficking, under-age drinking, etc.	Reduction in illegal drag racing.	Number of successful operations at drag racing events.	CPF and NHW to identify where and when illegal drag racing takes place and to notify SAPS and LEA.  SAPS, Local Municipality and CPF	SAPS reported: Operations were conducted between Prov, local traffic and police. Issue is in remission currently.	Joint operations with law enforcement and SAPS should continue.

**15. Safety concern:** People are robbed on trains and in train stations. There are insufficient police in these areas and they do not investigate such crimes.

*A delegate expressed an opinion that, possibly due to the lack of any schools in Klapmuts, children were forced to commute. This was reported to be an ongoing problem occurring mornings (6am-7am, afternoons (14h00-16h00) and evenings (18h00-19h00). Robberies were taking place between Muldersvlei, Bellville and Wellington stations.*

**Objective:** To improve policing and public safety on trains and train stations.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 13 May 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
CPF to engage in dialogue with the relevant stakeholders to develop safety plan for the trains. Include PRASA, SAPS, Metro rail, DOCS and CPFs.	All stakeholders develop and implement a plan to address train safety.	Reduction in number of crime incidents on train and train stations.	Write letter inviting stakeholders to a meeting to discuss the issue.  CPF Cluster chair with support from DOCS	SAPS reported: Operations were conducted around train stations to curb robberies. Railway unit was engaged to assist with visibility on trains.	PRASA needs to create more awareness of safety on trains in partnership with the CPF.  A suggestion was made for a 'school carriage' to be provided during the times scholars are expected to be travelling, and extra patrols.  DoCS to inform MEC Grant of concerns regarding train safety in the area.

## PARTNERSHIPS

**16. Safety Concern:** CPFs are not making full use of the Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP) reporting system and are not accessing the funds that are available to support their work.

*CPFs highlighted their lack of infrastructure (dedicated offices, etc.), lack of resources such as computers, laptops, etc., lack of communication between the SAPS and CPF and access to the station and management meetings.*

<b>Objective:</b> To ensure that all CPFs are reporting on EPP and accessing their full funds.					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 13 May 2016	Way forward 2016/17
<p>CPFs must register on EPP.</p> <p>CPFs must report on EPP.</p> <p>DoCS to provide response and feedback to EPP reports.</p>	<p>All CPFs reporting regularly on EPP</p>	<p>ALL CPFs are registered.</p> <p>All funds are disbursed to CPFs.</p>	<p>All CPFs to register on EPP.</p> <p>CPFs to receive training on EPP.</p> <p>DoCS, Cluster CPF, CPF.</p>	<p>DoCS (CPR) had a support intervention on the 08 April 2016 with Paarl East CPF regarding its performance on the EPP and issues raised. This will impact on its performance.</p>	<p>It was proposed that</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(i) DoCS develop templates to assist CPFs to improve their planning to conduct the EPP;</li> <li>(ii) Provide guidelines and best-practice models;</li> <li>(iii) Develop a roster for CPFs to execute duties;</li> <li>(iv) Discuss access to station management meetings at the next Cluster Board meeting and;</li> <li>(v) DoCS to provide guidelines for CPFs in terms of infrastructure and resources.</li> </ul> <p>DoCS new Regional Manager (Mr Njozela) committed to assisting CPFs with the EPP.</p>

<p><b>17. Safety Concern:</b> CPFs are not fully aware of their roles and responsibilities.  <i>CPF participants view the current CPF training as not relevant in terms of their current functions.</i></p> <p><b>Objective:</b> CPFs must receive training in order to become fully functional.</p>																	
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Activities</th><th>Desired Outcome</th><th>Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)</th><th>First Step &amp; Responsible implementing agent/person</th><th>Progress as at 13 May 2016</th><th>Way Forward 2016/17</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>DoCS to train new CPFs to develop their oversight role.  Training must include administration and financial management.</td><td>CPFs receive training on their roles and responsibilities.</td><td>CPFs receive training.</td><td>DoCS to agree on date for training with Cluster chairperson.  Cluster CPF, DOCS</td><td>DoCS: Capacity Training workshop on the roles and responsibilities of the CPF was held on the 23 April 2016 for SAPS, NHW Structures and CPF. The session also dealt with EPP version 2and its application. The targeted CPF was Paarl East.</td><td>Participants requested that additional training should include strategic planning, leadership development, project management, computer skills, conflict management, etc.  SAPS members should be part of the EPP training for them to understand what they are being monitored and reported on.</td></tr> </tbody> </table>						Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 13 May 2016	Way Forward 2016/17	DoCS to train new CPFs to develop their oversight role.  Training must include administration and financial management.	CPFs receive training on their roles and responsibilities.	CPFs receive training.	DoCS to agree on date for training with Cluster chairperson.  Cluster CPF, DOCS	DoCS: Capacity Training workshop on the roles and responsibilities of the CPF was held on the 23 April 2016 for SAPS, NHW Structures and CPF. The session also dealt with EPP version 2and its application. The targeted CPF was Paarl East.	Participants requested that additional training should include strategic planning, leadership development, project management, computer skills, conflict management, etc.  SAPS members should be part of the EPP training for them to understand what they are being monitored and reported on.
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<p><b>18. Safety Concern:</b> The community is not aware of the roles and responsibilities of the CPF and accordingly do not use them as the first line of complaint.  <i>Although CPFs are known amongst NHWs, community members are of the opinion that not all of them are aware of the roles and responsibilities of CPFs.</i></p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To create public awareness about the role of the CPF.</p>																	

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 13 May 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
Draft and circulate a pamphlet and advertise in the local gazettes on a quarterly basis.	Better cooperation between SAPS and the community.	Quarterly adverts appear. More community members make contact with the CPF.	Cluster chair to work with DOCS to develop a template for a pamphlet. CPFs to complete with their own details. Poster to be displayed with photographs of CPF members in police stations.  CPF Cluster with support of DoCS	DoCS: This is ongoing with Paarl East CPF does participate in the ACT meetings in the Drakenstein Region and the last meeting attended was on 04 May 2016 at Thusong Centre, Paarl East.	DoCS needs to look at strengthening CPF/SAPS relationship in other CPFs as well.  CPFs should develop a communication strategy to inform members outside the safety and security environment.  CPFs need to contact local radio stations to create more awareness about safety and about the CPF.  CPFs should regularly assess whether the broader community are aware of their roles and responsibilities. DoCS to assist with CPFs with the assessment tool.  CPFs to make a concerted effort to utilize the notice boards at the local SAPS CSC to have their member's contact names and photographs displayed.

**19. Safety Concern:** Current NHW structures and not trained or professional.

**Objective:** Train NHWs in their roles and responsibilities and accredit them with DoCS in accordance with Community Safety Act.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 13 May 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
DoCS SRM (Security Risk Management) continues to update and maintain databases of trained NHW members, and receive formal applications for new training.	Up-to-date database of all training completed, and training requirements, in the Cluster. Database management will ensure responsiveness to new applications for training.	Accurate databases.	Ongoing co-ordination of training requirements among NHWs in the Cluster. Post-PNP, DoCS SRM to host engagement with all 'safety partners' in the Cluster, to collaborate on training implementation for the 2016/2017 year. Agreements to be signed off in IDPs and MOUs, as agreed by 'safety partners'.	DOCS SRM has a database on NHW structures which have been trained. This includes 26 Paarl East NHW members who were trained on 16 and 17 November 2015 on basic NHW training.  A total of 12 NHW members who are part of the VPUU/CSIP programme have also received training in Security E & D as part of the AHR Game Changer. A further 16 NHW members were given basic NHW training in May 2016, as part of the AHR Game Changer.	NHWs attending the PNP were provided with information on Accreditation processes.  Ongoing management of NHW databases to continue.  DoCS SRM to facilitate engagement with all 'Safety Partners' in the Cluster, pertaining to NHWs, to assess needs, explore opportunities and agree on a collaboration plan. Dates: May 27, 2016

All Accredited NHWs will receive training certificates and NHW ID Cards					DoCS SRM ongoing issuing of training certificates and ID cards, as Accreditation is achieved.
Ongoing NHW database management will indicate resourcing requirements for standard-issue equipment, for accredited and trained NHWs. Standard-issue equipment includes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NHW jacket</li> <li>• Reflective Vest</li> <li>• Torch</li> </ul>			Ongoing analysis of needs, through NHW databases. DoCS SRM to facilitate analysis of 'Safety Partners' resources, in response to need – including municipal resources, and CPFs' resources, through EPP.		<p>DoCS SRM to initiate collaboration with all 'Safety Partners'. Dates: May 27, 2016</p>
<p><b>20. Safety concern:</b> It is difficult to recruit and retain safety volunteers as they receive no payment for their services.  <b>Objective:</b> To investigate ways of paying or acknowledging the work of safety volunteers.</p>					

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 13 May 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
<p>DoCS SRM to provide databases of accredited NHWs, and trained NHW members.</p> <p>From these, all 'Safety Partners' may initiate 'Neighbourhood Safety Projects'.</p> <p>These may include Municipality-led projects, using EPWP budgets, etc.</p>		<p>A 'Neighbourhood Safety Project' model, including payment models, has been developed.</p>		<p>DoCS SRM: All NHW members trained by DoCS SRM are captured on the internal Training Database. DOCS will liaise with the municipality to explore a possible partnership for a funding partnership pending availability of funding.</p>	<p>DoCS SRM to continue to provide all 'Safety Partners' with accurate databases of Accredited NHWs and trained NHW members.</p> <p>All DoCS departments to explore opportunities for collaborative 'Neighbourhood Safety Projects'.</p> <p>(Mr Peterson, suggested that the council does have some funds available for NHWs and they need to submit to the Ward Committee applications for funding by 1 June 2016 to make July 2016 budget.)</p>
<p><b>21. Safety concern:</b> There is a lack of communication between SAPS and the NHW in the cluster, and lack of support.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To improve communication between SAPS and NHW.</p>					

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 13 May 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
<p>SAPS must issue NHW with two-way communication radio to communicate with the CPF chairperson.</p> <p>CPF Chairperson must record communication from NHW and communicate to the SAPS.</p> <p>The CPF, SAPS must meet monthly (SCCF) to improve communication in terms Operational Plan which involves deployment of NHW.</p>	<p>To improve communication lines between CPF, SAPS and NHW.</p>	<p>There are open lines of communication.</p>	<p>Develop communication protocol.</p> <p>SAPS, CPF and NHW</p>		<p>DOCS recommend that all parties concerned (SAPS, CPF and NHW) meet more regularly (maybe weekly) to discuss their operational plans in order to improve communication.</p>

Use police reservists or Municipal Traffic law enforcement to support patrols together with the NHW.	To improve support of NHWs.		Recruitment and communication drive in partnership with Radio KC.  CPF, NHW, SAPS.	Law Enforcement Officials partner with SAPS on special operations in Drakenstein Municipality.	Moratorium on Reservists has been lifted. CPF to work with SAPS to advertise and recruit new members.
<p><b>22. Safety concern:</b> Need to ensure that quality services are provided by VEP volunteers to victims of crime.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To improve the level of service delivery by VEP volunteers.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 13 May 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
Provide ongoing training to the SAPS members and the VEP volunteers.	To ensure professional service delivery by VEP volunteers.	Number of VEP volunteers trained, and subjects they are trained in.	CPF to assess the need for training.  Arrange for training of VEP volunteers. SAPS, CPF, Department of Social Development.	SAPS reported that it is still a challenge to get Social Services involve in CPF activities.  SAPS to provide ongoing training to volunteers.	NICRO indicated that it can provide input and assistance with the training of VEP volunteers.

## ANNEXURE 2: SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORECARD



### SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORE CARD

#### A. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

#### B. DEMOGRAPHIC

DATA

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

01 = SAPS		02 = Community Police Forum	
03 = Neighbourhood Watch		04 = City Improvement District / Private Security Company	
05 = Community member		06 = Business Sector (i.e. Metrorail)	
07 = Not for profit company (NGO / NPO)		08 = Religious Sector (Faith-Based Organisation)	
09 = 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 = Paarl	2 = Stellenbosch	
3 = Paarl East	4 = Groot Drakenstein	
5 = Mbekweni	6 = Klapmuts	
7 = Wellington	8 = Cloetesville	
9 = Franschhoek	10 = Other, (specify please):	

Please indicate your gender:

01 = Male	02 = Female	
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Please indicate how did you hear about the meeting?

01= Received PNP invitation	02= Received a telephone call from DoCs	
03= Heard on Radio	04= SAPS informed me	
05= Read it in the Newspaper	06= CPF informed me	
07= Received a SMS	08= Received invitation, SMS and telephone call	
09 = 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 you have been a victim of:

Contact crime			
01 = Assault		02 = Sexual offence	
03 = Robbery		04 = Aggravated robbery	
05 = Domestic violence		06 = Murder	
07 = Attempted murder			
Property crime			
08 = Burglary at residential premises		09 = Burglary at non-residential premises	
10 = Theft of or out of motor vehicle			
Crime detected as a result of police action			
11 = Drug related crime		12 = Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	
13 = Driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol		14 = Not applicable	

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

## 2. PUBLIC SPACES

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

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

I feel safe at the following places in my area:					
	1	2	3	4	0
29. Travelling on public transport at night	1	2	3	4	0
30. Accessing communal services (toilets/taps, etc.) during the day	1	2	3	4	0
31. Accessing communal services (toilets/taps, etc.) at night	1	2	3	4	0
32. Open spaces and recreational areas during the day	1	2	3	4	0
33. Open spaces and recreational areas at night	1	2	3	4	0

### 3. ESTABLISH SAFETY PARTNERSHIPS

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

#### 3.1 Community Policing Forum (CPF)

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

#### 3.2 Community Safety Forum (CSF)

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

### 3.3 Neighbourhood Watch (NHW)

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

### 3.4 Reservist Programme of SAPS

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

Thank you for your participation!



# DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SAFETY

## BLUE DOWNS POLICE CLUSTER OVERVIEW: 2016/2017

### 1. INTRODUCTION

The Blue Downs police cluster comprises of seven police precincts namely Belhar, Bellville South, Delft, Kleinvlei, Kuils River, Mfuleni and Ravensmead.

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

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

Table 1: Population growth from 2001 to 2011

NAME OF PRECINCT	2001 CENSUS	2011 CENSUS	% Δ
Belhar	39 890	56 232	41.0%
Bellville South	24 410	29 302	20.0%
Delft	73 185	153 633	109.9%
Kleinvlei	89 492	96 803	8.2%
Kuils River	46 197	71 628	55.0%
Mfuleni	48 827	116 968	139.6%
Ravensmead	54 374	61 373	12.9%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>376 375</b>	<b>585 939</b>	<b>55.7%</b>

### 2. POPULATION GROWTH

- The population in the Blue Downs cluster increased by 55.7% from 376 375 in 2001 to 585 939 in 2011.
- In the same period, the population of Mfuleni and Delft police precincts increased by 139.6% and 109.9% respectively compared with Kleinvlei police precinct which had an increase of 8.2% for the period 2001 to 2011 as indicated in Table 1.

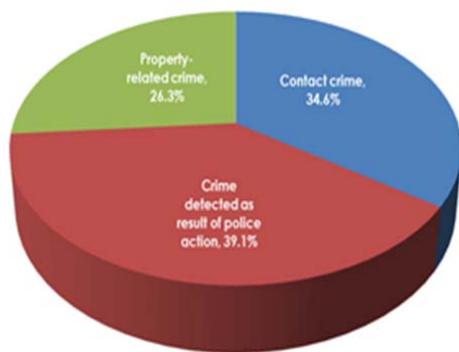
### 3. BLUE DOWNS POLICE CLUSTER MURDER TRENDS

- Murder in Blue Downs cluster increased by 122.4% from 210 in 2010/11 to 467 in 2014/15.
- Murder in Kuils River police precinct increased by 300%. Similarly, huge increases were noted in Belhar (172.7%); Delft (132.9%); Mfuleni (126.5%) and in Bellville South (125%) during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15 as per Table 2.
- Of concern is that 67.8% (1 083) of murders were committed in Delft and Mfuleni police precinct during period 2010/11 to 2014/15.

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

PERIOD	Belhar	Bellville South	Delft	Kleinvlei	Kuils River	Mfuleni	Ravensmead
2010/2011	11	4	70	24	10	68	23
2011/2012	14	3	87	13	16	67	15
2012/2013	26	3	113	33	15	99	24
2013/2014	34	3	144	32	18	118	44
2014/2015	30	9	163	27	40	154	44

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



### 4. MAIN CATEGORIES OF CRIME

- Based on the reported crime for the period 2010/11 to 2014/15, crime is unevenly distributed amongst the three main categories in the Blue Downs cluster as per Figure 2.
- Crime detected as a result of police action contributed 39.1% 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.
- Contact crime contributed 34.6% of all reported crime over the same period. Contact crime consists of murder, attempted murder, common assault, assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm, common robbery, robbery aggravated and sexual offences.
- Property-related crime contributed 26.3% 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.

## 5. CONTACT CRIME

- During the period 2010/11 to 2014/15, common assault (32.1%) and assault GBH (23.3%) contributed to 55.4% of all contact crime reported in the cluster as per Figure 2.
- Robbery with aggravating circumstances (18.1%) and common robbery (11%) contributed an additional 29.1% to the contact crime in Blue Downs cluster.

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

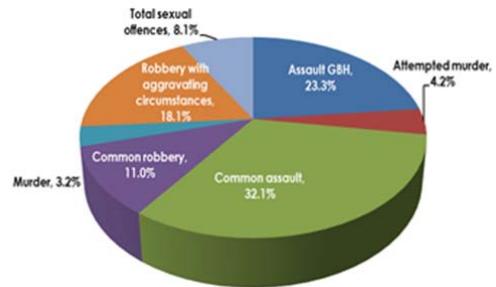
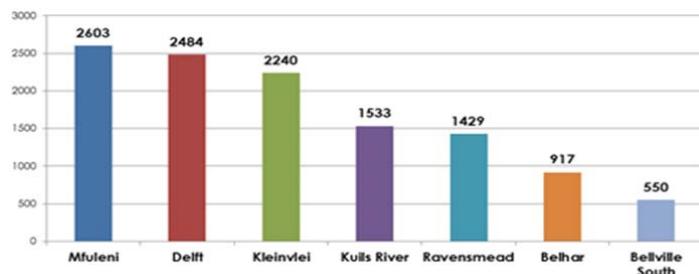


Figure 3: Reported contact crime for the period 2014/15



- Figure 3 indicates that contact crime was more rife in Mfuleni (2 603) and Delft (2 484) police precincts during the period 2014/15.
- Police precincts such as Bellville South (550) and Belhar (917) had the least number of contact crime reported in Blue Downs cluster during the 2014/15 period.

## 6. PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME

- Figure 4 indicates that burglary at residential premises (49.9%) and burglary at non-residential premises (9.0%) contributed to more than half (58.9%) of all property-related crime during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15.
- During the period 2010/11 to 2014/15, theft out of or from motor vehicles (30.6%) and theft of motor vehicle (10.2%) accounted for 40.8% of the property-related crime in Blue Downs cluster (Figure 4).

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

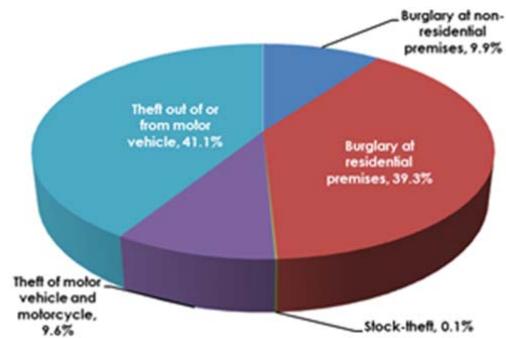
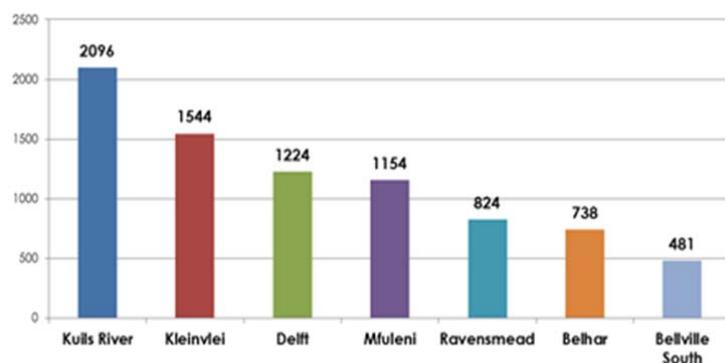


Figure 5: Reported property-related crime for the period

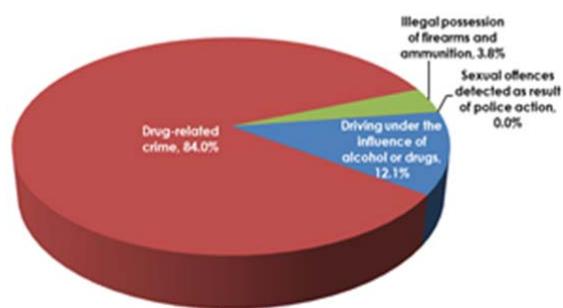


- More property-related crimes were reported in Kuils River police precinct (2 096) during 2014/15 (Figure 5).
- In contrast, the least property-related crimes were reported in Bellville South (481) and Belhar (738) as shown in Figure 5 over the period 2014/15. Bellville South police precincts also has 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 84% to crime detected as a result of police action in Blue Downs cluster, followed by driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs (12.1%).
- The analysis in figure 6 shows that drug related crime is huge challenge in the cluster.

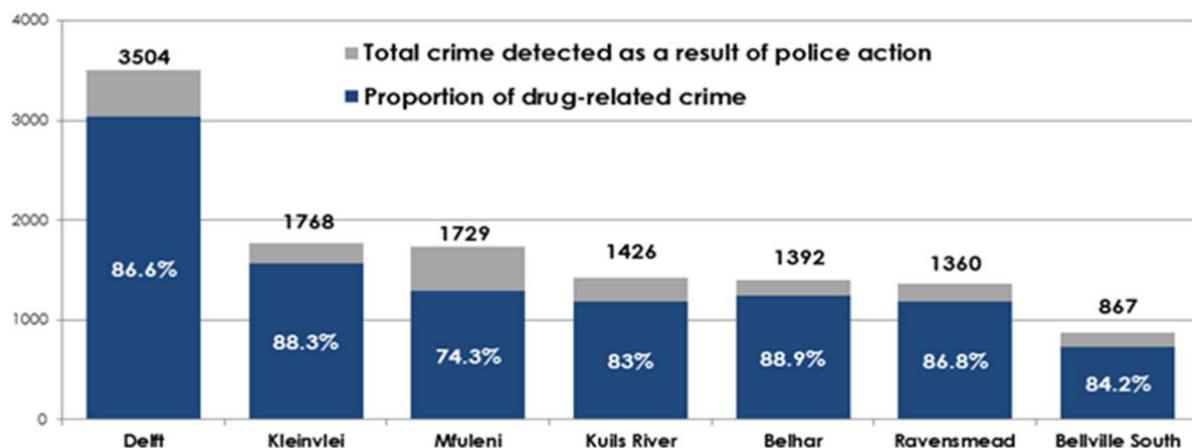
Figure 6: Crime detected as a result of police action: 2010/11 to 2014/15



## 8.DRUG-RELATED CRIME

- In terms of crime detected as a result of police action, Delft (3 504) and Kleinvlei (1 768) police precincts had the highest number of reported cases compared to Bellville South (867) police precinct as per Figure 7.
- The percentage of drug related crime per police station in the cluster ranges from 74.3% recorded in Mfuleni police precinct to 88.9% recorded in Belhar 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 proactive action by the police.
- Of the 3 504 crime detected as a result of police action recorded in Delft police precinct, 86.6% (3 035) is drug related crime. Similarly, Belhar police precinct recorded 88.9% (1 237) of the 1 392 cases as drug related crime (Figure 7). Driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs, illegal possession of firearms and ammunition, and sexual offences detected as a result of police action account for the difference (Figure 7).
- Over 2013/14 and the 2014/15 financial year, the Western Cape Province's contribution to the national drug-related crime was 33%. For a decade, the Western Cape has contributed at least a third of drug related crime per year to the national drug related crime. The prevalence of drug-related crime and substance abuse has been confirmed through DoCS' engagement with community key structures through the Policing Needs and Priority programme.

Figure 7: Crime detected as a result of police action per police precinct for the period 2014/15



### NOTE:

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

## 9. 2015/16 BLUE DOWNS POLICE CLUSTER SAFETY NEEDS

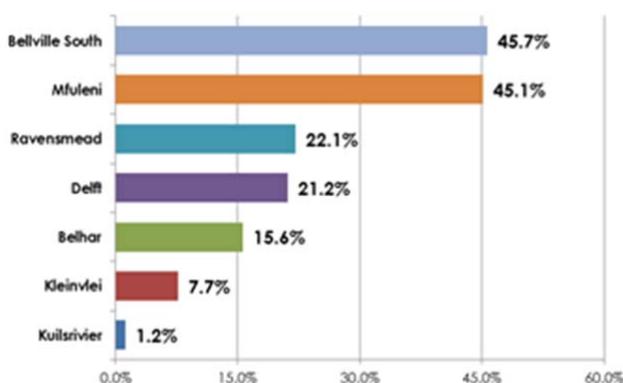
The safety needs were determined based on three themes aligned to the Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP) which is the department's strategic vehicle to contribute towards increasing safety in the province.

**PROFESSIONAL POLICING:** Shortage of human and vehicle resources at all police stations in the cluster; excessive leave reduces the number of SAPS officials on duty; vehicles take too long to be repaired; some vehicles used by members for private purposes; poor response times; lack of trust in the police; unreliability of 10111 line and sector phones; lack of communication across clusters; lack of feedback to complainants; concern that some sensitive information is leaked by the police; lack of communication between the CPF and the community; and high levels of gangsterism and drugs in the community.

**PUBLIC SPACES:** Bushy areas and poor lighting; database of government-owned properties; illegal structures are used to conduct illegal activities; inaccessible roads; unnumbered and unfenced houses; graffiti; gangsterism and prostitution; and illegal dumping sites within the cluster.

**PARTNERSHIPS:** Absenteeism from schools; lack of sport opportunities; foreign owned businesses; illegal dealings between spaza shops and prevalence of gangs; robberies from spaza shops; non-attendance of provincial departments not attending PNP meetings; lack of communication between CPFs and the public; and use of technology to improve communication.

Figure 9: EPP participation for period 2015/16



## 10. EXPANDED PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME (EPP) CPF PARTICIPATION

- The EPP is a funding model whereby each CPF qualifies for R32 500 annually if they participate fully on the programme.
- From April 2015 to March 2016 an amount of R227 500 was available for the cluster, of which R51 535 .45 (22.7%) was accessed by CPFs as per Figure 9.
- Bellville South and Mfuleni CPFs accessed 45.7% and 45.1% respectively of their allocated R32 500.

Table 3: Registered organisations per police precinct 2015/16

NAME OF PRECINCT	NO OF ORGANISATIONS	DISTRIBUTION
Belhar	11	12%
Bellville South	5	5%
Delft	26	27%
Kleinvlei	13	14%
Kuils River	17	18%
Mfuleni	21	22%
Ravensmead	2	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>100%</b>

## 10. COMMUNITY ORGANISATION DATABASE

- There are currently 95 community organisations that are registered on the Community Organisation Database of the Department of Community Safety (DoCS) in this cluster. Forty-nine percent (49%) of these organisations are based in Delft and Mfuleni police precincts as per Table 3.
- Of concern is the limited number of registered community organisations that are registered with the Department in Ravensmead, and Bellville South. Community organisations are needed the most in these areas to contribute meaningfully in an attempt to increase safety.

## 12. CONCLUSION

Common assault, assault GBH, burglary at residential premises and theft out of motor vehicles should be a concern for the residents of Blue Downs cluster. Over a 5 year period, drug-related crime dominated crime detected as a result of police action which could be a contributing factor to most of the contact and property-related crime in the cluster. Overall the CPFs only claimed 22.7% 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.

### MORE INFORMATION

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