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Policing Needs and Priorities 2015/16
Mitchells Plain Cluster Report
Department of Community Safety



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POLICING NEEDS AND PRIORITIES (PNP) 2015/16 REPORT

for the

MITCHELL'S PLAIN POLICE CLUSTER

held on

28 & 29 AUGUST 2015



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Glossary

CBO	Community Based Organisation
CID	City Improvement District
CPF	Community Police Forum
CSF	Community Safety Forum
CSIP	Community Safety Improvement Partnership
DoCS	Department of Community Safety
EPP	Expanded Partnership Programme
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm
LG	Local Government
NCPS	National Crime Prevention Strategy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHW	Neighbourhood Watch
NPO	Not for Profit Organisation
PG	Provincial Government
PNP	Policing Needs and Priorities
SAPS	South African Police Service
STATS SA	Statistics South Africa
VEP	Victim Empowerment Programme

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

As part of its annual process of identifying the policing needs and priorities for the Province, the Western Cape Department of Community Safety (DoCS) hosted a two-day workshop for the Mitchell's Plain Cluster on 28 and 29 August 2015.

The Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) workshops are derived from Section 206(1) of the Constitution which requires the Minister of Police to determine national policing policy after consulting with provincial governments and taking into account the policing needs and priorities of the provinces as determined by the provincial executives. In addition to this, Section 23 of the Western Cape Community Safety Act, Act 3 of 2013, provides that the Provincial Minister responsible for policing must submit the policing needs and priorities to the Provincial Cabinet and to the National Minister.

In the past few years, DoCS has identified the policing needs and priorities through different mechanisms. This has included community based surveys to understand perceptions of safety and concerns of members of the community; engagements with members of the community through a series of workshops for each policing cluster; and desktop research of safety and policing issues.

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 necessarily taken into consideration when resources are allocated to the various provinces and police stations.

The 2015 PNP programme will, in an effort to increase safety service delivery, primarily focus on assisting communities to draft safety plans. The safety plans are designed to assist communities to address the safety concerns that were identified during the 2014 PNP engagement sessions, as well as any current concerns identified. The safety plans identify roles and responsibilities for relevant stakeholders including the South African Police Service (SAPS), the Community Police Forums (CPFs), DoCS and other departments, Local Government and community structures. They will be implemented by the CPFs and SAPS with the support of the Department of Community Safety, which will also monitor its implementation.

The development of the community safety plans, are conducted within the framework of DoCS' Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP). Taking into account national and provincial strategic goals and its constitutional and legal mandate, the Department of Community Safety has developed a strategy for increasing safety within a 'whole of society' approach. The CSIP is designed around three outputs, namely:

1. To promote professional policing through effective oversight;
2. To make all public buildings and spaces safe; and
3. To establish viable safety partnerships within communities.

In addition, the Department intends to determine the perceptions of participants in regard to their experience of policing, criminal justice role-players, as well as safety in the community. To this end, a Community Safety Scorecard was developed and participants of the PNP workshop were asked to complete the survey.

2. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the PNP workshops are:

1. To engage the communities of all 16 SAPS Clusters on their policing needs and priorities.
2. To assist 16 clusters to draft community safety plans based on the 2014 PNP policing needs and priorities raised, as supplemented by additional information.
3. To determine the community's perception through means of a Community Safety Scorecard research tool.

3. METHODOLOGY

During 2015, 16 stakeholder engagement workshops will be held with representatives of the community and stakeholders to consult on the policing needs and priorities and to develop community safety plans. The Mitchell's Plain Cluster was the 7th in a series of 16 such PNP stakeholder engagement workshops.

The 16 workshops are designed to include the SAPS precincts forming part of each of the 16 clusters. Invited stakeholders include representatives of the South African Police Service (SAPS), Community Police Forums (CPFs), Neighbourhood Watches (NHW), non-governmental and community based organisations (CBOs), faith based organisations (FBOs), relevant government departments and municipal management, as well as any interested member of the public. Each engagement consists of a two-day workshop.

Primary data on the indicators of the Community Safety Scorecard was collected directly from participants via an electronic questionnaire, called crowd sourcing technology. Secondary data sources such as previous PNP reports, briefing reports and SAPS presentations were used to augment the primary data.



4. LIMITATIONS

The Department invited stakeholders who it understands are concerned with safety in their communities. In addition, invitations are also extended to members of the public. Nonetheless, the workshops are mainly attended by people who are working or actively engaged in the sector. As a result, the concerns that form the basis of the discussions for the safety plans are based very much on the participants' own experience and interests. However, to some extent, plans are developed involving role-players who might not be present, and it therefore requires a further step to involve them in the implementation of the safety plans.

As regards the Community Safety Scorecard, the perceptions are those of participants of the workshops. Due to their engagement with the safety issues, their experience of working with CPFs of NHWs and their relationship with the SAPS, their responses might be more reflective of their own experiences, and may not be representative of the broader community.

The questionnaire was developed in English, but a verbal translation into Afrikaans was also given to participants when the questions were called out. People were available to assist to provide isiXhosa translations to participants where required. However, it is possible that since English is not the home language of the majority of participants that there may have been some misinterpretation of the questions, as well as the responses.

5. CLUSTER DEMOGRAPHICS

The Mitchell's Plain Cluster has a population size of 625 433 according to the 2011 census. The population size for this cluster comprises of approximately ten percent (10%) of the Provincial population in 2011.

The Mitchell's Plain Cluster consists of 8 police precincts namely Athlone, Grassy Park, Lansdowne, Lentegeur, Mitchell's Plain, Philippi, Steenberg and Strandfontein. These police precincts are situated within the boundaries of the City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality. Table 1 below presents the population figures of the different police precincts in the cluster as recorded based on Statistics SA's National Census figures of 2001 and 2011.¹ This is to gauge broadly the size of different police precincts as compared to the possible safety needs, crime levels and policing resources.

¹ Statistics South Africa, South African National Census of 2001 and 2011

Table 1: Mitchell's Plain Police Cluster: Population Figures per Police

NAME OF PRECINCT	2001 CENSUS	2011 CENSUS	% INCREASE / DECREASE
Athlone	56 624	61 488	8.59
Grassy Park	85 557	89 602	4.73
Lansdowne	41170	48 881	18.73
Lentegeur	-	-	-
Mitchell's Plain	25 4696	282 054	10.74
Philippi	66 329	52 865	-20.30
Steenberg	50 496	62 103	22.99
Strandfontein	20 697	28 440	37.41
CLUSTER TOTAL	575 569	625 433	8.66
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	4 521 072	5 821 947	28.77

Source: Statistics South Africa, South African National Census of 2001 and 2011.

Overall, the population in the cluster has increased by 8.66% from 575 569 to 625 433 between 2001 and 2011. Notable increases in the population growth took place in Strandfontein and Steenberg which increased by 37.4% and 22.9% respectively. Table 1 shows that Philippi police precinct's population decreased by 20.30% from 66 329 in 2001 to 52 865 in 2011. It should be noted that Mitchell's Plain Police Precinct was subdivided in August 2013 and a new Police Precinct was created called Lentegeur Police Precinct; hence the actual population for the Lentegeur Police Precinct based on the new SAPS boundary is yet to be determined.

6. CRIME SITUATION IN THE MITCHELL'S PLAIN CLUSTER: 2009/2010-2013/2014

The 5-year analysis of the major crime categories shows that property-related crime (52.8%) is more evident when compared with contact crime (21.6%) and crime detected by police (25.6%) in the Mitchell's Plain Cluster. Within the general property-related crime category 'all theft not mentioned elsewhere' and 'commercial crime' is included. Within the standard contact crime category 'culpable homicide' and 'neglect and ill-treatment of children' is included. Table 2 below shows that over the 5-year period, these three crime categories together increased by 7.4% from 53 339 in 2009/10 to 57 264 in 2013/14. Contact crime increased by 13.9% from 11 232 in 2009/10 to 12 789 in 2013/14 in the police cluster. Crime detected by police increased by 12.7% from 13 132 in 2009/10 to 14 798 in 2013/14. Table 2 suggests that although property-related crime is more predominant in this cluster, contact crime increased the most during the period 2009/10 to 2013/14.

The following threats for the Cluster were identified by the SAPS for all 8 precincts: murder, attempted murder, robbery with aggravating circumstances, assaults, burglaries, theft out or from motor vehicles, drugs and domestic related crimes.²

Table 2: Major Crime Categories

Main Crime Categories	2009/10 - 2010/11			2010/11 - 2011/12		2011/12 - 2012/13		2012/13 - 2013/14		2009/10 - 2013/14	
	2009/10	2010/11	% Δ	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	TOTAL	% Δ
Contact Crime	11 232	11 307	0.67%	11 683	3.33%	12 297	5.26%	12 789	4.00%	59 308	13.86%
Crime Detected By Police	13 132	14 347	9.25%	13 772	-4.01%	14 256	3.51%	14 798	3.80%	70 305	12.69%
Property-Related Crimes	28 975	28 672	-1.05%	29 169	1.73%	28 498	-2.30%	29 677	4.14%	144 991	2.42%
TOTAL	53 339	54 326	1.85%	54 624	0.55%	55 051	0.78%	57 264	4.02%	274 604	7.36%

Source: South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

² South African Police Service. (2015). *Development of Cluster Safety Plans*. Mitchell's Plain Cluster Presentation.

6.2 Contact Crime

The 5-year analysis shows contact crime accounts for 21.6% of the total crime (59 308) reported in the cluster and it recorded an overall increase of 13.9% since 2009/10. Murder and attempted murder increased by 187% and 183% respectively during the period 2009/10 to 2013/14 (Table 3). Of concern is that one murder is committed for every two attempted murders recorded in the cluster. Over the five year period common assault constituted 40% of all contact crime, and assault GBH contributed 14%, indicating that 54% of these crimes were of an interpersonal nature. Crimes related to neglect and ill-treatment of children have also increased by 34.55% over this period. Reported sexual offences have shown a decrease of 29% over the five year period in the Mitchell's Plain Cluster. However, the SAPS revealed that 3 police precincts in the Mitchell's Plain Cluster showed an increase in sexual offences.³ Further research should be undertaken to determine whether the overall decrease reflects a real decrease in sexual offences or represents a decline in reporting or a difference in the way SAPS reported on this crime category. Robbery with aggravating circumstances accounted for 17.4% (10 699) of contact crimes, and has increased by 61.2% over the period. In support of this, the SAPS indicated overall that 6 of the police precincts showed an increase in robbery in the recent period.⁴

Table 3: Contact Crime Categories

Contact Crime	2009/10 - 2010/11			2010/11 - 2011/12			2011/12 - 2012/13			2012/13 - 2013/14			2009/10 - 2013/14	
	2009/10	2010/11	% Δ	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	TOTAL	% Δ			
Murder	116	167	43.97%	154	-7.78%	244	58.44%	333	36.48%	1 014	187.07%			
Attempted murder	200	368	84.00%	319	-13.32%	567	77.74%	567	0.00%	2 021	183.50%			
Total sexual crimes	1 021	909	-10.97%	871	-4.18%	790	-9.30%	724	-8.35%	4 315	-29.09%			
Common assault	4 925	4 482	-8.99%	4 724	5.40%	4 765	0.87%	4 615	-3.15%	23 511	-6.29%			
Assault GBH	1 677	1 706	1.73%	1 680	-1.52%	1 604	-4.52%	1 566	-2.37%	8 233	-6.62%			
Culpable homicide	76	83	9.21%	58	-30.12%	59	1.72%	66	11.86%	342	-13.16%			
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	55	66	20.00%	79	19.70%	84	6.33%	74	-11.90%	358	34.55%			
Common robbery	1 410	1 709	21.21%	1 897	11.00%	1 779	-6.22%	2 020	13.55%	8 815	43.26%			
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	1 752	1 817	3.71%	1 901	4.62%	2 405	26.51%	2 824	17.42%	10 699	61.19%			
TOTAL	11 232	11 307	0.67%	11 683	3.33%	12 297	5.26%	12 789	4.00%	59 308	13.86%			

Source: South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

³ South African Police Service. (2015). *Development of Cluster Safety Plans*. Mitchell's Plain Cluster Presentation.

⁴ Ibid.

6.3 Contact Crime per Police Precinct

While Mitchell's Plain Precinct constitutes 45.09% of the cluster population, it recorded 52% (30 805) of the total contact crime (59 308) reported in the cluster during the period 2009/10 to 2013/14, though there was a decrease in the last financial year. The decrease could be due to the fact that a new police station was opened in Lentgeur in 2013/2014, and crimes for that area were thereafter recorded separately. The high incidence of contact crime in this area reflects a problem with interpersonal violence in the area and gang violence in the area. Increases in contact crime were noted at most of the stations in the cluster. Lansdowne Police Station recorded a 10% decrease in reported contact crime during the period 2009/10 to 2013/14. This should prompt further enquiry to determine the contributing factors to the decline in these crimes.

The variances in crimes statistics across police precincts could be shaped by various factors which include population size, socio economic factors, and environmental design challenges. However, the reporting patterns are likely to play a key role in this process (Table 4).

Table 4: Contact Crime per Police Precinct

Contact Crime per Precinct	2009/10 - 2010/11			2010/11 - 2011/12		2011/12 - 2012/13		2012/13 - 2013/14		2009/10 - 2013/14	
	2009/10	2010/11	% Δ	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ		% Δ
Athlone	1 329	1 172	-11.81%	1 302	11.09%	1 512	16.13%	1 526	0.93%	6 841	14.82%
Grassy Park	1 198	1 247	4.09%	1 156	-7.30%	1 320	14.19%	1 384	4.85%	6 305	15.53%
Lansdowne	746	657	-11.93%	609	-7.31%	638	4.76%	666	4.39%	3 316	-10.72%
Lentgeur	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1 125	0%	1 125	0%
Mitchell's Plain	5 866	6 100	3.99%	6 472	6.10%	6 587	1.78%	5 780	-12.25%	30 805	-1.47%
Philippi	886	958	8.13%	954	-0.42%	1 001	4.93%	1 019	1.80%	4 818	15.01%
Steenberg	912	901	-1.21%	875	-2.89%	900	2.86%	949	5.44%	4 537	4.06%
Strandfontein	295	272	-7.80%	315	15.81%	339	7.62%	340	0.29%	1 561	15.25%
TOTAL	11 232	11 307	0.67%	11 683	3.33%	12 297	5.26%	12 789	4.00%	59 308	13.86%

Source: South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

6.4 Property-Related Crime

The property-related crime category accounts for 52.8% (144 991) of reported crime in the Mitchell's Plain Police Cluster over the 5-year period. A comparative analysis over the same period shows that property-related crime increased by 2.4% from 28 975 in 2009/10 to 29 677 in 2013/14. During the same period, theft not mentioned elsewhere and theft out of or from motor vehicles contributed to 62% of all property-related crime. Although stock-theft increased, the number of cases only accounts for 0.1% of all property-related crimes reported – not surprising as these are not rural areas. Shoplifting in this cluster showed a significant decrease of 23.4%, as did commercial crime, which decreased by 10.9% during the period, as reflected in Table 5.

Table 5: Property-Related Crime

Property-Related Crime	2009/10 - 2010/11			2010/11 - 2011/12		2011/12 - 2012/13		2012/13 - 2013/14		2009/10 - 2013/14	
	2009/10	2010/11	% Δ	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	TOTAL	% Δ
Burglary at non-residential premises	1 075	1 064	-1.02%	1 167	9.68%	1 236	5.91%	1 169	-5.42%	5 711	8.74%
Burglary at residential premises	4 909	4 833	-1.55%	4 734	-2.05%	4 530	-4.31%	4 896	8.08%	23 902	-0.26%
Stock-theft	13	8	-38.46%	11	37.50%	36	227.27%	16	-55.56%	84	23.08%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	1 348	1 188	-11.87%	973	-18.10%	1 107	13.77%	1 227	10.84%	5 843	-8.98%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	5 025	4 727	-5.93%	4 981	5.37%	5 000	0.38%	5 180	3.60%	24 913	3.08%
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	12 374	12 849	3.84%	13 773	7.19%	12 989	-5.69%	13 823	6.42%	65 808	11.71%
Shoplifting	3 218	3 064	-4.79%	2 512	-18.02%	2 569	2.27%	2 464	-4.09%	13 827	-23.43%
Commercial crime	1 013	939	-7.31%	1 018	8.41%	1 031	1.28%	902	-12.51%	4 903	-10.96%
TOTAL	28 975	28 672	-1.05%	29 169	1.73%	28 498	-2.30%	29 677	4.14%	144 991	2.42%

Source: South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

6.5 Property-Related Crime per Police Precinct

In terms of property-related crime, Strandfontein reported a 51.5% increase during the period 2009/10 to 2013/14 followed by Philippi with a 17% increase. Besides Mitchell's Plain for reasons mentioned earlier, Lansdowne is currently the only station that reported a decrease in property-related crime over the 5-year period.

Within the cluster, Mitchell's Plain Police Station contributed 43% (61 843) of all property-related crime, followed by Athlone (21 823) and Grassy Park (19 172) as per Table 6. With the exception of 2012/13 to 2013/14, when property-related crime increased in the cluster, almost every other year recorded a decrease in property-related crime. However, the SAPS presentation showed that only 2 police precincts (Lentegeur and Philippi) within this cluster showed an increase in theft out of or from motor vehicles.⁵

Table 6: Property-Related Crime per Police Precinct

Property- Related Crime per Precinct	2009/10 - 2010/11			2010/11 - 2011/12		2011/12 - 2012/13		2012/13 - 2013/14		2009/10 - 2013/14	
	2009/10	2010/11	% Δ	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	TOTAL	% Δ
Athlone	4 249	4 328	1.86%	4 272	-1.29%	4 434	3.79%	4 540	2.39%	21 823	6.85%
Grassy Park	3 789	3 708	-2.14%	3 701	-0.19%	4 026	8.78%	3 948	-1.94%	19 172	4.20%
Lansdowne	2 999	3 327	10.94%	3 115	-6.37%	2 886	-7.35%	2 936	1.73%	15 263	-2.10%
Lentegeur	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	2 206	0%	2 206	0%
Mitchell's Plain	13 345	12 499	-6.34%	13 119	4.96%	12 212	-6.91%	10 668	-12.64%	61 843	-20.06%
Philippi	1 957	2 166	10.68%	2 200	1.57%	2 016	-8.36%	2 290	13.59%	10 629	17.02%
Steenberg	1 843	1 885	2.28%	1 739	-7.75%	2 033	16.91%	1 888	-7.13%	9 388	2.44%
Strandfontein	793	759	-4.29%	1 023	34.78%	891	-12.90%	1 201	34.79%	4 667	51.45%
TOTAL	28 975	28 672	-1.05%	29 169	1.73%	28 498	-2.30%	29 677	4.14%	144 991	2.42%

Source: South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

⁵ South African Police Service. (2015). *Development of Cluster Safety Plans*. Mitchell's Plain Cluster Presentation.

6.6 Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action

Crime detected as a result of police action accounted for 25.6% of all reported crime in the Mitchell's Plain Police Cluster over the 5-year period. Drug-related crime is a major concern in the cluster as it contributed 90.1% of all reported crime detected as a result of police action. Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs accounted for 6.9%. Drug-related crime increased by 13.5% from 11 884 in 2009/10 to 13 482 in 2013/14 (Table 7).

Contrary to the expectation that driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs would show an increase similar to the increase in drug-related crime, there was a decrease of 17.5% since 2009/10. Unlawful possession of firearms and ammunition increased by 85.9%. Such an increase is not surprising considering the high number of murder and attempted murder cases in the cluster. It indicates the extensive problem of unlawful firearms in the cluster. In support of this, the SAPS indicated that half of police precincts in this cluster, namely Lansdowne, Philippi, Steenberg and Strandfontein, showed an increase in the illegal possession of fire-arms offences.⁶

The increase in drug-related crime in the cluster is not surprising because Western Cape Province accounted for 47% of the national drug-related crime in 2010/11, 44% in 2011/12 and 40% in 2012/13 and 33% in 2013/14. Over the past decade, the Western Cape has consistently contributed more than a third to the national drug-related crime category. The precincts in this cluster are most often associated with drug-related crime, and together they account for 15.8% of all drug-related crime in the province.

Table 7: Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action

Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action	2009/10 - 2010/11			2010/11 - 2011/12		2011/12 - 2012/13		2012/13 - 2013/14		2009/10 - 2013/14	
	2009/10	2010/11	% Δ	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	TOTAL	% Δ
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	971	1 309	34.81%	1 032	-21.16%	715	-30.72%	801	12.03%	4 828	-17.51%
Drug-related crime	11 884	12 605	6.07%	12 370	-3.66%	12 982	4.95%	13 482	3.85%	63 323	13.45%
Unlawful possession of firearms and ammunition	277	433	56.32%	370	-14.55%	559	51.08%	515	-7.87%	2 154	85.92%
TOTAL	13 132	14 347	9.25%	13 772	-4.01%	14 256	3.51%	14 798	3.80%	70 305	12.69%

Source: South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

⁶ South African Police Service. (2015). *Development of Cluster Safety Plans*. Mitchell's Plain Cluster Presentation.

6.7 Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action per Police Precinct

Crime detected as a result of police action increased by 12.7% from 13 132 in 2009/10 to 14 798 in 2013/14 in the Mitchell's Plain Police Cluster. Over the 5-year period, crime detected by police action increased at most of the stations except Steenberg (-22.4%) and Strandfontein (-13.3%) police stations which reported decreases. Overwhelming increases were reported in Philippi (71.5%) and Athlone (56.1%) police stations over the five year period (Table 8). According to the SAPS, the Philippi and Athlone Police Precinct revealed that drug-related crime was the driving force contributing to these increases in these police precincts. A two year comparative analysis from 2012/13 to 2013/14, shows that most of the stations reported a decrease in crime detected as a result of police action in the cluster; with Athlone 14.6% being the only police station which reported a large increase. The increase in Athlone Police Precinct was mainly driven by drug-related crime which increased by 12.2 % from 990 in 2012/13 to 1111 in 2013/14.

Notably, Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition increased by 34.6% from 52 in 2012/13 to 70 in 2013/14 and driving under the influence of alcohol increased by 24% from 131 in 2012/13 to 163 in 2013/14. Over the 5-year period drug-related crime in the Athlone Police Precinct alone accounted for 83.6% (4 992) of the total crime detected as a result of police action 5 972.

Table 8: Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action per Police Precinct

Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action	2009/10 - 2010/11			2010/11 - 2011/12		2011/12 - 2012/13		2012/13 - 2013/14		2009/10 - 2013/14	
	2009/10	2010/11	% Δ	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	TOTAL	% Δ
Athlone	861	1 268	47.27%	1 326	4.57%	1 173	-11.54%	1 344	14.58%	5 972	56.10%
Grassy Park	1 371	1 844	34.50%	1 993	8.08%	1 636	-17.91%	1 511	-7.64%	8 355	10.21%
Lansdowne	380	357	-6.05%	479	34.17%	412	-13.99%	408	-0.97%	2 036	7.37%
Lentgeur	0	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	1 176	0%	1 176	0%
Mitchell's Plain	7 015	6 896	-1.70%	6 258	-9.25%	6 647	6.22%	6 432	-3.23%	33 248	-8.31%
Philippi	1 244	1 533	23.23%	1 849	20.61%	2 117	14.49%	2 133	0.76%	8 876	71.46%
Steenberg	1 826	1 962	7.45%	1 510	-23.04%	1 789	18.48%	1 417	-20.79%	8 504	-22.40%
Strandfontein	435	487	11.95%	357	-26.69%	482	35.01%	377	-21.78%	2 138	-13.33%
TOTAL	13 132	14 347	9.25%	13 772	-4.01%	14 256	3.51%	14 798	3.80%	70 305	12.69%

Source: South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

6.8 SAPS Input

CLUSTER TRENDS IN THE VARIOUS POLICE PRECINCTS

Extracted from the SAPS Presentation.⁷

Table 9: Threat Trends within the Police Precincts

Threats	Contributing precinct per threat	Increased/Decreased/ Stabilised
Trio crimes:	Athlone (Car hi-jacking, House Robberies)	Increased
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Car hi-jacking • Cash in Transit Robberies • House Robberies • Business Robberies 	Grassy Park (Business Robbery, House Robbery)	Decreased
	Lansdowne (Car hi-jacking, Business Robbery)	Increased
	Lentegeur (Car hi-jacking)	Increased
	Mitchell's Plain (Car hi-jacking, Business Robberies)	Increased
	Philippi (Car hi-jacking, House Robberies)	Increased
	Steenberg (Business robberies)	Increased
	Strandfontein (Car hi-jacking)	Increased

Source: SAPS Presentation for the Mitchell's Plain Cluster 2015

The SAPS indicated (Table 9) that overall, car-hijacking and house robberies are serious risks. Business robberies increased within the Lansdowne, Mitchell's Plain and Steenberg Policing Precincts. Grassy Park Police Precinct showed a decrease in business robberies and house robberies. Overall, Table 9 shows that within the Mitchell's Plain Cluster trio crimes have increased in the majority of policing precincts.

⁷ South African Police Service. (2015). *Development of Cluster Safety Plans*. Mitchell's Plain Cluster Presentation.

6.9 The SAPS Recommendations: When Dealing with the Crime Trends and Threats within the Cluster.⁸

The SAPS made a number of recommendations regarding policing in the cluster.

Recommendations
➤ Upgrading of police stations/rank (Strandfontein, Lentegeur, Athlone, Lansdowne)
➤ Community mobilisation to oppose bail at courts
➤ Recruitment of entry level constables and placement within the areas
➤ Increase Imbizo's in identified sectors
➤ Prosecuting 2 nd hand goods dealers for buying stolen property
➤ Increase formal and informal informer network
➤ Social crime prevention / communication to initiate awareness projects within community, establish more partnerships
➤ Spaza shops/ regulated by enforcing by-laws
➤ Fine illegal traders
➤ By-law enforcement/ providing 24 hour service
➤ Availability of the traffic department in precincts
➤ Accountability of other state departments (Home Affairs, Social Development, Education)
➤ Review current resource establishment plan to align with current policies
➤ Alignment of various information systems from different departments to address policing needs and priorities

Source: SAPS Presentation for the Mitchell's Plain Cluster 2015

⁸ South African Police Service. (2015). *Development of Cluster Safety Plans*. Mitchell's Plain Cluster Presentation.

7. COMMUNITY SAFETY SCORE CARD

During the PNP consultative process in 2015, participants were asked to complete a questionnaire on their perceptions of professional policing, safety at public buildings and spaces, and partnerships as a vehicle to understand perceptions of levels of safety. It is intended that these questions will be asked next year to determine any change in perception relating to these three areas.

To some extent, the results of the 2015 scorecard are compared with the results of the community perception survey completed by the participants of the 2014/2015 PNP process (held in 2014).⁹ Results have also been compared with the national Victims of Crime Survey conducted in 2013/2014.¹⁰

The results of the community scorecard are discussed according to the three CSIP thematic areas.

7.1 Participants

All precincts were represented in the survey although not equally well. Figure 1 shows that the majority of participants were from Mitchell's Plain (22.8%). A total of 79 people from all 8 police precincts in the Mitchell's Plain Cluster completed the questionnaire which was administered through crowd sourcing technology.¹¹ In addition, the representation for males (54.4% or 43) was slightly higher than the females (45.6% or 36).

⁹ Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Policing Needs and Priorities 2014/2015: Mitchell's Plain Cluster Report; 24 November 2014.*

¹⁰ Statistics South Africa. (2014). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2013/14*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.

¹¹ Participants indicated their responses on remote devices which were immediately captured on a computerised system.

Figure 1: Respondents per Precinct (n=79)

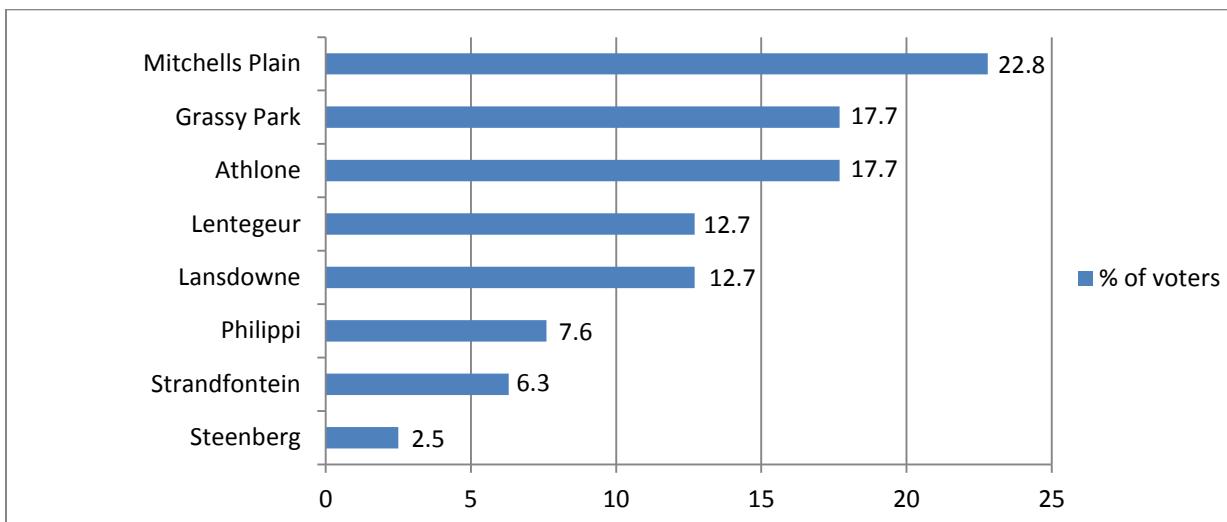


Figure 2: Participants per Stakeholder Group (n=79)

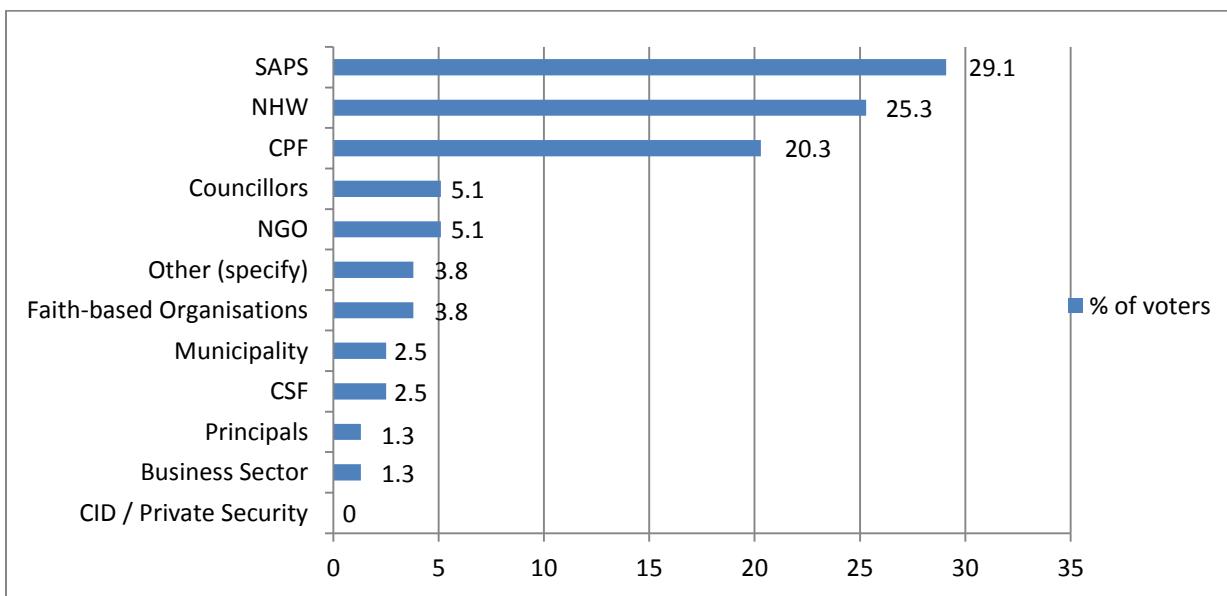
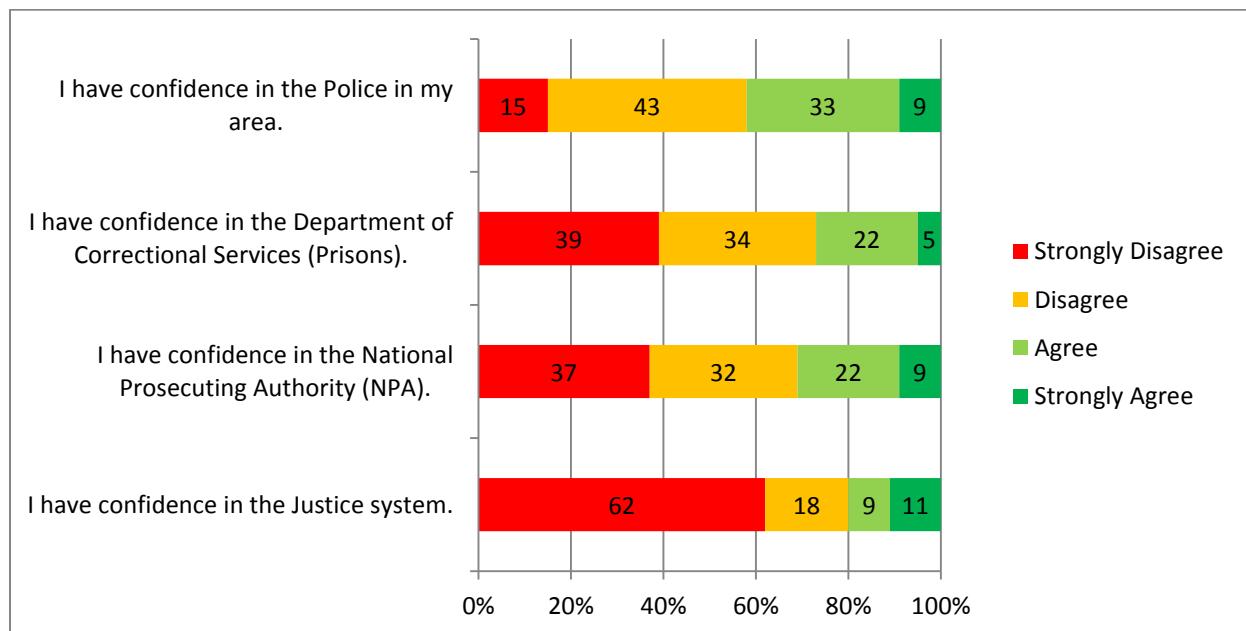


Figure 2 above clearly illustrates that SAPS (29.1%) had a slight majority of representation. In analysing the results of the survey SAPS' votes were excluded where their response would directly influence the result. Neighbourhood Watches followed with 25.3% of participants. Community Police Forums had the third highest representation (20.3%). Councillors and NGOs had an equal number of respondents (5.1%). Those listed as 'Other' and Faith-based Organisations had an equal representation of respondents (3.8%). Principals and the Business Sector were equally represented with (1.3%) of respondents. The CID/ Private Security were not represented.

7.2 Professional Policing

The Promotion of Professional Policing (PPP) is one of the key priorities of the Department of Community Safety as articulated in the Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP), Western Cape Community Safety Act (WCCSA) and the National Development Plan (NDP). It is also a priority for SAPS.¹² Professional policing relates to the manner in which the police conduct their services, and the relationship they have with the communities. The CSIP considers effective oversight of policing as a mechanism to promote professional policing and partnerships.

Figure 3: Perceptions of Confidence in SAPS, Corruption and Responses to Complaints (N=79)



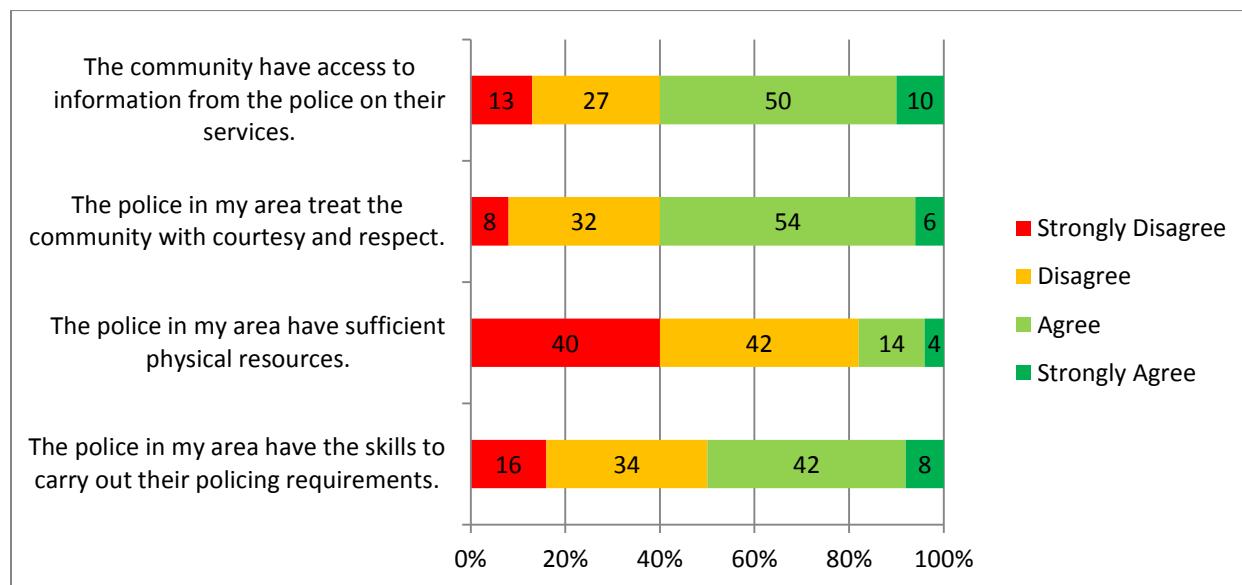
Of the respondents only 42% agreed that they have confidence in the police within their specific area. When SAPS' votes were excluded, the total number of participants having confidence in the police decreased to 36%. Furthermore, only 27% of respondents agreed to having confidence in the Department of Correctional Services (Prisons) and only 31% had confidence in the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA). Lastly, only 20% respondents agreed with the statement that they had confidence in the Justice System. Overall, it seems that participants had a very low level of confidence in the Criminal Justice System, especially the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA), Correctional Services and the Justice system.

¹² South African Police Service. (15-17 April 2015). *Briefing by the South African Police Service on the 2014-2019 Strategic Plan and 2015/16 Annual Performance Plan and Budget*. Portfolio Committee on Police, Department of Police. P 48.

The above is a stark contrast with the National Victims of Crime Survey, which reveals that just over 63.9% of respondents in the country, were satisfied with the police in 2013/14.¹³ Nevertheless, the National Victims of Crime Survey found that 61.2% of people in the Western Cape trusted the way in which police dealt with crime in the province.¹⁴

Some of the factors leading to a loss of confidence in the police are mentioned to in the Safety Plan. These include: poor police response when the emergency 10111 number is called. Some participants indicated that residents prefer to call the NHW instead of SAPS, due to lack of trust in SAPS and the low level of service provided by SAPS members of the eight stations.

Figure 4: SAPS' Interaction with Communities and Resource Requirements (n=79)



Although respondents indicated a low level of trust in the police, the majority (60%) of respondents felt that they do have access to information from the police on their services, whereas only 40% felt that they do not. Most of the respondents (60%) agreed that the police treat the community with courtesy and respect. Once the SAPS votes were excluded the total increased to 63%.

A vast majority of respondents (82%) were of the view that the police do not have sufficient physical resources. The SAPS presentation referred to the lack of availability of human and physical resources.¹⁵ This year's results were similar to the previous survey conducted in the Mitchell's Plain Cluster in 2014 where 72.36% of respondents felt that police do not have sufficient physical resources.¹⁶

¹³ Statistics South Africa. (2014). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2013/14*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa. P 32.

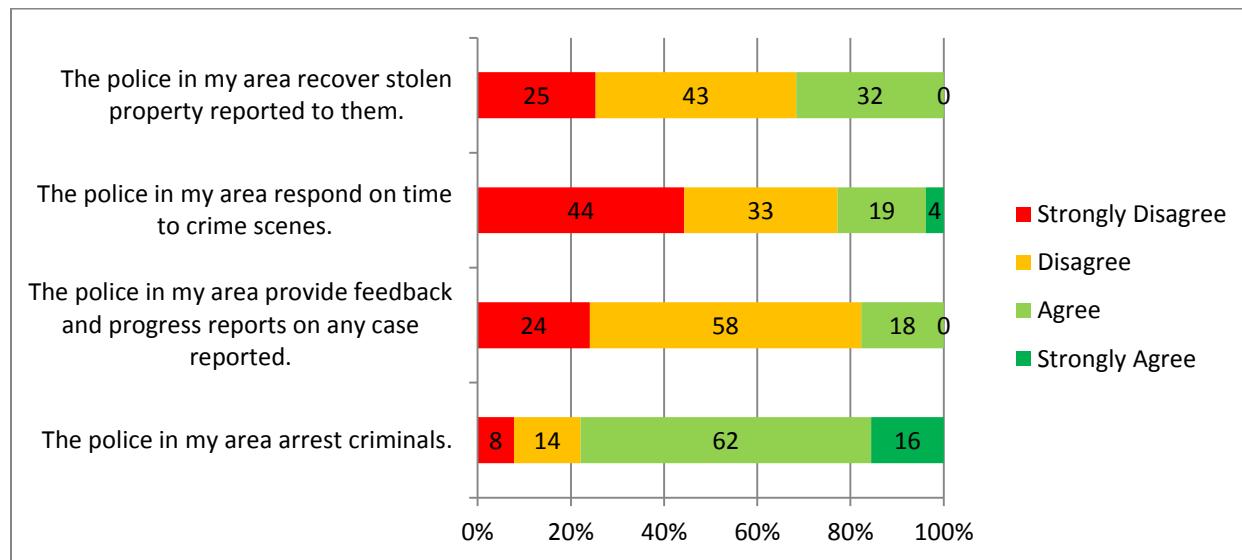
¹⁴ Statistics South Africa. (2014). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2013/14*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa. P 35.

¹⁵ South African Police Service. (2015). *Development of Cluster Safety Plans*. Mitchell's Plain Cluster Presentation.

¹⁶ Department of Community Safety. (2014). *Mitchell's Plain Cluster Policing Needs and Priorities Report*. P 24.

Half (50%) of respondents felt that the police in their area possess the skills to carry out their policing requirements. The SAPS presentation referred to language barriers, which perhaps adds to the limitation of police effectively providing the required services to the community. Furthermore, the stakeholders were of the view that SAPS officials who are allocated to the police stations do speak the dominant language or match the other demographic factors of the community and cannot communicate well with the community they serve.

Figure 5: Police Service Delivery and Performance of Functions (n=79)



Only 32% of respondents agreed that the police do recover stolen property reported to them. However after SAPS votes were excluded, the total decreased to 20%, whilst 80% of participants felt that the police in their area do not recover stolen property reported to them. The Victims of Crime Survey suggests that the majority of respondents were dissatisfied with how the police dealt with crime, and 37% cited the reason for this was that SAPS never recover goods.¹⁷

Less than a quarter (23%) of respondents felt that the police do respond to crime scenes on time. This is not far off the 2013/2014 Victims of Crime Survey, where 74.1% of respondents reported that the police do not respond on time to crime scenes.¹⁸ The Victims of Crime Survey also found that 78% of people in South Africa who expressed confidence in the police did so because police arrived at crime scenes.¹⁹

As recorded in the Safety Plan, participants felt that there is poor police visibility as a result of limited resources which leads to high number of crime incidents not being attended to in the cluster.

¹⁷ Statistics South Africa. (2014). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2013/14*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa. P 34.

¹⁸ Statistics South Africa. (2014). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2013/14*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa. P 34.

¹⁹ Statistics South Africa. (2014). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2013/14*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa. P 35

In contrast, last year's PNP Report showed that just over half (57%) of the respondents indicated that SAPS arrived quickly or within a reasonable amount of time on the crime scene, but 43% indicated that SAPS did not arrive within a reasonable amount of time or they did not arrive at all. The decline in satisfaction in the time taken to respond to crime scenes indicates a growing problem in this regard.

Although 60% of participants felt they had general information on the SAPS (Figure 4), only 18% of participants agreed with the statement that police in their area provide feedback and progress reports on cases reported to them. In the 2014/15 PNP report for the Mitchell's Plain Cluster findings suggest that participants expressed the same view. The results for specifically the provision of progress reports on opened cases indicated that 77.5% of respondents who opened a case with the police either received infrequent progress reports; reports on request or they never received any feedback.²⁰

The majority of respondents (78%) felt that the police arrest criminals. Additionally, the National Victims of Crime Survey suggested that 61.6% of respondents in the Western Cape reported that they had confidence in the police on grounds that they felt that police arrested criminals.²¹ However, there was a concern that an arrest does not often result in conviction. In the Safety Plan, it is noted that participants felt that police dockets are not completed properly. There is a concern that at some of the police stations, officers do not complete the police dockets thoroughly and certain key information is omitted.

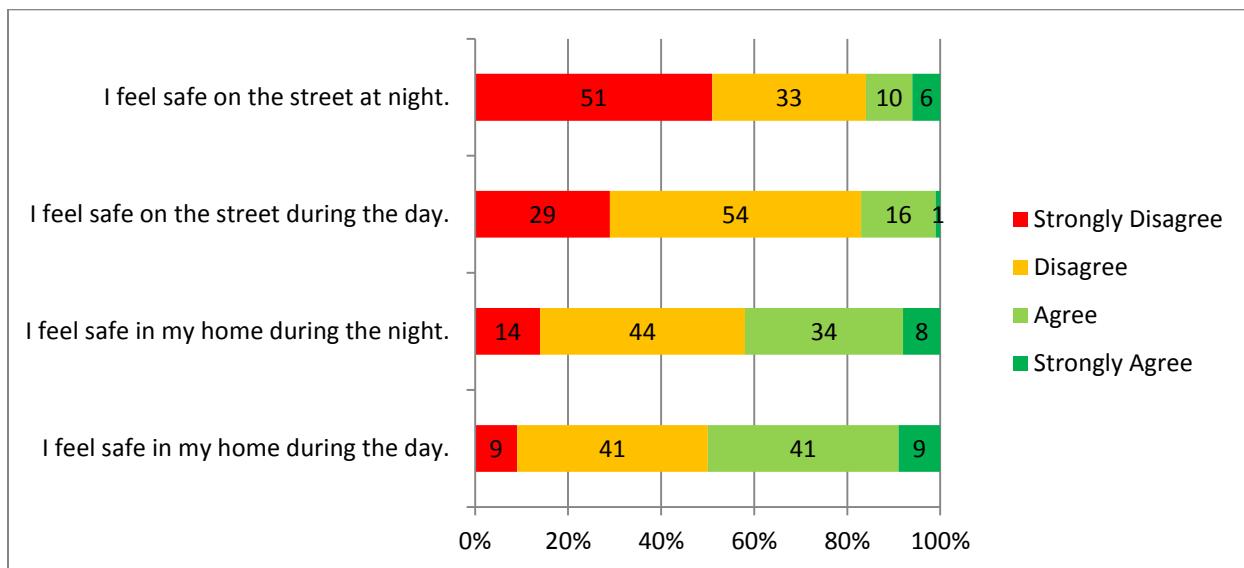
7.3 Public Spaces

This section focuses on respondents' perceptions of safety in their homes and in public spaces.

²⁰ Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Mitchell's Plain Cluster Policing Needs and Priorities Report*. P 23.

²¹ Statistics South Africa. (2014). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2013/14*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa. P 35.

Figure 6: Safety at Home and on the Street (n=79)



Approximately one sixth (16%) of respondents reported that they felt safe on the street at night. There was not much of an improvement when looking at the respondents (17%) who felt safe during the day.

The perception of feeling unsafe at night and during the day seem to have increased as in the 2014/15 PNP Mitchell's Plain Cluster report findings, the majority of respondents 59.35% also felt unsafe at night from (18:00 – 06:00) and 9.76% felt unsafe during the day (12:00 – 18:00).²² Based on these results, it appears that the Mitchell's Plain Cluster respondents feel far less safe in the streets than the average person in the Western Cape. The Victims of Crime Survey reported that 86.5% of respondents in the Western Cape felt safe walking alone in their area during the day, and 34.8% felt safe at night.²³

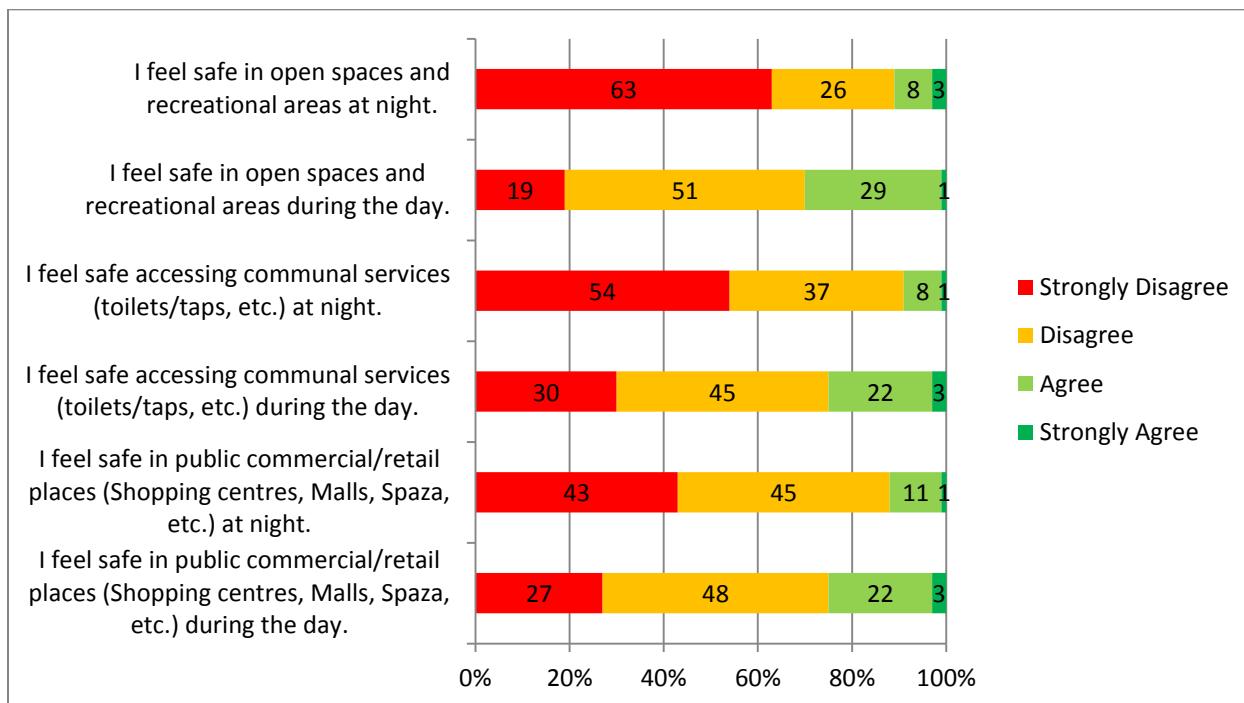
In addition, the 2014/15 PNP Report revealed that respondents felt most unsafe in gang territory (23.08%), on the streets (22.51%) and at the taxi rank (13.11%). Gang violence was one of those issues focused on extensively in the Safety Plan. Furthermore, the Safety Plan made mention that when police arrive on the 'scene', gangs tend to shoot back thus affecting the safety of the police and civilians.

Respondents did not feel much safer at home. Only 42% of respondents felt safe at home during the night; and it increased to 50% of respondents feeling safe at home during the day.

²² Department of Community Safety. (2014). *Mitchell's Plain Cluster Policing Needs and Priorities Report*. P 27.

²³ Statistics South Africa. (2014). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2013/14*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa. P 10.

Figure 7: Perception of Safety in Community Spaces and Public Commercial Buildings (n=79)



The majority of respondents (89%) felt unsafe in open spaces and recreational areas at night. This decreased to 70% during the day – indicating that respondents generally feel unsafe in open spaces and recreational areas during the night and day. Most respondents (91%) said they feel unsafe accessing communal services (toilets, taps etc.) at night. The percentage declined to 75% during the day. This is cause for concern as many people in this cluster on accessing communal services such as toilets and taps in informal settlement areas.

The Victims of Crime Survey (2013/14) found that 40.8% of people in the Western Cape avoided going to open spaces or parks due to fear of crime – this percentage was higher than the national average, and third after the Northern Cape and Gauteng.²⁴ In particular, the study found that 21.2% were prevented from walking to the shops, 40.8% were prevented from going to open spaces or parks and 44.8% were prevented from allowing children to play in the area as a result of fear of crime.²⁵

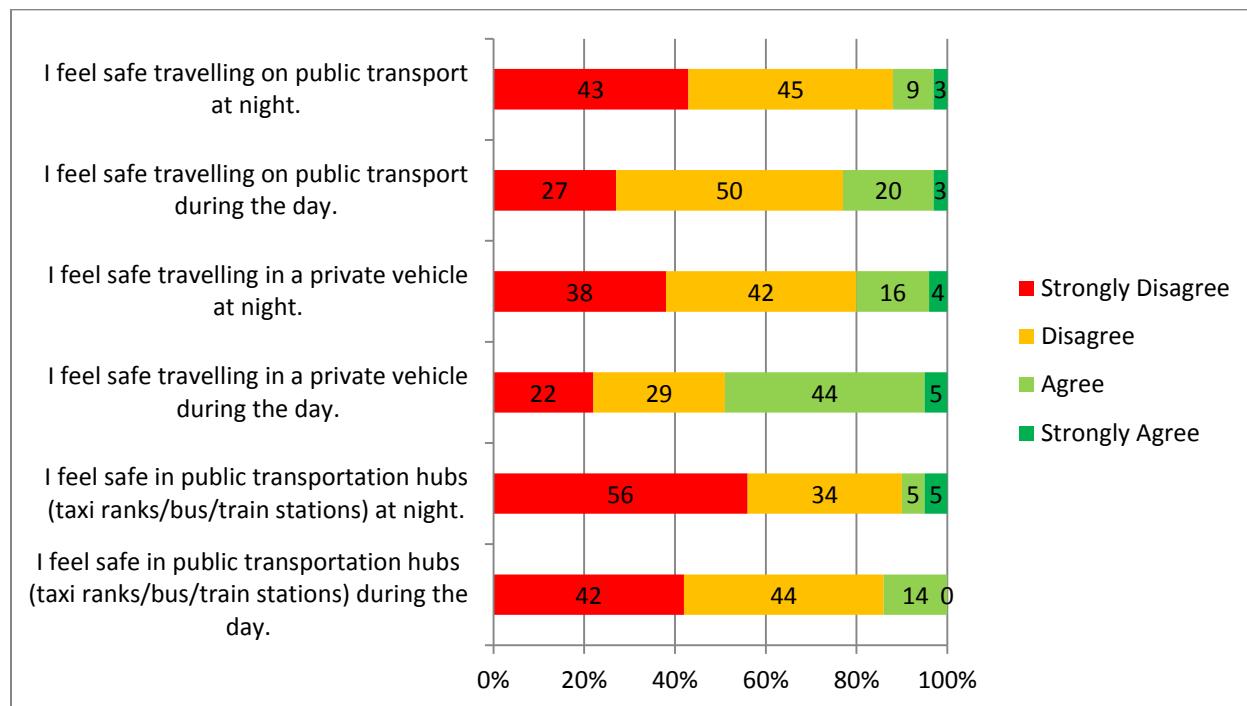
Similarly, the PNP survey results revealed that only 12% of respondents felt safe in public commercial/ retail spaces (shopping centres, malls, Spaza shops etc.) at night, whilst only 25% felt this way during the day. It was mentioned in the Safety Plan that gang activity continues to be a highlighted concern. There are problem areas and buildings (municipal-owned premises) within the cluster which are in many cases abused by criminals to commit crime such as drug trafficking, drug dealing and violent crime. Schools are no longer seen as safe for learners and teachers in the cluster due to the occurrence of drug dealing and fights among learners.

²⁴ Statistics South Africa. (2014). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2013/14*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, p. 13.

²⁵ Ibid.

In general, respondents felt extremely unsafe in open spaces and recreational areas, when accessing communal services (toilets/ taps), at public commercial/ retail places (shopping centres, malls, Spaza shops) both during the day and night.

Figure 8: Perception of Safety when Travelling and Using Public Transport (n=79)



The majority of respondents (88%) felt unsafe when travelling on public transport during the night and only 23% felt safe when travelling on public transport during the day. The Victims of Crime Survey (2013/14) revealed that 24.2% of households in the Western Cape that have participated in the survey were prevented from using public transport due to fear of crime.²⁶ Respondents of the PNP survey felt most unsafe while using public transportation hubs at night (90%) and during the day (86%). In noting this, there is little difference in perceptions of safety during the day and night, indicating that people generally feel unsafe using different modes of transport and in using transport hubs.

Levels of safety only increased when participants reported on perceptions of safety whilst using a private car. Almost half (49%) of respondents felt safe using a private vehicle during the day, but this dropped to only 20% feeling safe at night. A possible reason why the respondents felt this way could be based on the increase in car-hijacking within this cluster as alluded to in the SAPS presentation.²⁷

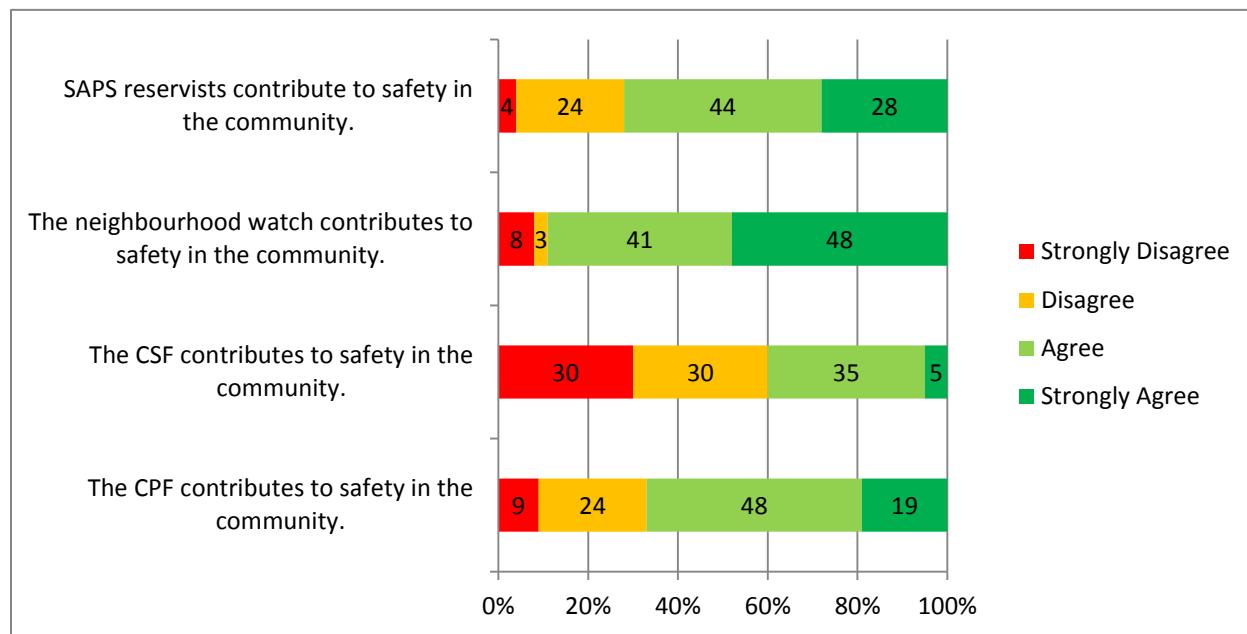
²⁶ Statistics South Africa. (2014). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2013/14*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, p. 13.

²⁷ South African Police Service. (2015). *Development of Cluster Safety Plans*. Mitchell's Plain Cluster Presentation.

7.4. Partnerships

Partnerships lie at the heart of community safety and this is underpinned by the concept of making safety everyone's responsibility. No single agency can alone make an impact. It is important that all partners and stakeholders work together to increase safety in this province. This section looks at how participants view the role and contribution of the CPFs, Neighbourhood Watches, Community Safety Forums and Reservists.

Figure 9: Institutions Contributing to Safety (n=79)



The respondents ranked the following institutions in terms of their contribution towards safety in the community as listed below:

1. Neighbourhood Watch programme (89% agreed)
2. SAPS Reservist programme (72% agreed)
3. Community Police Forums (67% agreed)
4. Community Safety Forums (40% agreed)

This ranking of importance is not surprising given the representation of NHW, CPFs and SAPS members who completed the survey. Nonetheless, the response demonstrates that participants understand the importance of and support members of the community working together with the police to ensure safety in the community.

8. SAFETY PLAN



The community consultative process in 2015/16 is focused on developing community safety plans based on the policing needs and priorities that had been identified during the 2014/15 PNPs. The safety plan seeks to increase community involvement in their own safety. This approach seeks to promote making safety everyone's responsibility and local accountability for safety levels. This is in accordance with the integrated approach to crime and safety in accordance with the Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP).²⁸

The cluster priorities reflect the activities as contained in the Safety Plan as compiled at the workshop, and attached as Annexure 1. The safety concerns for the cluster were identified and drawn from the 2014 PNP process, and grouped according to the key elements of the CSIP. Participants were divided into groups and asked to prioritise concerns from the list, and to prepare action plans to address their key concerns. These were later compiled into a safety plan, which was presented back to the participants on the second day of the workshop.

The key concerns identified were:

Professional Policing

1. Poor police visibility as a result of limited resources leads to a high number of crime incidents not being attended to in the cluster.
2. The gang problem remains a challenge in the cluster. The gangsters retaliate when police arrive on the scene [shoot back], thus affecting safety of the police and civilians.

²⁸ Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Annual Performance Plan 2015/16*. P 18. Department of Community Safety-Vote 4. Western Cape Government. Also see National Planning Commission. (2011). *National Development Plan (NDP). Vision for 2030*. National Planning Commission: Pretoria; and Western Cape Community Safety Act, Act No 3 of 2013.

3. The SAPS are unresponsive when burglaries and robberies are reported in Mitchell's Plain. There is a poor police response when the 10111 emergency number is dialed.
4. There is a lack of trust in SAPS at some of the police precincts in the cluster. Some residents claim they prefer to call the NHW instead of the SAPS, because they do not trust SAPS. Lack of trust is caused by slow response times and lack of human resources. Furthermore, participants felt that there is a lack of discipline amongst the SAPS members in the cluster and the office of the Provincial Commissioner attends to these issues, but in most cases, the Station Commanders from the cluster are invited to be part of the Disciplinary Tribunal thus spending time away from their actual management functions in the cluster.
5. There is a need to clarify the roles of different stakeholders in the cluster. The community should also be made aware of the different roles and who is responsible for what particularly within the Criminal Justice System. The roles and responsibility of the City of Cape Town Traffic Services, Law Enforcement and Metro Police, also need to be clarified.
6. Police dockets are not completed properly. There are concerns that at some of the police stations officers do not complete the police dockets thoroughly and certain key information is omitted.
7. Participants were of the view that the NHW is not adequately supported by the SAPS, and they perceive that the SAPS are not concerned about their safety. Some participants felt that there was a lack of support from DoCS after certain commitments were made.
8. The answering of the station phones (incoming phone 10111 and CSC) are not at an acceptable level, increasing response times in dealing with complaints as well as frustration with the level of service provided by SAPS members at the 8 stations in the cluster.
9. There is an unacceptable level of Employee Health and Wellness (EHW) support for SAPS members in the cluster, while SAPS members work under extreme pressure.
10. There is not sufficient funding for providing payment to SAPS informers in the Cluster, and this impacts on intelligence that the police can gather and use to prevent crime.
11. There are serious challenges with SAPS crime intelligence units not being properly capacitated to deal with the gang formations in their respective policing precincts. There is also a need for crime intelligence officers at stations to provide CPF's with information/hotspots, etc.
12. SAPS officials who are allocated to the police stations do not match the language and other demographics of the community and cannot communicate well with the community they serve. There is concern for the time taken to recruit new members at each police station.

Public Spaces

13. There is a concern with regards to gang activities in different areas in the cluster. The SAPS report indicated that increased gang activity is being experienced in all precincts within the cluster except Lansdowne. This does not mean that the influence of gang activity is not felt in the Lansdowne precinct. One of the problems is that suspected gang members are released within hours of arrest, having just gone for a 'ride in the van'. Several objectives were highlighted by the group since there is a perceived systemic link between several of the concerns and the sentiment is that a focused approach is required in order to register progress on the concerns and to hold the relevant stakeholders (including the respective government departments) responsible. The SAPS recommendation included community mobilisation to oppose bail at the courts.
14. There is a concern with regards to gang activities in different areas in the cluster. While there may be a perception that SAPS officials could be better informed in respect of certain procedures and legislation, results could be achieved through better collaboration between investigating officers and prosecutors.
15. There is a concern with regards to gang activities in different areas in the cluster and community members lack an understanding on how to use POCA to their advantage when facing the gang challenge.
16. Drug dealing is prevalent in certain schools and is a big concern in the cluster. Schools are not safe for learners and teachers in the cluster.
17. There are problem areas and buildings - municipal-owned premises - in the 8 police precincts which are in many cases abused by criminals to commit crime like: drug trafficking, drug dealing and violent crime.
18. Increasing socially unacceptable behavior (prostitution) in the cluster particularly in Lansdowne police precinct.
19. Increasing domestic violence in the cluster instills a sense of fear to women in the police cluster.

Partnerships

20. The lack of understanding of the various by-laws with the result that community members call the SAPS for issues that fall into the mandate of the other law enforcement agencies.
21. The current Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP) funding model is not equitable and does not take the various demographic differences of CPFs into consideration.
22. Currently, there is a perceived lack of adequate support for the CPFs by the SAPS and DoCS.
23. Lack of stipend payment for the CPF executive members who use their resources to do the CPF work. Reference was made to the City of Cape Town Police Oversight Committee

- members who receive payments for their civilian oversight work. The CPF are also doing oversight over the SAPS and payment options should be explored.
24. The funds allocated to the local councilors could be used for crime prevention initiatives like CCTV (each Councilor is allocated R 750, 000 per annum by the City of Cape Town Municipality).
 25. Schools are not properly represented in the CPF structures, making it difficult for CPFs to engage school communities on issues of safety at schools. Some schools close their gates after 08:00 as an attempt to promote punctuality, but the unintended consequence is that learners loiter around thus becoming vulnerable to criminal activities, which may include being recruited by gangs.
 26. Lack of co-ordinating structure (Community Safety Forum) for safety and security initiatives and programmes in the cluster. The lack of this structure is a perceived shortfall in the endeavor to promote integrated interventions in the cluster.
 27. The majority of offenders released on parole are alleged to become involved in criminal activities (recidivism) owing to lack of employment.

9. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

Any plan is only as good as its implementation and thus the role of the Cluster CPF would be to finalise the Cluster Safety Plan (Annexure 1) in partnership with SAPS and to ensure its implementation. The Cluster should also ensure that elements of the safety plan are taken up by each CPF as appropriate.

The Department of Community Safety will make funding available through the Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP) to all participating CPFs and will make further matching grants available to participating CPFs. The Department will also enter into MOUs with Local Municipalities to access its CSIP Programme. Further, DoCS will provide support to CPFs where required to support them in the implementation.

Implementation of the safety plan will be monitored via the CPF EPP monthly reporting mechanisms.

10. CONCLUSION

This report presents the safety concerns and desired outcomes for the Mitchell's Plain Cluster with one goal: to increase wellness, safety and reduce social ills. As discussed in the report safety needs, concerns and perceptions call for concerted interventions that should be continuously monitored. However, the realisation of this goal depends on all the responsible implementing

agents identified in the safety plan working together to build a safer Mitchell's Plain Cluster. The developed safety plan is a first step towards achieving that goal.



11. ANNEXURE 1: COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN FOR THE MITCHELL'S PLAIN CLUSTER 28 & 29 AUGUST 2015

PROFESSIONAL POLICING (PP)					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	First Activity Date	Responsible implementing agent/person
SAPS undertake to report to CPF on monthly basis the following : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Actual reaction times achieved versus station targets [Alpha, Bravo and Charlie Complaints] and developing of reporting templates • Identify hotspots with CPF and how visible policing of the hotspots 	<p>Better monitoring of reaction times for all complaints responded to by VISPOL.</p> <p>Better partnership with NHW structures in dealing with the crime challenges of the precinct.</p>	<p>Number of complaints about SAPS reaction time.</p> <p>Improved partnership with NHW structures in dealing with the crime challenges</p>	<p>SAPS cluster commander and the CPF Cluster chairperson to develop a reporting templates to measure:</p> <p>Complaints' reaction times, sector cell phone</p>	Nov 2015	Station Commander-VISPOL Commander and CPF Executive/NHW co-ordinator

<p>can be improved seeking assistance from the NHW structures.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Station Commander to report human resource shortfalls to the Cluster Commander and the latter to the PC. 	<p>Provincial Commissioner to take note of shortfalls & respond.</p>	<p>of the precinct. SAPS PC prioritises resources for affected police</p>	<p>answering. SAPS to share information with CPF/NHW on hotspots & discuss assistance needed. Cluster Commander to write a letter to the Provincial Commissioner citing resource shortfalls and a copy to the CPF Cluster Board.</p>	<p>Feb 2016</p>	<p>Cluster Commander</p>
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2. Safety Concern: The gang problem remains a challenge in the cluster. The gangsters retaliate when police arrive on the scene [shoot back], thus affecting safety of the police and civilians.

Objective: To deliver a VISPOL function where SAPS members are better protected when responding to crime scenes in areas of gang violence.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	First Activity Date	Responsible implementing agent/person
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAPS to partner with CPF/NHW structures to enhance communication. This 	SAPS receive better support from the CPF/NHW in dealing with dangerous crime	SAPS Station Commander and CPF/NHW co-ordinator	SAPS Station Commander and CPF/NHW co-ordinator to consult	Nov 2015	Station Commander, VISPOL

should lead to NHW structures/ platform that could warn SAPS of possible retaliation actions taken by gangs where the NHW is in operation.	scenes. 'WhatsApp' Group formed for all NHW groups per policing precinct [Lentgeur and Philippi do not currently have any such groups for their NHW structures].	providing an indication that there is improved co-operation and less attacks on SAPS attending to crime scenes.	on setting up a platform for information sharing		Commander CPF Executive/ NHW co-ordinator. CPF Cluster Board.
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3. Safety Concern: The SAPS are unresponsive when burglaries and robberies are reported in Mitchell's Plain. There is a poor police response when the 10111 number is dialed.

Objectives: To improve police reaction times in dealing with burglaries and robberies, and other priority crimes in the cluster. To improve the functioning of 10111.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	First Activity Date	Responsible implementing agent/person
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Mitchell's Plain SAPS to track their response time in responding to burglaries and robberies, and the other 7 stations to monitor response time in dealing with priority crimes. SAPS to conduct thorough analysis of 	<p>Improved reaction times in responding to burglaries and robberies priority crimes.</p> <p>Better understanding of priority crime trends and engagement with CPF/NHW in order to respond to this</p>	Number of complaints about reaction times in responding to burglaries and robberies priority crimes.	SAPS Cluster Commander to determine base line data on response time to burglaries and robberies.	Nov 2015	Station Commander-VISPOL Commander and CPF Executive/ NHW co-ordinator, SARS

robberies/housebreaking (priority crimes). In cases of Spaza shops, Municipal Law Enforcement and South African Revenue Services (SARS) need to be consulted in order to plan and execute joint operations.	challenge.				
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4. Safety Concern: There is a lack of trust in SAPS at some of the police precincts in the cluster. Some residents claim they prefer to call the NHW instead of the SAPS, because they do not trust SAPS. Lack of trust is caused by slow response times and lack of human resources. Furthermore, participants felt that there is a lack of discipline amongst the SAPS members in the cluster and the office of the Provincial Commissioner attends to these issues, but in most cases, the Station Commanders from the cluster are invited to be part of the Disciplinary Tribunal thus spending time away from their actual management functions in the cluster.

Objective: To improve the level of trust in the SAPS.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator	First Step	First Activity Date	Responsible implementing agent/person
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPF to lobby for the employment of reservists to address the lack of resources per station and review the current policy because it is restrictive. CPF to advocate for the capacitation of the Disciplinary Tribunal at the Office of the PC CPF cluster to advocate that the Station Commanders should focus more on the management of their stations and be less pre-occupied with presiding over disciplinary cases. The SAPS to convene Public Accountability Meetings to communicate their achievements to the community. 	<p>Disciplinary Tribunal to be properly capacitated as a matter of urgency, as this would result in disciplinary proceedings being finalised quickly, providing a warning to SAPS members to be vigilant in doing their work.</p>	<p>Disciplinary cases are finalised within shorter time and Station Commanders can focus on managing their stations and not be held responsible for work that needs to be done by the Disciplinary Tribunal.</p>	<p>The SAPS cluster commander to write a letter to the Provincial Commissioner explaining the detrimental effect of a poorly capacitated Disciplinary Tribunal.</p>	<p>Nov 2015.</p>	<p>CPF Cluster Board SAPS Cluster Commander</p>
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5. Safety Concern: There is a need to clarify the roles of different stakeholders in the cluster. The community should also be made aware of the different roles and who is responsible for what particularly within the Criminal Justice System. The roles and responsibility of the City of Cape Town Traffic Services, Law Enforcement and Metro Police also need to be clarified.

Objective: Proper role clarification explained to community members.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	First Activity Date	Responsible implementing agent/person
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPF to consider tasking its members and NHW structures to explain the roles and responsibilities of the 4 Law Enforcement agencies [LEAs], i.e. SAPS Metro Police, Traffic Law Enforcement and Municipal Law Enforcement to ordinary community members. CPF to initiate discussions with schools in order to reach learners where the different roles can be further explained. 	<p>Members of the public are better informed of the roles and responsibilities of the 4 LEAs operating in their areas.</p>	<p>Increased awareness of the roles and responsibilities of the 4 LEAs.</p> <p>Reduction in the number of complaints that fall outside the SAPS mandate.</p>	<p>CPF to develop communication plan on how to explain the roles and responsibilities of the 4 LEAs. Schools to also be engaged in this regard.</p>	Oct 2015.	CPF cluster
<p>6. Safety Concern: Police dockets are not completed properly. There is a concern that at some of the police stations officers does not complete the police dockets thoroughly and certain key information is omitted.</p> <p>Objective: To improve the completion of case dockets.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	First Activity Date	Responsible implementing agent/person

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> VISPOL Commanders/duty officers, officers of the station must do regular [after hour] visits to CSC, and check whether the SAPS 6 checklist is completed and whether content of dockets is in line with the prescripts. VISPOL Commanders to orientate the CPFs on the process to be followed where the relief commander ensures that case dockets are properly completed. 	<p>Better completed case dockets.</p>	<p>Fewer dockets are returned to the CSC as a result of being incomplete.</p> <p>Less challenges from the side of the detectives in dealing with incomplete dockets.</p>	<p>The SAPS Cluster Commander to compile baseline data on the current number of dockets that can be considered as not completed properly.</p>	<p>Oct 2015.</p> <p>Thereafter progress to be monitored on a monthly basis.</p>	<p>Station Commander, VISPOL Commander and CPF Executive.</p>
<p>7. Safety Concern: Participants were of the view that the NHW is not adequately supported by the SAPS, and they perceive that the SAPS is not concerned about their safety. Some participants felt that there was a lack of support from DoCS after certain commitments were made.</p> <p>Objective: DoCS to improve on the support provided to NHW structures in the cluster.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	First Activity Date	Responsible implementing agent/person

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DoCS to ensure that resources follow within a reasonable time after training have been provided to NHW structures. The NHW must ensure that they inform the SAPS about their patrol pattern and the SAPS should assign an officer to accompany them. 	Better equipped NHW structures.	A reasonable turnaround time between NHW training and provision of resources by DoCS.	DoCS to engage the CPFs/NHW coordinators of the 8 stations in the clusters in order to identify the shortfalls, and to deal with the shortfalls once it is recorded.	Oct 2015	DoCS, CPF Executive/ NHW co-ordinator
<p>8. Safety Concern: The answering of the station phones [incoming phone 10111 and CSC] not at an acceptable level, increasing response times in dealing with complaints as well as frustration with the level of service provided by SAPS members at the 8 stations in the cluster.</p> <p>Objective: To improve the answering of station phones specifically the 10111 and CSC incoming phone lines.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	First Activity Date	Responsible implementing agent/person

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAPS to develop baseline data on the current situation [for example 40% of calls answered in unacceptable manner]. SAPS to train the officers answering the phones to know their precinct. SAPS to orientate the VISPOL members about the geography of the precinct. SAPS to audit of the CSC/10111 telephone system by CSC, to establish if outdated technology hampers answering of the CSC/10111 phones. 	<p>Baseline data on answering of phones developed and used as instrument to improve answering of the phones.</p> <p>Improved knowledge of the police precinct spatial layout (geography) by the officers/ administrators answering the phone</p>	<p>Improvement in answering of the phones [10111 and CSC].</p> <p>Improvement of the knowledge of the police precinct for those that answer the 10111/CSC phones for the police stations.</p> <p>Engagement with the SAPS PC on the need to upgrade the TELKOM systems for incoming calls.</p>	<p>The SAPS cluster commander to identify the skills of personnel in answering incoming calls of the CSC/10111.</p>	<p>Nov 2015</p>	<p>Station Commander - VISPOL Commander , CPF Executive and CPF Cluster Board. and DOCS</p>
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9. Safety Concern: There is an unacceptable level of Employee Health and Wellness (EHW) support for SAPS members in the cluster, while SAPS members work under extreme pressure.

Objective: An improvement in the EHW support provided to SAPS members of the Cluster.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	First Activity Date	Responsible implementing agent/person
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Lobby for the provision of 2 gymnasiums strategically placed in the cluster where SAPS members can exercise and release their stress. Lobby for the relocation of the SAPS psychological services to premises away from SAPS premises [as their current location on SAPS premises thus impacting on the willingness of SAPS members to make use of this service] Lobby for the development of a joint system between Cluster Board and SAPS Cluster that can reward service excellence of SAPS/CPF in the cluster. 	<p>Two gymnasiums strategically placed [or system whereby current private gyms can be accessed at preferential rates during off peak periods].</p> <p>Increase in the use of the service by the SAPS members and reducing the stress levels of members.</p> <p>Increase excellent service rendered by the police in the police cluster.</p>	<p>Letter written on the need for 2 gymnasiums in a central and easily accessible area.</p> <p>Referrals by managers to psychological services.</p> <p>Number of officers using the SAPS Psychological Services.</p> <p>Joint team activated by the Cluster Board/SAPS Cluster to develop a reward system for awarding service excellence of SAPS/CPF in the cluster.</p> <p>Compliments given to the SAPS members for their satisfactory performance.</p>	<p>CPF Cluster to write a letter to the Provincial Commissioners office on the need for 2 gymnasiums in the cluster and ask him to consult with private gyms on possible alternatives and support.</p>	Oct 2015	CPF Cluster Board/ SAPS Cluster Commander
<p>10. Concern: There is not sufficient funding for providing payment to SAPS informers in the Cluster, and this impact on intelligence that the police can gather and use to prevent crime.</p> <p>Objectives: To provide sufficient funding for payment of SAPS informers in the Cluster.</p>					

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	First Activity Date	Responsible implementing agent/person
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAPS Cluster Commander to determine the current situation on payment of informer fees in the cluster. SAPS Cluster Commander to establish which stations need increased funds for payment of informer fees. 	Increased funds available for payment of informer fees where it is needed.	Sufficient funds made available at the stations to pay informers in the cluster.	Cluster commander to write a letter to provincial office raising concern with insufficient funds for payment of informers and the need for intervention.	Oct 2015	SAPS Cluster Commander-Board

11. Concern: There are serious challenges with SAPS crime intelligence units not being properly capacitated to deal with the gang formations in their respective policing precincts. There is also a need for crime intelligence officers at stations to provide CPF's with information/hotspots, etc.

Objective: SAPS to properly capacitate the crime intelligence function at the relevant stations in the cluster to deal with gang formations in their precincts.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	First Activity Date)	Responsible implementing agent/person
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cluster CPF Board to consult with all Station Commanders in the cluster in developing a list of stations where the crime intelligence function needs to be upgraded. 	<p>Capacitated SAPS crime intelligence to deal with gangs and gang formations.</p> <p>A plan compiled setting out the current situation and how the</p>	<p>Plan is developed mapping out the activities, targets, and time frames.</p> <p>Increase in the number of people</p>	<p>CPF Cluster Board engages all Station Commanders on the capacity of their respective crime intelligence components and to compile the list</p>	Nov 2015	SAPS, CPFs, CPF and Cluster structures.

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPF Cluster Board to engage the SAPS Cluster Commander and Provincial Commanders on the need to strengthen and capacitate the crime intelligence per police station in the police cluster. SAPS to increase informer networks per police stations. 	<p>challenges will be addressed.</p>	<p>arrested in connection with gang related crime.</p> <p>Compliments given to the SAPS members and their services.</p>	<p>of components where urgent intervention is needed.</p>		
<p>12. Concern: SAPS officials who are allocated to the police stations do not match the language and other demographics of the community and cannot communicate well with the community they serve. Concern for the time taken to recruit new members at each police station.</p> <p>Objective: To promote alignment of human resource to the population served per police precinct to promote service delivery.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator	First Step	First Activity Date	Responsible implementing agent/person

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CPF cluster to lobby for the recruitment and deployment of officers who understand the local language to avoid language barriers. SAPS to employ a rotation system for officers per precinct. SAPS to reduce the time taken to fill vacancies – which currently takes 2 years. SAPS to instill and promote discipline amongst its members i.e. junior must respect seniors. CPF to encourage the community, via the CPF to report corruption activities amongst the SAPS officers. SAPS to allocate vehicles per precincts that are suitable for the terrain. 	Improved service delivery.	No complaints regarding language used.	Write a letter to the Provincial Commissioner to determine the composition of the staff establishment in relation to the local language.	Oct 2015	SAPS Cluster Commander, CPF Cluster chair person
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PARTNERSHIPS

13. Concern: The lack of understanding of the various by-laws with the result that community members call the SAPS for issues that fall into the mandate of the other law enforcement agencies.

Objective: To empower communities to understand the various by-laws and how to seek help from appropriate Law Enforcement

Authorities.					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	First Activity Date)	Responsible implementing agent/person
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Lobby for additional Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) resources in the City of Cape Town. • CPF should lobby for the establishment of street committees to empower communities. • CPF cluster should lobby for the appointment of Neighbourhood Safety Officers (NSOs) in each municipal ward. • The CPF cluster and SAPS must use the local newspapers to empower communities and communicate the roles of the other LEAs. • The CPF cluster must publish valuable contact numbers on municipal accounts. 	Communities understand what different law enforcement authorities are responsible for, and whom they can contact in order to ensure enforcement of relevant by-laws.	Less SAPS resources allocated to the enforcement of by-laws and for SAPS to focus on its core activities.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Local CPFs in conjunction with the Neighbourhood Safety Officers (NSOs) and City of Cape Town to conduct a needs assessment to determine which by-laws has relevance to them. • CPFs to determine which wards need to have Neighbourhood Safety Officers appointed and to consult with ward councilors to have them appointed. 	Oct 2015	CPF Cluster Board, Partners: CPFs and City of Cape Town

<p>14. Concern: The current Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP) funding model is not equitable and does not take the various demographic differences of CPFs into consideration.</p> <p>Objective: To have a funding model that takes into consideration the various demographic differences and social context of the CPFs into consideration.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	First Activity Date	Responsible implementing agent/person
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The cluster to review the current funding model for CPFs and source additional funding for : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> NHWs, VEP, Administration, Projects, Training and development. 	To have an equitable funding model to address the financial constraints of CPFs.	Fully functional, accountable and capacitated CPFs.	CPF Cluster Board to set up a task team to develop a funding model.	Oct 2015	CPF Cluster DoCS
<p>15. Concern: Currently, there is a perceived lack of adequate support for the CPFs by the SAPS and DoCS.</p> <p>Objective: To create a positive environment characterised by adequate support from both the SAPS and DoCS.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	First Activity Date	Responsible implementing agent/person

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CPF cluster to lobby for access to resources (office space, computers etc). CPFs and DoCS to strengthen their partnership. CPFs need to build relations with the various units within SAPS at a station level. SAPS Cluster Commander needs to rotate staff members. DoCS to communicate with other Government Departments in terms of the need for their participation in safety and security initiatives and service delivery in general (accountability). 	<p>Fully functional CPF</p> <p>CPF's aware of the various safety and security role-players in their precincts in terms of projects, programmes, funding, etc.</p> <p>Improved relations between DoCS and CPFs.</p> <p>SAPS to inform the CPFs on the rationale when certain deployment, rotation, etc. are taking place.</p> <p>DoCS empowered to play an oversight role over other provincial and local government departments in terms of safety and security related interventions.</p>	<p>Improvement of service delivery of other non-SAPS partners would result in decrease in crime and improved trust in the SAPS.</p>	<p>The CPF cluster to write a letter to DOCS recommending that the letter (DoCS) compile a MoA which will foster participation of the other government Departments.</p>	<p>Nov 2015</p>	<p>Cluster CPF DoCS</p>
<p>16. Safety Concern: Lack of stipend payment for the CPF executive members who use their resources to do the CPF work. Reference was made to the City of Cape Town Police Oversight Committee members who receive payments for their civilian oversight work. The CPF are also doing oversight over the SAPS and payment options should be explored.</p> <p>Objective: To determine possible and sustainable funding model for the CPF executive in the province.</p>					

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	First Activity Date	Responsible implementing agent/person
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DoCS to liaise with CCT Police Civilian Oversight Committee to determine their funding model to its members doing oversight. DoCS to conduct fact finding research on available funding models available for support to civilian structures to advance their mandates. 	A sustainable funding model for the CPFs executive in the Province	Interaction with different institutions on the subject and the existence of the funding model.	Write a letter to the CCT Civilian Oversight Committee requesting insight into their funding model.	Nov 2015	DoCS CCT Civilian Oversight Committee
<p>17. Safety Concern: The funds allocated to the local councilors could be used for crime prevention initiatives like CCTV (each Councilor is allocated R 750, 000 per annum by the Municipality of City of Cape Town).</p> <p>Objective: To investigate the possibility of using part of the annual fund allocated to Councilors by the City of Cape Town from for crime prevention initiatives.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	First Activity Date)	Responsible implementing agent/person

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CPF cluster to write to all local councilors to determine from them how much money they allocate to crime prevention initiatives, including supporting the CPF and NHW. Lobby for the possibility of accessing and allocating some of the funds from the councilors in the City of Cape Town for crime prevention projects. 	<p>Increased understanding of available resources for safety and security from local municipality.</p>	<p>Confirmation at cluster level of engagement of all local councilors within the boundaries of the 8 policing areas.</p> <p>Agreement between stakeholders on the type of projects that can be funded through the allocation made available by local councilors</p>	<p>CPF Cluster Board to write a letter to all of the Councilors explaining the need for engagement on the funds that they (councilors) should consider making available for funding of safety and security programmes and projects.</p>	<p>Oct 2015</p>	<p>CPF Cluster Board</p>
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18. Safety Concern: Schools are not properly represented in the CPF structures, making it difficult for CPFs to engage school communities on issues of safety at schools. Some schools close their gates after 08:00 as an attempt to promote punctuality, but the unintended consequences is that learners loiter around thus becoming vulnerable to criminal activities, which may include being recruited by gangs.

Objective: CPFs to be able to effectively communicate with the school communities in the cluster on issues of safety at schools.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	First Activity Date	Responsible implementing agent/person
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CPF cluster to consult the Education Management and Development Centres (EMDC) to obtain contact details of the representative of the School Principals Forum and school safety officers, for their respective areas. The CPF to recommend that the school safety officers become additional members of the CPF executive and attend meetings as planned. The CPF to meet the local schools principals and alert them on the unintended consequences and implications of closing schools gates at 8h00. Conduct programmes that promote health and safety per school. 	<p>Improved communication channel with schools in the cluster on issues of safety.</p> <p>Improved safety and security at the different schools in the police cluster.</p>	<p>Communication channel between the CPF and DoE established and functioning.</p> <p>The DoE have representatives attending and participating in the CPF activities.</p>	<p>The CPF Cluster to write a letter to DoE</p>	Oct 2015.	CPF Cluster structures.
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19. Safety Concern: Lack of co-coordinating structure (Community Safety Forum) for safety and security initiatives and programmes in the cluster. The lack of this structure is a perceived shortfall in the endeavor to promote integrated interventions in the cluster.

Objective: To develop a sustainable model for coordinating safety and security initiatives in the cluster.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	First Activity Date	Responsible implementing agent/person
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> DoCS to liaise with the National Minister's office on the status of policy documents on the formation and functioning of Community Safety Forum in the province. 	CSF fully functional in the cluster.	Interaction with different institutions on the subject and the existence of the funding model.	The MEC should raise the issue at MINMEC with the National Minister for discussion and consideration.	31 Mar 2016	MEC office
20. Safety Concern: The majority of offenders released on parole are alleged to become involved in criminal activities (recidivism) owing to lack of employment.					
<p>Objective: To reduce repeat offending (recidivism) by parolees in the police cluster.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	First Activity Date	Responsible implementing agent/person
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The SAPS to liaise with CPFs if a parolee is to be released from Department of Correctional Services. DCS to strengthen the offender re-integration and the rehabilitation programme. CPF cluster to liaise with 	Effective re-integration programme understood and implemented.	Number of repeat offenders from the police cluster.	The SAPS Cluster Commander to communicate with the CPF on the date of release of parolees.	Oct 2015	SAPS Cluster Commander

local business people to employ parolees even if it is for a short period of time.					
• SAPS to establish a task team comprising of DCS and SAPS to address offending by parolees.					

PUBLIC SPACES

21. Safety Concern: There is a concern with regards to gang activities in different areas in the cluster. The SAPS report indicated that increased gang activity is being experienced in all precincts within the cluster except Lansdowne. This does not mean that the influence of gang activity is not felt in the Lansdowne precinct. One of the problems is that suspected gang members are released within hours of arrest, having just gone for a 'ride in the van'. Several objectives were highlighted by the group since there is a perceived systemic link between several of the concerns and the sentiment is that a focused approach is required in order to register progress on the concerns and to hold the relevant stakeholders (including the respective government departments) responsible. The SAPS recommendation included community mobilisation to oppose bail at the courts.

Objective: To achieve an improved conviction rate by the Department of Justice in respect of known gangsters.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	First Activity Date)	Responsible implementing agent/person
• The CPF cluster to write a letter to the Department of Justice expressing concerns about the conviction rate. • SAPS to investigate the	Areas of improvement in respect of convictions of known gang criminals identified by the community.	A letter of acknowledgement by the DOJ that the matter has been received	The CPF cluster to draft a letter to the Department of Justice.	Oct 2015	CPF Cluster Chairperson SAPS Cluster Commander

reasons behind the withdrawal of cases by the DOJ and NPA bail postponement.					
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPF cluster should consider mobilising the community against crime via a CPF sub-structure that works to oppose bail in appropriate cases. 	Effective bail opposition by local communities.	Reports on bail opposed reflected in CPF newsletter.	The CPF should consider recruiting members for the bail opposition sub structure in the executive. This structure would increase public awareness	Oct 2015	CPF / SAPS
<p>22. Safety Concern: There is a concern with regards to gang activities in different areas in the cluster. While there may be a perception that SAPS officials could be better informed in respect of certain procedures and legislation, results could be achieved through better collaboration between investigating officers and prosecutors.</p> <p>Objective: To improve the working relationship between the Department of Justice and the investigating officers of SAPS. Currently there appears to be a compliance drive with state prosecutors in respect of the number of cases handled and this leads to cases being withdrawn instead of just postponed.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	First Activity Date)	Responsible implementing agent/person
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPF cluster chairperson to raise the issue at the next CPF Monthly Executive Committee. 	Increased awareness and knowledge about the gang issue among stakeholders.	Minutes of the CPF monthly executive meeting	The CPF Cluster Chairperson should present this challenge as an agenda item at the monthly Executive Meeting	Oct 2015	CPF

<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPF cluster chairperson to request Imbizo's to be held within the cluster by the Department of Justice. 	<p>Increase awareness on the need for DOJ and SAPS to better coordinate their activities.</p>	<p>Letter to the DOJ to be drafted and followed up.</p>	<p>CPF cluster chairperson to write a letter to DOJ requesting the Imbizo's</p>	<p>Oct 2015</p>	<p>CPF</p>																		
<p>23. Safety Concern: There is a concern with regards to gang activities in different areas in the cluster and community members' lack an understanding on how to use POCA to their advantage when facing the gang challenge.</p> <p>Objective: To educate the community in respect of POCA.</p> <p>To increase Visible Policing in known gang hot spots.</p>																							
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th>Activities</th><th>Desired Outcome</th><th>Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)</th><th>First Step</th><th>First Activity Date</th><th>Responsible implementing agent/person</th></tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPF chairperson to conduct awareness campaigns. SAPS to compile a presentation on POCA. </td><td>Public awareness of POCA.</td><td>Coverage in the local newspapers and CPF newsletter</td><td>The CPF cluster chairperson to make this an agenda item at CPF Public Accountability Meeting.</td><td>Oct 2015</td><td>SAPS, CPF</td></tr> <tr> <td> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet with SAPS to discuss possibilities (of improving VISPOL in known gang hotspots) See Concern No. 2 of PPP </td><td>Increased VISPOL and decreased opportunity for gang activities.</td><td>Actual meeting with SAPS</td><td>Request a meeting with SAPS</td><td>Oct 2015</td><td>CPF, SAPS Station Commander</td></tr> </tbody> </table> <p>24. Safety Concern: Drug dealing is prevalent in certain schools and is a big concern in the cluster. Schools are not safe for learners and teachers in the cluster.</p> <p>Objective: To reduce drug-dealing in schools in the cluster.</p>						Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	First Activity Date	Responsible implementing agent/person	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPF chairperson to conduct awareness campaigns. SAPS to compile a presentation on POCA. 	Public awareness of POCA.	Coverage in the local newspapers and CPF newsletter	The CPF cluster chairperson to make this an agenda item at CPF Public Accountability Meeting.	Oct 2015	SAPS, CPF	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet with SAPS to discuss possibilities (of improving VISPOL in known gang hotspots) See Concern No. 2 of PPP 	Increased VISPOL and decreased opportunity for gang activities.	Actual meeting with SAPS	Request a meeting with SAPS	Oct 2015	CPF, SAPS Station Commander
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<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meet with SAPS to discuss possibilities (of improving VISPOL in known gang hotspots) See Concern No. 2 of PPP 	Increased VISPOL and decreased opportunity for gang activities.	Actual meeting with SAPS	Request a meeting with SAPS	Oct 2015	CPF, SAPS Station Commander																		

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	First Activity Date	Responsible implementing agent/person
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CPF cluster identify and recruit socially influential students as 'Credible Messengers' (similar to the 'Ceasefire' project). 	Decreased opportunities for drug-dealing in schools.	A plan of action to be drawn up between the SGB, CPF, SAPS-WCED, Social Development and other stakeholders.	The CPF cluster chairperson to make this issue an agenda item at the next CPF Public Accountability Meeting (PAM), Station management meeting and CPF executive meetings.	Oct 2015	CPF cluster SAPS, SGB
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPF to lobby for more life-skills programmes like e.g. the GCAP programme. 	To nudge youth at schools toward making better life choices.	Less cases of drug-dealing reported.	The CPF cluster chairperson to write a letter and send to the relevant SGB's where community members are aware of drug activities.	Nov 2015	CPF, SGB, SAPS, Social Development, Municipality
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> CPF cluster to advocate for education of parents with regard to parenting. 	To systemically deal with the lack of role models in certain environments.	Better life-choices by youth themselves and subsequently less delinquent youth.	CPF cluster chairperson to put the item on the agenda for the next CPF Monthly Executive Meeting.	Nov 2015	CPF
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> SAPS to develop a plan for regular sweeping of schools and its perimeter fences with sniffer dogs. 	Decreased opportunity for drug dealing in schools. More action taken	Action taken against learners found with drugs in their possession.	SAPS to announce the plan and the aim thereof at the PAM and CPF Monthly Executive	Nov 2015	CPF

	against learners caught with drugs at schools.		Meeting		
<p>25 Concern: There are problem areas and buildings - municipal-owned premises - in the 8 police precincts which are in many cases abused by criminals to commit crimes like: drug trafficking, drug dealing and violent crime.</p> <p>Objective: To forward details of problem areas and buildings to the City of Cape Town Metro Police and Building Control components to prevent criminals from using these areas/buildings to commit crime.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	First Activity Date	Responsible implementing agent/person
The CPF per police precinct to provide a prioritised list of problem areas and buildings which generate crime per police precinct. The CPF cluster to engage the City of Cape Town [Metro Police and Building control] on the need to take action and to get commitment from relevant municipal structures on time frames to deal with the prioritised list of areas/buildings.	A clear plan on how to deal with all problem areas and buildings in the Cluster. Decrease in the number of problematic areas and building in the police cluster.	Plan is developed and activity targets are met.	The CPF cluster chairperson to compile a list of problem areas and buildings in the Cluster and forward it to the CCT relevant office.	Oct 2015	SAPS, CPFs, CPF Cluster structures, Cape Town Metro Police and Building Control units.
<p>26. Concern: Increasing socially unacceptable behavior (prostitution) in the cluster particularly in Lansdowne police precinct.</p> <p>Objective: To eliminate socially unacceptable behavior (prostitution) in the police cluster.</p>					

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	First Activity Date	Responsible implementing agent/person
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CPF Cluster and Lansdowne Chairperson to organise different and relevant role players to develop a plan to address prostitution in the areas and cluster. CPF Cluster Board to conduct awareness programmes on the impact and implication for prostitution for the community at large. 	<p>Effective programme developed and implemented.</p> <p>Elimination of prostitution and domestic violence in specific areas in the cluster.</p>	<p>Decrease in the level of prostitution in our areas.</p>	<p>The CPF cluster chairperson to organise different role players to communicate the need for a programme to address the challenge.</p>	Nov 2015	CPF Cluster

27. Concern: Increasing domestic violence in the cluster instils a sense of fear to women in the police cluster.

Objective: To address and eliminate domestic violence in the police cluster.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	First Activity Date	Responsible implementing agent/person
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The CPF Cluster to organise different and relevant role players to develop a plan to address domestic violence. CPF Chairperson per police precinct to liaise 	<p>Effective programme developed and implemented.</p> <p>Elimination of domestic violence in specific areas in the cluster.</p> <p>Increased sense of</p>	<p>Decrease in the level of prostitution in our areas.</p>	<p>The CPF cluster chairperson to organise different role players to communicate the need for a programme to address the challenge.</p>	Nov 2015	CPF Cluster

<p>with Faith Based Organisations and request them to play a meaningful role to effectively address domestic violence.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• CPF to conduct awareness session to encourage community members to report domestic violence.	<p>safety for residents in the police cluster.</p>				
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12. ANNEXURE 2: 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 “Increase wellness, safety and tackle social ills”. The CSIP has three elements namely professional policing, promote safety at all public buildings and spaces, and establish safety partnerships. These elements were adopted as the strategic priorities for increasing safety. The outcome indicator for Strategic Goal 3 is the percentage of people in communities reporting that they feel safe (perception /confidence).

The safety confidence score card 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 will be administered as part of the Department of Community Safety's 2015/16 Policing Needs and Priorities process per police cluster. It will be administered to respondents attending the consultative meeting. It will also be distributed to via an electronic questionnaire to the persons who were invited but unable to attend the workshop with the understanding that these respondents are engaged in the community safety environment in one or another capacity.

B. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Please indicate which stakeholder group you represent

01 = SAPS	02 = Community Police Forum
03 = Neighbourhood Watch	04 = City Improvement District / Private Security
05 = Community Safety Forum	06 = Business Sector
07 = Not for profit company (NGO)	08 = Faith-based Organisations
09 = Councillors	10 = Municipality
11=Principals	12 = Other (specify)-----

Please indicate in which police precinct you reside/represent:

01 = Athlone	02 = Grassy Park
03 = Lansdowne	04 = Lentegeur
05 = Mitchell's Plain	06 = Philippi
07 = Steenberg	08 = Strandfontein

Please indicate your gender:

01 = Male

02 = Female

C: KEY INDICATORS

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.

1. PROFESSIONAL POLICING

Professional policing will focus on the character, attitude, excellence, competency and conduct of the police

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements				
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. The police in my area have the skills to carry out their policing requirements.	1	2	3	4
2. The police in my area have sufficient physical resources.	1	2	3	4
3. The police in my area treat the community with courtesy and respect.	1	2	3	4
4. The police in my area arrest criminals.	1	2	3	4
5. The police in my area provide feedback and progress reports on any case reported.	1	2	3	4
6. The police in my area respond on time to crime scenes.	1	2	3	4
7. The police in my area recover stolen property reported to them.	1	2	3	4

8. I have confidence in the police in my area.	1	2	3	4
9. The community have access to information from the police on their services	1	2	3	4
10. Skip				
11. I can complain about the service of the police if I have a concern/ complaint.	1	2	3	4
12. Skip	1	2	3	4
13. I have confidence in the Justice system	1	2	3	4
14. I have confidence in the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA)	1	2	3	4
15. I have confidence in the Department of Correctional Services (Prisons)	1	2	3	4
16. I think the police (SAPS, Law enforcement) in my area are corrupt	1	2	3	4

2. PUBLIC SPACES

Public space 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
17. In my home during the day	1	2	3	4
18. In my home during the night	1	2	3	4
19. On the street during the day	1	2	3	4

I feel safe at the following places in my area				
	1	2	3	4
20. On the street during the night				
21. In public commercial/retail places (Shopping centres, Malls, Spaza, etc.) during the day	1	2	3	4
22. In public commercial/retail places (Shopping centres, Malls, Spaza, etc.) during the night	1	2	3	4
23. In public transportation hubs (taxi ranks/bus/train stations) during the day	1	2	3	4
24. In public transportation hubs (taxi ranks/bus/train stations) during the night	1	2	3	4
25. Travelling in a private vehicle during the day	1	2	3	4
26. Travelling in a private vehicle during the night	1	2	3	4
27. Travelling on public transport during the day	1	2	3	4
28. Travelling on public transport during the night	1	2	3	4
29. Accessing communal services (toilets/taps, etc.) during the day	1	2	3	4
30. Accessing communal services (toilets/taps, etc.) during the night	1	2	3	4
31. Open spaces and recreational areas during the day	1	2	3	4
32. Open spaces and recreational areas during the night	1	2	3	4

3. ESTABLISH SAFETY PARTNERSHIPS

Establish safety partnerships will focus on the knowledge of public of existing partnership and willingness to participate and support these partnerships.

3.1 Community Policing Forum (CPF)

Community Policing Forum (CPF)				
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
33. I know about the work of the CPF in my area	1	2	3	4
34. I am willing to participate in the activities of the CPF	1	2	3	4
35. The CPF contributes to safety in the community	1	2	3	4

3.2 Community Safety Forum (CSF)

Community Safety Forum(CSF)				
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
36. I know about the activities of the CSF	1	2	3	4
37. I am willing to participate in the activities of the CSF	1	2	3	4
38. The CSF contributes to safety in the community	1	2	3	4

3.3 Neighbourhood Watch (NHW)

Neighbourhood Watch (NHW)				
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
39. I know about the activities of the neighbourhood watch.	1	2	3	4
40. I am willing to participate in the activities of the neighbourhood watch.	1	2	3	4
41. The neighbourhood watch contributes to safety in the community.	1	2	3	4

3.4 Reservist Programme of SAPS

Reservist Programme of SAPS				
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
42. I know about the work of the Reservist Programme of SAPS.	1	2	3	4
43. I am willing to participate in the work of the Reservist Programme of SAPS if I were eligible.	1	2	3	4
44. SAPS reservists contribute to safety in the community.	1	2	3	4

Thank you for your participation!!!