



Western Cape
Government

Community Safety



Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2017/18 Report for the Saldanha Bay Police Precinct

12 July and 30 August 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
IDZ	Industrial Development Zone
LG	Local Government
MURP	Mayoral Urban Renewal Programme
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHW	Neighbourhood Watch
NPO	Not for Profit Organisation
POCA	Prevention of Organized Crime Act
PNP	Policing Needs and Priorities
SAPS	South African Police Service
SBM	Saldanha Bay Municipality
SBM LDAC	Saldanha Bay Municipal Local Drug Action Committee
VCP	Vehicle Check Points
VEP	Victim Empowerment Programme
VPUU	Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading
YEP	Youth Empowerment Programme

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) consultation engagements are derived from Section 206(1) of the Constitution.

Section 206(1) of 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 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). Public engagements were held within each policing cluster, with participation by key stakeholders such as SAPS Cluster and Station Commanders, Cluster and Community Police Forum Chairpersons and representatives, Neighbourhood Watch chairpersons and members, security service providers, business owners, national, provincial and local government departments, mayors, municipalities, councillors, faith-based organisations, non-governmental organisations, the media, law enforcement, traffic and selected community members. The Department facilitated the development of cluster level community safety plans for implementation through the Community Police Forums, Community Safety Forums or Safety Initiatives together with the municipalities.

The Department noted that whilst policing needs and priorities are identified and submitted to the National Minister for consideration, these needs and priorities are not yet necessarily taken into consideration when resources are allocated to the various provinces and police stations. Ensuring that this is taken into consideration will be driven by MEC Plato at MINMEC meetings.

As part of its annual Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) consultations the Western Cape Department of Community Safety (DoCS) hosted a workshop for the Saldanha Bay Police Precinct on 12 July and 30th August 2017. These engagements aimed to feed into the consultative process, mandated by section 206 of the Constitution and section 23 of the Western Cape Community Safety Act,¹ in terms of which the Minister of Police is obliged to seek input from provincial governments about their policing needs and priorities.

The key aims of the 2017 PNP workshops were to:

¹ Act 3 of 2013.

- 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. For the 2017/18 financial year, the Department focused its efforts on mainly six areas: namely Paarl East, Saldanha Bay, Khayelitsha, Gunya (Gugulethu and Nyanga), Manenberg and Riebeek West.

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.² 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.

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 Bay, 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

This financial year (2017/18) it was decided to host two separate engagements to spend more time on identifying policing needs and priorities and then to develop a safety plan based on the policing needs identified. About 150 and 72 participants took part in the workshop on 12 July and 30 August 2017 respectively whilst 51 completed the survey (Community Safety Scorecard research tool). At the start of the July 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 Vredenburg cluster, a Saldanha Bay Situational Analysis report, safety and security matters raised during the IDP community engagements and copies of various presentations. The stakeholder engagement was opened by Mayor Koen of Saldanha Bay Municipality. Thereafter, The Minister of Community Safety, Mr Dan Plato, delivered the key note address followed by several departmental presentations on their perspective on safety. This included DoCS, the South African Police Service (SAPS), Departments of Justice

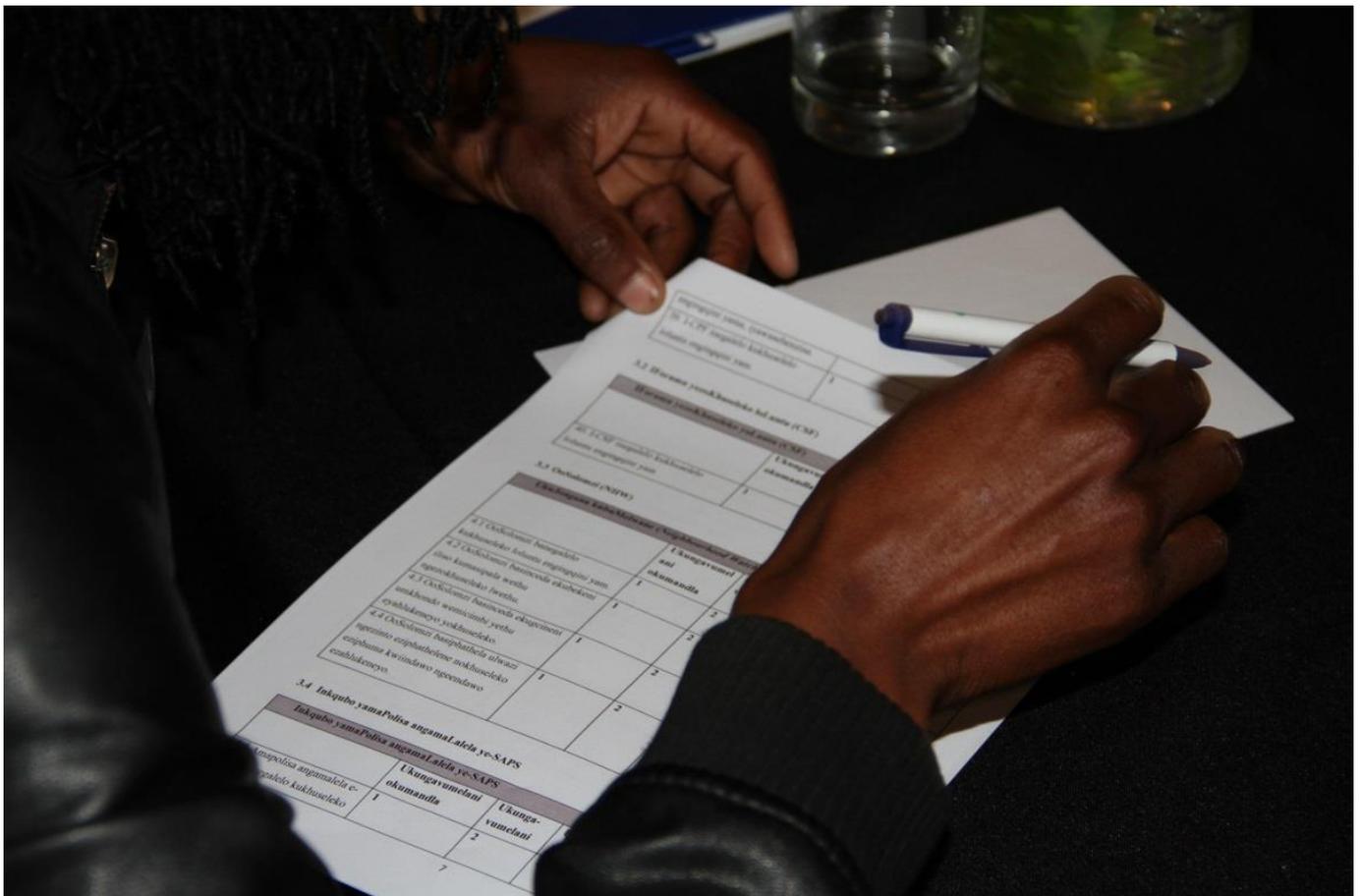
² CSIP Blueprint, 2016.

and Constitutional Development, Correctional Services, Social Development and the Saldanha Bay Municipal Public Safety unit (inclusive of Traffic and Law Enforcement).

SAPS also reported on the implementation of the 2016 Safety Plan and their current interventions to increase safety in Saldanha. This was later followed by a plenary session and the completion of the 'Safety Confidence Score Card' research questionnaire. The plenary was divided into randomly assigned groups on a number of priorities and to identify the geographical area that is most in need of interventions from a wide variety of stakeholders. The focus groups were divided thematically: (Professional Policing, Partnerships and Public Spaces, Substance Abuse, Gender Based Violence, Economic matters) with approximately 10-15 participants per group to discuss the Policing Needs and Priorities. This was later compiled into an outline of the policing needs and priorities identified and presented back to participants during the August workshop. The participants were again divided into small groups to start developing a Community Safety Plan.³

As a way forward, the safety plan will be submitted to the Saldanha Bay Safety initiative to consider which items of the safety plan to prioritise; to SAPS to address professional policing issues; to the local CPF to address relevant issues in the safety plan; and to other government departments to consider for future planning purposes. This is the first step to give local government co-ownership of implementing elements of the safety plan and to co-produce safety in the area.

2.3 Safety Confidence Scorecard



³ The discussions around professional policing, partnerships and public spaces complement the CSIP objectives referred to on page 4 under 'Background'.

The community safety scorecard is a research questionnaire designed to ascertain:

- whether participants were victims of 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, CSFs, Reservists and NHWs).

To this end participants answered a questionnaire containing a series of statements with a range of possible reactions, four (4) being 'strongly agree' and one (1) 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 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 thematic focus group discussions were each 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, during the second workshop, on setting policing priorities for the development and implementation of a Safety Plan.

3. LIMITATIONS

- 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 150 people attended the first workshop, only 50 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.

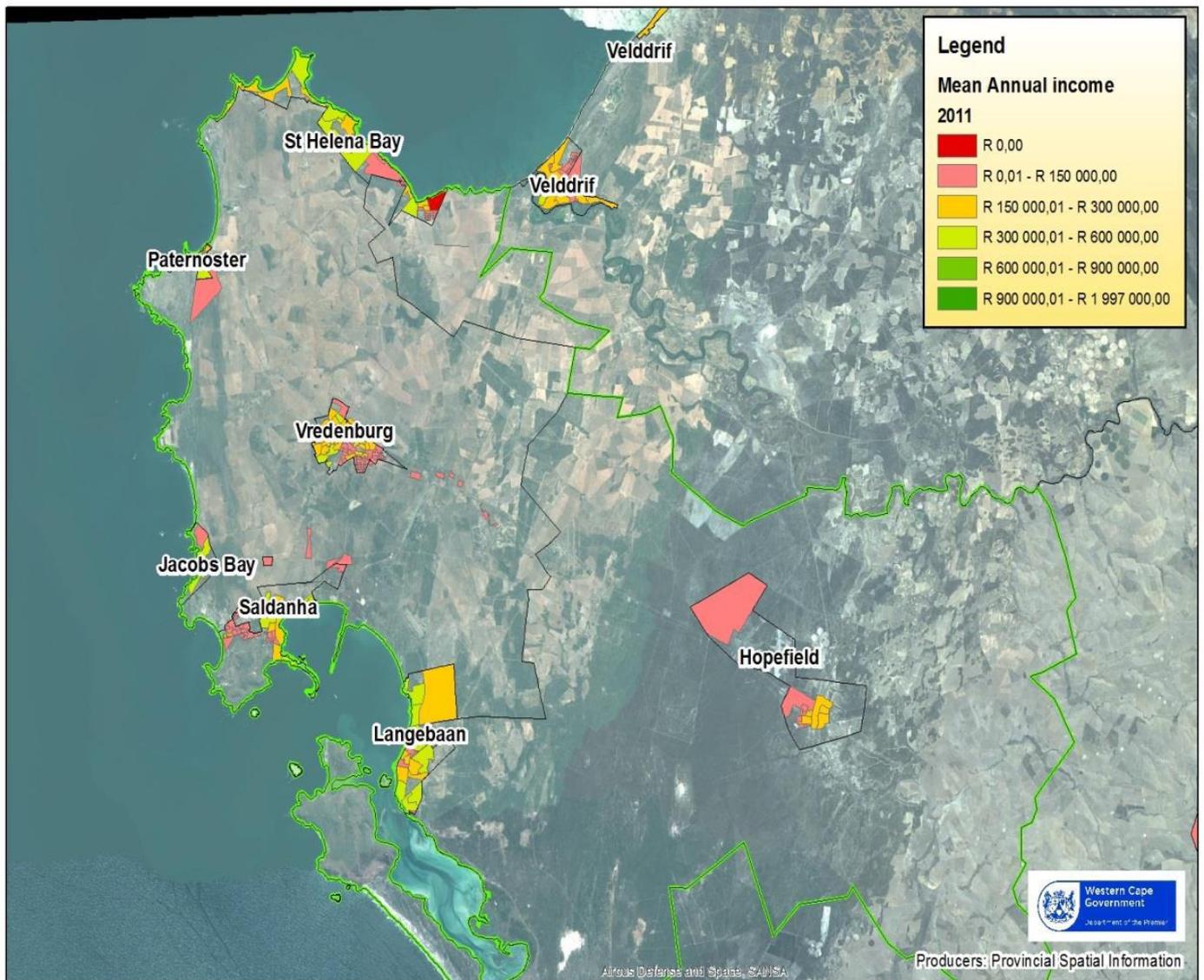
4. SALDANHA BAY DEMOGRAPHICS

Saldanha Bay (SBM) is located within the West Coast District Municipality in the Western Cape. It is approximately 140 kilometres north of Cape Town. The estimated population for SBM is 111 173. There are fourteen (14) municipal wards.

The Saldanha Bay Municipality accounts for 6.4% of the entire West Coast geographical land, and therefore it is the smallest municipal area in the district. The municipal boundary stretches over 7 towns, namely: Hopefield, Jacobs Bay, Langebaan, Paternoster, Vredenburg, St Helena Bay and Saldanha Bay.

⁴ See Annexure 2 for the questionnaire.

Figure 1: Map of Saldanha Bay Municipalities and Towns and Mean Annual Income



In 2014, the South African Institute of Race Relations (SAIRR) defined the Saldanha Bay local municipality in the Western Cape as topping the list of best performing municipalities at 7.88 in the country.⁵

⁵ Department of Community Safety (2017) **Saldanha Bay Municipality Baseline Report. P4.**

Table 1: Estimated Population per Police Precinct

NAME OF PRECINCT	2001 CENSUS	2011 CENSUS	%
Hopefield	7310	8952	22.5%
Langebaan	3754	8471	125.7%
Saldanha	21831	29387	34.6%
St Helena Bay	8239	11950	45.0%
Vredenburg	29187	40734	39.6%
TOTAL	70321	99494	41,50%

Source: SAPS presentation

5. SAPS REPORT BACK

In the July workshop, SAPS Crime Information and Analysis Officer for Saldanha Bay, Warrant Officer BC Mouton gave a presentation which dealt with various aspects such as the Saldanha Bay SAPS Organisational Structure, Human Resources, Physical Resources, Overview of policing area (demographics), a Crime Overview, Problematic Crimes, Crime Hotspot Areas and Planned Interventions to combat problematic crimes. It was reported that there has been a huge population growth over the the last couple of years, especially in the informal settlement areas.

The SAPS complained of lack of human resources. Their granted establishment is 72, but there were currently only 63 officials employed there. There is a 12,5% vacancy rate which needs to be addressed as a matter of urgency. A total of eight (8) SAPs members left the police station without replacement resulting in fewer human resources to work with in the combat against and prevention of crime. In addition, the precinct is currently without a Station Commander. Taking the human resources into consideration, it was noted that the visible policing, detective services and support services were well resourced with vehicles – there are 10 currently, but three more are needed.

SAPS highlighted the two most prominent social and economic risk factors in Saldanha Bay is: Alcohol and the addiction to and abuse of drugs. Both of these are the two major causes of crime in the Saldanha Bay area. SAPS also reported that unemployment is a less dominant contributor towards crime. There is a high rate of unemployment of around 56%, and this contributes to the substance abuse problems in the community.

Middelpos informal settlement, Hopland and Diazville areas are where high levels of crime are occurring. Approximately 44% of all reported burglaries at business premises occur at the Diazville High and Primary Schools and the Clinic. The Warrant officer reported on the specific areas where most of assaults occur: 10% of all assault cases take place on the corner of Don and Vraagom Streets in Diazville; 5% of assault cases takes place in Murray Street; 24% in Vraagom Street, Diazville; and 12% in Good Hope Street, Diazville.

Table 2: Risk Factors

Identified Risk and Social Risk Factors :
1. Alcohol defined offences, drunk, driving under the influence of alcohol/substances
2. Other offences in which alcohol plays a significant role: contact crimes, crime against a person, domestic related crimes and in some cases of malicious damage to property.
3. Drug abuse causes mainly some contact and domestic crimes; by far it is directly linked to property crimes in the Saldanha Bay area.

Source: SAPS presentation

Middelpos informal settlement has by far the biggest alcohol abuse problem in the whole Saldanha area. More than 90% of all contact and domestic violence crimes have alcohol as the main contributing factor. Hopeland follows closely behind, as do Diazville and White City.

Table 3: SAPS Current and Planned Interventions to Combat Problematic Crimes

A large focus is placed on crime patterns and threats in the Saldanha Bay area. SAPS patrols will be targeting specific Hot Spot crime areas.
Substance abuse (drugs and alcohol) in Saldanha Bay is the source and cause of all other crimes (contact and property crime included). Search and Seizure operations held against drug users. Search Warrants operations held against drug dealers; S252a operations against the drug dealers.
Ineffective criminal justice system (light and lenient sentences, easy bail). There is a case flow meeting held regularly between SAPS Branch Commander and State Prosecutors to iron out inefficiencies.
Parolees and repeat offenders would be closely monitored and visited.
Social crime prevention projects are implemented – Hopland got talent, youth projects, school searches and visits, Imbizo's
SAPS recommendation: Planned projects – with the focus on Saldanha Bay, projects needs to be planned jointly by all government departments and businesses partners.

Source: SAPS presentation

6. PRESENTATION BY THE SALDANHA BAY MUNICIPALITY

Mr Phumzile Mbaliswana, Director Corporate Services and Safety at the Saldanha Bay Municipality (SBM) reported that a Saldanha Bay Safety Initiative will be initiated to drive safety issues in the area. The importance of joint partnerships were emphasised in achieving success and in order to develop socially integrated, safe and healthy communities. The municipality expressed their willingness to take co-ownership with regard to safety in the area.

The municipality experiences operational challenges such as:

- Limited resources
- Behaviour of the community towards safety / crime
- Working hours – traffic and law enforcement are not 24/7 on duty
- Vandalism – to municipal assets and premises
- Continuous break-ins at Kalkrug depot, Tabak Bay holiday resort, etc.
- The absence of a centralised emergency control room in the area

- The lack of control of stray animals
- Land invasions



In addition, they outlined social challenges regarding youth unemployment, substance abuse and teenage pregnancy. They also reported that there is sporadic violence at schools. Gender based violence is also prevalent. As a result Diazville has been identified by the Executive Mayor as one of the key areas that needs intervention especially with regard to these factors.

The SBM lastly recommended the way forward would be the establishment and implementation of the Saldanha Bay Safety Initiative.

7. PRESENTATION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF CORRECTIONAL SERVICES

The Department of Correctional Services (DCS), represented by Mr Clarke reported that they render services to Aurora and surrounding farms, Dwarskersbos, Hopefield, Langebaan, Velddrif, Vredenburg, Saldanha Bay, St Helena Bay, Paternoster – a total radius of ± 80 km. In addition courts are served in Vredenburg, Laaiplek and Hopefield.

The DCS staff and social workers (15) carry a caseload of 357 cases per month. This is broken down into supervision of parolees (188), probationers (105) and awaiting trial persons (46).

Some of the challenges experienced by DCS are as follows:

- Inadequate access to the informal structures of Middelpos – no streetnames, house / plot numbers (newly erected shacks) in order to check parolees and probationers;
- The area becomes problematic during night shifts / call-outs (lack of ample lighting);
- Unemployment which contributes to recidivism; and
- Lack of ample manpower (effective monitoring; presenting of programmes).

The DCS suggested that there needs to be more cohesive interaction is needed with role-players to assist with effective rehabilitation. Creating job opportunities for persons with criminal records puts bread on the table, creates a feeling of self-worth and ultimately contributes to a crime-free society.



8. PRESENTATION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT

The Department of Social Development, represented by Mr Sabelo Loliwe confirmed that services are rendered to the following areas: Diazville, White City, Middelpos, Hopland 1 and 2, and Sea Harvest in Saldanha Bay.

The DSD indicated that in 2011 the population ratio to social workers was one (1) social worker for 8 266 of the population, instead of the required one (1) for every 4 500 people. They were effectively covering double the workload.

WHITE CITY, HOPLAND, DIAZVILLE

- Substance Abuse (Drugs/Alcohol): leads to child neglect, child abuse, abandonment, school dropouts, truancy.
- Teenage Pregnancies, unemployed Youth
- Neglect and exploitation of older persons and persons with disabilities
- Shifting of parental responsibilities
- Children with illnesses (sick – no transport to health institutions).

MIDDELPOS

- Alcohol abuse - leads to child neglect
- Drugs
- Ukuthwala (Abduction of young girls – and forced marriages)
- School dropouts, truancy
- Sexual abuse
- Influx of people to Saldanha Bay is expected due to the Industrial Development Zone IDZ



DSD outlined the need for the following partnerships:

- A structure to ensure integrated planning/Implementation (Saldanha Bay Integrated Project)
- Accessibility of services to the community (Sea Harvest, Vital Connection).
- Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between DSD and Saldanha Bay Municipality
- Transnet re: Youth Empowerment Programme YEP
- Valued Citizens (parent training)
- Involvement in the Saldanha Bay Municipal Local Drug Action Committee (SBM LDAC)
- Provincial DSD funding of organisations (Vital Connection, Mfesane (Isibindi), APD, High 5)

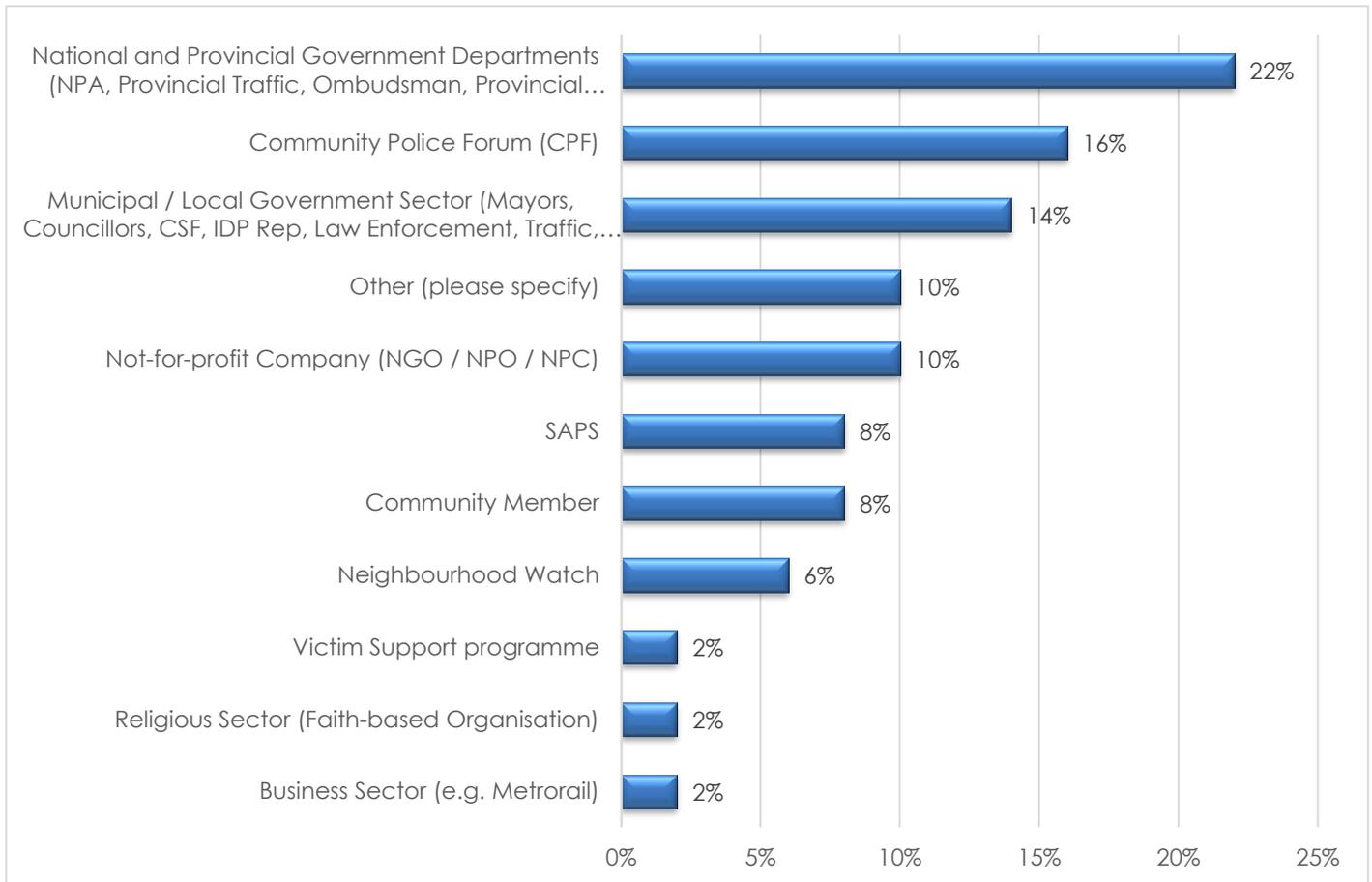
DSD further registered the following Policing Needs:

- Reduce availability of drugs
- Play active role in LDAC
- Involvement in existing structures: Child Protection Committee, Saldanha Bay Integrated Programme.

9. RESULTS OF THE SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORECARD

9.1 Participants

Figure 2: Participants per stakeholder group (n=50)

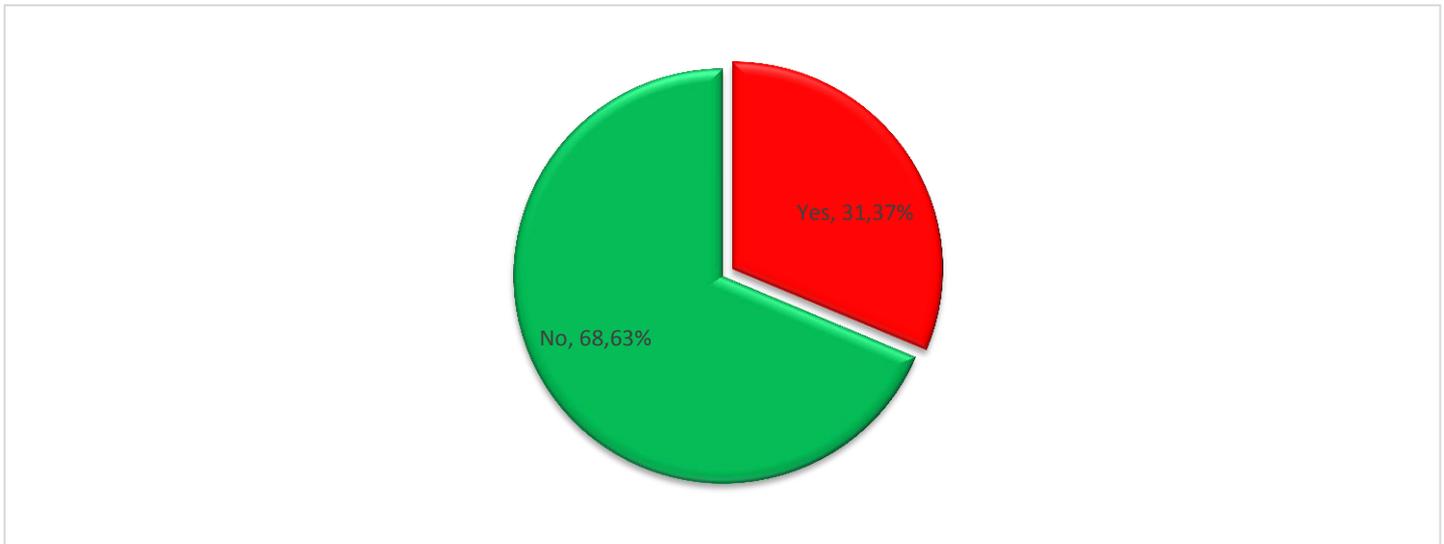


A total of 50 respondents completed the questionnaire. As indicated above, the majority of participants (22%) were from National and Provincial Government Departments, followed by CPFs (16%) and Municipal/ Local Government Sector (14%). Non-governmental organisations (10%) were well represented. Both the SAPS and Community members accounted for (8%). Only 6% of participants came from NHWs.

Furthermore, the Victim Support programme, Religious Sector and Business sector each had a 2% representation. Lastly, 10 % of the respondents selected 'other' as their stakeholder group.

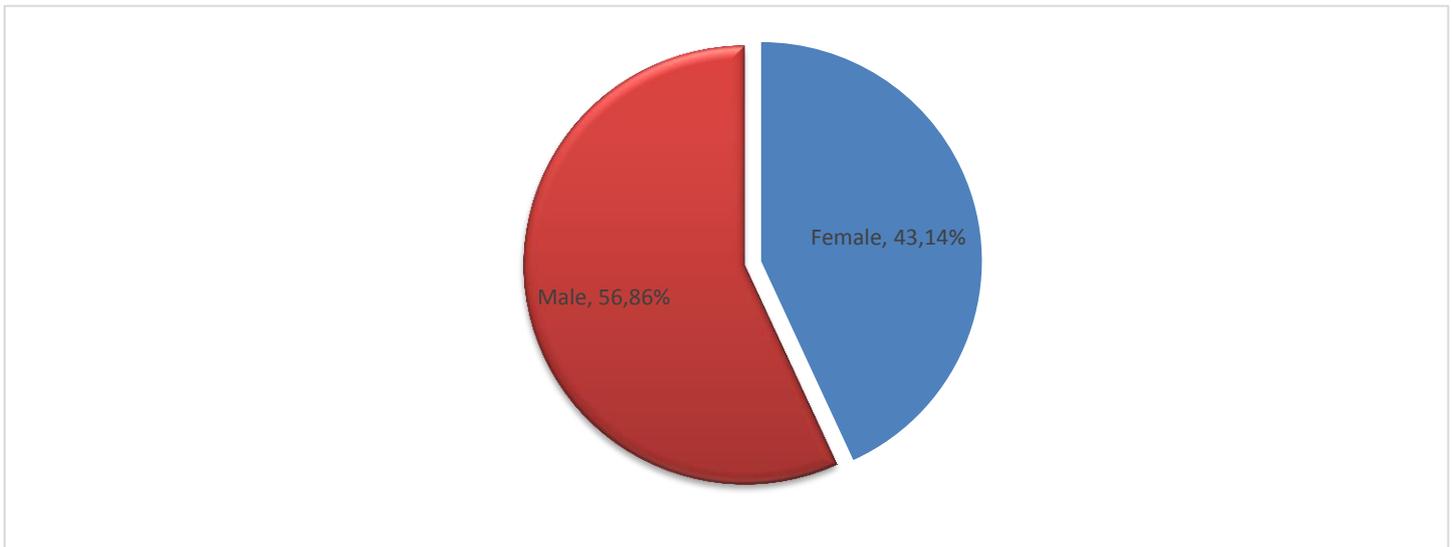
Contact with the Criminal Justice System

Figure 3: Household crime victimization - Have you or a member of your household been a victim of crime in the last 12 months? (n=50)



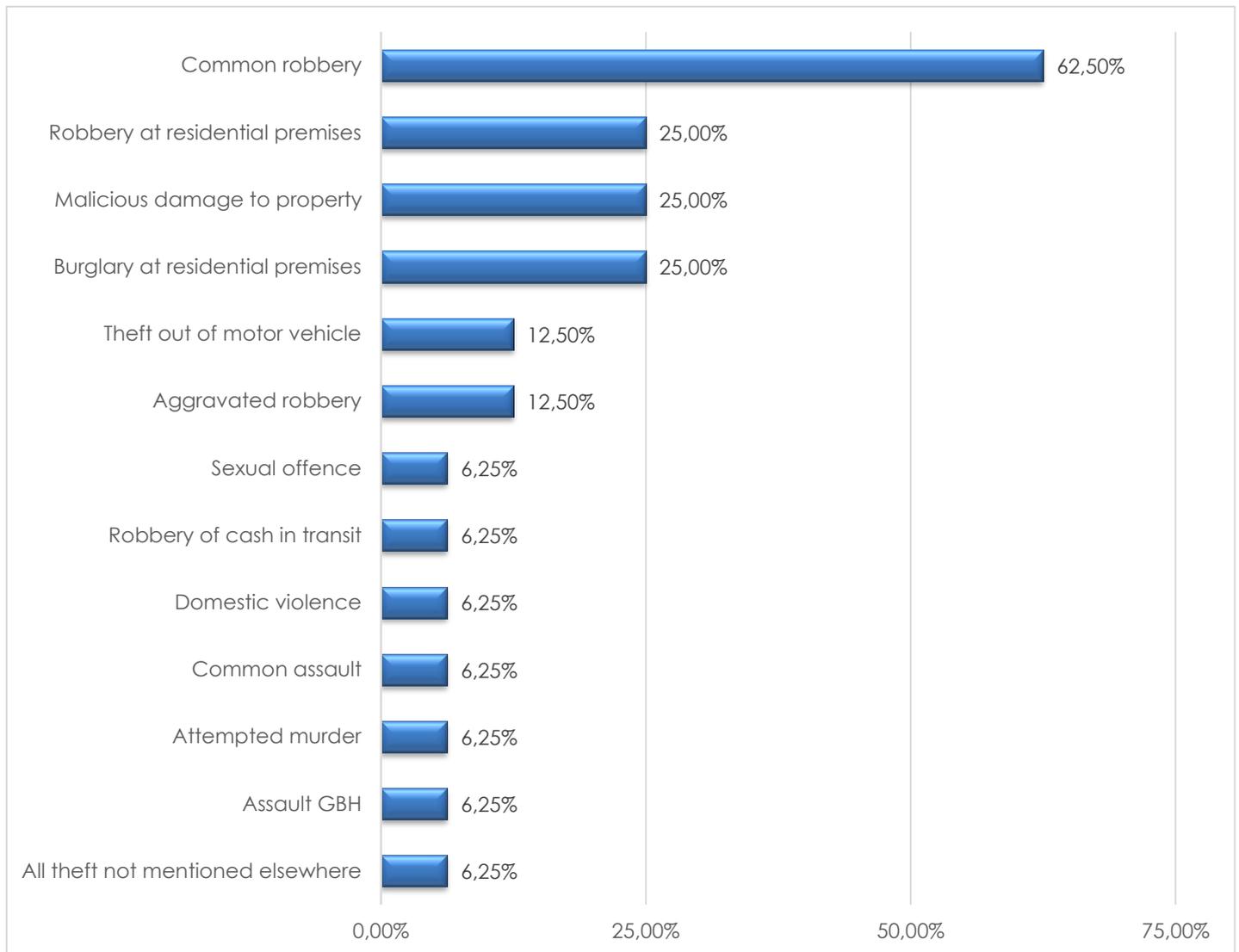
68.6% of participants stated that they have not been a victim of crime, while 31.4% had. There has been a gradual increase when comparing it to the 2016/17 results which indicated that 74% of the sample had not been a victim of crime and 26% had been a victim of crime.

Figure 4: Gender Breakdown



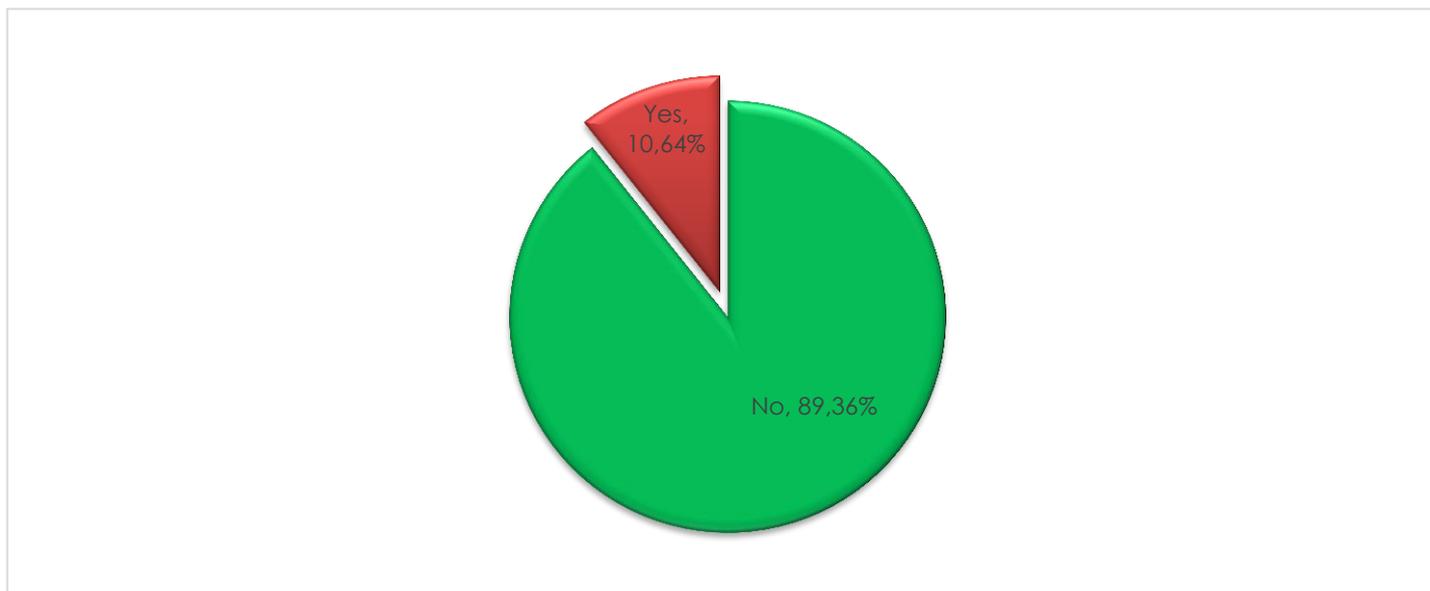
The males formed the majority at 57% representation and the females represented 43%.

Figure 5: Nature of crime (n=16)



In relation to the 16 respondents who specified that they had been a victim of crime, the majority reported that they were victims of common robbery (62%). Respondents indicated that they were victims of robbery at residential premises (25%); victims of malicious damage to property (25%) and 25% indicated that they were victims of burglary at residential premises. Furthermore, 12,5% of respondents had been a victim of theft out of motor vehicle whilst 12,5% had been a victim of aggravated robbery. Lastly, 6,25% of respondents indicated that they were a victim of sexual offences; robbery of cash in transit; domestic violence; common assault; attempted murder; assault GBH or all theft not mentioned elsewhere.

Figure 6: Have you or a member of your household been charged with crime detected as a result of police action? (n=47)



10.64% of representatives had been charged with crime as a result of police action. The crimes they had been charged with were drug-related crime, illegal possession of firearms and ammunition.

9.2 Professional Policing

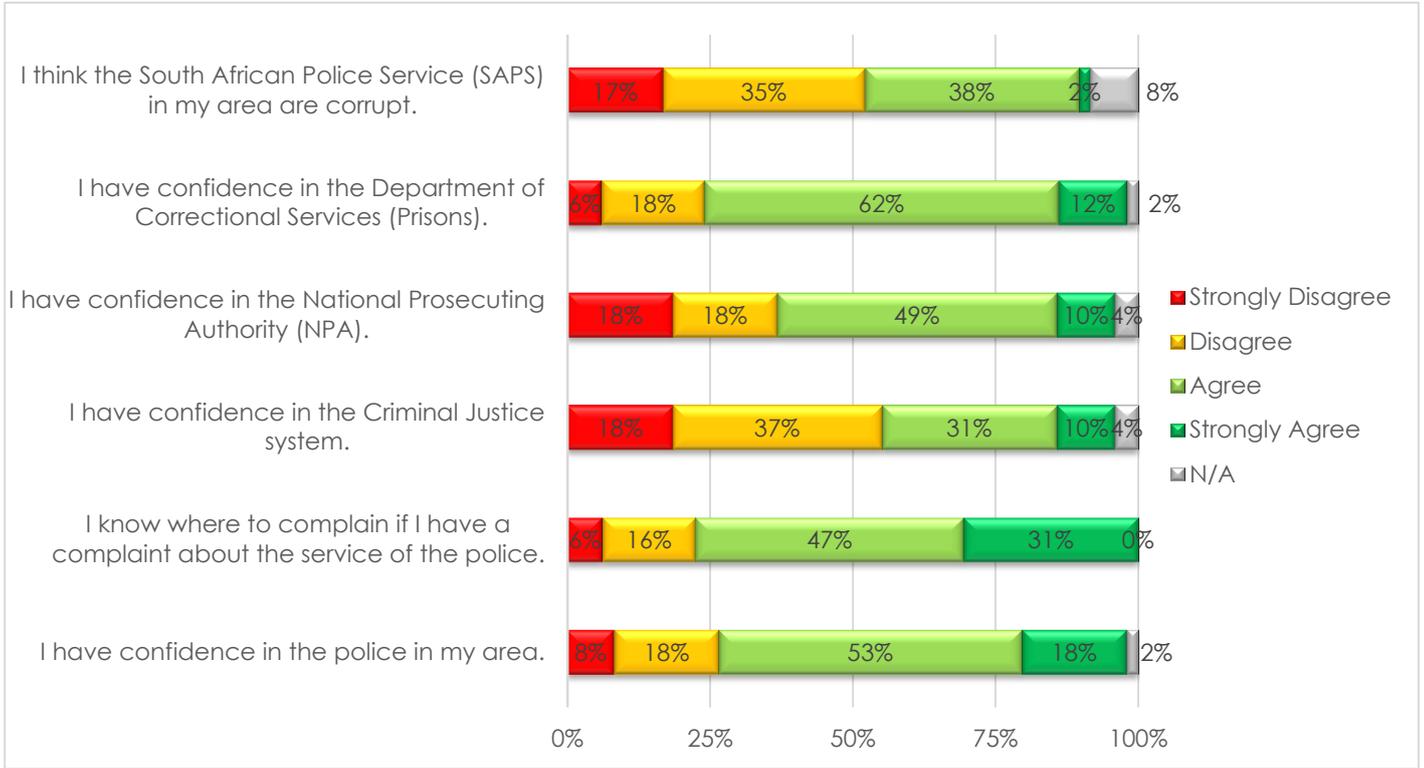
Professional policing relates to perceptions about the manner in which the police conduct their services and the relationship they have with communities. It is linked to the notion of legitimacy, which is related to objective ideas of fairness and procedural justice.⁶ The promotion of professional policing 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.

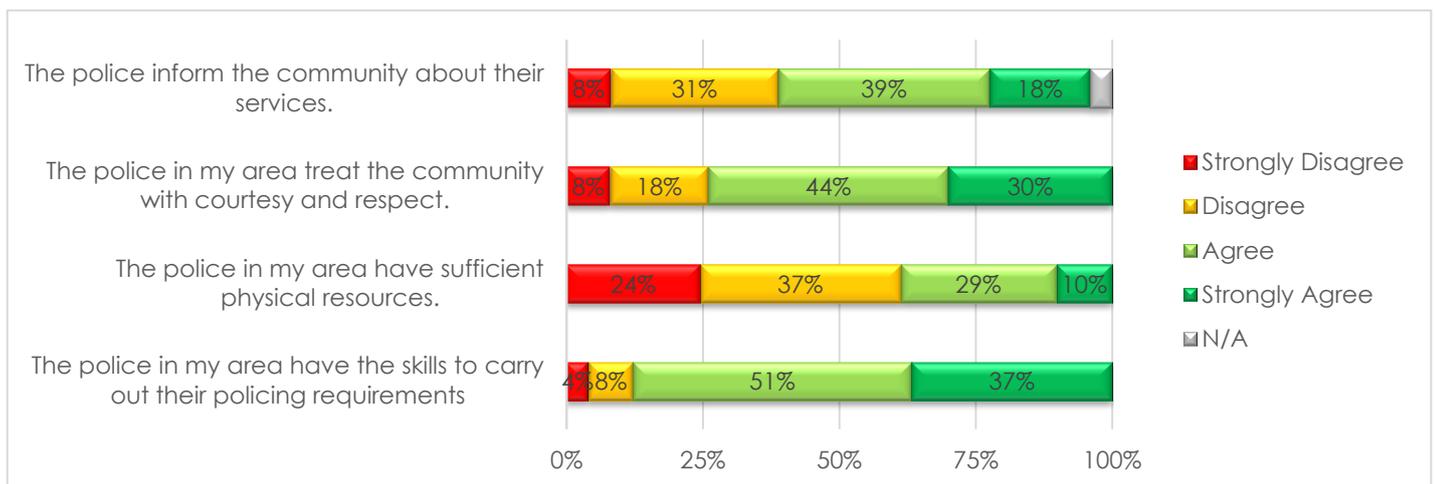
⁶ Sunshine, J. and Tyler, T. (2003). 'The Role of Procedural Justice and Legitimacy in Shaping Public Support for Policing', *Law and Society Review*, Vol 37(3), 513.

Figure 7: Perceptions of confidence (n=50)



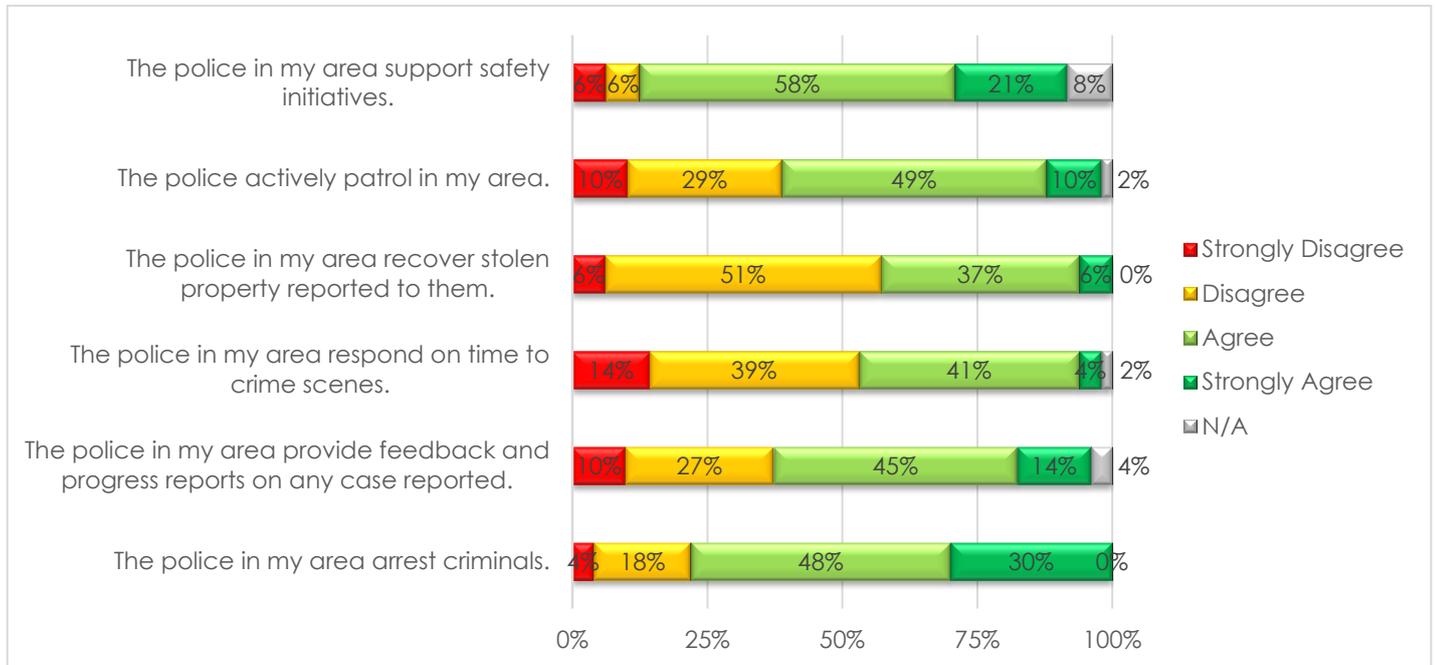
Only 52% of the respondents are of the view that SAPS is not corrupt. The majority (74%) of participants indicated that they have confidence in the Department of Correctional Services (prisons). 59% indicated their confidence in the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA). A minority (41%) of respondents had confidence in the Criminal Justice System. The majority of participants (78%) indicated that they know where to complain if they have a complaint about the police services. Lastly, 71% of respondents have confidence in the police in their area.

Figure 8: SAPS interaction with communities (n=50)



57% of respondents indicated that the police inform the community about their services. The majority (74%) felt that the police in their area treat the community with courtesy and respect. Only 39% respondents thought that the police in their area had sufficient physical resources. Respondents (88%) agreed that the police in their area have the skills to carry out their policing requirements.

Figure 9: Police service delivery and performance of functions (n=50)

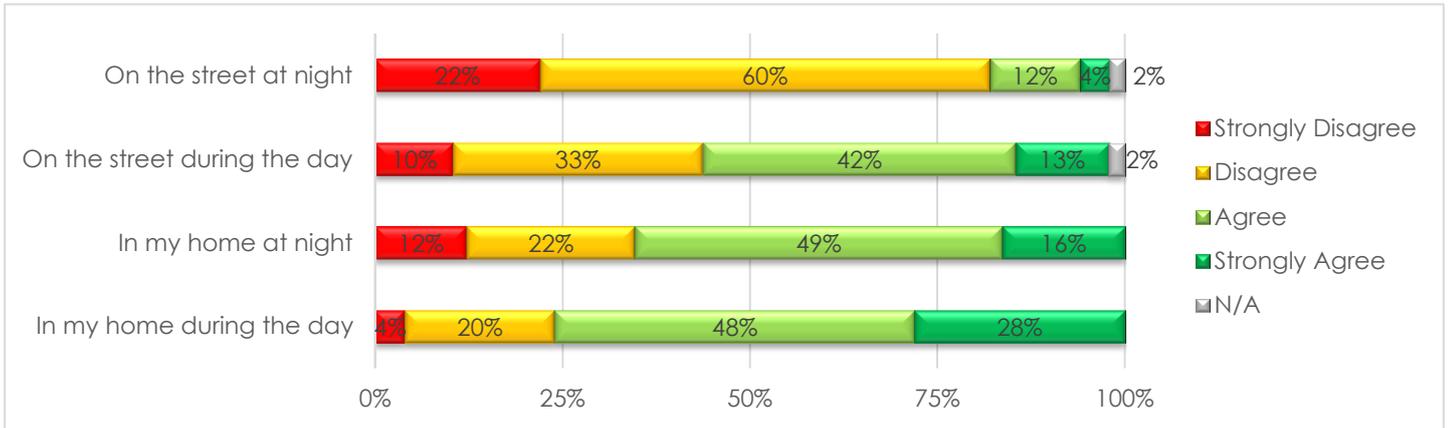


The majority (79%) of the participants agreed that the police in their area support safety initiatives. 59% of respondents agreed that the police actively patrol in their area. Just 43% of respondents indicated that the police in their area recover stolen property reported to them. Less than half (45%) of respondents are of the view that the police in their area respond to crime scenes. Given the loss of eight (8) members over the period, it comes as no surprise that their ability to recover stolen goods and slow response to crime scenes are declining. 59% of participants stated that the police in their area provide feedback and progress reports on any case reported. Lastly, 78% of respondents were of the view that the police in their area arrest criminals which can be viewed as a real compliment for SAPS.

9.3 Perceptions of safety in public spaces and at home

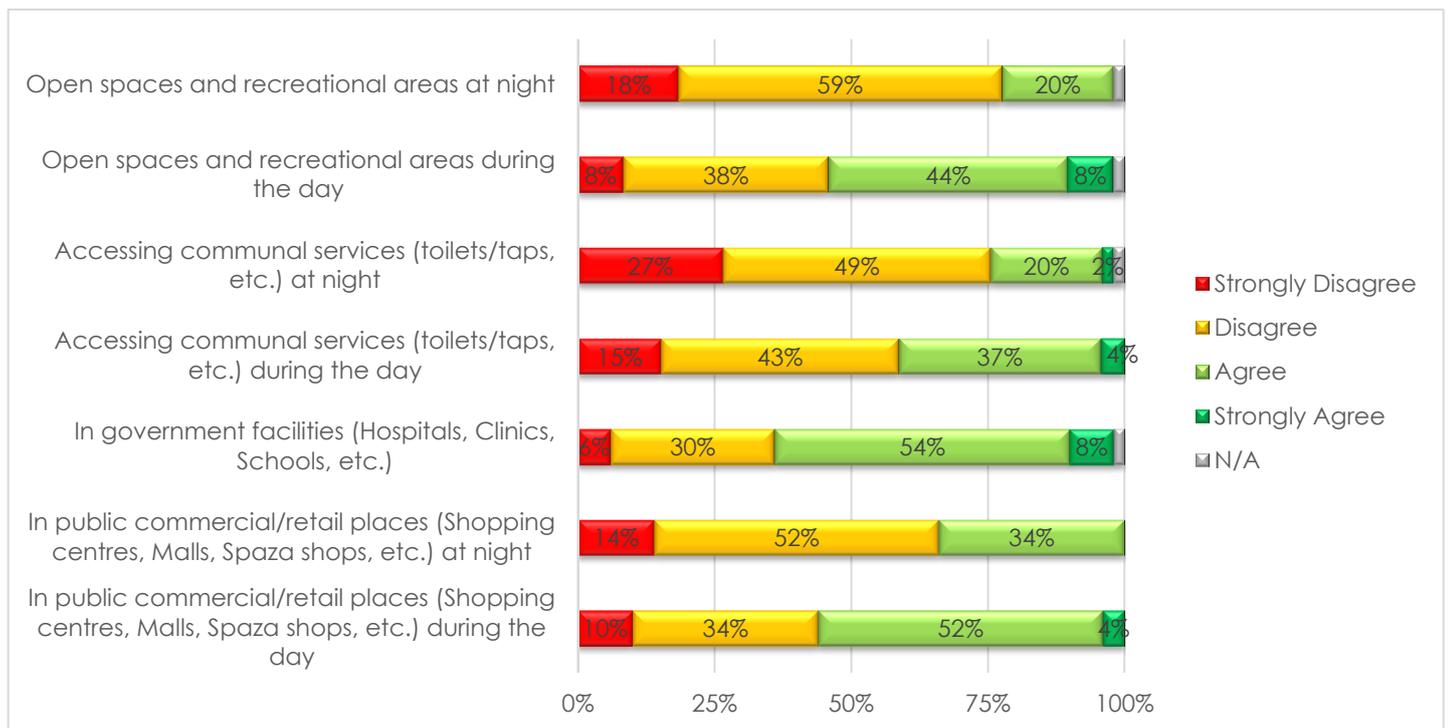
The bar graphs in Figures 7, 8 and 9 focus on respondents' perceptions of safety in their homes and in public spaces. Making all public buildings and spaces safe is the second pillar of the CSIP.

Figure 10: Safety at home and in public (n=50)



Only 16% of respondents felt safe on the street at night whereas 55% felt safe during the day. This is a cause for concern when viewing the comparative results obtained during the Cluster PNP of 2016, which indicated that 48% felt safe on the streets at night and 77% felt safe during the day, there was a substantial decline. However, it should be noted that the 2016 PNP report included results from the whole Vredenberg Cluster. In Saldanha in 2017, 67% of participants indicated that they felt safe in their homes at night while 76% felt safe during the day.

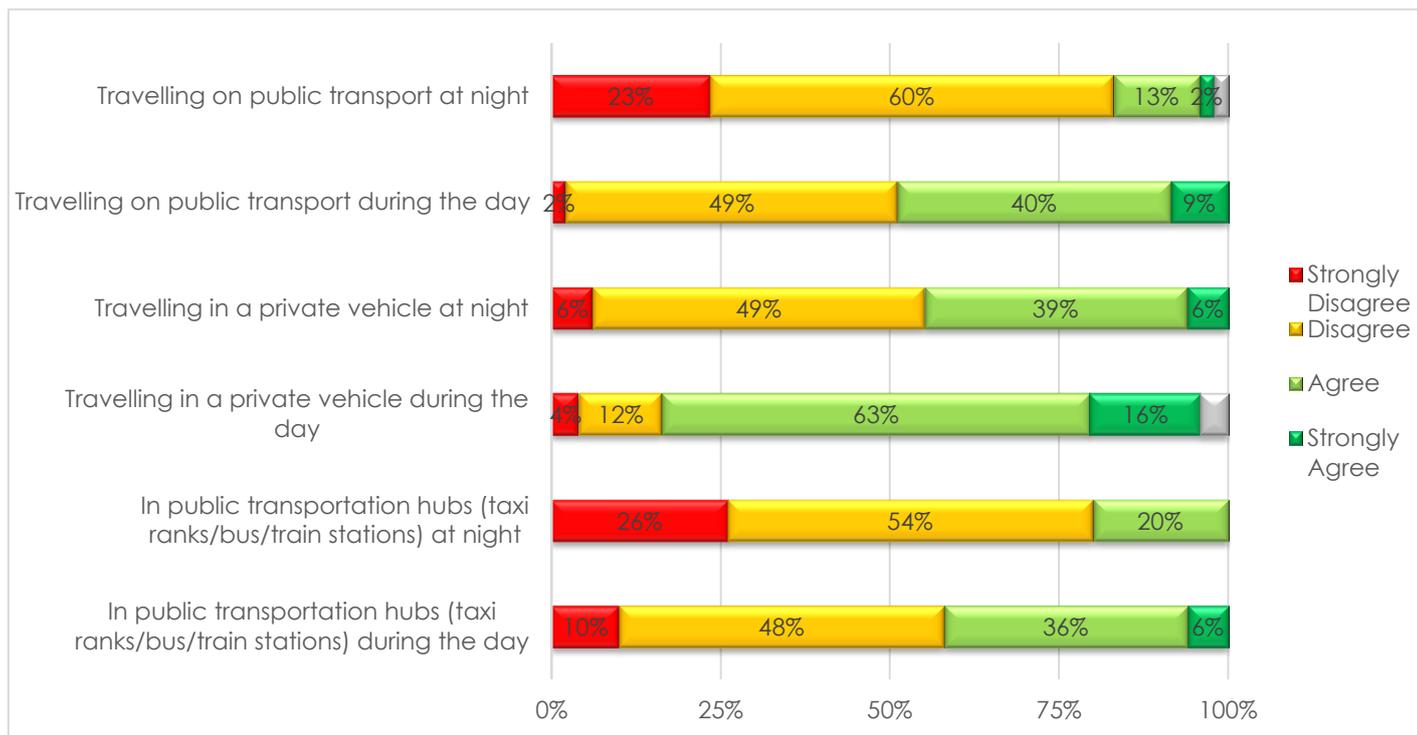
Figure 11: Perceptions of safety in community spaces and public commercial buildings (n=50)



The minority (20%) of respondents felt safe in open spaces and recreational areas at night and 52% felt safe during the day. There has been a significant decline in the confidence levels when looking at the previous year's Cluster results (2016) where 36% of respondents felt safe in open spaces and recreational areas at night and 70% felt safe during the day. Only 22% of participants felt safe accessing communal services at night and 41% felt safe during the day.

The majority of respondents (62%) indicated that they felt safe when using government facilities. Only 34% indicated that they felt safe in public commercial places during the night, however this increased to 56% of respondents who felt safe during the day.

Figure 12: Perception of safety around public and private transport (n=50)



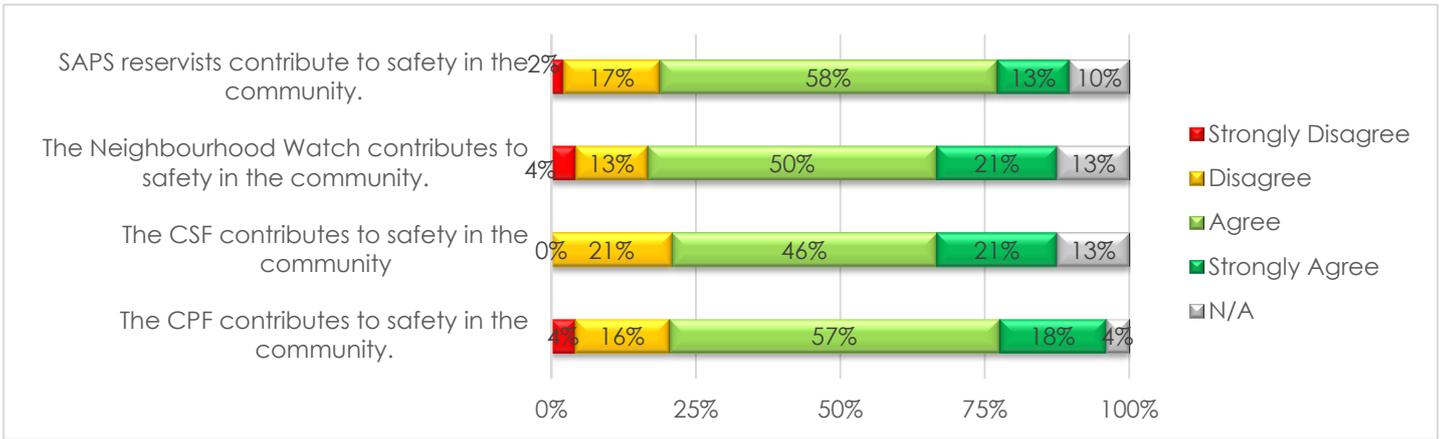
Just 15% of respondents felt safe travelling on public transport during the night and 49% felt safe during the day. This is a cause of major concern when comparing these to the results attained in 2016/17, which revealed that 34% of respondents felt safe travelling on public transport during the night and 65% felt safe during the day in the Cluster. Evidentially, this does raise concerns as many of the community members utilise public transportation.

45% of the participants felt safe traveling in a private vehicle at night and 79% felt safe during the day. This is a sharp decline in confidence levels compared to the 2016 Cluster PNP results where participants (72%) revealed that they felt safe travelling in a private vehicle at night and 91% felt safe during the day. Lastly, only 20% of the respondents felt safe in public transportation hubs at night and 42% felt safe during the day.

9.4 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.

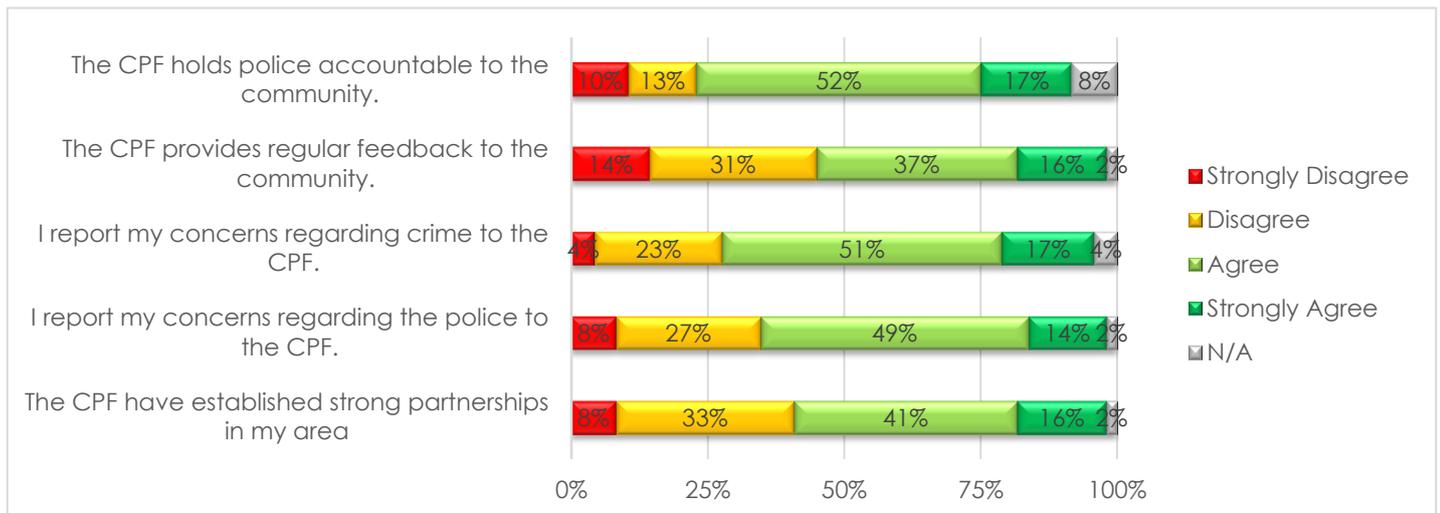
Figure 13: Partnerships contributing to safety (n=49)



Participants were asked which civilian structures contributed most to safety. In terms of the ranking, listed below, CPFs received the highest confidence levels:

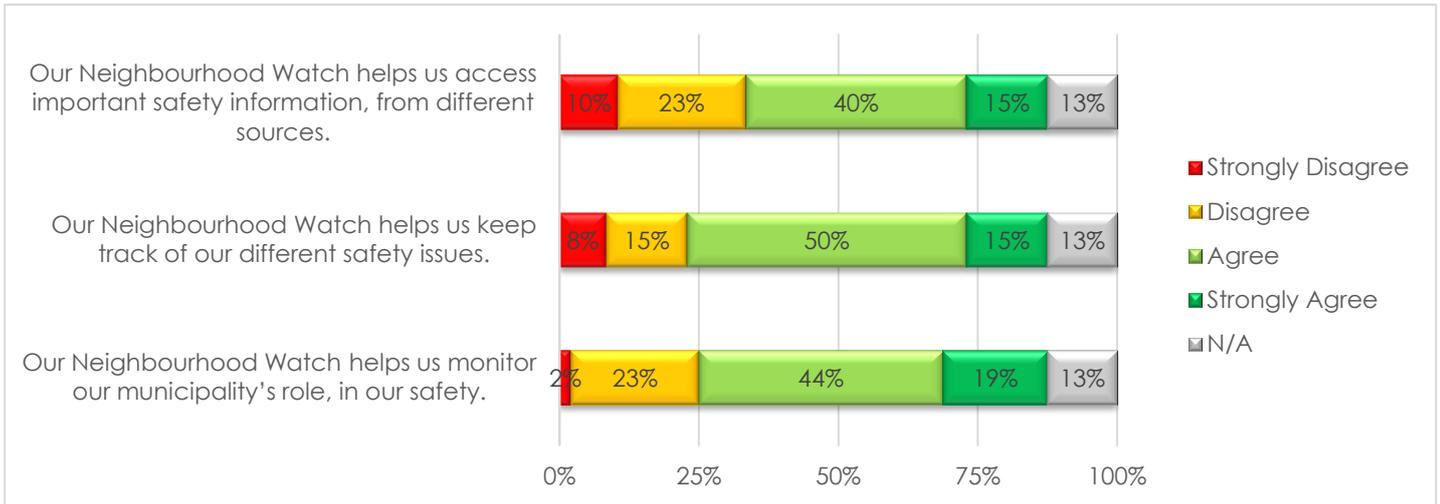
1. CPFs: 75% (It was 75% in 2016/17)
2. NHWs: 71% (It was 80% in 2016/17)
3. SAPS Reservists: 71% (It was 73% in 2016/17)
4. CSFs: 67% (It was 77% in 2016/17)

Figure 14: Holding the police accountable through the CPF (n=49)



69% of respondents agreed that the CPFs hold the police accountable to the community. The majority (53%) of respondents indicated that the CPF regularly provides feedback to the community. Many (68%) of the respondents agreed that they do report their concerns regarding crime to the CPF. 63% of the participants stated that they do in fact report their concerns regarding the police to the CPF. Finally, 57% of respondents indicated that the CPF have established strong partnerships in their area.

Figure 15: Neighbourhood Watch as a monitoring mechanism (n=49)



55% 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 63% felt that Neighbourhood Watch helped them monitor the role of their municipality in their safety.

10. 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 SAPS, CPF, Municipality and other key role players 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 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 reporting requirements. Should the CPF be compliant on the EPP they can then access the Matching Grant fund to support their community based initiatives to support the implementation of the Safety Plan. DoCS also will enter into a Memorandum of Understanding (MOUs) with the local municipality 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 2018 Safety Plan are contained in Annexure 1.

11. 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.



2018 SAFETY PLAN FOR SALDANHA BAY

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

ISSUE/CONCERN 1		Professional Policing: SAPS service delivery				
Objective: SAPS lack of regular feedback to complainants to be turned around.						
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)
Communication: SAPS to develop a SOP/standing order for members to follow to provide CASS feedback to complainants. This should be monitored by SAPS management ; SMS, whatsaps, letters, calls and the CPF as a vehicle, are all methods to utilise to improve feedback . Awareness: 101 complaints to CPF/ community informed around progress made.	The whole of Saldanha Bay Municipality	SAPS Station SAPS Cluster	The community rarely complaints about not receiving feedback.			

ISSUE/CONCERN 2	Professional Policing: SAPS service delivery					
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Objective: SAPS must ensure that it appoints members who are licensed and authorized to drive vehicles and are fit for purpose.

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>SAPS needs to change their policy so that when SAPS members are appointed they are required to have a driver's licence.</p> <p>Any authorisation to drive should accompany their placement or transfer to another station.</p>	Station Commander	<p>SAPS Station</p> <p>SAPS Cluster</p>	SAPS officers arrive at stations with authorisation to drive police vehicles.			

ISSUE/CONCERN 3	Professional Policing: Service Delivery					
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Objective: To improve visible policing

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)

ISSUE/CONCERN 3	Professional Policing: Service Delivery					
<p>Crime Watch, CTA and CPA – to be deployed to Hotspot areas.</p> <p>Safety Kiosks to be deployed to assist with certification to increase visibility</p>	The whole of Saldanha Bay Municipality		<p>Crime decreased in hotspot areas.</p> <p>Number of Safety Kiosks which are visible; acting as service points</p>			

ISSUE/CONCERN 4	Professional Policing: Service Delivery: Some SAPS members at the Saldanha SAPS station have been working there a long time and have lost some of their enthusiasm.					
Objective: Improve the level of motivation and staff morale.						
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>Supervisors to acknowledge good work.</p> <p>Conduct Team Building sessions</p> <p>Ensure sufficient resources to lessen the burden on staff and to increase staff morale (also see Concern 5)</p>	Saldanha Bay Municipality	CPF and SAPS Senior Management	<p>Certificates are awarded to deserving members, and acknowledgements are made.</p> <p>Staff motivated,</p> <p>Staff adequately resourced.</p>			
Consider rotating staff to other precincts to ensure that members do not become stale and unenthusiastic.	Saldanha Bay Municipality	SAPS Senior Management				

ISSUE/CONCERN 5

Professional Policing: Service Delivery

Objective: Shortage in resources to be addressed, specifically vehicles.

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)
Station and Provincial supply Chain Management processes to be reviewed to improve service delivery.	The whole of Saldanha Bay Municipality	Cluster Commander; Station Commander	Evident resources as per the minimum requirements per station			

ISSUE/CONCERN 6

Professional Policing: Service Delivery: The numbers of operational members has declined over the years affecting police service delivery.

Objective: : Shortage of police staff to be addressed

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)
Provincial SAPS needs to properly assess the needs of the precinct in terms of its growing population and increase in crime and to allocate personnel accordingly.	The whole of Saldanha Bay Municipality	Cluster Commander; Vispol	Operational Staff: Population ratio in line with actual population figures			
Saldanha SAPS must recruit reservists who can assist SAPS in an administrative or operational capacity.			Increase in the number of recruited and active reservists			
Use of technology - Liaise with community regarding establishment of a WhatsApp group. Roll out to priority areas on pilot basis. This will mobilise the community to assist SAPS in their efforts to combat crime and be on the look out for criminals but also report to SAPS when incidents are occurring.			WhatsApp groups established that report crime and take photos of crimes successfully; and react to criminal incidents much faster.			

ISSUE/CONCERN 7	Professional Policing: Service Delivery: There is only an acting station commander at Saldanha Police station
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Objective: To appoint a Station Commander at Saldanha Bay Police Station

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)
The Cluster Commander must liaise with the Provincial Commissioner to finalise the appointment of a station commander as Saldanha is considered a priority area by both Province and National and should therefore appoint the necessary leadership.	Saldanha Bay Municipality	Cluster Commander	Permanently appointed Station Commander within 3 months.			

ISSUE/CONCERN 8	Professional Policing: Service Delivery: there are concerns that since many of the police members come from areas outside of Saldanha they do not speak the predominant languages.
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Objective: Address the language barriers

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)

ISSUE/CONCERN 8		Professional Policing: Service Delivery: there are concerns that since many of the police members come from areas outside of Saldanha they do not speak the predominant languages.				
SAPS (Station commander) to ensure that each shift has officers who can communicate in all three official languages of the Province.	The whole of Saldanha Bay Municipality	Vispol/Station Commander	There is no longer an outspoken language barrier. Citizens are served in the language of their choice.			

ISSUE/CONCERN 9		Professional Policing: Service Delivery – Reaction Times				
Objective: SAPS reaction time to be improved, especially at night.						
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 prioritising crime complaints because they are short staffed; Communicate with complainant; Educate community on what to call the police about and other law enforcement numbers and private security numbers available to them;	The whole of Saldanha Bay Municipality	Shift Commander	Reaction times are improved			
SAPS needs to monitor reaction times to particular crime types (A, B, C complaints). CPF to also monitor this process.	The whole of Saldanha Bay Municipality	Station Commander/ CPF	Reaction times are improved			

ISSUE/CONCERN 10	Professional Policing: Service Delivery – there was a concern that SAPS are reluctant to take and respond to complaints of domestic violence and tend to refer complainants to the Court to obtain a protection order.
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Objective: Effective implementation of the Domestic Violence Act: service of protection orders to be improved.

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 have to allocate more resources to attend to this type of crime. There needs to be better awareness around the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act and what are the roles and responsibilities of the SAPS vis a vis the Magistrates Court.	The whole of Saldanha Bay Municipality	SAPS Station SAPS Cluster DoJ&CD NPA	More resources are evident; SAPS are working at an optimal level.			

ISSUE/CONCERN 11	Professional Policing: SAPS Corruption
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Objective: SAPS Leadership to be seen to be decisive wrt corruption issues. To address alleged corruption in SAPS & lack of enforcement against drug dealers.

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)

Compulsory values-based training to be offered to members.	SAPS Saldanha Bay Precinct	SAPS training college, DOCS, CPFs to M&E				
Allegations of corruption to be reported and investigated within clear timeframes. Those found to be responsible should be dealt with decisively.		SAPS, Ombudsman	Less corruption cases reported			
SAPS should establish an internal corruption unit to investigate allegations of corruption.		SAPS National SAPS Provincial				
Municipality and CPF to encourage the community to report allegations of police criminality or corruption to the Independent Investigative Directorate (IPIID). Complaints of inefficiency or break down in relations should be reported to the Western Cape Police Ombudsman.	The whole of Saldanha Bay Municipality	IPIID; National Provincial SAPS	Feedback of Role players			

PARTNERSHIPS

ISSUE/CONCERN 12

Partnerships: Economic Issues: Unemployment and Development

Objective: To create opportunities for employment and decrease the rate of unemployment through collaboration.

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)
Skills Development of local labour to be prioritized by all stakeholders.	The whole of Saldanha Bay Municipality	All private and public sector partners	A greater percentage of the population becomes skilled and able to join the formal or informal labour market.			
Communities must work together with Business and all government departments	The whole of Saldanha Bay Municipality	All	Active plans and programmes in place to decrease unemployment.			
Training in various fields, for example welding and electricity.	Weskus College	Municipality; Government	More qualified labour skills			
Basic employment preparation Education (Basic)	SBM Diazville; Vredenburg	Education Higher Ed FET IDZ Funds	Work as partners together in this situation			
Gardening, recycling, farming for training courses	Diazville; White City; Middelpos	All	Meaningful partnerships established			
Entertainment diversion for youth involved in prostitution, drugs and gangsterism.	Diazville; White City; Middelpos	All	Less youth involvement in prostitution, drugs and gangsterism			
Stop drugs from coming into our towns	Diazville; White City; Middelpos	All	Zero (0) supply of drugs			
Job creation training courses, driver license, groomed for employment opportunities	Diazville; White City; Middelpos	All	Number of training & driver licenses courses offered and legally issued			

Assistance to young school drop out children and training opportunities for less privileged.	Diazville; White City; Middelpos	Community members sponsored by private companies; municipality; government departments, FET Colleges	Number of alternatives set in place for school drop outs Number of training opportunities provided and taken up			
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ISSUE/CONCERN 13
Economic Issues: Unemployment and Development

Objective: Create more opportunities for work and develop the semi-skilled workers to be more skilled

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)
Early school leavers programme implemented	The whole of Saldanha Bay Municipality	Local Government	Less Crime			
Semi-skilled Development Centre	The whole of Saldanha Bay Municipality	Local Government; Business; Community	Follow up programmes to train semi-skilled citizens.			
Training the youth to become skilled	The whole of Saldanha Bay Municipality	National and Local government	Thorough engagement sessions held.			

ISSUE/CONCERN 13	Economic Issues: Unemployment and Development					
Skills and cultural development workshop	Diazville	Community members sponsored by private companies, DCAS	Youth developed skills they can use to get employment/earn income from			

ISSUE/CONCERN 14	Economic Issues: Unemployment and Economic Development					
Objective: Investigate the possibility for a rehabilitation center for alcohol and drug abusers.						
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)
Rehab for alcohol and drug abuse	West Coast	Government	More people working			

ISSUE/CONCERN 15	Economic Issues: Unemployment and Development
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Objective: To put policies in place to prioritise the utilization of local people when tenders are issued.

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)
When issuing tenders, the tender must specify that local people must be employed and skills transfer must take place.	Saldanha Bay Bay Area, White City; Diazville; Hopland	Local Government, Business; IDZ Saldanha Bay Steel; Transnet; Sunrise; De Fergo energy	Decreased poverty and crime in area			
Community development	Diazville	Municipality Govt Depts (DSD, LG, etc)	Improved social interaction; more responsible with more appreciation			

ISSUE/CONCERN 16	Economic Issues: Unemployment and Economic Development
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Objective: To increase economic development and employment opportunities

ISSUE/CONCERN 16		Economic Issues: Unemployment and Economic Development				
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 to prioritise the numbering of houses so that SAPS members can easily reach the complainants. Use this as a job creation project.	Saldanha Bay Bay Area, White City; Diazville; Hopland	Community members sponsored by private companies/ Municipality	Houses numbered Streets named SAPS improved response times			

ISSUE/CONCERN 17		Partnerships: Gender-based violence				
Objective: To reduce the scourge of gender-based violence.						
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)
Build central multi-purpose halls and provide programmes for the youth and adults	Across Saldanha Bay Bay Municipality	Saldanha Bay Bay Municipality and Provincial and National Government	Established multi-purpose centres			

ISSUE/CONCERN 17	Partnerships: Gender-based violence					
Skills training/job creation for all adults/ financial aid as unemployment is one of the causes of gender-based violence	Saldanha Bay Bay Municipality	FET College, NGOs, Corporates, Government Departments, EPWP programmes	Trained and skilled adults, accessing job opportunities			
Train volunteers on how to deal with victims of gender-based violence	Saldanha Bay Bay	Corporate sector to fund training, DSD,	Number of trained volunteers			
Safe haven /safe houses for victims to be established to assist gender-based violence victims	Saldanha Bay Bay	NGOs, Churches, Municipality, DOCS	Established safe houses			
Door-to-door interventions on Operation Speak Out, cultural differences needs to be considered and language barriers when interacting with the community.	In all wards around Saldanha Bay	SAPS, DSD, DOCS	Volunteers and SAPS trained people			
Recreational programmes for people older than 35 years	In all wards around Saldanha Bay	Municipality, DSD, Sports, Arts & Culture	Established recreational programmes			
VEP programme needs to be revived and volunteer programme for gender-based violence be implemented	At all police stations	SAPS, DSD, DOCS	Functional VEP programmes and active volunteers participating			
Location of victim's rooms at police station to be isolated from the charge office	This must be practiced in all police stations around Saldanha Bay Bay		Dedicated functional victim support rooms			

ISSUE/CONCERN 17	Partnerships: Gender-based violence					
	Municipality					
Female rape victims needs to be examined by a female doctor or sister as it will create a conducive environment for the victim.	In hospitals and at Thuthuzela centres or safe houses	All relevant stakeholders	Designated female doctors for rape victims			

ISSUE/CONCERN 18	Partnerships: Gender-based violence					
Objective: To reduce the scourge of gender-based violence						
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)
Location of victim's rooms at police station to be isolated from the charge office	This must be practiced in all police stations around Saldanha Bay Municipality	SAPS CPFs DSD	Dedicated functional victim support rooms			
Thuthuzela programs need to be initiated to assist the victims of gender-based violence	The whole of Saldanha Bay Municipality	Thuthuzela under auspices of Justice Dept	Reduction in gender-based violence			

ISSUE/CONCERN 19	Partnerships: Gender-Based violence					
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Objective: To reduce the scourge of gender-based violence

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)
To educate the community and have awareness campaigns throughout the year.	In all the wards in Saldanha Bay Bay Municipality	SAPS and all relevant stakeholders involved in safety initiatives.	Awareness campaigns implemented & reduction in gender-based violence cases.			

ISSUE/CONCERN 20	Partnerships: Substance Abuse					
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Objective: To implement actions against Substance Abuse.

Activities	Where	Who	How would we know whether the issue/concern is addressed/1(indicator)?	Time Frame		
				Short Term (1-5 years)	Medium Term (6-12 years)	Long Term (13-25 years)
Need for rehabilitation and treatment facilities.	All areas in the Saldanha Bay Municipality	C.P.F Neighbourhood watch	Feasibility study done Feedback to this forum			

ISSUE/CONCERN 20		Partnerships: Substance Abuse				
Community should work towards reducing these two main crime categories through education and drug awareness.	All areas in the Saldanha Bay Municipality	Social Development Municipality Church Leaders Community	Number of awareness campaign held			
Action steps - SAPS to hold search and seizure operations against drug dealers.	All areas in the Saldanha Bay Municipality	SAPS; Education Department; Health	Feedback from role players			
ISSUE/CONCERN 21		Partnerships: Substance Abuse				
Objective: To address Alcohol related harms: Extended liquor trading hours; unlicensed liquor outlets						
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)
Factors to the scourge of drug and alcohol abuse. SAPS should play a major role in local drug action committee (LDAC.)	The whole of Saldanha Bay Municipality		Better SAPS representation on LDACs			
Prevention: The need for recreational programmes and the MOD centres were again identified as mitigating.	The whole of Saldanha Bay Municipality	Law Enforcement; Liquor Board	Number of recreational programmes and MOD centres programmes			

ISSUE/CONCERN 20	Partnerships: Substance Abuse					
Enforcement: Effective Law enforcement's against illegal liquor outlets. By-laws and enforcement of licensed outlets.	The whole of Saldanha Bay Municipality	W.C.L.A/ CPF Municipality	Number of operations launched against illegal liquor outlets.			
Safe nodal and confidential place where it can be reported and handled.	The whole of Saldanha Bay Municipality	LDAC SAPS; DSD	Feedback by role players to community.			

ISSUE/CONCERN 21	Partnerships: Substance Abuse					
Objective: Alleged corruptions in SAPS & lack of enforcement against drug dealers.						
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)
The ward councillor to report corruption to the council and SAPS and Law Enforcement.	The whole of Saldanha Bay Municipality	SAPS Law Enforcement	Number of reports submitted to Council			
Report corruption to the IPID and anti-corruption unit.	The whole of Saldanha Bay Municipality	IPID National and Provincial SAPS	Feedback by roleplayers			

ISSUE/CONCERN 21	Partnerships: Substance Abuse					
Hot line/Email/whatsapp groups: it is recommended that SAPS have their own internal corruption unit.	The whole of Saldanha Bay Municipality		Feedback by roleplayers			
A safe nodal and confidential place where it can be reported and handled needs to be implemented. Effective law and by-law enforcement against illegal and licensed liquor outlets.	The whole of Saldanha Bay Municipality	LDAC SAPS DSD	Feedback by roleplayers to community Number of operations launched against illegal liquor outlets.			
The need for recreational programmes and the MOD centres were again identified as mitigating factors to the scourge of drug and alcohol abuse. SAPS should play a major role in local drug action committee (LDAC)	The whole of Saldanha Bay Municipality	WCLA CPF Municipality	WCLA Law Enforcement	Number or recreational programmes		

ISSUE/CONCERN 23	Partnerships: Substance Abuse					
Objective: To stop unlawful distribution of Liquor						
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)

ISSUE/CONCERN 23	Partnerships: Substance Abuse					
Campaigns e.g. Distribution of leaflets as part of W.C.L.A. activities Municipality is in the process of revising its by-laws. Will consider the liquor by-laws as well.	The whole of Saldanha Bay Municipality	Ward Committee	Application of existing By-Laws			
By-Laws wrt bins, will be revisited as these are used to carry illegal substances.	The whole of Saldanha Bay Municipality	Municipality Ward Councillors	Revised by-laws on black wheelie bins			
Role of NHWs in prevention and Community awareness needs to be strengthened.	The whole of Saldanha Bay Municipality	W.C.L.A./ Ward councillors	Number of campaigns held			
SAPS and municipal law enforcement need to pay closer attention to the distribution channels (ie wheelie bins).	The whole of Saldanha Bay Municipality	SAPS Law Enforcement	Feedback from all relevant role players			
Effective law and by-law enforcement against illegal and licensed liquor outlets.	The whole of Saldanha Bay Municipality	WCLA CPF Municipality	Number of operations launched against illegal liquor outlets.			
Encourage community to provide information to SAPS	The whole of Saldanha Bay Municipality	CPF Municipality SAPS Law Enforcement	Number of reports made by community Feedback from all relevant role players			

13. 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
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
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

14. ANNEXURE 3: SALDANHA BAY BAY MUNICIPALITY CRIME ANALYSIS: 2011/2012 - 2015/2016

Table 8: Saldanha Bay Municipality crime analysis :2011/12-2015/16

Contact Crime	2011/2012	2012/2013	Diff 2011/12-2012/13	% Diff 2011/12-2012/13	2013/2014	Diff 2012/13-2013/14	% Diff 2012/13-2013/14	2014/2015	Diff 2013/14-2014/15	% Diff 2013/14-2014/15	2015/2016	Diff 2014/15-2015/16	% Diff 2014/15-2015/16	Grand Total	Diff 2011/12-2015/16	% Diff 2011/12-2015/16	% Contribution per precinct per crime category
Hopefield	88	120	32	36,4%	125	5	4,2%	119	-6	-4,8%	100	-19	-16,0%	552	12	13,6%	7,1%
Langebaan	145	129	-16	-11,0%	143	14	10,9%	133	-10	-7,0%	121	-12	-9,0%	671	-24	-16,6%	8,7%
Saldanha	320	402	82	25,6%	390	-12	-3,0%	393	3	0,8%	424	31	7,9%	1,929	104	32,5%	25,0%
St Helena Bay	184	189	5	2,7%	147	-42	-22,2%	189	42	28,6%	176	-13	-6,9%	885	-8	-4,3%	11,5%
Vredenburg	621	627	6	1,0%	667	40	6,4%	859	192	28,8%	916	57	6,6%	3,690	295	47,5%	47,8%
Total	1,358	1,467	109	8,0%	1,472	5	0,3%	1,693	221	15,0%	1,737	44	2,6%	7,727	379	27,9%	100,0%
Contact Related Crime	2011/2012	2012/2013	Diff 2011/12-2012/13	% Diff 2011/12-2012/13	2013/2014	Diff 2013/14-2012/13	% Diff 2013/14-2012/13	2014/2015	Diff 2014/15-2013/14	% Diff 2014/15-2013/14	2015/2016	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
Hopefield	20	29	9	45,0%	28	-1	-3,4%	29	1	3,6%	35	6	20,7%	141	15	75,0%	5,6%
Langebaan	39	42	3	7,7%	38	-4	-9,5%	29	-9	-23,7%	43	14	48,3%	191	4	10,3%	7,6%
Saldanha	100	130	30	30,0%	181	51	39,2%	195	14	7,7%	143	-52	-26,7%	749	43	43,0%	29,7%
St Helena Bay	38	46	8	21,1%	44	-2	-4,3%	51	7	15,9%	65	14	27,5%	244	27	71,1%	9,7%
Vredenburg	204	174	-30	-14,7%	211	37	21,3%	279	68	32,2%	330	51	18,3%	1,198	126	61,8%	47,5%
Total	401	421	20	5,0%	502	81	19,2%	583	81	16,1%	616	33	5,7%	2,523	215	53,6%	100,0%

Property related Crime	2011/2012	2012/2013	Diff 2011/12 - 2012/13	% Diff 2011/12 - 2012/13	2013/2014	Diff 2013/14 - 2012/13	% Diff 2013/14 - 2012/13	2014/2015	Diff 2014/15 - 2013/14	% Diff 2014/15 - 2013/14	2015/2016	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
Hopefield	70	64	-6	-8,6%	82	18	28,1%	90	8	9,8%	94	4	4,4%	400	24	34,3%	3,7%
Langebaan	175	275	100	57,1%	144	-131	-47,6%	193	49	34,0%	217	24	12,4%	1,004	42	24,0%	9,4%
Saldanha	480	585	105	21,9%	519	-66	-11,3%	666	147	28,3%	712	46	6,9%	2,962	232	48,3%	27,6%
St Helena Bay	123	218	95	77,2%	129	-89	-40,8%	189	60	46,5%	233	44	23,3%	892	110	89,4%	8,3%
Vredenburg	899	1,088	189	21,0%	1041	-47	-4,3%	1,052	11	1,1%	1,399	347	33,0%	5,479	500	55,6%	51,0%
Total	1,747	2,230	483	27,6%	1,915	-315	-14,1%	2,190	275	14,4%	2,655	465	21,2%	10,737	908	52,0%	100,0%

Other Serious Crime	2011/2012	2012/2013	Diff 2011/12 - 2012/13	% Diff 2011/12 - 2012/13	2013/2014	Diff 2013/14 - 2012/13	% Diff 2013/14 - 2012/13	2014/2015	Diff 2014/15 - 2013/14	% Diff 2014/15 - 2013/14	2015/2016	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
Hopefield	280	305	25	8,9%	367	62	20,3%	406	39	10,6%	379	-27	-6,7%	1,737	99	35,4%	4,6%
Langebaan	789	852	63	8,0%	655	-197	-23,1%	657	2	0,3%	813	156	23,7%	3,766	24	3,0%	9,9%
Saldanha	1,782	1,973	191	10,7%	1990	17	0,9%	2,140	150	7,5%	2,165	25	1,2%	10,050	383	21,5%	26,5%
St Helena Bay	519	665	146	28,1%	566	-99	-14,9%	665	99	17,5%	750	85	12,8%	3,165	231	44,5%	8,4%
Vredenburg	3,246	3,409	163	5,0%	3735	326	9,6%	4,228	493	13,2%	4,527	299	7,1%	19,145	1,281	39,5%	50,6%
Total	6,616	7,204	588	8,9%	7,313	109	1,5%	8,096	783	10,7%	8,634	538	6,6%	37,863	2,018	30,5%	100,0%

Crime dependent on police act in for detection	2011/2012	2012/2013	Diff 2011/12-2012/13	% Diff 2011/12-2012/13	2013/2014	Diff 2013/14-2012/13	% Diff 2013/14-2012/13	2014/2015	Diff 2014/15-2013/14	% Diff 2014/15-2013/14	2015/2016	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
Hopefield	66	60	-6	-9,1%	84	24	40,0%	85	1	1,2%	114	29	34,1%	409	48	72,7%	7,4%
Langebaan	131	171	40	30,5%	168	-3	-1,8%	164	-4	-2,4%	158	-6	-3,7%	792	27	20,6%	14,4%
Saldanha	375	290	-85	-22,7%	316	26	9,0%	321	5	1,6%	246	-75	-23,4%	1,548	-129	-34,4%	28,1%
St Helena Bay	73	115	42	57,5%	107	-8	-7,0%	125	18	16,8%	191	66	52,8%	611	118	161,6%	11,1%
Vredenburg	556	549	-7	-1,3%	314	-235	-42,8%	338	24	7,6%	395	57	16,9%	2,152	-161	-29,0%	39,0%
Total	1,201	1,185	-16	-1,3%	989	-196	-16,5%	1,033	44	4,4%	1,104	71	6,9%	5,512	-97	-8,1%	100,0%

Sub categories of robbery aggravated	2011/2012	2012/2013	Diff 2011/12-2012/13	% Diff 2011/12-2012/13	2013/2014	Diff 2013/14-2012/13	% Diff 2013/14-2012/13	2014/2015	Diff 2014/15-2013/14	% Diff 2014/15-2013/14	2015/2016	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
Hopefield	0	2	2	100,0%	0	-2	-100,0%	0	0	No change	2	2	100,0%	4	2	100,0%	1,8%
Langebaan	4	10	6	150,0%	1	-9	-90,0%	1	0	0,0%	2	1	100,0%	18	-2	-50,0%	7,9%
Saldanha	8	9	1	12,5%	14	5	55,6%	8	-6	-42,9%	16	8	100,0%	55	8	100,0%	24,2%
St Helena Bay	8	0	-8	-100,0%	4	4	100,0%	4	0	0,0%	1	-3	-75,0%	17	-7	-87,5%	7,5%
Vredenburg	14	30	16	114,3%	19	-11	-36,7%	33	14	73,7%	37	4	12,1%	133	23	164,3%	58,6%
Total	34	51	17	50,0%	38	-13	-25,5%	46	8	21,1%	58	12	26,1%	227	24	70,6%	100,0%
GRAND TOTAL	11,357	12,558	1,201	10,6%	12,229	-329	-2,6%	13,641	1,412	11,5%	14,804	1,163	8,5%	64,589	3,447	30,4%	

Source: South African Police Service

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