



**Western Cape  
Government**

Community Safety

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# **REPORT ON THE IDENTIFICATION OF POLICING NEEDS AND PRIORITIES IN THE WESTERN CAPE**

## **2012/2013**

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## **ABBREVIATIONS**

Assault (GBH):	Assault with the intent to inflict Grievous Bodily Harm
CPFs:	Community Police Forums
CSCs :	Community Service Centres
DSD:	Department of Social Development (Western Cape)
DoCS:	Department of Community Safety (Western Cape)
IDPs :	Integrated Development Plans
MEC:	Member of Executive Council
NGOs:	Non Governmental Organizations
NMET:	National Monitoring and Evaluation Tool
WCG:	Western Cape Government
PNPs:	Policing Needs and Priorities
SAPS:	South African Police Service

## **FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER FOR COMMUNITY SAFETY: WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE**

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa provides for the National Minister to develop policing policies, taking into account the policing needs and priorities of the provinces as determined by the provincial executives. It is for this purpose that this report was prepared by the Department of Community Safety in order for policing plans to be developed, incorporating the needs and priorities of the Western Cape.

Section 206 (2) of the Constitution also states that: "The national policing policy may make provision for different policies in respect of different provinces after taking into account the policing needs and priorities of these provinces." This is particularly important because it allows for the alignment and amplification of police resources with the often unique needs that may exist in the province thus enhancing the ability of SAPS to effectively deal with crime.

It is the view of the Western Cape Government that safety underpins almost all of our daily activities. Whether we are safe to live, work, learn, relax and move about, directly impacts on the quality of life that we experience. The Department of Community Safety's strategic objective is to increase safety in the Western Cape. In order to achieve this objective the Department has as one of its focus areas, effective civilian oversight over the South African Police Service and other law enforcement agencies in the Province. However, our strategy is also based on the understanding that increasing safety can never be a function of SAPS alone and that safety is everyone's responsibility and that everyone has a role to play in contributing to the safety of all other people.

Crime needs to be addressed in a multifaceted approach and community involvement is an integral part of our strategy to address crime. The continued participation of communities, who are the recipients of police service, therefore remains important.

It is also key that all provincial departments, CPFs, NHWs, etc. consider the content of the report with a view to understanding the safety concerns that exist in various communities and to develop adequate responses within their fields of responsibilities.

Finally, I would like to express my sincere thanks to the representatives of the CPFs who participated in co-producing safety information with the Department and shared their community policing insights. I also wish to thank the South African Police Service and the Western Cape Community Police Board for their continued cooperation. I trust that this report will contribute to increasing safety for all the people of the Western Cape.

**Mr. Dan Plato**  
**Minister for Community Safety – Western Cape Province**

## **FOREWORD BY THE HEAD OF DEPARTMENT: DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SAFETY**

This is the fourth year in which the Department of Community Safety compiles a comprehensive report on the Policing Needs and Priorities, (PNPs) of the Province as identified by our local communities. This report forms an integral part of the execution of the Department's legislative mandate to exercise Civilian Oversight over Law Enforcement agencies and to improve community police relations in the Province. The report serves to assist Law Enforcement Agencies to be more responsive to the Policing Needs and Priorities across our province, to build the trust of communities in the South African Police Service, (SAPS) and to encourage more people and institutions to become involved in making their respective communities safer.

The levels of crime (especially contact and drug-related crimes) are still unacceptably high in the province. The nature of these crimes indicates that SAPS or any other government department or civil society organization on its own, will not be able to address the challenge of crime. Government (national, provincial and local spheres) and civil society need to synergise their strategies and resources.

This report is therefore developed in such a way that the South African Police Service (SAPS) (at national, provincial and local levels) can benefit from the findings and develop more relevant and appropriate interventions for local communities. The report will be made available to a wide audience to promote collective ownership and responsibility for the creation of safer environments.

My wish is that this report will challenge everyone - government departments, civil society organizations and ordinary citizens - to become more aware of the roles and responsibilities we have in creating a safer society for all in the Western Cape.

**Dr Gilbert Lawrence**

Head of Department: Department of Community Safety

## **PART 1: EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

The Western Cape Department of Community Safety's strategic objective is to increase safety in the Province. To achieve this objective the Department focuses on effective civilian oversight over the police service in the Western Cape. It is in this context that the Department of Community Safety annually facilitates the identification of PNPs as part of its oversight function over the police service in the Province.

The main objectives of the PNPs are to identify policing needs and priorities in the Western Cape from a community perspective and to guide and influence the formulation of policing priorities at provincial and national level. The Provincial Strategic Objective 5 of the Western Cape Government identifies PNPs as one of the levers of influence over policing in the Western Cape. The PNPs are used as a tool to measure the efficiency and effectiveness of the police and to ensure that the police are responsive to the needs of the communities.

The Policing Needs and Priorities report is a culmination of a broad consultative process and provides an overview of the policing needs and priorities of the Western Cape. Secondary data and safety information obtained through the performance of the Department's oversight functions formed the basis of this report. A photo voice technique coupled with focus group discussion with selected group of people complemented the secondary data. In addition, telephonic interviews with the CPF chairpersons were conducted in areas where there was limited or no civilian oversight data and safety information available. Bulk SMS and SMS short code were also used to facilitate communication between the Department and the CPFs. The CPFs, through the SMS short code, sent safety information directly to the Department.

The following socio-economic, infrastructural and service delivery challenges emerged as policing needs and priorities of the Western Cape: substance abuse, poverty and unemployment, illiteracy and youth boredom, gangsterism, need for money, demand for stolen goods, withdrawal of court cases, police corruption, light sentences of criminals, easy access to illegal firearms, open spaces and bushy areas, lack of recreational facilities, shebeens, taverns and drug outlets, negligence and ignorance of community members, domestic violence, shortage of manpower, vehicles and dilapidated police station buildings.

The identification of substance abuse as a major concern is also highlighted in the national crime statistics as the Western Cape accounts for almost half (44%) of the national drug-related crimes. Substance abuse was also identified as a priority crime during the identification of the PNPs in 2011/2012.

In terms of the metropolitan and district municipality findings substance abuse also emerged as the policing priority for all the municipalities. Gangsterism was only mentioned in the City of Cape Town as one of the policing priorities for the municipality.

The findings of the Community Safety Barometer study conducted by the Department in 2011/12 in the Western Cape revealed that the majority of the participants feel safe at home, on the streets, in public places or using public transport during the day rather than at night. These findings were complemented by the findings of the Victims of Crime Survey conducted by Statistics South Africa in 2010 which indicated that the majority of the households in the Western Cape indicated that they feel safe walking alone in their areas during the day rather than at night. Furthermore, the Shadow Report on Safety Information pointed out that the emerging pattern at the top ten (10) murder police precincts in the Western Cape according to the crime statistics indicates that 54.2% of murders were committed during the early hours of the morning between 24h00 and 06h00. These findings may suggest that more police officers doing patrols particularly during the night when most of the violent crimes are taking place could increase safety especially in the areas that have reported the highest number of murders in the Province.

## RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the key findings of the study the following can be recommended:

FOCUS AREAS	FINDINGS/ RECOMMENDATIONS
Shebeens and drug outlets	The police must close down shebeens and illegal drug outlets.
Taverns	Licensed liquor premises must be closely monitored in order to comply with the liquor regulations and promote responsible trading practices.
Open spaces and bushy areas	To address the problem of open spaces and bushy areas the need for better street lighting is recommended.
Sector Policing	Full implementation of sector policing is recommended for all of the sectors within police precincts in the province as per the 5 respective phases in terms of the Provincial Guidelines of 2007.
Drugs and gangs	Establishment of multi-disciplinary task teams under the leadership and guidance of SAPS and DoCS and the development of a comprehensive drug and gang strategy to address the problem of drugs and gangs.
Sport and Recreational Facilities	Establishment of sport and recreational facilities for youth.
Substance Abuse	Implementation of awareness and

FOCUS AREAS	FINDINGS/ RECOMMENDATIONS
	empowerment programmes on the dangers of substance abuse.
Detectives	Training and retraining of detectives in order to increase the conviction rate on drugs and gang-related crimes.
Case-flow management	Monitor case flow management and case docket management in order to reduce the number of cases that are thrown out of court due to administrative and other reasons.
Illegal Firearms	To reduce the proliferation of guns the Annual Gun Amnesty Programme should be implemented in the Province.
Integrated approach to crime and safety	Initiatives in the fight against crime to be included in the Integrated Development Planning (IDP) of municipalities.
Reward a Cop Initiative	Effective implementation of the 'Reward a Cop Initiative' in order to promote a culture of professionalism within SAPS.
Excellence Awards	Promote a culture of excellence within SAPS by introducing new initiatives to boost the staff morale (Quarterly).
Police corruption	Raise public awareness of the anti-corruption hotline (i.e. the presidential hotline) and other institutions like Public Protector, DoCS complaints line or the office of the Minister of Community Safety in the Western Cape in order to curb police corruption.
Increasing safety	Western Cape Government Departments to work out a multi-pronged approach to address service delivery issues at a transversal level.
Incorporating the PNPs findings into police plans	The findings of the PNPs 2012/2013 report must be incorporated into SAPS Western Cape police plan and the police plans of the municipal police service organizations in



FOCUS AREAS	FINDINGS/ RECOMMENDATIONS
	the Western Cape for 2013/2014 financial year.
Quarterly reports	SAPS Western Cape should submit quarterly progress reports on the implementation of the PNPs findings by all the police organizations in the Province.
Implementation of PNPs findings at police station level	SAPS Western Cape should report on implementation of the PNPs findings at police station level.

## **PART 2: INTRODUCTION AND METHODOLOGY**

### **3.1 INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND**

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa provides for the National Minister to develop policing policies, taking into account the Policing Needs and Priorities of the provinces as determined by the provincial executives. Section 206 (2) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa states that “The national policing policy may make provision for different policies in respect of different provinces after taking into account the policing needs and priorities of these provinces.”

This is particularly important because it allows for the amplification of police resources due to its alignment with the often unique needs that may exist in a province and recognises the fact that there exists no one-size-fits-all solution to crime. It also allows for provinces to address the needs for policing that exist in particular areas and allocate the limited resources where it matters most.

The Western Cape Government, Department of Community Safety determines Policing Needs and Priorities (PNPs) annually to contribute to the body of knowledge to guide the National Minister with regards to the policing needs and priorities of the Western Cape. The Western Cape Government has been consistent in conducting the study and issue the report since 2008/2009. The aim of the project is to identify the PNPs in the Western Cape in consultation with local communities and to advise the Minister for Community Safety in the Province.

There is a myriad of literature revealing that solutions to crime and criminality cannot and should not be expected from the law enforcement authorities or crime prevention only, there is a constant call for community participation and the need for other social cluster departments to engage with one another to promote safety within communities. The identification of the PNPs presents an opportunity to all stakeholders involved in the fight against crime to tailor their intervention to issues that matter the most to the different communities. It is envisaged that such attempts could contribute to build safe communities on a partnership basis and make safety everyone's responsibility in the Western Cape.

This report is presented in the context of the “whole of society approach” to crime which the Department gives expression through the Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP). The legislative and policy framework informing the need to identify PNPs in the Province is then presented. The legislative framework includes the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, the Community Safety Act and Provincial Strategic Objective 5. The primary objectives of the PNPs are outlined followed by methodological approach. The 2012/2013 PNPs project had limitations worth citing, and these are presented prior the findings. The findings are presented mainly in terms of the conceptual model pertaining to the causes, motivation and opportunity for crime.

Once the consolidated report has been finalised and endorsed by the Minister of Community Safety, it will be submitted to SAPS Western Cape Provincial Commissioner for incorporation into the SAPS Western Cape Annual Performance Plan for 2013/14

financial year. Subsequently, the Department will monitor the implementation of the findings of the PNPs Report to ensure that SAPS operational priorities are responsive to the community policing needs.

### **3.2 LEGISLATIVE AND POLICY FRAMEWORK**

The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa entitles Provinces to exercise civilian oversight over the police service. Section 206(1) of the Constitution stipulates that the Cabinet Minister responsible for policing must determine national policing policy after consulting the provincial governments and taking into account the policing needs and priorities of the provinces as identified by the provincial executives. Section 206(2) states that the national policing policy may make provision for different policies in respect of different provinces after taking into account the policing needs and priorities of these provinces. Section 206 (3) entitles Provinces to, among other things, oversee the effectiveness and efficiency of the police service, including receiving reports on the police service.

Section 32 of the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Act (No. 2 of 2011) states that the members (SAPS) must provide their full co-operation to the Civilian Secretariat and where so required to a Provincial Secretariat, including but not limited to – assisting the Civilian Secretariat with the necessary information and records in the manner prescribed to perform its monitoring function in relation to oversight of the police service in terms of the above Act.

Furthermore, the White Paper on Transforming Service Delivery in South Africa (Batho Pele White Paper<sup>1</sup>) makes it very clear that: “Citizens should be consulted about the level and quality of the public services they receive, and wherever possible should be given a choice about the services that are being offered”. In keeping with this Batho Pele principle, and in line with the Section 206(1) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa which calls for the Cabinet Minister responsible for policing to determine national policing policy after consulting the provincial governments and taking into account the policing needs and priorities of the provinces as identified by the provincial executives, the Western Cape communities were consulted to determine their PNPs. The White Paper on Transforming Service Delivery further argues that “consultation can also help to foster a more participative and co-operative relationship between the providers and users of public services.

Section 18 of the South African Police Service Act (No. 68 of 1995) specifies that the South African Police Service (SAPS) shall, in order to achieve the objects contemplated in section 215 of the Constitution, liaise with the community through community police forums and area and Provincial Community Police Boards, with a view to, among other things to, promote co-operation between the SAPS and the community in fulfilling the needs of the community regarding policing. Likewise, the Western Cape Uniform Constitution for Community Police Forums and Boards states that at an Annual General Meeting the Forums and Boards shall receive discuss and adopt the Community Safety

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<sup>1</sup> White Paper on Transforming Service Delivery: Department of Public Service and Administration, 1997

Plan and projects informed by the PNPs as perceived by the people of a specific locality. The Western Cape Government has 12 provincial strategic objectives, one of which is Provincial Strategic Objective (PSO) 5 which aims at increasing safety in the Province and makes safety everybody's responsibility.

Moreover, the Western Cape Government published the Western Cape Community Safety Bill in 2012 to give effect to the Province's constitutional mandate and to regulate the Western Cape Government's powers and functions with regard to its oversight functions over the police. The Bill advocates for, among other things, the introduction of an integrated information system that will enable the Province to adopt a more holistic approach to determine the policing needs based on the information obtained in partnership with community, civil society, other spheres of government, business and the like. It is therefore envisaged that this report will assist the SAPS in the Western Cape to be more responsive to the policing needs of the Western Cape local communities and allocate resources where they are needed the most.

### **3.3 OBJECTIVES OF THE PNPs**

The main objectives of the PNPs are:

- To identify policing needs and priorities in the Western Cape from the community perspective.
- To guide and influence the formulation of policing priorities at provincial and national level in respect of identified Provincial PNPs.
- To achieve alignment between the deployment of resources and the need that exist at community level.

### **3.4 METHODOLOGICAL APPROACH**

#### **3.4.1 Data collection**

The 2012/2013 PNPs project adopted a mixed method approach in both data collection and analysis. Primary and secondary data were collected for the project and different tools were employed. Secondary data and safety information obtained through the performance of the Department's oversight functions formed the basis of this report. The oversight functions of the Department include, but are not limited to, dealing with police service delivery complaints, monitoring and evaluation of police stations, interaction with CPFs and other stakeholders through the Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP) which result in the co-production of safety information. The Department also conducts watching briefs which involve following up on criminal cases that involve SAPS members etc.

To complement secondary data a photo technique<sup>2</sup> coupled with focus group discussions with selected groups of people were used in the study. The photo voice technique was employed in the 10 most violence-ridden police precincts purposefully identified through the Shadow report on Safety Information. Four (4) schools were identified to participate in each of the 10 police precincts and two (2) volunteers per school were identified, trained, and given a disposal camera to take photos over a period of 5 days of (1) geographical areas that they are concerned about, (2) areas they fear the most and (3) areas where they feel safe. These photos were then processed and presented at the focus group discussion session for engagement. The photos were divided into three categories namely those that depict causes of crime, motivation for crime and opportunities for crime. The discussions that ensued in these sessions were recorded in the bid to determine what concerns the community the most and were translated to the community policing needs and priorities.

Furthermore, telephonic interviews with the CPF chairpersons were conducted by means of a standard open ended questionnaire in areas where there was limited or no civilian oversight data and safety information available.

Bulk SMS<sup>3</sup> was used to interact with the CPFs who responded to the bulk SMS by sending safety information directly to the Department via the SMS short code.

Moreover, desktop research and crime statistics analyses were conducted to complement the findings. The previous PNP reports were used to assess the Western Cape crime situation over a period of time. Relevant newspaper and internet articles and reports within and outside the Department were also considered in the compilation of this report. The rationale for the methodological approach adopted was to determine ordinary community members' concerns and how these safety concerns present motivation and opportunity for crime in the province.

### **3.4.2 Data analysis and presentation of data**

A database which consisted of all the 149 police precincts in the Western Cape was used as a main data source in which all data were captured. Data was analysed by identifying concerns that were raised by the local people from each one of the different data sources mentioned above. Where more than one data source highlighted the same concerns this was indicated in the presentation of data. The safety and security concerns of each police precinct were identified in the process, followed by an overview of the metropolitan and district municipality findings. A frequency analysis of the systemic issues that emerged across the different police precincts provided a general picture of the safety and security concerns of the Western Cape citizens according to the database. As indicated in the above sub-section the

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<sup>2</sup> Photo voice technique has the ability to enable ordinary people to express their own opinion via an image which can be a source of value information for both discussion and spatial representation of features that concerns the community.

<sup>3</sup> BulkSMS is a facility that is used by the Department to interact with the CPFs using an SMS where the CPFs can also send safety information to the Department by means of an SMS short code.

presentation of this data was complemented with desktop research and other related studies that were conducted elsewhere.

### **3.5 LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY**

The limitation of the study is that it made use of the secondary data which was collected for different purposes. In this sense the secondary data per municipality was limited and could not provide a detailed understanding of the crime makeup per given municipality. However, focus group discussion and analysis of available data on safety and security per municipality were undertaken. Furthermore, trend analysis of the PNPs for the past three years was done.

## **PART 3: THE FINDINGS**

### **4.1 OVERVIEW OF THE WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE**

According to census 2011 data, Statistics South Africa estimated the Western Cape population to be in the region of 5.82 million people or 11.2% of the national population. The Province is the fifth largest province after Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, the Eastern Cape and Limpopo. Approximately 48.8% of the population are Coloured people, 32.8% Black Africans, 15.7% white and 1.0% Indians. Afrikaans is spoken by the majority, with isiXhosa and English being the other main languages.

The Western Cape has one metropolitan municipality (the City of Cape Town) and five district municipalities (i.e. Cape Winelands, Central Karoo, Eden, Overberg and West Coast). The one metropolitan municipality and the five district municipalities encompass 24 local municipalities.

The Province has 149 police precincts, which can be classified as either urban (59) or rural (90). The police stations are further grouped into 25 police clusters. The Western Cape has a ratio of 1 police official for every 266 citizens in the Province.

### **4.2 WESTERN CAPE PROVINCIAL CRIME OVERVIEW**

Contact crime in the Western Cape has increased by 4% in 2011/12. Interestingly, although murder has decreased by 0,5% the Province's murder rate is 43,5 which is second biggest in the country following Eastern Cape (48,0). Nyanga recorded most cases of murder with 233 reported cases in 2011/12, followed by Khayelitsha (161), Harare (154) and Gugulethu (120). According to the Western Cape Forensic Pathology Services (FPS) data Nyanga, Gugulethu, Khayelitsha, Harare and Mfuleni have consistently been among the ten police stations where most murders were recorded in the Province.

Property related crime has also increased by 2,4% in 2011/12. With the exception of theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles (4,7%) and stock-theft (4,3%) burglary at non-residential premises increased by 1,5%, burglary at residential premises by 2% and theft out of or from motor vehicles by 5,3%.

Crimes dependent on police action for detection also increased by 7,3% in 2011/12. Drug-related crimes increased by 9,2%. The Western Cape accounts for 44% of drug-related crimes in South Africa with a crime ratio of 1457.5 which is four times higher than the national average (348.5). Mitchell's Plain is the highest with 5 850 reported cases in 2011/12. Manenberg, Delft, Bishop Lavis, Kleinvlei, Kraaifontein, Nyanga, Elsies River and Cape Town Central are among the top ten (10) drug hotspots in the country.

The Western Cape's murder and drug-related crime hotspots are concentrated within the City of Cape Town metropolitan area. It is also the City of Cape Town where the bulk of the complaints that were lodged against law enforcement agencies in the Western Cape between April and September 2012 came from. Mitchell's Plain police

station was one of the stations that accounted for the highest number of the complaints.

The findings of the Community Safety Barometer study that was conducted in the Western Cape in 2011/12 revealed that the majority of the participants feel safe at home, on the streets, in public places or using public transport during the day rather than at night. These findings were complemented by the findings of the Victims of crime survey conducted by Statistics South Africa in 2010, which revealed that 83% of the households heads in the Western Cape indicated that they feel safe walking alone in their areas during the day while only 37.2% indicated that they feel safe walking alone in their areas when it is dark<sup>4</sup>. Most of the violent crimes in the Province i.e. murder occurs mostly at night as the Shadow Report on Safety Information pointed out: "The emerging pattern at the ten police stations recording the most murder cases indicates that 54.2% of murders were committed over weekends and, for the most part, during the hours between 24h00 and 06h00. At a provincial level, slightly fewer (52%) of the murders occurred over weekends. More than a third (34.1%) took place between 24h00 and 06h00 followed by 18h01 to 23h59, which accounted for 28.3%"<sup>5</sup>.

#### **4.3 SAPS WESTERN CAPE PROVINCIAL OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES**

According to the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, Act 108 of 1996, the objectives of the police service are "to prevent, combat and investigate crime, to maintain public order, to protect and secure the inhabitants of the Republic and their property, to uphold and enforce the law". SAPS give expression to its constitutional mandate by means of their Annual Performance Plan (APP). SAPS Western Cape operational priorities for 2012/2013 include, among other things, crime prevention of all crimes, specialized interventions, implementation of sector policing according to National Instruction 3/2009, crime investigations, Criminalistic Bureau, criminal record centre, security intelligence, cluster stations, cyber crime, physical electronic surveillance etc. It can be argued that SAPS Western Cape operational priorities for 2012/13 are, from a security point of view, very comprehensive and also took into account the priority crimes that were identified during the identification of PNPs in 2011/12.

#### **4.4 WESTERN CAPE PROVINCIAL FINDINGS**

This section presents the key findings of the PNPs in the Western Cape that emerged from the Department's oversight functions during 2012/13. The following is the thematic analysis and presentation of the systemic issues that emerged from across different police precincts and municipalities in the Western Cape.

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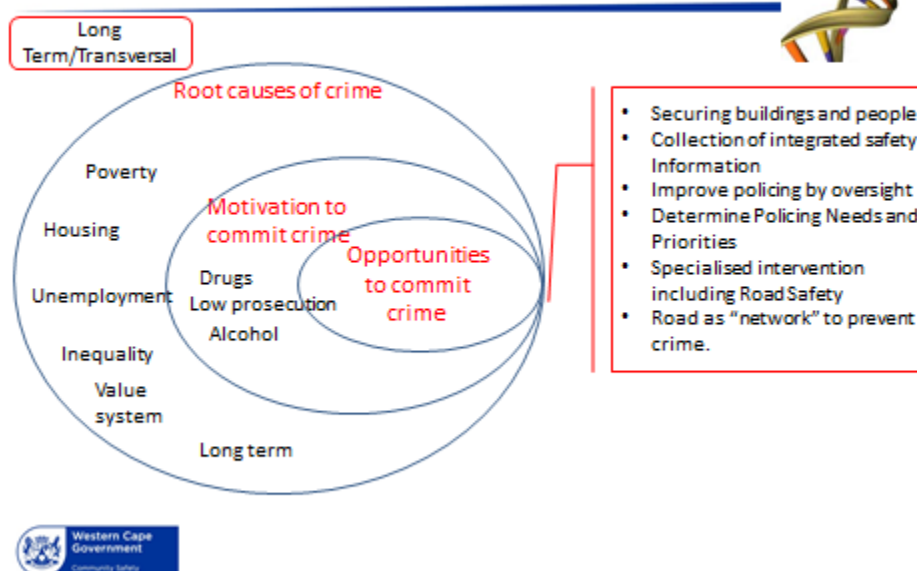
<sup>4</sup> Victims of crime survey 2011: Statistics South Africa

<sup>5</sup> Shadow Report on Safety Information, 2012: 15



## CONTEXTUALIZATION OF THE THREE ASPECTS: ROOT CAUSES, MOTIVATION AND OPPORTUNITY FOR COMMITTING CRIME<sup>6</sup>.

Figure 1 : Increasing Safety: Conceptual Model



The Department has developed a conceptual model which demonstrates the underlining philosophy and methodology on which PSO 5 is based. South Africa is faced with various structural **root causes** to crime, which include but are not limited to factors such as dysfunctional families, poverty, unemployment, inequality, poor parenting, poor education and so forth. The second element required to translate human behaviour to criminality is, according to the PSO 5 conceptual model called the **motivation to commit crime**. This includes, amongst others, factors such as drugs, gangs and alcohol abuse. The third element of the conceptual model is called the **opportunity to commit crime**. It is only when all three elements are present that crime is committed and therefore if any one of those elements is removed – safety can be improved for all.

The presentation of the findings is based on the above-mentioned three horizons that have been set for the Department to achieve within Provincial Strategic Objective 5 of increasing Safety (Annual Performance Plan 2013/14, 2<sup>nd</sup> draft).

A **cause** is the reason for actions or something that brings about an effect or a result (Merriam Webster Dictionary). Causes of crime are the factors or conditions which

<sup>6</sup> Figure 1 was taken from the second draft of the Department's Annual Performance Plan 2013/14.

causes criminal behaviour. Causes are regarded as factors which prompt individuals to commit crime. There is no single factor which causes an individual to commit crime. Crime is caused by a combination of factors such as economic factors (unemployment and poverty), socio-economic factors, dysfunctional families, lack of education and substance abuse, upbringing or the environment in which an individual is raised, jealousy, drug dependency, availability of dangerous weapons etc (Contemporary issues in Crime and Justice, number 54). These include but are not limited to factors such as poverty, inequality, unemployment, poor education, poor parenting and so forth.

**Motivation** is the outcome of a process in which a goal is formulated, costs and benefits are assessed, and internal constraints on behavior are applied. The relative importance of the components of this process may vary from individual to individual, time to time, and situation to situation. Moreover, the value people place on different objects or activities can vary as can their ability to resist temptation. Factors which motivate people to commit crime include poverty, unemployment, gangs, the lack of punishment that motivates people to commit crime as they do not fear harsh punishment (Different Factors that motivate white collar crimes, 2010). Motivation alone cannot cause a crime to occur; opportunity also is required.

It is important to note that motivation alone cannot cause a crime to occur for even though people have a motive they do not necessarily engage in crime.

An **opportunity** is a set of circumstances that makes it possible to do something. Based on this definition an opportunity to commit crime can be regarded as a favourable juncture of circumstances which encourages perpetrators to commit crime. For instance the decision to leave a handbag or a jacket on the passenger seat of a vehicle could increase the opportunity for crime to be committed (Annual Performance Plan, Department of Community Safety, 2012/13). Crimes happen when an opportunity presents itself. Opportunities include negligence from community members, improper Infrastructure like street lighting, unsafe public transport routes, unsafe public spaces, improper urban design etc.

It is only when all three elements i.e. cause, motivation and opportunity are present that crime is committed and therefore if any one of those elements is removed – safety can be improved for all. These factors are interrelated and interconnected and this makes it difficult to classify them according to different categories.

## EMERGING THEMES IN TERMS OF CAUSES, MOTIVATION AND OPPORTUNITIES TO COMMIT CRIME IN THE WESTERN CAPE: A PROVINCIAL OVERVIEW

### ROOT CAUSES OF CRIME

#### Substance abuse

Picture 1: Two gentlemen having dagga and drugs



Most of the respondents identified substance abuse as a major **contributor and a motivator** to crime in their areas. Substance abuse refers to drugs and alcohol abuse. Substance abuse was also identified as a priority crime in the identification of the PNPs for the period 2011/12. Alcohol consumption in certain circumstances directly increases the risk of criminal behaviour and leads to increased aggression. These lead to high incidences of assault, rape, robberies and domestic violence. Criminal assaults tend to cluster around licenced premises which have high rates of violence.

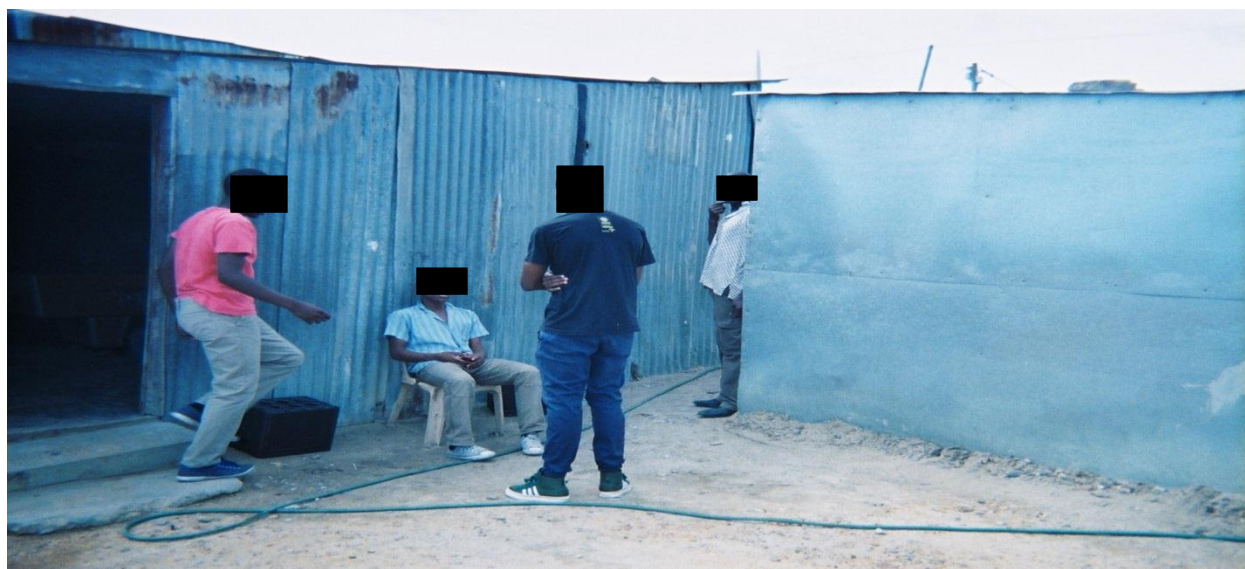
Drug Abuse and the need for money leads to increased drug trafficking and involvement in gangs thus expanding their criminal activities. Many individuals who are drug dependent usually commit higher rates of property crime to fund their addiction. In some cases competition among drug markets prompts them to engage in violence toward each other. The issue of substance abuse is confirmed by the released crime statistics for 2011/12 financial year. Drug related crimes and driving under the influence of drugs and alcohol which increased by 9% and 2% respectively.

Furthermore, robbery with aggravating circumstances increased with 13%. It is therefore recommended that better liquor trading particularly in the residential areas are

monitored as alcohol has been identified as one of the main contributors to serious and violent crime in the Western Cape. However, it became evident from the review of the impact of the disbandment and restructuring of SAPS specialised units on drugs and gangs that policing alone is inadequate in reducing gangs and drug crimes. Awareness and empowerment programmes based on empowering the individual to become independent and responsible would be very beneficial.

## Poverty and Unemployment

**Picture 2: Unemployed youth**



Poverty and unemployment remain common root causes of crime. Unemployed people are more likely to participate in crime. Poverty and unemployment are believed to cause crime because they motivate people to offend as a means of overcoming their disadvantage. Parents exposed to economic or social stress have been found to be more at risk of inadequate parenting practices such as neglect, poor supervision and inconsistent erratic discipline (Contemporary issues in crime and justice, number 54). Unemployment gives rise to boredom and low levels of self-esteem and in order to make money, establish illegal shebeens and drug outlets, which in turn become causes of crime.

Cape Town is South Africa's second-richest city, in terms of gross domestic product (GDP) per capita, after Johannesburg. As the province's economic hub, it produces 10.58% of South Africa's GDP & accounts for 71.10% of the Western Cape's economic activity. Based on these 2009 figures, Cape Town is the second main economic centre in South Africa (Economic Statistics, A Force to be Reckoned With, City of Cape Town). It is imperative to note that there are high volumes of people migrating to the province in order to find work, which leads to population density in certain areas in the province.

## Illiteracy and Youth boredom

**Picture 3: Illiterate children not attending school**



Many learners drop out of school at an early age as a result of learning problems, socio-economic conditions, impact of gangs and gangsterism at schools, etc. These factors give rise to high illiteracy levels and youth boredom which is a precursor for, criminal activities, substance abuse, rape and absorption into gangs as a means of income. Frustration and boredom of youth are key reasons why youths become easy targets for criminal activity.

Family conditions, divorce and dysfunctional families due to poor parenting skills also impact on the youth. During the Community Safety Barometer Study conducted by the Department unemployed youths and all young people were identified as the main perpetrators of crime in the province.

Solutions to address causes of crime would be to have adequate crime prevention strategies (medium and long term), partnerships and supporting mechanisms in place. It is imperative that all stakeholders and role-players i.e. all levels of government, government departments, municipalities, civil society and SAPS collaborate to ensure synergy and effective and efficient service delivery in combatting crime. Interventions and strategies could include, but not limited to, socio-economic interventions, education programmes linked to internships and other forms of workplace exposure; supporting mechanisms for youth, women, families, and other groups at risk. Youth placement programmes, youth centres, recreational activities and expanded school activities could benefit the youth in empowering them to be mature and to make better decisions about their lives.

## Gangs

During the PNPs workshop sessions conducted in 2012, respondents highlighted that many youths come from dysfunctional families and in order to obtain a sense of belonging they join gangs at school level. Pressure from gangs and in order to fit in with the gang culture learners get involved in criminal activities. The lack of youth facilities and recreational activities contribute to youth boredom and inadequate social skills which becomes a precursor for joining gangs.

In terms of the Shadow Report 2012, even though SAPS do not report on gang related violence as a separate crime category, it is well known that gang and gang activities are closely linked to drugs and the drug trade. This causal relationship is further augmented by the fact that the Western Cape accounted for 46.8% of all drug-related crimes in South Africa in 2010/2011.

In terms of the Summary of the Watching Briefs there appears to be serious gang activities in the coloured townships. For instance, Elsie's River, Hanover Park, Lavender Hill and Manenberg are amongst the gangs priority hotspots in the Province. Currently the Civilian Oversight Unit are monitoring 93 Gang related murders in the Parow Regional Court all emanating from those areas. Officials conducting the Watching Briefs have consistently noted an overwhelming presence of gang members, either supporting the accused, or there to intimidate the accused as well as other gang members. This creates a sense of insecurity amongst court personnel who openly admit to sometimes fearing for their safety or the safety of their family members.

The Chrysalis Academy is, amongst other things, successfully implementing the Youth Placement Programme whereby learners can enrol afterwards for the Youth Neighbourhood Placement Programme.

The "Review of the Disbandment and Restructuring of Saps Capabilities on Gang and Drug Related Crimes in the Western Cape" study (2012) was conducted by the Department to review and assess the impact of the disbandment of specialized units by assessing the number of drug and gang-related crimes and to ascertain whether drug crime has increased or decreased since the disbandment of specialised units.

The study concluded that the specialized drugs and gangs units should be re-instated in the Western Cape given the prevalence and complexities of drugs and gangs in the Province.

## MOTIVATION FOR CRIME

### Need for money

**Picture 4: Confiscated dagga**



Poor living conditions and poverty increases the need for money and gangs have the financial means and thus become alternatives for employment. Selling drugs for gangs have become a lucrative business and youths in many cases support their families from the money they earn. Youth programmes within communities become therefore important to empower the youth as well as building on the family unit for support. Youth programmes could include equipping learners with leadership abilities, conflict resolution, dealing with peer pressure, etc. It is also imperative that youth be supported to complete matric to increase education levels.

### Demand for stolen goods

Due to the demand and market for stolen goods robberies, theft, burglary, etc. will increase as it becomes a means of making money. People on their routes to the transport nodes get robbed of their cell phones, money and handbags. In some areas burglary at residential premises increase as the criminals steal the house contents to sell at cheaper prices. The criminals steal drains and metal which they sell to scrap yards for money. These acts of criminality are evident in light of the crime statistics which indicates an increase of 9% in all theft not mentioned elsewhere and common robberies (7%).

**Picture 5: Stolen cell phones confiscated from 3 foreign nationals at the airport<sup>7</sup>**



People who buy stolen goods create a demand for criminals to steal and sell stolen goods. The scrap yards which operate in communities also motivate the criminals to steal goods in exchange for money. Frequent police and Neighbourhood Watch patrols together with private security companies have thus become important in curbing these crimes. Programmes to encourage community members not to buy stolen goods are also necessary to decrease the demand for stolen goods. The City of Cape Town Metro Police Officers conducts a series of intensified crime prevention patrols in the townships and suburbs where people in possession of stolen properties are arrested<sup>8</sup>. It is recommended that these types of operations and crime prevention patrols in the various areas continue in conjunction with the South African Police Services and other law enforcement agencies.

### **Withdrawal of cases before court**

Withdrawal of cases occur as a result of interrelated issues such as improper investigations by detectives which is further exacerbated by a lack of training and development. Not adhering to timeframes, not following up on cases or witnesses not appearing and missing police dockets have a negative effect on solving cases. During the Resource Allocation Guide assessment by the Department it became clear that there are challenges with the detective services. The staff establishment was analysed and challenges like the low conviction rate, withdrawal of cases in courts were identified.

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<sup>7</sup> The picture was taken from the newspaper article published by SAPA in IOL news, "Three held at airport for stolen goods, 17<sup>th</sup> August 2012.

<sup>8</sup> Metro Police arrest 50 suspects during intensified crime prevention operations, Martin Pollack, 11 July 2012



Furthermore, in a recent study on empirical analysis on the performance of SAPS detectives this finding was confirmed. According to the results of the study the judicial services concluded that the detectives are insufficiently trained and this impacts negatively on the performance of the criminal justice system (An empirical analysis on the performance of South African Police Service Detectives' Services, Vol 5, No 5). The RAG (Resource Allocation Guide) assessment has also revealed that the work load of detectives in police stations range from 2 cases (Bothasig) to 144 cases (Somerset West) per detective.

An initiative, 'The Year of the Detective' which emphasises the focus on the Detectives' Ten Point Plan is one of the means to improve detective performance. The improvement of forensic laboratories and the turnaround time of forensic reports should be monitored. Furthermore, based on the results of the RAG assessment it is recommended that a bigger weight on crime and crime trends be used as an indicator for resource allocation (Assessment report of the South African Police Service's Resource Allocation Guide, 2012/13).

### **Early release of criminals by the Criminal Justice System**

#### **Picture 6: Light sentencing of criminals**



Some people are of the view that the Criminal Justice System which release criminals early also motivates people to commit crime. Based on the previous studies conducted by the Department, there is a widespread perception that the Criminal Justice System is ineffective. Criminals who are easily released do not fear committing crime as they are not afraid of being arrested. This sometimes leads to citizens taking the law into their own hands. Furthermore, some cases are allegedly thrown out of court due to lack of evidence and some criminals receive light sentences. This finding suggests that more skilled detectives should be recruited to conduct proper investigations which would result to harsher sentences and higher conviction rate. It also calls on sentencers to be

sensitive about the needs, rights and expectations of the victims and communities they serve when imposing a sentence. South Africa has minimum sentences<sup>9</sup>, Domestic violence Act<sup>10</sup> and Sexual Offences and Related matters Act<sup>11</sup> and Child justice Act<sup>12</sup> which are pieces of legislation seeking to address inconsistency in judicial sentencing decisions. Therefore courts should continue to apply these laws to minimise perceived disproportionate sentences. However this should be understood within the context of the courts' discretionary sentencing power.

### **Police corruption**

During the PNP 2012/2013 workshop sessions respondents cited corrupt police officials as a major cause of concern within their areas. This finding was also confirmed by the Western Cape Provincial Commissioner of the Police, in an article published on October 2012 (Cape Times, Corrupt Police Officers collude with gangs). He indicated that some police officers are involved in corrupt activities/crimes such as selling drugs to gangsters and participating in armed robberies. Furthermore, he indicated that some of our police officers hire their guns out to people to commit crimes.

Furthermore, the findings of the Community Safety Barometer study 2011/12 revealed that three of the reasons for the infrequent reporting of the incidence of crime and violence were directly related to negative perceptions of the integrity and effectiveness of the police, including perceptions of the police as being corrupt; people not trusting the police; and the perception that the police are ineffective. SAPS have internal processes and procedures in place to deal with corrupt police officers. A Complaints Line established by the DOCS assist with the monitoring of civilian oversight over SAPS.

### **OPPORTUNITIES FOR CRIME**

The study has revealed that most of the opportunities of crime include the following:

#### **Easy access to firearms**

#### **Picture 7: Confiscated firearms**

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<sup>9</sup> Criminal Law Amendment Act, Act 105 of 1997.

<sup>10</sup> No 16 of 1998.

<sup>11</sup> No 32 of 2007.

<sup>12</sup> No 75 of 2008.



Easy access to firearms was cited as one of the opportunities for crime. The high rate of violent crimes correlates with the number of firearms in the province. During the previous financial year (2011/12) the Western Cape Province recorded 2300 murders and was the second highest murder rate (43.5 for 100 000 people) in South Africa. During the 2011/12 financial year 49% of murder victims in the province were murdered using knives/stabbed while 26% were murdered using firearms (Shadow report on safety information). During the gun amnesty programme held in 2005 the Western Cape Province was the third highest province following Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal in which 11,998 guns were confiscated or returned by the communities (Central Firearms Registry). It is recommended that to reduce the proliferation of guns the annual gun amnesty programme be implemented.

### **Open spaces and bushy areas**

**Picture 8: Open Spaces and bushy areas**



Open spaces and bushy areas were also identified as opportunities for crime in some of the areas. Most of these areas do not have street lights and most rapes, robberies, murders take place under these circumstances. On many occasions dumped bodies

are found in these open spaces/field. The results of the Community Safety Barometer showed that the respondents felt most unsafe in certain areas after dark or during the night. The highest percentage of respondents (41.3 percent) indicated that they felt very unsafe travelling on public transport, followed by 39.1 percent of respondents who reported that they felt very unsafe in public transportation places in their area at night. Frequent patrols during the day and night by the police officers should be conducted. The maintenance of public places – the relevant City of Cape Town (CoCT) Department and the provision of effective street lighting should be considered to increase safety in those areas.

### **Lack of recreational facilities**

**Picture 9: Lack of and inadequate recreational facilities**



Most of the CPF members across the province indicated that their areas lack recreational activities<sup>13</sup>. The lack of recreational facilities is one of the major factors impacting on youth boredom and the subsequent absorption into gangs and criminal activity. This finding was confirmed by the recent study conducted by the City of Cape Town on Recreation. The study revealed that most people do not participate in recreation activities as these facilities are lacking in their areas (51%) and some facilities are not suitable. The unemployed youth end up visiting shebeens and some end up committing crime in their areas. Based on the findings of the study the majority of Cape Town residents, across race, gender, age and socio-economic status, expressed a desire for more recreation opportunities for all ages in their communities (Recreation Study 2011).

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<sup>13</sup> Recreational facilities include parks, play areas, gyms, picnic facilities, sport courts, sports fields, swimming pools etc.

This finding suggests that the City of Cape Town in partnership with other government departments (Sport and Recreation) should develop suitable recreational facilities and programmes in which the unemployed youth can participate. To increase safety at the recreational facilities the police must ensure that frequent patrols are conducted.

### **Illegal shebeens, taverns and drug outlets**

In most areas the respondents indicated that the prevalence of illegal shebeens, taverns and drug outlets create opportunities for crime in their areas. Alcohol abuse broadly gives rise to numerous other negative social impacts. Illegal shebeens, taverns and drug outlets create opportunities for crime as substance abuse is one of the major causes for committing crimes such as murder, substance abuse, assault, rape, etc. These outlets cause disruptions within communities and sometimes operate day and night becoming high risk crime areas.

Most people who are involved in domestic violence cases are most of the time under the influence of alcohol or drugs. The Western Cape Province is known to have the highest reported rates of Foetal Alcohol Syndrome (FAS) in the World. The problem is linked to the availability of alcohol and the payment of alcohol to farm workers as part of their conditions of employment, through illegal "dop" system. In 2009, there were 900 licenced shebeens, 3200 legal and 30000 illegal shebeens in the Western Cape (Community Health and GIS for Foetal Alcohol Syndrome Education and Outreach in the Bergrivier Municipality in the Western Cape, Medical Research Council South Africa).

To address the illegal shebeens and drug outlets requires that the police closely regulate the availability of alcohol by monitoring the shebeens and to facilitate more responsible retail practices. The closing down of shebeens results in decreased violent crimes like murder and rape. Extended activities for young people after school will be ideal to keep them occupied so that they do not get involved in drugs or alcohol. Youth Development Programmes needs to be developed and implemented across the different areas in the province.

### **Negligence and ignorance of community members**

People who are negligent and ignorant in terms of their own safety create opportunities for crime. Respondents indicated that some community members are careless in terms of their valuables and this makes them prone to robberies. Some community members are allegedly leaving their valuables in their cars while parking outside malls, or people leaving their house or vehicles doors unlocked etc.

Perpetrators see an opportunity to commit crime when people go on holidays and leave their houses vacant resulting to burglaries. Elderly people living on their own are also targeted by criminals. Police visibility in the areas should be increased. More awareness initiatives on safety measures should be implemented in the different communities so that citizens take more responsibility of their own safety.

## CONCERNS

### Domestic Violence

Domestic Violence sometimes emanates from peoples anger, frustration and low morale due to unemployment, substance abuse, family conditions, lack of family cohesiveness, etc. Many respondents confirmed that Domestic Violence is difficult to police as it occurs mostly within the confines of the home. The findings of the Community Safety Barometer study conducted by the Department in 2010/11 revealed that the vast majority of the participants confirmed that they fear crime in their homes, in the community and while travelling.

In 2012, the National Independent Police Investigative Directorate implemented the National Monitoring and Evaluation Tool to ensure SAPS compliance with the Domestic Violence Act, (DVA)1998 (Act 116 of 1998), and National Instruction 7/1999. The DOCS also rolled out Victim Support Training in 2012 and conducted audits of the implementation of the DVA. In finding solutions all stakeholders among all spheres of government need to work together to ensure implementation of the DVA to address the structural causes of Domestic Violence and to provide quality services to victims. Focus on awareness and training programmes which promote gender sensitivity and conflict resolution should be on-going and done at school levels to maximise the impact.

### Shortage of manpower, vehicles and inadequate police buildings

One of the major concerns highlighted by the respondents was the shortage of manpower and vehicles to accommodate the needs of the communities. Some respondents indicated that the number of police officers and vehicles allocated was not sufficient. This shortage affects the police visibility in those areas and in most instances there is only one (1) police vehicle patrolling a huge area. As a result of the shortage of vehicles it was indicated that police officers do not respond quickly to crime situations when called. In metro areas with reference to informal settlements and rural areas with gravel roads it was indicated that most of the vehicles are not suitable for such areas. The shortage of resources results in poor service delivery and lack of police visibility. More skilled police officers should be recruited and deployed to the different police stations to improve service delivery.

In terms of areas of improvement, it is recommended that the number of police officers needs be increased by filling all the vacant posts in order to improve service delivery at the police stations. Furthermore, full implementation of sector policing is recommended as it will address the lack of visible policing and law enforcement as more resources will be allocated for the various police stations.

In some police stations the respondents indicated that the police stations lack office equipment, office spaces and that old buildings used as police stations are not in good condition. Most of those stations are not conducive as they lack office equipment and offices for the detectives. In some areas the respondents indicated that the detectives deployed at their police stations are not skilled and this leads to poor investigation of

cases resulting to cases being withdrawn or thrown out of court due to lack of evidence. These challenges contribute to the lack of trust in the criminal justice system. The detectives at the police stations should be sent to on-going training to improve their detective skills.

#### **4.5 KEY FINDINGS: POLICING NEEDS AND PRIORITIES OF THE WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE**

Although the findings of the PNPs for 2012/13 can be understood within the context of the conceptual model (i.e. causes, motivation and opportunities for crime) presented earlier in this section, the following socio-economic, infrastructural and service delivery challenges emerged as policing needs and priorities of the Western Cape:

- Substance abuse which is a major contributor and a motivator to crime.
- Poverty and unemployment which expose people to criminal activities.
- Illiteracy and youth boredom which give rise to gangsterism.
- Gangsterism which is often associated with the prevalence of drugs and drug trade in the Western Cape.
- Need for money which makes people to resort to other illegal means of getting an income.
- Demand for stolen goods
- Withdrawal of court cases
- Police corruption
- Light sentences by the criminal justice system which motivate people to commit crime.
- Easy access to illegal firearms.
- Open spaces and bushy areas.
- Lack of recreational facilities.
- Shebeens, taverns and drug outlets.
- Negligence and ignorance of community members.
- Domestic violence.
- Shortage of manpower, vehicles and dilapidated police station buildings.

As indicated earlier, these factors are interrelated and inter-connected and can manifest in different forms depending on the environmental and infrastructural conditions of the various communities. For instance, while poverty and unemployment may give rise to gangsterism and substance abuse in certain communities, it can be characterised by high level of school drop-outs due to poor parental supervision, proliferation of shebeens and common robbery in other communities.

#### **4.6 OVERVIEW OF DISTRICT MUNICIPALITIES AND METROPOLITAN FINDINGS**

The following section presents the PNPs findings per Metropolitan and district municipalities. The Metropolitan and district municipality findings include the safety and security concerns of police precincts under each municipality and conclude with an overview of the Metropolitan and district municipality findings.

## CITY OF CAPE TOWN

The City of Cape Town, affectionately known as “Unicity”, is the only metropolitan municipality in the Western Cape. The estimated population for the City of Cape Town is 3.4 million. According to the 2007 Community Survey virtually two-thirds of the provincial population resided in the City of Cape Town. The population consists mainly of Black Africans (34.9%), Coloureds (44.0%) and Whites (19.4%). The Coloured population group constitutes the majority. Unemployment is estimated at 24.5% with poverty head-count ratio estimated at 23.7%. The City consists of thirteen (13) police clusters namely Bellville, Bishop Lavis, Cape Town, Claremont, Delft, Khayelitsha, Kuils River, Kraaifontein, Milnerton, Mitchells Plain, Muizenberg, Nyanga and Wynberg. Substance abuse/ drug-related crime and burglary at residential premises were identified as priority crimes for the period 2009/10 and 2011/12.

## COMMUNITY CONCERNS

Emanating from the Department's oversight functions conducted during 2012/2013, safety and security concerns have been highlighted within the various precincts of the City of Cape Town as follows:

In the **Athlone** Police Precinct, unemployment, availability of drugs and gangsterism were highlighted as contributing factors to crime. Lack of access control at SAPS premises was seen as an opportunity for crime. Limited office space and reported incidents of escape were some of the concerns raised.

In the **Atlantis** Police Precinct, unemployment, poverty, gangs, substance abuse were highlighted as causes and motivation to commit crime in the area. Shortage of manpower and shortage of vehicle were mentioned as opportunities to commit crime. Crimes which are of concern include Assault GBH, street robberies, sexual offences and drug related crimes.

In the **Belhar** Police Precinct, Drugs, unemployment, lack of youth development initiatives and playgrounds/parks for children and crime were highlighted as causes and motivation to commit crime in the area.

In the **Bellville South** Police Precinct, drug abuse and the availability of drugs, poverty and unemployment were highlighted as causes and motivation to commit crime in Bellville South. Lack of police visibility was seen as an opportunity to commit crime.

In the **Bellville** Police Precinct, there is a big business hub and transport interchange which creates opportunities for crime. Foreign business people in Bellville that do not make use of banking facilities, but keep the money in their houses or business premises present an opportunity to commit crime for criminals. Prostitution and buildings that attract squatters creates opportunities to commit crime in the area. Negligence of vehicle and property owners and inadequate law enforcement by different government entities also contribute to crime in the area. Poverty and unemployment, drugs and alcohol abuse were seen as causes and motivation to commit crime. There was a concern that the area is over-populated and this makes policing difficult.



In the **Bishop Lavis**<sup>14</sup> Police Precinct, poverty and unemployment, substance Abuse (Drugs & Alcohol) were highlighted as causes and motivation to commit crime. Firearms are freely available and sometimes the legal firearm owners make their firearms available to the gangsters for use in the execution of crime. Drug bosses obtain easy release from jail because they can afford the best lawyers.

The Shadow Report on Safety Information (2012) indicated that according to SAPS crime statistics (2011/2012) Bishop Lavis is ranked as the 10th highest police precinct in terms of murder with a total of 54 murders in the Western Cape. Bishop Lavis is ranked as the third in terms of the most gunshot murder victims (55.77%) according to the Forensic Pathology Services data (2011/2012). This indicates a prevalence of guns in the area.

In the **Bothasig** Police Precinct, rapid population growth and resource constraints were highlighted as causes and motivation to commit crime in the area. The rate at which the population is growing and the pool of available resources according to the RAG was a cause for concern. Lack of proper record keeping under certain legislation such as Domestic Violence Act, Child Justice Act and Sexual Offences Act can serve as a motivation and an opportunity to commit crime if records are not kept safe.

In the **Brackenfell** Police Precinct, it was indicated that the CSC is small and becomes easily crowded. Five awaiting prisoners escaped from the cells in the last financial year which can be regarded as a motivation to commit crime. The station building is not disability friendly as there is no ramp to ensure access to the CSC for physical challenged people. The station has no SAP 13 camp which means that the SAP 13 vehicles are not parked in a confined place as per requirement. There is a need for proper record keeping. The lack of access control at the police station can also serve as an opportunity to commit crime.

In the **Camps Bay** Police Precinct substance abuse, Illegal foreigners/car guards and vagrants living in the bushes have been identified as causes of crime in the area. Night clubs attract drug dealers. Common theft is the most prevalent crime. Lack of visible policing throughout the year creates an opportunity to commit crime. There is a need to deal with vagrants and car guards.

In **Cape Town Central** drugs and unemployment were highlighted as causes of crime. Insufficient resources and negligence of vehicle owners who leave their belonging in the cars while parking at malls present an opportunity to commit crime in the area.

In **Claremont** police precinct unemployment is the biggest problem and a cause of crime. Lack of police visibility and carelessness of the community members can serve as an opportunity to commit crime.

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<sup>14</sup> See annexure A for more information on Bishop Lavis police precinct.

In **Delft**<sup>15</sup> police precinct poverty and unemployment, substance abuse and alcohol related crime as well as gang activities are extremely rife. The community does not want to get involved in the drug prevention initiatives of SAPS and that can serve as an opportunity to commit crime. The lack of recreational activities expose children to crime. Concerns were raised about the poor testimony of state witnesses and intimidation of witnesses.

The Shadow Report on Safety Information (2012) indicated that according to SAPS murder crime statistics (2011/2012) Delft is ranked as the sixth police precinct with the total of 87 murders in the Western Cape and has recorded the third highest number of female victims (13) in 2011/2012. Delft recorded 29.27% in terms of the most gunshot murder victims according to the Forensic Pathology Services data which indicates a prevalence of guns in the area.

In **Diepriver** police precinct vagrants, prostitutes, clubs and bars are common. The lack of police visibility and community involvement presents an opportunity to commit crime. The shortage of manpower, poorly trained and demoralised staff and poor police visibility hampers police service delivery and therefore serve as a motivation and an opportunity to commit crime by criminals. The CPF recommendations are ignored and therefore it cannot meet its objections as per the CPF constitution.

In **Durbanville** police precinct the CPFs indicated that socio-economic circumstances, house breaking and robbery are the root causes of crime in the area. The CPFs indicated that it is easy to escape or get out of the area after criminals have committed a crime. Poor police visibility was cited as the biggest challenge and an opportunity for crime.

In **Elsies River** police precinct poverty and unemployment, substance abuse and gangsterism are the major challenges facing Elsie's River. The control of the lucrative drug market causes rivalry between the American gang and the Prison gang. A very serious concern was raised by the Station commander with a reported number of 46 post mortem reports outstanding for a period of 2-3 years. Another concern was raised about the increase in economic crime as well as drug related crime. Nine (9) cases, with charges such as Murder, Attempted Murder, Unlawful possession of firearm and Robbery with aggravating circumstances were reported. Gangsterism and substance abuse appears to be the major cause of crime in Elsie's River. There was a concern that there is no fear and respect for the law in the area. Cases that are prolonged due to postponement and light sentences for the accused can serve as motivation to commit crime.

In **Fish Hoek** police precinct unemployment, poverty, housing, substance abuse are the major causes of crime. Crimes that are of concern are economic crime, burglary at residential premises, theft out of/ from motor vehicle and domestic violence.

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<sup>15</sup> See annexure B for more information on Delft police precinct.

In **Goodwood** police precinct poverty was highlighted as one of the major causes of crime. Negligence by some of the car owners (Cellphones, laptops that are left in cars) and people who leave windows open at their houses creates opportunities to commit crime. Lack of police visibility was raised as one of the major concerns in the area.

In **Gordon's Bay** police precinct shortage of office space is a challenge not only for accommodation purposes but also for proper record keeping. Concerns were raised about the police station building that is not in good condition and the SAPS 13 store that is located on the road. There is a need to train police officers on statement taking. It was also reported that there is no crime intelligence officer and this could have a negative impact on service delivery.

In **Grassy Park** police precinct unemployment, poverty, housing and substance abuse were highlighted as major causes of crime in the area. Crime that is of concern is domestic violence which occurs on a regular basis and is often linked to alcohol abuse. The station commander indicated that response time in Grassy Park is a challenge.

In **Gugulethu**<sup>16</sup> police precinct unemployment, dilapidated buildings, a dirty open field, dysfunctional families, violent parental conflicts, no parental guidance, unsafe public spaces were all highlighted as major causes of crime in the area. The lack of law enforcement agencies, boredom, family breakdown and the need for money were listed as motivation and opportunities to commit crime. Other opportunities to commit crime were said to be police corruption where they release their friends who are perpetrators of crime and olice bribery, easy bail for perpetrators who committed murder.

Concerns were raised about child molestation by people known to the victims (uncles, family friends) Grand mothers who are raped and killed are increasing. Gangsterism and no respect for the law were also cited as causes and motivation to commit crime in the area.

The Shadow Report on Safety Information (2012) indicated that according to SAPS murder crime statistics (2011/2012) Gugulethu is ranked as the fourth highest police precinct with a total of 120 murders in the Western Cape. Gugulethu recorded 28.95% in terms of the most gunshot murder victims according to the Forensic Pathology Services data which indicates a prevalence of guns in the area.

In **Harare**<sup>17</sup> police precinct unemployment, poverty, housing, substance abuse have been identified as causes of crime. Alcohol abuse has been cited as a motivation to commit most of the crimes in Harare. Crime that is of concern is robbery which is exceptionally high. Concern was raised that SAPS is having challenges with the Somalians who do not want to meet with anybody, which make it difficult to resolve the crime situation effectively. Grand mothers who are raped and killed are increasing in Harare.

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<sup>16</sup> See annexure C for more information on Gugulethu police precinct.

<sup>17</sup> See annexure D for more information on Harare police precinct.

The Shadow Report on Safety Information (2012) indicated that according to SAPS murder crime statistics (2011/2012) Harare is ranked as the third highest police precinct with a total of 154 murders in the Western Cape. The precinct also recorded the second highest number of female victims (16) in 2011/2012. Harare recorded 34.45% gunshot murder victims, which indicates a prevalence of guns in the area.

In **Hout Bay** police precinct unemployment, alcohol and drug abuse and lack of parental guidance were identified as causes and motivation to commit crime. Negligence of community with regard to home security, unlocked doors, windows, etc. inadequate street lighting, particularly in informal settlement, easy access from mountain on both sides, a harbour which has no access control and thus open to all are seen as opportunities for crime. Blatant poaching and an apparent lack of law enforcement from relevant agencies is among the serious challenges facing the area. Concern was raised that shebeens are very difficult to control in the area.

In **Kensington** police precinct unemployment and availability of alcohol and drugs were identified as causes of crime in the area. The shortage of police personnel was identified as a challenge in addressing the problem of crime.

In **Khayelitsha**<sup>18</sup> police precinct unemployment, poverty, housing, substance abuse and gangsterism were identified as causes and motivation to commit crime. Gangsterism is beginning to manifest in Khayelitsha. Drugs commonly available are Tik, Heroin and Dagga. Dilapidated buildings, open space with bushes and no houses nearby, illegal dumping, unoccupied buildings, criminals hiding around deserted areas and behind containers have been identified as opportunities to commit crime.

The Shadow Report on Safety Information (2012) indicated that according to SAPS murder crime statistics Khayelitsha is ranked as the second highest police precinct with a total of 161 murders in the Western Cape. Khayelitsha recorded 41.18% in terms of the most gunshot murder victims according to the Forensic Pathology Services data, which indicates a prevalence of guns in the area.

In **Kirstenhof** police precinct unemployment, drugs and gangsterism are contributing socio-economic factors to crime in the area. The shortage of SAPS personnel results in lack of visible policing which creates an opportunity to commit crime. Other opportunities include careless vehicle owners who leave valuables visible in the vehicles when parked.

A concern was raised that the police station building is not accessible to physically challenged people and there is limited parking space in the streets. The station building is in a waterlogged place, old and in a state of disrepair. There is no access control in place, no SAPS 13 vehicle camp, no detention cells as males, females and juveniles are detained at Wynberg SAPS. SAPS Members never received training in Second Hands Goods Act.

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<sup>18</sup>See annexure E for more information on Khayelitsha police precinct.

In **Kleinvlei** police precinct unemployment, poverty, housing and substance abuse have been identified as causes of crime in the area. Robberies are exceptionally high in the area. Kleinvlei has currently more than 200 Spaza shops and these shops are particularly targeted for robberies. Most of the crime that is taking place in Kleinvlei is alcohol and gang-related.

In **Kraaifontein**<sup>19</sup> police precinct unemployment, poverty, dysfunctional families, family breakdown, lack of opportunities, taking advantage of the vulnerability of women have all been identified as causes of crime. Open space with bushes and no houses nearby, Small houses which are overcrowded, inefficiency of SAPS to close drug houses or to deal with issues related to drugs, women high on drugs have been identified as opportunities to commit crime. A concern was raised about the need to deal with illegal shebeens and to close down drug houses.

The Shadow Report on Safety Information (2012) indicated that according to SAPS murder crime statistics Kraaifontein is ranked as the fifth highest police precinct with the total of 94 murders in the Western Cape. Kraaifontein recorded 24.44% in terms of the most gunshot murder victims according to the Forensic Pathology Services data, which indicates a prevalence of guns in the area.

In **Kuils River** police precinct unemployment, drug and alcohol abuse and informal settlements (Kalkfontein) have been identified as causes of crime. A concern was raised about the levels of police visibility and language barrier between SAPS and the community of Kuils River.

In **Langa** police precinct unemployment, boredom, poverty, peer pressure, drugs and alcohol abuse have been identified as causes of crime. Crime that is of serious concern are robberies, theft, housebreaking and contact crimes. Limited police visibility due to vehicles not in operation and long waiting period for vehicles to be repaired were identified as opportunities to commit crime.

In **Lansdowne** police precinct drugs and unemployment were the main possible socio-economic factors contributing to crime. Concerns were raised about the fact that there is limited parking space available at the police station and no access control in place. There are no juvenile detention cells as juveniles are transferred to Wynberg SAPS for detention. Two incidents of escape occurred, one in a holding cell and another in a detention cell.

In **Lingeletu West** police precinct unemployment and lack of proper up-bringing (parental skills), poverty, peer pressure, gangsterism, drugs and alcohol and lack of role models were all identified as causes of crime. Shortage of personnel, streetlights that are not working, less involvement of the community and lack of seriousness of the police officers were highlighted as opportunities to commit crime. Drugs increased - Daily arrests for possession of drugs. Gangs, murder and sexual crimes are reported to

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<sup>19</sup> See annexure F for more information on Kraaifontein police precinct.

be alcohol related. No streetlights especially in Mew Way Road. Liquor board approves nearly all of the new liquor applications although SAPS do not approve the applications. Compliance in terms of the DVA and regulations is not properly monitored. The firearm register is not inspected on a regular basis though it was updated by the designated member, inadequate and poor office space as well as parking space. There is a need for new office facilities for Detective Branch as there is no space to conduct interviews with complainants.

In **Lwandle** police precinct drugs and too many taverns have been identified as causes of crime. A shortage of police vans and taverns that close very late were identified as opportunities and motivation to commit crime. People get arrested and kept for one night.

In **Macassar** police precinct drugs and alcohol abuse as well as gangsterism have been identified as causes of crime. People who do not secure their property and lock their vehicles create an opportunity to commit crime. Language in terms of not communicating to clients in their home language becomes a barrier to service delivery. In **Maitland** police precinct unemployment, poverty and drugs have been identified as causes of crime. Lack of knowledge has been identified as an opportunity to commit crime. Crime that is of serious concern is domestic violence. More action needs to be taken to stop crime in the area.

In **Manenberg** police precinct drugs and alcohol abuse were identified as causes of crime. Gangsterism is a problem in the area. Drug trade and shebeens (licensed and Unlicensed) are the major causes of violent crimes in the area. Nyanga Junction is very unsafe as people get robbed on a daily basis. Police patrols at night are not so effective. SAPS need to improve stop and search between 20h00 to 05h30 .

In **Melkbosstrand** police precinct, burglary at residential premises and domestic violence have been identified as major crimes. Unemployment has been identified motivation of crime. Lack of careers has been reported to motivate criminal activities. Shortage of police personnel and lack of insufficient police visibility is identified as a challenge.

In **Mfuleni**<sup>20</sup> Police Precinct, unemployment, poverty, open spaces such as fields with overgrown bushes and alleyways near shops have been identified as causes of crime. Substance abuse and the need for money have been identified as motivations for crime. Unsafe public spaces, bushy areas with no street lamps, no police visibility, availability of guns, and no fences have been reported to create opportunities for criminal activities. Fighting and shootings between gangs over territory causes conflict which leads to unnecessary deaths have been identified as challenges in the area.

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<sup>20</sup> See annexure G for more information on Mfuleni police precinct.

The Shadow Report on Safety Information (2012) indicated that according to SAPS murder crime statistics (2011/2012) Mfuleni is ranked as the seventh highest police precinct with a total of 67 murders in the Western Cape and is ranked sixth in terms of the most gunshot murder victims (44.23) according to the Forensic Pathology Services data. This indicates a prevalence of guns in the area.

In **Milnerton** police precinct unemployment and availability of drugs have been identified as causes of crime. Drug-related crimes, common theft and theft out of motor vehicles have been identified as major challenges facing the community.

In **Mitchell's Plain**<sup>21</sup> Police Precinct, parental control, unemployment, poverty, dysfunctional families, violence and parental conflicts and open spaces such as fields have been identified as causes of crime. Youth boredom, substance abuse and the need for money have been identified as motivation for crime. Gambling by youth, which is associated with usage of drugs and the need for money and sexual favours, unsafe public spaces have been reported to create opportunities for criminal activities. Drug houses that are not closed down are identified as a challenge.

The Shadow Report on Safety Information (2012) indicated that according to SAPS murder crime statistics (2011/2012) Mitchells Plain is ranked as the eighth highest police precinct with a total of 66 murders in the Western Cape and is ranked fifth in terms of the most gunshot murder victims (47.76) according to the Forensic Pathology Services data. This indicates a prevalence of guns in the area.

In **Mowbray** Police Precinct, opportunist criminals and public negligence have been identified as causes of crime. Students with electronic equipment who are careless create opportunity for crime. Inadequate off-street parking resulting in lots of cars being parked on the streets creates opportunity for crime. Easy accessibility to and out of the suburb i.e. several railway subways, transport interchange etc. have been reported to create opportunities for criminal activities. The challenge in the area is that SAPS do not have sufficient resources which sometimes affect the efficiency of police operations in the two sectors.

In **Muizenberg** Police Precinct, unemployment, poverty, housing and substance abuse has been identified as causes of crime. Substance abuse is also strongly identified as a motivation for crime. People going home from one of the local bars or liquor outlets (shebeens) have been reported to create opportunities for criminal activities. There is a shortage of police personnel and the lack of insufficient police visibility is identified as a challenge. Domestic violence which occurs on a regular basis is reported as a challenge.

In **Nyanga**<sup>22</sup> Police Precinct, there is a lack of recreational facilities. Substance abuse and the need for money have been identified as causes of crime. Unemployment,

<sup>21</sup> See annexure H for more information on Mitchell's Plain police precinct.

<sup>22</sup> See annexure I for more information on Nyanga police precinct.

availability of guns and drugs, open fields and vandalized buildings and houses, poor infrastructure in informal settlements have been identified as motivation for crime. Lack of access control at the police station is identified as an opportunity for crime. There is limited parking space at the police station. The detective branch is located two kilometres away from the police station. The police station has no SAPS 13 vehicle camp and this has been identified as a challenge.

The Report on the Nyanga Safety Summit held on 2012, confirms that substance abuse (alcohol and drugs) are key challenges facing the area. There is a huge increase (95%) in the utilisation of Tik, Cocaine and Heroin and subsequently drug peddling which results in criminal activities. This is also linked to the increase of gangs and gangsterism in the area. Moreover, the culture of lawlessness, lack of civil responsibility and no community cohesion has been identified as areas of concern. The inaccessibility of the informal settlement and inadequate or no street lights worsen the situation of a lack of police visibility. The summit also identified the need of an additional police precinct in Nyanga. Recommendations emanating from the report suggest the Nyanga Forum adopt an integrated approach to safety and security. The CPF structure was urged to establish a database of crime prevention projects and initiatives in the area.

The Shadow Report on Safety Information (2012) indicated that according to SAPS murder crime statistics (2011/2012) Nyanga is ranked as the number 1 police precinct with the highest total (233) murders in the Western Cape. The precinct also recorded the highest number of female victims (18) in 2011/2012. Nyanga recorded 32.74% in terms of the most gunshot murder victims according to the Forensic Pathology Services data, which indicates a prevalence of guns in the area.

In **Ocean view** Police Precinct unemployment, poverty and substance abuse have been identified as causes of crime. Substance abuse has been identified as a motivation for violent crimes. Local bars and liquor outlets (shebeens) are reported to create opportunities for criminal activities.

In the **Parow** Police Precinct, the influx of people to the urban area has been highlighted as causes of crime. Most incidents observed are burglary at residential premises and theft of and from vehicles. It is believed that a small organized crime syndicate from outside Parow are responsible for petty crimes in the area. Opportunistic crimes (smash and grab etc.) is a problem in the central business district and shopping malls. Substance abuse and negligence of residents/visitors were identified as motivation for crime. Apathy of residents, the vastness of area and overcrowding were identified as opportunities for crime.

In **Philippi East**<sup>23</sup> Police Precinct, unemployment, poverty, lack of supervision from parents, truancy and the lack of recreational facilities have been identified as causes of crime. Dependency on substance abuse has been identified as motivation for crime. The lack of police visibility, no response by police and the availability of drugs have been identified as opportunities for crime.

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<sup>23</sup> See annexure J for more information on Philippi East police precinct.



The Shadow Report on Safety Information (2012) indicated that according to SAPS murder crime statistics (2011/2012) Philippi East is ranked as the ninth highest police precinct, with a total of 57 murders in the Western Cape. Philippi East recorded 32.73% in terms of the most gunshot murder victims according to the Forensic Pathology Services data, which indicates a prevalence of guns in the area.

In **Philippi** Police Precinct, gangs and gang fights have been identified as causes of crime. In the event of casualties or death as a result of gang violence revenge attacks was identified as motivation for crime. Pending cases have been identified as a challenge in the area.

In **Pinelands** Police Precinct, substance abuse has been highlighted as causes of crime. Gates and windows that are left open in houses have been identified as a opportunity for crime. The lack of security at residential premises and people leaving valuable belongings in their cars creates opportunities for crime. The lack of police personnel and visible policing were identified as concerns in the area.

In **Ravensmead** Police Precinct, gangsterism, domestic violence and substance abuse have been identified as causes and motivation for crime. Fighting over turf, the drug trade and substance abuse were identified as opportunities for crime. Lack of evidence and poor investigation resulting in cases being withdrawn in court has been identified as key challenges in the area.

In **Rondebosch** Police Precinct, substance abuse has been identified as a cause of crime with burglary as a common crime in the area. Poverty is identified as a motivation for crime. Unemployment has been identified as an opportunity for crime. Behaviour of police officers has been identified as a challenge in the area.

In **Sea Point** Police Precinct, Substance abuse and displaced people have been identified as the causes of crime. A shortage of parking facilities has been identified as an opportunity for crime. The lack of police resources, communications, ineffective command and control were identified as major challenges in the area.

In **Simons Town** Police Precinct, unemployment, poverty and substance abuse have been identified as the causes of crime. Domestic violence occurs on a regular basis and has been identified as a cause for concern. Burglary at residential premises take place at night and it is therefore recommended that the police should increase their patrols at night.

In **Somerset West** Police Precinct, there is a lack of sufficient personnel for sector policing and the Sector Crime Forum was not functional in Sector 1 which creates opportunities for crime. There is a serious challenge of sick leave abuse at the police station. SAPS members are off-duty for twelve consecutive days and that impacts negatively on the day to day operations of the station. Another challenge is the lack of compliance with the government instructions regarding the use of state vehicles where members do not complete log books. During the oversight visits a toilet in one of the cells was not in working condition which may cause health risks for the detainees. The

quality of statements taken by SAPS members is poor and detectives had to re-take statements to fill the gaps.

In **Steenberg** Police Precinct, Unemployment and poverty have been identified as the causes of crime. Gangsterism and illegal selling of drugs and shebeens are identified as strong opportunities for crime. Dependency on substance abuse which leads to theft, domestic violence, poor environmental spatial planning and the lack of community facilities have been identified as opportunities for crime. Corruption within SAPS, community members behaviour in protecting suspected criminals, the lack of adequate resources and coordination amongst law enforcement agencies to combat crime on a sustainable basis have been identified as challenges in the area.

In **Strand** Police Precinct, robbery and burglary at residential premises have been identified as the causes of crime. Substance abuse was identified as a motivation for crime. Light sentencing of the criminals by the criminal justice system was identified as an opportunity for crime.

In **Strandfontein** Police Precinct, unemployment, poverty and substance abuse have been identified as causes of crime. Domestic violence occurs on a regular basis and has been identified as a cause for concern. Burglary at residential premises take place at night and has been identified as an opportunity for crime.

In **Table Bay Harbour** Police Precinct the influx of tourists was identified as a cause of crime. People who are negligent and community members who leave their garage doors and cars unlocked create opportunities for crime.

In **Table view** Police Precinct unemployment and drug abuse have been identified as causes of crime. The lack of police visibility and people who leave their garage doors open creates opportunities for crime.

In **Woodstock** Police Precinct, poverty, substance abuse, social/domestic stress and insurance fraud have been identified as causes of crime. Greed and corruption were identified as motivation for crime. Cars parked on the street overnight with valuables left visible, homes not secured and neglected and open space were identified as opportunities for crime. Ineffective implementation of the City of Cape Town's bylaws and the lack of visible policing by Metro Police have been identified as challenges in the area.

In **Wynberg** Police Precinct substance abuse and burglary at residential premises have been identified as the cause of crime. A shortage of police personnel, poor response time, people leaving their valuable belongings in cars while parking in public parking spaces and car windows left open are identified as opportunities for crime.

In terms of the Provincial Safety Research Agenda Project 2012, City of Cape Town highlighted additional safety problems/issues which needs to be addressed to enhance the municipality's service delivery imperatives:

- The need to receive regular updates on selected types of crime (violent crime including murder, attempted murder, total sexual crimes, assault with intent to inflict grievous bodily harm and robbery with aggravating circumstances; commercial crime; drug-related crime and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs) in Cape Town for 2010/11.
- Analysis of crime trends in Cape Town from 2003 – 2012 and South Africa
- Comparison of the latest Cape Town crime statistics (2011/12) with selected other Metropolitan areas in South Africa (Johannesburg, Tshwane, Ekurhuleni, eThekweni) and South Africa as a whole.
- Identified "hot spots" precincts in Cape Town (2011/12) of highest level reported crime by selected type through spatial analysis (GIS).
- A comparative analysis between the statistics for Cape Town and the statistics on a national level.

Almost all the findings of the Department's oversight functions in the City of Cape Town have confirmed that substance abuse (alcohol and drugs), gangsterism and property related crime are the major challenges facing the City of Cape Town. The other challenges facing the metropolis are the ever-growing population of the police precincts and the inadequate office space and office equipment for members within the respective components of the stations.

The location of the Victim Support Rooms close to the Community Service Centre was another concern for children and other victims of crime. In other instances there was no control of people coming and going out of the police station thus security within the premises is "profoundly compromised".

Unemployment, poverty, poor street lighting and other infrastructural factors also emerged amongst the socio-economic and environmental factors contributing to crime and safety in the City of Cape Town. These, together, exert more pressure on SAPS at station level to deal with the needs of the community regarding policing within the Cape Town Metropolitan areas. The lack of office space and inadequate equipment for members within different components of the police stations impact negatively on police service delivery at station level.

Also worthwhile to note is that a fairly good relationship between the police and the CPFs was indicated in many instances during the oversight visits within the City of Cape Town. The bulk of the complaints that were lodged against law enforcement agencies in the Western Cape between April and September 2012 came from areas within the City of Cape Town. Mitchell's Plain SAPS (24) was one of the stations that accounted for the highest number of complaints. Although this can be interpreted as either good or bad indicators of police performance cognisance should be taken of the vacancy rate per station, the number of hours per shift and the service delivery demands within that particular precinct. This cannot be done without taking into account the projected population growth of each area or precinct and the services that are being rendered

in that particular precinct, which may attract people from the surrounding areas thus putting more strain on the resources of that precinct.

### **WHAT CAN BE DONE AND BY WHO TO ADDRESS THE PROBLEMS AND CHALLENGES?**

Almost all the findings of the Department's oversight functions in the City of Cape Town have confirmed that substance abuse, gangsterism, property related crime and other socio-economic and environmental factors are the major challenges facing the City of Cape Town. This means that there is a need for a multifaceted approach to deal with the socio-economic and environmental factors facing the City of Cape Town in particular. In light of the above findings the following can be recommended:

- Establishment of a committee or subcommittee under the City of Cape Town to coordinate all the Inter-Governmental Relations (IGR) within the sphere of local government.
- Development of a joint-activity plan that will clearly outline what each one of the role-players, partners and stakeholders do to increase safety in the City of Cape Town.
- Identify short, medium and long-term goals and set-up task-teams to oversee the implementation process and report on the progress towards the attainment of the set goals.

### **CAPE WINELANDS DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY**

Cape Winelands District Municipality covers the Witzenberg, Drakenstein, Stellenbosch, Breede Valley and Breede River/Winelands local municipalities. The estimated population for Cape Winelands is 706 192. The population consists mainly of Coloureds (65.1%), Black Africans (20.5%), and Whites (14.0%). The Coloured population group constitutes the majority. Unemployment is estimated at 16.2% with poverty head-count ratio estimated at 21.0%.

The District Municipality consists of four (4) police clusters namely Ceres, Paarl, Stellenbosch and Worcester. The Cluster boundaries and the District Municipal boundaries coincide to enable better cooperation between SAPS and the District Municipality. Assault GBH and drug-related crime/ substance abuse were the most dominant crimes in the Cape Winelands since the compilation of the PNPs report in 2009/10. It can also be argued that substance abuse may have contributed to the increase in other crime categories between 2009/10 and 2011/12.

### **COMMUNITY CONCERNS**

Emanating from the Department's oversight functions conducted during 2012/2013 the safety and security concerns have been highlighted within the various precincts of the Cape Winelands District Municipality.

In **Ashton** unemployment, poverty, housing and substance abuse have been identified as causes of crime. Substance abuse was identified as a motivation for crime. Vehicles are not suitable for areas where there are no roads and most of the roads are gravel roads, shortage of manpower were identified as opportunities for crime. SAPS offices in Ashton are in a poor condition and need urgent upgrading. The area is too big and more skilled police officers should be recruited and deployed at the police station. Assault GBH and Assault Common, Burglary at residential premises, theft and theft from/out of motor vehicle are on the increase in the area.

In the **Barrydale** Police Precinct, poverty and unemployment have been highlighted as causes of crime. Substance Abuse and the need for money were identified as motivation for crime. The lack of recreational facilities, availability of jobs and the lack of education were identified as opportunities for crime. The lack of education is a concern in the area and in addressing this concern high school learners were encouraged to take up a career and to study further.

In **Bonnievale** Police Precinct Poverty, Unemployment, Low wages and income have been highlighted as causes of crime. The need for money was identified as an opportunity for crime. The lack of recreational facilities, sporting facilities not being easily accessible and Red Tape of Authorities were identified as opportunities for crime. Police service needs more policemen and more vehicles in the area.

In **Ceres** Police Precinct, unemployment and poverty have been highlighted as causes of crime. Substance abuse, was identified as motivation for crime but could also be seen as an opportunity for crime.

In **Cloetesville** Police Precinct, Drug trafficking and gangsterism have been highlighted as a cause of crime. The ineffective justice system was identified as motivation for crime but could also be seen as a cause of crime. Too many shebeens and drug dealers were identified as opportunities of crime. Ineffective Policing and lack of cooperation between SAPS and the CPF was raised as a major concern.

In **De Doorns** police precinct alcohol abuse and unemployment have been identified as causes of crime. Low household income levels and the need for money have been highlighted as motivation for crime. Xenophobic violence in De Doorns creates opportunities for crime.

In **Klapmuts**, Unemployment and youth who are bored were identified as causes whilst drugs and alcohol abuse were identified as motivation for crime. Houses that are unattended were identified as opportunities for crime. A concern was raised that police are not visible enough during the night.

In **Franschhoek**, job challenges and unemployment have been identified as causes for crime. Shebeens and drug dealers of which SAPS are aware of and too much leniency for shebeens owners and drug dealers were identified as motivation of crime. The lack of visible policing and dysfunctional families were identified as opportunities for crime. Police absenteeism and the lack of human resources were identified as major concerns.

In **Groot Drakenstein** Poverty, Alcohol and drug abuse were identified as the causes for crime. Informal settlements, a market for stolen goods and the low conviction rate due to lack of witnesses were identified as motivation for crime. People do not secure their buildings, which lead to opportunities for crime. The lack of visible policing, Police absenteeism, lack of human resources and dysfunctional families, were major concerns for the community.

In **Laingsburg** Poverty, Unemployment, Alcohol and drug abuse were identified as the causes for crime. Substance Abuse has been highlighted as a motivation for crime. Shebeens and young people wandering around at night and in the early morning have been identified as opportunities for crime.

In **Malmesbury**. Police Precinct, Domestic Violence, lack of supervision and the availability of shebeens have been highlighted as a cause of crime. The breaking up of families through domestic violence and substance abuse were identified as motivation for crime but could also be seen as causes of crime while the availability of drugs have been identified as a strong motivation for crime. Unemployment, school drop outs, Gangsterism, Drug Abuse, shebeens and the sale of stolen goods were identified as opportunities of crime.

In **Mbekweni**. Alcohol and drug abuse have been identified as causes for crime. The sale of alcohol and excessive use of alcohol were identified as motivation for crime and illegal selling of alcohol at shebeens were identified as opportunities for crime.

In **McGregor** police precinct community-police relations remains a major challenge as the sector crime forums are not able to fully function reportedly due to lack of interest from the community. Challenges were also identified in terms of the Child Justice Act where the list of children, youth care facilities, contact details of probation officers and written agreement with designated probation officers were not available at the CSC.

In **Montagu** Unemployment, boredom, poverty has been highlighted as causes of crime. Substance abuse is a strong motivation for crime. People wandering on their way home from one of the local bars or liquor outlets (shebeens) are cited as opportunity for crime.

In **Paarl**, Unemployment and drug abuse were identified as causes of crime while drug abuse and poverty were identified as motivation for crime. Paarl is a rural and farming area with many access points and it is close to city, which leads to opportunities for crime. A concern was raised about power struggles within SAPS in the area.

In **Paarl East** Poverty and unemployment were identified as causes as well as motivation for crime. Overcrowding and lack of space were identified as opportunities for crime. There is no Neighbourhood Watch in the area and unresolved cases without any feedback from SAPS were some of the concerns for the community.

In **Philadelphia** Unemployment and drug abuse were identified as causes of crime. Theft and robbery is rife as the need to buy drugs from local drug dealers increases the motivation for crime. Negligence of residents in securing their valuables is a cause for concern.

In **Porterville** Drugs and alcohol has been highlighted as a cause of crime. Inheritance has been identified as a motivation for crime. Children who play truant and the lack of recreational activities have been identified as opportunities of crime.

In **Prins Alfred Hamlet** Drugs and alcohol have been highlighted as causes of crime. Domestic violence happen in the homes where there is substance abuse and was identified as a motivation for crime. Unemployment, the lack of activities and peer pressure have been identified as strong opportunities for crime.

In **Rawsonville** substance abuse has been highlighted as cause and motivation for crime in the area. Ex-convicts create opportunities for crime. There is a need for more policemen and vehicles.

In **Riebeeck West**, Unemployment and drug abuse were identified as causes of crime. Drugs and assault, was identified as motivation for crime. It was identified that Unemployment and alcohol abuse leads to opportunities for crime. A concern was raised that SAPS are never there when you need them.

In **Robertson** unemployment, poverty, substance abuse have been highlighted as causes of crime. Substance abuse contributes to motivating and creating opportunities for criminal activities.

In **Saron** unemployment, poverty and substance abuse have been highlighted as causes of crime. Substance abuse was identified as both a motivation and opportunity for crime. Police vehicles are in poor conditions and SAPS experienced challenges with the implementation of Domestic Violence Act and the Child Justice Act. There is no safe or strong room at the detective branch to safeguard documents was raised as a concern.

In **Stellenbosch**, There is poor service delivery by SAPS, Local Govt. and Law Enforcement. Poverty and lack of opportunities for residents of previously disadvantaged areas were identified as motivation for crime. Apathy displayed by SAPS and Local Government against CPF and Safety Structures was raised as a major concern.

In **Suurbraak** unemployment, poverty and substance abuse have been highlighted as causes of crime. Drug houses in the area contribute to motivating and creating opportunities for criminal activities. Residents are not locking their vehicles or ensuring that their houses are locked which creates an opportunity for crime. During the festive season no crime prevention for example visible policing was done by SAPS in order to prevent crime.

In **Swellendam** Substance Abuse, boredom and unemployment have been highlighted as causes of crime. Substance abuse (Drugs & Alcohol) is rife in the community of Swellendam and Buffeljagsrivier and has been identified as a strong motivation for crime. People wandering on their way home from one of the local bars or liquor outlets (shebeens) are cited to create an opportunity for criminal activities.

In **Touws River** unemployment and poverty have been highlighted as a cause and motivation for crime. Violence and aggressive behaviour have been identified as a motivation for crime while substance abuse is cited as an opportunity for crime.

In **Tulbagh** Substance Abuse has been highlighted as a cause of crime. Unemployment was identified as opportunities for crime but could also be seen as causes of crime. Crimes which are of concern include domestic violence and Assault GBH which is related to Domestic Violence.

In **Wolseley**. Substance Abuse has been highlighted as a cause of crime. Unemployment and poverty were identified as motivation for crime. The availability of drugs has been identified as a strong opportunity for crime.

In **Wellington**, Economic and burglary at residential premises were identified as causes of crime. Unemployment and opportunist were identified as motivation for crime. It was identified that the community leave doors open, which leads to opportunities for crime.

In **Worcester** Substance abuse and gang related violence are highlighted as causes of crime. Unemployment is a big contributor to crime and has been cited as motivation for crime. Illegal outlets are a concern in the area.

In terms of the Provincial Safety Research Agenda Project 2012, Cape Winelands highlighted additional safety problems/issues which need to be addressed to enhance the municipality's service delivery imperatives:

- Education and raising the awareness of learners with regard to road safety.
- Improved passenger transport planning and regulations.

Overall, the findings of the Department's oversight functions in the Cape Winelands District Municipality have confirmed that Substance Abuse (alcohol and drugs) is the main contributor to the serious social problems in the region. These social problems are characterized by Assault GBH and Assault Common Housebreaking and theft, Theft from/out of motor vehicle which are on the increase.

This perhaps suggests that the prevalence and incidence of Substance Abuse particularly the use of illegal drugs and alcohol in the Western Cape is source of all the social ills. During the identification of the PNPs in 2011/12 substance abuse emerged as the first, second and third priority crime in the Western Cape. The community perception of the priority crimes in the Province in 2011/12 was reinforced by the SAPS crime statistics that drug related crime (Substance abuse) is a major challenge in the Western Cape. The prevalence of substance abuse serves not only as the causes of crime but also as motivation for crime thus presenting an opportunity to commit crime.



There are still members that need training in Crime Prevention Level 1, Crime Scene Management and Statement taking. At some Police Precincts it has been identified that a shortage of police members and resources which emerged as areas of concern in Cape Winelands.

### **WHAT COULD BE DONE TO REDUCE THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR CRIME IN CAPE WINELANDS?**

In view of the prevalence of Substance Abuse and the impact on crime as a major contributor to crimes, there is a need to assess all government services in Cape Winelands District Municipality. The rationale for the assessment would be to determine in what way these services can be rendered within the area to make it more accessible to the community and to facilitate the allocation of resources to areas where they are needed most. This could help to maximize safety contributions and community assets and mobilize the local people to take ownership of the challenge thus making safety everyone's responsibility.

The Cape Winelands district identified that drug related crime has increased rapidly impacting negatively on communities. The supply of drugs and other harmful substances have been on the increase, even in the most remote rural areas within the Western Cape Province. Violent and contact crimes also became prevalent in the Province. A strategy was developed to ensure the health and safety of communities in the Cape Winelands through the proactive prevention, mitigation, identification and management of environmental health, fire and disaster risks. Many strategies has been tried and tested, still the problem persist. To this end government developed a strategy to deal with the weapons and sharp objects being used in such crimes.

### **WEST COAST DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY**

West Coast District Municipality covers the Matzikama, Cederberg, Bergrivier, Saldanha Bay and Swartland local municipalities. The estimated population for West Coast is 282 023. The population consists mainly of Coloureds (71.6%) followed by Whites (19.2%) and Black Africans (9.0%). Like other regions of the Western Cape coloured population group constitutes the majority. Unemployment is estimated at 15.6% with poverty head-count ratio estimated at 21.3%.

The District Municipality consists of two (2) police clusters namely Vredenburg and Vredendal cluster.

The Cluster boundaries and the District Municipality boundaries coincide to enable better cooperation between SAPS and the District Municipality.

Assault GBH and drug-related crime/ substance abuse emerged as the most dominant crimes in the West Coast District Municipality for the period under review. Importantly, substance abuse appeared to have remained as the single most dominant crime during the household survey interviews in 2011/12 although the other crime categories were also considered in the analysis.

## COMMUNITY CONCERNS

Emanating from the Department's oversight functions conducted during 2012/2013 the safety and security concerns have been highlighted within the various precincts of the West Coast District Municipality.

In **Citrusdal** the Illiteracy, lack of information, unemployment have been identified as opportunities for crime. Conditions in homes, no food, and the need for money were identified as opportunities for crime but could also be seen as causes of crime. A lot of Shebeens in community was identified as the opportunity for crime in the area. It was recommended that community must trust SAPS by sharing information. NHW volunteers needs to increase. People should be encouraged to attend community programmes. Literacy programs must be increased.

In the **Clanwilliam** Police Precinct, poverty and unemployment have been highlighted as causes of crime. Substance Abuse, need for money were identified as motivation for crime. More SAPS personnel should be recruited at the police station.

In **Darling** Police Precinct drugs and unemployment have been highlighted as causes of crime. The shortage of manpower, lack of service delivery from SAPS, shebeens, substance abuse and other social problems were identified as opportunities for crime but could also be seen as causes of crime. The lack of resources, lack of funding for crime prevention programmes have been identified as a strong motivation for crime. Domestic violence was also highlighted to be a challenge in the area. Visible policing and the communication problem between the Station Commander and the CPF were highlighted as a concern.

In **Doornbaai**, Substance Abuse has been identified as the cause of as well as the opportunity for crime while the availability of drugs and alcohol is regarded as a motivator for crime.

In **Eendekuil** Alcohol, boredom, unemployment and seasonal work have been highlighted as causes of crime. Substance abuse was identified as motivation for crime but could also be seen as cause of crime. Shebeens were identified as a strong opportunity for crime.

In **Elandsbaai**, Substance Abuse has been identified as the cause of crime while lack of police visibility and response time was identified as opportunities for crime. Substance abuse was regarded as a motivator for crime.

In **Graafwater** substance Abuse has been highlighted as a cause of crime. The need for the drugs and alcohol was identified as opportunities for crime but could also be seen as causes of crime. Women walking alone and peer pressure and the availability of drugs were identified as opportunities for crime in the area.

In **Hopefield** substance Abuse has been highlighted as a cause of crime. The Withdrawal of cases before court appearance was identified as opportunities for crime but could also be seen as causes of crime. Unemployment and lack of norms and

values have been identified as a strong motivation for crime. The shortage of operational members were identified as a challenge.

In the **Klawer** Police Precinct, unemployment, poverty, housing, substance abuse have been highlighted as causes and motivation for crime. Crime which is of concern is domestic violence.

In **Laaipek** unemployment and poverty have been highlighted as causes of crime. Substance abuse was identified as a motivation for crime but could also be seen as a cause of crime. Free distribution and access to drugs have been identified as opportunities for crime. The inefficiency of the criminal justice system (not convicting perpetrators) was seen as major challenges in the area.

In **Lambertsbay** unemployment, poverty, housing and substance abuse have been highlighted as causes and motivation of crime. Availability of alcohol and drugs were identified as opportunities for crime but could also be seen as causes of crime. Domestic violence was identified as a challenge in the area.

In **Langebaan** drugs have been highlighted as a cause of crime. The need for money was identified as an opportunity for crime but could also be seen as causes of crime. Unattended houses and stationary vehicles have been identified as a strong motivation for crime. A shortage of personnel was identified as a challenge.

In **Lutzville** Alcohol abuse and unemployment have been highlighted as causes of crime. Unemployment and substance abuse have been identified as a strong motivation for crime. People going on holiday who leave houses unattended has been identified as opportunity for crime. Burglary at residential premises was identified as a challenge.

In **Moorreesburg** unemployment has been highlighted as a cause of crime. The lack of ethics was identified as motivation for crime but could also be seen as causes of crime. Crimes which are of concern include burglary at residential premises and domestic violence.

In **Nuwerus**, boredom, poverty and unemployment have been highlighted as causes of crime. The need for money, shebeens and substance abuse have been identified as strong motivations for crime. People going on holiday who leave houses unattended has been identified as opportunity for crime. Burglary at residential premises and robberies were identified as challenges in the area.

In **Piketberg** alcohol and unemployment have been highlighted as causes of crime. Substance abuse was identified as an opportunity for crime but could also be seen as causes of crime. Shebeens and drug outlets have been identified as opportunities for crime.

In **Redelinghuys** substance abuse has been highlighted as a cause and motivation of crime. Prisoners who are released from jail have been identified as an opportunity for crime. There is a lack of SAPS members at the police station.

In **Saldanha** unemployment, poverty and substance abuse have been highlighted as causes of crime. Substance abuse was also identified as opportunities for crime but could also be seen as a cause of crime. The vacancy rate at the station is a cause for concern as there are 7 vacant posts for VisPol and 5 in the Support Services.

In **St. Helena Bay** unemployment, poverty and substance abuse have been highlighted as causes of crime. The availability of drugs has been identified as a strong motivation for crime.

In **Van Rhynsdorp** unemployment, poverty, boredom, substance abuse has been highlighted as causes of crime. The need for money was identified as a strong motivation for crime. Negligence and community shortcomings in general were cited as an opportunity for crime. Unattended Houses, people that walk alone have been identified as opportunities for crime.

In **Vredenburg** unemployment, boredom and substance abuse have been highlighted as causes of crime. The market for stolen items and second-hand goods were identified as a strong motivation for crime. Negligence and community shortcomings in general were cited as an opportunity for crime. Crimes which are of concern included drug related crimes, domestic violence and gangsterism. Lack of resources to combat crime was highlighted as a concern.

In **Vredendal** unemployment, boredom and substance abuse have been highlighted as causes of crime. The availability of drugs were identified as a strong motivation and opportunity for crime. Fifty 51% of all the crime in Vredendal occurs in Vredendal North (Sector 1). Prostitution is a big problem in Vredendal and the girls are as young as 9 years old.

In terms of the Provincial Safety Research Agenda Project 2012, the West Coast District Municipality aim is to promote a safe, healthy and secure environment.

Overall, the findings of the Department's oversight functions in the West Coast District Municipality have confirmed that Substance Abuse (alcohol and drugs), unemployment and boredom are the main contributors to crime in the region. These social problems are characterized by Assault in general, Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence. This perhaps suggests that the prevalence and incidence of Substance Abuse particularly the use of illegal drugs and alcohol in the Western Cape is source of all the social ills. During the identification of the PNPs in 2011/12 substance abuse emerged as the first, second and third priority crime in the Western Cape. The community perception of the priority crimes in the Province in 2011/12 was reinforced by the SAPS crime statistics that drug related crime (Substance abuse) is a major challenge in the Western Cape. The prevalence of substance abuse serves not only as the cause of crime but also as motivation for crime thus presenting an opportunity to commit crime.

There is a shortage of police resources to do patrol in houses of people who are on holidays in other places emerged as an area of concern in West Coast. Domestic violence was identified as a challenge in the region.

## WHAT COULD BE DONE TO REDUCE THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR CRIME IN WEST COAST?

In view of the prevalence of Substance Abuse and the impact on crime as a major contributor to crimes, there is a need to assess all government services in West Coast in what way these services can be rendered within the area to make it more accessible to the community and to facilitate the allocation of resources to areas where they are needed most. This could help to maximize safety contributions and community assets and mobilize the local people to take ownership of the challenge thus making safety everyone's responsibility.

The lack of proper infrastructure and policing resources in the rural police precincts are some of the serious challenges affecting service delivery. Full implementation of sector policing by SAPS should be prioritized in the rural police stations to address such problems.

A multi-agency approach to solve crime and its related social evils under the guidance of SAPS in partnership with Public Works, Local Government, Social Development, DOCS and other relevant stakeholders will be ideal to address the challenges within the West Coast District Municipality.

### EDEN DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY

Eden District Municipality covers the Kannaland, Langeberg, Mossel Bay, George, Oudtshoorn, Plettenberg Bay and Knysna local municipalities. The estimated population for Eden is 506 514. The population consists mainly of Coloureds (52.2%), Black Africans (29.0%) and Whites (18.4%). The Coloured population group constitutes the majority. Unemployment is estimated at 18.5% with poverty head-count ratio estimated at 29.1%.

The District Municipality consists of three police clusters namely George, Oudtshoorn and Da Gamaskop. Assault GBH and drug-related crime/ substance abuse emerged as the most dominant crimes in Eden since 2009/10.

### COMMUNITY CONCERNS

Emanating from the Department's oversight functions conducted during 2012/2013 the safety concerns have been highlighted within the various precincts of the Eden District Municipality.

In **Albertinia** substance abuse has been identified as a cause and motivation of crime of crime. Unemployment and lack of education were identified as opportunities for crime in the area. The area is too big and more skilled police officers should be recruited and deployed at the police station.

In the **Calitzdorp** unemployment and poverty have been highlighted as causes of crime. Substance Abuse was identified as a strong motivation for crime. Drugs which are transported to and from Oudtshoorn as the main distribution point were identified as the opportunity for crime. Domestic violence cases are on the increase in the area.

In **Conville** substance abuse, lack of education and unemployment has been highlighted as causes and motivation for crime. The shebeens and school dropouts were identified as opportunities for crime but could also be seen as causes of crime.

In **Da Gamaskop** substance Abuse, unemployment and poverty have been identified as the causes of crime. The drug dealers, legal and illegal taverns and shebeens are regarded as a motivator for crime. The need for a fix/ maintain the habits for drug users has been identified as an opportunity for crime. The shortage of manpower at the different police stations big priority in combating crime. Drug abuse at schools in the area, children used by drug dealers as "runners" are major challenges in the area.

In **De Rust** unemployment has been highlighted as a cause of crime. Community members not taking responsibility in relation to their own safety was identified as a strong opportunity for crime.

In **Dysselsdorp** substance Abuse has been identified as the cause and motivation for crime. People released from jail were identified as an opportunity for crime. There is a shortage of police officers in the area.

In **George** substance abuse was identified as a cause of crime. The increase in burglary at residential premises is a serious challenge facing the area. The lack of police visibility and insufficient police resources were identified as opportunities for crime.

In **Groot Brakrivier** unemployment and poverty have been highlighted as causes of crime. Drugs were identified as a motivation of crime. Lack of education on safety measures and senior citizens staying on their own have been identified as opportunities for crime.

In **Heidelberg** substance abuse has been highlighted as a cause and motivation of crime. Unlawful shebeens and elderly people living alone in vacant houses were identified as opportunities for crime. Lack of manpower at the police station and lack of responsibilities in relation to safety in communities were highlighted as concerns in the area.

In **Knysna** unemployment, poverty, lack of housing and substance abuse have been highlighted as causes of crime. The involvement of people in gangsterism was and substance abuse were identified as strong motivation for crime. Shebeens and taverns were identified as the opportunities for crime in the area.

In **Kwa Nokuthula** substance abuse has been highlighted as a cause and motivation of crime. Shortage of police officers was identified as the strong motivation for crime. Availability of drugs and shebeens were identified as an opportunity for crime in the area. There is not a NHW structure in the area.

In **Kwa Nonqaba** substance abuse has been highlighted as a cause of crime. The availability of drugs, alcohol and people alone at home have been identified as a strong motivation for crime. Unsuccessful police operations are a concern in the area. Crimes of concern in the area include murder and burglary at residential premises.

In **Ladismith** unemployment, poverty, lack of housing and substance abuse have been highlighted as causes and motivation for crime. Shebeens and availability of drugs have been identified as opportunities for crime. Domestic violence was identified as a challenge.

In **Mossel Bay** unemployment and substance abuse have been highlighted as causes of crime. During the holidays businesses are very busy and people are targeted for robberies. Police station needs more police officers and vehicles.

In **Oudtshoorn** (Bongolethu) substance abuse has been highlighted as a cause and motivation of crime. Unemployment and truancy of kids were identified as the strong motivation for crime. People who leave their homes without informing the neighbours was identified as an opportunity for crime in the area. Police officers do not respond quickly to crime situations.

In **Pacaltsdorp** poverty, degeneration of social fibre of the community, unemployment, inefficient municipal law enforcement, misuse of alcohol and other illegal substances, insufficient human and other resources to effectively combat crime have been highlighted as causes of crime. Ignorance of community to adhere to safety tips and advice facilitated by SAPS and the CPF, negligence when it comes to individual obligation to personally take measures to secure valuables and priced items, failure and reluctance of Local Government Law Enforcement to work in conjunction with Police to enforce by-laws and legal applications that falls under their jurisdiction, such as illegal structures and loitering were identified as opportunities for crime in the area. The Resource Allocation fails to effectively address the root causes that hamper service delivery in Pacaltsdorp. Experienced police officers are being redeployed and therefore there is a shortage of police members, resources and senior management.

In **Plettenberg Bay** substance abuse has been highlighted as a cause and motivation of crime. Guys that have been released from jail have been identified as an opportunity for crime. There is a lack of SAPS members at the police station.

In **Riversdale** police precinct the CPF respondent identified drugs and alcohol abuse as causes of crime in the area. Unemployment was also cited as one of the major challenges in the area. Negligence by some of the community members was identified as an opportunity to commit crime.

In **Stillbaai** police precinct unemployment, alcohol and drug abuse were identified as causes and motivation for crime in the area. Domestic violence was identified as one of the challenges facing the area.

In **Thembaletu** unemployment, poverty, substance abuse have been highlighted as causes of crime. Economic conditions, drug abuse and the need for money have been identified as strong motivation for crime in the area. The availability of drugs and foreigners have been identified as opportunities for crime.

In **Uniondale** unemployment, poverty, boredom, substance abuse has been highlighted as causes of crime. Need for money was identified as a strong motivation for crime. Negligence in communities in general was cited as an opportunity for crime. Unattended Houses, people who walk alone have been identified as opportunities for crime.

In terms of the Provincial Safety Research Agenda Project 2012, the Eden District Municipality incorporated their Safety strategy as part of the seven (7) strategic goals which contribute to the achievement of a long term vision beyond the 5 year IDP. In maximizing its safety contributions the Eden District Municipality focus on Promoting a sustainable environment management and public safety.

Overall, the findings of the Department's oversight functions in the Eden District Municipality have confirmed that Substance Abuse (alcohol and drugs), unemployment, poverty and lack of housing are the main contributors to crime in the region.

These social problems are characterized by Assault in general, Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence. This perhaps suggests that the prevalence and incidence of Substance Abuse particularly the use of illegal drugs and alcohol in the Western Cape is source of all the social ills. During the identification of the PNPs in 2011/12 substance abuse emerged as the first, second and third priority crime in the Western Cape. The community perception of the priority crimes in the Province in 2011/12 was reinforced by the SAPS crime statistics that drug related crime (Substance abuse) is a major challenge in the Western Cape. The prevalence of substance abuse serves not only as the causes of crime but also as motivation for crime thus presenting an opportunity to commit crime. Domestic violence and burglary at residential premises were identified as challenges in the region. There is a shortage of police officers and vehicles in the area.

#### **WHAT COULD BE DONE TO REDUCE THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR CRIME IN EDEN?**

In view of the challenges facing Eden District Municipality the following can be recommended:

- The establishment of a committee at a District Municipality level to coordinate IGR within the sphere of government.
- Adoption of an integrated approach to safety and security through IDP processes.
- Development of a joint activity plan that will outline different roles and responsibilities for each one of the partners and players.

#### **OVERBERG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY**

Overberg District Municipality covers Theewaterskloof, Overstrand, Cape Agulhas and Swellendam local municipalities. The estimated population for Overberg is 209 981. The population consists mainly of Black Africans (20.0%), Coloureds (59.6%) and Whites



(20.1%). The Coloured population group constitutes the majority. Unemployment is estimated at 17.8% with poverty head-count ratio estimated at 25.9%.

The District Municipality consists of two police clusters namely Caledon and Hermanus.

Burglaries at residential premises, assault in general and sexual offences were the most dominant crimes in the Overberg District Municipality since 2009. It is also important to note that the area was dominantly affected by contact crime and property related crime between 2009/10 and 2011/12.

## COMMUNITY CONCERNS

Emanating from the Department's oversight functions conducted during 2012/2013 the safety and security concerns have been highlighted within the various precincts of the Overberg District Municipality.

In the **Bredasdorp** Police Precinct drugs has been highlighted as a cause of crime. Because there is not enough police officers visible policing is of great concern.

In **Caledon** unemployment, poverty, drugs and alcohol abuse have been highlighted as causes of crime. Social conditions, lack of facilities for young people, no educational programmes within communities, domestic violence and alcohol abuse were identified as opportunities for crime. Economic conditions, drug abuse and the need for money were regarded as motivations for crime. Concerns also include the high mileage of police vehicle's as well as the increase in protest action due to service delivery and how it is handled.

In the **Gans Bay** Police Precinct unemployment and poverty have been highlighted as causes of crime. The poaching of abalone has been identified as an opportunity as well as a motivation for crime. Substance abuse was also highlighted as a motivation for crime. Concerns include the lack of visible policing and that there is only one vehicle per shift to attend to complaints and to patrol the entire coastal area of Gans Bay.

In **Genadendal Police Precinct** unemployment and poverty have been highlighted as causes of crime. Drugs, especially 'Dagga and Tik' are easily available and thus regarded as opportunities as well as the motivation for crime. In terms of the Monitoring and Evaluation Tool the non-existence of an Employee Health and Wellness Programme is a cause for concern.

In **Grabouw** the lack of communication and , information as well as unemployment have been identified as opportunities for crime. Boredom and the need for money are regarded as motivations for crime. When people are not at home has been identified as an opportunity for crime.

In the **Hermanus** Police Precinct unemployment has been highlighted as a cause of crime. People who commit crime are not punished and the fact that almost 50 % of people are always absent from their houses create opportunities for crime.

In the **Kleinmond** Police Precinct unemployment, poverty, housing and substance abuse have been identified as opportunities for crime. Police visibility is hampered as there is only one vehicle per shift to attend to complaints and to patrol the entire area.

In **Napier** domestic violence and alcohol abuse have been identified as causes of crime. Unemployment has been identified as an opportunity for crime while drugs have been regarded as a motivation for crime. The area is also plagued with too many shebeens.

In the **Riviersonderend** Police Precinct drugs and unemployment have been identified as causes of crime. Properties and belongings which are unattended have been identified as an opportunity as well as causes of crime while the availability of drugs is regarded as a motivation for crime. Concerns include the redeployment of police officers to other areas which leads to shortage of staff thus impacting on effective service delivery.

In **Stanford** Drug Abuse and unemployment have been highlighted as causes of crime. Vacant holiday houses and businesses not making use of security companies have been identified as opportunities for crime. Drug houses and corrupt police officers that leak information to drug dealers are regarded as motivation for crime. Concerns in the area include poor investigation done by detectives, which cause cases to be withdrawn.

In the **Struisbaai** Police Precinct substance abuse and poverty have been identified as causes of crime while vacant holiday houses and poaching have been identified as the opportunities for crime. Shebeens and drug houses are regarded as motivation for crime. The lack of infrastructure which leads to shortage of staff at police precincts contributes to poor service delivery.

In **Villiersdorp** unemployment, boredom and substance abuse were identified as causes of crime while drugs and alcohol are regarded as motivation for crime.

In terms of the Provincial Safety Research Agenda Project 2012, Overberg District Municipality have a Safety Plan. In maximising its safety contributions the Overberg District Municipality focus on the creation and maintenance of a Safety and Health Environment Plan. In order to reduce accidents and fatalities the municipality implements integrated law enforcement operations with SAPS and Provincial Traffic to prevent crime resulting in joint operations between Traffic and Law Enforcement Agencies. The municipality has also formed partnerships with SAPS and Provincial Traffic to promote traffic safety.

Overall findings of the Department's oversight functions in the Overberg District Municipality have confirmed and alcohol and drug abuse as the main contributors to the social problems in the region while unemployment and poverty and therefore the need for money contributed to criminal activities. These social problems are characterised by high incidences of Domestic Violence, Assault and Sexual offences. It was also found that residents are not locking their vehicles or ensuring that their houses are locked which creates opportunities for crime and thus the motivation for crime. The lack of police visibility, not enough police vehicles and the high mileage of police

vehicles were causes of concern. Concerns in the area include corrupt police officials and poor investigation done by detectives, which cause cases to be withdrawn. In terms of the PNPs Report 2011/12 substance abuse emerged as the first, second and third priority crime in the Western Cape. The community perception of the priority crimes in the Province in 2011/12 was reinforced by the SAPS crime statistics that drug related crime (Substance abuse) is a major challenge in the Western Cape. The prevalence of substance abuse serves not only as the causes of crime but also as motivation for crime thus presenting an opportunity to commit crime.

### **WHAT COULD BE DONE TO REDUCE THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR CRIME IN THE OVERBERG DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY?**

The prevalence of substance abuse in the municipality as a major contributor to crime necessitates the review of government services to ascertain these services can be more effectively managed and made accessible to the community. Moreover, Safety Plans need to outline how crime will be dealt with as a safety issue so as to ensure the integration of services to minimise crime in the area. Safety awareness initiatives for the various communities will assist in minimising crime. The lack of resources i.e. not enough police vehicles and police officers as well as the effectiveness of sector policing needs to be addressed to combat crime in the municipality.

Ward councillors have ex-officio status on the Community Policing Forum (CPF) structure and most of them are part of local CPF structures. Ward councillors can play a meaningful role in ensuring that safety forms part of the IDP process and in this way they can also assist with fostering good relationships with communities as well as SAPS in building partnerships and thus promoting better service delivery. Although partnerships have been built with communities and NGO's, relationships should be strengthened between Government, SAPS and Municipalities. A multi-agency approach to solve crime and its related social evils under the guidance of SAPS in partnership with Public Works, Local Government, Social Development, DOCS and other relevant stakeholders will be ideal to address the challenges within the Overberg District Municipality.

### **CENTRAL KAROO DISTRICT MUNICIPALITY**

The Central Karoo District Municipality consists of one police cluster Beaufort West, which is made up of four police precincts – Beaufort West, Murraysburg, Prince Albert and Leeu-Gamka. The Cluster boundaries and the District Municipality boundaries coincide to enable better cooperation between SAPS and the District Municipality.

Assault GBH, common assault and sexual offences have been identified as priority crimes in the Municipality for two consecutive years since the compilation of the PNPs report in 2009/10. Contact crime appears to be the most serious crime in Central Karoo.

### **COMMUNITY CONCERNS**

Emanating from the Department's oversight functions conducted during 2012/2013 the safety and security concerns have been highlighted within the various precincts of the Central Karoo District Municipality.

In the **Beaufort West** Police Precinct, Substance Abuse has been highlighted as a cause of crime. The lack of police visibility and response time were identified as opportunities for crime but could also be seen as causes of crime while the availability of drugs have been identified as a strong motivation for crime. Crimes which are of concern include Robberies, Assault GBH, Housebreakings and Theft out of motor vehicles and Stock theft. The area is also plagued by gangsterism which is associated with the transportation of drugs. There is a shortage of office space for the detectives, parking facilities, public parking and police vehicles.

In **Murraysburg** the shortage of lights outside the SAPS building and the lack of police visibility and response time have been identified as opportunities for crime. Crimes which are of concern include Assault GBH, Assault Common, Domestic Violence and Stock theft. There is no permanent court and court sitting occurs only every fortnight in Grahamstown. There is a lack of detention centres for women, juveniles and safe houses. The Victim Support Room is small. The police precinct building is an old structure and in a very poor condition. There is a shortage of manpower and police vehicles that are suitable for the area.

In **Prince Albert**, Substance Abuse has been identified as the cause of as well as the opportunity for crime while the availability of drugs and alcohol is regarded as a motivator for crime. The police precinct is also in dire need of office space.

In **Leeu-Gamka**, Substance Abuse has been identified as the cause of crime while lack of police visibility and response time was identified as opportunities for crime. Substance abuse was regarded as a motivator for crime. In Leeu-Gamka there are no permanent courts as court sitting occurs in Beaufort West.

In terms of the Provincial Safety Research Agenda Project 2012, Central Karoo highlighted additional safety problems/issues which need to be addressed to enhance the municipality's service delivery imperatives:

- The establishment of satellite police stations.
- Drug abuse - monitoring of illegal and legal shebeens in terms of sale of alcohol to under age children.
- The problem of delinquent kids; street kids.
- Lack of adequate lighting in high risk areas.
- Vandalism of safety measures.
- Police response time and lack of response when complaints are reported.
- High incidence of robberies (car break ins, robbery of cell phones & wallets, etc.).

Overall, the findings of the Department's oversight visits to the Central Karoo District Municipality have confirmed that Substance Abuse (alcohol and drugs) is the main contributor to the serious social problems in the region. These social problems are characterized by Assault in general, Sexual Offences and Domestic Violence. This perhaps suggests that the prevalence and incidence of Substance Abuse particularly the use of illegal drugs and alcohol in the Western Cape is source of all the social ills.

During the identification of the PNPs in 2011/12 substance abuse emerged as the first, second and third priority crime in the Western Cape.

The community perception of the priority crimes in the Province in 2011/12 was reinforced by the SAPS crime statistics that drug related crime (Substance abuse) is a major challenge in the Western Cape. The prevalence of substance abuse serves not only as the causes of crime but also as motivation for crime thus presenting an opportunity to commit crime.

There is a shortage of police resources, dilapidated police precinct buildings, inadequate office space and equipment, inaccessibility of the structures of justice such as courts also emerged as areas of concern in Central Karoo.

#### **WHAT COULD BE DONE TO REDUCE THE OPPORTUNITIES FOR CRIME IN CENTRAL KAROO?**

In view of the prevalence of Substance Abuse and the impact on crime as a major contributor to crimes, there is a need to assess all government services in Central Karoo District Municipality. The rationale for the assessment would be to determine in what way these services can be rendered in the area to make it more accessible to the community and to facilitate the allocation of resources to areas where they are needed most. This could help to maximize safety contributions and community assets and mobilize the local people to take ownership of the challenge thus making safety everyone's responsibility.

The Central Karoo District Municipality drafted a Municipal Safety Strategy as part of the seven (7) strategic goals which contribute to the achievement of a long term vision beyond the 5 year Integrated Development Plan for the period 2012-2017. One of the goals which relates to safety is to 'Promote Sustainable Environment Management and Public Safety' with the intention to address issues such as drugs abuse, among other things.

The lack of proper infrastructure and policing resources in the rural police precincts are some of the serious challenges affecting service delivery. Full implementation of sector policing by SAPS should be prioritized in the rural police stations to address such problems.

A multi-agency approach to solve crime and its related social evils under the guidance of SAPS in partnership with Public Works, Local Government, Social Development, DOCS and other relevant stakeholders will be ideal to address the challenges within the Central Karoo District Municipality.

#### **4.7 CONCLUSION**

The prevalence and incidence of drugs and drug-related crimes continues to increase in the Province. According to the national crime statistics the Western Cape accounts for almost half of the national drug-related crimes for the period 2011/2012 which is a cause for concern. The findings of the PNPs study for 2012/2013 have revealed that the majority of the CPFs in the Western Cape identified substance abuse (alcohol and drug abuse) as a major contributor to crimes in their areas. Although there are other factors

which could be directly or indirectly linked to the increase or decrease in crime, substance abuse has been identified by the CPFs as one of the major challenges facing their communities since the identification of the PNPs in 2011/2012.

The other factors that were identified by the CPFs as the root causes of crime in the Western Cape include poverty and unemployment, illiteracy and youth boredom, and the prevalence of gang violence particularly in certain areas of the City of Cape Town.

Furthermore, the study revealed that the need for money, demand for stolen goods, withdrawal of court cases due to poor statement taking and insufficient evidence among other things, police corruption and light sentences by the criminal justice system motivate people to commit crime.

As motivation alone cannot cause a crime to occur the CPFs have indicated that easy access to illegal firearms, open spaces and bushy areas, lack of recreational facilities, shebeens, taverns and drug outlets and negligence and ignorance of community members presents opportunities to commit crime. The other concerns that were raised with regard to policing and police resources were domestic violence, shortage of manpower, vehicles and dilapidated police station buildings.

In terms of the metropolitan and district municipality findings substance abuse also emerged as the most serious challenge faced by all the municipalities. Gangsterism was only mentioned in the City of Cape Town as one of the most serious challenges faced by the municipality.

These factors together present the concerns of the Western Cape communities with regard to safety and security and therefore can be regarded as policing needs and priorities of the Western Cape. It is important to emphasize that these factors are interrelated and inter-connected and can, in one way or the other, influence one's decision to commit a crime. Therefore no single aspect of the three elements of the conceptual model (i.e. causes, motivation and opportunities to commit crime) should be viewed in isolation as the theory notes that all three aspects need to be present for crime to take place.

In light of the findings presented above the following section presents the recommendations.

#### 4.8 RECOMMENDATIONS

Based on the key findings of the study the following can be recommended:

FOCUS AREAS	RECOMMENDATIONS
Shebeens and drug outlets	The police must close down shebeens and illegal drug outlets.
Taverns	Licensed liquor premises must be closely monitored in order to comply with the liquor regulations and promote responsible trading practices.
Open spaces and bushy areas	To address the problem of open spaces and bushy areas the need for better street lighting is recommended.
Sector Policing	Full implementation of sector policing is recommended for all of the sectors within police precincts in the province as per the 5 respective phases in terms of the Provincial Guidelines of 2007.
Drugs and gangs	Establishment of multi-disciplinary task teams under the leadership and guidance of SAPS and DoCS and the development of a comprehensive drug and gang strategy to address the problem of drugs and gangs.
Sport and Recreational Facilities	Establishment of sport and recreational facilities for youth.
Substance Abuse	Implementation of awareness and empowerment programmes on the dangers of substance abuse.
Detectives	Training and retraining of detectives in order to increase the conviction rate on drugs and gang-related crimes.
Case-flow management	Monitor case flow management and case docket management in order to reduce the number of cases that are thrown out of court due to administrative and other reasons.
Illegal Firearms	To reduce the proliferation of guns the Annual Gun Amnesty Programme should be implemented in the Province.

FOCUS AREAS	RECOMMENDATIONS
Integrated approach to crime and safety	Initiatives in the fight against crime to be included in the Integrated Development Planning (IDP) of municipalities.
Reward a Cop Initiative	Effective implementation of the 'Reward a Cop Initiative' in order to promote a culture of professionalism within SAPS.
Excellence Awards	Promote a culture of excellence within SAPS by introducing new initiatives to boost the staff morale (Quarterly).
Police corruption	Raise public awareness of the anti-corruption hotline (i.e. the presidential hotline) and other institutions like Public Protector, DoCS complaints line or the office of the Minister of Community Safety in the Western Cape in order to curb police corruption.
Increasing safety	Western Cape Government Departments to workout a multi-pronged approach to address service delivery issues at a transversal level.
Incorporating the PNPs findings into police plans	The findings of the PNPs 2012/2013 report must be incorporated into SAPS Western Cape police plan and the police plans of the municipal police service organizations in the Western Cape for 2013/2014 financial year.
Quarterly reports	SAPS Western Cape should submit quarterly progress reports on the implementation of the PNPs findings by all the police organizations in the Province.
Implementation of PNPs findings at police station level	SAPS Western Cape should report on implementation of the PNPs findings at police station level.

### District/Metropolitan area recommendations

Based on the findings of the district municipalities and the metropolitan area the following recommendations are suggested:



### **Cape Winelands**

- Implementation of education and awareness raising campaigns in relation to road safety.
- Improved passenger transport planning and regulations.
- Assessment of all government services in the district municipality to facilitate the allocation of resources to areas where they are needed most.
- A strategy to deal with sharp objects and weapons to address violent crimes in the district should be developed by government.

### **Central Karoo**

- The establishment of satellite police stations to accommodate the needs of the communities.
- There is a need to assess all government services in Central Karoo District Municipality. The rationale for the assessment would be to determine in what way these services can be rendered in the area to make it more accessible to the community and to facilitate the allocation of resources to areas where they are needed most.
- Full implementation of sector policing by SAPS should be prioritized in the rural police stations to address the lack of police resources.
- A multi-agency approach to solve crime and its related social evils under the guidance of SAPS in partnership with Public Works, Local Government, Social Development, DOCS and other relevant stakeholders will be ideal to address the challenges within the Central Karoo District Municipality.

### **CCT**

- The establishment of a committee under the CCT to coordinate IGR within the sphere of government.
- An integrated approach to safety and security should be adopted in the CCT areas.
- A database of crime prevention projects and initiatives in the areas should be established.
- To increase safety in the CCT a joint activity plan that will outline different role players' roles and responsibilities should be developed.

### **West Coast**

- There is a need to assess all government services in the West Coast to ascertain in what way these services can be rendered in the area to facilitate the allocation of resources to areas where they are needed most.
- A multi-agency approach to solve crime and its related social evils under the guidance of SAPS in partnership with Public Works, Local Government, Social Development, DOCS and other relevant stakeholders will be ideal to address the challenges within the West Coast District Municipality.

**Eden**

- The establishment of a committee at a District Municipality level to coordinate IGR within the sphere of government.
- Adoption of an integrated approach to safety and security through IDP processes.
- Development of a joint activity plan that will outline different role players' roles and responsibilities for each one of the partners.

**Overberg**

- Ward councillors can play a meaningful role in ensuring that safety forms part of the IDP process and in this way they can also assist with fostering good relationships with communities as well as SAPS in building partnerships and thus promoting better service delivery.
- A multi-agency approach to solve crime and its related social evils under the guidance of SAPS in partnership with Public Works, Local Government, Social Development, DOCS and other relevant stakeholders will be ideal to address the challenges within the Overberg District Municipality.

**PART 4: GENERAL INFORMATION****ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

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## PART 5: BIBLIOGRAPHY AND ANNEXURES

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# ANNEXURE A: ROOT CAUSES OF CRIME IN THE TOP 10 MURDER POLICE PRECINCTS IN THE WESTERN CAPE.



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## Root Causes of Crime



**Nooitgedacht:** An 11 year old drug dealer who stores drugs next to a school.



**Bishop Lavis:** A yard where young people hang out with no parental supervision.



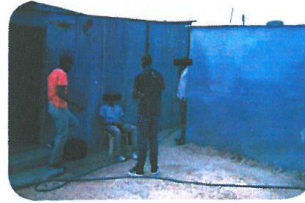
**Bishop Lavis:** One of many shebeens in the in the area.



**Delft:** Parents often go to shebeens with their children. When parents get drunk children are unattended and are put at risk of molestation and sexual abuse.



**Gugulethu:** A photo of the Top Deck Tavern, KTC where people are robbed and mass murders take place robberies.



**Khayelitsha:** A shebeen where young people drink and plan their criminal activities.



**Khayelitsha:** Young people wash cars and use the money to buy drugs.



**Mfuleni:** A tuck shop and shebeen in the Wesbank area where gangsters usually get together. Drugs, shooting and alcohol abuse is rife especially over weekends.



**Mfuleni:** Blocks of flats nearby the taxi rank. These flats are crime ridden and is associated with alcohol abuse, drug abuse, robberies and gansterism. A shebeen is operating from the third block of flats on the left in the picture.



**Mitchell's Plain:** Teenagers gamble in the road. When police patrol the street they run away and continue with their activities when the police leave.



**Mitchell's Plain:** Drugs are being sold from this premises by a woman. Merchants deliver drugs, guns and stolen vehicles at 3:00 am to this dealer. They also have a driver who transports shoplifters to various malls.



**Phillipi East:** Youth are wondering around and have nothing to do. They are targeted by gangsters to engage in criminal activities.

## ANNEXURE B: MOTIVATION FOR CRIME IN THE TOP 10 MURDER POLICE PRECINCTS IN THE WESTERN CAPE.



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### Motivation to commit Crime



**Harare:** A tavern which operates 24 hours a day and 7 days per week. People often stab and shoot at each other, which indicates the prevalence of guns in the area.



**Harare:** A shebeen frequented by young people. When they are drunk they are vulnerable to rape and often become victims of crime.



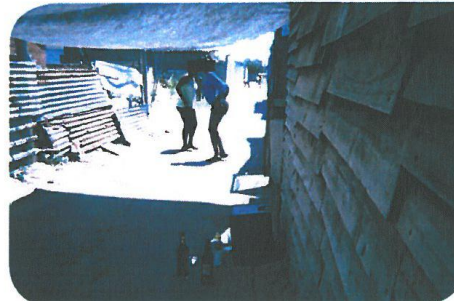
**Kraaifontein:** Two men are smoking marijuana and drugs at a drug-house in Petunia Street in Scottsville. The stains on their hands are evident of long term drug abuse.



**Kraaifontein:** A lady and a male sharing and mixing drugs before a smoke.



**Harare:** A shack where drugs are sold to young people.



**Nyanga:** Two ladies are drinking alcohol in an informal settlement in Zwellitsha Mankazana Square

## ANNEXURE C: OPPORTUNITIES FOR CRIME IN THE TOP 10 MURDER POLICE PRECINCTS IN THE WESTERN CAPE.



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### Opportunities to commit Crime



**Bishop Lewis:** A shebeen patron who has passed-out, unaware of his surroundings. He is vulnerable to attacks, robbery and assault.



**Acordia:** A dilapidated toilet at the back of a school. There is no security gate and the property could be used by vagrants for illegal activities.



**Delft:** This playground is used as a battle field when rival gangs fight. The area is very unsafe.



**Delft:** An unsafe area where people are regularly mugged and drug trading occurs. Two people were killed in the area.



**Delft:** An open field at the back of houses where gangsters hangout in the evening.



**Delft:** This is an open field where people often get mugged and crimes occur.



**Gugulethu:** A Somali cash store situated in NY 43. Shop owners are harassed, robbed and killed.



**Gugulethu:** NY 1 main road close to Montana railway station. This area is very unsafe as robberies take place and people are thrown from moving trains. Dead bodies are dumped next to the railway line.



**Mfuleni:** An alleyway which provides access to the two roads in the Wesbank area. A murder occurred in this alley. There is constant fighting and conflict between the 26 and 28 gangs as the adjoining 2 roads are regarded as gang turf.



**Gugulethu:** An open field next to a school where dirt are dumped. Many people pass this area on route to Nyanga train station. This is where people get robbed and dead bodies are dumped.



**Khayelitsha:** A bushy area at the back of shacks. Children are raped and babies are dumped in the area, jects inserted in the genital parts.



**Harare:** This playground is used as a battle field when rival gangs fight. The area is very unsafe.

**ANNEXURE D: ALPHABETICAL LIST OF POLICE STATIONS IN THE WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE**

Albertinia	Heidelberg (WC)	Pacaltsdorp
Ashton	Hermanus	Parow
Athlone	Hopefield	Philadelphia
Atlantis	Hout Bay	Philippi
Barrydale	Kensington	Philippi East
Beaufort West	Khayelitsha	Piketberg
Belhar	Kirstenhof	Pinelands
Bellville	Klapmuts	Plettenberg Bay
Bellville South	Klawer	Porterville
Bishop Lavis	Kleinmond	Prince Albert
Bonnievale	Kleinvele	Prince Alfred Hamlet
Bothasig	Knysna	Ravensmead
Brackenfell	Kraaifontein	Rawsonville
Bredasdorp	Kuils River	Redelinghuys
Caledon	Kwanokuthula	Riebeek West
Calitzdorp	Kwanonqaba	Riversdale
Camps Bay	Laaiplek	Riviersonderend
Cape Town Central	Ladismith	Robertson
Ceres	Laingsburg	Rondebosch
Citrusdal	Lamberts Bay	Saldanha
Clanwilliam	Langa	Saron
Claremont	Langebaan	Sea Point
Cloetesville	Lansdowne	Simons Town
Conville	Leeu-Gamka	Somerset West
Da Gamaskop	Lingulethu West	St Helena Bay
Darling	Lutzville	Stanford
De Doorns	Lwandle	Steenberg
De Rust	Macassar	Stellenbosch
Delft	Maitland	Still Bay
Diep River	Malmesbury	Strand
Doring Bay	Manenberg	Strandfontein
Durbanville	Mbekweni	Struisbaai
Dysselsdorp	Mc Gregor	Suurbraak
Eendekuil	Melkbosstrand	Swellendam
Elands Bay	Mfuleni	Table Bay Harbour
Elsies River	Milnerton	Table View
Fish Hoek	Mitchells Plain	Thembaletu
Franschhoek	Montagu	Touws River
Gans Bay	Moorreesburg	Tulbagh
Genadendal	Mossel Bay	Uniondale
George	Mowbray	Vanrhynsdorp
Goodwood	Muizenberg	Villiersdorp
Gordons Bay	Murraysburg	Vredenburg
Graafwater	Napier	Vredendal
Grabouw	Nuwerus	Wellington
Grassy Park	Nyanga	Wolseley
Groot Brakrivier	Ocean View	Woodstock
Groot Drakenstein	Oudtshoorn	Worcester
Gugulethu	Paarl	Wynberg
Harare	Paarl East	