



**Western Cape
Government**

Community Safety



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

3-4 June 2016

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ACRONYMS

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
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHW	Neighbourhood Watch
NPO	Not for Profit Organisation
PNP	Policing Needs and Priorities
SAPS	South African Police Service
VEP	Victim Empowerment Programme

1. INTRODUCTION

Background

As part of its annual Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) consultations the Western Cape Department of Community Safety (DoCS) hosted a workshop for the Mitchells Plain Policing Cluster on 3 and 4 June 2016. This workshop aimed to feed into the consultative process, mandated by section 206 of the Constitution and section 23 of the Western Cape Community Safety Act,¹ in terms of which the Minister of Police is obliged to seek input from provincial governments about their policing needs and priorities.

The key aims of the 2016 PNP workshops were to:

- consult with strategic stakeholders in each police cluster about their policing needs and priorities;
- review and update the 2015 community Safety Plans;² and
- determine perceptions of safety in the communities that populate each cluster.

These workshops are part of a departmental 'whole of society' approach that seeks to build safety, not *for* the community but *with* it. The aim is to ensure that provincial government departments are responsive to the safety needs of communities, to enhance efficiency through the integration of security services, to establish partnerships and, to include communities in local structures created around safety.³ The PNP workshops feed into the DoCS Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP) which has as its objectives the:

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

Workshop methodology

Target group

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

- SAPS Cluster commanders and precinct station commanders and members;
- CPFs and Cluster executives;
- Community Safety Forums;
- Neighbourhood Watches;
- Non-governmental, community and faith-based organisations;
- The Departments of Social Development, Health and Education and other relevant departments;
- National Prosecuting Authority, the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development and the Department of Correctional Services;

¹ Act 3 of 2013.

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

³ CSIP Blueprint, 2016.

- Local government;
- Office of the Ombudsman and IPID;
- Integrated Development Plan managers ;
- Ward councillors and;
- Representatives from businesses, Central Improvement Districts and private security service providers.

The workshop was also advertised in the local media and on the radio and members of the public were invited to attend.



Structure

At the start of the workshop each participant was handed a file containing certain key documents which were intended to contextualise and guide the discussions – these included the 2015 Safety Plan, a briefing report on the official crime statistics for the Cluster, an outline of the services rendered by DoCS over the previous financial year and copies of various presentations. The workshop was opened by Advocate Yashina Pillay (Chief Director: Civilian Secretariat) with the Honourable Dan Plato (Minister of Community Safety) delivering the keynote address. Thereafter SAPS, the CPF Cluster chairperson, Alderman JP Smith (Mayoral Committee Member: Safety and Security), and DoCS reported on implementation of the 2015 Safety Plan.⁴ This was followed by questions and the completion of the 'Safety Confidence Score Card' questionnaire. In the afternoon the plenary divided into three randomly assigned groups (Professional Policing,

⁴ Alderman Smith reported on general safety initiatives.

Partnerships and Public Spaces) with approximately 20-30 participants per group.⁵ The aim of the group discussions were to review, revise and update the 2015 Safety Plan.⁶ On the second day the new accreditation process for Neighbourhood Watches was discussed - as per the regulations to the Western Cape Community Safety Act, and the roles and responsibilities of Community Police Forums were explained. Advocate Pikoli, the Western Cape Police Ombudsman, explained how and when to make use of the services offered by his office. Finally, the updated Safety Plan was presented to all participants and handed out.

Safety Confidence Scorecard

This questionnaire is designed to ascertain:

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

To this end participants answered a questionnaire containing a series of statements with a range of possible reactions, four being 'strongly agree' and one being 'strongly disagree'. Police professionalism was elicited via 16 questions aimed to measure the ways in which police interactions with the public were perceived by participants; there were 17 questions on feelings of safety in public and private spaces and; 12 questions on partnerships with the police via CPFs, CSFs, NHWs and, the SAPS reservist programme.⁷ After the workshop the data was physically captured and entered into the Survey Monkey software programme for subsequent organisation on a spreadsheet, in terms of the main issues identified.

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

⁶ See Annexure 1 for the updated 2016 Safety Plan.

⁷ See Annexure 2 for the questionnaire.

Non-plenary group discussions



The three thematic focus group discussions were moderated by a facilitator, and written up by a scribe, both of whom were DoCS employees. The facilitator was responsible for updating the 2015 Safety Plan in real time with each group's updated inputs collated into one document, which was discussed in the plenary on the second day. The group discussions centred around the implementation of the activities identified in 2015 and the way forward.⁸ Each group also discussed the continuing relevance of the 'Safety Concerns' and whether any new concerns needed to be added into the plan.

Limitations

- The workshops were primarily attended by those who were part of NHWs and CPFs, in SAPS and/or involved in these sectors to some extent or other. Thus, perceptions of safety and the research sample may have been somewhat skewed and not representative of the many communities that make up each neighbourhood within individual police precincts in the Mitchells Plain Cluster.
- Due to a high turnover of incumbents in SAPS, CPFs and NHWs many participants who attended the 2015 PNP workshop, and were involved in drafting the 2015 Safety Plan, did not attend the 2016 meeting. As such there was a lack of continuity in the discussions.

⁸ The activities contained in the 2015 Safety Plan were planned to remedy the specific safety concerns relevant to each group.

- Given the size of the groups and the time taken up by preceding presentations there was insufficient time to have an in-depth and detailed discussion around the Safety Plan. Whilst these discussions certainly stimulated debate and gave opportunities (which might not otherwise have arisen) for people to discuss local safety issues, the 'way forward' was not as concrete as it perhaps could have been. This made it difficult to implement the Safety Plan and/or or, to have a detailed discussion around it.
- Without supplementation by other methodologies, such as in depth interviews and focus group discussions, questionnaires have limited value as research tools. To give an example: the statement 'I have confidence in the Department of Correctional Services (Prisons)' is open-ended and should be followed up with questions that probe the reasons for this lack of confidence.⁹
- The sample size of a total of 63 completed questionnaires was small and the process did not lend itself to disaggregation of data or trend analyses.
- Apart from the writing up of a safety plan, in the form of a table, the group discussions were not recorded.

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

2. CLUSTER DEMOGRAPHICS

The Mitchells Plain Cluster has a population of 772 931¹⁰ and consists of eight precincts - Athlone, Grassy Park, Lansdowne, Lentegeur, Mitchells Plain, Philippi, Steenberg and Strandfontein – all of which fall under the jurisdiction of the City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality. The largest precinct is Mitchells Plain (286 000) and the smallest is Lansdowne (32 660).¹¹ According to the 2011 Census the population is predominantly Coloured (91%), with 35% of those aged 20 years and older having completed Grade 12 or higher. 76% of the labour force (aged 15 to 64) is employed and 38% of households have a monthly income of R3 200 or less. 95% of households live in formal dwellings.¹²

The reader is referred to Annexure 3 for a detailed breakdown of the SAPS crime statistics between 2010 and 2015. The breakdown of the main crime categories in the Cluster for this period is as follows:

- Crime detected as a result of police action (37.6%):¹³ this includes illegal possession of firearms, drug related crimes (use, possession and dealing in drugs) and, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs. These crimes are generally not reported to the police by members of the public but, instead, are the result of roadblocks, searches and intelligence collection.¹⁴
- Contact Crime (31.4%):¹⁵ this involves physical contact between the perpetrator and the victim and ranges from bag snatching (robbery) to kidnapping, rape and murder. Thus, contact crime involves some form of violence against the person.¹⁶
- Property related crime (31%):¹⁷ this includes burglary at residential and non-residential premises, theft of motor vehicles and motor cycles, theft out of motor vehicles and stock theft. These crimes usually occur in the absence of victims and involve no violence.¹⁸

¹⁰ SAPS. (2016). 'Back to Basics. Towards a Safer Tomorrow.' Presentation at PNP 2016 Mitchells Plain Cluster. Policing Needs and Priorities, 3 June 2016.

¹¹ SAPS. (2016). 'Back to Basics. Towards a Safer Tomorrow.' Presentation at PNP 2016 Mitchells Plain Cluster. Policing Needs and Priorities.

¹² http://www.capetown.gov.za/en/stats/2011censussuburbs/2011_census_CT-suburb_Mitchells_Plain (accessed on 4 August 2015).

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

¹⁴ Institute for Security Studies. (2010). 'The Crime Situation in South Africa', http://issafrica.org/crimehub/uploads/3/crime_situation.pdf (accessed on 23 Jul7 2016).

¹⁵ http://www.saps.gov.za/resource_centre/publications/statistics/crimestats/2015/crime_stats.php (accessed on 29/10/2015).

¹⁶ Institute for Security Studies (2010). 'The Crime Situation in South Africa', http://issafrica.org/crimehub/uploads/3/crime_situation.pdf (accessed on 23 Jul7 2016).

¹⁷ http://www.saps.gov.za/resource_centre/publications/statistics/crimestats/2015/crime_stats.php (accessed on 29/10/2015).

¹⁸ Institute for Security Studies (2010). 'The Crime Situation in South Africa', http://issafrica.org/crimehub/uploads/3/crime_situation.pdf (accessed on 23 Jul7 2016).

Table 1: Murders per police precinct 2010 to 2015¹⁹

Period	Mitchells Plain	Phillippi	Steenberg	Grassy Park	Athlone	Lentegeur	Lansdowne	Strandfontein
2010/2011	64	31	36	15	12	0	6	3
2011/2012	66	35	23	15	12	0	2	1
2012/2013	90	71	22	35	20	0	1	4
2013/2014	156	61	42	33	20	13	4	2
2014/2015	141	74	43	41	22	40	4	5

Although the South African murder rate is currently at the same level as it was in 1970s²⁰ - at 33 murders per 100 000 people (in 2015) it is five times higher than the global average of 6.2 per 100 000²¹ and, at 52, the Western Cape has the highest murder rate of all the provinces. The Mitchells Plain police precinct has, together with the Nyanga, Harare, Gugulethu, Khayelitsha and Delft precincts recorded the most cases of murder in the Province.²²

Considering that murder accounts for less than 3% of all violent crime this is significant. Thus, although there were 17 805 murders in 2014 there were almost 600 000 recorded other violent crimes (including attempted murder, rape, robbery and assault) and Mitchells Plain was the frontrunner in terms of violent crimes, particularly robberies.²³

¹⁹ http://www.saps.gov.za/resource_centre/publications/statistics/crimestats/2015/crime_stats.php (accessed on 29/10/2015).

²⁰ Shaw, M. and Kriegler, A.(2016), *A Citizen's Guide to Crime Trends in South Africa*, Cape Town: Jonathon Ball publishers.

²¹ Institute for Security Studies (2015) 'Murder by numbers', <https://www.ISSS>. Crimehubmurderbynumbers, 14 October 2015 (accessed on 4 August 2016).

²² This has been the case for the past decade (ISS 2015 op cit. note 19).

²³ http://www.saps.gov.za/resource_centre/publications/statistics/crimestats/2015/crime_stats.php (accessed on 29/10/2015).

3. SAPS REPORTBACK

Brigadier Goolman, representing the SAPS Cluster commander, presented a cluster profile which is represented in Table 2 below.

Table 2: Cluster profile

	Athlone	Grassy Park	Lansdowne	Lentegeur	Mitchells Plain	Philippi	Steenberg	Strandfontein
Sq km's	10.50	28.25	11	12	26	39	13.7	7.5
Population Size	45 048	110 0000	32 660	119 540	286 000	66 329	68 000	45 354
Unemployment rate	11.53%	40%	10.5%	26%	22%	33%	22%	33%
Schools	30	25	22	18	48	9	24	3
Public spaces	10	46	3	12	84	5	14	15
Transport hubs	5	3	3	2	3	2	1	0
Informal settlements	3	4	2	0	0	6	3	3

It should be noted that Grassy Park, with the second largest population size (110 000), has the highest rate of unemployment (40%). There are 920 operational members and 285 detectives to serve an area comprising more than 625 000 people.

According to the SAPS crime pattern analyses there has been a decrease in the trio crimes (house robbery, business robbery and car hijacking) but these still present challenges for policing in the Cluster. The period under review experienced an increase in assault with intention to cause grievous bodily harm and common assault. All stations, with the exception of Lansdowne, experienced problems with gangsterism, making this a constant focus of SAPS activities.

In reporting on the implementation of the 2015 Safety Plan SAPS highlighted both achievements and problems. The achievements were:

- Improved monitoring of members' conduct by CPF and Police management;
- Monitoring of response times;
- Regular identification of hotspots;
- Stations have reported shortfalls to the Cluster and Provincial Commissioner;
- All 8 stations have partnerships with CPFs and NHWs;
- The Cluster Commander utilizes NHW structures and reservists during high density operations;
- Sector commanders have made their numbers available to community members;
- Mitchells Plain Cluster Joints Forum was established;
- More responsive telephone manner;
- New National Instruction on Reservists;
- National Commissioner to introduce Back to Basic Strategy to improve service delivery;
- Sector commanders attend Street Committee and Sector Forum meetings and explain roles of various role-players;
- Proactive and reactive programmes at each station;
- Matrix document has improved docket inspection and statement taking;
- Recruitment drives to improve demographic representation;
- Sector commanders have school safety programmes;
- Regular Imbizos and pamphlet drives;
- CPF and sector commanders are engaging in programmes with Department of Education;
- SAPS and CPF are conducting awareness campaigns on domestic violence.

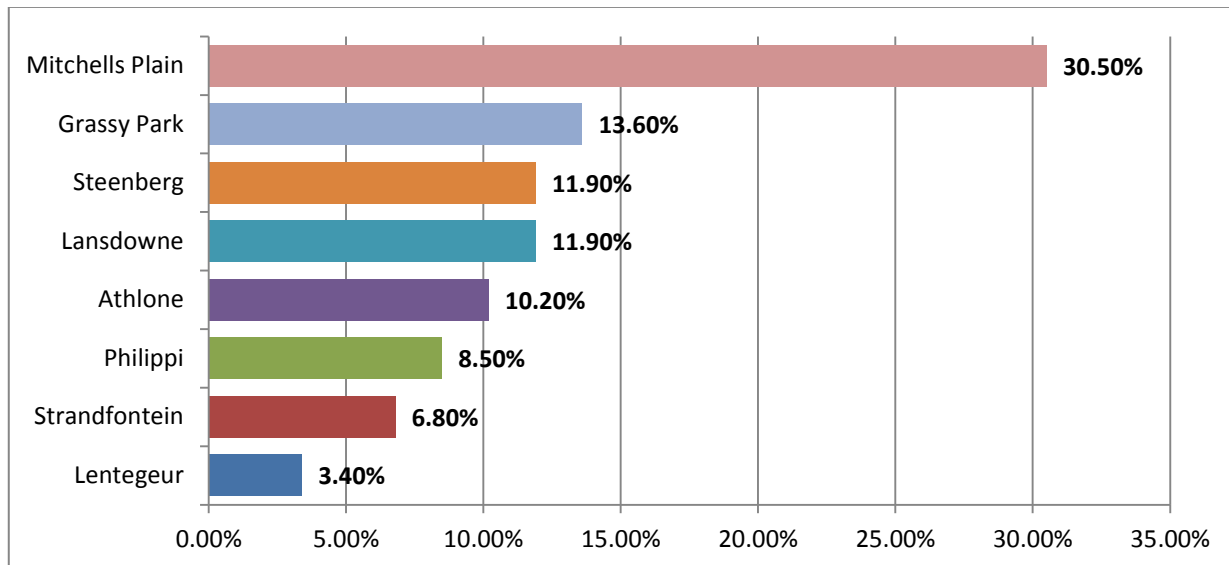
Challenges are experienced in respect of the following:

- Illegal alcohol and drug outlets in council housing;
- No new NHWs have been accredited by DoCS;
- There has been no training, no equipment and no feedback on the investigation into payment of NHW volunteers;
- It is a challenge to get Social Development involved in CPF activities;
- It is a challenge to get involvement from the Western Cape Education Department in CPF activities;
- Mechanical issues with SAPS vehicles due to high mileage;
- Technical problems with electronic reporting requirements of DoCS;
- Lack of safe houses;
- Lack of assistance for drug addicts;
- Gravel roads;
- Bad lighting on foot paths in informal settlements;
- Lack of CCTVs;
- Homeless people;
- Athlone, Lansdowne, Mitchells Plain, Steenberg and Strandfontein police stations experienced problems in respect of inadequate facilities;
- The number of police reservists has decreased over the years.

4. RESULTS OF SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORECARD

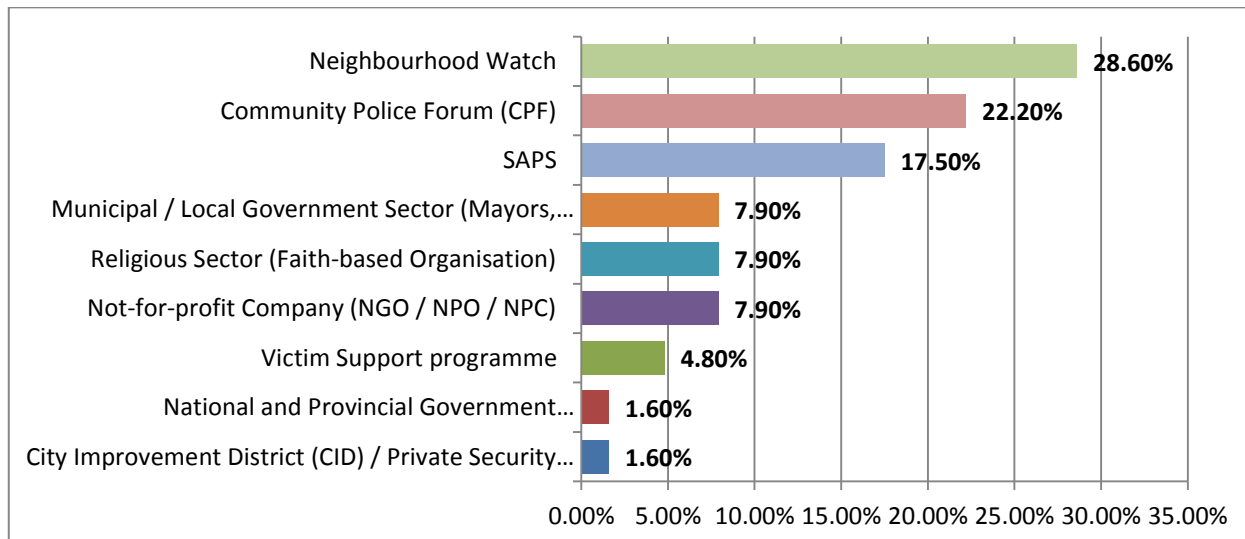
Participants

Figure 1: Respondents per precinct



In total 63 people completed the questionnaire. This number was substantially lower than in 2015. As the above bar-graph shows the majority of participants (30.5%) were from Mitchells Plain, with 51% being female and 49% male.

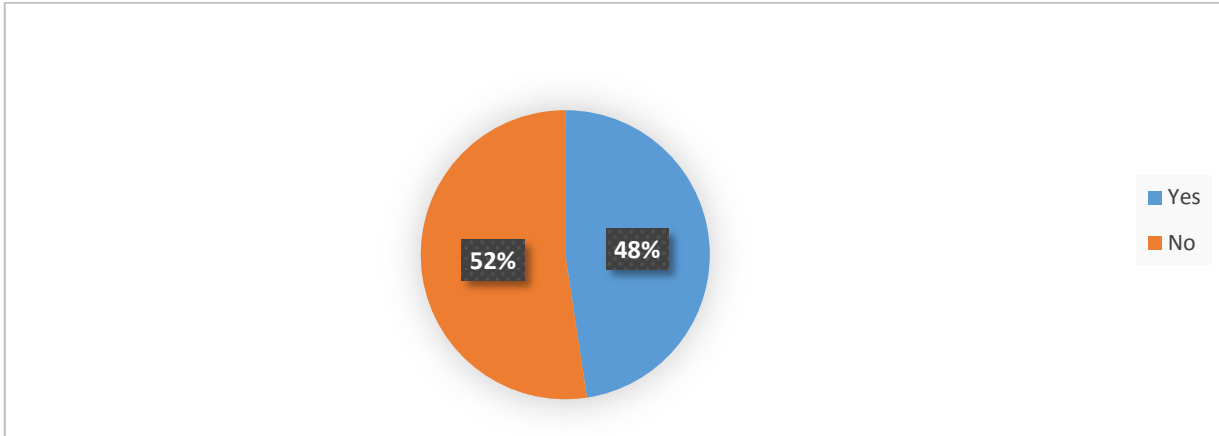
Figure 2: Participants per stakeholder group



As indicated in Figure 2 above the majority of participants (28.6%) were from NHWs, followed by CPF members (22.2%) and SAPS (17.5%). Municipalities, FBOs and NPOs/NGOs each constituted 7.9% of the overall sample, victim support programme volunteers constituted 4.8% of the total participants (three people), government departments (1.6%) and, public private partnerships around security (e.g. CID and private security companies) also 1.6%.

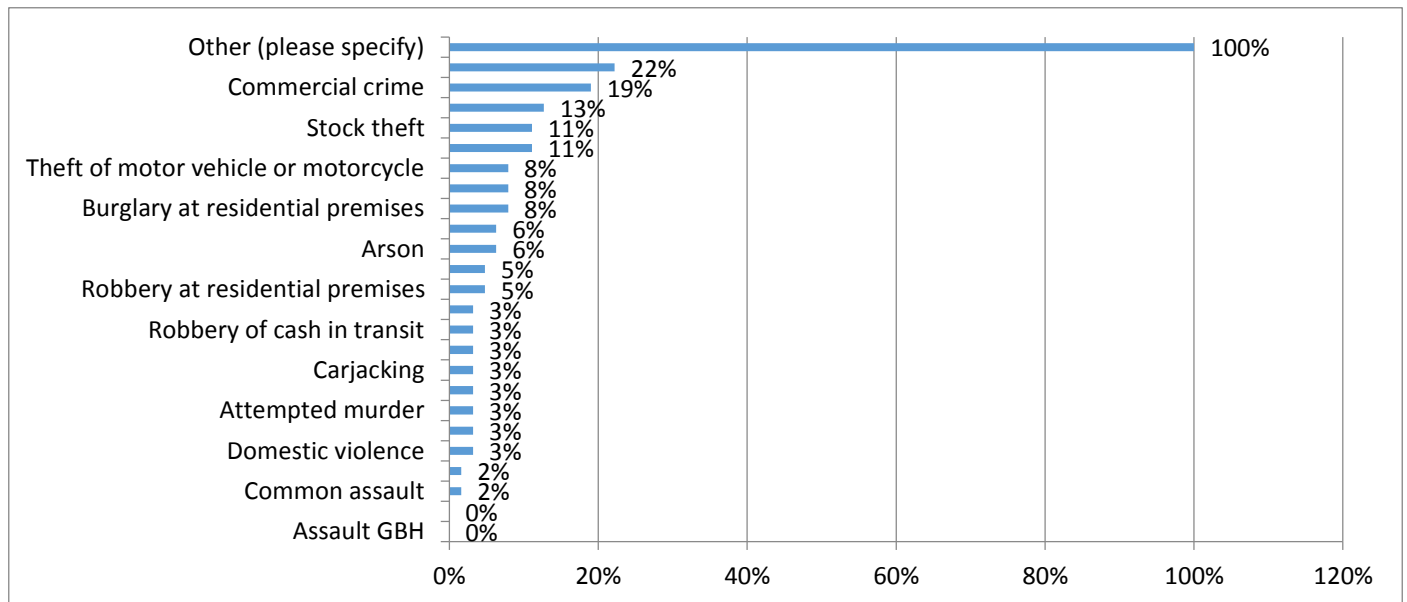
Contact with the Criminal Justice System

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



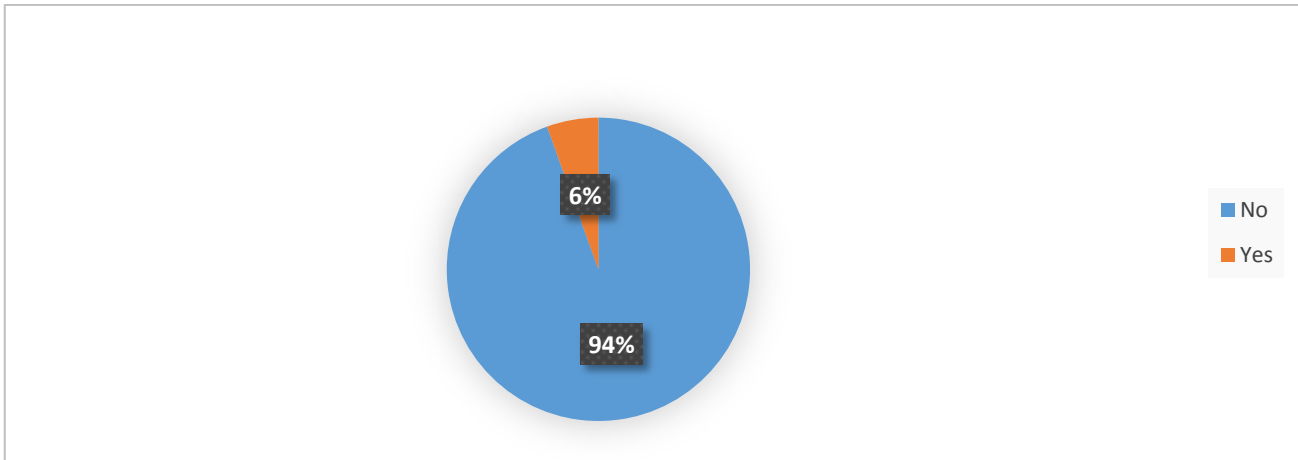
In terms of Figure 3 above, 52% of the sample had not been a victim of crime and 48% had. Given the small sample size (63), and the fact that the question posed only referred to the previous year, a 48% crime victimization figure is to be taken seriously. It is also substantially higher than the overall victimization rate in South Africa.

Figure 4: Nature of crime



As the bar graph in Figure 4 indicates the majority of respondents reported being victims of non-violent forms of unlawful appropriation of property (theft, burglary, stocktheft and commercial crimes).

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



Six percent of the sample had been charged with crime as a result of police action.

Professional Policing

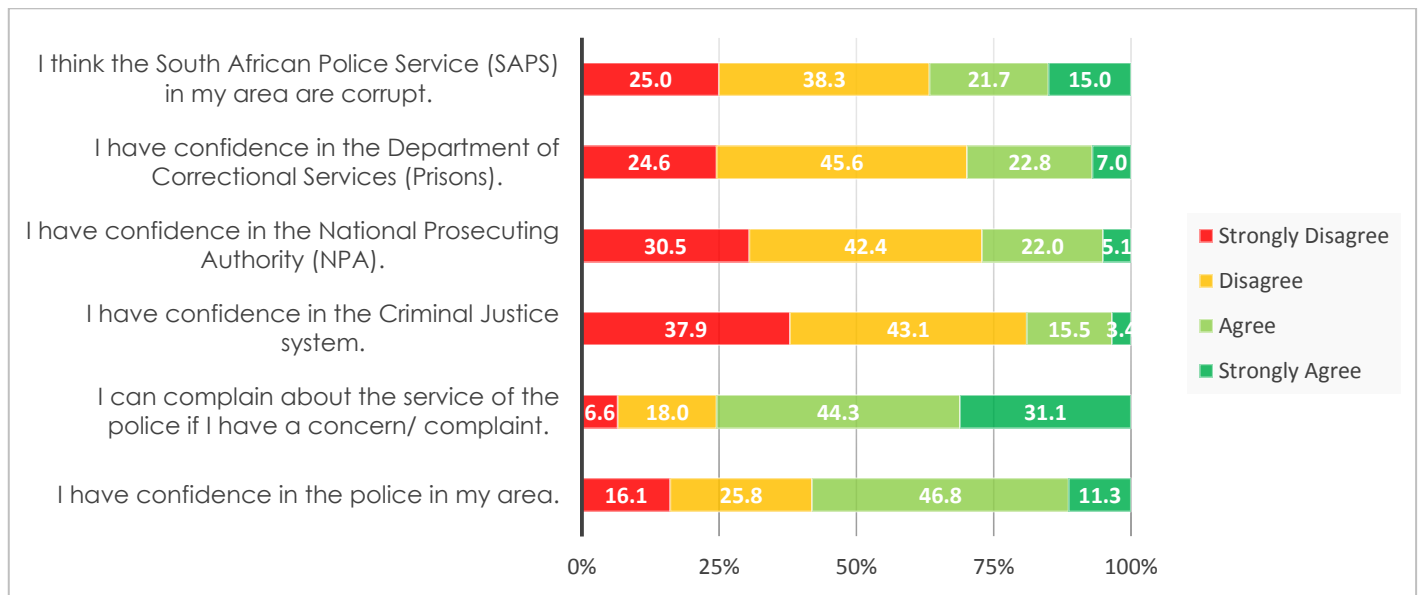
Professional policing relates to perceptions about the manner in which the police conduct their services, and the relationship they have with communities. It is linked to the notion of legitimacy, which is related to objective ideas of fairness and procedural justice.²⁴ The promotion of professional policing through effective oversight is one of the three pillars of the DoCS Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP).

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

The bar graph on page 15 represents responses in respect of levels of confidence in SAPS.

²⁴ Sunshine, J. and Tyler, T. (2003), 'The Role of Procedural Justice and Legitimacy in Shaping Public Support for Policing', *Law and Society Review*, Vol 37(3), 513.

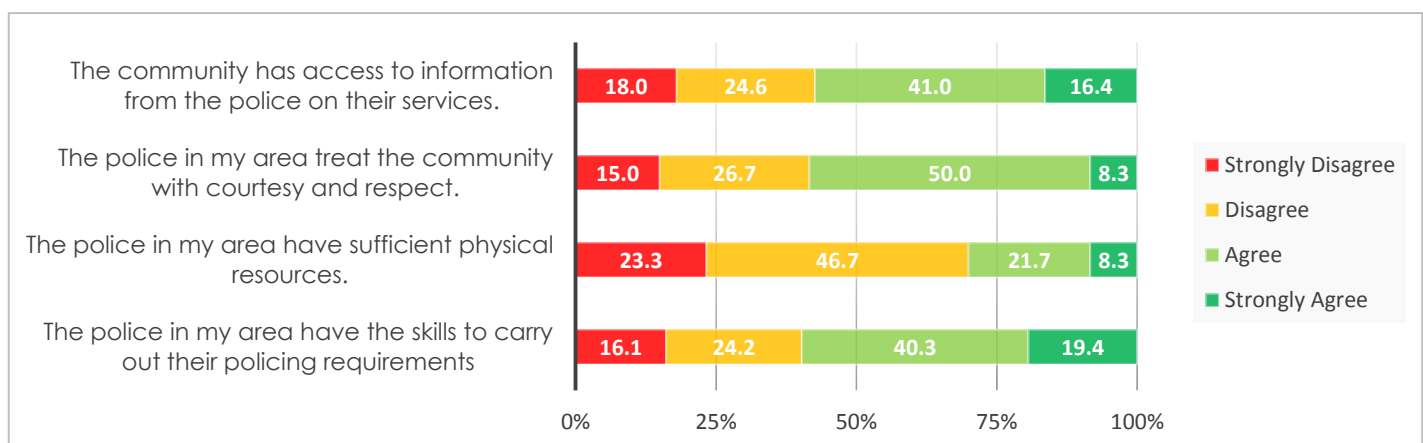
Figure 6: Perceptions of confidence



The majority (63 percent) of the respondents did not think that the SAPS in their area were corrupt, 75.4% indicated that they could complain about the police (they were not asked whether these complaints were satisfactorily resolved) and, 58.1% were confident in them. On the other hand only 29.8% showed confidence in the Department of Correctional Services, 27.1% in the National Prosecuting Authority and, 18.9% in the overall criminal justice system. These findings are similar to the 2015/16 PNP.

It should be noted that during the group discussions some participants indicated a lack of trust in SAPS at certain police precincts and indicated that this led to participants calling the NHW instead of SAPS due to delays in response times.

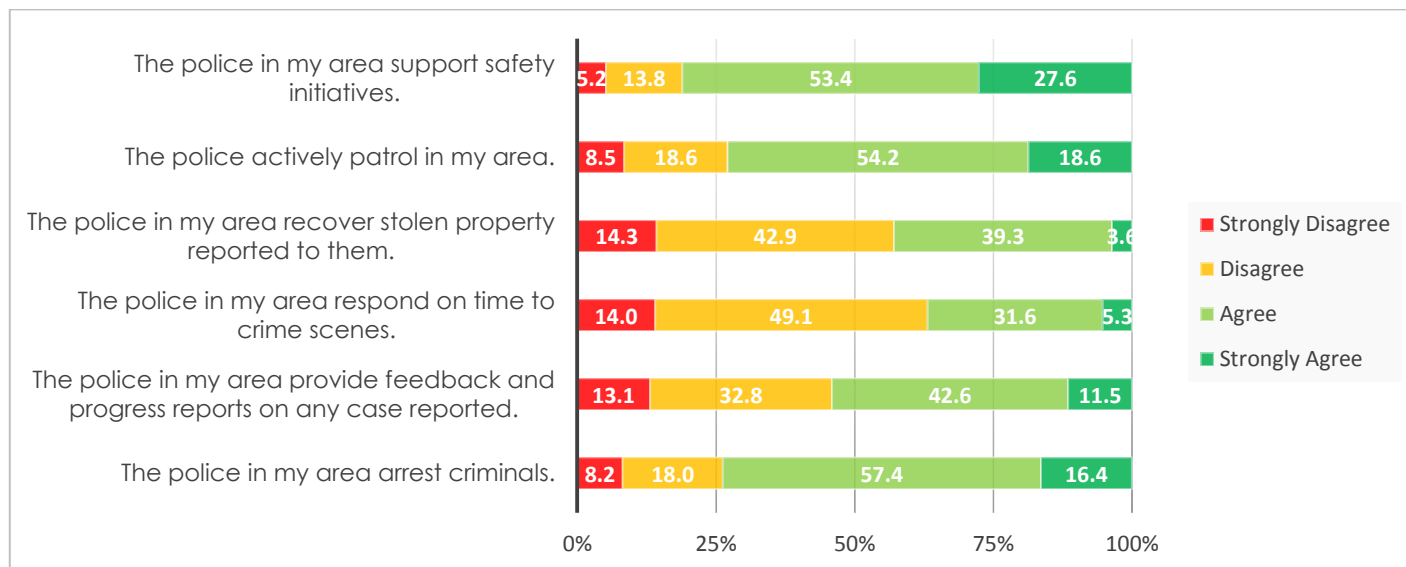
Figure 7: SAPS interaction with communities



The majority of the respondents (57.4%) thought that the community had access to information from the police and 58.3% felt that the police in their area treated the community with courtesy and respect. This is a slight decline compared to the findings of the 2015/16 PNP. Given sampling differences, it is difficult to assess the significance (if any) of the decline. Only 30% of the respondents thought that the

police had sufficient physical resources. This is an improvement on 2015/16 PNP where the figure was 18%. Most of the respondents (59.7%) agreed that the police in their areas had the skills to carry out their policing functions. This is also an improvement on the findings of the 2015/16 PNP where 50% of respondents thought that the police possessed the necessary skills.²⁵

Figure 8: Police service delivery and performance of functions



The majority (81%) of the respondents agreed that the police in their area supported safety initiatives and 72.8% thought that the police actively patrolled in their areas. Only 36.9% indicated that the police arrived at crime scenes timeously. These findings represent a slight improvement on the findings of the previous year's PNP where 23% felt that the police arrived timeously.²⁶ 54.1% of respondents agreed that the police in their area provided feedback on cases. This is a significant improvement on the 18% figure of the previous year,²⁷ however, as noted earlier in the report, caution should be exercised when assessing the significance of the difference - due to the different sample sizes, the non-representativeness of the sample and the fact that different people participated in the questionnaire each year. It should also be noted that the majority of respondents had direct engagement with, and access to, SAPS. As such they may have different perceptions to the general public.

Perceptions of safety in public spaces and at home

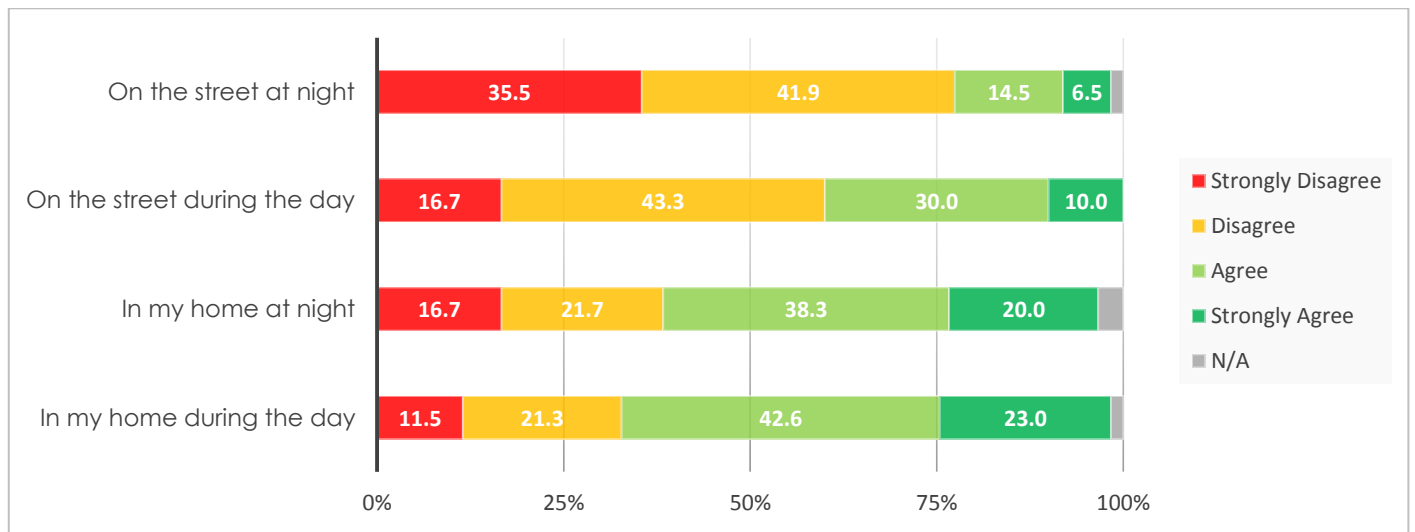
The bar graph in Figures 9, 10 and 11 focus on respondents' perceptions of safety in their homes and in public spaces. Making all public buildings and spaces safe is the second pillar of the CSIP.

²⁵ Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16: Report for the Mitchell's Plain Police Cluster', Western Cape Government: 22.

²⁶ Ibid.

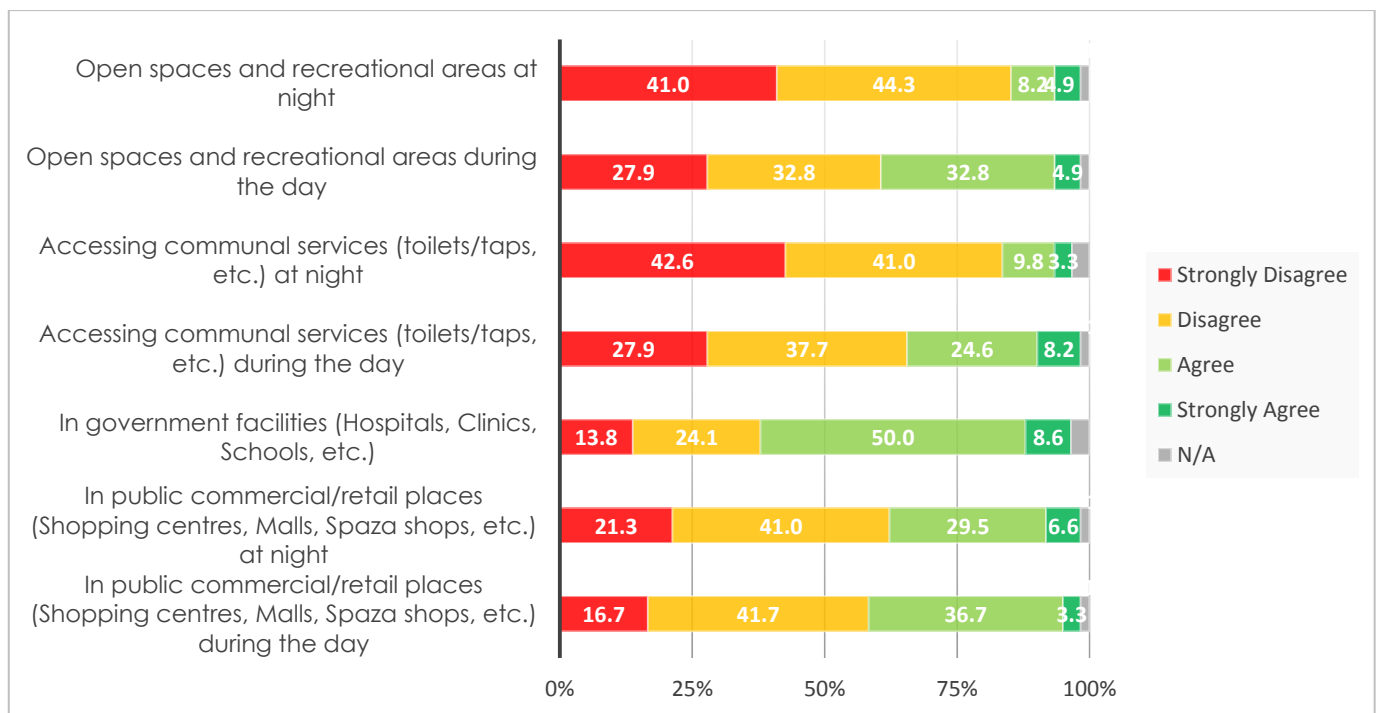
²⁷ Ibid.

Figure 9: Safety at home and in public



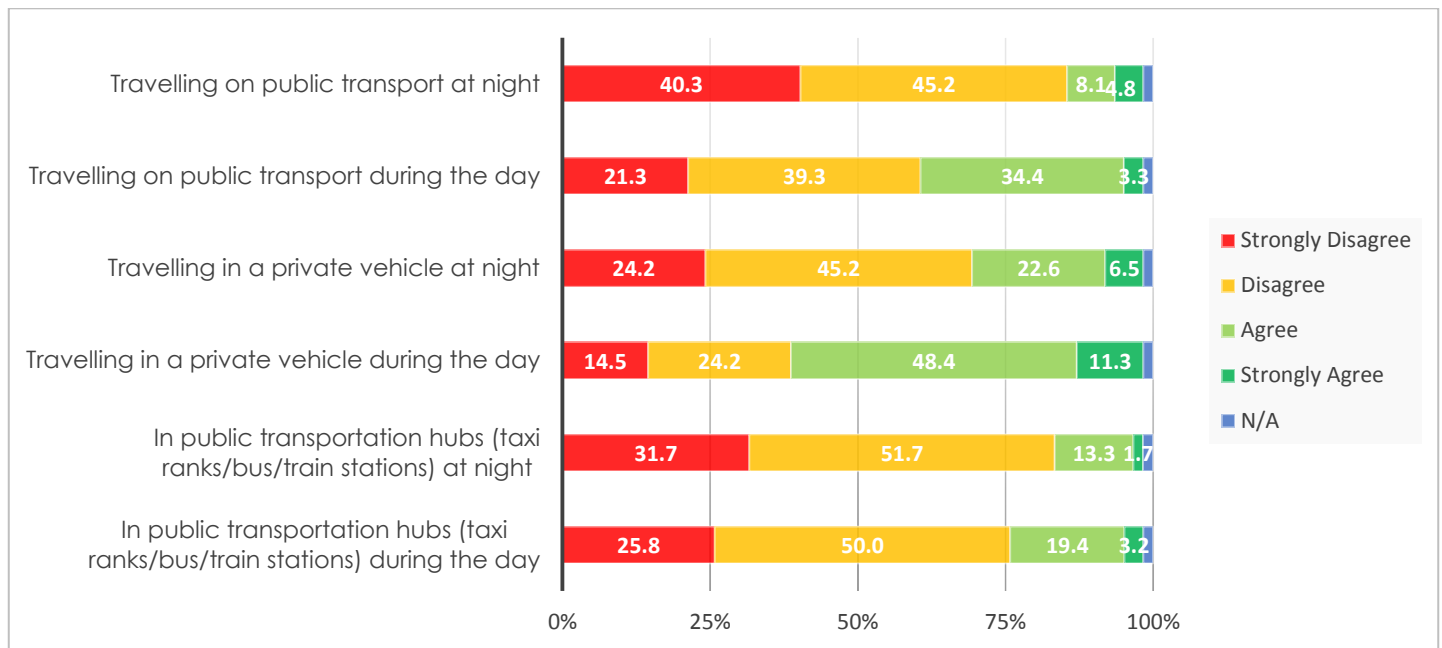
Only 21% of the respondents felt safe on the street at night whereas 40% felt safe during the day. 58.3% felt safe in their homes at night while 65.6% felt safe during the day.

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



Very few (13.1%) of the respondents felt safe in open spaces and recreational areas at night and 37.7% felt safe during the day. Similarly, 13.1% felt safe accessing communal services at night and 32.8% felt safe during the day. 58.6% of the respondents felt safe in government facilities, 36.1% felt safe in public commercial or retail places at night, with 40% feeling safe during the day. These are similar to the findings of the PNP 2015/16.

Figure 11: Perception of safety around public and private transport



Unsurprisingly, fewer respondents (12.9%) felt safe travelling on public transport at night than during the day (37.7%). However, the day-time figure is still low even though it is an improvement of the 2015/16 PNP findings (12% and 23%).²⁸ It is worth noting that the 2014/15 Victims of Crime Survey found that, at 25.4%, the Western Cape had the highest percentage of households that were prevented from using public transport because of crime.²⁹ Only 15% of the respondents felt safe in public transportation hubs at night and 22.6% felt safe during the day. 29.1% felt safe travelling in a private vehicle at night, with 59.7% feeling safe during the day.

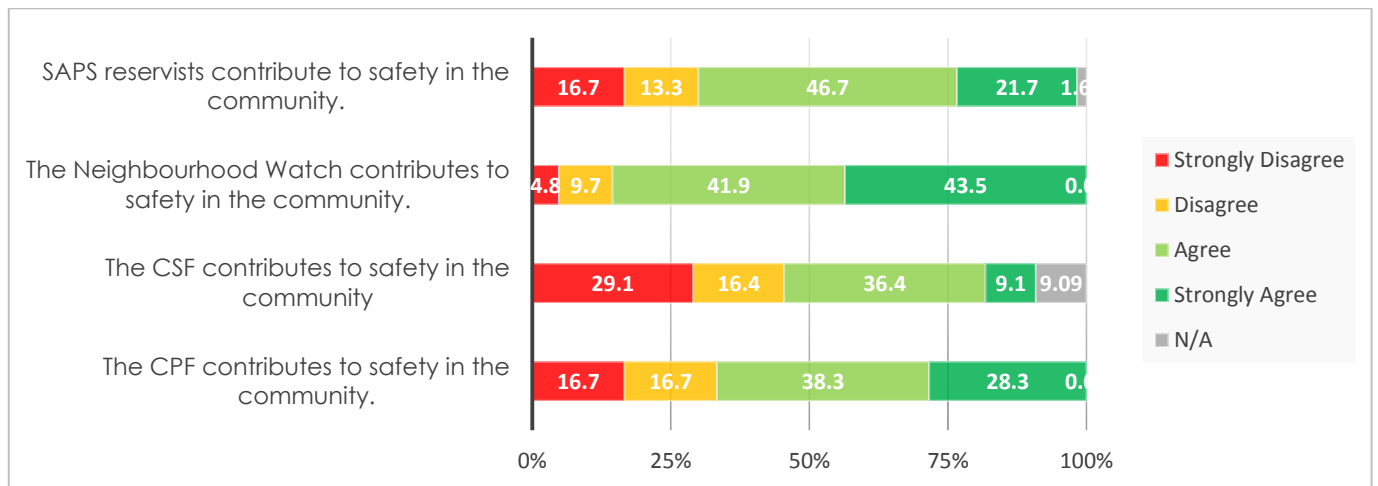
Partnerships

This section discusses how participants view the role and contribution of partnerships between SAPS and civil society. These include CPFs, Neighbourhood Watches, Community Safety Forums and SAPS Reservists. In terms of its 'whole of society' approach DoCS views partnerships as being central to community safety. As such the third pillar of its CSIP programme is to establish viable safety partnerships within communities.

²⁸ Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16: Report for the Mitchell's Plain Police Cluster', Western Cape Government, p. 26.

²⁹ Statistics South Africa. (2015). 'Victims of Crime Survey 2014/15', www.statssa.gov.za/publications/PO341/P/2014.pdf:14 (accessed on 31 July 2016).

Figure 12: Partnerships contributing to safety

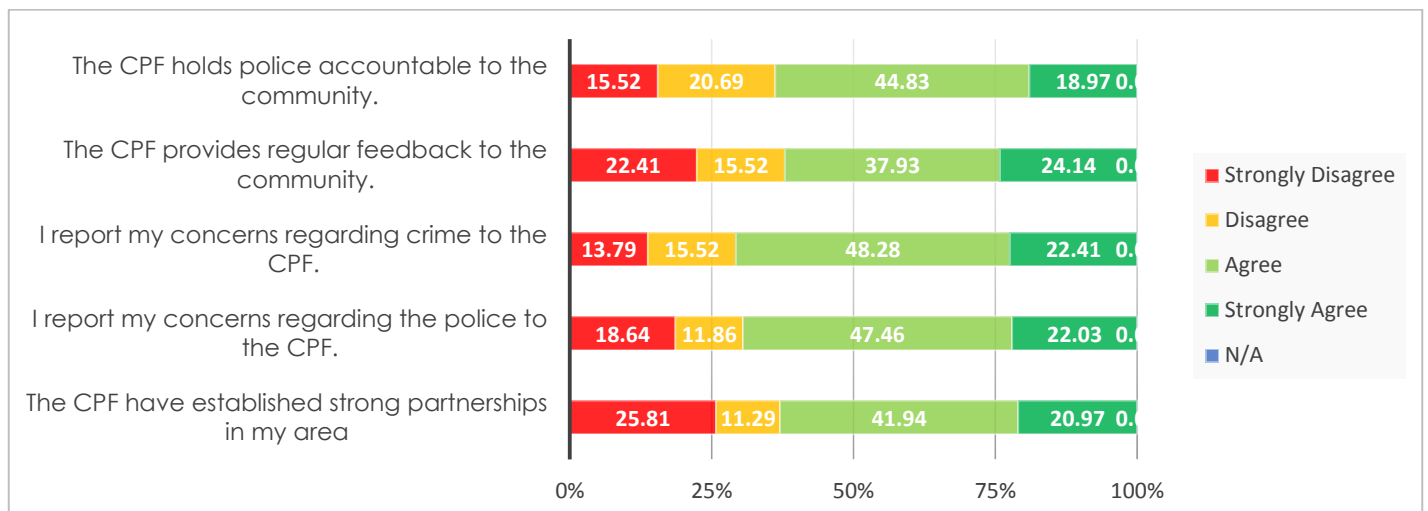


In terms of the ranking, listed below, NHWs received the highest approval:

1. NHWs: 85.4% (It was 89% in 2015/16)
2. SAPS Reservists: 68.4% (It was 72% in 2015/16)
3. CPFs: 66.6% (It was 67% in 2015/16)
4. CSFs: 45.5% (It was 40% in 2015/16)

As already indicated the sample is somewhat skewed given that the majority of participants were connected to safety partnerships and thus the positive rankings are to be expected. However, the respondents could also have had negative perceptions, precisely because of their involvement. The results are therefore encouraging.

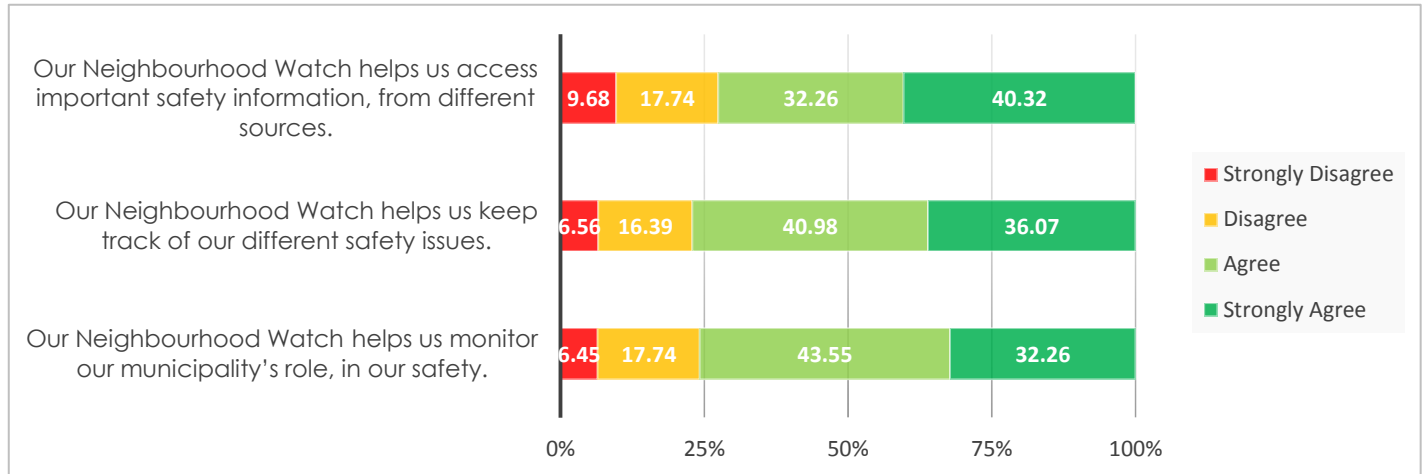
Figure 13: Holding the police accountable through the CPF



The majority of the respondents (63.8%) agreed that the CPF holds the police accountable to the community and 62% indicated that the CPF provides regular feedback. 70.7% indicated that they reported their concerns regarding crime to the CPF with 69.5% reporting their concerns about the

police. Most of the respondents (62.9%) agreed that CPFs have established strong partnerships in their area.

Figure 14: Neighbourhood Watch as a monitoring mechanism



Most of the respondents (72.6%) agreed that their Neighbourhood Watch helped them to access important safety information from different sources, 77% thought that it helped them to keep track of various safety issues and, 76% agreed that it assisted in monitoring the municipality's role in their areas.

5. THE 2016 SAFETY PLAN

The Safety Plan is intended as a guide for implementation, to be filtered down to each CPF in the Cluster, via the Cluster CPF. It aims to highlight the priority areas of intervention so that the CPFs can make detailed plans for implementation. The plan is divided into three parts (Professional Policing, Public Spaces and Partnerships) in terms of the overarching framework of the CSIP. Whereas the 2015 Safety Plans sought to address the safety concerns identified during the 2015 PNP workshops and identify the roles and responsibilities of implementing parties, the 2016 PNP workshops focused on reviewing and updating the 2015 plans. DoCS supports and monitors the implementation of the safety plans, at all times seeking to increase community involvement in safety.

It should be noted that, due to time constraints, there was insufficient time to address all of the safety concerns identified in the 2015 Safety Plan, or to identify comprehensive and detailed activities for the 'Way Forward'. Nevertheless, it was still constructive to revisit the previous year's plan and to discuss the concerns of participants. As was the case in 2015, the 2016 Plan will be signed by representatives of the two main implementers: SAPS and the Cluster CPF. DoCS funding (including matching grants) is available through its Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP), once CPFs have complied with certain minimum standards, as laid out in the Western Cape Community Safety Act. DoCS also enters into Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with local municipalities to enable implementation of the CSIP programme on a local level. The monthly reporting mechanisms provided for in the CPF EPP framework are intended to be a mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the plan. The details of the 2016 Safety Plan are contained in Annexure 1.

6. CONCLUSION

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

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

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

7. ANNEXURE 1: 2016 SAFETY PLAN

Safety Plan for the Mitchells Plain Cluster

(Developed 28/29 August 2015, signed 18 November 2015 and revised 3 June 2016)

Multi-year plan to be reviewed 6 monthly by Cluster and CPF

PROFESSIONAL POLICING (PP)

1. Safety Concern: Poor police visibility as result of limited resources leads to high number of crime incidents not being attended to in the Cluster. Shortages also affected by members not being allowed to carry firearms, not being strong enough for bullet proof vest, or on light duties due to stress.

Objective: To increase the ability of SAPS to deliver an improved visible policing function at the 8 stations in the Cluster.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 3 – 4 June 2016	Way forward 2016/7
<p>SAPS undertakes to report the following to CPF on monthly basis :</p> <p>1.1 Actual reaction times achieved versus station targets [Alpha, Bravo and Charlie Complaints] and developing of reporting templates</p>	<p>Better monitoring of reaction times for all complaints responded to by VISPOL.</p>	<p>Number of complaints about SAPS reaction time.</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 answering.</p>	<p>The Cluster Vispol co-ordinator, together with the MIC, monitors the reaction time of all complaints on a daily and monthly basis.</p> <p>Smaller stations don't have sufficient visible police to staff all sector vehicles affecting visibility and response time.</p>	<p>The Station Commanders to provide monthly compliance certificate to the Cluster office, certifying that the Stations' MIO monitor and verify the correctness of the data integrity on a daily basis.</p> <p>System 1.13.2 are checked half hourly.</p> <p>SAPS will continue monitoring its response time – in terms of the Back to Basics policy of the SAPS, and will provide feedback on this to the CPF.</p>

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 3 – 4 June 2016	Way forward 2016/7
<p>1.2 Station Commander to report human resource shortfalls to the Cluster Commander and the latter to the PC.</p>	<p>Provincial Commissioner to take note of shortfalls & respond.</p>	<p>SAPS PC prioritises resources for affected police</p>	<p>Cluster Commander to write a letter to the Provincial Commissioner citing resource shortfalls and a copy to the CPF Cluster Board.</p>	<p>SAPS reported that there have been improvements at some police stations. Mitchells Plain has 43 new officials.</p> <p>However, the number of reservists continues to dwindle.</p>	<p>The Cluster Commander has some leeway to deploy resources where they are most needed.</p> <p>At a higher level, there is a need to clarify the policy with regards to SAPS members who are unable to perform their professional responsibilities fully.</p>
<p>1.3 Identify hotspots with CPF and how visible policing of the hotspots can be improved seeking assistance from the NHW structures.</p>	<p>Better partnership with NHW structures in dealing with the crime challenges of the precinct.</p>	<p>Improved partnership with NHW structures in dealing with the crime challenges of the precinct.</p>	<p>SAPS to share information with CPF/NHW on hotspots & discuss assistance needed.</p>	<p>Some of the precincts present reported better identification and communication around hotspot areas.</p> <p>Saps reported that CIMAC are regularly identifying hotspots through the CTA & CPA process.</p> <p>Stations have reported shortfalls to the Cluster and PC</p>	<p>Station Commanders to provide weekly feedback on hotspots at the CCCF by submitting a Vis 1a form</p> <p>The new Cluster Concept is in the implementing phase as from the 13th of June 2016.</p>

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 & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 3 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/7
<p>2.1 SAPS to partner with CPF/NHW structures to enhance communication. This should lead to NHW structures/ platform that could warn SAPS of possible retaliation actions taken by gangs where the NHW is in operation.</p>	<p>SAPS receive better support from the CPF/NHW in dealing with dangerous crime scenes.</p> <p>'WhatsApp' Group formed for all NHW groups per policing precinct [Lentegeur and Philippi do not currently have any such groups for their NHW structures].</p>	<p>SAPS Station Commander and CPF/NHW co-ordinator providing an indication that there is improved co-operation and less attacks on SAPS attending to crime scenes.</p>	<p>SAPS Station Commander and CPF/NHW co-ordinator to consult on setting up a platform for information sharing.</p> <p>Station Commander, VISPOL Commander, CPF Executive/ NHW co-ordinator. CPF Cluster Board.</p>	<p>SAPS reported that all 8 Stations do have partnerships with CPF and NHW.</p> <p>The Cluster Commander utilizes NHW structures and reservists during high density operations</p> <p>This is still a concern for SAPS. If the police defend themselves then gangsters report their conduct to IPID.</p>	<p>SAPS, especially in areas where gang violence is prevalent, needs to ensure that there are sufficiently staffed crime prevention teams who can attend crime scenes involving gangs (at least 2 x 6 member teams).</p> <p>SAPS and NHW members need to continue to work together.</p> <p>Need to maintain the relationship of partnerships and giving non-monetary awards to the NHW structures and reservists.</p>

3. Safety Concern: The SAPS are unresponsive when burglaries and robberies are reported in Mitchells Plain. There is a poor police response when the 10111 number is dialed. The community reported delays in Gatesville. New developments occur without notifying SAPS and their human resources do not cater for the additional population.

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 & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 3 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
<p>3.1 Mitchells 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.</p>	<p>Improved reaction times in responding to burglaries and robberies (priority crimes).</p>	<p>Number of complaints about reaction times in responding to burglaries and robberies (priority crimes).</p>	<p>SAPS Cluster Commander to determine base line data on response time to burglaries and robberies.</p>	<p>SAPS reported that response time has improved. However, some members reported that it is still a problem in some areas.</p> <p>The community was provided with the sector commanders' contact numbers.</p>	<p>SAPS to continue monitoring their response time on Alpha, Bravo and Charlie complaints.</p> <p>The Acting Station Commander is monitoring the reaction times especially in the Gatesville area</p> <p>CPF an NHW to report delays in response time, especially to serious crimes to the Station commander or Cluster Commander. Should this be unhelpful, they should report this to the Western Cape Police Ombudsman.</p> <p>CPF and SAPS must get DSD on board to deal with social issues related to domestic violence.</p>
<p>3.2 SAPS to conduct thorough analysis of 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.</p>	<p>Better understanding of priority crime trends and engagement with CPF/NHW in order to respond to this challenge.</p>			<p>SAPS reported decreases in crimes of burglary residential, business and theft of motor vehicles, though house and business robberies remain a challenge.</p> <p>60% of assaults are domestic violence related and take a long time to respond to fully.</p> <p>Mitchells Plain Cluster Joints Forum was established</p>	<p>SAPS must continue with its public imbizos to create awareness of reporting procedures and contact numbers for the police.</p> <p>SAPS will continue to conduct weekly high density operations which include external role players</p>

4. 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.

Objective: To improve the answering of station phones specifically the 10111 and CSC incoming phone lines.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 3 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
<p>4.1 SAPS to develop baseline data on the current situation [for example 40% of calls answered in unacceptable manner].</p> <p>4.2 SAPS to train the officers answering the phones to know their precinct.</p> <p>4.3 SAPS to orientate the VISPOL members about the geography of the precinct.</p> <p>4.4 SAPS to audit of the CSC/10111 telephone system by CSC, to establish if outdated technology hampers answering of the CSC/10111 phones.</p>	<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>Station Commander-VISPOL Commander, CPF Executive and CPF Cluster Board and DOCS.</p>	<p>Previous DoCS NMT reports indicated that Grassy park and Lentegeur were performing poorly with regard to answering of phones.</p> <p>SAPS reported that response times are monitored at stations, by the OPS room as well as the Cluster office. Where complaints are received or noticed its being investigated.</p> <p>One of KPA's of all SAPS members is the answering of the telephones whereby the baseline is three rings and members must identify themselves when answering.</p> <p>Telephone etiquette was introduced to members.</p>	<p>As mentioned in Concern 3, SAPS and CPF must continue to monitor response time.</p> <p>Operational room and officer on standby to do spot checks during the tour of their duties (less complaints about telephone etiquette).</p> <p>DoCS to report on response time in its National Monitoring Visits.</p>

5. 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 & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 3 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
<p>5.1 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.</p> <p>5.2 CPF to advocate for the capacitation of the Disciplinary Tribunal at the Office of the PC.</p> <p>5.3 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.</p>	<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>CPF Cluster Board</p> <p>SAPS Cluster Commander</p>	<p>New National Instruction 3/2014 on The Reserve Police was introduced.</p> <p>The National Commissioner also introduced the "Back to Basic" Strategy to improve service delivery which has improved relations significantly.</p> <p>Public imbizos help to create awareness and trust between community and police.</p>	<p>SAPS to continue to hold public imbizos to discuss policing and safety concerns and create awareness around members of the public.</p> <p>SAPS will continue to discipline non-performing SAPS members.</p>

<p>5.4 The SAPS to convene Public Accountability Meetings to communicate their achievements to the community.</p>					
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6. 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 & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 3 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
<p>6.1 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.</p> <p>6.2 CPF to initiate discussions with schools in order to reach learners</p>	<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> <p>CPF Cluster</p>	<p>This need still exists.</p> <p>During Street Committee and Sector Forum meetings the Sector Commanders regularly explain the roles and responsibilities of different role players</p>	<p>Communities need to be educated on the roles and responsibilities of different stakeholders.</p> <p>Cluster CPF must obtain CCT brochure and distribute it at public meetings.</p> <p>Cluster needs to involve different government departments in planning and execution of the plan.</p> <p>Each Sector Commander is in direct contact with the different external role players of each area for support if difficult situations</p>

where the different roles can be further explained.					occur.
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7. Safety Concern: 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.

There are concerns that even though statements are taken in terms of the guidelines of the NPA, they are still rejected by the courts. NPA releases offenders on bail despite objection by SAPS.

Objective: To improve the completion of case dockets.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 3 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
<p>7.1 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.</p> <p>7.2 VISPOL Commanders to orientate the CPFs on the process to be followed where the relief commander ensures that case</p>	Better completed case dockets.	<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>Station Commander, VISPOL Commander and CPF Executive.</p>	<p>SAPS reported that the matrix document in conjunction with the Cluster Commanders' docket inspection improved the quality of statement taking.</p> <p>The SAPS reported that they have brought on board additional Peace officers to attest to statements and to take additional statements from members of the community.</p>	<p>SAPS and CPF cluster need to continue to engage with the Department of Justice and National Prosecuting Authority.</p> <p>There also needs to be high level engagement to discuss these issues.</p> <p>DoCS to continue with its Watching Brief's project to monitor why cases are withdrawn in court.</p> <p>SAPS to continue providing training and mentoring to take statements.</p>

dockets are properly completed.					
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8. 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.

[This was not further discussed at the 2016 PNP]

Objective: DoCS to improve on the support provided to NHW structures in the cluster.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 3 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
<p>8.1 DoCS to ensure that resources follow within a reasonable time after training has been provided to NHW structures.</p> <p>8.2 The NHW must ensure that they inform the SAPS about their patrol pattern and the SAPS should assign an officer to accompany them.</p>	Better equipped NHW structures.	A reasonable turnaround time between NHW training and provision of resources by DoCS.	<p>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.</p> <p>DoCS, CPF Executive/ NHW co-ordinator</p>		

9. Safety Concern: There is an unacceptably low level of Employee Health and Wellness (EHW) support for SAPS members in the cluster and 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 & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 3 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
<p>9.1 Lobby for the provision of 2 gymnasiums strategically placed in the Cluster where SAPS members can exercise and release their stress.</p> <p>9.2 Lobby for the relocation of the SAPS psychological services to premises away from SAPS premises [as their current location on SAPS premises impacts on the willingness of SAPS members to make use of this service]</p> <p>9.3 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>	<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 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> <p>CPF Cluster Board/ SAPS Cluster Commander</p>		<p>SAPS station commanders need to highlight to members the importance of counseling and the need to ask for assistance.</p>
<p>10. Concern: There is not sufficient funding for providing payment to SAPS informers in the Cluster, and it impacts on the intelligence that the police can gather and use to prevent crime. [This issue was not discussed at the PNP in 2016]</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 & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 3 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
<p>10.1 SAPS Cluster Commander to determine the current situation on payment of informer fees in the cluster.</p> <p>10.2 SAPS Cluster Commander to establish which stations need increased funds for payment of informer fees.</p>	<p>Increased funds available for payment of informer fees where it is needed.</p>	<p>Sufficient funds made available at the stations to pay informers in the Cluster.</p>	<p>Cluster commander to write a letter to provincial office raising concern with insufficient funds for payment of informers and the need for intervention.</p> <p>SAPS Cluster Commander-Board</p>	<p>SAPS reported that the Cluster Commander give permission to overspend on quality information from informers.</p>	
<p>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.</p> <p>Objective: SAPS to properly capacitate the crime intelligence function at the relevant stations in the Cluster to deal with gang formations in their precincts.</p>					

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 3 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
<p>11.1 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> <p>11.2 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.</p> <p>11.3 SAPS to increase informer networks per police stations.</p>	<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 challenges will be addressed.</p>	<p>Plan is developed mapping out the activities, targets, and time frames.</p> <p>Increase in the number of people arrested in connection with gang related crime.</p> <p>Compliments given to the SAPS members and their services.</p>	<p>CPF Cluster Board engages all Station Commanders on the capacity of their respective crime intelligence components and to compile the list of components where urgent intervention is needed.</p> <p>SAPS, CPFs, CPF and Cluster structures.</p>	<p>[this issue was not discussed or reported on at the 2016 PNP]</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 & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 3 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
<p>12.1 The CPF cluster to lobby for the recruitment and deployment of officers who understand the local language to avoid language barriers.</p> <p>12.2 SAPS to employ a rotation system for officers per precinct.</p> <p>12.3 SAPS to reduce the time taken to fill vacancies – which currently takes 2 years.</p> <p>12.4 SAPS to instill and promote discipline amongst its members i.e. juniors must respect seniors.</p> <p>12.5 CPF to encourage the community, via the CPF, to report corruption amongst SAPS members.</p> <p>12.6 SAPS to allocate vehicles per</p>	<p>Improved service delivery.</p>	<p>No complaints regarding language used.</p>	<p>Write a letter to the Provincial Commissioner to determine the composition of the staff establishment in relation to the local language. SAPS Cluster Commander,</p> <p>CPF Cluster chair person</p>	<p>[this was not discussed or reported on at the 2016 PNP.</p> <p>SAPS reported that recruitment drives are done within specific communities to improve demographics of the Western Cape.</p>	<p>In terms of the new recruitment strategy the CPFs must accept the candidates before they go to SAPS college for training.</p>

precincts that are suitable for the terrain.					
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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 within 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 & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 3 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
<p>13.1 Lobby for additional Law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) resources in the City of Cape Town.</p> <p>13.2 CPF should lobby for the establishment of street committees to empower communities.</p> <p>13.3 CPF cluster should lobby for the appointment of Neighbourhood Safety Officers (NSOs) in each municipal ward.</p> <p>13.4 The CPF cluster and SAPS must use the local</p>	<p>Communities understand what different law enforcement authorities are responsible for, and whom they can contact in order to ensure enforcement of relevant by-laws.</p>	<p>Less SAPS resources allocated to the enforcement of by-laws and for SAPS to focus on its core activities.</p>	<p>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.</p> <p>CPF Cluster Board, Partners: CPFs and City of Cape Town</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPFs to determine which wards need to have 	<p>By-laws were passed and promulgated in the Government Gazette. It was reported that very few community members and the SAPS are aware of all the by-laws.</p>	<p>CPF must invite Councilors to educate them about which by-laws are applicable.</p>

<p>newspapers to empower communities and communicate the roles of the other LEAs.</p> <p>13.5 The CPF cluster must publish valuable contact numbers on municipal accounts.</p>			<p>Neighbourhood Safety Officers appointed and to consult with ward councilors to have them appointed.</p>		
<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 & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 3 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17

<p>14.1 The Cluster to review the current funding model for CPFs and source additional funding for :</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • NHWs, • VEP, • Administration, • Projects, • Training and development. 	<p>To have an equitable funding model to address the financial constraints of CPFs.</p>	<p>Fully functional, accountable and capacitated CPFs.</p>	<p>CPF Cluster Board to set up a task team to develop a funding model.</p>	<p>There has not been full participation by CPFs in the EPP (23.8% claimed of available funds in the last financial year).</p> <p>Some CPFs found it useful depending on time available. Provides a guide for the oversight role.</p> <p>CPF's felt that the EPP is not a good reflection of the functionality and impact of CPFs.</p>	<p>The participation on the EPP needs to be strengthened so that CPFs can access funds for projects in their areas.</p> <p>DoCS will be rolling out the EPP at Cluster level to make funds available for Cluster activities.</p> <p>DoCS to arrange a Cluster workshop.</p>
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15. Concern: Currently, there is a perceived lack of adequate support for the CPFs by the SAPS and DoCS.

Objective: To create a positive environment characterised by adequate support from both the SAPS and DoCS.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 3 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
<p>15.1 The CPF cluster to lobby for access to resources (office space, computers etc).</p> <p>15.2 CPFs and DoCS to strengthen their partnership.</p> <p>15.3 CPFs need to build relations with the various units within SAPS at a station</p>	<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>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>DoCS</p>	<p>There has been a reduction in the number of NHWs in some areas – Tafelsig.</p> <p>High turnover of CPFs. They need office space.</p> <p>SAPS more cooperative with CPFs, but there is some inconsistency with some station commanders.</p>	<p>CPF, with help of Cluster need to secure office space at police stations.</p> <p>DoCS must feedback on EPP. The Cluster Commander together with the CPF chairperson will monitor the attendance and assistance provided by DoCS.</p> <p>DoCS decision makers must attend PNP's so that they can attend to issues which arise.</p>

<p>level.</p> <p>15.4 SAPS Cluster Commander needs to rotate staff members.</p> <p>15.5 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>	<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>DoCS inconsistent with feedback on EPP.</p> <p>DoCS are now also attending the monthly CPF meetings.</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 & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 3 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17

<p>16.1 DoCS to liaise with CCT Police Civilian Oversight Committee to determine their funding model to its members doing oversight.</p> <p>16.2 DoCS to conduct fact finding research on available funding models available for support to civilian structures to advance their mandates.</p>	<p>A sustainable funding model for the CPFs executive in the Province</p>	<p>Interaction with different institutions on the subject and the existence of the funding model.</p>	<p>Write a letter to the CCT Civilian Oversight Committee requesting insight into their funding model.</p> <p>DoCS</p> <p>CCT Civilian Oversight Committee</p>	<p>DoCS has no policy to pay office bearers or individuals. Funds are available to CPFs in terms of the Transfer Payment Agreement on the EPP. In 2015/16, R62 804 paid to CPFs (23.8%) of available funds.</p> <p>CPFs can access up to R38 500 per when they partner with DoCS on the EPP.</p> <p>CPFs are still concerned that the CPF executive receives no payment.</p>	<p>CPF and SAPS to look at the payment model utilized by the City of Cape Town to pay oversight staff.</p> <p>Needs to be more consultation with DoCS regarding the drafting of the MOU between DoCS and CPFs.</p> <p>CPFs need to prioritise and take on less.</p> <p>DoCS must capacitate CPFs in how to report on the EPP and to access and utilise the available funds.</p>
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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).

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.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 3 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
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<p>17.1 The CPF Cluster to write to all local councilors to determine how much money they allocate to crime prevention initiatives, including supporting the CPF and NHW.</p> <p>17.2 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>	<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>CPF Cluster Board</p>	<p>No progress was reported</p>	<p>The CPF to engage with the councilors to discuss their spending plans.</p> <p>DoCS will pull this into an MOU with the municipality.</p> <p>The Cluster Commander to discuss this in a Joint Meeting where safety concerns are discussed.</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 consequence is that learners loiter around are 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 & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 3 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
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<p>18.1 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.</p> <p>18.2 The CPF to recommend that the school safety officers become additional members of the CPF executive and attend meetings as planned.</p> <p>18.3 The CPF to meet the local schools principals and alert them on the unintended consequences and implications of closing schools gates at 8h00.</p> <p>18.4 Conduct programmes that promote health and safety per school.</p>	<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> <p>CPF Cluster structures.</p>	<p>No progress reported on.</p> <p>This is a continued concern.</p> <p>The Sector Commanders have school safety programmes.</p>	<p>The Cluster, and SAPS Social Crime Prevention must meet with the school governing bodies (SGB) and the Department of Education to get them on board.</p> <p>School principles will be invited to the CPF meetings to discuss the safety concerns at the school.</p> <p>This issue should be diverted to the WCED Safe Schools Programme. This should be discussed at Cluster level.</p>
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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 & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 3 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
19.1 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. MEC office	The MEC has raised this at Provincial and national level and is awaiting guidance on who should take leadership of the CSFs.	CPF's need further discussion. In the meantime, CPF provide a forum to coordinate different stakeholders dealing with safety issues.

20. Safety Concern: The majority of offenders released on parole are alleged to become involved in criminal activities (recidivism) owing to lack of employment.

Objective: To reduce repeat offending (recidivism) by parolees in the police cluster.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 3 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
20.1 The SAPS to liaise with CPFs if a parolee is to be released from Department of Correctional Services.	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.	SAPS report that the Department of Correctional Services do inform the SAPS when parolees are due to be released, and SAPS does provide feedback.	SAPS must inform CPFs when parolees are due for release and allow them to provide feedback on these applications for parole. The Cluster office and Station Commanders to monitor the

<p>20.2 DCS to strengthen the offender re-integration and the rehabilitation programme.</p> <p>20.3 CPF cluster to liaise with local business people to employ parolees even if it is for a short period of time.</p> <p>20.4 SAPS to establish a task team comprising of DCS and SAPS to address offending by parolees.</p>			SAPS Cluster Commander	CPF members said they are not given this information.	<p>visitations and status of the parolees in the area.</p> <p>If problem continues, CPFs must escalate this to the Cluster Commander.</p> <p>Cluster Chairperson to write to Correctional Services.</p>
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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 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 & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 3 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
<p>21.1 The CPF cluster to write a letter to the Department of Justice expressing concerns about the conviction rate.</p> <p>21.2 SAPS to investigate the reasons behind the withdrawal of cases by the DOJ and NPA bail postponement.</p>	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	<p>The CPF cluster to draft a letter to the Department of Justice.</p> <p>CPF Cluster Chairperson</p> <p>SAPS Cluster Commander</p>	The CPF have met with the Department of Justice and NPA, attended by court managers and more junior staff. CPF report that this needs to be taken up with more senior officials.	Cluster Commander needs to facilitate a meeting with senior DOJ and NPA officials (Regional Heads).
21.3 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 opposing bail referred to in CPF newsletter.	The CPF should consider recruiting members for the bail opposition sub-structure in the executive. This structure will increase public awareness.	Regular imbizos and pamphlet drives are held.	The community must be able to give statements to link gangsters to the crime. Imbizos are held where communities are sensitized of the importance of giving statements.

CPF / SAPS

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.

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.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 3 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
<p>22.1 CPF Cluster chairperson to raise the issue at the next CPF Monthly Executive Committee.</p>	<p>Increased awareness and knowledge about the gang issue among stakeholders.</p>	<p>Minutes of the CPF monthly executive meeting</p>	<p>The CPF Cluster chairperson should present this challenge as an agenda item at the monthly Executive Meeting . CPF</p>		
<p>22.2 CPF Cluster chairperson to request imbizos to be held within the cluster by the Department of Justice.</p>	<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 imbizos. CPF</p>		

23. Safety Concern: There is a concern with regards to gang activities in different areas in the cluster and community members' lack of an understanding of how to use POCA to their advantage.

Objective: To educate the community in respect of POCA.

To increase visible policing in known gang hot spots.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 3 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
<p>23.1 CPF chairperson to conduct awareness campaigns.</p> <p>23.2 SAPS to compile a presentation on POCA.</p>	Public awareness of POCA.	Coverage in the local newspapers and CPF newsletter	<p>The CPF Cluster chairperson to make this an agenda item at CPF Public Accountability Meeting.</p> <p>SAPS, CPF</p>	<p>Imbizos were held within the Cluster where communities were informed about the POCA.</p> <p>Information about POCA freely available on the internet.</p>	SAPS to distribute pamphlets to keep the public informed on the POCA. The Cluster office and Station Commanders will monitor the progress.
23.3 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	<p>Request a meeting with SAPS.</p> <p>CPF, SAPS Station Commander</p>	DoCS will work with the SAPS and the Province on the implementation of the national Anti-Gang Strategy. Cabinet Bosberaard has decided that the provincial coordination of the strategy will be in terms of PSG2.	

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.

Steenberg reported that gang activity had increased in schools.

Objective: To reduce drug-dealing in schools in the Cluster.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 3 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
<p>24.1 The CPF Cluster identifies and recruits socially influential students as 'Credible Messengers' (similar to the 'Ceasefire' project).</p>	<p>Decreased opportunities for drug-dealing in schools.</p>	<p>A plan of action to be drawn up between the SGB, CPF, SAPS-WCED, Social Development and other stakeholders.</p>	<p>The CPF Cluster chairperson to make this issue an agenda at item at the next CPF Public Accountability Meeting (PAM), station management meeting and CPF executive meetings.</p> <p>CPF cluster SAPS, SGB</p>	<p>Social crime prevention personnel at the stations are engaged in school projects to sensitize children about drug abuse etc. and they visit school assemblies to raise awareness.</p>	
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 3 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
<p>24.2 CPF to lobby for more life-skills programmes e.g. the GCAP programme.</p>	<p>To encourage school youth to make better life choices.</p>	<p>Less cases of drug-dealing reported.</p>	<p>The CPF Cluster chairperson to write a letter and send it to the relevant SGB's where community members are aware of drug activities.</p> <p>CPF, SGB, SAPS, Social Development, Municipality</p>	<p>CPF with the sector commanders engage with the Dep of Education for programmes.</p>	<p>CPF needs to engage the Department of Education.</p> <p>Where programmes are offered by departments (including DoCS) and organisations, need to ensure that there is sustained involvement and need to monitor impact.</p> <p>This must be monitored quarterly.</p>

<p>24.3 CPF Cluster to advocate for education of parents with regard to parenting.</p>	<p>To systemically deal with the lack of role models in certain environments.</p>	<p>Better life-choices by youth themselves and subsequently less delinquent youth.</p>	<p>CPF Cluster chairperson to put the item on the agenda for the next CPF Monthly Executive Meeting. CPF</p>		
<p>24.4 SAPS to develop a plan for regular sweeping of schools and its perimeter fences with sniffer dogs.</p>	<p>Decreased opportunity for drug dealing in schools. More action taken against learners caught with drugs at schools.</p>	<p>Action taken against learners found with drugs in their possession.</p>	<p>SAPS to announce the plan and the aim thereof at the PAM and CPF Monthly Executive Meeting CPF</p>	<p>DoCS has supported 189 School Safety Volunteers at 99 schools in the cluster. SAPS conducts searches at schools,</p>	<p>Schools must contact SAPS if they need a search. School searches have been increased by the Cluster Commander and school projects will be monitored weekly by the Cluster Office.</p>

25 Concern: There are problem areas and buildings in the municipally-owned premises of all 8 police precincts. - - In many cases criminals use them as locations from which to commit crimes such as drug trafficking, drug dealing and violent crime.

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.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 3 June 2016	Way forward 2016/17
<p>25.1 The CPF for each police precinct to provide a prioritised list of problem areas and buildings which generate crime per police precinct.</p> <p>25.2 The CPF cluster to engage the City of Cape Town [Metro Police and Building control] on the need to take action and to obtain commitment from relevant municipal structures. Time frames to deal with the prioritised list of areas/buildings.</p>	<p>A clear plan on how to deal with all problem areas and buildings in the Cluster.</p> <p>Decrease in the number of problematic areas and building in the Cluster.</p>	<p>Plan is developed and activity targets are met.</p>	<p>The CPF Cluster chairperson to compile a list of problem areas and buildings in the Cluster and forward it to the CCT relevant office.</p> <p>SAPS, CPFs, CPF Cluster structures, Cape Town Metro Police and Building Control units.</p>	<p>DoCS has deployed two safety kiosks in the MP precinct in May 2016. On will be allocated to Phillipi police precinct (Hanover park) in June 2016.</p>	<p>CPF chairperson to write a letter to the City of Cape Town with a database of dilapidated buildings in the Mitchells Plain Cluster.</p> <p>The City of Cape Town to be invited to the CPF meetings in order to address these matters.</p>
<p>26. Concern: Increasing socially unacceptable behavior (sex workers) in the Cluster particularly in Lansdowne police precinct.</p> <p>Objective: To eliminate socially unacceptable behavior (sex workers) in the Cluster.</p>					

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 3 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
<p>26.1 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.</p> <p>26.2 CPF Cluster Board to conduct awareness programmes on the impact and implication for prostitution for the community at large.</p>	<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> <p>CPF Cluster</p>	<p>Law Enforcement of City of Cape Town together Councilor Green in regard to sex workers.</p>	<p>Law Enforcement of City of Cape Town will continue their actions.</p>

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 Cluster.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 3 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
<p>27.1 The CPF Cluster to organise relevant role players to develop a plan to address domestic violence.</p>	<p>Effective programme developed and implemented.</p> <p>Elimination of domestic violence in specific areas in the</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</p>	<p>The SAPS with the CPF is conducting awareness campaigns on domestic violence.</p>	<p>The awareness campaigns will be intensified and monitored by the Cluster office and station commanders.</p>

<p>27.2 CPF Chairperson per police precinct to liaise with Faith Based Organisations and request them to play a meaningful role to effectively address domestic violence.</p>	<p>Cluster. Increased sense of safety for residents in the Cluster.</p>		<p>address the challenge. CPF Cluster</p>		
<p>27.3 CPF to conduct awareness session to encourage community members to report domestic violence.</p>					

Community Safety Plan signed by:

Department of Community Safety:

South African Police Services

Cluster CPF

Date:

Date:

Date:

ANNEXURE 2: SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORECARD

SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORE CARD

A. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

B. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

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

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

Please indicate in which police precinct you reside/represent:

1 = Athlone		2 = Grassy Park	
3 = Lansdowne		4 = Lentegeur	

5 = Mitchells Plain		6 = Philippi	
7 = Steenberg		8 = Strandfontein	

Please indicate your gender:

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

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

C: KEY INDICATORS

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

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

1 = Contact crime			
If you ticked 1 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:			
1 = Assault GBH		2 = Sexual offence	
3 = Common assault		4 = Aggravated robbery *	
5 = Domestic violence		6 = Murder	
7 = Attempted murder		8 = Common robbery	
2 = * Subcategories of Aggravated robbery			
If you ticked 2 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/s below:			
9 = Carjacking		10 = Truck hijacking	
11 = Robbery of cash in transit		12 = Bank robbery	
13 = Robbery at residential premises		14 = Robbery at non-residential premises (Business robbery)	
3 = Contact-related crime			
If you ticked 3 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:			
15 = Arson		16 = Malicious damage to property	

4 = Property-related crime			
If you ticked 4 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:			
17 = Burglary at residential premises		18 = Burglary at non-residential premises	
19 = Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle		20 = Theft out of or from motor vehicle	
21 = Stock-theft			
5 = Other serious crimes			
If you ticked 5 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:			
22 = All theft not mentioned elsewhere		23 = Commercial crime	
24 = Shoplifting			

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

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

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

SCALE

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

1. PROFESSIONAL POLICING

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

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?				
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. The police in my area have the skills to carry out their policing requirements.	1	2	3	4
2. The police in my area have sufficient physical resources.	1	2	3	4
3. The police in my area treat the community with courtesy and respect.	1	2	3	4
4. The police in my area arrest criminals.	1	2	3	4

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?				
5. The police in my area provide feedback and progress reports on any case reported.	1	2	3	4
6. The police in my area respond on time to crime scenes.	1	2	3	4
7. The police in my area recover stolen property reported to them.	1	2	3	4
8. I have confidence in the police in my area.	1	2	3	4
9. The community has access to information from the police on their services.	1	2	3	4
10. The police actively patrol in my area.	1	2	3	4
11. I can complain about the service of the police if I have a concern/ complaint.	1	2	3	4
12. The police in my area support safety initiatives.	1	2	3	4
13. I have confidence in the Criminal Justice system.	1	2	3	4
14. I have confidence in the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA).	1	2	3	4
15. I have confidence in the Department of Correctional Services (Prisons).	1	2	3	4
16. I think the South African Police Service (SAPS) in my area are corrupt.	1	2	3	4

2. PUBLIC SPACES

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

I feel safe at the following places in my area:					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Not Applicable
17. In my home during the day	1	2	3	4	0
18. In my home at night	1	2	3	4	0
19. On the street during the day	1	2	3	4	0
20. On the street at night	1	2	3	4	0
21. In public commercial/retail places (Shopping centres, Malls, Spaza shops, etc.) during the day	1	2	3	4	0
22. In public commercial/retail places (Shopping centres, Malls, Spaza shops, etc.) at night	1	2	3	4	0

I feel safe at the following places in my area:					
23. In government facilities (Hospitals, Clinics, Schools, etc.)	1	2	3	4	0
24. In public transportation hubs (taxi ranks/bus/train stations) during the day	1	2	3	4	0
25. In public transportation hubs (taxi ranks/bus/train stations) at night	1	2	3	4	0
26. Travelling in a private vehicle during the day	1	2	3	4	0
27. Travelling in a private vehicle at night	1	2	3	4	0
28. Travelling on public transport during the day	1	2	3	4	0
29. Travelling on public transport at night	1	2	3	4	0
30. Accessing communal services (toilets/taps, etc.) during the day	1	2	3	4	0
31. Accessing communal services (toilets/taps, etc.) at night	1	2	3	4	0
32. Open spaces and recreational areas during the day	1	2	3	4	0
33. Open spaces and recreational areas at night	1	2	3	4	0

3. ESTABLISH SAFETY PARTNERSHIPS

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

3.1 Community Policing Forum (CPF)

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

3.2 Community Safety Forum (CSF)

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

3.3 Neighbourhood Watch (NHW)

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

3.4 Reservist Programme of SAPS

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

Thank you for your participation!

ANNEXURE 3: BRIEFING REPORT ON CRIME STATISTICS IN THE MITCHELLS PLAIN CLUSTER

DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SAFETY

MITCHELLS PLAIN POLICE CLUSTER OVERVIEW: 2016/17

1. INTRODUCTION

The Mitchells Plain police cluster comprises of eight (8) police precincts namely Athlone, Grassy Park, Lansdowne, Mitchells Plain, Philippi, Steenberg, Strandfontein and Lenteguur.

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

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

Table 1: Population growth from 2001 to 2011

NAME OF PRECINCT	2001 CENSUS	2011 CENSUS	% Δ
Athlone	56 624	61 488	8.6%
Grassy Park	85 557	89 602	4.7%
Lansdowne	41 170	48 881	18.7%
Mitchells Plain	254 696	282 054	10.7%
Philippi	66 329	52 865	-20.3%
Steenberg	50 496	62 103	23.0%
Strandfontein	20 697	28 440	37.4%
Lenteguur	-	-	-
TOTAL	575 569	625 433	8.7%

2. POPULATION GROWTH

- The population in the Mitchells Plain police cluster increased by 8.7% from 575 569 in 2001 to 625 433 in 2011.
- In the same period, the population of Strandfontein and Steenberg police precincts increased by 37.4% and 23% respectively, compared with Philippi police precinct which decreased by 20.3% for the period 2001 to 2011 as indicated in Table 1. Lenteguur police precinct was only established in August 2013, hence the lack of 2001 and 2011 population data for the precinct. Prior 2013, it was part of Mitchells Plain police precinct.

3. MITCHELLS PLAIN POLICE CLUSTER MURDER TRENDS

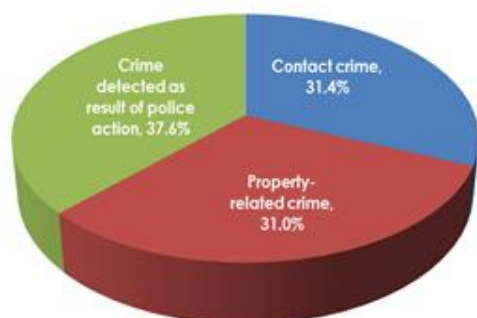
Murder in Mitchells Plain increased by 122% from 167 in 2010/11 to 379 in 2014/15.

- Murder in Grassy Park and Philippi police precincts increased by 173% and 139% during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15. Only Lansdowne police precincts reported a decrease in murder over the 5-year period. However, the number of murders is relatively small as indicated in Table 2.
- Of concern is that Mitchells Plain, Philippi and Steenberg police precincts contributed to more than 75% of all murders reported during the 5-year period.
- Lenteguur was established as a fully-fledged and independent police precinct in August 2013

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

PERIOD	Mitchells Plain	Philippi	Steenberg	Grassy Park	Athlone	Lenteguur	Lansdowne	Strandfontein
2010/2011	64	31	36	15	12	0	6	3
2011/2012	66	35	23	15	12	0	2	1
2012/2013	90	71	22	35	20	0	1	4
2013/2014	156	61	42	33	20	13	4	2
2014/2015	141	74	43	41	22	40	4	5

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



4. MAIN CATEGORIES OF CRIME

Based on the reported crime for the period 2010/11 to 2014/15, crime is almost evenly spread amongst the three main categories in the Mitchells Plain cluster as per Figure 1.

- Crime detected as a result of police action contributed **37.6%** of all reported crime for the period 2010/11 to 2014/15 in the cluster. It mainly consists of drug-related crime, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs and illegal possession of firearms and ammunition.
- Contact crime contributed **31.4%** of all reported crime over the same period. Contact crime consists of murder, attempted murder, common assault, assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm, common robbery, robbery aggravated and sexual offences
- Property-related crime contributed **31%** of all reported crime. It mainly consists of burglary at residential premises, burglary at non-residential premises, theft of motor vehicles/ motorcycles, theft out of motor vehicles and stock theft.

5. CONTACT CRIME

- During the period 2010/11 to 2014/15, common assault (38.3%) and robbery with aggravating circumstances (20.2%) contributed to 58.5% of all contact crime reported in the cluster as per Figure 2.
- Common robbery (15.6%) and assault GBH (13.6%) contributed an additional 29.2% to the contact crime in Mitchells Plain cluster.

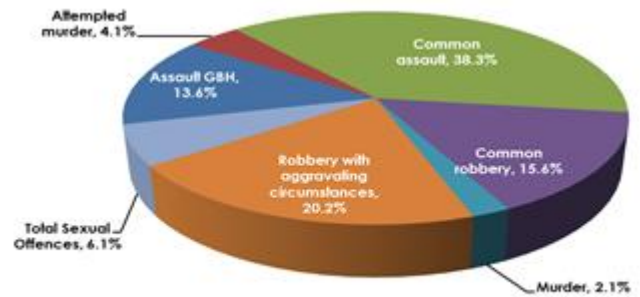
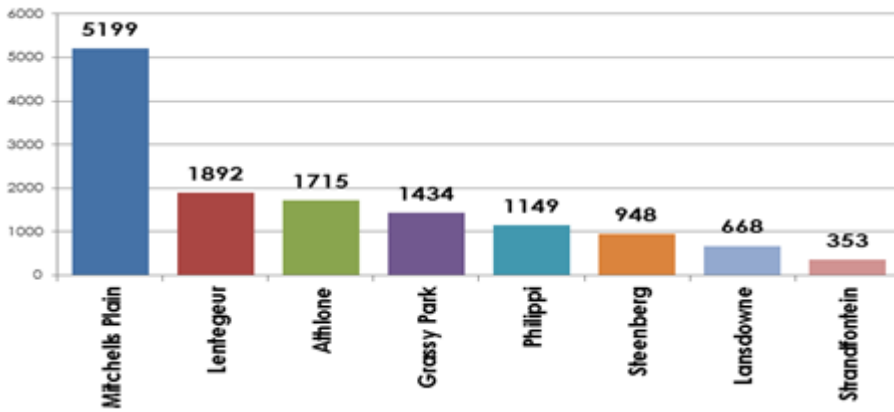


Figure 3: Reported contact crime for the period 2014/15



- Figure 3 indicates that reported contact crimes dominated Mitchells Plain (5 199) and Lentegeur (1892) police precincts during the period 2014/15.
- Police precincts such as Lansdowne (668) and Strandfontein (353) had the least contact crimes reported in Mitchells Plain cluster.
- Strandfontein police precinct has the smallest population in the cluster.

6. PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME

- During the period 2010/11 to 2014/15, theft out of motor vehicles (41.19%) and burglary at residential premises (39.3%) contributed 80.5% to the property-related crime in Mitchells Plain cluster (Figure 4).
- Figure 4 indicates that theft out of motor vehicles and theft of motor vehicles and motor cycles contributed to more than half of all property-related crime during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15.

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

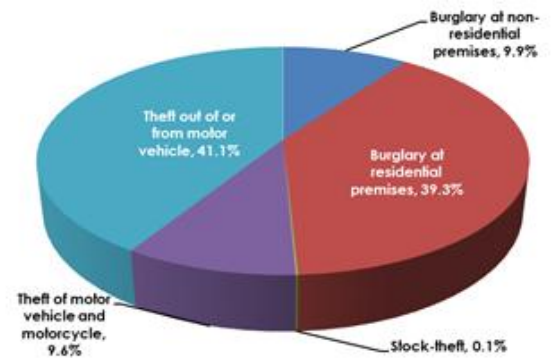
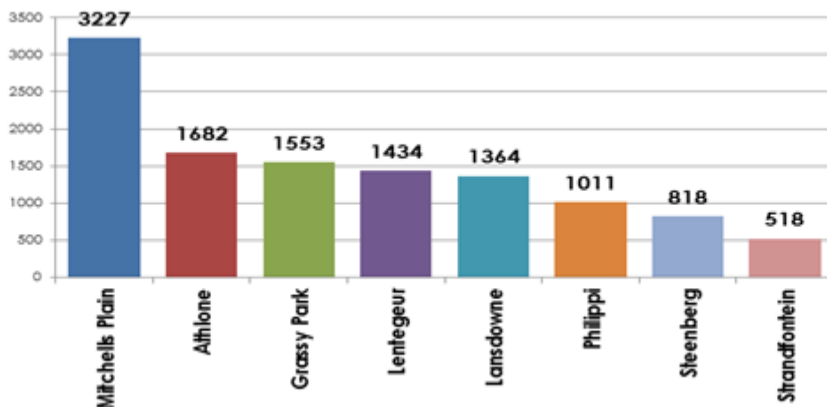


Figure 5: Reported property-related crime for the period

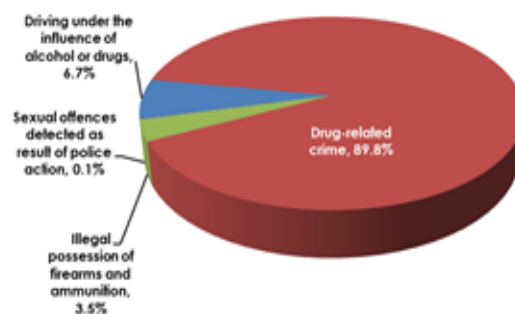


- More property-related crimes were reported in Mitchells Plain (3 227), Athlone (1 682) and Grassy Park (1 553) police precincts during 2014/15 (Figure 5).
- In contrast, the least property-related crimes were reported in Steenberg (818) and Strandfontein (518) as shown in Figure 5 over the period 2010/11 to 2014/15.
- Strandfontein police precinct has the smallest population in the cluster.

7. CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION

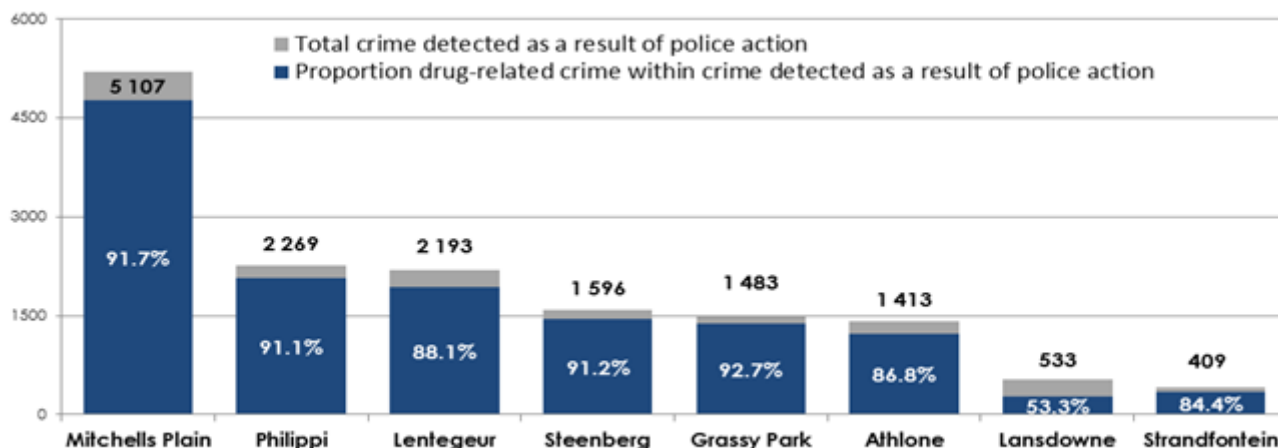
- Figure 6 indicates that during the period 2014/15, drug-related crime contributed 89.8% to crime detected as a result of police action in Mitchells Plain cluster. Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs contributed a mere 6.7%.
- The analysis in figure 6 shows that drug related crime is huge challenge in the cluster. Figure 8 below shows the spread of the drug related crime per police precinct.

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



- In terms of crime detected as a result of police action, Mitchells Plain (5 107) and Philippi (2 269) police precincts had the highest number of reported cases compared to Strandfontein (409) and Lansdowne (533) police precincts as per Figure 7.
- The percentage of drug related crime per police station in the cluster ranges from 53.3% recorded in Lansdowne police precinct to 92.7% recorded in Grassy Park police precinct (Figure 7).
- An increase in drug-related crime on the one hand indicates an increasing drug problem, on the other hand, it also indicates pro-active action by the police.
- Of the 5 107 crimes detected as a result of police action recorded in Mitchells Plain police precinct, 91.7% (4 768) were drug related crime. Similarly, 92.7% (1 374) of the 1 483 cases in Grassy Park police precinct were drug related crime (Figure 7).
- Mitchells Plain has the highest incidents of drug related crime, contact crime, murders and property related in the cluster.
- Over 2013/14 and the 2014/15 financial year, the Western Cape Province's contribution to the national drug-related crime was 33%. For a decade, the Western Cape has contributed at least a third of drug related crime per year to the national drug related crime. The prevalence of drug-related crime and substance abuse has been confirmed through DoCS' engagement with community key structures through the 2014/15 Policing Needs and Priority programme.

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



NOTE:

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

8. 2015/16 MITCHELLS PLAIN POLICE CLUSTER SAFETY NEEDS

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

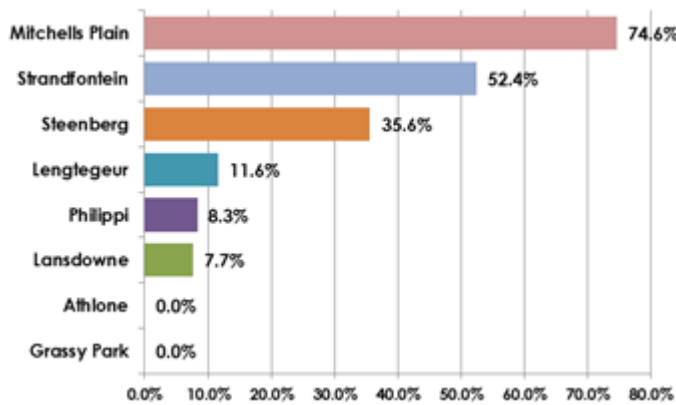
PROFESSIONAL POLICING: Poor police visibility; gangsterism; unresponsiveness of SAPS; poor police response; lack of trust in SAPS; lack of discipline amongst the SAPS members; role clarification of stakeholders; incomplete police dockets; NHW not adequately supported; lack of an EHW support for SAPS members; insufficient funding for SAPS informers; challenges with SAPS crime intelligence units to deal with the gang formations; SAPS deployment not matching the needs of communities; and long delays in the recruitment of new SAPS members.

PUBLIC SPACE: High levels of gang activities; lack of collaboration between investigating officers and prosecutors; drug dealing; problem areas and buildings owned by the municipality; prostitution in the cluster; and domestic violence.

PARTNERSHIP: The lack of understanding of by-laws; the EPP funding model; insufficient support for the CPFs; stipends for CPF executive members; social crime prevention initiatives; representation on the CPF structures; lack of a Community Safety Forum (CSF) structure; and parolees becoming involved in criminal activities.

Figure 9: EPP participation for period 2015/16

Figure 9: EPP participation for period 2015/16



9. EXPANDED PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME (EPP) CPF PARTICIPATION

- The EPP is a funding model whereby each CPF qualifies for R32 500 annually if they participate fully on the programme.
- From April 2015 to March 2016 an amount of R260 000 was available for the cluster, of which R61 804.88 (23.8%) was accessed by CPFs as per Figure 9.
- Mitchells Plain and Strandfontein CPFs accessed 74.6% and 52.4% each of their allocated R32 500.

Table 3: Registered organisations per police precinct 2015/16

10. COMMUNITY ORGANISATION DATABASE

- There are currently 126 community organisations that are registered on the Community Organisation Database of the Department of Community Safety (DoCS) in this cluster. More than three in five (61.9%) of these organisations are based in Mitchells Plain and Athlone police precincts as per Table 3.
- There is limited number of community organisations that are registered with the Department in the Lansdowne, Philippi and Strandfontein police precincts. These organisations are needed in these areas to contribute meaningfully in an attempt to increase safety.

NAME OF POLICE PRECINCT	NUMBER OF ORGANISATIONS	DISTRIBUTION
Athlone	24	19.0%
Grassy Park	11	8.7%
Lansdowne	4	3.2%
Lentegeur	9	7.1%
Mitchells Plain	54	42.9%
Philippi	6	4.8%
Steenberg	13	10.3%
Strandfontein	5	4.0%
TOTAL	126	100%

11. CONCLUSION

Common assault, robbery with aggravating circumstances, burglary at residential premises and theft out of motor vehicles should be a concern for the residents of Mitchells Plain cluster. Over a 5 year period, drug-related crime dominated which could be a contributing factor to much of the contact and property-related crime in the cluster. Overall the CPFs only claimed 23.8% of the R260 000 allocated to the cluster. Mitchells Plain (74.6%) and Strandfontein (52.4%) performed consistently on the EPP during 2015/16 financial year in comparison to the other CPFs. The long term success in terms of addressing crime in the cluster depends on the willingness of the different stakeholders, including government, to redirect their resources to respond to the community needs in the context of the whole of the society approach.

MORE INFORMATION

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