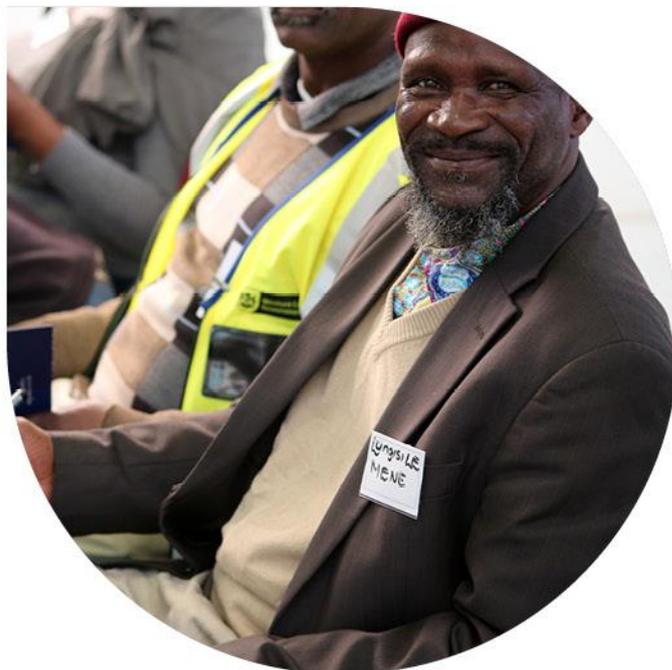




**Western Cape
Government**

Community Safety



Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2017/18 Report for the Paarl East Police Precinct

4 August and 20 September 2017

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ACRONYMS

AHR	Alcohol Harms Reduction
CBO	Community Based Organisation
CID	City/ Central Improvement District
CoCT	City of Cape Town
CAP	Community Action Plan
CPF	Community Police Forum
CSC	Community Service Centre
CSF	Community Safety Forum
CSIP	Community Safety Improvement Partnership
DoCS	Department of Community Safety
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EPP	Expanded Partnership Programme
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm
LG	Local Government
MURP	Mayoral Urban Renewal Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHW	Neighbourhood Watch
NPC	Not for Profit Company
NPO	Not for Profit Organisation
POCA	Prevention of Organized Crime Act
PNP	Policing Needs and Priorities
SAPS	South African Police Service
VCP	Vehicle Check Points
VEP	Victim Empowerment Programme
VPUU	Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) consultation engagements are derived from Section 206(1) of the Constitution. The Constitution requires the Minister of Police to determine national policing policy after consulting provincial governments and considering the policing needs and priorities as determined by provincial executives when resource allocation to provinces is considered. As required by the Community Safety Act, No 3 of 2013, the Provincial Minister responsible for policing, the MEC for Community Safety, must determine these on an annual basis.

S 3 of the Community Safety Act obliges the MEC, amongst other things, to monitor the effectiveness and efficiency of the police service; to analyse the competency and capacity of the police service; to receive and analyse information about the funding, expenditure, activities, outputs and outcomes of policing; to review the practices and patterns of policing; to identify problems and shortcomings; and to identify the policing needs and priorities of the province. S 23 provides that the MEC must report annually to the Provincial Parliament on his findings on the policing needs and priorities and submit the report to the Standing Committee on Community safety. After affording the Provincial Commissioner of Police an opportunity to comment on the report, the Provincial Minister must formulate recommendations on the policing needs and priorities for the Province for the approval by the Provincial Cabinet. The approved report must be submitted to the national Minister of Police to be taken into account when the policing policies and plans for the Province are formulated, as contemplated in sections 206(1) and (2) of the Constitution.

For the past several years, the Western Cape Department of Community Safety (DoCS) has annually embarked on a public consultation process to determine the Province's Policing Needs and Priorities (PNPs). For the 2017/18 financial year, the Department focused its efforts on mainly six areas: namely Paarl East, Saldanha, Khayelitsha, Gunya (Gugulethu and Nyanga), Manenberg and Riebeeck West.

The Department of Community Safety (DoCS) hosted a workshop for the Paarl East Police Precinct on 4 August and 20 September 2017.

The key aims of the 2017 PNP workshops were to:

- Consult with strategic stakeholders in each police precinct within the Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP) areas about their policing needs and priorities;
- Develop safety plans for each police precinct within the CSIP area and
- Determine perceptions of safety in each one of the CSIP areas.

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.¹ The PNP workshops feed into the DoCS 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.

¹ CSIP Blueprint, 2016.

2. METHODOLOGY

2.1 Target group

Six PNP workshops were planned, based on the number of CSIP areas in the Province. These include Paarl East, Saldanha, Khayelitsha, Gunya (Gugulethu and Nyanga), Manenberg and Riebeek West. 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;
- Neighbourhood Watches;
- Non-governmental, community and faith-based organisations;
- National and Provincial Government Departments as well as other state agencies such as National Prosecuting Authority (NPA)
- Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID);
- Integrated Development Plan managers;
- Ward councillors and;
- Representatives from businesses, Central Improvement Districts and private security service providers.

2.2 Structure

About 127 and 143 participants took part in the workshop on 4 August and 20 September 2017 respectively. Although the workshop aimed to focus primarily on Paarl East, it was held in Mbekweni and was attended by many of its residents. Thus, the workshop included discussion on both Paarl East and Mbekweni. However, only 43 participants from both Paarl East and Mbekweni completed the survey, administered on 4 August. At the start of the first workshop each participant was handed a file containing certain key documents which were intended to contextualise and guide the discussions – these included the 2016 Safety Plan for the Winelands cluster, a Paarl East Situational Analysis report and copies of various presentations.

The workshop was opened by Mayco Member for Safety and Security, Mr Rean Smuts. Thereafter, DoCS and the South African Police Service (SAPS) reported on implementation of the 2016 Safety Plan and their current interventions to increase safety in Paarl East. The Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading (VPUU) followed with their self-generated household survey results obtained in 2017 and the Alcohol Harms Reduction Strategy. The workshop was then addressed by the CPF Chairperson Mr James Pedro. This was later followed by questions and answers and the completion of the 'Safety Confidence Score Card' questionnaire. After tea break Mr Dan Plato, Minister of Community Safety gave the key note address. The participants were divided into three randomly assigned groups (Professional Policing, Partnerships and Public Spaces) with approximately 10-15 participants. The groups were tasked with identifying the safety needs in their communities towards the development of a Community Safety Plan.²³

² The discussions around professional policing, partnerships and public spaces complement the CSIP objectives referred to on page 4 under 'Background'.

³ See Annexure 1.

The input from the first workshop was compiled into an outline of key needs and this was presented at the second workshop on 20 September. It formed the basis for developing a safety plan to address the needs and priorities raised. The safety plan aims to give local stakeholders, including the CPF, SAPS and local government co-ownership over implementing elements of the safety plan and co-producing safety in the area.



2.3 Safety Confidence Scorecard

This questionnaire is designed to ascertain:

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

To this end participants answered a questionnaire containing a series of statements with a range of possible reactions, four being 'strongly agree' and one being 'strongly disagree'. Police professionalism was elicited via 16 questions aimed to measure the ways in which police interactions with the public were perceived by participants; there were 17 questions on feelings of safety in public and private spaces and; 12 questions on partnerships with the police via CPFs, CSFs, NHWs and, the SAPS reservist programme.⁴ After the workshop the data were physically captured and entered into a Survey Monkey (a software programme for subsequent organisation of the data on a spreadsheet), in terms of the main issues identified.

2.4 Non-plenary group discussions

The three thematic focus group discussions on each day were moderated by a facilitator from the Department and written up by a scribe. The facilitator was responsible for collating the group's input into one document, which was presented in the plenary after the discussion. The group discussions centred on identifying the policing and safety needs and setting policing priorities for the development and implementation of a Safety Plan.



⁴ See Annexure 2 for the questionnaire.

3. 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.
- Given the size of the groups and the time taken up by preceding presentations there was insufficient time to have an in-depth and detailed discussion around the Safety Plan. Whilst these discussions certainly stimulated debate and gave opportunities (which might not otherwise have arisen) for people to discuss local safety issues, further discussion would be required to develop more concrete plans.
- Although 127 people attended the first engagement, only 43 completed the survey. The sample size of people who completed questionnaires was too small and the process did not lend itself to disaggregation of data or trend analyses.
- The workshop intended to focus only on policing needs and priorities for Paarl East, but due to a strong representation by Mbekweni, the workshop also included focus group discussions and safety plan formation for this area as well.

4. PAARL EAST DEMOGRAPHICS

Drakenstein Local Municipality is known as a Category B municipality that is located in the Cape Winelands District. Its exact location is said to be approximately 60km east of the Cape Town Central Business District. The Environmental Affairs and Development Planning report issued in 2016 indicated that the population of Paarl East safe node area consists of approximately 35 000 residents. Furthermore, 82% of the population stay in formal houses. The safe node is inclusive of Chicago, Groenheuwel, New Orleans, Dalvale and Fairyland.⁵ Paarl East forms part of Drakenstein Municipality. It is the site of the Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading (VPUU) initiatives and a Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP) priority area of the Western Cape Government. The VPUU Safe Node Areas in Paarl East include the neighbourhoods of Chicago, Groenheuwel, New Orleans, Dalvale and Fairyland. The Safe Node Areas are the focus areas where the Western Cape Government aims to crowd in resources to increase wellness, safety and reduce social ills.⁶

It has been stated that just over 41% of residents in Paarl East safe node receive their income from formal employment and approximately 16,3% income is received from informal employment and lastly 1,6% have their own business. In addition, 38,4% of residences depend on social grants and 2,8% don't have an income. Just 4,6% of residents are active in community projects.⁷

5. SAPS REPORT BACK

Col Mabhuti Stephans, Paarl East SAPS Station Commander presented on aspects such as the Organisation Structure, Human Resources, physical resources, etc. He reported that currently the station has a granted establishment of 163 members, and there are 163 staff employed. However, there were two members short from the Vispol component and one from the detective component. There is currently no detective commander, though all sectors have sector managers. The precinct was experiencing a

⁵ Department of Community Safety. (2017). Paarl East Situational Analysis Report, p.3.

⁶ Local Government, Environmental Affairs and Development Planning. (2017). Western Cape: Programme Regional Socio-Economic Programme (RSEP) and Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading Programme (VPUU).

⁷ Department of Community Safety. (2017). Paarl East Situational Analysis Report, p.5.

shortage of vehicles: 27 vehicles short of its granted establishment in Vispol and 18 from the detective component.

The SAPS crime overview indicated that the contact crime increased by 9,4% between April 2016 and March 2017. Most seriously, murder increased by 7,3% of which 50% were gang related. Attempted murder increased by 160% and sexual offences by 34,5%. Following the interventions in Chicago, gang violence has now shifted to Smartie Town and Magnolia. On the other hand, property crimes decreased by 1,3% for the mentioned period. SAPS highlighted problematic crimes: i.e. murder and attempted murder; theft out of motor vehicles; burglary residential; assault GBH; common assault; malicious damage to property and theft general.

SAPS have planned interventions to combat problematic crimes specifically under the contact and property crime categories. See Table 1 below.

Table 1: Combatting Problematic Crime within the Contact Crime Category:

CONTACT CRIME	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vispol, Sector managers and DPO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address illegal shebeens by means of 252A and Sec 85(1) operations.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vispol, Sector managers and DPO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visits to legal liquor outlets to ensure compliance with liquor license conditions.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vispol and Sector managers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Execute search warrants and sec 252A operations on drug outlets.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stop and search operations focused on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – drugs, – possession of unlicensed firearms and dangerous weapons.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vispol and Sector managers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address Drug High Flyers.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Crime Prevention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch awareness campaigns on personal safety, provide tips with the aim to address robbery and theft out of/from motor vehicles.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Crime Prevention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch awareness campaigns on liquor- and drug abuse, and violence against woman and children to address contact crime.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Crime Prevention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit victims of crime (domestic violence, crimes against women and children)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Visible patrols in hot-spots according to the CRI 1(a) and (c) to prevent priority crime.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CID, DPO and Sector Managers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit 2nd hand dealers to prevent and detect buyers of stolen property.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • VCP's: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Search for Drugs, Firearms.

Source: South African Police Service Presentation 2017.

Table 2: Combatting Problematic Crime within the Property Crime Category:

PROPERTY CRIME	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vispol, Sector managers and DPO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address illegal shebeens by means of 252A and Sec 85(1) operations. • Addressing of Illegal shebeens based on the high volumes of complaints received
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vispol, Sector managers and DPO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visits to legal liquor outlets to ensure that they comply with their liquor license conditions.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Vispol and Sector managers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Execute operations at prominent Drug Outlets on a regular basis.
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stop and search operations focused on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • possession of housebreaking instruments, • drugs, • stolen property and • possession of unlicensed firearms. (Gang related)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CID and Sector managers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Address general crime & High Flyers.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CID, DPO and Sector Managers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit 2nd hand dealers to prevent and detect buyers of stolen property.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Monitoring the AVL on a daily and weekly basis
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Visibility and Foot patrols in blocks (Affected Areas)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Arrests of wanted persons on Contact Crimes & Property Crimes by means of Weekly Tracing Operations, and the opposing of Bail.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Execute immediate arrests when suspects are known.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IMBIZO's in hot spots based on the volume of contact complaints reported
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Visit complainants of Domestic Violence Cases
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Crime Prevention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Launch projects in conjunction with Social Development
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Crime Prevention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Development in hot spot areas with CPF (Domestic Violence) • Liaise with Radio Stations to ensure a time slot on preventative measures. • Partnerships with CPF (COMMUNITY MOBILIZATION), Social Development and NGO's.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Social Crime Prevention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lodge awareness campaigns on personal safety tips and safeguarding of property with the aim to address all burglary and theft.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High Visible patrols in hot-spots according to the CRI 1(a) and CRI(c) to prevent priority crime.

Source: South African Police Service Presentation 2017.

SAPS provided feedback around the challenges/ shortcomings:

The Station Commander felt that they did not receive adequate support and cooperation from the community. He complained that non-attendance by community members at Imbizo's and Sector Crime Forums is a big challenge for SAPS. He said that many community members are afraid of reporting gang violence for fear of retaliation. There is also a lack of discipline by parents of their children. Most of the gang members are children (juveniles). Although the National Anti-Gangsterism Strategy does exist, it relies on the cooperation with civil society. There are also no role players to assist SAPS in this regard. No interventions are initiated by the community, and it seems that they condone gang violence.

The lack of cooperation is also reflected in the fact that SAPS vehicles are attacked and stones thrown at them by community members when they respond to certain incidents of crime. It affects service delivery when these vehicles are parked and waiting to be repaired - especially in Sector 3 (Klein Nederburg) when attending to gang-related incidents and when doing operations (Liquor, etc.). During 2016/17 19 vehicles had been damaged by attacks by the community.

A number of things were identified by SAPS that hampers their reaction times namely that ambulances are attacked by the community in hot spots (Sector 2 and Sector 3) and the fact that SAPS members are caught up in certification of SASSA and Municipal affidavits in the beginning of each month. Ambulances need to be escorted by SAPS to attend to those areas. This affects SAPS reaction time to complaints, as well as the EMS reaction times. SAPS requested other government departments to assist with affidavits.

6. PRESENTATION BY VIOLENCE PREVENTION THROUGH URBAN UPGRADING (VPUU)

Ms Thuli Ntshingila from Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading gave an overview of VPUU initiatives in the Paarl East Area. She spoke mainly about the Alcohol Harms Reduction Game Changer. This is a Provincial Initiative implemented in partnership between DoCS and VPUU. The goal of the project is to achieve a 10% reduction in alcohol-related (contact) crimes as per SAPS crime statistics; a reduction in access through fewer outlets; and a reduction in number of unlicensed outlets. The project is being implemented in Groenheuwel, Smartie Town and Milky Town.

The project has three levers. The first lever, Community Based Action aims to capacitate partners with NHWs to ensure safety, awareness and monitoring of liquor outlets. In Lever 2, the programme aims to create healthy alternatives to liquor consumption; and Lever 3 aims to provide referral and support to those who have substance abuse problems.

Table 3: The Alcohol Harms Reduction Strategy is supported as follows:

CABINET LEVEL INTER-SECTORAL SUPPORT	
Level 1: Community Based Action	Working with NHWs to monitor liquor outlets and ensure they adhere to agreed norms and standards.
Level 2: Alternative activities	Pool tournament and Youth-Led Friday night activities in collaboration with liquor outlet owners.
Alternative income streams	Possible income streams workshop with 10 owners engaged.

	Business seed funding competition called Jika Jurn in Paarl East in partnership with Business Activator.
Lever 3: Referral pathways for support	Referral pathways training of NHW by DSD Information pamphlets in NHW office and safety kiosk.
Brief motivational intervention as part of trauma treatment	Referral pathways training of NHW by DSD Information pamphlets in NHW office and safety kiosk.

Source: *Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading Presentation 2017.*

Ms reported on the 2016 VPUU Annual Survey in Paarl East. She reported that community awareness of the Neighbourhood Watch (NHW) programme and Safety Kiosks is the highest of all the programmes supported by VPUU. However, she been monitoring, walking buses and safety kiosks were all unfamiliar concepts and it was at first resisted by the community. Awareness of the walking bus, according to the survey, was higher where the NHW has this as the primary focus of its activities.

VPUU reported that the Alcohol Harms Reduction Strategy in Paarl East has reached its goals. This was evident in the reduction of alcohol-related (contact) crimes which was reflected in the SAPS crime statistics. There was also a reduction in access to alcohol through fewer outlets and a reduction in the number of unlicensed outlets.

VPUU highlighted the importance of 'community owned solutions' and added that 'active citizenship' is required for lasting change. NHWs can be trusted monitors. They are capable of collecting solid information and should be involved in joint planning for safety. There is a wider role for NHWs in safety promotion. The Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) should be used as income streams for NHWs. Youth should be included.

7. PRESENTATION BY THE PAARL EAST CPF CHAIRPERSON

Mr John Pedro, the Paarl East CPF Chairperson, highlighted that Paarl East is large and consists of 4 sectors. He said the area is plagued by gang violence. This is also at schools, and Paulus Joubert High School has the highest level of gang violence. Recently the fence around the school was stolen, the MTN Tower batteries were stolen causing damage in the region of R100 000. The area also has numerous illegal liquor traders, and experiences high levels of substance abuse, unemployment inclusive of the youth, early school leaving between the ages of 13 to 15 and burglaries at schools that interrupt education at schools. He said that SAPS needs to assist with the gang violence in schools.

In terms of professional policing, he reported that the SAPS take too long to arrive at a crime scene or they do not attend at all. Too many cases are withdrawn or SAPS refuse to accept complaints reported at the Community Service Centre. There is also the concern that SAPS management that does not work over weekends. He felt that the telephone manners of SAPS need to be improved in the community service centre. The police must be more visible in the area. The station is hopelessly under staffed with too few vehicles.

The SAPS communication officer must work more closely with the CPF and inform them when serious assaults take place to enable the CPF to issue a letter to oppose bail. He regretted that often the CPF only gets to know of serious cases such as murder when they read about it in the newspapers.

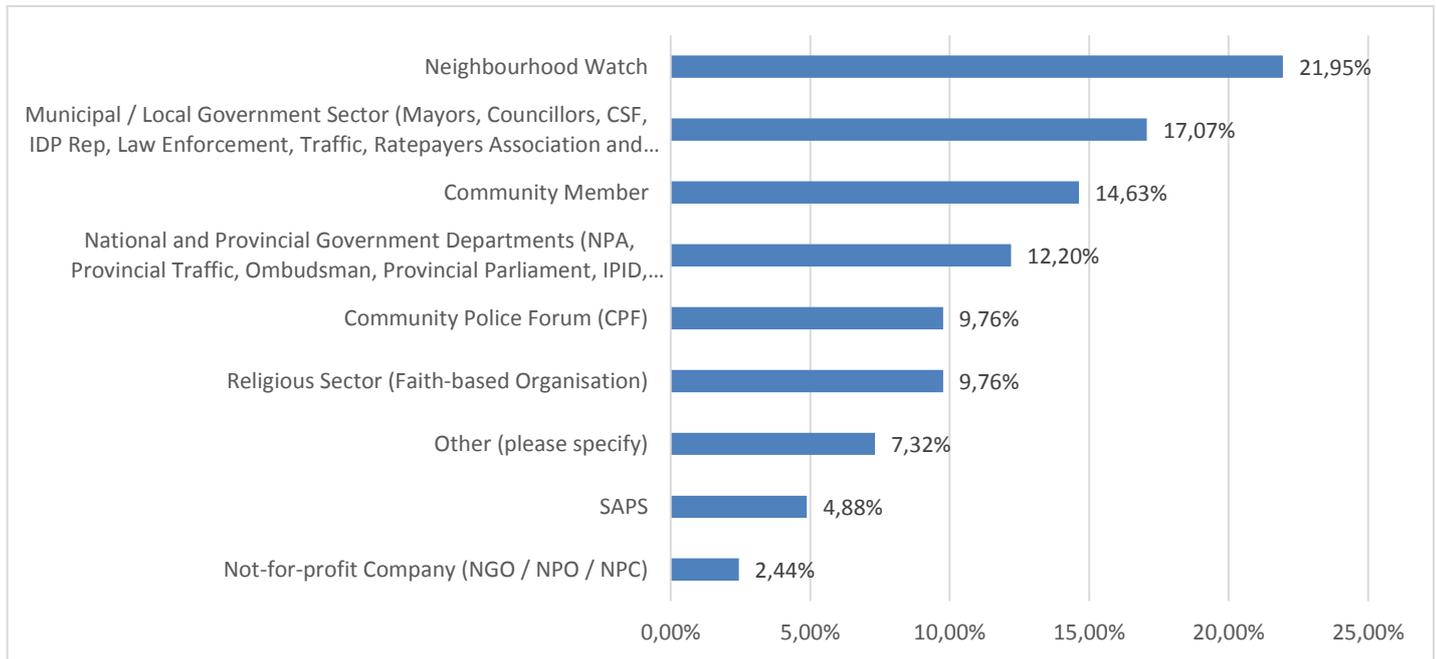
He said there was a need for Paarl East SAPS to improve the working relationship with the NHWs and work more closely with them. Improved relations between the community and SAPS will lead to stamping out crime.

Safety projects are only implemented in some areas such as Chicago, Fairlyand, Groenheuwel whilst there are other areas equally in need of it such as Lantana (where there were five recent murders), Nederburg and Amstelhof.

8. RESULTS OF THE SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORECARD

8.1 Participants

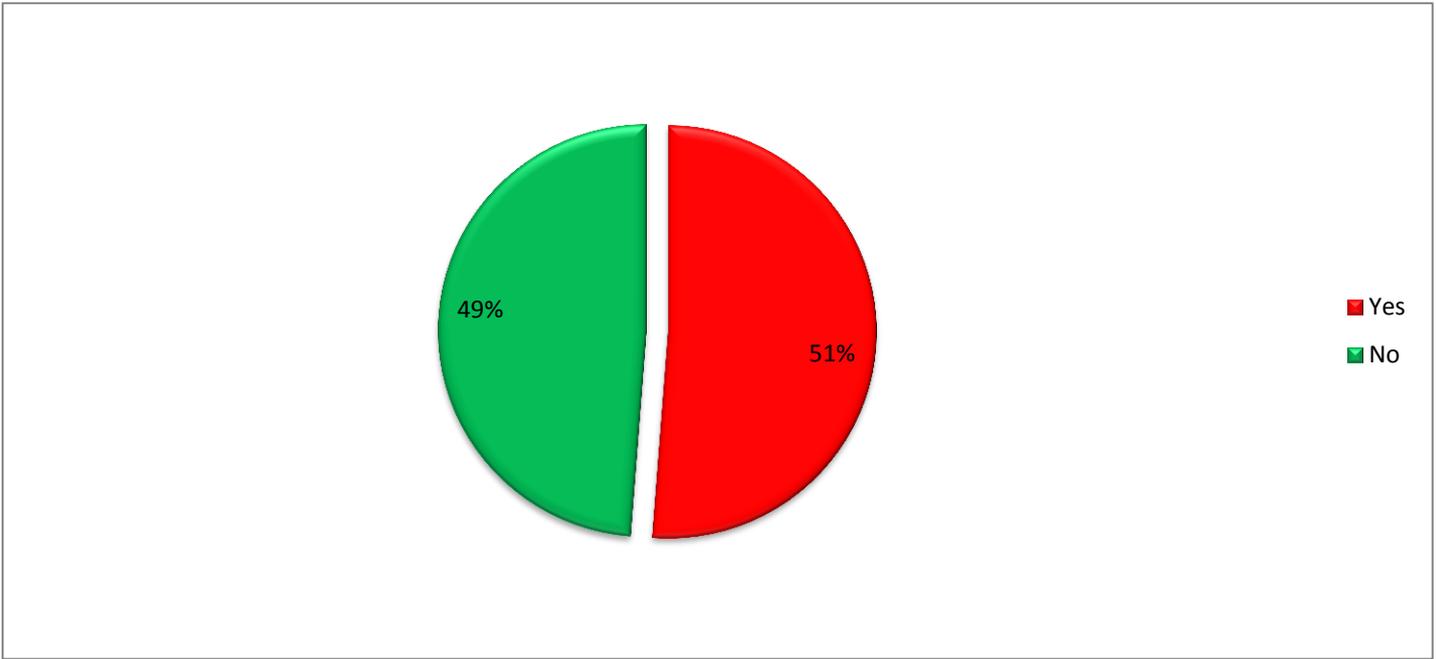
Figure 1: Participants per stakeholder group (n=41)



A total of 43 respondents completed the survey. As indicated in Figure 1, almost a quarter of respondents (21,95%) were from the Neighbourhood Watches, followed by Municipal/ Local Government Sector (17,07%) and Community members (14,63%). National and Provincial Government Department (NPA) (12,20%) was well represented. Both Community Police Forum (CPF) and Religious Sector (Faith-based Organisations) accounted for 9,76%, and Not-for-profit organisations (NGO/NPO/NPC) accounted for 2,44%.

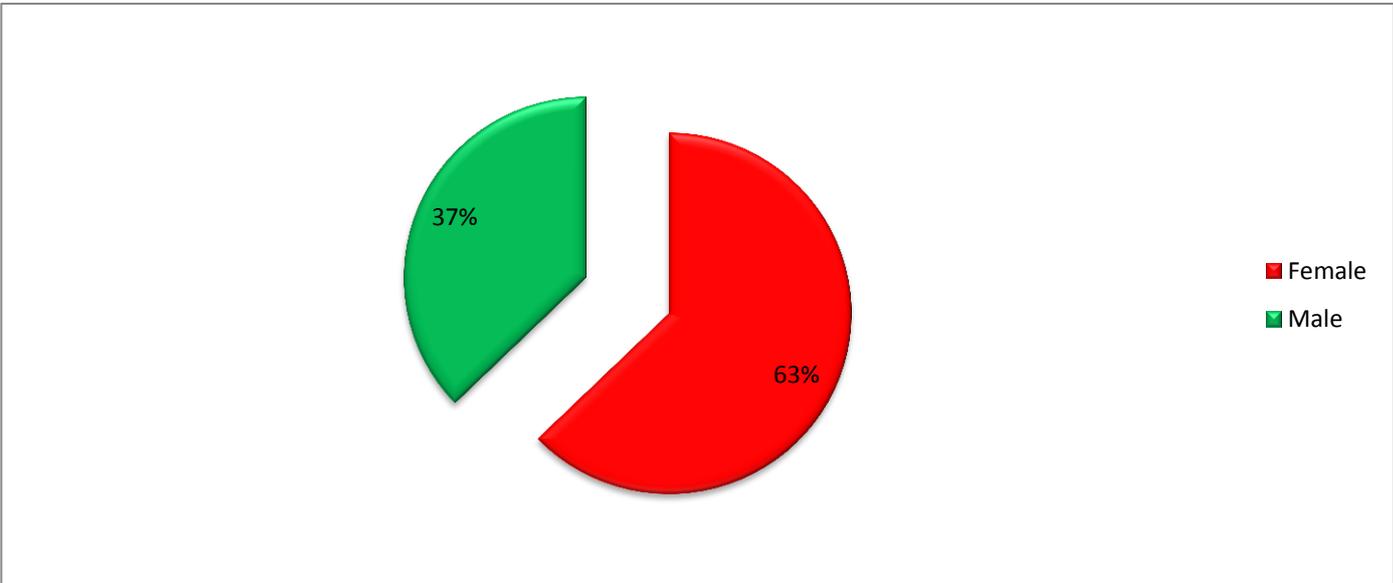
SAPS were not well represented as only two SAPS officials (4,88% of participants) attended the event.

Figure 2: Household crime victimization - Have you or a member of your household been a victim of crime in the last 12 months? (n=41)



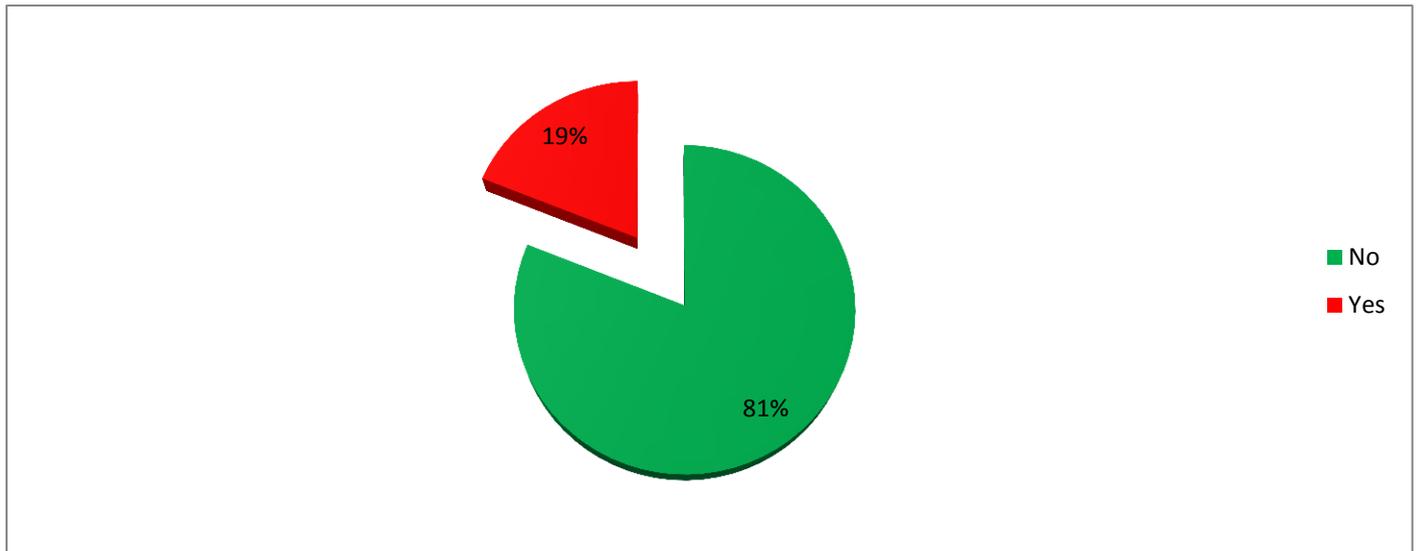
49% of respondents stated that they have not been a victim of crime, however 51% had. There has been a significant increase when comparing it to the 2016/17 results for the Winelands Cluster which indicated that 65% of the sample had not been a victim of crime and 35% had been a victim of crime. However, these figures should be compared with caution since the Winelands Cluster included nine (9) police precincts, whereas Paarl East included only one.

Figure 2.1: Gender Breakdown (n=43)



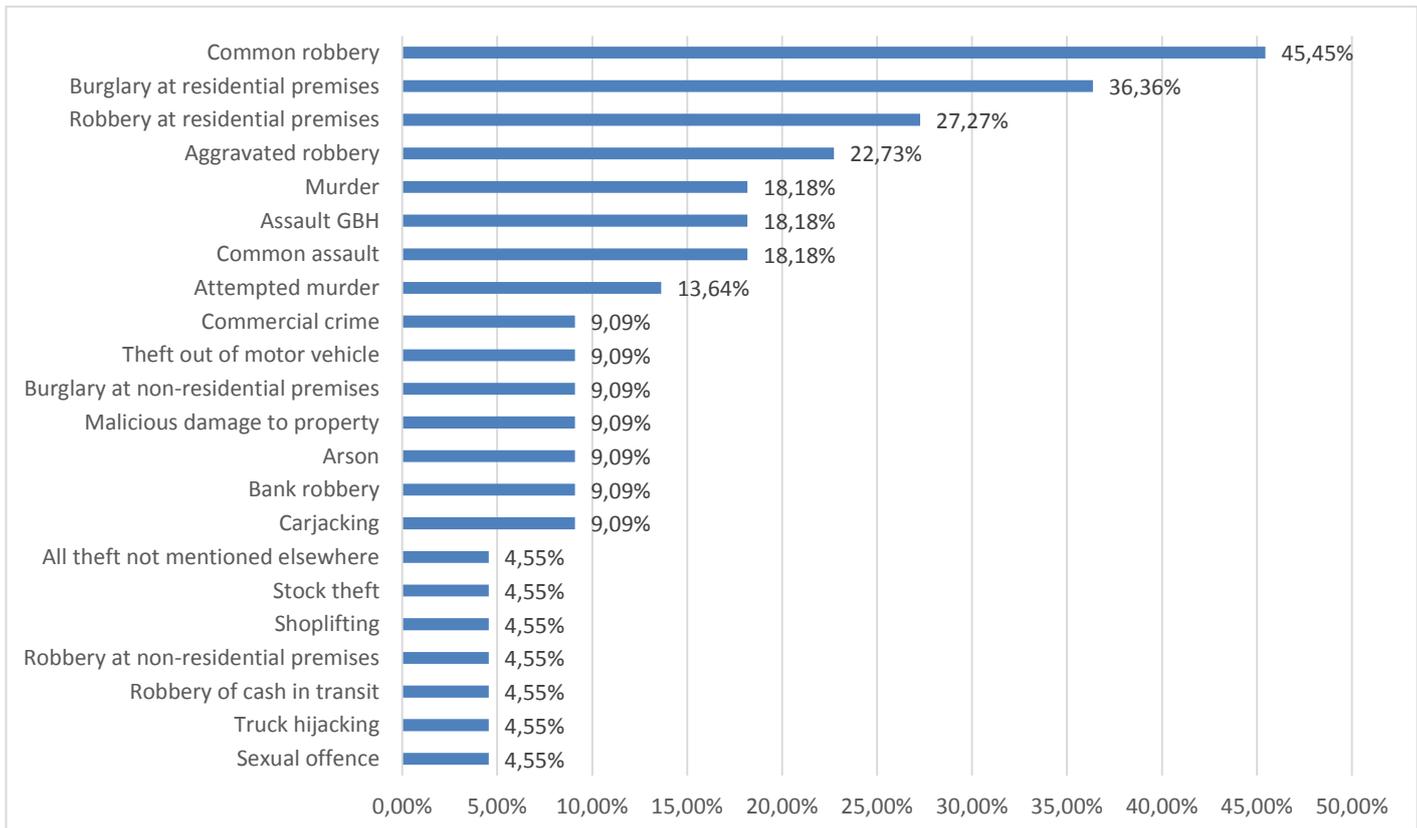
The gender representation substantially differed. The males had a 37% representation and the females represented 63%.

Figure 3: Have you or a member of your household been charged with crime detected as a result of police action? (n=37)



81% of respondents had not been charged with crime detected as a result of police action; but 19% had.

Figure 4: Nature of crime (n=22)



In relation to the respondents who specified that they had been a victim of crime, the majority reported that they were victims of common robbery (45,45%) followed by burglary at residential premises (36,36%); robbery at residential premises (27,27%) and aggravated robbery (22,73%). Respondents further indicated that members of their household had been victims of murder (18,18%). Participants or their households had also been victims of assault GBH (18,18%) and common assault (18,18%), and 13,64% reported that they were victims of attempted murder. Moreover, theft out of motor vehicles, burglary at non-residential premises, and malicious damage to property, arson, bank robbery and car-jacking represented 9,09%. All

theft not mentioned elsewhere, stock theft, shoplifting, robbery at non-residential premises, robbery of cash in transit, truck hijacking and sexual offence shared totals of 4,55%.

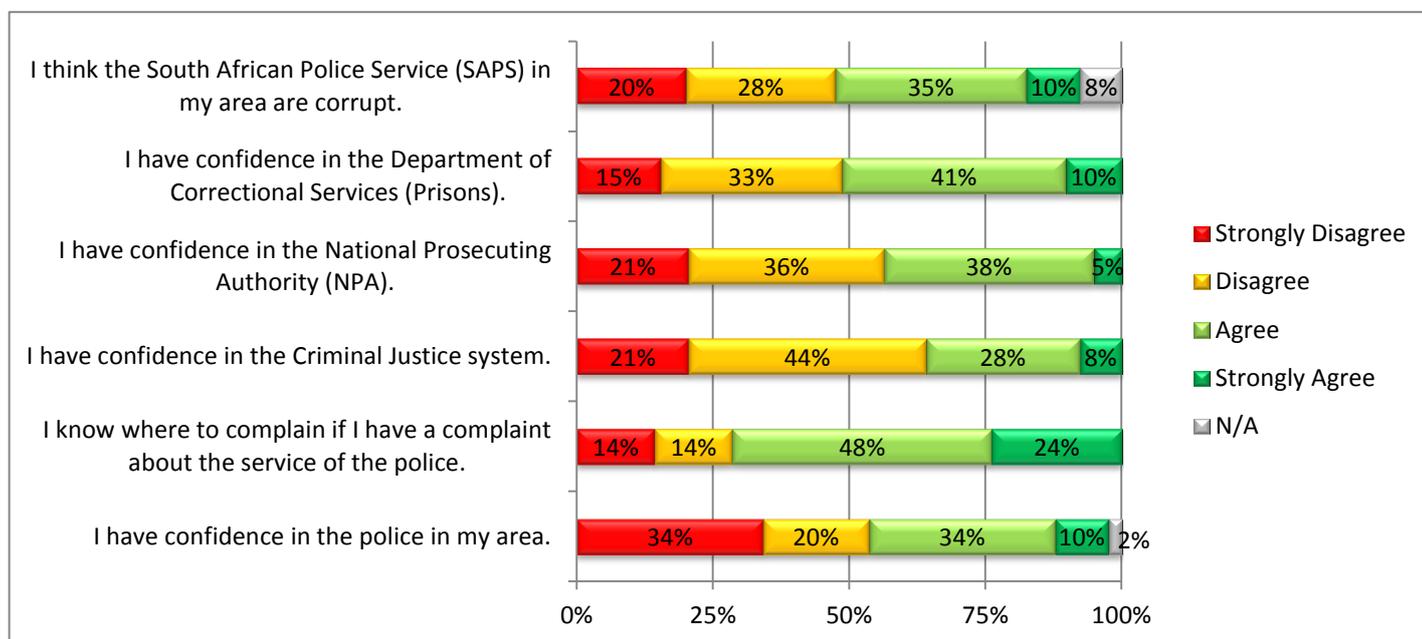
8.2 Professional Policing

Professional policing relates to perceptions about the way 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.⁸ The promotion of professional policing through effective oversight is one of the three pillars of the DoCS Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP).

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

The bar graph below represents responses in respect of levels of confidence in SAPS.

Figure 5: Perceptions of confidence (n=42)

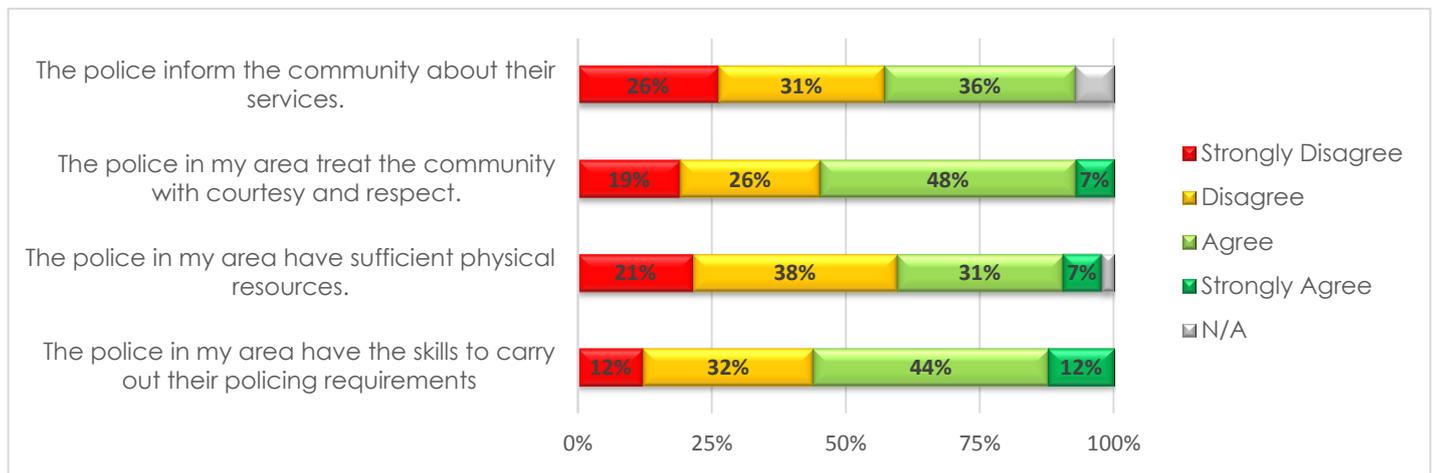


45% of the respondents are of the view that SAPS is corrupt. This is compared with the Winelands Cluster PNP of 2016/17 where 57% of respondents felt the police were corrupt. In the same vein, only 44% of respondents in Paarl East have confidence in the police in their area (Figure 5).

The majority (53%) of participants indicated that they have confidence in the Department of Correctional Services (prisons). 43% indicated their confidence in the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA). The minority (36%) of respondents had confidence in the Criminal Justice System. The majority of participants (72%) indicated that they know where to complain if they have a complaint about the police services.

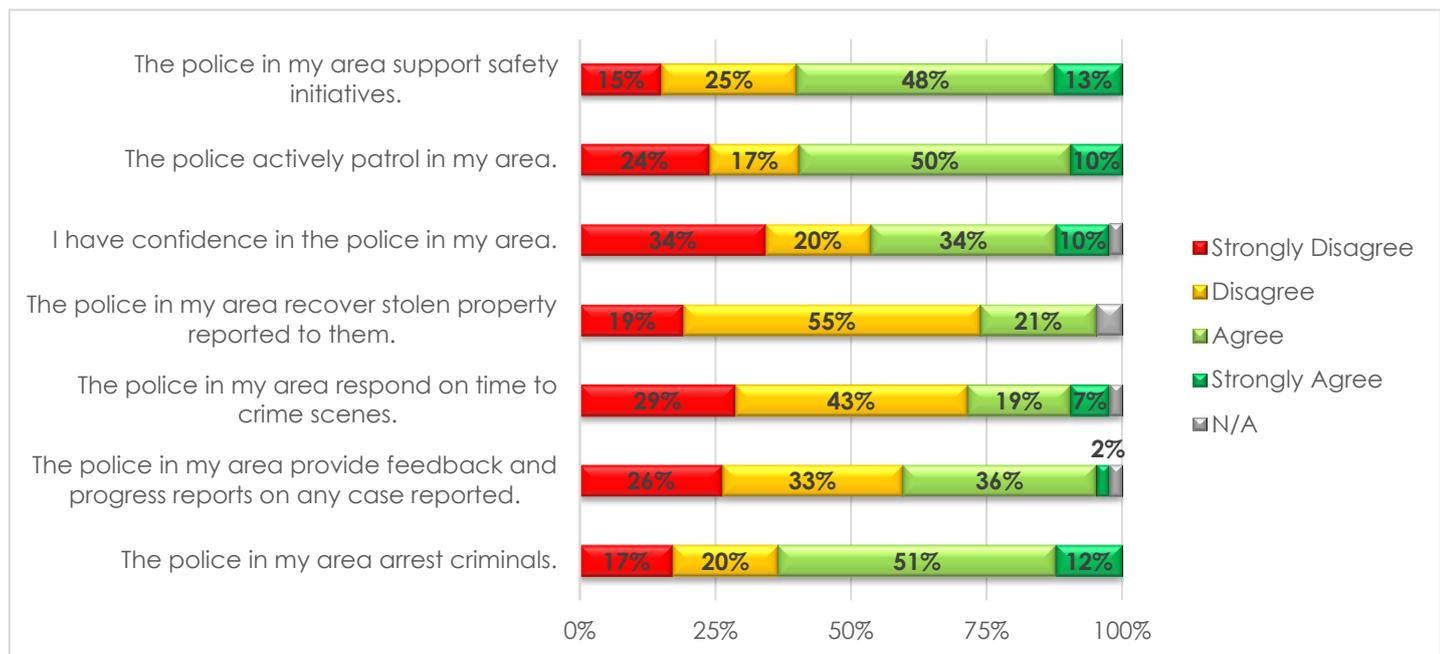
⁸ Sunshine, J. and Tyler, T. (2003). 'The Role of Procedural Justice and Legitimacy in Shaping Public Support for Policing', *Law and Society Review*, Vol 37(3), 513.

Figure 6: SAPS interaction with communities (n=42)



Just more than half of the respondents (55%) felt that the police in their area treat the community with courtesy and respect. Respondents largely (56%) agreed that the police in their area have the skills to carry out their policing requirements, but only 38% respondents thought that the police in their area had sufficient physical resources to carry out their responsibilities. Only 36% of respondents indicated that the police inform the community about their services which is a cause for concern.

Figure 7: Police service delivery and performance of functions (n=42)

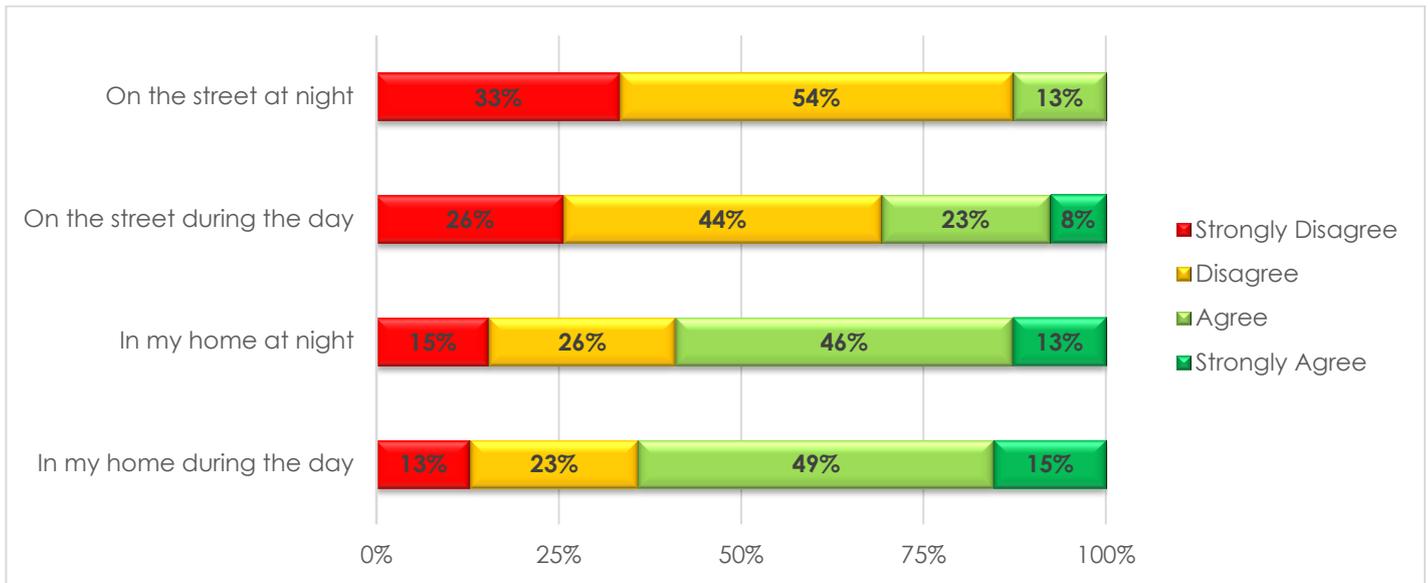


The majority (61%) of the participants agreed that the police in their area support safety initiatives. 60% of respondents agreed that the police actively patrol in their area. Only 44% of participants have confidence in the police in their area. Merely 21% of respondents indicated that the police in their area recover stolen property reported to them. 26% of respondents are of the view that the police in their area respond timeously to crime scenes. 38% of participants stated that the police in their area provide feedback and progress reports on any case reported. Lastly, the majority (63%) of respondents were of the view that the police in their area arrest criminals.

8.3 Perceptions of safety in public spaces and at home

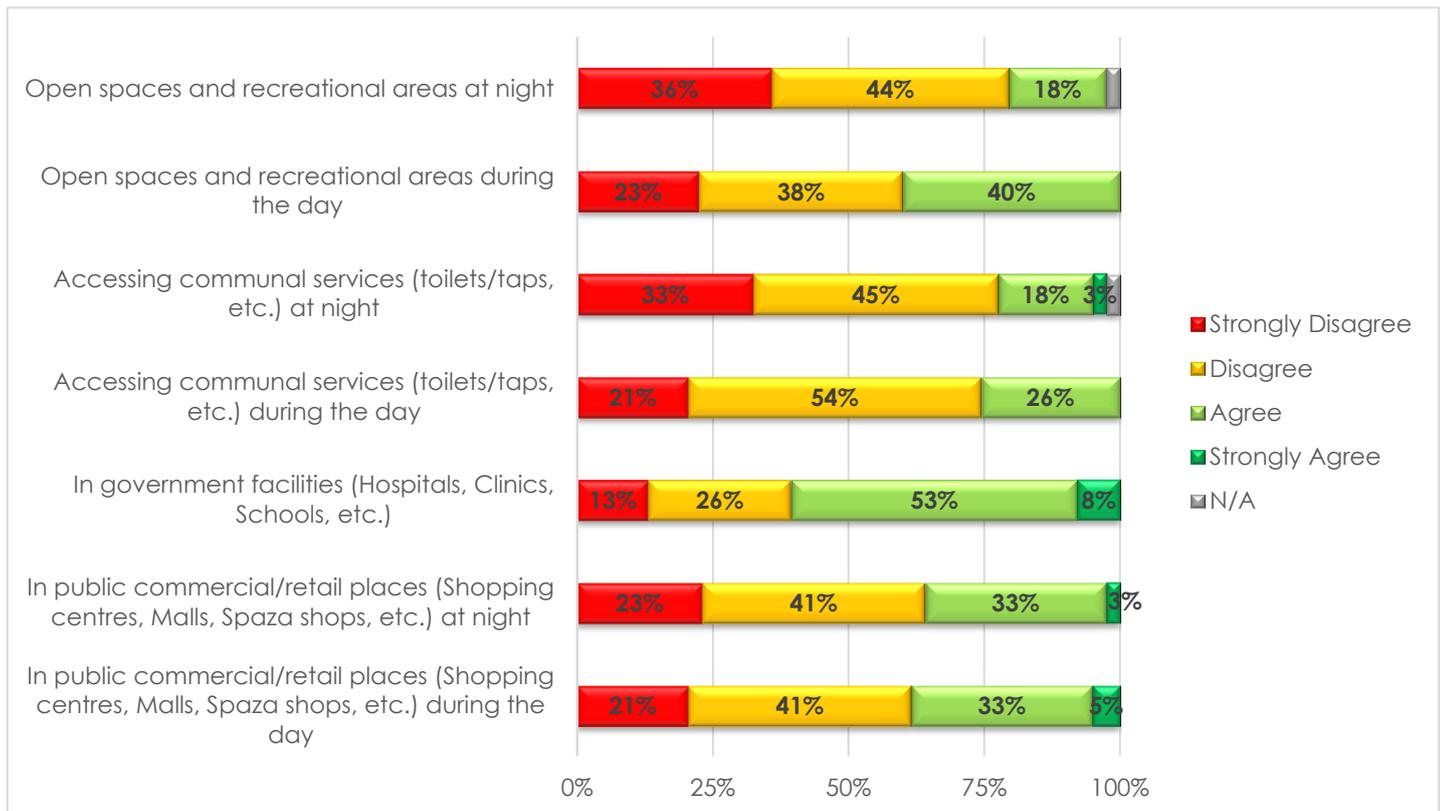
Figures 8, 9 and 10 focus on respondents' perceptions of safety in their homes and in public spaces. Making all public buildings and spaces safe is the second pillar of the CSIP.

Figure 8: Safety at home and in public (n=40)



Only 13% of respondents felt safe on the street at night whereas 31% felt safe during the day. This is a major cause for concern when viewing the comparative results of the Winelands Cluster in 2016/17, which indicated that 29% of respondents felt safe on the streets at night and 51% felt safe during the day. There was a substantial decline in confidence levels. 59% indicated that they felt safe in their homes at night while 64% felt safe during the day.

Figure 9: Perceptions of safety in community spaces and public commercial buildings (n=40)

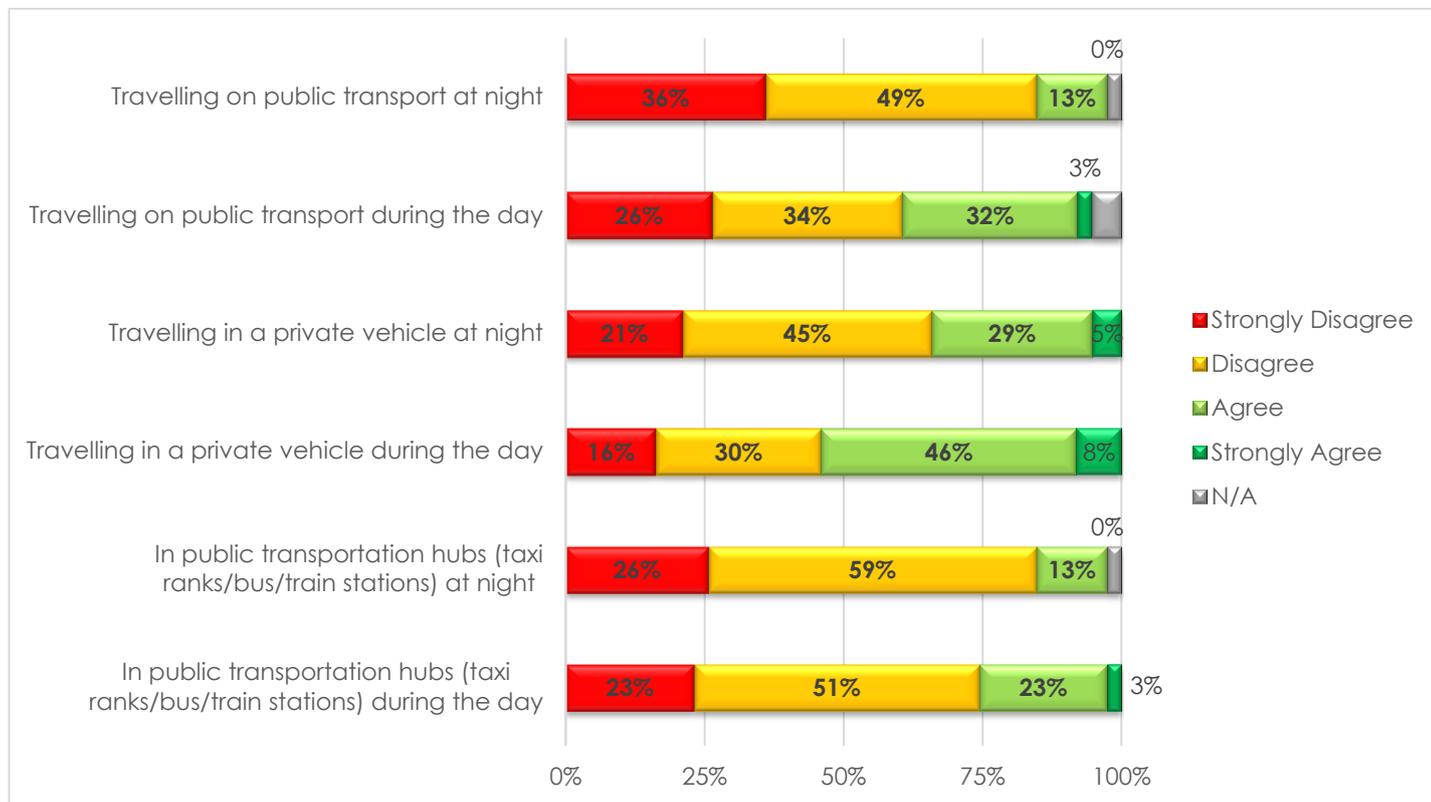


The minority (18%) of respondents felt safe in open spaces and recreational areas at night and 40% felt safe during the day. The previous year's results for the Winelands Cluster (2016/17) found that 20% of

respondents felt safe in open spaces and recreational areas at night and 31% felt safe during the day. In Paarl East only 21% of participants felt safe accessing communal services at night and 26% felt safe during the day.

The majority of respondents (61%) indicated that they felt safe when accessing government facilities. Only 36% indicated that they felt safe in public commercial places during the night – there was not much change in their feeling when it came to the day (38%).

Figure 10: Perception of safety around public and private transport (n=40)



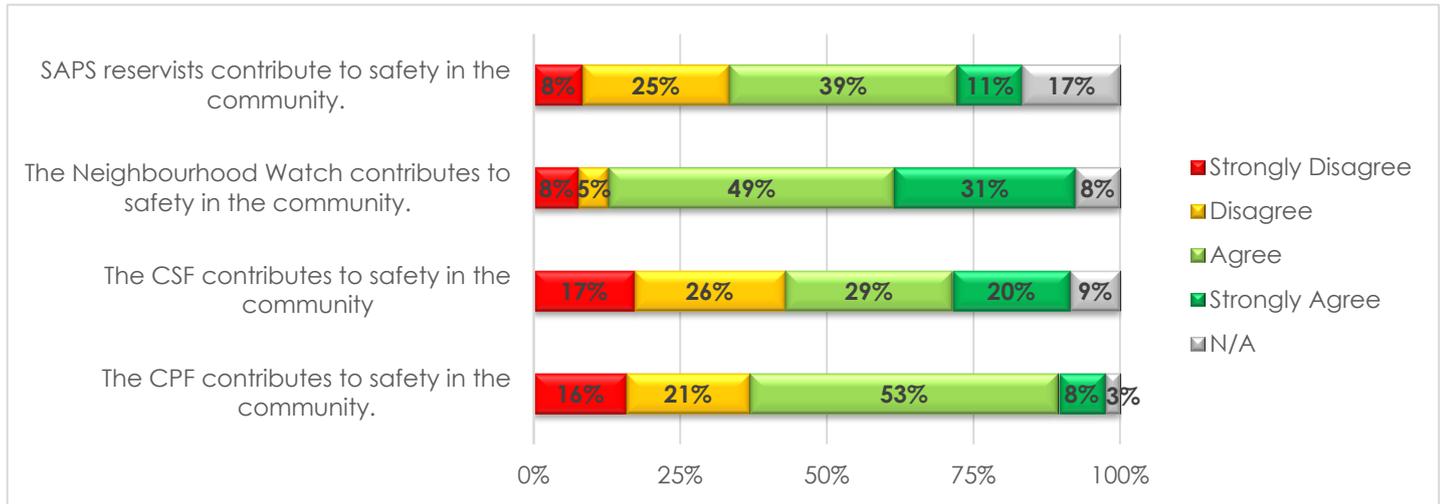
Only 13% of respondents felt safe travelling on public transport during the night and 35% felt safe during the day. When comparing these to the results of the Winelands Cluster PNP for 2016/17, where 18% of respondents felt safe travelling on public transport during the night and 39% felt safe during the day, there was a significant drop in confidence levels.

34% of the participants felt safe traveling in a private vehicle at night and 54% felt safe during the day. Only 13% of the respondents felt safe in public transportation hubs at night and 26% felt safe during the day which does raise concerns as many of the community members utilise public transportation.

8.4 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.

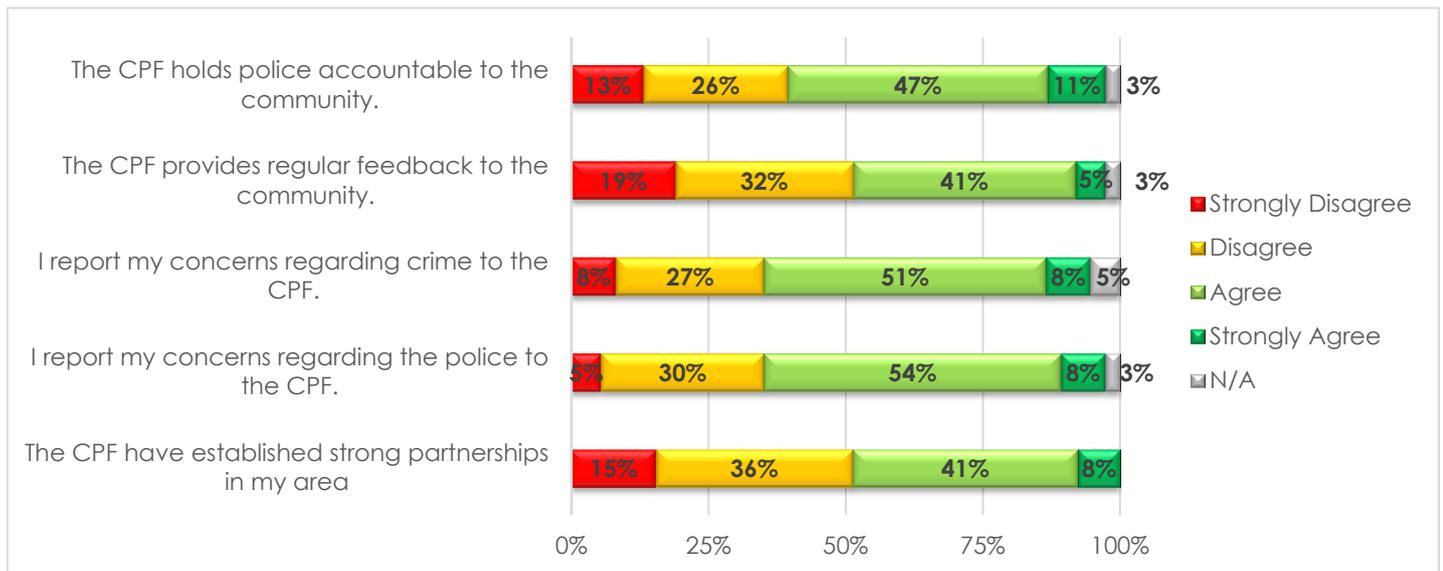
Figure 11: Partnerships contributing to safety (n=40)



Participants were asked which civilian structure contributed most to safety. In terms of the ranking, listed below, NHWs received the highest vote of confidence:

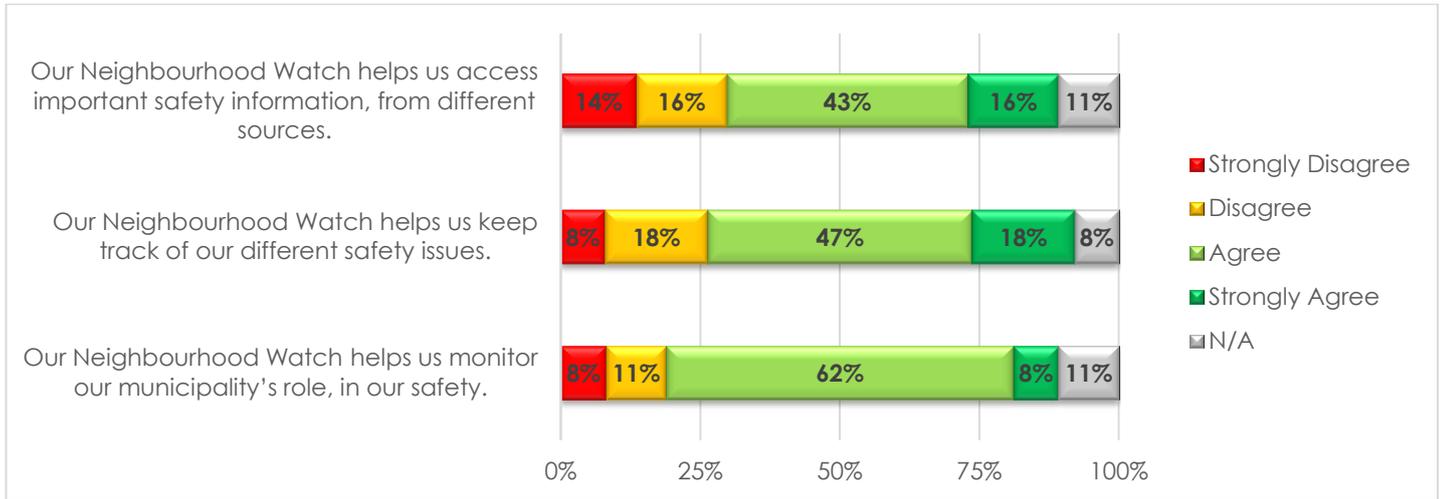
1. NHWs: 80% (It was 86% in 2016/17)
2. CPFs: 61% (It was 70% in 2016/17)
3. SAPS Reservists: 50% (It was 61% in 2016/17)
4. CSFs: 49% (It was 61% in 2016/17)

Figure 12: Holding the police accountable through the CPF (n=40)



58% of respondents agreed that the CPFs hold the police accountable to the community. The minority (46%) of respondents indicated that the CPF regularly provides feedback to the community. More than half (59%) of the respondents agreed that they do report their concerns regarding crime to the CPF. 62% of the participants stated that they do report their concerns regarding the police to the CPF. Finally, 49% of respondents indicated that the CPF have established strong partnerships in their area.

Figure 13: Neighbourhood Watch as a monitoring mechanism (n=40)



59% of respondents agreed that their Neighbourhood Watch helped them to access important safety information from different sources; 65% agreed that their Neighbourhood Watch helps them to keep track of their different safety issues and 70% felt that Neighbourhood Watches helped them monitor the role of their municipality in their safety.

9. THE 2017 SAFETY PLAN



The Safety Plan is intended as a guide for implementation. It aims to highlight the priority areas of intervention required so that the CPF 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. DoCS and the Municipality will support and monitor the implementation of the safety plan, at all times seeking to increase community involvement in safety.

DoCS funding (including matching grants) is available to CPFs through its Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP), once CPFs have complied with certain minimum standards, as laid out in the Western Cape Community Safety Act. DoCS also will enter 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 2017 Safety Plan are contained in Annexure 1.

10. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This PNP engagement brought together local 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.

The PNP succeeded 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 safety problems. In and of itself this is an achievement and a positive development. However, there is also a need to engage in-depth discussions to build and further develop the Safety Plan. A further workshop was planned and held on 8th November 2017 for this purpose and it is hoped that this will be the beginning of a structured engagement with all the stakeholders.

11. ANNEXURE 1: 2017 SAFETY PLAN FOR PAARL EAST AND MBEKWENI

2017 SAFETY PLAN FOR PAARL EAST AND MBEKWENI

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

ISSUE/CONCERN 1

SAPS Service Delivery:

- SAPS human and other resource shortages and resultant slow response times and lack of visibility. Police respond slowly to the complaints of the community/when called to a crime scene
- Vehicles are vandalised or damaged by community members. There are delays in repairing vehicles and there is a shortage of vehicles.

Objective: Improve SAPS response times and visibility

Activities	Where	Who	How would we know whether the issue/concern is addressed/ (indicator)?	Time Frame		
				Short Term (1-5 years)	Medium Term (6-12 years)	Long Term (13-25 years)
Houses to be numbered so that SAPS know where to respond to reported crime.	Fairyland Mbekweni	Municipality	When SAPS and community work together and response times are satisfactory.			
SAPS to address shortages of SAPS members. SAPS capacity and resource allocation is dependent on the allocation by SAPS national. Local SAPS stations cannot decide on any resources. DoCS to draw attention to shortage of resources with Provincial Commissioner; Request that MEC Plato intervene and make submission to the National Minister	Fairyland Mbekweni	SAPS	100% of posts filled. MEC Plato taking up the matter at MINMEC			

and report back to Paarl East.						
SAPS must create stability with respect to Station Commanders who have been changing on a regular basis.	Paarl East	SAPS	Station Commander to be placed on a longer term for stability.			
SAPS should address the shortage of resources (especially vehicles) and fast turnaround time in repairing vehicles. Community and public education is needed to change behavior and appreciate resources allocated to police the area.	Whole of Paarl East	SAPS	Stations are equipped with their full quota of vehicles. Damage to vehicles by community members is minimized. Increase in community reporting culprits to SAPS. Delays in repairing vehicles is reduced.			
SAPS needs to recruit more reservists to supplement the numbers of police officials. DoCS to deploy Chrysalis students to man telephones at SAPS stations.	Paarl East SAPS Mbekweni SAPS	Paarl East SAPS Mbekweni SAPS	Number of reservists recruited, trained and active. Number of Chrysalis students deployed at SAPS to man telephones and do admin duties.			
Revisit the number of police sectors in Mbekweni. Between 2004 and 2009 Mbekweni had four police sectors but the number of sectors was reduced after 2009.	Mbekweni	SAPS and CPF	Increase in the number of police sectors in Mbekweni.			
Them bani and Dromedaris don't see police patrols due to shortage of SAPS resources.	Them bani and Dromedaris	SAPS and CPF NHW Municipal Law Enforcement Security Companies Drakenstein Safety Initiative	The number of police patrols in Them bani and Dromedaris			
CPF to make a list and raise all issues of service delivery at the next CPF Meeting.	Mbekweni	CPF SAPS, DOCS	Service delivery issues handed to SAPS			

ISSUE/CONCERN 2	SAPS Service Delivery: Improve conduct of SAPS members at Community Service Centre and general interaction with the community. Some community members complained that the SAPS are not responsive to them and tell the complainant to find the suspect or stolen goods themselves.
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Objective: Improve SAPS general interaction with the community

Activities	Where	Who	How would we know whether the issue/concern is addressed/ (indicator)?	Time Frame		
				Short Term (1-5 years)	Medium Term (6-12 years)	Long Term (13-25 years)
SAPS to implement training seminars to empower SAPS members on what service delivery means in their context and how to help a member of the public complete an affidavit.	Mbekweni	SAPS	Satisfied public and members skilled to assist with affidavits.			
SAPS to implement management practices that will increase enthusiasm of members, eradicate corrupt officials and address the attitude of some officials.	Whole of Paarl East, Mbekweni	SAPS	80% of members enthusiastic about their work. SAPS being complimented for a helpful and caring attitude.			

ISSUE/CONCERN 3	SAPS Service Delivery: The majority of officials serving the area speak Afrikaans making it difficult to communicate with the community in English or other languages. Lack of communication between SAPS and NHW.
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Objective: Improve SAPS communication with the community and key stakeholders.

Activities	Where	Who	How would we know whether the issue/concern is addressed/ (indicator)?	Time Frame		
				Short Term (1-5 years)	Medium Term (6-12 years)	Long Term (13-25 years)

SAPS should be trained on the importance of communicating with the public and providing feedback.	Whole of Paarl East	SAPS	SAPS being complimented for the amount of feedback provided to complainants.			
SAPS to implement sound communication strategies to inform the public of services rendered. They should implement the 'Customer is King' campaign and other new initiatives.	Whole of Paarl East	SAPS				
SAPS must be trained to understand the needs of people with disabilities.	SAFE NODE AREA Groenheuwel /Chicago	SAPS	SAPS refer or make use of NGOs to refer disabled complainants to. Thusong Centre: 0218076338 SAPS members should attend disability awareness raising programmes.			
SAPS to ensure a policy is in place to ensure representatives of all languages are deployed on each shift.	Fairyland Mbekweni	SAPS	Complainants are served in one of the three official languages of the province.			

ISSUE/CONCERN 4	SAPS Service Delivery: Need to improve operational response times through cooperation with other agencies and freeing up SAPS members					
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Objective: Improve SAPS response times						
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Activities	Where	Who	How would we know whether the issue/concern is addressed/ (indicator)?	Time Frame		
				Short Term (1-5 years)	Medium Term (6-12 years)	Long Term (13-25 years)
SAPS to enter into partnership with Law Enforcement Agencies to respond from one ops room.	Whole of Paarl East	SAPS, Municipality, Prov Traffic	One operational ops room from which law enforcement agencies respond to crime scenes.			

Department of Justice to train/appoint more people as Commissioners of Oath to alleviate the pressure off SAPS.	Paarl East	DOJ&CD	More Commissioners of Oath to certify documents.			
CPFs to write to other departments requesting they assist by offering also to certify documents. Use the safety kiosks to deliver this service.	Paarl East	DOCS, SAPS DOJ&CD	CPF to monitor implementation of these strategies.			

ISSUE/CONCERN 5 **SAPS Service Delivery: Police corruption** - There is a concern that some police officials are corrupt and do not respond to crime properly as a result. SAPS Investigation Officers (IOs) who are residents and familiar with the accused pose a huge risk of corrupt behaviour. Some SAPS officials are scared to testify in court.

Objective: To ensure professional policing and root out corruption.

Activities	Where	Who	How would we know whether the issue/concern is addressed/ (indicator)?	Time Frame		
				Short Term (1-5 years)	Medium Term (6-12 years)	Long Term (13-25 years)
Raise awareness about the Anti-Corruption hotline.	Mbekweni	DoCS and SAPS	Decrease in police corruption			
CPF to encourage people to attend its meetings so that they can also report corruption to the CPF.	Mbekweni	CPF	Number of people attending CPF meetings			
SAPS to account for investigations and other work not done by IOs and other police officials.	Paarl East Mbekweni	SAPS DOCS	Less fear by IOs to testify			
SAPS must investigate all allegations of corruption. CPF and the community must report allegations of corruption to the Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) and SAPS.			SAPS report to CPFs on the number of allegations of corruption received and investigated, and of their outcome.			

SAPS and CPF must educate the community about human rights. Citizens need to know what they are entitled to in terms of the Constitution so that they can demand if they don't get it.	Mbekweni	SAPS and CPF	Better understanding of human rights.			
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SAFE PUBLIC SPACES

ISSUE/CONCERN 6	Public Spaces: Elderly, the disabled and youth are vulnerable to crime in public spaces such as malls and on paydays. Special consideration is required for victims with disabilities. Vulnerable groups are targeted at ATMs, especially on pay days.
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Objective: To ensure the protection and provision of services to the vulnerable in society (elderly, disabled and young people).

Activities	Where	Who	How would we know whether the issue/concern is addressed/ (indicator)?	Time Frame		
				Short Term (1-5 years)	Medium Term (6-12 years)	Long Term (13-25 years)
SAPS must provide more visible policing on SASSA pay days; and SAPS must work in collaboration with NHWs. EPWP – To provide patrols. CPF and SAPS must discuss matter with banks and arrange to deploy more private security at pay-points.	Paarl East	SAPS NHW, EPWP, Law Enforcement, Financial institutions, SASSA CPF	Number of patrols and incidents recorded Number of banks who commit to doing this.			
Raise awareness and advise vulnerable groups on protective measures to ensure their safety.	Paarl East	DOCS, SAPS	Elderly, youth and disabled less vulnerable due to awareness strategies implemented			

Municipality to deploy safety kiosk at BP Garage.	Groenheuwel	Municipality	Monitoring of kiosk deployment.			
DoCS to assist in establishing a Walking Bus for the elderly at Groenheuwel – to escort people to the ATM.	Groenheuwel (BP Garage)	DOCS NHWS CPF SAPS Municipal Law Enforcement Traffic	Ensure mass deployment of walking bus and increased visibility.			
CPF must invite organisations for disabled persons to their meetings, such as DPSA, DICAG. Disability organisations can act as an intermediary between SAPS & victims. VEP person at SAPS must have all contact details of relevant organisations that can assist. Social Crime Prevention official at SAPS must be contacted. SAPS to attend disability awareness programs.	Paarl East Mbekweni	CPF	Number of organisations representing the disabled represented on the CPF structure. Number of organisations utilised as intermediary between SAPS and victims.			
The vulnerable need visible police during dangerous times which are between 4h00 – 6h00 and late at night.	Thembani and Drommedaris	SAPS NHW Municipal Law Enforcement Security Companies Drakenstein Safety Initiative	Police visibility increased between 4h00 – 6h00 and at night.			

PARTNERSHIPS

ISSUE/CONCERN 7

Partnerships: Substance abuse and illegal liquor outlets have increased.

Objective: To promote compliance with the Western Cape Liquor Act and municipal by-laws.

Activities	Where	Who	How would we know whether the issue/concern is addressed/ (indicator)?	Time Frame		
				Short Term (1-5 years)	Medium Term (6-12 years)	Long Term (13-25 years)
Drug dens in Umvulelo Street must be closed down.	Groenheuwel, Smartie Town, Amstelhof, Mbekweni	SAPS, Drakenstein Law Enforcement, supported by NHWs	No more drug dens			
All illegal shebeens to be mapped by Municipality and included in Paarl East Community Action Plan (CAP).	Paarl East	Municipal Law Enforcement, SAPs, NHWs	Illegal shebeens mapped in CAP			
SAPS and law enforcement to stop shebeens from operating without licences.	Drommedaris and White City	SAPS, NHW, DoCS and Municipality Law enforcement	Decrease in number of illegal liquor outlets. Decrease in crime related incidents.			
SAPS and law enforcement must conduct raids at drug houses and take effective police action against drug lords using POCA.	Drommedaris, Dube village and W Block	SAPS, CPF and community as a whole.	Decrease in drug related crime. Number of POCA arrests made by SAPS.			
DoCS Alcohol Harms Reduction (AHR) Game Changer is being piloted in Groenheuwel by VPUU and DoCS with success. There was a request that it be	Paarl East	DoCS, SAPS, VPUU	AHR to consider request to roll out AHR to Chicago, Mbekweni.			

rolled out to Chicago and Mbekweni.					
The Western Cape Liquor Authority have roadshows throughout the area to educate communities on regulation of liquor trade in the province / country.	Road shows should be held asap in August / September 2017.	Western Cape Liquor Authority, CPFs, NHWs DoCS (CPR)	Greater awareness of the liquor laws and regulations.		

ISSUE/CONCERN 8 **Partnerships:** Each CPF/municipality needs to develop an area specific Safety Plan

Objective: To outline clear roles and responsibilities for each role player in a Safety Plan.

Activities	Where	Who	How would we know whether the issue/concern is addressed/ (indicator)?	Time Frame		
Safety Plan needs to be area specific and address area specific needs. Each CPF needs to develop an area-specific safety plan.	Paarl East	DoCS SAPS CPF NHWs Municipality	Station management and local CPFs develop local area specific safety plans and measure their progress against this.			

ISSUE/CONCERN 9 **Partnerships:** Community is not made aware of the roles and responsibilities of the CPF and accordingly do not use them as the first line of complaint. CPF and SAPS are not fully aware of one another's roles.

CPF has not been fully functioning in Mbekweni.

Objective: To ensure fully functional CPFs, and create awareness of their roles and responsibilities.

Activities	Where	Who	How would we know whether the issue/concern is addressed/ (indicator)?	Time Frame		
				Short Term (1-5 years)	Medium Term (6-12 years)	Long Term (13-25 years)
Conduct workshops on Roles and						

<p>Responsibilities of CPF (not only for CPF but all stakeholders).</p> <p>Relationship between SAPS & CPF to be clarified, especially as regards to the CPF's responsibilities on the DoCS's EPP, for e.g. the station observation visits.</p> <p>The CPF needs to clarify how it can ensure that SAPS responds to complaints channelled from the community to SAPS.</p>	Mbekweni	DOCS, SAPS, CPF	<p>All CPF members have a good understanding of their roles and responsibilities.</p> <p>There is full compliance on the DoCS EPP, and CPFs receive money which they allocate to crime prevention initiatives.</p>			
<p>The roles of ward councilors should be clarified, especially with respect to their relationship to the CPF and their role in terms of Safety and Security.</p>			<p>Councilor's budget allocation towards safety in the community.</p>			
<p>CPF's must hold monthly meetings with the Station Commander. However, the Station Commanders are not attending the CPF's meetings.</p>	Mbekweni	DOCS, SAPs, CPF NHW Municipality	<p>Number of meetings attended by Station Commander with CPF.</p>			
<p>No CPF Chairperson for Mbekweni creating instability on the CPF. Last AGM was held on the 2016. DOCS must facilitate the AGM to elect a Chairperson. AGM to be held at the end of October 2018.</p>	Mbekweni	DOCS CPF DOCS, CPF	<p>Newly elected chairperson that is empowered about his/her roles and responsibilities.</p>			
<p>CPF must finalise the database of community organisations to invite.</p> <p>CPF must improve between CPFs and the broader community.</p>		DOCS will follow up with the finalisation of the database.	<p>Updated membership database</p> <p>Regular circulars to communities/talks on radio/outreaches</p>			

ISSUE/CONCERN 10

Partnerships: NHWs play an important role in Paarl East and Mbekweni. However, they need to be strengthened and supported.

Objective: To ensure functional and effective NHWs.

Activities	Where	Who	How would we know whether the issue/concern is addressed/ (indicator)?	Time Frame		
				Short Term (1-5 years)	Medium Term (6-12 years)	Long Term (13-25 years)
<p>Paarl East has four NHWs, and two have been accredited so far. Mbekweni has 5 NHW structures of which 2 are accredited. Three have applied for accreditation</p> <p>The other NHWs must apply for accreditation from DoCS.</p>	Paarl East Mbekweni	NHWs DoCS	All in the area NHWs are accredited.			
<p>NHW is a great support and can act as a form of visibility but need on-going training and remuneration</p>	Paarl East Mbekweni	DoCS	Number of NHWs trained			
<p>NHWs request stipend to be paid for their services. DoCS's policy is that NHWs are a voluntary body and does not provide payment to them. However, some NHWs receive stipends from DoCS for specific services. The NHW at Desmond Tutu has applied for funding. DoCS needs to sign the Transfer Payment Agreement to ensure payment through the CPF (October 2017) with CPF Cluster chairperson.</p> <p>NHWs must explore other possible channels for funding (VPUU, Municipality, Councilors). CPF need to prioritise NHW projects and support NHW applications</p>	Paarl East (Desmond Tutu High School)	DoCS CPF NHW School Governing Body	A NHW is operating at Desmond Tutu High School and receives a stipend from DoCS.			

for funding.						
DoCS to conduct feasibility study with regards to funding of more NHWs.						
ISSUE/CONCERN 11	Partnerships: Several schools experience ongoing or sporadic gang violence. Out of school youth are drawn into gangs and are used to commit crime. The Child Justice Act is not an effective mechanism to address youth safety.					
Objective: To make sure that there is a safe environment for teaching and learning to occur.						
Activities	Where	Who	How would we know whether the issue/concern is addressed/ (indicator)?	Time Frame		
				Short Term (1-5 years)	Medium Term (6-12 years)	Long Term (13-25 years)
Municipality needs to build sport and recreational facilities in the areas.	Drommedaris and Silver Town	Drakenstein Municipality and DCAS	Talent identification and development			
WCED to install CCTV cameras in school premises	Hlumelo High School and Desmond Mpilo Tutu High School	WCED, Drakenstein Municipality and SAPS	Decrease in gang related violence at schools			
NPA to make submission to review Child Justice Act.	National & Paarl	DOCS, SAPS, CPF, NHWs, other Govt Departments.	Child Justice Act reviewed			
Parents/caregivers to be held accountable and prosecuted under Schools Act for learners not in school; Principals who turn learners away from school should also be disciplined under Code of Conduct.		WCED	Number of parents/caregivers held accountable for learners not in school. Number of school principals disciplined for turning learners away for late coming.			

Walking bus initiative should be strengthened to ensure safe passage for learners to and from schools.		DoCS	Walking bus audit and recommendations made			
The community needs to give information to the SAPS so that they can investigate and arrest people involved in gang related crime.	Paarl East Mbekweni	SAPS	Arrest of gang leaders.			

ISSUE/CONCERN 12 **Partnerships:** High levels of unemployment contribute to crime and the involvement of young people in gangs.

Objective: To increase the number of employment opportunities, especially for young people.

Activities	Where	Who	How would we know whether the issue/concern is addressed/ (indicator)?	Time Frame		
				Short Term (1-5 years)	Medium Term (6-12 years)	Long Term (13-25 years)
Unemployment must be addressed.	Whole of Paarl East	Drakenstein Municipality, Business, AgriSector, Govt Depts	Percentage of unemployment at 3%.			

ISSUE/CONCERN 13 **Partnerships:** The community and CPFs do not know how to engage the NPA and Department of Justice or how to register their protest around a suspect being released on bail. Victims, complainants and witnesses are not paid for expenses to attend to court cases.

Objective: To create greater awareness of how the criminal justice system works and ensure justice for communities and victims.

NPA to run awareness campaigns to educate the public on the criminal justice system.	Provincial NPA Mbekweni, Paarl East.	NPA, CPF	Better empowered citizens to engage the criminal justice system.			
NPA to attend CPF meeting to explain how victims and witnesses can claim their witness fees and travel expenses.			Witnesses claim their travel expenses.			

<p>The State needs to demonstrate that there are reasons to deny a suspect bail, and this includes whether the suspect is a flight risk; there is a risk of his/her committing another crime; or would be a danger to other people or intimidate witnesses.</p> <p>The CPF or members of the community must inform the prosecution if they believe there are any risks and request the NPA to oppose bail.</p>	Paarl East	NPA, CPF, the community.	CPF give information to NPA which results in successful opposition to bail.			
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ISSUE/CONCERN 14	Partnerships: Drakenstein Safety Initiative has been recently established. It can serve as a forum to coordinate aspects of the safety plan.
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Objective: To implement the Drakenstein Safety Initiative

Activities	Where	Who	How would we know whether the issue/concern is addressed/ (indicator)?	Time Frame		
				Short Term (1-5 years)	Medium Term (6-12 years)	Long Term (13-25 years)
<p>Stellenbosch Safety Initiative – functionality</p> <p>Drakenstein Safety Initiative (DSI) – Mbekweni to follow up on it, DSI will start in 3-4 weeks and will be coordinated by the Municipality.</p> <p>CPF to meet with municipality to engage on how to be involved in DSI and to access IDP budget.</p>	Paarl East	Municipality, CPF	CPF fully involved as a partner in the Drakenstein Safety Initiative (DSI)			

12. 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 establishing 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 2017/18 Policing Needs and Priorities process per police cluster. It will be administered to respondents attending the consultative meeting.

B. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

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

1 = SAPS		2 = Community Police Forum	
3 = Neighbourhood Watch		4 = City Improvement District / Private Security Company	
5 = Community member		6 = Business Sector (i.e. Metrorail)	
7 = Not for profit company (NGO / NPO / NPC)		8 = Religious Sector (Faith-Based Organisation)	
9 = Victim Support programme		10 = Municipal/Local Government Sector (Mayors, Councillors, CSF, IDP Rep, Law Enforcement, Traffic, Rate Payers' Association and Ward Committee)	
11 = Media		12 = National and Provincial Government Departments (NPA, Provincial Traffic, Ombudsman, Provincial Parliament, IPID, SASSA, Social Development, Correctional Services, Justice)	
13 = Other (specify please)			

Please indicate your gender:

1 = Male		2 = Female	
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C: KEY INDICATORS

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

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

1 = Contact crime			
If you ticked 1 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:			
1 = Assault GBH		2 = Sexual offence	
3 = Common assault		4 = Aggravated robbery *	
5 = Domestic violence		6 = Murder	
7 = Attempted murder		8 = Common robbery	
* Subcategories of Aggravated robbery			
* If you ticked 4 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:			
9 = Carjacking		10 = Truck hijacking	
11 = Robbery of cash-in-transit		12 = Bank robbery	
13 = Robbery at residential premises		14 = Robbery at non-residential premises (Business robbery)	
2 = Contact-related crime			
If you ticked 2 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:			
15 = Arson		16 = Malicious damage to property	
3 = Property-related crime			
If you ticked 3 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:			
17 = Burglary at residential premises		18 = Burglary at non-residential premises	
19 = Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle		20 = Theft out of or from motor vehicle	
21 = Stock-theft			
4 = Other serious crimes			
If you ticked 4 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:			

22 = All theft not mentioned elsewhere		23 = Commercial crime	
24 = Shoplifting			

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

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

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

SCALE

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

1. PROFESSIONAL POLICING

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

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Not Applicable
1. The police in my area have the skills to carry out their policing requirements.	1	2	3	4	0
2. The police in my area have sufficient physical resources.	1	2	3	4	0
3. The police in my area treat the community with courtesy and respect.	1	2	3	4	0
4. The police in my area arrest criminals.	1	2	3	4	0
5. The police in my area provide feedback and progress reports on any case reported.	1	2	3	4	0
6. The police in my area respond on time to crime scenes.	1	2	3	4	0
7. The police in my area recover stolen property reported to them.	1	2	3	4	0
8. I have confidence in the police in my area.	1	2	3	4	0
9. The police inform the community about their services.	1	2	3	4	0
10. The police actively patrol in my area.	1	2	3	4	0

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?					
11. I know where to complain if I have a complaint about the service of the police.	1	2	3	4	0
12. The police in my area support safety initiatives.	1	2	3	4	0
13. I have confidence in the Criminal Justice system.	1	2	3	4	0
14. I have confidence in the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA).	1	2	3	4	0
15. I have confidence in the Department of Correctional Services (Prisons).	1	2	3	4	0
16. I think the South African Police Service (SAPS) in my area are corrupt.	1	2	3	4	0

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:					
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	Not Applicable
34.The CPF has established strong partnerships in my area.	1	2	3	4	0
35.I report my concerns regarding the police to the CPF.	1	2	3	4	0
36.I report my concerns regarding crime to the CPF.	1	2	3	4	0
37.The CPF provides regular feedback to the community.	1	2	3	4	0
38.The CPF holds police accountable to the community.	1	2	3	4	0
39.The CPF contributes to safety in the community.	1	2	3	4	0

3.2 Community Safety Forum (CSF)

Community Safety Forum (CSF)					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Not Applicable
40. The CSF contributes to safety in the community.	1	2	3	4	0

3.3 Neighbourhood Watch (NHW)

Neighbourhood Watch (NHW)					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Not Applicable
41. The Neighbourhood Watch contributes to safety in the community.	1	2	3	4	0
42. Our Neighbourhood Watch helps us monitor our municipality's role, in our safety.	1	2	3	4	0
43. Our Neighbourhood Watch helps us keep track of our different safety issues.	1	2	3	4	0
44. Our Neighbourhood Watch helps us access important safety information, from different sources.	1	2	3	4	0

3.4 Reservist Programme of SAPS

Reservist Programme of SAPS					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Not Applicable
45. SAPS reservists contribute to safety in the community.	1	2	3	4	0

Thank you for your participation

13. ANNEXURE 3: PAARL EAST POLICE PRECINCT CRIME ANALYSIS: 2011/2012 - 2015/2016

Crime category	2011/12	2012/13	Diff 2011/12-2012/13	% Diff 2011/12-2012/13	2013/14	Diff 2013/14-2012/13	% Diff 2013/14-2012/13	2014/15	Diff 2014/15-2013/14	% Diff 2014/15-2013/14	2015/16	Diff 2015/16-2014/15	% Diff 2015/16-2014/15	Grand Total	Diff 2011/12-2015/16	% Diff 2011/12-2015/16	% Contribution per crime category
CONTACT CRIMES	1,399	1,520	121	8,6%	1,480	-40	-2,6%	1,519	39	2,6%	1,473	-46	-3,0%	7,391	74	5,3%	30,6%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	535	495	-40	-7,5%	484	-11	-2,2%	501	17	3,5%	472	-29	-5,8%	2,487	-63	-11,8%	10,3%
Attempted murder	24	26	2	8,3%	19	-7	-26,9%	16	-3	-15,8%	20	4	25,0%	105	-4	-16,7%	0,4%
Common assault	415	495	80	19,3%	551	56	11,3%	569	18	3,3%	614	45	7,9%	2,644	199	48,0%	10,9%
Common robbery	147	179	32	21,8%	150	-29	-16,2%	142	-8	-5,3%	135	-7	-4,9%	753	-12	-8,2%	3,1%
Murder	22	21	-1	-4,5%	18	-3	-14,3%	25	7	38,9%	22	-3	-12,0%	108	0	0,0%	0,4%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	139	166	27	19,4%	135	-31	-18,7%	141	6	4,4%	128	-13	-9,2%	709	-11	-7,9%	2,9%
Sexual Offences	117	138	21	17,9%	123	-15	-10,9%	125	2	1,6%	82	-43	-34,4%	585	-35	-29,9%	2,4%
Crime Category	2011/12	2012/13	Diff 2011/12-2012/13	% Diff 2011/12-2012/13	2013/14	Diff 2013/14-2012/13	% Diff 2013/14-2012/13	2014/15	Diff 2014/15-2013/14	% Diff 2014/15-2013/14	2015/16	Diff 2015/16-2014/15	% Diff 2015/16-2014/15	Grand Total	Diff 2011/12-2015/16	% Diff 2011/12-2015/16	% Contribution per precinct per crime category
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES	409	510	101	24,7%	525	15	2,9%	544	19	3,6%	713	169	31,1%	2,701	304	74,3%	11,2%
Arson	12	10	-2	-16,7%	11	1	10,0%	10	-1	-9,1%	13	3	30,0%	56	1	8,3%	0,2%
Malicious damage to property	397	500	103	25,9%	514	14	2,8%	534	20	3,9%	700	166	31,1%	2,645	303	76,3%	10,9%
Crime Category	2011/12	2012/13	Diff 2011/12-2012/13	% Diff 2011/12-2012/13	2013/14	Diff 2013/14-2012/13	% Diff 2013/14-2012/13	2014/15	Diff 2014/15-2013/14	% Diff 2014/15-2013/14	2015/16	Diff 2015/16-2014/15	% Diff 2015/16-2014/15	Grand Total	Diff 2011/12-2015/16	% Diff 2011/12-2015/16	% Contribution per crime category
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION	697	718	21	3,0%	783	65	9,1%	926	143	18,3%	694	-232	-25,1%	3,818	-3	-0,4%	15,8%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	47	37	-10	-21,3%	41	4	10,8%	32	-9	-22,0%	36	4	12,5%	193	-11	-23,4%	0,8%
Drug-related crime	628	658	30	4,8%	734	76	11,6%	881	147	20,0%	649	-232	-26,3%	3,550	21	3,3%	14,7%
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	21	21	0	0,0%	8	-13	-61,9%	13	5	62,5%	8	-5	-38,5%	71	-13	-61,9%	0,3%
Sexual offences as result of police action	1	2	1	100,0%	0	-2	-100,0%	0	0	0,0%	1	1	100,0%	4	0	0,0%	0,0%

Source: South African Police Service. (2011/12 -2015/16)

Crime Category	2011/12	2012/13	Diff 2011/12-2012/13	% Diff 2011/12-2012/13	2013/14	Diff 2013/14-2012/13	% Diff 2013/14-2012/13	2014/15	Diff 2014/15-2013/14	% Diff 2014/15-2013/14	2015/16	Diff 2015/16-2014/15	% Diff 2015/16-2014/15	Grand Total	Diff 2011/12-2015/16	% Diff 2011/12-2015/16	% Contribution per crime category
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES	1,009	1,171	162	16,1%	1,204	33	2,8%	1,185	-19	-1,6%	1,133	-52	-4,4%	5,702	124	12,3%	23,6%
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	910	1,009	99	10,9%	1058	49	4,9%	1044	-14	-1,3%	1019	-25	-2,4%	5,040	109	12,0%	20,9%
Commercial crime	29	59	30	103,4%	50	-9	-15,3%	46	-4	-8,0%	45	-1	-2,2%	229	16	55,2%	0,9%
Shoplifting	70	103	33	47,1%	96	-7	-6,8%	95	-1	-1,0%	69	-26	-27,4%	433	-1	-1,4%	1,8%
Crime Category	2011/12	2012/13	Diff 2011/12-2012/13	% Diff 2011/12-2012/13	2013/14	Diff 2013/14-2012/13	% Diff 2013/14-2012/13	2014/15	Diff 2014/15-2013/14	% Diff 2014/15-2013/14	2015/16	Diff 2015/16-2014/15	% Diff 2015/16-2014/15	Grand Total	Diff 2011/12-2015/16	% Diff 2011/12-2015/16	% Contribution per crime category
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES	734	965	231	31,5%	966	1	0,1%	976	10	1,0%	826	-150	-15,4%	4,467	92	12,5%	18,5%
Burglary at non-residential premises	85	89	4	4,7%	87	-2	-2,2%	91	4	4,6%	98	7	7,7%	450	13	15,3%	1,9%
Burglary at residential premises	391	504	113	28,9%	504	0	0,0%	482	-22	-4,4%	372	-110	-22,8%	2,253	-19	-4,9%	9,3%
Stock-theft	0	0	0	0,0%	0	0	0,0%	0	0	0,0%	0	0	0,0%	0	0	0,0%	0,0%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	16	20	4	25,0%	14	-6	-30,0%	26	12	85,7%	20	-6	-23,1%	96	4	25,0%	0,4%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	242	352	110	45,5%	361	9	2,6%	377	16	4,4%	336	-41	-10,9%	1,668	94	38,8%	6,9%
SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY	12	27	15	125,0%	17	-10	-37,0%	24	7	41,2%	10	-14	-58,3%	90	-2	-16,7%	0,4%
Bank robbery	0	0	0	0,0%	0	0	0,0%	0	0	0,0%	0	0	0,0%	0	0	0,0%	0,0%
Carjacking	0	1	1	100,0%	3	2	200,0%	2	-1	-33,3%	4	2	100,0%	10	4	400,0%	0,0%
Robbery at non-residential premises	7	18	11	157,1%	8	-10	-55,6%	19	11	137,5%	5	-14	-73,7%	57	-2	-28,6%	0,2%
Robbery at residential premises	5	8	3	60,0%	6	-2	-25,0%	3	-3	-50,0%	1	-2	-66,7%	23	-4	-80,0%	0,1%
Robbery of cash in transit	0	0	0	0,0%	0	0	0,0%	0	0	0,0%	0	0	0,0%	0	0	0,0%	0,0%
Truck hijacking	0	0	0	0,0%	0	0	0,0%	0	0	0,0%	0	0	0,0%	0	0	0,0%	0,0%
Grand Total	4,260	4,911	651	15,3%	4,975	64	1,3%	5,174	199	4,0%	4,849	-325	-6,3%	24,169	589	13,8%	100,0%

Source: South African Police Service. (2011/12 -2015/16)

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