



Western Cape
Government

Community Safety

BETTER TOGETHER.



**Provincial Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP)
Report for the Western Cape 2016/17**
Department of Community Safety



Community Safety
Improvement Partnership

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FOREWORD BY THE WESTERN CAPE MINISTER OF COMMUNITY SAFETY



It is an honour to present the Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) report for the Western Cape for 2016/17. The PNP determination process last year afforded communities and stakeholders the opportunity to express their particular policing needs and safety priorities per police cluster during a two-day workshop in each of the 16 police clusters.

Section 206(1) of the Constitution stipulates that the Cabinet Minister (national) responsible for policing must determine the national policing policy after consulting the provincial governments, taking into account the policing needs and priorities of the provinces as determined by the provincial executives.

The PNP Report 2016/17 identifies these provincial safety needs, concerns and priorities in accordance with the Department's Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP) which focuses on the promotion of professional policing, making all public buildings and spaces safe, to establish viable safety partnerships within communities and to reduce alcohol related injuries. Within this context, the community safety plans have already been updated and distributed back to their implementing custodians.

Within professional policing, the report details persisting problems with the shortage of police officials, insufficient vehicles, lack of adequate police stations and a lack of

police visibility. This is further compounded by perceptions of police corruption and the scourge of gangs, drugs and alcohol in communities.

However, the report makes clear recommendations and provides best practice advice which are the responsibility of all safety stakeholders within our communities to help address.

School safety and the safety of emergency medical responders have also been highlighted by communities as a common concern and the Department of Community Safety is already taking the lead in helping to address these concerns.

In the coming year, the Department will focus on Paarl East, Vredenburg/Saldanha, Khayelitsha and Gunya to conduct stakeholder engagements.

Safety is everyone's responsibility and together with all safety role-players – specifically the police, municipalities, Community Police Forums, Neighbourhood Watches and communities – the Department will continue to monitor and promote the implementation of all Safety Plans across the province through the EPP matching grants applications.

I would like to express my sincere thanks to everyone who participated in the determination workshops and to the dedicated staff from the Department of Community Safety for their continued commitment in service of the people of the province. I thank the South African Police Service, the Community Policing Forums, Neighbourhood Watches, various representatives from different spheres of government, non-governmental organisations, faith-based organisations, the private sector, private security safety partners and every community member for their support.

This report and its findings and recommendations are not the end of our safety journey but provide the starting point to address the safety concerns, needs and priorities better, together.



Mr Dan Plato
Minister for Community Safety
Western Cape Province

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

ACT	Area Coordinating Team
AHR	Alcohol Harms Reduction
ATM	Automated Teller Machine
AVL	Automated Vehicle Location
CBD	Central Business District
CBO	Community-based Organisation
CCCF	Cluster Crime Combating Forum
CID	City/Central Improvement District
CoCT	City of Cape Town
CPF	Community Police Forum
CSC	Community Service Centre
CSF	Community Safety Forum
CSIP	Community Safety Improvement Partnership
DEDAT	Department of Economic Development and Tourism
DCAS	Department of Cultural Affairs and Sport
DoCS	Department of Community Safety
DOH	Department of Health
DSD	Department of Social Development
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EPP	Expanded Partnership Programme
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme
FBO	Faith-based Organisation
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
JPI	Joint Planning Initiative
LDAC	Local Drug Action Committee
LEA	Law Enforcement Authority
LG	Local Government
LGBTI	Lesbian Gay Bisexual Transgender and Intersex
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NDP	National Development Plan
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHW	Neighbourhood Watch



NPO	Not-for-Profit Organisation
OPAM	Operational Planning and Monitoring
OPS	Operations
PIMSS	Provincial Injury Mortality Surveillance Study
PNP	Policing Needs and Priorities
POCA	Prevention of Organised Crime Act
RAG	Resource Allocation Guide
SAPS	South African Police Service
SGB	School Governing Body
SSRA	System Safety Risk Assessment
VCPs	Vehicle Check Points
VEP	Victim Empowerment Programme
VOC	Victims of Crime Survey
VPUU	Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading
WCG	Western Cape Government
WHO	World Health Organisation
YSRP	Youth Safety Religious Programme

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

Section 206(1) of the Constitution requires the Minister of Police to determine national policing policy after consulting provincial governments and considering the policing needs and priorities as determined by provincial executives. As required by the Community Safety Act, No 3 of 2013, the MEC for Community Safety must determine these on an annual basis. The Western Cape Department of Community Safety (DoCS) annually embarks on a public consultation process to determine the Province's Policing Needs and Priorities (PNPs). Public engagements are held within each policing cluster, with participation by key stakeholders such as SAPS Cluster and Station Commanders, Cluster and Community Police Forum Chairpersons, Neighbourhood Watch Chairpersons, security service providers, business owners, national, provincial and local government departments, mayors, municipalities, councillors, faith-based organisations, non-governmental organisations, security companies, the media, law enforcement, traffic and community members.

In 2015, the stakeholders participated in the identification of policing and safety needs, and developed a community safety plan to respond to these needs. The safety plans were to be implemented primarily through the Cluster CPF and SAPS Cluster Commanders. During the 2016 PNP process, stakeholders were invited to give feedback on the progress of implementing the safety plans, as well as to update and further define areas for intervention. The process culminated in an updated community safety plan for each cluster.

The safety plans were developed around three themes in accordance with the Department's Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP), namely:

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



The Province boasts a total of 150 police stations that are arranged in 16 Clusters (areas) ranging from one to 14 stations per cluster. In 2016, 16 two-day PNPs consultations (one per SAPS cluster) were held with each policing cluster during the months of May to October for the 2016/17 financial year.

The report will briefly outline the objectives, methodological approach followed, the analysis undertaken and participants' findings of their perceptions around safety, partnerships, public spaces and professional policing. The report concludes by summarising the key issues raised, provincial crime trends and makes recommendations on how the findings of the report should be dealt with by the stakeholders concerned.

1.1 Constitutional, legislative and policy framework

The work of the Department and the determination of the Provincial policing needs and priorities are guided by policy and legislation, some of which are briefly outlined below.

Section 206(1) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa tasks the (national) Cabinet Minister responsible for policing with determining national policing policy after consulting the provincial government, and after considering the policing needs and priorities of the provinces as determined by the provincial executives. The Constitution provides that national policing policy may make provision for different policies based on the policing needs and priorities of each province.



The Provincial Executive in this province is the Western Cape Minister for Community Safety, Mr Dan Plato. The PNP process thus assists the Minister to determine the provincial policing needs and priorities which can then inform the National Minister responsible for policing when deciding on resource allocation for the province.

Sections 206(1), (2) and (3) of the Constitution give the Provincial Minister powers and functions to monitor the conduct and oversee the effectiveness of policies and directives implemented by the police, and to promote good relations between the police and communities. The Provincial Minister can also evaluate how policing needs and priorities are reflected in national policing policy.

The Western Cape Community Safety Act, No 3 of 2013, which fully came into effect in October 2016, sets out the mandate of the Department. Broadly, the Department's mandate is to monitor police conduct and oversee the effectiveness of the police, and promote good relations between the community and the police. Section 23 obliges the provincial Minister annually to submit the approved policing needs and priorities of the Province to the provincial Cabinet and to the National Minister to be taken into account when the policing policies and plans for the Province are formulated, as contemplated in Sections 206(1) and (2) of the Constitution. He must do this after submitting the report for consideration and debate to the Standing Committee for Community Safety.

The PNP process is aligned to the National Development Plan (Vision 2030) which calls for an integrated approach to safety and security with coordinated activity across departments, the private sector and community bodies. The NDP also advocates professionalising the police service, and strengthening of the criminal justice system.¹

The White Paper on Policing (2016) provides further content to the NDP and outlines the framework for a professional police service that 'delivers a high quality of service while maintaining high standards of professional conduct and discipline, and that exhibits exemplary leadership and management.'² The White Paper calls for the demilitarisation of the police and the development of a civilian-centred police that is responsive to the needs of diverse communities, such as women and children and the disabled, and particularly those of marginalised communities such as non-nationals and the LGBTI community. It also calls for a professional, modern police service that upholds constitutional integrity, is skilled and knowledgeable about the law and that offers specialised expertise and policing.

The 2016 White Paper on Safety and Security proposes a 'whole of government' approach to facilitate integrated and multi-sectoral crime and violence prevention approaches through intergovernmental mechanisms. The White Paper envisages that provinces should allocate budgets and resources for violence prevention and

1 National Planning Commission. (2011). *National Development Plan (Vision for 2030)*.

2 Civilian Secretariat for Police. (2016). *White Paper on Policing*, p. 7.

safety promotion, and coordinate programmes across provincial and local government structures. Provinces should also ensure active public and community participation in the development, planning and implementation of safety, and crime- and violence-prevention initiatives.³

Furthermore, the White Paper on Transforming Service Delivery in South Africa (Batho Pele White Paper) requires 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'.⁴

Drawing from the National Development Plan, the Western Cape Government developed Provincial Strategic Goal 3 (PSG3) which seeks to increase wellness, safety and reduce social ills in support of the national Government's Outcome 3: envisioning that 'All people in South Africa are and feel safe'.

1.2 Conceptual framework

The Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP) was designed to give effect to the above-mentioned national and provincial policy directives, following the 'whole of society' approach.⁵

The CSIP programme has the following outcomes and interventions constituting the Department's Basket of Services:

a) Promotion of professional policing through effective oversight:

- Via the Western Cape Police Ombudsman, effectively deal with complaints from communities about poor service delivery.
- Regularly inspect police stations during which the state of policing is measured against pre-determined service standards, the results reported on and followed-up in order to assess whether or not the situation has improved.
- Expand the Watching Briefs Programme to monitor police conduct and efficiency in courts, particularly in respect of drug-related and violent crimes.
- Brief the public on official crime rates in the various police precincts that fall within the 16 Clusters through the Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) workshops.
- Influence the alignment of safety resources in accordance with the needs and priorities in specific communities, as identified at the PNP workshops.

3 Civilian Secretariat for Police. (2016). *White Paper on Safety and Security*.

4 *White Paper on Transforming Service Delivery: Department of Public Service and Administration*, 1997.

5 Department of Community Safety. (October 2016). *Community Safety Improvement Partnership Blueprint*.

b) To make all public buildings and spaces safe:

- Provide safety and security support and advice to WCG departments and conduct an oversight function.
- Evaluate and report on the state of safety and security at public buildings and spaces and provide solutions (SSRA).
- Manage the provisioning of internal and external guarding services within the CBD.
- Sharing of best practices, methodologies and knowledge with WCG departments and municipalities in order to support them in their efforts to secure public buildings and spaces.
- Establish a formal partnership (MoU) with local government aimed at achieving an alignment of safety resources and methodologies in order to increase safety.
- Deploy Safety Kiosks in priority areas in partnership with law enforcement personnel to create safe areas within those communities.⁶ These Safety Kiosks provide communities with a visible access point to law enforcement, and provide basic services such as certification of documents and reliable communication systems with emergency services and law enforcement.
- Form partnerships with WCG-accredited Neighbourhood Watch Structures (NHW),⁷ the aim being to promote safe and secure public buildings and spaces on a local level.⁸

c) To establish viable safety partnerships in communities:

- Utilise the Western Cape Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP) to strengthen all Community Police Forums (CPFs) in the Western Cape, thus enabling them to perform their civilian oversight functions.⁹
- Establish a database of community-based organisations that are active in working for safety with the view to creating strategic partnerships.
- Create opportunities for communities to jointly identify safety challenges and possible solutions through the outreach programmes.
- Formalise partnerships with municipalities through the Joint Planning Initiative (JPI) programme.
- Mobilise the religious fraternity, through the Youth Safety and Religion Programme, to work with the department in hosting programmes for children and youth, especially during school holidays.
- Recruit youth from affected communities and provide appropriate training via the Chrysalis and Wolwekloof Youth Academies, after which the youth are deployed back into their communities, being remunerated by the department via its EPWP Youth Work Programme.
- Formalise safety partnerships through the use of community neighbourhood watch safety model services.

6 Including SAPS, Metro Police and Traffic Officers.

7 As per section 6 of the Western Cape Community Safety Act (2013).

8 For example at government schools.

9 As set out in section 18 of the South African Police Services Act (1995).

d) To reduce alcohol related injuries:

- The effective regulation of liquor outlets through improved law enforcement to ensure that outlets comply with standards and norms.
- The effective capacitation and accreditation of Neighbourhood Watch (NHW) structures to work with government and other partners in reducing 'alcohol-related harms'.
- The provision of mobile Safety Kiosks to serve as a contact point for law enforcement support.
- The provision of support services from the Departments of Cultural Affairs and Sport (DCAS), Economic Development and Tourism (DEDAT), Social Development (DSD) and Health (DoH).
- The promotion of behavioural change via the methodology of 'teachable moments' at Emergency Centres.¹⁰
- The provision of attractive and recreational and economic alternatives in order to promote an enhanced sense of safety.
- The focusing on understanding the alcohol-distribution chain in order to reduce the number of unregulated outlets, thereby creating a 'responsible alcohol economy'.

During 2016/17, the Alcohol Harms Reduction Programme was limited to the priority areas of Paarl East, Town Two in Khayelitsha, and Gugulethu/Nyanga.

The CSIP programme formed the backbone around which the policing needs and priorities were determined and the community safety plan was developed.

2. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the PNP programme are to gain a comprehensive understanding of what communities identify and perceive as their policing needs and priorities, to improve police accountability, transparency and ultimately, to influence resource allocation in and to the Province. The PNP public consultations provide a platform for key role-players in local communities to voice and co-determine their safety and policing needs and concerns. The issues that are brought to light in these meetings can be addressed and attempts can be made to allocate resources where they are needed most.

The key objectives of the PNP report are:

- To identify policing needs and priorities in the Western Cape;
- To influence the allocation and deployment of policing and safety resources in line with the safety needs identified;

¹⁰ 'Teachable moments' refers to the Brief Motivational Intervention programme that is run by the DoH. This involves the use of lay counsellors who approach victims who enter such DoH facilities with alcohol related injuries. These counsellors discuss the harms associated with alcohol, with the aim of creating in the victim's mind a causal link between the injury and the alcohol abuse.

- To guide and influence the formulation of policing priorities at local, provincial and national level in respect of identified provincial policing needs and priorities.

2.1 Operational objectives of the PNP

The operational objectives of the PNP were to:

1. Plan and organise 16 cluster consultation sessions between May and October 2016 to identify policing needs and priorities in the Western Cape;
2. Assist the 16 clusters to report back on progress made and update their community safety plans;
3. Determine communities' perceptions of safety and policing by means of a Community Safety Scorecard research tool.
4. Influence the allocation and deployment of policing and safety resources in line with the safety needs identified, by drafting and submitting a provincial PNP report to the provincial SAPS management, the Western Cape Provincial Community Police Board and the National Minister of Police to be taken into account when policy is considered and resources allocated.
5. Influence the allocation and deployment of policing and safety resources in line with the safety needs identified by drafting and submitting the provincial PNP report to the local and district municipalities to address the issues raised in the safety plans and by including these issues in their Integrated Development Plans.
6. Guide Cluster CPFs and the SAPS management to address local safety needs and concerns and to assist local CPFs and police stations to develop local safety plans based on each Cluster Safety plan.

3. METHODOLOGY

During the 2016/17 financial year, the Western Cape Department of Community Safety facilitated 16 stakeholder engagements, one per police cluster, to identify the Province's Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) and to review the community safety Cluster plans. Invitations were extended to as wide a range of organisations and individuals as possible including:

- SAPS Cluster commanders and precinct station commanders and members;
- CPFs and Cluster executives;
- Community Safety Forums;
- Neighbourhood Watches;
- Non-governmental, community- and faith-based organisations;

-
- The Departments of Social Development, Health and Education and other relevant departments;
 - The National Prosecuting Authority, the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development and the Department of Correctional Services;
 - Local government;
 - The office of the Ombudsman and IPID;
 - Integrated Development Plan Managers;
 - Ward Councillors and;
 - Representatives from businesses, Central Improvement Districts and private security service providers.

Each workshop was also advertised in the local media and on radio, and members of the public and representatives of stakeholder groups were invited to attend. Between 70 and 250 participants attended each workshop.

At the start of each workshop, participants were each handed a file containing certain key documents which contextualised and guided the discussions – these included the 2015 Safety Plan, a briefing report on the official crime statistics for the Cluster, an outline of the services rendered by DoCS over the previous financial year and copies of various presentations. The workshops were opened by Advocate Yashina Pillay (Chief Director: Civilian Secretariat or a representative) with the Honourable Dan Plato (Minister of Community Safety) delivering the keynote address. Thereafter the SAPS Cluster Commander or his/her representative, the CPF Cluster chairperson, Alderman JP Smith (Mayoral Committee Member: Safety and Security for the metro or similar portfolio holders outside the Metro or their representatives), and a representative of DoCS reported on the implementation of the 2015 Safety Plan.¹¹ Advocate Pikoli, the Western Cape Police Ombudsman or his representative, explained how and when to make use of the services offered by his office.

The second day focused on information-sharing around the new accreditation process for Neighbourhood Watches – as per the regulations to the Western Cape Community Safety Act, and clarifying the roles and responsibilities of Community Police Forums.

Both qualitative and quantitative methods were used to determine the policing needs and priorities. The ‘Safety Confidence Scorecard’ questionnaire was used to ascertain participants’ perceptions, and the small group discussions and plenary group discussions formed the basis for identifying the policing needs and priorities, and developing the safety plan. Secondary data was also used to augment the primary data. Secondary data sources such as the SAPS official crime statistics, the SAPS presentations, previous PNP reports, DoCS briefing reports and Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP) reports, Safety Plans and discussion notes, the Alcohol Harms Reduction Strategy presentation and the Victims of Crime Survey were used.

¹¹ Alderman Smith reported on general safety initiatives.

Small group discussions

In the afternoon, the plenary divided into three randomly assigned groups (Professional Policing, Partnerships and Public Spaces) with approximately 20 to 30 participants per group.¹² The aims of the group discussions were to review, revise and update the Safety Plan.¹³

The three thematic focus group discussions were each moderated by a facilitator, and written up by a scribe, both of whom were DoCS employees. The facilitator was responsible for updating the 2015 Safety Plan in real time with each group's updated inputs collated into one document, which was discussed in the plenary on the second day. The group discussions centred around the implementation of the activities identified in 2015 and the way forward.¹⁴ Each group also discussed the continuing relevance of the 'Safety concerns' and whether any new concerns needed to be added to the plan.

These were then compiled into Cluster Safety plans which were later forwarded to the CPF Cluster for implementation at the Cluster level.

Safety Confidence Scorecard

This questionnaire is designed to:

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

To this end, participants answered a questionnaire containing a series of statements which participants had to rank, a '4' being 'strongly agree' and a '1' being 'strongly disagree'. Police professionalism was elicited via 16 questions aimed at measuring the ways in which participants perceived police interactions with the public; there were 17 questions on feelings of safety in public and private spaces and 12 questions on partnerships with the police via CPFs, CSFs, NHWs and the SAPS reservist programme.¹⁵ After the workshop, the data was physically captured and entered into the Survey Monkey software programme for subsequent organisation on a spreadsheet, in terms of the main issues identified.

12 The discussions around professional policing, partnerships and public spaces complement the CSIP objectives referred to earlier.

13 See Annexure 1 for the updated 2016 Safety Plan.

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

15 See Annexure 2 for the questionnaire.

Limitations

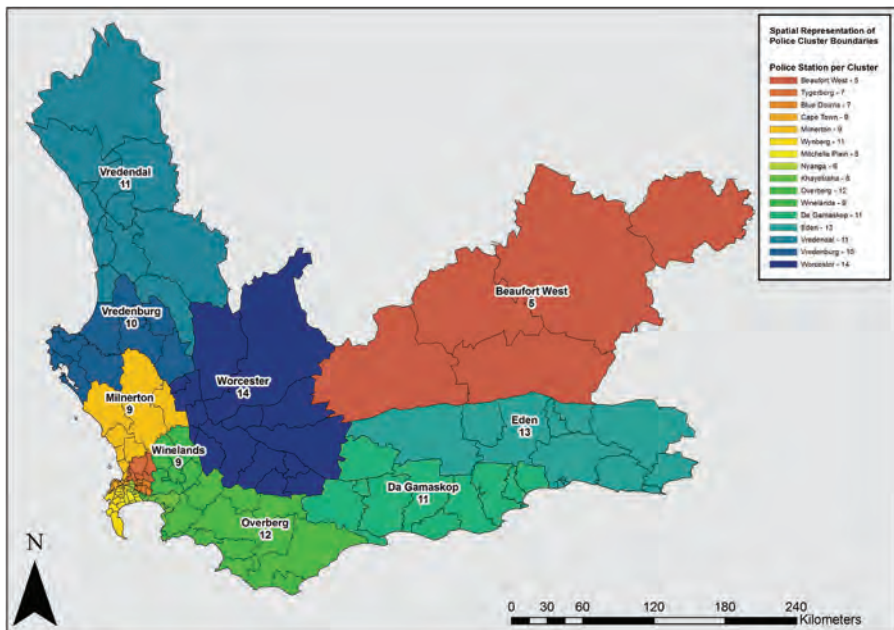
- Percentages may not add up to 100%, as they are rounded to the nearest percent.
- Given the size of the groups and the time taken up by preceding presentations, it was not possible to have an in-depth and detailed discussion around the Safety Plan. Whilst limited discussions certainly stimulated debate and gave opportunities (which might not otherwise have arisen) for people to discuss local safety issues, the 'way forward' was not as defined as it perhaps could have been. This limited the time needed to develop the Safety Plan.
- Apart from writing up a safety plan, in the form of a table, the group discussions were not recorded.
- Safety plans were developed involving role-players who might not have been present and it therefore requires a further step to involve them in the implementation of the safety plans.
- The Scorecard was developed in English, and verbal translations into Afrikaans were given to participants as the questions were called out. People were available to assist by providing isiXhosa translations to participants where required. However, it is possible that, since English is not the home language of most participants, there may have been some misinterpretation of questions and responses.
- Data may be skewed on demographics (depending on the over- or under-representation of certain groups and police precincts or police clusters). The SAPS' votes were included in this year's calculations and could have skewed the data, given the size of this stakeholder group.
- Open invitations were also extended to communities via the local media. However, there was no control over who honoured the invitation.
- Some respondents did not complete all the questions on the Scorecard. This had various implications for the data and therefore the number of votes for certain questions fluctuates.
- These limitations were mitigated through triangulating the key findings with secondary data sources.

4. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

The Western Cape Province comprises 150 police stations divided into 16 police clusters/regions namely: Beaufort West, Blue Downs, Cape Town, Da Gamaskop, Eden, Khayelitsha, Milnerton, Mitchell's Plain, Nyanga, Overberg, Tygerberg, Vredenberg, Vredendal, Winelands, Worcester and Wynberg across five district municipalities, namely the West Coast, Cape Winelands, Eden, Overberg, Central Karoo, as well as the City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality.

The Province covers an area of 129 386 km² and had a population of 6 200 100 in 2015/16.¹⁶

Figure 1: Policing Clusters in the Western Cape



¹⁶ Statistics South Africa.

Figure 2: Policing Clusters in the Cape Town Metropole

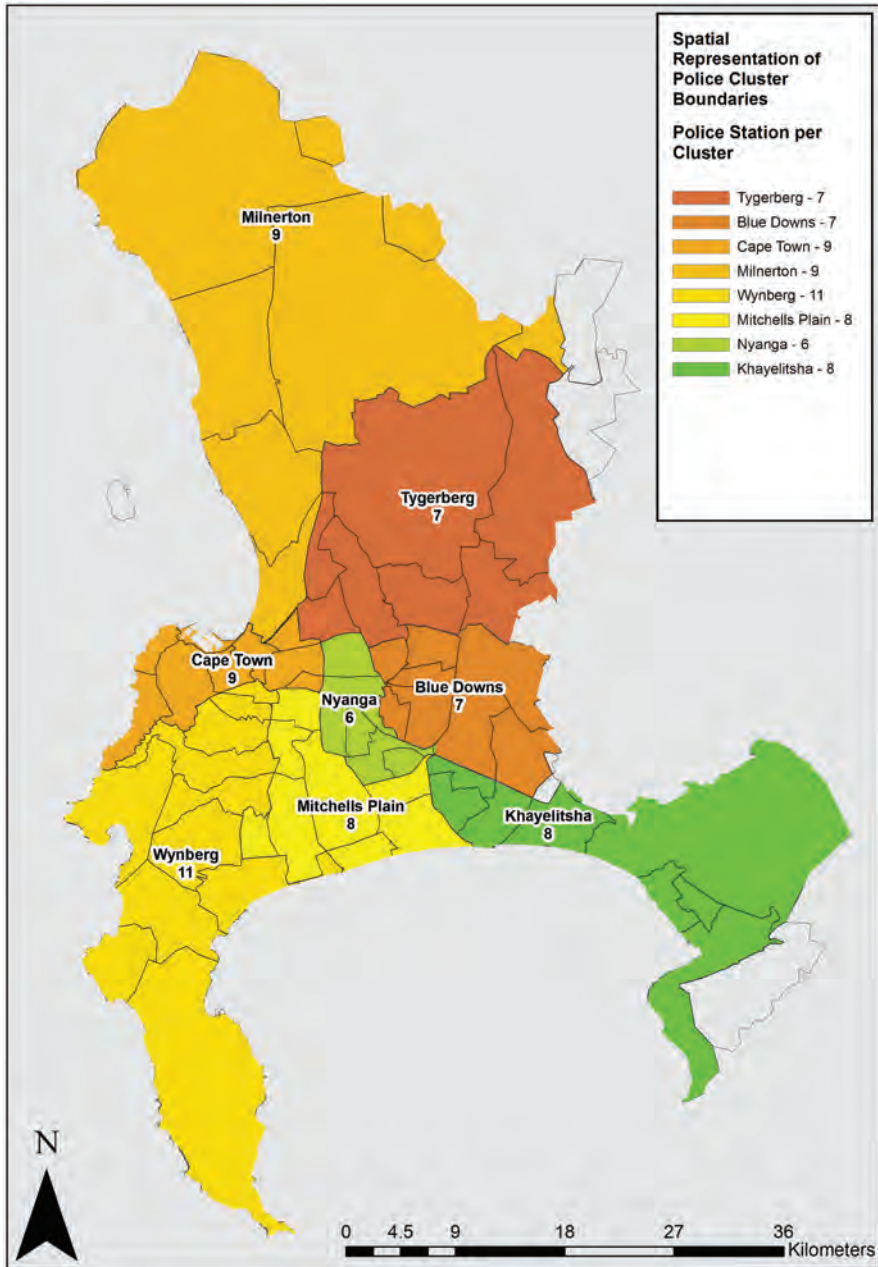


Table 1 presents population figures of the different police clusters as recorded by Statistics South Africa's National Census figures of 2001 and 2011.¹⁷ This allows one to gauge broadly the size of different police clusters as compared with the possible safety needs, crime levels and policing resources.

Table 1: Police Cluster Population Figures in the Western Cape¹⁸

Name of Cluster	2001 Census	2011 Census	% Δ 2001–2011
Beaufort West	60 485	71 016	17,41
Blue Downs	376 375	585 939	55,68
Cape Town	170 325	209 556	23,03
Da Gamaskop	144 057	178 265	23,70
Eden	337 485	430 224	27,50
Khayelitsha	483 052	616 809	27,69
Milnerton	225 217	376 539	67,20
Mitchell's Plain	575 569	625 433	08,66
Nyanga	509 805	643 895	26,30
Overberg	177 605	223 946	26,09
Tygerberg	372 941	483 146	29,60
Vredenberg	115 778	161 537	39,52
Vredendal	94 419	116 434	23,30
Winelands	293 371	388 222	24,40
Worcester	329 381	394 857	19,88
Wynberg	229 776	291 852	27,02
Provincial Total	4 521 072	5 821 947	28,80%

The Milnerton Cluster had the highest population increase (67,20%) within the province. The Blue Downs Cluster followed with a 55,68% increase. Vredenberg had the third highest population increase (39,52%). Mitchell's Plain showed the least population increase (8,66%).

¹⁷ Statistics South Africa, South African National Census of 2001 and 2011.

¹⁸ Statistics South Africa, South African National Census of 2001 and 2011.

5. CRIME IN THE WESTERN CAPE

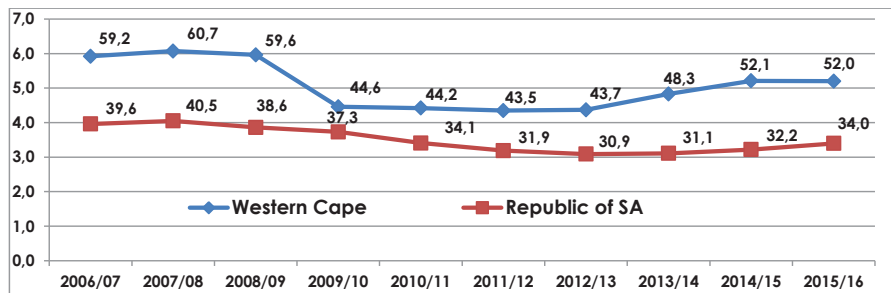
The levels of crime both nationally and in the Western Cape continue to be a concern. This report analyses the crime statistics as released by the South African Police Service in September 2016, for the 2015/16 financial year.¹⁹ Of the 17 community-reported crimes, South Africa recorded a 9% decline in the 10 years since 2006. These crimes also declined by 1,4% nationally in the last financial year, while they declined by 1,8% in the Western Cape.

Contact Crime Categories

Contact crime increased in the Western Cape by 7% between 2013/14 and 2014/15, and by 0,6% between 2014/15 and 2015/16. Of concern is that common assault increased by 5,5% between 2014/15 and 2015/16. Murder (1,2%) and robbery with aggravating circumstances (2,7%) have also shown an increase during the same period while attempted murder (-7,6%) and common robbery (-7,0%) have shown a notable decrease.

RSA and Western Cape murders per 100 000 of the population: 2006/07-2015/16

Figure 3: Murder per 100 000 in South Africa and the Western Cape



Source: South African Police Service

Overall, the rate of murder in the country decreased by 14% in the last decade and by 12% in the Western Cape. The murder rate in the country reached its lowest point in the decade in 2012/13 but has gradually increased since then (See Figure 3).

The Western Cape has the second highest murder rate in the country of 52 per 100 000, second only to the Eastern Cape at 52,8 per 100 000. It has maintained this position for the past three years, contributing an average of 17% to the total number of murders nationally per year (see Figure 3). The murder rate in the Western Cape stabilised between 2014/15 and 2015/16 but increased by 7,7% from 48,3 per

¹⁹ South African Police Service, available online at <https://www.saps.gov.za/services/crimestats.php>, accessed September 2016.

100 000 in 2013/14 to 52 per 100 000 in 2015/16. In comparison, the murder rate in Limpopo increased by 18,9% over three years, i.e. 13,2 per 100 000 in 2013/14 to 15,7 per 100 000 in 2015/16.

The number of reported murder cases increased by 1,2% from 3 186 in 2014/15 to 3 224 in 2015/16 in the Province, whilst nationally, the number of reported murder cases increased by 4,9% from 17 805 to 18 673 in the same period.

Top 10 Precincts where murders were committed and reported

Table 2: Reported murder for the top 10 police precincts in the Province: 2013/14-2015/16

POLICE PRECINCT	2013/14	Contribution	2014/15	%Δ	Contribution	2015/16	%Δ	Contribution	Ratio
Nyanga	305	10,5%	300	-1,6%	9,4%	279	-7,0%	8,7%	130,6
Gugulethu	149	5,1%	165	10,7%	5,2%	184	11,5%	5,7%	140,1
Harare	164	5,6%	141	-14,0%	4,4%	166	17,7%	5,1%	90,9
Khayelitsha	146	5,0%	146	0,0%	4,6%	161	10,3%	5,0%	98,5
Kraaifontein	112	3,9%	141	25,9%	4,4%	152	7,8%	4,7%	86,7
Delft	144	5,0%	163	13,2%	5,1%	143	-12,3%	4,4%	87,7
Mfuleni	118	4,1%	154	30,5%	4,8%	139	-9,7%	4,3%	113,2
Philippi East	73	2,5%	87	19,2%	2,7%	122	40,2%	3,8%	203,4
Mitchell's Plain	156	5,4%	141	-9,6%	4,4%	119	-15,6%	3,7%	57,6
Bishop Lavis	73	2,5%	82	12,3%	2,6%	77	-6,1%	2,4%	68,7
TOP TEN STATIONS	1 440	49,6%	1 520	5,6%	47,7%	1 542	1,4%	47,8%	100,7
WESTERN CAPE	2 904		3 186	9,7%		3 224	1,2%		52,0

Source: South African Police Service

Ten police precincts accounted for 47,8% (1 542) of the total reported murders (3 224) in the 2015/16 financial year. Notably, seven of these police precincts are part of the top 10 for the country. Overall, the number of murders in these 10 precincts increased by 1,4% from 1 520 in 2014/15 to 1 542 in 2015/16 which is higher than the increase in the number of murders for the Province of 1,2%. The Nyanga Police Precinct recorded the highest number of murder cases (279) for the last financial year although there was a decrease in the number of murder cases of 7% (21) from 300 in 2014/15 to 279 in 2015/16. The Philippi East Police Precinct recorded the largest increase (40,2%) in murder in 2015/16. The Harare Police Precinct followed with 17,7%. The murder rate for these top 10 police precincts is 100,7 per 100 000 of the population – almost double the provincial rate (52 per 100 000). Interestingly, the highest murder rate was recorded in Philippi East (203,4 per 100 000). Gugulethu follows with 140 (1 per 100 000) and then the Nyanga Police Precinct at 130, or 6 per 100 000 of the population.

All these police precincts are characterised by high levels of socio-economic inequality and increasing unemployment. Moreover, they are all located within the Cape Town Metropole. The high murder rate in the Province could be attributed to a range of factors, including the proliferation of weapons (firearms), gang violence, drugs, alcohol and interpersonal violence. By and large the top 10 precincts experience high population density and overpopulation, poverty, and a proliferation of informal housing. Murder is also highly associated with the use of alcohol. A recent Provincial Injury Mortality Surveillance Study (PIMSS) conducted in 2010 in the Western Cape found that 57,9% of homicide victims and 41,3% of suicide victims who were tested, were found positive for alcohol.²⁰

According to SAPS, gang violence accounted for 2,3% of the national murders, and 13,4% of murders in the Western Cape. However, some precincts are more affected by gang violence than others. SAPS, for instance, estimated that more than three quarters – 76% (92) of the 122 reported attempted murders in Bishop Lavis – were gang-related.²¹

Top 10 Precincts where attempted murder was committed and reported

Table 3: Reported attempted murder for the 10 police precincts in the Province: 2013/14–2015/16

POLICE PRECINCT	2013/14	Contribution	2014/15	%Δ	Contribution	2015/16	%Δ	Contribution	Ratio
Mitchell's Plain	251	7,5%	231	-8,0%	6,2%	208	-10,0%	6,0%	100,6
Nyanga	173	5,2%	178	2,9%	4,8%	198	11,2%	5,7%	92,7
Khayelitsha	144	4,3%	170	18,1%	4,6%	183	7,6%	5,3%	112,0
Elsies River	178	5,3%	225	26,4%	6,0%	163	-27,6%	4,7%	220,8
Delft	138	4,1%	186	34,8%	5,0%	151	-18,8%	4,4%	92,7
Kraaifontein	137	4,1%	127	-7,3%	3,4%	134	5,5%	3,9%	76,4
Mfuleni	141	4,2%	186	31,9%	5,0%	130	-30,1%	3,8%	105,9
Manenberg	165	4,9%	161	-2,4%	4,3%	130	-19,3%	3,8%	144,0
Bishop Lavis	165	4,9%	192	16,4%	5,2%	122	-36,5%	3,5%	108,8
Steenberg	39	1,2%	79	102,6%	2,1%	122	54,4%	3,5%	187,4
TOP TEN STATIONS	1 531	45,8%	1 735	13,3%	46,6%	1 541	-11,2%	44,7%	
WESTERN CAPE	3 345		3 727	11,4%		3 444	-7,6%		55,9

Source: South African Police Service

20 Provincial Injury Mortality Surveillance System: Injury Mortality Report, Western Cape 2010. Cape Town: South African Medical Research Council, Burden of Diseases Unit, University of Cape Town and University of Stellenbosch.

21 South African Police Service. (2016). *Understanding the sociology of crime in South Africa*. Presentation delivered by Minister for Police, NPT Nhleko, on 2 September 2016.

Ten of the 150 police precincts in the Province accounted for 44,7% (1 541) of the total reported attempted murders (3 444) for the 2015/16 financial year. Overall, attempted murder at these 10 precincts decreased by 11,2% from 1 735 in 2014/15 to 1 541 in 2015/16. Similarly, attempted murder in the Province decreased by 7,6% from 3 727 in 2014/15 to 3 444 in 2015/16.

Top 10 Precincts where assault GBH was committed and reported

Table 4: Reported assault GBH comparative analysis for the 10 police precincts in the Province: 2013/14–2015/16

POLICE PRECINCT	2013/14	Contribution	2014/15	%Δ	Contribution	2015/16	%Δ	Contribution	Ratio
Nyanga	918	3,7%	878	-4,4%	3,4%	1053	19,9%	4,1%	492,9
Worcester	746	3,0%	839	12,5%	3,2%	768	-8,5%	3,0%	632,8
Gugulethu	737	3,0%	668	-9,4%	2,5%	686	2,7%	2,7%	522,4
Khayelitsha	686	2,8%	640	-6,7%	2,4%	681	6,4%	2,7%	416,8
Harare	604	2,4%	610	1,0%	2,3%	616	1,0%	2,4%	337,2
Oudtshoorn	572	2,3%	608	6,3%	2,3%	615	1,2%	2,4%	778,3
Mfuleni	522	2,1%	525	0,6%	2,0%	603	14,9%	2,4%	491,1
Delft	519	2,1%	605	16,6%	2,3%	574	-5,1%	2,2%	352,2
Mitchell's Plain	573	2,3%	567	-1,0%	2,2%	546	-3,7%	2,1%	264,2
Kraaifontein	500	2,0%	534	6,8%	2,0%	483	-9,6%	1,9%	275,5
TOP TEN STATIONS	6 377	25,7%	6 474	1,5%	24,7%	6625	2,3%	25,9%	
WESTERN CAPE	2 4806		26 200	5,6%		25 539	-2,5%		414,3

Source: South African Police Service

Although nationally assault GBH stabilised at 0,2%, it decreased by 2,5% in the Western Cape. Conversely, assault GBH increased at the top 10 police precincts over the last two years. In the 2015/16 financial year, more than one quarter (25,9%) of assault GBH cases were reported at the top 10 police precincts. The Nyanga (19,9%) and Mfuleni (14,9%) Police Precincts reported increases of more than 10% in 2015/16. Of the 6 625 assault GBH cases reported at the 10 police precincts in 2015/16, 1 053 came from Nyanga. The Worcester Police Precinct (a rural station) followed, with 768 cases. Eight of the 10 top police precincts are located within the City of Cape Town – only the Worcester and Oudtshoorn Police Precincts are outside the Metro.

Top 10 Precincts where common robbery was committed and reported

Table 5: Reported common robberies for the 10 police precincts in the Province: 2013/14–2015/16

POLICE PRECINCT	2013/14	Contribution	2014/15	%Δ	Contribution	2015/16	%Δ	Contribution	Ratio
Cape Town Central	954	7,3%	991	3,9%	7,4%	931	-6,1%	7,5%	2498,7
Mitchell's Plain	929	7,1%	897	-3,4%	6,7%	754	-15,9%	6,0%	364,8
Parow	552	4,2%	679	23,0%	5,1%	493	-27,4%	3,9%	774,5
Nyanga	441	3,4%	391	-11,3%	2,9%	429	9,7%	3,4%	200,8
Bellville	482	3,7%	485	0,6%	3,6%	400	-17,5%	3,2%	570,6
Worcester	411	3,1%	422	2,7%	3,1%	324	-23,2%	2,6%	267,0
BishopLavis	328	2,5%	334	1,8%	2,5%	279	-16,5%	2,2%	248,9
Atlantis	213	1,6%	269	26,3%	2,0%	275	2,2%	2,2%	326,4
Kleinvlei	277	2,1%	267	-3,6%	2,0%	264	-1,1%	2,1%	257,9
Stellenbosch	233	1,8%	222	-4,7%	1,7%	251	13,1%	2,0%	445,0
TOP TEN STATIONS	4 820	36,8%	4 957	2,8%	36,9%	4 400	-11,2%	35,2%	
WESTERN CAPE	13 107		13 420	2,4%		12 485	-7,0%		201,4

Source: South African Police Service

Nationally, common robbery decreased by 1,5% and provincially by 7% in the last fiscal year. A slightly larger decrease of 11,2% was noted at the top 10 police precincts in 2015/16. In the last year, more than a third (35,2%) of common robbery cases were reported at 10 police precincts. The Stellenbosch (13,1%) and Nyanga (9,7%) Police Precincts experienced the biggest increases in 2015/16. Of the 4 400 common robbery cases reported at the 10 police precincts in 2015/16, a total of 931 came from Cape Town Central. The Mitchell's Plain Police Precinct followed with 754 cases.





Top 10 Precincts where robbery with aggravating circumstances was committed and reported

Table 6: Robbery with aggravating circumstances analysis for the 10 police precincts in the Province: 2013/14–2015/16

POLICE PRECINCT	2013/14	Contribution	2014/15	%Δ	Contribution	2015/16	%Δ	Contribution	Ratio
Nyanga	983	5,0%	1 242	26,3%	5,4%	1 503	21,0%	6,3%	703,5
Mitchell's Plain	1 300	6,7%	1 303	0,2%	5,6%	1 347	3,4%	5,7%	651,7
Khayelitsha	1 185	6,1%	1 421	19,9%	6,1%	1 226	-13,7%	5,2%	750,4
Harare	839	4,3%	867	3,3%	3,8%	924	6,6%	3,9%	505,8
Gugulethu	641	3,3%	707	10,3%	3,1%	816	15,4%	3,4%	621,4
Mfuleni	596	3,1%	657	10,2%	2,8%	779	18,6%	3,3%	634,5
Kraaifontein	675	3,5%	695	3,0%	3,0%	708	1,9%	3,0%	403,8
Delft	383	2,0%	536	39,9%	2,3%	617	15,1%	2,6%	378,6
Cape Town Central	544	2,8%	557	2,4%	2,4%	600	7,7%	2,5%	1 610,3
Parow	433	2,2%	617	42,5%	2,7%	571	-7,5%	2,4%	897,0
TOP TEN STATIONS	7 579	38,9%	8 602	13,5%	37,2%	9 091	5,7%	38,3%	
WESTERN CAPE	19 484		23 116	18,6%		23 732	2,7%		382,8

Source: South African Police Service

In the last fiscal year, the Western Cape recorded 23 732 cases of robbery with aggravating circumstances. The top 10 police precincts accounted for more than one third (38,3%) of these robberies.

Of the 9 091 robberies reported at the 10 police precincts in 2015/16, a total of 1 503 (6,3%) came from Nyanga. The Mitchell's Plain Police Precinct followed with 1 347 cases. Although robbery with aggravating circumstances increased by only 2,7% in the Western Cape, eight of the 10 stations reported increases ranging from 1,9% to 21% for the period.

Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action

These are crimes which the police detect and report on, and do not form part of the '17 community-reported' crimes. Crime dependent on police action for detection increased in the Province by 3% between 2013/14 and 2014/15, and by 3,6% between 2014/15 and 2015/16. Crimes that are of concern are sexual offences as a result of police action which increased by 87,6% and drug-related crime by 5,9% between 2014/15 and 2015/16. A notable decrease has been recorded for driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs (-11,3%) and illegal possession of firearms and ammunition (-4,7%) during the same period.

Top 10 Precincts where drug-related crime was committed and reported

Table 7: Drug-related crime for the 10 police precincts in the Province: 2013/14 -2015/16

POLICE PRECINCT	2013/14	Comparison	2014/15	%Δ	Comparison	2015/16	%Δ	Contribution	Ratio
Mitchell's Plain	6 044	7,1%	4 768	-21,1%	5,4%	4 609	-3,3%	4,9%	2 230,0
Delft	2 953	3,5%	3 035	2,8%	3,4%	3 439	13,3%	3,7%	2 110,2
Kraaifontein	2 515	2,9%	3 357	33,5%	3,8%	3 332	-0,7%	3,5%	1 900,4
Cape Town Central	2 149	2,5%	2 360	9,8%	2,7%	2 712	14,9%	2,9%	7 278,8
Manenberg	3 766	4,4%	3 191	-15,3%	3,6%	2 508	-21,4%	2,7%	2 777,4
Bishop Lavis	2 577	3,0%	2 738	6,2%	3,1%	2 472	-9,7%	2,6%	2 205,0
Atlantis	1 669	2,0%	1 853	11,0%	2,1%	2 078	12,1%	2,2%	2 466,5
Lentegeur	1 126	1,3%	1 933	71,7%	2,2%	2 050	6,1%	2,2%	2 241,4
Philippi	1 944	2,3%	2 067	6,3%	2,3%	2 030	-1,8%	2,2%	3 556,7
Steenberg	1 273	1,5%	1 456	14,4%	1,6%	1 831	25,8%	1,9%	2 812,1
TOP TEN STATIONS	26 016	30,5%	26 758	2,9%	30,2%	27 061	1,1%	28,8%	
WESTERN CAPE	85 437		88 731	3,9%		93 996	5,9%		1 524,7

Source: South African Police Service

Ten police precincts in the Province accounted for 28,8% (27 061) of the total drug-related crime (93 996) for the 2015/16 fiscal year. Drug-related crime at these 10 precincts increased by 1,1% from 26 758 in 2014/15 to 27 061 in 2015/16. This is lower than the provincial increase of 5,9% (from 88 731 to 93 996) during the same period. The Mitchell's Plain Police Precinct recorded the highest number of drug-related crimes (4 609) for the 2015/16 fiscal year - although there has been a decrease this year of 3,3% (159 cases) from 4 768 in 2014/15. The Steenberg Police Precinct, with 25,8%, had the largest increase in drug-related crime among the 10 stations. The Cape Town Central and Delft Police Precincts followed with 14,9% and 13,3% respectively.

Western Cape drug-related crimes

The Western Cape Province has the highest rate of drug-related crime in the country, at 1 516 per 100 000. It also had more than one third (36,3%) of the country's drug-related crime in 2015/16.

Table 8: Western Cape reported drug-related crime in relation to the other provinces: 2013/14–2015/16

Drug-related crime	2013/14			2014/15			2015/16			Ranking	2013/14-2015/16	2014/15-2015/16
	2013/14	Contribution	Ratio	2014/15	Contribution	Ratio	2015/16	Contribution	Ratio		Ratio %Δ	Ratio %Δ
Limpopo	9 608	3,7%	174,1	11 716	4,4%	208,1	11 268	4,3%	196,8	9	13,0%	-5,4%
Mpumalanga	7 459	2,9%	180,7	8 841	3,3%	209,0	9 820	3,8%	229,2	8	26,9%	9,7%
Eastern Cape	15 032	5,8%	227,1	16 038	6,0%	236,3	16 129	6,2%	233,2	7	2,7%	-1,3%
North West	11 007	4,2%	306,0	11 632	4,4%	316,4	12 189	4,7%	328,8	6	7,5%	3,9%
Free State	8 189	3,1%	297,4	8 776	3,3%	314,9	9 623	3,7%	341,5	5	14,8%	8,4%
Northern Cape	3 247	1,2%	279,2	3 527	1,3%	302,3	4 344	1,7%	366,4	4	31,2%	21,2%
Gauteng	74 667	28,7%	586,6	70 264	26,3%	544,1	55 442	21,4%	420,0	3	-28,4%	-22,8%
Kwazulu-Natal	45 950	17,6%	439,4	47 377	17,8%	443,0	46 354	17,9%	424,5	2	-3,4%	-4,2%
Western Cape	85 437	32,8%	1 420,0	88 731	33,2%	1 450,7	93 996	36,3%	1 516,0	1	6,8%	4,5%
South Africa	260 596	100,0%	491,9	266 902	100,0%	494,2	259 165	100,0%	471,6		-4,1%	-4,6%

Source: South African Police Service

The rate of drug-related crime in the Province is three times higher than the South African rate (471,6 per 100 000 of the population) and four times that of the Northern Cape (366,4/100 000). Drug-related crime rate increased in the last year by 4,5% in the Western Cape while it decreased by 4,6% nationally. The Northern Cape experienced the highest increase of 21,2%. Nationally, the number of drug-related crimes decreased by 2,9% from 266 902 in 2014/15 to 259 165 in the last financial year. In contrast, the Western Cape experienced a 5,9% increase from 88 731 to 93 996 over the same period.





Top 10 Precincts where illegal possession of firearms and ammunition was reported

Table 9: Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition for the 10 police precincts in the Province: 2013/14-2015/16

POLICE PRECINCT	2013/14	Contribution	2014/15	%Δ	Contribution	2015/16	%Δ	Contribution	Ratio
Mitchell's Plain	211	7,6%	253	19,9%	8,6%	225	-11,1%	8,0%	108,9
Delft	180	6,5%	173	-3,9%	5,8%	169	-2,3%	6,0%	103,7
Manenberg	178	6,4%	125	-29,8%	4,2%	144	15,2%	5,1%	159,5
Nyanga	105	3,8%	98	-6,7%	3,3%	142	44,9%	5,0%	66,5
Mfuleni	126	4,5%	161	27,8%	5,4%	138	-14,3%	4,9%	112,4
Kraaifontein	98	3,5%	122	24,5%	4,1%	129	5,7%	4,6%	73,6
Phillippi	102	3,7%	147	44,1%	5,0%	122	-17,0%	4,3%	213,8
Steenberg	60	2,2%	73	21,7%	2,5%	114	56,2%	4,0%	175,1
Khayelitsha	128	4,6%	132	3,1%	4,5%	98	-25,8%	3,5%	60,0
Grassy Park	34	1,2%	55	61,8%	1,9%	89	61,8%	3,2%	94,8
TOP TEN STATIONS	1 222	43,9%	1 339	9,6%	45,3%	1 370	2,3%	48,6%	
WESTERN CAPE	2 786		2 959	6,2%		2 819	-4,7%		45,5

Source: South African Police Service

Ten police precincts in the Province accounted for 48,6% (1 370) of the total reported illegal possession of firearms and ammunition crimes (2 819) for the 2015/16 financial year. Overall, illegal firearms and ammunition at these 10 precincts increased by 2,3% from 1 339 in 2014/15 to 1 370 in 2015/16. In contrast, the number of illegal firearms and ammunition in the Province decreased by 4,7% from 2 959 in 2014/15 to 2 819 in 2015/16. The Mitchell's Plain Police Precinct recorded the highest number of illegal firearms and ammunition cases (225) for the fiscal year – although there was a decrease of 11,1% (28 cases) from the previous year. The Grassy Park Police Precinct (with 61,8%) had the largest increase of illegal possession of firearms and ammunition cases in 2015/16. The Steenberg and Nyanga Police Precincts followed with 56,2% and 44,9% increase respectively.

Property-Related Crime

Property-related crime decreased by 2,8% between 2013/14 and 2014/15 and by 1,6% between 2014/15 and 2015/16. A notable decrease (of 5,7% between 2013/14 and 2014/15, and 6,1% between 2014/15 and 2015/16) was recorded for theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles. However, stock theft has continued to increase over the last three years.

Top 10 Precincts where burglary at residential premises was reported

Table 10: Reported burglary at residential premises for the 10 police precincts in the Province: 2013/14–2015/16

POLICE PRECINCT	2013/14	Comparison	2014/15	%Δ	Comparison	2015/16	%Δ	Contribution	Ratio
Kraaifontein	1 247	2,5%	1 096	-12,1%	2,3%	1 175	7,2%	2,5%	670,2
Mitchell's Plain	1 417	2,8%	1 177	-16,9%	2,5%	1 086	-7,7%	2,3%	525,5
Stellenbosch	1 137	2,3%	917	-19,3%	1,9%	1 069	16,6%	2,2%	1 895,1
Worcester	1 192	2,4%	1 220	2,3%	2,6%	1 031	-15,5%	2,2%	849,5
Knysna	1 081	2,1%	973	-10,0%	2,0%	941	-3,3%	2,0%	1 294,9
Somerset West	1 130	2,2%	984	-12,9%	2,1%	924	-6,1%	1,9%	1 514,6
Table View	1 233	2,4%	947	-23,2%	2,0%	922	-2,6%	1,9%	1 174,1
Kuils River	1 050	2,1%	1 024	-2,5%	2,1%	915	-10,6%	1,9%	1 205,7
Kleinvlei	1 018	2,0%	847	-16,8%	1,8%	903	6,6%	1,9%	882,0
Parow	1 017	2,0%	944	-7,2%	2,0%	877	-7,1%	1,8%	1 377,7
TOP TEN STATIONS	11 522	22,8%	10 129	-12,1%	21,2%	9 843	-2,8%	20,7%	
WESTERN CAPE	50 503		47 783	-5,4%		47 569	-0,4%		767,2

Source: South African Police Service

Nationally, burglary at residential premises decreased by 1,2% while in the Western Cape this crime category decreased by only 0,4% in the last fiscal year. In contrast, burglary at the top 10 stations decreased by 2,8% from 10 129 in 2014/15 to 9 843 in 2015/16.

In the 2015/16 fiscal year, 20,7% (9 832) of burglaries at residential premises were reported at 10 police precincts. The Kraaifontein (2,5%) and Mitchell's Plain (2,3%) Police Precincts reported the most cases in that year. Seven of these stations are located within the City of Cape Town.

Top 10 Precincts where burglary at non-residential premises was reported

Table 11: Reported burglary at non-residential premises for the 10 police precincts in the Province: 2013/14–2015/16

Police Precinct	2013/14	Comparison	2014/15	%Δ	Comparison	2015/16	%Δ	Contribution	Ratio
Paarl	399	3,0%	587	47,1%	4,3%	504	-14,1%	3,8%	927,8
Stellenbosch	479	3,6%	410	-14,4%	3,0%	429	4,6%	3,2%	760,5
George	462	3,4%	366	-20,8%	2,7%	420	14,8%	3,1%	640,6
Parow	467	3,5%	390	-16,5%	2,8%	393	0,8%	2,9%	617,4
Mitchell's Plain	402	3,0%	383	-4,7%	2,8%	370	-3,4%	2,8%	179,0
Bellville	433	3,2%	417	-3,7%	3,0%	341	-18,2%	2,6%	486,5
Worcester	360	2,7%	340	-5,6%	2,5%	335	-1,5%	2,5%	276,0
Oudtshoorn	278	2,1%	311	11,9%	2,3%	290	-6,8%	2,2%	367,0
Vredenburg	215	1,6%	167	-22,3%	1,2%	269	61,1%	2,0%	616,8
Milnerton	261	1,9%	294	12,6%	2,1%	263	-10,5%	2,0%	286,7
TOP TEN STATIONS	3 756	27,9%	3 665	-2,4%	26,7%	3 614	-1,4%	27,1%	
WESTERN CAPE	13 472		13 719	1,8%		13 344	-2,7%		215,2

Source: South African Police Service

Over the last year, burglary at non-residential premises has decreased in the Western Cape by 2,7%. The top 10 police precincts show a similar trend with a decrease of 2,4% during the period 2013/14 to 2014/15, and a further decrease of 1,4% during the period 2014/15 to 2015/16.

In the 2015/16 fiscal year, more than one quarter (27,1%) of these cases were reported at the 10 police precincts. Paarl (3,8%) and Stellenbosch (3,2%) Police Precincts reported the most cases in 2015/16. Of the 13 344 burglaries at non-residential premises reported at the 10 police precincts, only four stations are located within the City of Cape Town. A notable increase of 61,1% was recorded at the Vredenburg Police Precinct and a 14,8% increase at the George Police Precinct.





Top 10 Precincts where theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles was reported

Table 12: Reported theft of motor vehicle and motor cycle at the 10 police precincts in the Province: 2013/14–2015/16

POLICE PRECINCT	2013/14	Comparison	2014/15	%Δ	Comparison	2015/16	%Δ	Contribution	Ratio
Bellville	560	5,9%	529	-5,5%	5,9%	389	-26,5%	4,6%	554,9
Cape Town Central	328	3,5%	293	-10,7%	3,3%	345	17,7%	4,1%	926,0
Mitchell's Plain	333	3,5%	301	-9,6%	3,4%	338	12,3%	4,0%	163,5
Parow	440	4,7%	413	-6,1%	4,6%	334	-19,1%	4,0%	524,7
Woodstock	198	2,1%	218	10,1%	2,4%	261	19,7%	3,1%	890,4
Goodwood	300	3,2%	274	-8,7%	3,1%	260	-5,1%	3,1%	556,7
Milnerton	257	2,7%	276	7,4%	3,1%	251	-9,1%	3,0%	273,7
Brackenfell	252	2,7%	175	-30,6%	2,0%	220	25,7%	2,6%	408,8
Athlone	213	2,3%	219	2,8%	2,5%	219	0,0%	2,6%	327,0
Kraaifontein	221	2,3%	231	4,5%	2,6%	219	-5,2%	2,6%	124,9
TOP TEN STATIONS	3 102	32,8%	2 929	-5,6%	32,8%	2 836	-3,2%	33,9%	
WESTERN CAPE	9 460		8 918	-5,7%		8 378	-6,1%		135,1

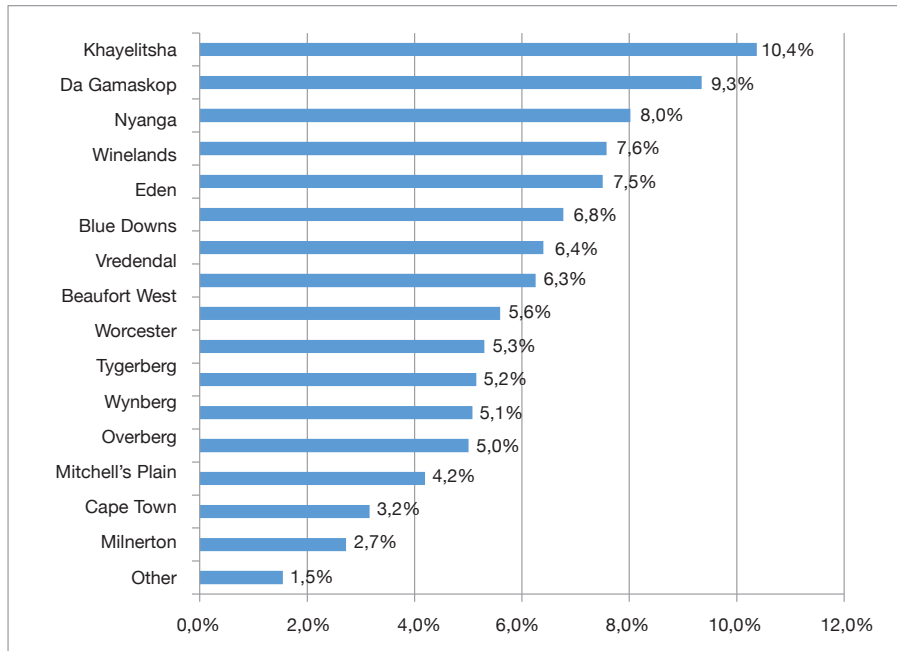
Source: South African Police Service

In keeping with the national and provincial trends, this crime category shows a decrease in the top 10 reporting stations; 5,7% from 2013/14 to 2014/15 and 6,1% in 2015/16. During the last fiscal year, these 10 stations contributed one third of all the crimes reported in the Province. The Bellville and Cape Town Central Police Precincts contributed 4,6% and 4,1% respectively. Most of these police precincts are within the City of Cape Town.

6. FINDINGS OF THE POLICING NEEDS AND PRIORITIES WORKSHOP

6.1. Demographic breakdown of participants

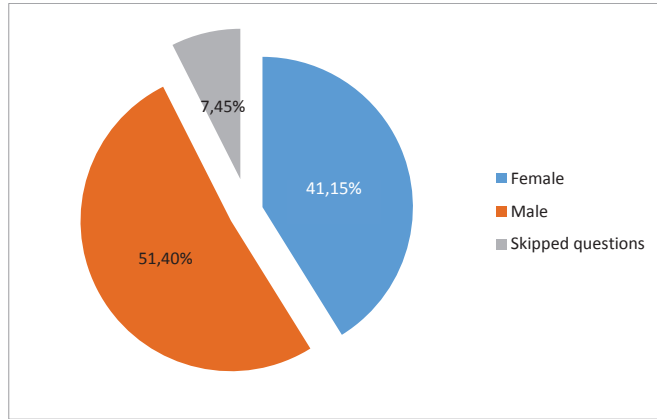
Figure 4: Respondents per cluster: n = 1 395



In total, 1 395 people participated in the survey by completing the questionnaire at the 16 Cluster PNPs. This number is higher than 1 177 in 2015. However, not all respondents completed each question.

All the police clusters were represented in the survey, although not equally well. Khayelitsha (10,4%), Da Gamaskop (9,3%) and Nyanga (8,0%) were the three police clusters with the highest representation. Mitchell's Plain (4,2%), Cape Town (3,2%) and Milnerton (2,7%) were least represented in the sample.

Figure 5: Gender breakdown (n = 1 395)



Of those who responded, most were males (51,4% or 717) whilst females constituted 41,15% (574).

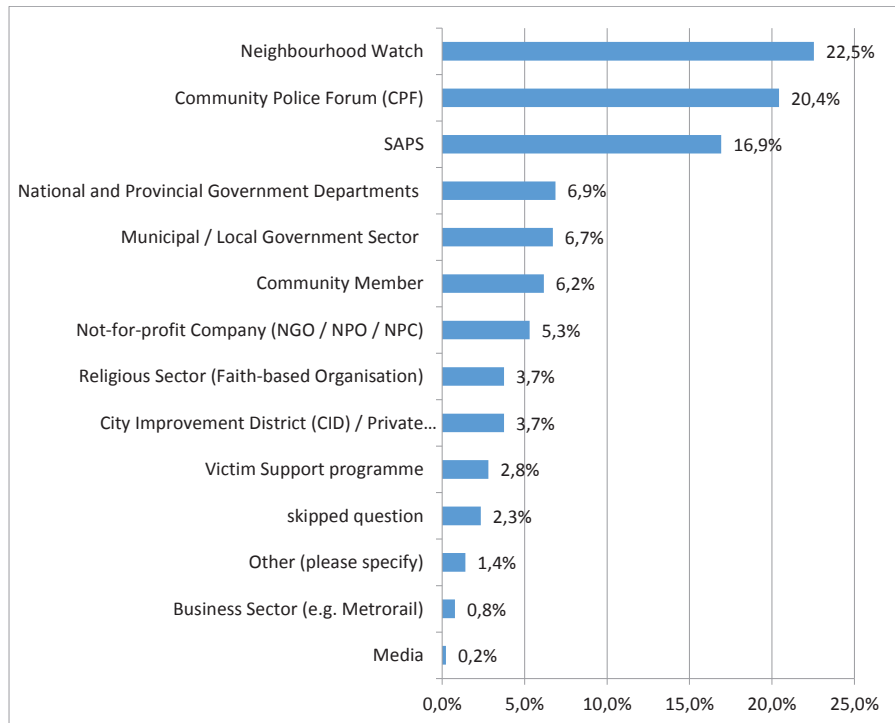
While separate reports were compiled for each Cluster, this report combines all the data into one provincial analysis.²² In reporting on the results of the Provincial Community Safety Scorecard, the report reflects on the findings of the latest Statistics South Africa Victims of Crime report 2015/16 (VOC).²³



²² The reader is referred to the Department of Community Safety website for details of these Cluster reports.

²³ Statistics South Africa. (2016). 'Victims of Crime Survey 2015/16'. The data for the Victims of Crime report was collected between April 2015 and March 2016, which is six months to a year before the PNP workshops were conducted.

Figure 6: Participants per stakeholder group: n = 1 282



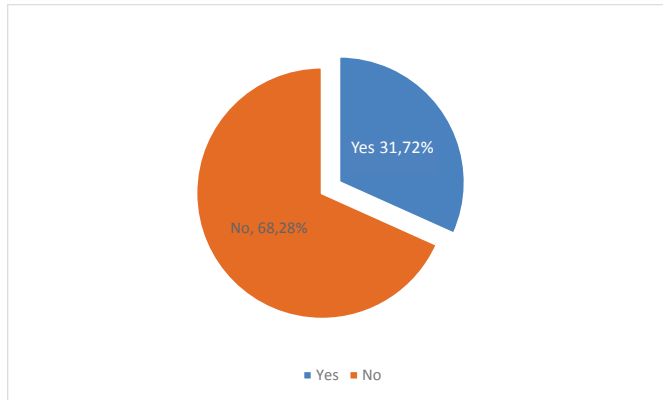
As indicated above, most participants (22,5%) were from the NHW, followed by CPF (20,4%) and SAPS (16,9%). This suggests that they are the Department's primary partners in policing and safety. National and Provincial Government Departments constituted 6,9%, followed by the Local Government sector (6,7%), community members (6,2%), NPOs (5,3%), religious sector and CID at 3,7% each, the Victim Support Programme (2,8%), other (1,4%), the business sector (0,8%) and media (0,2%). It is worth noting that 2,3% of respondents skipped the question on which stakeholder they represent.

It is also important to note that NHW, CPF and SAPS were the most represented stakeholders in 2015/16.²⁴

²⁴ Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Provincial Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report', Western Cape Government, p. 41.

6.2. Contact with the Criminal Justice System

Figure 7: Household crime victimisation - Have you or a member of your household been a victim of crime in the last 12 months? (n = 1 343)



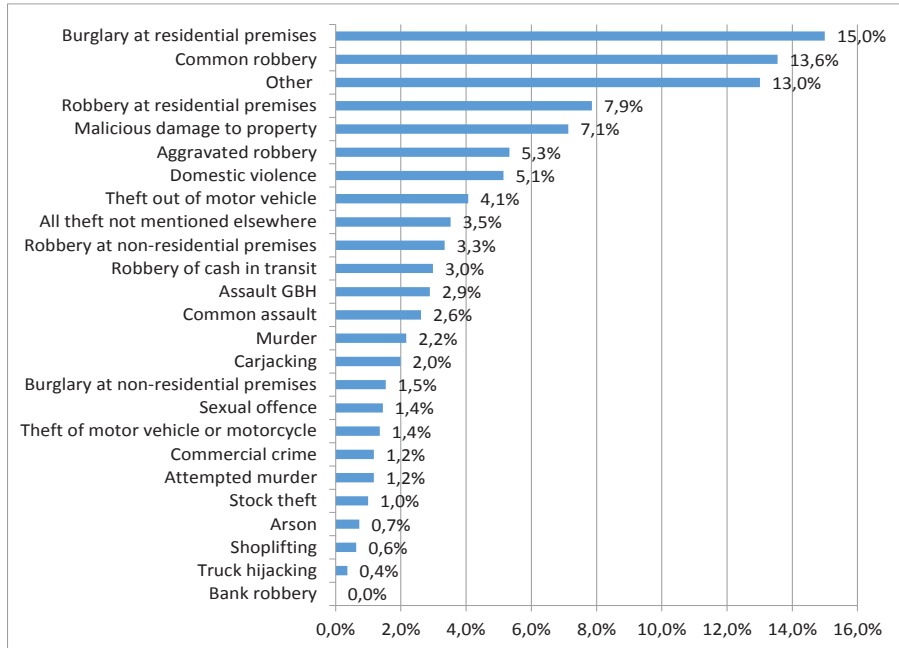
The Department asked participants whether they had been victims of crime in the last 12 months. As illustrated above, 31,72% indicated that they or someone in their household had been a victim of crime. The percentage of respondents who skipped the question was 3,73%.

According to the 2015/16 Victims of Crime Survey, 6,54% of individuals in the Western Cape over 16 years of age have experienced at least one crime. This is higher than the national experience of 3,98%.²⁵



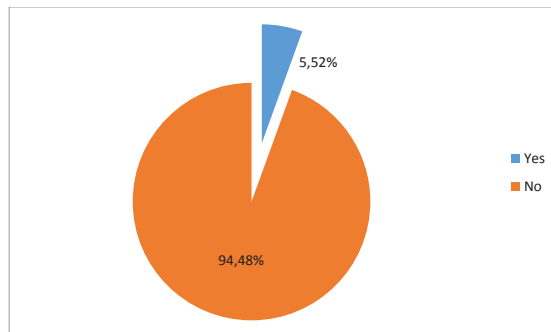
²⁵ Statistics South Africa. (2016). 'Victims of Crime Survey 2015/16', p. 98.

Figure 8: Nature of crime (n = 469)



Of those respondents who had been victims of crime (469 participants), most reported being victims of burglary at residential premises (15%) and common robbery (13,6%). The next highest figure was for other crimes not specified (13%).

Figure 9: Have you or a member of your household been charged with crime detected as a result of police action? (n = 1 141)



5,52% (or 63 respondents) of the sample indicated that they had been charged with crime as a result of police action while 94,48% had not.

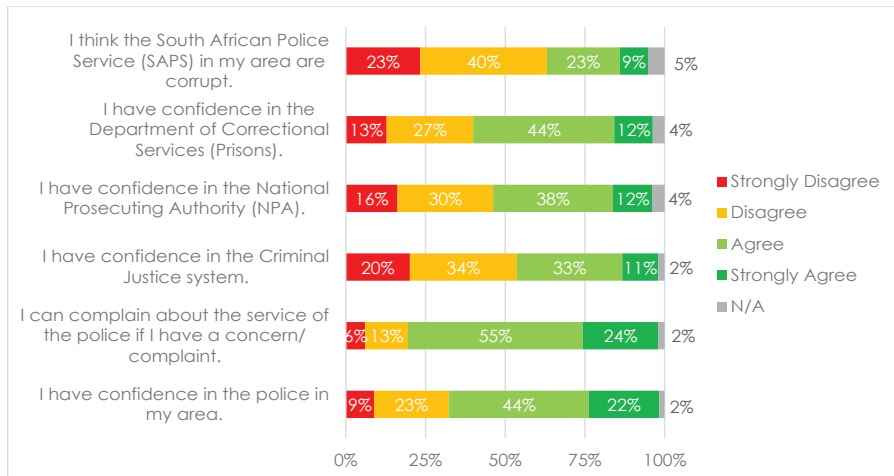
6.3. Professional policing

Professional policing relates to perceptions about the way the police conduct their services, and the relationship they have with communities. It is linked to the notion of legitimacy, which is related to fairness and procedural justice.²⁶ It requires that the policing strategy is 'practised by members with the necessary training, knowledge, empathy and objectivity, and executed in a responsive, accountable and ethical manner that creates trust within communities'.²⁷ The promotion of professional policing through effective oversight is one of the three pillars of the DoCS Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP).

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

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

Figure 10: Perceptions of confidence



Most (63%) respondents did not think that the SAPS in their area were corrupt; 79% indicated that they 'could complain' about the police (they were not asked whether these complaints were satisfactorily resolved) and 66% were confident in the police. According to the 2015/16 VOC report, 67,2% of respondents indicated they were satisfied with the police because they were trustworthy and 84,5% felt they were committed.²⁸

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

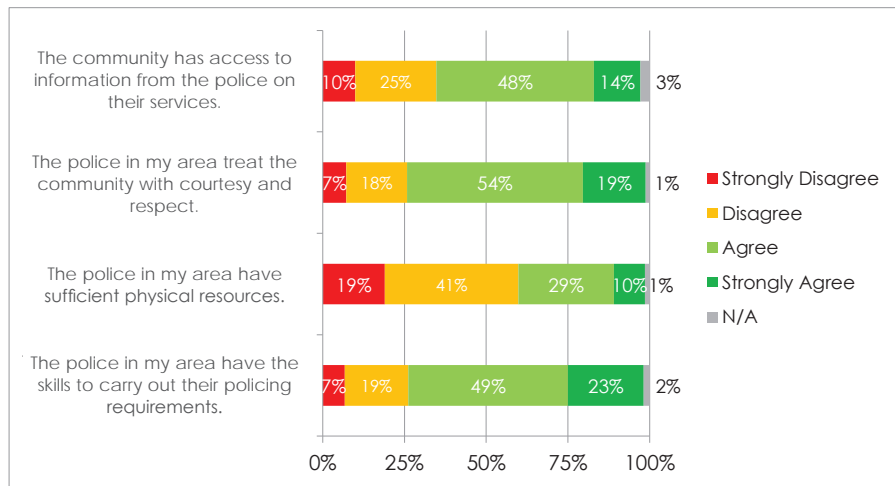
27 Department of Community Safety. (2016). *Definition of Professional Policing*, Internal working document.

28 Statistics South Africa. (2016). 'Victims of Crime Survey 2015/16', p. 44.

In addition, 56% showed confidence in the Department of Correctional Service, 50% in the National Prosecuting Authority and 44% in the overall criminal justice system. This reflects an improvement on the findings of the 2015/16 PNP when only 35% of the respondents reported confidence in the Justice system.²⁹

Despite the elevated levels of confidence mentioned above, the Victims of Crime study reported declining levels of satisfaction with the police in the Western Cape over the last five years, with the lowest levels of satisfaction in the police reported in the Western Cape.³⁰ It is possible that the groups represented in the PNP sample influenced the positive responses to this set of questions.

Figure 11: SAPS interaction with communities



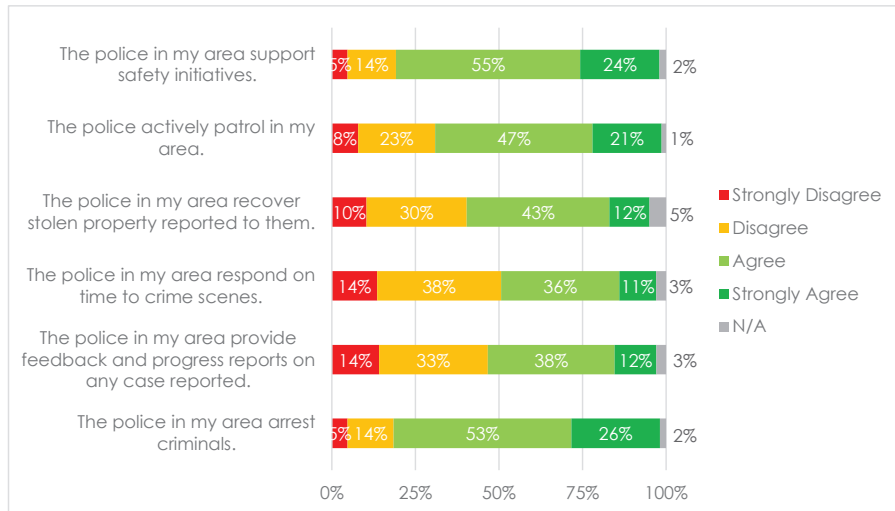
Most respondents (62%) thought that communities had access to information from the police. 73% felt that the police in their area treated communities with courtesy and respect and 72% agreed that the police had the skills to carry out their policing functions. Only 38% of respondents thought, however, that the police had sufficient physical resources. This figure is the same as that in the 2015/16 PNP where 37% felt that the police had sufficient physical resources.³¹

29 Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Provincial Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report', Western Cape Government: p. 42.

30 Statistics South Africa. (2016). 'Victims of Crime Survey 2015/16', p. 40.

31 Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Provincial Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report', Western Cape Government: p. 48.

Figure 12: Police service delivery and performance of functions



Most (79%) respondents agreed that the police supported safety initiatives and 68% thought that the police actively patrolled in their areas. The majority (55%) agreed that the police do recover stolen property. This is higher than the 41,5% of respondents in the VOC survey who said they were satisfied with the police in the Western Cape as they do recover stolen property.³²

Just under one half of respondents (47%) indicated that the police arrived at crime scenes timeously. This is an improvement on the findings of the previous year's PNP where only 42% felt that the police arrived on time.³³ It is also important to note that the VOC Survey 2015/16 indicated that 71,7% households in the Western Cape were satisfied with the police because they do come to the scene of a crime.³⁴ According to that survey, the police in the Western Cape responded faster to emergency calls than in other provinces, with 33,7% of respondents reporting they arrived within 30 minutes, and 25,7% reporting they arrived within an hour.³⁵ It should also be noted that police stations are most accessible in the Western Cape, with over 98% of respondents able to access a police station within an hour.³⁶

About 50% of the respondents agreed that the police provided feedback on cases reported in their areas which is an improvement on the 46% figure of the previous

32 Statistics South Africa. (2016). 'Victims of Crime Survey 2015/16', p. 44.

33 Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Provincial Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report', Western Cape Government: p. 44.

34 Statistics South Africa. (2016). 'Victims of Crime Survey 2015/16', p. 44.

35 Statistics South Africa. (2016). 'Victims of Crime Survey 2015/16', p. 36.

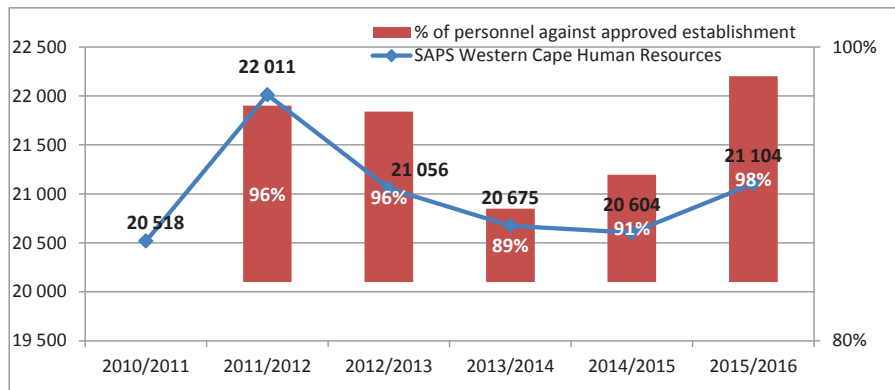
36 Statistics South Africa. (2016). 'Victims of Crime Survey 2015/16', p. 35.

year.³⁷ Most (79%) respondents agreed that the police in their areas do arrest criminals. This is on par with the 76% figure of the previous year.³⁸ In addition, the VOC Survey 2015/16 indicated that 61,5% households in the Western Cape were satisfied with the police because they arrest criminals.³⁹

Police resources

The perceptions of police effectiveness are largely influenced by the allocation of police resources to police station and police clusters. As was the case in 2015, each policing cluster was concerned about insufficient human and physical resources. As outlined in Figure 12 above, only 42% of participants felt that the police had adequate physical resources to carry out their functions effectively.

Figure 13: SAPS 'Actual' Human Resources in the Western Cape: 31 March 2010-2016 vs percentage of approved establishment⁴⁰



The shortage of human resources continued to be a concern in the Western Cape. While the figures for the approved establishment – or the number of funded posts is not available – the actual number of personnel employed at any given time is available for 2010/11 to 2015/16. Over this six-year period, the Western Cape had the highest number of human resources in 2011/12 when it was at 22 011. The SAPS was then capacitated at 96% of the approved establishment. The number of resources fell to its lowest point in 2014/15 when it stood at 20 604, constituting just 91,3% of the approved establishment. However, during the 2015/16 year, the number of SAPS members increased by 2,42%, bringing it up to 21 104 on 31 March 2016. The increase

37 Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Provincial Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report', Western Cape Government: p. 44.

38 Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Provincial Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report', Western Cape Government: p. 44.

39 Statistics South Africa. (2016). 'Victims of Crime Survey 2015/16', p. 44.

40 Source is the South African Police Annual Reports 2010/2011 to 2015/16, and the Western Cape Annual Reports for the same period.

was due to the intake of new recruits during the first part of the year. Further new recruits were brought on board later in the year.

The inequitable distribution of these human resources across the Province was raised as a concern by the Khayelitsha Commission of Inquiry into policing where it was noted that ‘the residents of the poorest areas of Cape Town that bore the brunt of apartheid are still woefully under-policed 20 years into our new democracy and often their police stations deal with the highest levels of serious contact crime.’⁴¹

In June 2016, the Western Cape Commissioner of Police, Lieutenant-General Khombinkosi Jula, exercised his discretion in terms of S12(3) of the South African Police Services Act, 68 of 1995, by deploying more than 790 new recruits at the 30 high priority stations in the Western Cape. The remaining 350 new recruits were sent to other stations in the Province.⁴²

While this has improved capacity at these priority stations, 20 of the 30 priority stations still fall short of the SAPS average police-to-population ratio of 1:362. However, 13 were placed above the approved United Nations’ average of 1:450. As can be seen from Table 13 below, Nyanga gained 23 new SAPS members by June 2016, increasing staff numbers from 264 to 287. Despite this, its ratio was still high – one officer for every 754 of the population.

During the PNP consultations until around mid-year 2016, most police stations reported positively that some of their human resource shortfalls had been addressed and that they had been granted new staff members. However, later in the year when human resources had been shifted to priority stations, SAPS members in the non-priority stations reported a loss of their new staff members.

Figure 14: Police-to-population ratios in the Western Cape: Mid-year 2016

See page 121 for Police-to-population ratios in the Western Cape: Mid-year 2016

41 O'Regan, C and Pikoli, V. (2014). *Towards a Safer Khayelitsha: Report on the Commission of Inquiry into Allegations of Police Inefficiency and Breakdown in Relations between SAPS and the Community of Khayelitsha*, p. 449.

42 Geach, C. (5 September 2016). '1000 more cops to cut down Cape Crime'. IOL, available online on <http://www.iol.co.za/news/crime-courts/1-000-more-cops-to-cut-down-cape-crime-2064558>, accessed 28 February 2017.

Table 13: Police-to-population ratios at 30 priority stations, Western Cape: Mid-year estimates 2015–2016

STATION	2015		2016		Actual		Ratio	
	Actual 2015	Police to Population Ratio 2015	Actual 2016	Police to Population Ratio 2016	Diff Actual 2015–2016	% Diff Actual 2015–2016	Diff Ratio 2016–2015	% Diff
Harare	198	923	224	826	26	13.1%	-96.8	-10.5%
Nyanga	264	809	287	754	23	8.7%	-54.8	-6.8%
Delft	224	728	234	706	10	4.5%	-22.4	-3.1%
Kraaifontein	265	662	253	702	-12	-4.5%	40.1	6.1%
Grassy Park	152	618	148	643	-4	-2.6%	24.8	4.0%
Gugulethu	203	647	207	643	4	2.0%	-4.3	-0.7%
Table View	130	604	132	603	2	1.5%	-1.2	-0.2%
Mfuleni	179	686	208	598	29	16.2%	-87.9	-12.8%
Khayelitsha	288	683	291	593	3	1.0%	-90	-13.2%
Lentegour	192	567	186	569	-6	-3.1%	1.8	0.3%
Bishop Lavis	241	476	239	498	-2	-0.8%	22.2	4.7%
Milnerton	186	465	203	475	17	9.1%	10.3	2.2%
Kyanya	171	493	173	458	2	1.2%	-35.2	-7.1%
Mitchell's Plain	472	425	495	426	23	4.9%	0.6	0.1%
Eisies River	192	438	180	423	-12	-6.3%	-15	-3.4%
Athlone	162	384	166	415	4	2.5%	31	8.1%
Kuilsrivier	181	413	190	409	9	5.0%	-4.2	-1.0%
Atlantis	209	419	216	405	7	3.3%	-14.3	-3.4%
Somerset West	159	403	159	395	0	0.0%	-7.8	-1.9%
Parow	171	384	180	389	9	5.3%	4.7	1.2%
Worcester	350	372	345	358	-5	-1.4%	-13.7	-3.7%
Oudtshoorn	290	347	298	356	8	2.8%	9.4	2.7%
Stellenbosch	211	272	216	269	5	2.4%	-3	-1.1%
Kleinrivier	150	267	175	265	25	16.7%	-2.4	-0.9%
George	286	229	284	234	-2	-0.7%	4.9	2.1%
Belville	302	232	308	231	6	2.0%	-1.4	-0.6%
Paarl	249	218	251	219	2	0.8%	1.3	0.6%
Claremont	169	193	153	216	-16	-9.5%	22.7	11.8%
Woodstock	154	190	158	188	4	2.6%	-2	-1.1%
Cape Town Central	563	67	560	67	7	1.3%	0.4	0.6%
Top 30 STATIONS	6 953	428	7 119	423	166	2.4%	-5	-1.2%
Western Cape	15 852	389	16 232	385	380	2.4%	-4.2	-1.1%

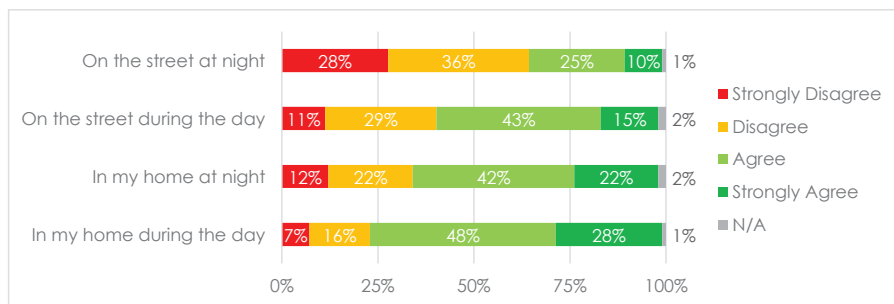
Concerned about shortages of police officials in the Western Cape, the Standing Committee on Community Safety held a series of public hearings in October 2016 and issued a report on its findings.⁴³ Their findings echoed the concerns expressed by participants of the PNP. They noted that there was also a shortfall in the number of detectives. In 2015/16, the Committee reported that SAPS had only 86% (3 488) of its granted establishment of 4 076 detectives. The police responsible for visible policing, VISPOL, was similarly affected, with only 11 274 officers against the fixed establishment of 13 523 (83% capacity).⁴⁴ At certain high-crime stations, the docket-per-detective ratio was particularly high. They also noted the decline in the number of reservists – from 5 059 in 2008 to 1 700 in 2015. These shortages contributed to a heavier workload among police officials, and high stress levels. It also impacted on the work. Slower response times caused frustration among the public, and neighbourhood watch groups complained of a lack of support for their members out on patrol.

Among other suggestions, the Standing Committee recommended that SAPS urgently take steps to recruit new members and address the under-resourcing problem of detectives. They also called on the SAPS to revise the Reservist policy to relax the current stringent conditions for appointment.⁴⁵

6.4. Perceptions of safety in public spaces and at home

The following graphs focus on respondents' perceptions of safety in their homes and in public spaces. The second pillar of the CSIP aims to make all public buildings and spaces safe.

Figure 15: Safety at home and in public



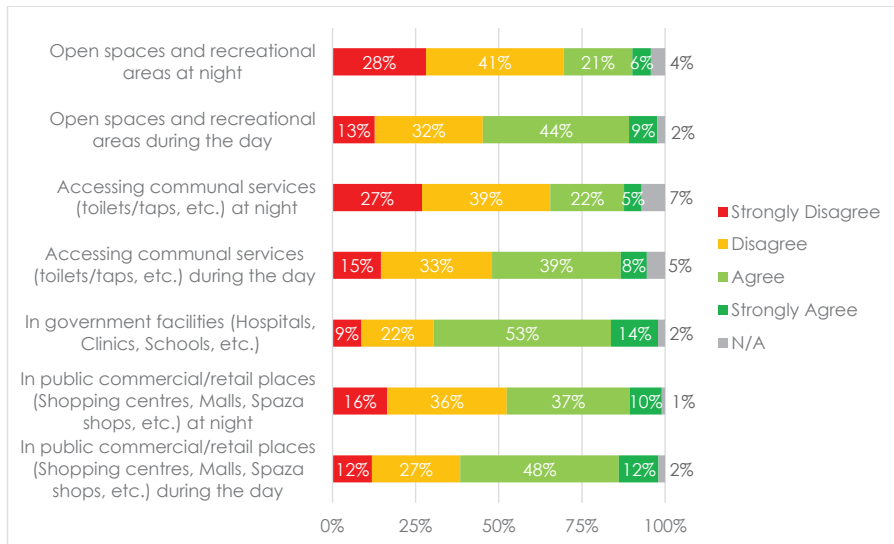
43 Western Cape Provincial Parliament. (Friday, 27 January 2017). Committee Report No 2. Report on the Standing Committee on Community Safety's stakeholder meeting and public hearings on police resources of 3, 4 and 5 October 2016. Fourth Session, Fifth Parliament.

44 Western Cape Provincial Parliament. (Friday, 27 January 2017). Committee Report No 2. Report on the Standing Committee on Community Safety's stakeholder meeting and public hearings on police resources of 3, 4 and 5 October 2016. Fourth Session, Fifth Parliament, p. 6.

45 Ibid.

Only 35% of respondents felt safe on the streets at night whereas 58% felt safe during the day. This is different from the previous year's figures where 27% of respondents felt safe on the streets at night, and 52% feeling safe during the day.⁴⁶ Most (64%) felt safe in their homes at night with 76% feeling safe during the day.

Figure 16: Perceptions of safety in community spaces and public commercial buildings

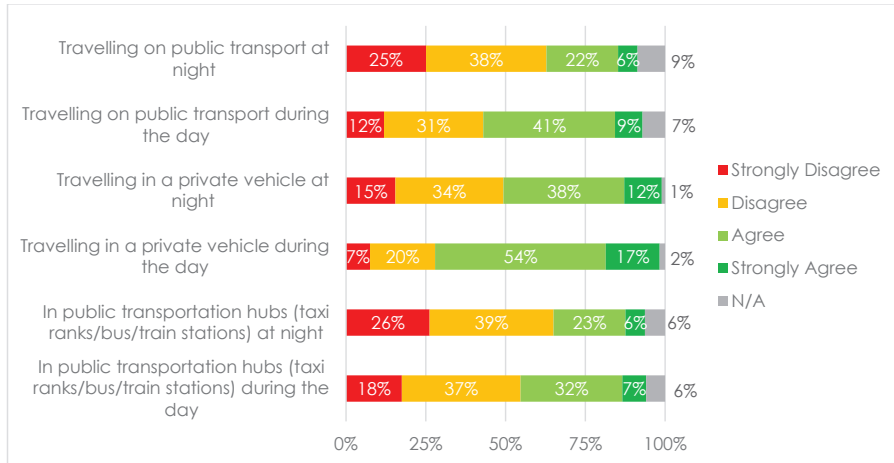


Only 27% of respondents felt safe in open spaces and recreational areas at night, while 53% felt safe during the day. Interestingly, the VOC Survey 2015/16 indicated that almost half of households (48,4%) in the Western Cape avoided going to open spaces and parks because of a fear of crime.⁴⁷ Only 27% of PNP participants felt safe accessing communal services at night and 47% during the day. The majority (67%) felt safe in government facilities. About 47% of respondents felt safe in public commercial or retail places at night whereas 60% felt safe during the day.

46 Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Provincial Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report', Western Cape Government: p. 49.

47 Statistics South Africa. (2016). 'Victims of Crime Survey 2015/16', p. 14.

Figure 17: Perception of safety around public and private transport



Half (50%) the respondents felt safe using public transport during the day, while just over one quarter (28%) felt safe travelling on public transport at night. The day-time figure is a slight improvement on the 2015/16 PNP findings where 47% felt safe during the day.⁴⁸ The VOC Survey 2015/16 has found that 27,1% of households in the Western Cape were prevented from using public transport because of fear of crime,⁴⁹ highlighting the impact of crime on the daily lives of most residents of the Province. Only 29% of the PNP respondents felt safe in public transportation hubs at night, with 39% feeling safe during the day. This is no real improvement on the findings of the 2015/16 PNP where only 23% felt safe at night and 38% during the day.⁵⁰ Half (50%) the respondents felt safe travelling in a private vehicle at night, with 71% feeling safe during the day. This is an improvement on the findings of the 2015/16 PNP where only 38% felt safe at night and 63% during the day.⁵¹

48 Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Provincial Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report', Western Cape Government, p. 51.

49 Statistics South Africa. (2016). 'Victims of Crime Survey 2015/16', p 14.

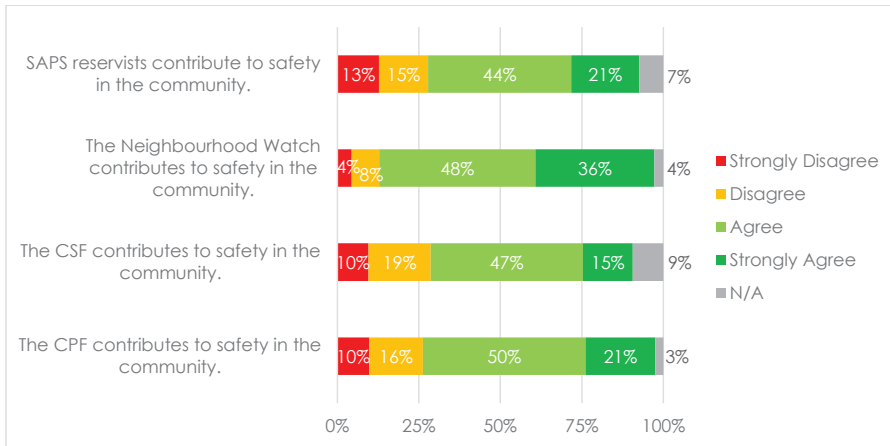
50 Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Provincial Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report', Western Cape Government, p. 51.

51 Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Provincial Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report', Western Cape Government, p. 51.

6.5. Partnerships

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

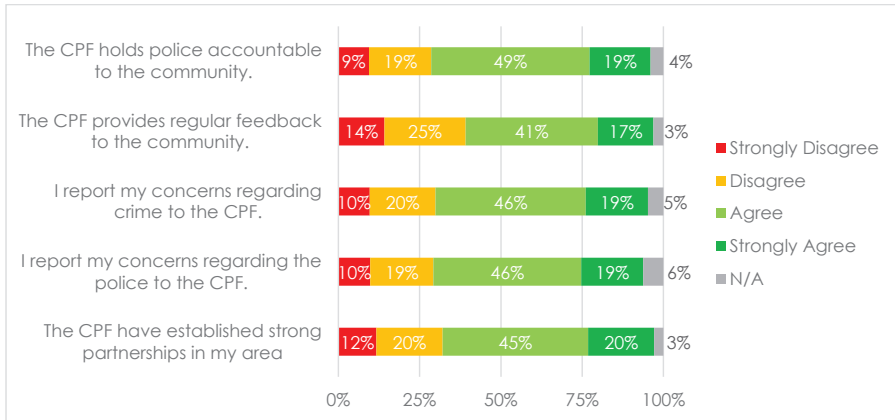
Figure 18: Partnerships contributing to safety



Most participants (84%) felt that neighbourhood watch groups contributed most to safety in communities. The majority of participants (71%) also felt that CPFs contributed to safety, while 65% of respondents supported reservists and 62% the community safety forums. Interestingly, more than one quarter of respondents felt that CSFs (29%), SAPS reservists (28%) and CPFs (26%) did not contribute to safety in communities.

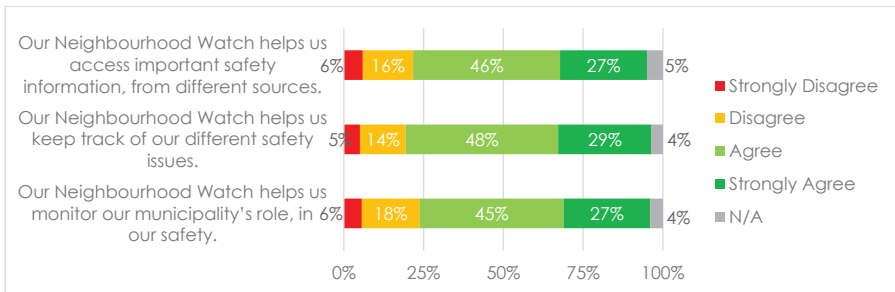
As already mentioned the sample is somewhat skewed, given that the majority of participants were connected to the SAPS and to safety partnerships and thus the positive rankings for NHWs and CPFs were to be expected. It is important to note that the rankings of the previous year remained similar to those of 2016/17.

Figure 19: Holding the police accountable through the CPF



Most respondents (68%) agreed that the CPFs hold the police accountable to communities and 58% indicated that the CPFs provides regular feedback to communities. About 65% indicated that they reported concerns regarding crime to the CPF with 65% reporting their concerns about the police. Most respondents (65%) agreed that CPFs have established strong partnerships in their areas.

Figure 20: Neighbourhood Watch as a monitoring mechanism



Most respondents (73%) agreed that their Neighbourhood Watch helped them to access important safety information from different sources; 77% thought that it helped them to keep track of various safety issues and 72% agreed that it assisted in monitoring the municipality's role in their areas.

7. PROVINCIAL ANALYSIS OF COMMON SAFETY NEEDS AND CONCERNS

Key Safety Needs, Concerns and Priorities

In 2015, the Department of Community drafted a Safety Plan for each police cluster that was signed off by the Cluster Commander, the CPF Cluster Chairperson and the DoCS for implementation by the CPF. In 2016, these Safety Plans were reviewed and updated to promote safety in communities. Key safety needs, concerns and priorities have been drawn from these Safety Plans and set out below.⁵² To promote implementation, recommendations and ideas for best practices have been drawn from the safety plans and discussions with the communities as well as other sources.

Professional policing

1. Shortage of human resources

A common complaint is that the SAPS does not have sufficient resources to carry out its functions. Although several stations received additional human resources during the year, there is still a shortage of police officials at several police stations in the cluster. High levels of absenteeism and heavy workloads impact negatively on service delivery. In some rural areas, seasonal influxes of people (including foreign nationals) and the long distances between areas hinder effective policing.

Recommendations: The Theoretical Human Resource Requirement (THRR) which determines the resource allocation to police stations needs to be reviewed to place more weight on relevant factors, such as the extent and seriousness of crime in an area, the specific needs of policing informal settlement areas, informal as well as formal trading and business, and the movement of people in and around a community. Also, the mechanism for allocating the Fixed Establishment per police station needs to be reviewed so that resources are distributed equitably.

The shortage in human resources needs to be addressed through a recruitment drive by the SAPS at national and provincial levels. The Provincial Commissioner should prioritise filling all vacancies on the current establishment. The SAPS should continue with the placement of officers at high-priority precincts. The recruitment and training of detectives needs to be addressed urgently.

The SAPS needs to use creative solutions to relieve SAPS members of administrative burdens (such as certification of documents) so that they can focus on visible policing and other policing activities. The moratorium on the recruitment of police reservists needs to be lifted so that new members may be recruited to add capacity at the local level. The recruitment criteria for reservists must be revised so that more people are potentially able to qualify as reservists.

⁵² The detailed Safety Plan and cluster PNP reports are available on the Department's website at: <https://www.westerncape.gov.za/general-publication/policing-needs-and-priorities-cluster-reports-2016-17>.



Best practices: CPFs can look at incentive schemes to reward good performance among the police, so boosting membership and morale in the SAPS. CPFs should also continue to monitor the allocation of human resources to police stations, as well as absenteeism and leave.

2. Insufficient police vehicles

Several police precincts complained about insufficient police vehicles. Vehicles take too long to be repaired due to the lengthy administrative process and this impacts on police ability to perform their functions and on response times.

Recommendations: Delays in repairing vehicles should be reported to the Cluster Commander and the Provincial Commissioner for a response. Urgent intervention is required at the government garages that service police vehicles to ensure that service standards are maintained and the shortest possible turnaround time for servicing achieved. Misuse of police vehicles should be monitored.

Best practices: The provision of vehicles is an important means to build institutional response capacity and can be used as a mechanism for progress and visibility in communities. The SAPS should consider outsourcing the repair of vehicles to approved service providers.

3. Upgrade of police stations

Some police precincts are in dire need of upgrading. Issues of concern include insufficient office space, storage space, and unhygienic and unsafe working conditions. The SAPS does not have sufficient resources, especially holding cells,

at all of the precincts within the Western Cape. It is important that the National Commissioner responds to the needs identified by Station Commanders, CPFs and through DoCS station-monitoring visits by indicating how these needs have been considered in the allocation of resources and planning.

Recommendations: The lack of or state of disrepair of holding cells should be addressed with urgency as this severely affects the human rights of detainees and hampers service delivery. The SAPS and CPFs need to report on the state and nature of physical resources at police stations, and to monitor how these resources are maintained. Delays in repairing equipment and in the maintenance/upgrade of infrastructure should be reported to the Cluster Commander and the Provincial Commissioner for a response.

Best practices: To invest in essential infrastructure and facilities to increase police capacity to respond rapidly and effectively to incidents of violence.

4. Lack of police visibility

Some clusters expressed concern around the lack of police visibility in general, and at crime hotspots. It was also highlighted that SAPS officials arrive late at crime scenes in some areas.

Recommendations: SAPS to partner with external role-players and stakeholders, such as municipal and City Law Enforcement, and neighbourhood watch structures to conduct weekly/bi-weekly high-density operations in crime-ridden/hotspot areas.

Best practices: Maintaining peace and order has become easier with the help of patrol cars, motorcycles and CCTV cameras. However, continuous monitoring of these cameras must be prioritised.

5. Police slow response

Police respond slowly or not at all to complaints from the public, which contributes to a lack of trust of the police. This is partially hampered by shortages in police resources and long distances that police must travel to complainants.

Recommendations: The SAPS response times must be improved. CPFs need to monitor the response time of the police regarding Alpha, Bravo and Charlie complaints and to raise these concerns at CPF meetings.

Best practices: Station Commanders must be vigilant and plan the operations of the police precincts. This will result in improved efficiency, timeous responses and better management of calls when communities report crimes to the police. The upgrade and provision of working police vehicles should be prioritised.

6. SAPS lack of professionalism

Some SAPS members at Community Service Centres (CSCs) do not always act in a professional manner. They are not always polite, do not identify themselves or show little telephone etiquette. Though improvements were noted in some areas, communities felt that they are not always treated with respect and dignity. There

were complaints regarding the lack of privacy and respect especially when lodging a complaint. There was also concern about police disclosing details of complaints to members of the public. There is a need for SAPS to be able to communicate well with communities and to match the language and other demographics of communities.

Recommendations: The functioning of community service centres must be improved and the SAPS must ensure that a professional and efficient service is provided to the public. The SAPS needs to ensure that each police precinct deploys members who are able to communicate with the public in the dominant languages of the area, and that members who are able to speak diverse languages are on duty at any time.

Best practices: Constant improvement of skills and information (continual training) is needed. A selfless work ethic, and reward on merit only should be encouraged. The image of the profession should be upheld at work and in private. Self-discipline is key to police professionalism. SAPS members must focus on acquiring specialist knowledge in all aspects of policing and technology. They must use informed discretion with a focus on evidence-based decision-making, employ science to enhance credibility, and be mindful of internal and public accountability.

7. Training

There is a need for SAPS members to receive professional police training and to be monitored for compliance. However, there is concern that the duration of SAPS basic training has been reduced to eight months, shorter than half of the current two years. Some of the content and objectives of the training may be lost to new recruits who require skills, diligence and professionalism under stressful work situations.

Recommendations: SAPS to provide ongoing training to its members to ensure improved service delivery.

Best practices: On-the-job training mechanisms to ensure SAPS members will be able to perform their duties efficiently. New recruits should be paired with or supervised by experienced officials in the field.

8. Witnesses and complaints, and the unreliability of the 10111 number

Witnesses and complainants often withdraw their complaints or refuse to come to court for fear of victimisation. Complainants experience a lack of feedback and are concerned that sensitive information may be leaked by the police. The Blue Downs Cluster has the highest number of Alpha, Bravo and Charlie complaints. In general, challenges are experienced with the 10111 number as an access point.

Recommendations: SAPS need to educate communities on procedures, and give feedback when necessary. A joint public education campaign should be undertaken by all partners in the criminal justice system to ensure greater understanding by the public. In addition, the departments must co-operate to improve inter-dependencies and enhance service delivery. SAPS must continue to investigate SAPS Standing Order 101 complaints and take disciplinary or criminal action against the police found not to be acting in accordance with law or regulations. CPFs must monitor

the investigation of 101 complaints. The functionality of the 10111 complaints number needs to be improved.

Best practices: The effects of witness protection programmes are maximised when there is a multipronged approach, starting with the application of temporary police measures, continuing with the use of evidentiary rules during court testimony and culminating, when all other measures are insufficient, in identity change and relocation procedures.

9. Corruption in SAPS

Police corruption in South Africa and in some Western Cape clusters is a continuing concern. Corruption is a contentious issue that is not widely talked about as it highlights critical tension between the occupational requirements of police members to combat criminal activity and the organisational needs of the police agency to be accepted in the eyes of the public.⁵³

Recommendations: There is a need for SAPS management to adopt a balanced approach which motivates those police officers who perform well (incentives) and sanctions those alleged to be involved in police corruption. It is imperative that integrity, morals and values are dealt with in the training of SAPS members so that they know what is expected of them in terms of attitudes and behaviour. The SAPS was also urged to conduct monthly awareness sessions on the Anti-Corruption Strategy and to maintain efficient management of discipline. Corruption in the police must be eradicated and disciplinary action taken against corrupt officials. Officials must be disciplined for misconduct. CPFs should monitor the number of disciplinary cases, as well as the outcomes and time taken to resolve these matters. Some precincts reported on disciplinary and prosecutorial action taken against corrupt officials. Communities should be encouraged to report corrupt officials for investigation.

Best practices: Managers must be held accountable for the behaviour or actions of those over whom they hold authority, and for the disciplinary action they take against corrupt officials.⁵⁴

10. Monitoring of spaza shops

Many areas have experienced a proliferation of spaza shops. These shops serve the needs of communities (convenient and accessible shopping) while providing a localised form of economic empowerment. Unfortunately, many spaza shops are unregulated and do not comply with by-laws. Due to long operating hours and their location, employees are vulnerable to crime. Spaza shops become easy targets for robbers as they are largely cash-based businesses. There are also concerns that some spaza shops trade in illicit goods such as drugs and liquor.

53 Newham, G. (2002). 'Tackling Police Corruption'. Johannesburg: Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation.

54 Newham, G. (2002). 'Tackling Police Corruption'. Johannesburg: Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation.

Recommendations: SAPS and municipalities should work together to monitor the by-laws pertaining to spaza shops. More stringent measures are required as improper hygiene may result in health issues.

Best practices: Encouraging free trade and being mindful of economic opportunities are important. However, shop owners have a duty to protect the health of their customers by keeping their premises hygienic, and selling legal and decent products. An approach is therefore needed that involves partnering with spaza shop owners to innovate and achieve sustainable 'win-win' solutions where the poor are actively engaged, the companies providing products and services are reputable and buyers can be assured of quality goods and profitability.

11. Gangsterism within communities

Gangsterism is rife within many communities in the Western Cape, and is responsible for the high levels of violence. The SAPS reported that gang violence accounted for 13,4% of murders in the Western Cape, and 76% of attempted murders in Bishop Lavis.⁵⁵ In some clusters participants stated that SAPS members are threatened by gangs and do not readily intervene in gang fights, and they don't approach them when gangs are observed in hotspot areas. It was reported that the SAPS members lack the training and skills to effectively deal with gangs. There are serious challenges with the SAPS crime intelligence units not being properly capacitated to deal with gangs in their policing precincts. The patterns of gang activities tend to shift so that as soon as one modus operandi has been identified and police activities targeted against it, gangs adopt another approach. In one area, it was reported that gangs are targeting robberies of foreign-owned shops.

Recommendations: The Province has adopted the National Anti-Gangsterism Strategy 2016 to both prevent and combat gangsterism. The SAPS needs to adopt a gang-prevention and response strategy to target new gang activities, to utilise crime intelligence to profile gang members and obtain community/CPF support to identify gang members and report on illegal activities. In areas where gang violence is prevalent, the SAPS needs to ensure that there are sufficiently staffed crime prevention teams who can attend crime scenes involving gangs.

Best practices: The SAPS reported progress regarding gangs, especially in Beaufort West where they have made some arrests and youth gangsters have been sent to Secure Care Centres. The SAPS has also decentralised gang-intelligence capacity to rural areas. Collaboration is needed between investigating officers and prosecutors to minimise loop-holes in the justice system. There is a need for communities to arrange awareness campaigns with the SAPS and for community mobilisation to oppose bail applications. Communities also need to support and encourage witnesses to give evidence in gang-related trials.

55 Honourable NPT Nhleko, Minister of Police. (2 September 2016). 'The Sociology of Crime in South Africa.' A presentation to the Portfolio Committee on Police on the release of the 2015/2016 crime statistics.



12. Drug dealing and usage

The use and abuse of drugs is still a major concern within the Province. The market for drugs has expanded to users from as young as 9 years to older people in their 50s and 60s. Drug dealing is associated with drug dealers, international syndicates, gangsterism and violence. The use of drugs also impacts on the economically active population as many drug users lose their jobs and resort to crime to sustain their drug habits.

Recommendations: Substance abuse prevention programmes are required for a variety of stakeholders, including parents, teachers and children. The establishment of Local Drug Action Committees need to be fast-tracked across the Province and the National Drug Master Plan must be implemented. There is a need for more stringent by-laws when dealing with drug-related issues. Fines can be increased with repeat infringements.

Best practices: The revised National Drug Master Plan 2013–2017 was developed to address the harmful use of alcohol and drugs such as deaths due to people driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs and as victims of violent crime. It is imperative that the relevant authorities and communities work together to ensure its implementation. The SAPS also needs to engage in intelligence-driven policing to tackle drug dealers and the supply of drugs in the Province. Communities can provide information to the police through their CPFs or directly by speaking to Station Commanders.

13. Alcohol abuse within communities

There is concern around the number of shebeens and taverns situated near one another and close to schools, churches and residential areas. Many of them trade illegally, for example long trading hours. Participants raised concerns about the nuisance of drunk people in neighbourhoods and dangers on the road. There were

concerns around the sale of alcohol to underage children. The SAPS reported a link between alcohol abuse, and assault and domestic violence. Communities were also concerned that liquor licences were granted despite protests from organised groupings.

Recommendations: As stated earlier, substance abuse prevention programmes are required for a variety of stakeholders. Establishing Local Drug Action Committees needs to be fast-tracked across the Province and the National Drug Master Plan must be implemented. Rigorous implementation of by-laws is needed to address the problem as well as implementing the criteria for issuing liquor licences.

Best practices: The Department of Social Development supports various substance abuse awareness, prevention and intervention programmes. CPFs and SAPS should obtain information on this and assist to make referrals. Further studies should be conducted on the relationship between drug, alcohol and violence with the aim of developing comprehensive and decisive solutions.

SAPS, CPFs and NHW groupings in some areas conduct regular patrols of liquor outlets to ensure they are trading responsibly.

The Western Cape Liquor Authority now falls under the Department of Community Safety. It should adopt a harms-reduction approach to the issuing of licences. The Department is implementing an Alcohol Harms Reduction strategy in three priority areas. The Western Cape Alcohol-Related Harms Reduction Green paper was released for public consultation on 30 November 2016, and forms the basis for a soon-to-be released White Paper.⁵⁶ This policy process aims to regulate issues such as the pricing and distribution of alcohol. It also aims to combat the illegal and legal liquor trade and sets out strategies to reduce harms through education and awareness, community-based action, and health and social development strategies.

14. School safety and vandalism

Break-ins at schools and theft of computer equipment and vandalising schools is a problem especially during school holidays, weekends and after hours. There are high levels of violence at schools in the Western Cape, especially in gang-stricken areas.

Recommendations: There is a need for more police visibility around schools and other public spaces. The SAPS needs to conduct effective investigations where theft has been reported.

Best practices: NHW members can be deployed at schools as safety measures during school days and school holidays, such as the NHW project currently being piloted at Nelson Mandela High School in Nyanga. SGBs can develop a whole-of-school safety programme that creates awareness around the need to protect and respect school property, including beautifying the schools, for example by creating a safety mural. School safety initiatives also need to identify unsafe areas

⁵⁶ The Green paper is available online at https://www.westerncape.gov.za/sites/www.westerncape.gov.za/files/alcohol_harms_reduction_green_paper_29112016.pdf, accessed 5 March 2017.

and take measures to address those. They should set up anonymous tip lines that allow students to report acts of vandalism without fear of reprisal. Schools can use some of the many available resources to develop safety strategies, and consult the National School Safety Framework.⁵⁷

15. Domestic violence

According to the police, 22% of malicious damage to property charges are related to domestic violence, as well as a high percentage of assaults and other violent offences.⁵⁸ Sexual violence and domestic violence is common in communities but these are not always reported to the police. Domestic violence includes not just physical violence but also insults, belittling, cursing, threats, degrading and humiliating behaviour. These forms of abuse are often the precursors to physical violence. Communities do not always trust the police, or they do not have a satisfactory experience when reporting to the police.

Recommendations: Community awareness campaigns on the Domestic Violence Act, 1998, and training for the SAPS on the implementation of the Act.

Best practices: The Domestic Violence Act provides remedies for victims and sets out the responsibilities of the SAPS and the courts. SAPS police stations should provide a victim-friendly service and make referrals to Victim Empowerment Programme counsellors or other community-based organisations. They must also make referrals to shelters and medical facilities where necessary. Some police stations offer sexual abuse- and domestic violence-awareness sessions to schools. However, the SAPS and the Department of Social Development need to work together to ensure that victim-friendly rooms are available to consult with victims at all stations, and that victim empowerment counsellors are trained and ready to provide counselling. All stations should keep up-to-date referral directories at hand to ensure that victims are referred to capable service providers.

Public Spaces

16. Poor street lighting

Dark open spaces contribute to high crime in the clusters. Poor street lighting is still a problem in some areas as there are not always sufficient funds to erect lights. In some cases, there are lights but they are faulty and it takes long to repair them. However, many areas reported on new lights that had been erected or plans to erect them.

Recommendations: Improve regular visible policing patrols in poorly lit areas.

Best practices: CPFs should conduct audits of areas that need lighting. This should

⁵⁷ The National School Safety Framework is an initiative of the Department of Basic Education. Various guides help schools to implement the framework. See: <http://www.cjcp.org.za/national-school-safety-framework-resources.html>, accessed 2 March 2017.

⁵⁸ Honourable NPT Nhleko, Minister of Police. (2 September 2016). 'The Sociology of Crime in South Africa.' A presentation to the Portfolio Committee on Police on the release of the 2015/2016 crime statistics.

be communicated to ward councillors to ensure that plans are incorporated into the municipal and Integrated Development Plans (IDP) to erect lighting. Communities, NHWs and CPFs can report faulty lighting on the City of Cape Town's electronic reporting system.⁵⁹

17. Illegal structures and empty buildings

Illegal structures and empty buildings are often used for illegal activities like drug smuggling and alcohol trading, and as dumping sites.

Recommendations: The municipality needs to conduct regular inspections, ensure proper maintenance and clean-ups.

Best practices: Several vacancy abatement strategies exist, such as demolition, restoration/rehabilitation, property stabilisation (i.e. cleaning and sealing vacant properties), and neighbourhood beautification (e.g. greening areas around vacant properties). Partnerships between city agencies and community members are critical in devising a strategic plan for vacant property management. CPFs and communities need to report 'problem buildings' to municipalities so that they can take action. Communities should report any illegal activity to the police for investigation.

18. Insufficient road infrastructure

Informal settlements are poorly maintained and the state of roads makes patrolling difficult. There are also a lack of road signs and no or incorrect house numbering. This contributes to slow police response times and limited visible patrols.

Recommendations: To address these challenges and goals, Cabinet established the Presidential Infrastructure Coordinating Committee (PICC) to: coordinate, integrate and accelerate implementation and develop a single common National Infrastructure Plan that will be monitored and centrally driven to identify who is responsible and hold them to account.

Best practices: The municipalities need to launch programmes which focus on the visibility of street names and improvement of roads to improve policing and safety in these areas.

19. Bushy areas

Bushy areas are a major challenge in some areas, and the lack of visibility creates risk for people passing through these areas. It is reported that victims are often raped, robbed or assaulted and it becomes difficult to apprehend the perpetrators as they easily disappear within these bushes.

Recommendations: To consult with the local municipality to ensure that bushy areas are properly cleared on a continuous basis.

⁵⁹ The City of Cape Town provides information on how to log a fault online, by SMS or telephone: <https://www.capetown.gov.za/>, SMS to 31220.

Best practices: Encouraging local municipalities, together with communities, to be part of the initiative. This will, in a way, instil community ownership.

20. Parks and public toilets

People visiting parks become easy targets and are often pick-pocketed or robbed during the day. Several serious crimes have been reported in the Table Mountain Reserve. The increasing influx of people into city areas has contributed to the growth of vagrants setting up home in some of these places. Parks have become places of leisure for vagrants, the unemployed and street children. Drugs are sometimes sold to youngsters at these places as there are limited monitoring mechanisms in place.

Recommendations: Visible policing and erecting CCTV cameras.

Best practices: The City of Cape Town Law Enforcement needs to be more visible to increase safety in public spaces. Municipalities can encourage partnerships with neighbourhood watch patrols to ensure safety in these areas. The Department of Social Development needs to help provide alternative housing for the homeless.

21. MyCiti bus terminus and transport hubs

These public spaces frequently become unsafe between dusk and dawn and a haven for criminal activities. This contributes to feelings of unsafety.

Recommendations: To improve visible policing at these sites, and ensure adequate lighting.

Best practices: To erect CCTV cameras and to ensure that they are maintained and monitored through a dedicated service provider. An operation room could monitor the CCTV cameras in the cluster to encourage pro-active response times. The City or municipality must ensure that security services or neighbourhood watch patrols are active during high-risk periods.

22. Safety of paramedics

Paramedics deliver crucial medical care at a crime scene and respond to calls for emergency medical treatment. Emergency Medical Services (EMS) respond to many incidents and call-outs in areas where there are high numbers of crime. Many work hours (4 476 from January–December 2015 and 4 464 from January–December 2016), were lost as a result of staff booking time off having become victims themselves. High-risk areas including Khayelitsha Site C, Tafelsig, Phillipi, Nyanga, New Cross Roads, Gugulethu and Heideveld, Kalksteenfontein and Hanover Park have been classified as red zones where staff cannot access them without a police escort. Safety concerns were also raised about dropping off patients at hospitals in high-risk areas, where the patients or EMS staff can also be attacked.

Recommendations: EMS established a safety campaign and awareness sessions for staff.

Best Practices: EMS have entered an agreement with SAPS to escort them into

high-risk areas using an 'online booking centre'. EMS also need to meet regularly with SAPS to report on gunshot cases and share information.

Partnerships

23. Truancy

Some school children miss school to do seasonal work on farms to support their families. AIDS orphans in child-headed households stay at home because they have to look after younger siblings. Children also stay at home because they cannot cope at school or are influenced by gangs or because of broken family structures.

Recommendations: Regular communication between schools and parents and if learners are absent parents must follow-up and access help from the Department of Social Development. Parent involvement is needed in children's education.

Best practices: Collaborative approaches to decision-making should be adopted that involve learners, parents, schools and communities.

24. Partnership with Western Cape Education Department

There is a dire need for safety at schools. The WCED Safer Schools Project renders services through its Safe Schools Division to ensure learners enjoy their constitutional rights to life, education, equality and dignity. Interventions focus on addressing physical infrastructure issues related to proper fencing, alarm systems and burglar proofing, resilience-building programmes for young people and the strengthening of partnerships with relevant stakeholders. Some schools have integrated, cooperative relationships between school, parents, community, police, the Safe Schools Call Centre, the EMDC and other schools.

Recommendations: The WCED and the Department of Social Development need to develop partnerships in communities regarding abuse-protocols, the utilisation of social workers, and the payment of social grants. This is in addition to establishing a partnership with the Department of Cultural Affairs and Sports to link the After School Game Changer as an extension of the existing school programme.

25. Partnership between CPF and DoCS

The partnership between the DoCS and CPFs has been strengthened through the Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP) model and the newly developed EPP Monitoring Tool as a civilian oversight mechanism. The EPP tool also facilitates the payment of funds for projects and interventions. However, CPFs are not fully accessing the EPP funds or reporting mechanisms.

Recommendations: DoCS will continue to provide support around the EPP and provide training on reporting on the system, as well as on the roles and responsibilities of CPFs. DoCS has now facilitated the EPP reporting through a web-based application which should reduce delays in reporting and payment.

Best practices: CPF Clusters and the Provincial Board need to encourage CPFs to

report on the EPP system and access funds. The EPP payments can provide CPFs with the necessary funds to run crime prevention programmes in their communities.

26. Partnerships with youth and religious organisations

DoCS partners with religious organisations within the Western Cape to run programmes to keep youth occupied over the June/July and December/January holiday periods. Religious organisations are also able to raise awareness around safety and crime prevention approaches in the communities. Some clusters indicated that they have difficulty identifying and building partnerships with religious organisations.

Recommendations: CPFs and communities needs to engage religious organisations to strengthen these bodies in all clusters.

Best practices: The monitoring of the Youth Safety Religious Programme (YSRP) needs to be supportive and developmental. The partners must be advised of the specific expectations and services they must render to the children. SAPS, CPFs and NHWs should be informed of the projects and asked to assist with safety and awareness raising as required.

27. Partnership between Department of Justice and communities

Communities find it difficult to understand why perpetrators are arrested by the police and shortly after are out on bail or given lenient sentences by the court, why there are case delays and poor prosecution and why cases are withdrawn from the court roll.

Recommendations: The Department of Justice or the National Prosecution Authority (NPA) should conduct awareness sessions at local libraries or community centres to educate the public on the roles and responsibilities of the SAPS, the Department of Justice, Social Development and the NPA. These can be followed up with anti-vigilantism awareness, parenting skills, awareness of the Children's Act, the Child Justice Act and the Domestic Violence Act.

Best practices: To consult with local ward councillors to participate and fund these initiatives to make a difference in their respective constituencies.

28. Partnership with the City of Cape Town

DoCS has signed a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with the City of Cape Town to achieve long-term sustainable safety within the City Improvement Districts, VPUU sites (Violence Prevention for Urban Upgrade) and identified community safety structures. The MOU deals with the coordination of NHW support and training, and donating Community Safety Kiosks to allow for communities to play an active role in the identification and the resolution of safety concerns that exist within their neighbourhoods.

Recommendations: Strong, supportive and forward-thinking leadership in both communities and role-players is critical. Strengthening a partnership involves building and maintaining a trusting relationship which requires regular and focused attention.

8. SAFETY CONCERNS AND RECOMMENDATIONS PER POLICE CLUSTER

Beaufort West

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

Safety concern (Gangs)

- The SAPS does not have sufficient resources to carry out its functions. SAPS members cannot respond to gang fights – they have to call POPS from George.
- There is a need for a specialised gang unit. Need an intelligence-led approach to dealing with gangs. The SAPS is not able to tackle crowds: it can't intervene in gang fights. SAPS members are threatened by gangs and don't take action.
- The community needs to work together with the SAPS to deal with gang issues.
- The SAPS doesn't use its legal powers to take action. There is a lack of training and skills on how to deal with gangs.

Progress: SAPS has also decentralised gang intelligence capacity to rural areas. Gang activities shifted to robberies at foreign-owned shops. There have been some council houses vandalised. SAPS reported progress regarding gangs, especially in Beaufort West. They have made some arrests and youth gangsters sent to Secure Care Centres. CPF have previously identified and given information to the municipality but there has been no action. Beaufort West SAPS is in the process of establishing soccer and rugby clubs to engage youth.

Way forward: SAPS needs to adopt a gang prevention and response strategy to target new gang activities and to utilise crime intelligence to profile gang members and obtain community/CPF support to identify gang members and report on illegal activities. CPFs and NHWs need to provide SAPS with information so that they can take action.

Safety concern: Lack of police visibility; poor visibility at crime hotspots; SAPS late arrival at crime scenes; and poor service delivery; lack of investigation and cases not 'trial-ready'.

Progress: Some stations have been allocated student SAPS members, but they are losing experienced officials.

Way forward: SAPS will monitor response time using AVL and investigate causes of late response to crime scenes or to complaints. It will report on the outcome of investigations to the complainant and the CPF.

Safety concern: Witnesses and complainants often withdraw their complaints or refuse to come to court.

Progress: SAPS receive complaints from members of the community. The SAPS is investigating these matters and providing information to the CPF and Cluster on the complaints and on the outcome of investigations.

Way forward: SAPS to continue with 101 complaints and disciplinary and criminal action against its members. Public can also complain to the Ombudsman (lack of efficiency or breakdown of relations) or to IPID for criminal offences and to continue to raise awareness at Imbizos and to encourage members of the community to make their complaints.

PUBLIC SPACES

Safety concern: Poor street lighting in the Beaufort West Cluster.

Progress: SAPS reported that in Nelspoort two boxes were installed to erect mast lights, but lights are still to be erected in Restvale. Merweville has lights but the timing needs adjustment as they come on too late at night. Leeu Gamka (Mountain View) met with Eskom who indicated that Municipality just need to write a letter but municipality indicated that no funds were available.

Way forward: Not addressed. CED to be approached by the speaker of Parliament for the bus service to be extended to Prince Valley. Empty building in Nelspoort should be converted into a safe house. Municipalities must ensure all the streets are clearly named and the houses numbered.

New concern: The safety in schools as well as attacks on communities, and on learners on their way to and from school. The bridge and subway at Hillside Station in Beaufort West has become a hotspot where people have been attacked during the day.

Progress: Helpful assistance has been received from safety officers employed on the Community Work Programme (CWP), an initiative of COGTA (Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs).

PARTNERSHIPS

Safety concern: High number of school drop-outs due to learners being used to commit crimes, learners suffering from foetal alcohol syndrome, learners having access to cheap alcohol and drugs, a lack of family structures, a lack of motivation, learners not coping academically, etc.

Progress: DoCS had partnerships with one faith-based organisation in Beaufort West and two in Prince Albert to run Youth Safety Religious Programmes (YSRP) over the holidays. DSD made interventions with youth and school children involved in drugs. In Murraysburg, Isibimdi Child and Youth Workers (NGO) trained a focus group of 45 youth which assists vulnerable youth (funded by Social Development). In Murraysburg, NICRO is involved in youth development projects.

- Murraysburg CPF formed a Stakeholders Forum consisting of all relevant role-players and Departments to rally around the school challenges of drug abuse amongst learners. In Laingsburg, the NHW and SGB assist in the safety and prevention of school drop-outs entering the school and performing illegal activities (e.g. dagga smoking) on the school premises.
- CPF reported that former students are involved in mentoring the youth.
- The Justice Department and the NPA is using diversion for less serious cases of youth offenders by addressing offending behavior and helping the youth avoid criminal records.
- DoCS trained 27 Chrysalis students and placed 17 in Beaufort West and 10 in Laingsburg. Twenty-five youth trained at Wolwekloof Academy and placed at the fire department, law enforcement agency, traffic department and the traffic court.

Way forward: Social Workers to continue advising children to stay in school. Leeu Gamka CPF to invite Isibimbi Programme to come to their area as well. Laingsburg NHW to assist parents to render support to ensure safety of school children. Parenting programmes are needed. CPFs to contact the Department of Social Development to render programmes for youth and Isibimbi Programme. DSD needs to extend services to Badisa in Nelspoort and Merweville. DSD to explore possibility of appointing an auxiliary social worker.

- Role models need to be identified for youth. After-school programmes are needed.
- Greater youth programme awareness is needed and central coordination is required.
- CPF to work with the SAPS to form a Youth Brigade.
- The CPF will continue to organise empowerment workshops for the youth.
- SAPS to run a Truancy Project together with NHW to make parents aware of when learners are not at school.



<p>Safety concern: High number of domestic violence incidents related to alcohol use. A big challenge is the withdrawal of cases. The police are also not always implementing the Domestic Violence Act.</p> <p>Progress: CPFs have conducted door-to-door awareness campaigns during 2015/16 Women's Month, and 16-Days-of-Activism Programmes. Beaufort West, Nelspoort and Murraysburg conducted awareness campaigns on alcohol abuse. Isibindi NGO (funded by DSD) is busy establishing a safe house in Murraysburg.</p> <p>Way forward: CPFs and stakeholders to raise awareness in Women's Month and 16-Days-of-Activism Programmes. Victims of domestic violence need to be afforded economic skills and opportunities so that they are no longer dependent on abusive partners. They need skills empowerment so that they can break the cycle.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Follow up engagements are needed with UCT and University of Free State to propose evidence-based programmes and interventions. • Municipality to explore converting empty buildings in Nelspoort into a safe house.
<p>Safety concern: Lack of support to NHW by the police.</p> <p>Progress: NHW in Leeu-Gamka trained in May 2015 and Beaufort West trained in March 2016.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The relationship is improving and CPF/NHW members are involved in joint patrols with SAPS. • Laingsburg Municipality budgeted to pay their NHW members from the EPWP funding. <p>Way forward: NHW prefer to use their own vehicles to conduct patrols, in consultation with SAPS if case backup is needed. NHW members will report to the police station and inform SAPS that they intend to patrol, and will advise of the area that they will be patrolling.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • More funding is required from DoCS to sustain this activity.
<p>Safety concern: Ensure that all CPFs are registered on the EPP and submit reports on time.</p> <p>Progress: Five CPFs trained on the EPP. Beaufort West Cluster received EPP and Civilian Oversight Training interventions on 4 June 2016, where all CPFs and sub-forums were represented.</p> <p>Way forward: The EPP has now been elevated to the Cluster structure, where the Cluster will assist DoCS to monitor, improve and provide interventions with regards to the EPP.</p>

Blue Downs

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

Safety concern: There is a shortage of police officials at all police stations in the cluster, impacting on response times and ability to investigate crimes. Due to shortage of staff, there are not always people who speak the same language of complainants. Excessive leave further reduces the number of officials on duty. Transfers, duty arrangements and resignations reduce available staff numbers.

Progress: Over 100 new police officials have been allocated to the Cluster, and were due to graduate in July 2016. They will become fully operational. For big operations SAPS supplements staffing numbers by drawing members from other stations and clusters.

Way forward: SAPS need to ensure that stressed members are referred to Employee Health and Wellness.

Safety concern: Insufficient police vehicles. Vehicles take too long to be repaired due to the long administrative process. Some vehicles are used by members for private purposes. This impacts on police ability to perform their functions and on response times. Police respond slowly or not at all to complaints from the public. Contributes to lack of trust in the police. This is the cluster with the highest number of Alpha, Bravo and Charlie complaints. Unreliability of 10111 line and sector phones contribute to the problem. The CPF/SAPS identified inaccessible roads and areas which are mainly in informal settlements.

Progress: SAPS reported that they experience availability of 80% of vehicles. CPF monitored reaction times of all three (3) complaints categories, i.e. Alpha, Bravo and Charlie. SAPS reported that it does prioritise serious crime, but may have to 'finish up' on one scene before they can respond to the next complaint. Delft reported that crimes are even recorded on Whatsapp and SAPS do respond. However, need to make sure that a report is made to support a Whatsapp complaint.

Way forward: The community must report suspected misuse of vehicles to the SAPS for investigation.



Safety concern: Police stations need to be upgraded in Belhar, Kleinvlei and Ravensmead. Insufficient office space, storage space and unhygienic working conditions. Wesbank needs a police station or satellite police station due to the extent of crime in the area and distance from police station. In addition, there is no space for CPF to operate at Belhar.

Way forward: Need continuous monitoring of infrastructure needs. SAPS to look at improving access control at stations. SAPS to consider installing CCTV cameras at stations.

Safety concern: Lack of communication across clusters and within the cluster. Lack of feedback to complainants. Concern that some sensitive information is leaked by the police. Lack of communication between the CPF and the community and between the police and the community.

Way forward: SAPS and CPF investigating allocating a person at the police station who can respond specifically to complaints submitted by the NHW. SAPS needs to investigate connecting via modern technology like the EPIC system of the City of Cape Town. When members of the public report suspicions to the police, they need to provide specific details. SAPS might not act immediately but will use the information to build up a case.

Safety concern: High levels of gangsterism and drugs in the community with relatively little impact of policing.

Progress: SAPS have implemented their Back to Basics policy. Deployment of trio crime group and Crime Prevention Group. Success rate of interventions against gangs has improved, for e.g. as a result of operations in Delft South gang members shifted operations.

- SAPS officials have started to use POCA.

Way forward: SAPS must report on progress of investigations to the CPF.

PUBLIC SPACES

Safety concern: Bushy areas and poor lighting create places where criminals can hide. The Ward Councillor has struggled to get a response on properties belonging to the Western Cape Government.

Progress and way forward: Although CPFs had identified bushy areas, they did not report on them. The PNP process compiled a list of places. CPF chairpersons and SAPS to report on it to City of Cape Town.

Safety concern: Illegal structures are used to conduct illegal activities like drug smuggling and alcohol trading. There is illegal dumping within the cluster.

Progress and way forward: The PNP process identified some problematic structures. CPF is also listing vacant land. The CPF to contact the local councillors to help identify vacant-land owners. CPF working with SAPS and CoCT to address problem of graffiti. The local SAPS should increase patrols in the identified areas. The CPF to report 'drug houses' to the local SAPS and local councillor. The CPFs identified the dumping sites, many of which are vandalised houses in the cluster. CPF to organise awareness session in the health implications of illegal dumping.

- CPF proposed registering this as an EPWP project. Encourage shop owners to report graffiti on their shops' walls to the SAPS.

Safety concern: Gang and prostitution activity within the cluster.

Progress: The CPF identified gangs and prostitution in certain areas in the cluster.

Way forward: The CPF must conduct social crime-prevention projects (awareness sessions on gangs and prostitution) in the identified areas. CPF to monitor the identified areas.



PARTNERSHIPS

Safety concern: Absenteeism from school. Opportunities need to be implemented to get children involved in sport and prevent them from absenteeism, using drugs, crime and gangsterism.

Progress: DoCS School Safety Marshalls have been employed at a number of schools in the cluster at a total cost of R1 075 200. DoCS also funded 30 Youth Safety Religious programmes in schools over the holiday periods at a total cost of R 625 850. In Kleinvlei, sector commanders monitor schools between 7 and 9 am. A youth leader is coaching sport (rugby) in Wesbank at Rainbow Primary; facilities not suitable.

Way forward: Further work needed to get parents involved in education. Schools must give children assignments to encourage them to read and keep them occupied. Need the WCED on board.

Safety concern: Crime at and around foreign-owned businesses. Illegal deals between spaza shops and gangs. Increase of robberies from spaza shops as well as killings of the owners and shop assistants.

Progress: Kleinvlei SAPS and Law Enforcement issued fines to business owners that do not comply with health and safety regulations. In Ravensmead, SAPS and CPF regulated trading hours at spaza shops. In Kuilsriver, the NHW reported spaza shops that refused to close at night to CPF and SAPS. Delft CPF met with shop owners, reported the matter to SAPS and their shops were shut down.

Safety concern: NHWs are not issued with equipment once they have completed their training.

Progress: DoCS entered into MOUs with the City of Cape Town in 2016 on the NHW accreditation and training. Forty-six NHW members trained in Bellville South; 50 trained in Delft.

- Two NHW structures received interim accreditation and 27 applied for accreditation.

Safety concern: Technology should be used to improve communication between the SAPS and the community e.g. WhatsApp and Facebook, etc.

Progress: NHW WhatsApp groups were established.

Cape Town

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

Safety concern: The shortage of human resources impacts on the SAPS service delivery and ability to render a professional service. Duty arrangements reduce the number of staff on duty. Inadequate physical infrastructure at police stations impacts on staff morale and service delivery: Maitland, Woodstock, Camps Bay and Kensington (no cells).

Progress: SAPS reported that new officials had been assigned to various precincts, but there is still a staff shortfall. SAPS response time is slow due to a shortage of staff.

Safety concern: SAPS members at Community Service Centre (CSC) and those answering phones are not always polite, and do not identify themselves or respond professionally to members of the community. SAPS members are not managing stress levels.

Way forward: Cluster Commander and Chairperson to revisit training plan with input from private sector companies or individuals willing to donate training.

Safety concern: There are long queues in the Community Service Centre (CSC) and confusion about where to get help, leading to frustration among members of the public.

Way forward: Cluster CPF to continue with programme to increase the number of Commissioner of Oaths volunteers to do work at police precincts.

PUBLIC SPACES

Safety concern: Poor street lighting creates an enabling environment for crime to be committed in this cluster. Lighting in disrepair and not maintained. Poor or non-existent lighting at schools encourages gang activity at two public schools in Factreton.

Progress: CBD and de Waterkant reported that the CoCT upgraded its lighting infrastructure in those areas to improve environmental footprint with more eco-friendly lighting. Specific issues are being addressed on a regular basis (in particular, upper Long Street) where businesses have contributed to improved lighting by leaving their lights on at night and thereby adding to the illumination of Long Street at night. Langa precinct reported no progress. They have engaged with their ward councillor with no success. Participants were informed of City's reporting system.

Way forward: Proposed that film makers make 'legacy' contributions such as City/suburban lighting. Langa CPF will discuss the matter with the new Ward Councillor. In Langa, problem zones with poor lighting included Zones 16 to 25.

- CPF to obtain clarity from the CoCT Public Lighting department which may have installed 'residential-friendly' lighting in Factreton as opposed to industrial lighting in Kensington.
- CPFs in affected areas to provide evidence and to hold regular meetings on the issue.





Safety concern: Poor state of roads in Langa informal settlements; impact on SAPS services. There is an urgent need for all-terrain vehicles, quad bikes and horses.

Progress: Some SAPS members reported that in Langa, SAPS had under-utilised allocated vehicles.

Way forward: SAPS and the CPF will review the situation and develop measures to reduce the safety risk to SAPS members.

Safety concern: In Camps Bay, tourists are being targeted by criminals. There needs to be awareness that tourists can provide evidence via teleconferencing or Skype. Local witnesses can also provide evidence in court.

Progress: Delegates reported little progress. This has now become a bigger issue in the CBD than in Camps Bay.

Way forward: Increase the awareness of tourists by disseminating information at all entry points into the province and the country such as airports and sea ports. Also investigate using billboards to provide information.

Safety concern: Aggressive begging in the cluster is a problem, especially in Maitland and Cape Town CBD. This occurs around banks, on trains and also in Long Street. There is a growing problem of homeless adults and children.

No progress reported: According to reports (from CCID) children were being recruited by gangs to perpetrate crimes.

Way forward: CoCT Social Development Task Force be tasked to do visible patrols. In terms of the Child Care Act, only SAPS or DSD can remove a child from a place. Part of discussions planned should include a strategy to better implement the Child Care Act and develop adequate solutions to this social problem.

PARTNERSHIPS

Safety concern: Reporting on the EPP model has improved. Problems around delays in payment even when reports have been submitted. CPFs need to be more capacitated regarding their role and function. Lack of presence and feedback of DoCS officials at CPF meetings.

Progress and way forward: DoCS attends Cluster meeting but not all CPF meetings. A new EPP reporting tool was developed for implementation in April 2016 and is being rolled out. DoCS to continue to provide support. DoCS plans to recruit more fieldworkers to improve the situation.

Safety concern: Programmes in partnership with religious sectors and other organisations need to be implemented to keep youth away from risky behaviours and peer groups, and to provide alternatives to youth joining gangs.

Progress and way forward: Although DoCS implemented YSRP programmes, there were none in Cape Town Cluster. CPF and other role-players need to get religious organisations on board.

Safety concern: NHW need capacity development.

Progress: CoCT and DoCS entering into MOU to synchronise support to NHWs. DoCS developing new training modules. DoCS developing new database and NHWs can apply for accreditation after promulgation of the Regulations to the Community Safety Act. Two NHW structures were trained and Pinelands NHW was trained on 13 August 2016.

Way forward: NHWs to apply for accreditation. DoCS to provide training to accredited NHWs.

Safety concern: Justice Department and NPA need to engage CPFs in the bail and parole applications. SAPS station commanders do not attend Case Flow Management meetings.

Way forward: DCS Community Corrections official will meet with CPF Cluster to provide information on parole procedure and how community members can become involved. He will also advise CPF on how to respond to complaints regarding parolees who commit crimes while on parole or community corrections.

Safety concern: Victim support volunteers do not have sufficient training.

Way forward: CPF, SAPS to invite Department of Social Development to Cluster meetings to discuss cooperation.

Safety concern: Need to bring other stakeholders on board to contribute to greater safety in the cluster. This includes business sector, municipalities, councillors, traditional authorities, etc.

Progress: Kensington CPF drives around with SAPS vans to announce upcoming meetings. Pamphlets also assist to get community to come. Some CPFs publish information in newspapers.

Way forward: CPF to make use of various media platforms to create awareness. Distribute notices of CPF meetings – pamphlets, social media and notices in community newspapers. CPF should also consider alternating venues to ensure access to meetings by all community members. Director of Policing and Enforcement in City of Cape Town committed law enforcement officials to attend Cluster CPF meetings.



Da Gamaskop

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

Safety concern: Physical resources. The infrastructure of the KwaNonqaba Police Station is inadequate – lack of electricity supply, flooding in detective’s offices, lack of security. Many smaller police stations lack adequate security. CPF in KwaNonqaba doesn’t have anywhere to meet and municipal hall is not available to them.

Way forward: Station Commanders to report on a quarterly basis to the CPF on the suitability of their vehicle fleet. CPFs to be empowered by SAPS cluster office on the SAPS policy on the utilisation of vehicles. Full DoCS oversight visit planned for KwaNonqaba in 2017/2018. Several park homes delivered to provide office space.

Safety concern: Long distances from police stations to communities impact on response times. There are delays in the repair of police vehicles when booked into State garages as the garages only log the vehicles once they start to service them. Many vehicles not suited to off-road terrain. Some vehicles are driven irresponsibly and SAPS officials use them for their personal use.

Safety concern: There are insufficient police members at all stations. The recruitment of new staff will only impact positively on the SAPS when they finish training in a few years’ time. When SAPS members are off sick there is no one to fill in for them. Need to advertise for more recruits in the communities as many applicants don’t meet entry criteria. The promotion criteria (long time before SAPS member can be promoted) are a disincentive to new recruits.

Update: Kwanoqaba is experiencing serious shortage of human resources. Detectives are overloaded with backlogs and high caseloads.

Way forward: Careers in the SAPS must be marketed at schools.

Safety concern: The 10111 emergency number not functional in the Da Gamaskop Cluster. Station telephone numbers don’t always work and switchboard doesn’t operate during electricity failure. Community not all aware of sector phone numbers.

Way forward: Challenges are experienced with the 10111 number as access point and its functionality needs to be improved.

PUBLIC SPACES

Safety concern: Dark open spaces contribute to high crime in the cluster.

Progress: DoCS developed an MOU that will be taken up with the municipality to address the issue based on identified dark open spaces. Some NHWs conducted a ‘dark spaces audits’, which they presented to the municipality. This seems to have worked – NHWs reported that the problem has been addressed.

Way forward: NHW to continue to identify problematic areas and to inform the municipality. NHW have marked broken lamp posts to notify ESKOM.



Safety concern: Too many liquor outlets are situated near schools and churches. Participants complained that liquor licences are issued despite objections.

Progress: DoCS has initiated the Alcohol Harms Reduction Project in Khayelitsha, Drakenstein and Gunya, and will expand to the rest of the Province on a later stage. The Western Cape Liquor Authority has been transferred to the Department of Community Safety.

Way forward: Eden District Municipality to coordinate awareness workshop with the WC Liquor Authority. The following stakeholders to be invited: CPF, NHW, shebeen owners, illegal liquor-outlet owners, spaza shop owners.

PARTNERSHIPS

Safety concern: Short sentences caused by delays and poor prosecution means that offenders return to the community. Community has become frustrated with delays in the criminal justice system. KwaNonqaba recently had vigilante murders.

Progress: SAPS and CPFs reported that the Department of Justice and the NPA do not attend meetings when invited. There was poor attendance when the Department of Social Development organised a workshop in March 2016.

Way forward: Cluster Commander to invite Department of Justice and NPA to the next Provincial Joint Meeting where Heads of Departments meet to clarify the problem of short sentences and withdrawal of cases. Cluster CPF Board and Cluster Commander to engage the Municipality after the 3 August local elections.

Safety concern: A forum is needed to bring all role-players together to deal with crime and safety issues.

Progress: A new manager of Community Safety was appointed.

Safety concern: Workshops must be held and crime prevention programmes need to be implemented to address specific issues.

Way forward: Workshops on Anti-vigilantism Awareness Programme to be arranged by CEF (Creative Effective Family). Department of Social Development to arrange workshops on parenting skills, anti-domestic violence, anti-drug abuse, Children Act, etc. Eden Municipality Disaster Management to conduct First-aid Workshop with CPFs via the Cluster Board.

Safety concern: There is a lack of support for the NHW members. Some are still awaiting equipment even though training has been completed, while others need training. More young men should be involved in neighbourhood watches.

Progress: DoCS trained 34 NHW members in Great Brak River; 28 in Kwanonqaba and 17 in Mossel Bay. DoCS distributed 40 bibs and eight torches in Great Brak River; 35 bibs and eight torches in Kwanonqaba and 19 bibs and five torches in Mossel Bay, and six torches in Riversdale.

Way forward: For safety reasons NHWs should work closely with SAPS, and vice versa, to ensure maximum possible safety for NHWs while on duty/patrol.

NHWs must apply to DoCS for accreditation. Need to develop a brand for the NHWs.

Local governments must also support NHWs with training.

Safety concern: CPFs are not submitting their EPP forms and accessing funding from DoCS to support their activities.

Progress: Heidelberg and Grootbraak reported that they were not paid after submitting EPP reports.

Way forward: CPF training for Da Gamaskop Cluster was scheduled for 13 August 2016 at 9:00 in Riversdale.

Eden

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

Safety concern: There is a lack of police visibility in the Eden Cluster. There is insufficient involvement of law enforcement officials in the communities and a lack of support to the SAPS. Law enforcement officials typically work only during week days and are not available to assist the SAPS in enforcing by-laws over the weekends.

Progress: SAPS reported on measures to increase visibility, including patrols over weekends using administrative personnel.

Way forward: Consultation with local municipalities need to be increased to ensure the active participation of local (municipal) law enforcement structures and ward councillors (who may attend CPF meetings).

- Municipalities must ensure that the monitoring of implementation of the municipal safety plans is specifically allocated to certain officials. IDP office to measure overall implementation of all components of IDP.

Safety concern: Shortage of human resources in the SAPS, which contributes to lack of visibility and reduces the time available to police to carry out policing activities. High levels of absenteeism contribute to shortage of staff. There are sufficient police vehicles, but they are not well maintained, or it takes long to repair them.

Progress: Cluster commander reported that there are significant personnel shortages at several police stations including Conville, Knysna, Ladismith and Uniondale. New students have been allocated to several police stations. Moratorium on reservists not in place. SAPS revising recruitment criteria.

Way forward: SAPS to facilitate the upgrading of stations and maintenance where required.

DoCS to continue with station monitoring visits and to recommend that stations be upgraded.

Safety concern: There is a lack of professionalism among some SAPS officials, and community members are not always treated with adequate respect and professionalism.

Progress: SAPS reported that all stations except Conville have sufficient number of vehicles according to their fixed establishment. Fleet management is taking place. Calitzdorp, Conville, Knysna, KwaNokuthula and Uniondale Police Precincts are in poor condition and Thembalethu is in need of a victim-friendly room.

Way forward: Support forums on station level monitor sick leave as per initiative of SAPS management. SAPS must report on progress of investigations against complaints of bad treatment.

- CPF should consult with SAPS on process for measuring service excellence where CPF is integral part of the process. This should include the three categories (VISPOL, Detectives and Support) for best performing police officials.



Safety concern: Steps should be taken to prevent corruption in the South African Police Services.

Way forward: SAPS to conduct monthly awareness sessions on the Anti-Corruption Strategy and to maintain efficient management of discipline. CPF need to assist community to lodge any complaints of abuse with relevant authority: SAPS station commander, Ombudsman or IPID.

Safety concern: There is a challenge with municipal properties that are illegally rented by spaza shop owners. There is a serious challenge with availability of municipal law enforcement in Oudtshoorn Local Municipality to review by-laws regarding the establishment and operating hours and conditions of operation of spaza shops in communities.

Progress: Some CPFs, e.g. Pacaltsdorp, have held sector engagements, but this is not happening at all stations. There is a need to engage across different sectors. The Western Cape Province is in the process of drafting model by-laws on liquor enforcement.

PUBLIC SPACES

Safety concern: Poor lighting conditions in the cluster contributes to contact crime. It was noted that ESKOM applies a rule that, before electricity can be rolled out to any development, 70% of dwellings have to be completed. This was specific to a development in Uniondale and Mdongwe (Greenfields) and complainants confirmed that service delivery appeared to be slow. Areas also included George, Maraiskamp, Dysseisdorp, Pacaltsdorp, Thembalethu, Bongoletu, Oudtshoorn (Riemvasmaak, Kanaal and Lawaaiikamp).

Progress: Areas where lighting has been addressed: Uniondale; Knysna: Dinongwe; part of George; Oudtshoorn, Riemvasmaak and Kanaal. Areas where lighting was not addressed: George: Maraiskamp; George: Lawaaiikamp; Pacaltsdorp; Edenpark, Thembalethu and Bongoletu. (Dysseisdorp not clear)

Way forward: CPF to address issues of lighting with Ward councillors – the latter to be invited to CPF meetings.

Safety concern: Drug use among the youth and school children is a major problem in Pacaltsdorp. Adults use children as drug mules and when the SAPS arrest them, they are not held in custody for long. In some areas, NHW members monitor the school children (some paid a stipend by community members). Schools that need to be monitored include Pacaltsdorp High, Phakamaseni, Kranshoek and Murray High.

Safety concern: Bushy areas are a concern as many community members are being targeted by criminals in those areas. There are some places where children play truant, such as at dams, churches or stadiums. People are targeted for robberies or rapes. People also use dumping grounds for criminal activities.

Way forward: CPF to take up through Ward Councillor.

Safety concern: Safety on beaches.

Way forward: Municipality to appoint temporary law enforcement officers (Knysna is an example).

New safety concern: Empty buildings: George, Knysna and Wittedrif in Plettenberg Bay. Empty buildings are used by criminals to commit crime.

Way forward: To be addressed by municipalities CPF to bring to attention of Ward Councillor.

New safety concern: Vagrants and sex workers take shelter at public spaces causing a Safety concern: George, Knysna, Oudtshoorn.

Way forward: CPF to raise these issues with the Ward Councillor and Social Services.

New safety concern: Break-ins at schools during holidays, especially rural schools which are not adequately fenced. At the schools in Sector 3 in Knysna the roads are unsafe for children to walk along.

Way forward: CPF and SAPS to raise concerns with relevant School Governing Bodies regarding safety at school. CPF to ask Ward Councillor or municipality and Department of Education to investigate whether a new school can be built in Sector 3, Knysna.

PARTNERSHIPS

Safety concern: There is a lack of crime prevention and community safety projects being implemented in the Eden Cluster due to insufficient funding.

Progress: Chrysalis Academy trained one youth from De Rust, 29 from George, 16 from Knysna, six from Ladysmith, 19 from Oudtshoorn and 18 from Plettenberg Bay. DoCs funded religious institutions in the cluster at a cost of R341 250 for holiday programmes for youth.

- SAPS identified crime prevention projects at all stations. Includes a focus on: social crime prevention; puppet shows; crime awareness talks; door-to-door campaigns; CPF programme of action; youth desk/drill platoon; child protection; liquor-related projects.

Way forward: Ward Councillors are requested to allocate R100 000 to support community safety projects. There was a proposal that the allocation of the R100 000 should be divided equally amongst the different communities.

Safety concern: Safe houses are needed in the Eden Cluster to accommodate the victims of crime, domestic abuse, xenophobic attacks, child abuse, etc. especially those catering for women and children.

Progress: The Pacaltsdorp CPF is engaging the local business entity and various stakeholders, such as George Municipality, George Chambers of Commerce, NPA, Department of Correctional Services (rehabilitation programmes) to get support for their crime prevention projects.

Way forward: The Pacaltsdorp CPF is planning to conduct an Anti-Drinking and Driving Awareness Campaign until December holidays. The CPF was encouraged to apply for Matching Grant funding. Municipalities and counsellors need to advocate for a similar system in their municipalities, and to use Ward Councillor funds to pay stipends – or to use EPWP funds.

Safety concern: There is a need to support the activities of NHW in the cluster (equipment and financial support).

Progress: City of Cape Town is working with NHW members and training them as auxiliary law enforcement officials/neighbourhood safety officers. SAPS reported that there are functional NHWs in all areas. They need training and equipment.

Way forward: NHWs and CPFs are encouraged to work in partnership. NGOs are encouraged to write proposals to municipalities and/or government departments to apply for assistance with projects.

Safety concern: There is a need to strengthen the capacity and performance of CPFs.

Way forward: It as suggested that at next Eden CPF Board workshop in July 2016 that DoCS provide all CPFs with EPP training. This took place as requested. The CPFs in the Eden Cluster are encouraged to participate and perform on the EPP to retain their status as the best performing Cluster in the province.

Khayelitsha

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

Safety concern: Shortage of human resources – impacts on response time, and SAPS members' workloads are too heavy. There are insufficient members to cover when someone is on training or away; the allocation of members to escort prisoners and detainees reduces available staff.

Progress: Harare received 41 additional officials, Khayelitsha 37 and Somerset West 15. A mobile unit was established in Site C to improve service delivery. The MEC has written to the National Minister expressing his concerns about the shortage of police officers in the Western Cape. SAPS had a graduation of new members on 27/7/2016.

Way forward: SAPS to improve on sector policing. SAPS to provide regular updates at CPF meetings.

Safety concern: Communication: a) lack of feedback on progress of investigations; b) the SAPS needs to share information when serious crimes occur in the community so that the community can be informed; c) lack of respect for complainant's privacy, and disclosing details of complaint to members of the public.

Update: The community raised concerns that SAPS members in the CSC in Macassar and Lingeletu West cannot speak Afrikaans. Other participants reported that there is communication, but room for improvement.

Safety concern: There is a need for SAPS members to receive training on professional policing and be monitored. Non-compliant members need to be disciplined.

Way forward: More needs to be done to hold imbizos in some areas, such as in Broadlands. Metro and Law Enforcement officials should be represented at imbizos. Participants from several police precincts (Gordon's Bay, Macassar, Strand) felt that SAPS were professional.



New concern: Problems around coordination between SAPS and other government departments, especially when dealing with children in conflict with the law or children at risk. At Macassar SAPS, there is a specific challenge with the removal of children as per the Children's Act.

Way forward: These departments must be called to a meeting with SAPS and CBOs responding to children's needs to discuss a way forward. Need engagement at a higher level.

- SAPS must assess the current level of understanding of relevant VISPOL members at Macassar SAPS and develop a plan to better equip them to fulfil SAPS role in the process.

PUBLIC SPACES

Safety concern: Unemployment has a negative influence on safety in public spaces in the cluster. There are many unemployed people who occupy parks and other public spaces and many complaints of pick-pocketing and daylight robberies.

Way forward: CPF to invite the respective councillor(s) to discussions around the matter and also involve the local business sector. Suggested that clarity be gained around which 'unemployed' group is being referred to, youth or elderly.

Safety concern: There is concern around the number of shebeens/taverns that are situated close to schools and churches, as well as in residential areas without the consent (alleged) of the neighbours.

Progress: The AHR is being implemented in Lingeletu West. NHW members have been recruited to work with liquor outlets and to conduct safety assessments in the area. SAPS reported that at the Khayelitsha Joints, the Alcohol Forum was established to partner with other role-players. Regular liquor operations and compliance inspections are held to ensure that no illegal trade of liquor occurs.

Way forward: The CPF will increase the stakeholder base and rally the churches together as well. Discussions will include inter alia means to address the 'petty liquor traders' who create a gateway for children into crime, gangs and drugs.

Safety concern: Gangsterism affecting schools: the SAPS needs to align its activities to the SAPS gang-strategy.

Way forward: SAPS holds crime awareness campaigns with youth to educate and warn them of the consequences of gang activities.

Safety concern: Widespread use and sale of drugs.

Way forward: Establish a drug abuse coordinating committee in co-operation with DSD. The CPF will raise the matter in a meeting with the DSD and WCED.

Safety concern: Follow up on the recommendations of the Khayelitsha Commission of Inquiry.

Progress: A task team consisting of representatives of SAPS, DoCS and five reps from the community have been meeting to discuss progress on the recommendations of the commission. A report will be submitted to the Premier and National Commissioner on progress.

Way forward: The task team will continue to meet regularly to discuss the recommendations of the Khayelitsha Commission; it is tabled as a standing agenda point.

PARTNERSHIPS

Safety concern: Lack of community support and trust in SAPS.

Progress: Some improvement. SAPS able to communicate in different languages.

Way forward: A communication strategy needs to be developed which should include the SAPS, Khayelitsha Cluster, CPFs, NHWs, Ward Councillors and all community organisations to educate and clarify the role of each stakeholder. Promote community awareness through media campaigns, public meetings or any other form of creating awareness.



Safety concern: Lack of parental involvement in the upbringing of children, which contributes to offending behaviour by children.

Way forward: To meet with DSD to assess how many ECD facilities are registered with them and how the CPF can assist to increase the number of registered ECD facilities. DoCS/SAPS/WCED and DSD need to develop a school safety model which could be replicated to all schools where high levels of violence are experienced.

Safety concern: NHW members get injured on duty and are not given compensation.

Way forward: This concern should be taken off the safety plan as it is (a) not executable as it falls outside the domain of SAPS, DoCS, CPFs and (b) the provision of bullet proof vests would jeopardise the safety of individual NHWs.

Safety concern: Vigilantism in the area. The concern is caused by (a) a lack of response by the SAPS, (b) poor response time by the SAPS, or (c) no trust in the judicial system where perpetrators are not arrested or released without bail.

Way forward: Should be part of the communication strategy to empower communities.

Safety concern: A coordinated law enforcement response is lacking. There is a need to regularly communicate with and coordinate activities of the different law enforcement agencies.

Way forward: Invite relevant law enforcement officials to participate in Khayelitsha Joints sub-forum. Establish law enforcement sub-forum.

Safety concern: Lack of coordination of different role-players on safety and developmental needs. Need to mobilise responsible stakeholders to contribute to the goal of increasing wellness and safety, and reduce social ills.

Way forward: Cluster commander to continue to invite relevant stakeholders to Khayelitsha Priorities committee with the support of DoCS and Province.

Safety concern: New CPF members are not clear on their roles and responsibilities; not all CPFs are accessing their EPP funds; CPF members change frequently.

Progress: The new EPP Excel Version II came into effect in 2016/17.

Concern raised that some CPF members not representative of or accountable to their communities.

Milnerton

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

Safety concern: A major concern in the cluster is the use and abuse of drugs. This leads to a breakdown in families and the community. Drug lords and drug dealers associated with gangsterism. There is a need for high-level SAPS investigations of drug dealers. Drugs are a problem in the schools.

Progress: DoCS employed Safety Marshalls at schools in Atlantis during the 2015/16 fiscal year at a cost of R48 120. Placed one Chrysalis youth at Atlantis CPF and one at Sanparks at a total cost of R39 180. DoCS supported the Youth Safety Religious Programme with four religious entities in Atlantis and one in Malmesbury at a total cost of R111 250.

New concern: SAPS need to conduct regular operations regarding drugs in schools (especially in Atlantis, Milnerton, Darling, Philadelphia).

Way forward: The cluster CPF to advocate for the establishment of a special task team. CPF Cluster Board to schedule meeting with Control prosecutors at relevant courts, to ascertain why cases are withdrawn against repeat offenders or they are given diversion options.

Safety concern: Sexual violence and domestic violence is common in the community but people do not report cases. The community do not trust the police, or they do not have a good experience when reporting to the police.

Way forward: SAPS to consider appointing more women to work in the FCS unit and in Client Service Centre.

- CPF to meet with DSD to ensure their involvement. SAPS to refer neglected and ill-treated children to DSD when necessary (e.g. the Darling Precinct has met with key stakeholders to address the problem). CPF to plan for 16-Days-of-Activism to create awareness around violence against women. CPF to request report from SAPS on number of DVA cases for 2015/16, where the cases were withdrawn as per the request of the victim.
- CPF to request report from SAPS on how the issue of repeat offenders in the case of domestic violence can be dealt with (best practice is Men for Change at Ceres SAPS. They have life skills programme for DV repeat offenders on Friday afternoon, as prescribed by order of court).



Safety concern: SAPS members are stressed because of excessive workloads and the violence and difficult social issues they deal with. There is a need to improve the professional way the SAPS treat the community, especially in the junior ranks. Corrupt officials need to be disciplined and criminally charged where appropriate. SAPS members who perform well should be recognised for their work. There is a concern for the safety of police officials.

Way forward: Improve the management of SAPS (trauma counselling, corruption, recognition programmes).

Safety concern: Shortage of police and physical resources. The recruitment of new staff will only impact on the SAPS when they finish training in a few years' time. The SAPS need to increase visibility through support from NHWs.

Progress: NHW training provided to Darling/Milnerton members. Atlantis received 15 torches, Darling 21, Malmesbury 16, Milnerton 31 and Philadelphia 15.

Way forward: DoCS to continue training. NHWs to apply for accreditation. SAPS to introduce new NHW members to SAPS officials.

Safety concern: Illegal shebeens in the community across the cluster are contributing to the abuse of alcohol. Numerous illegal shebeens and spaza shops do not operate in accordance with the by-laws. There are too many liquor outlets. Liquor licencing needs to be addressed.

Way forward: Regulate liquor outlets and shut down illegal traders and outlets. SAPS to conduct operations against illegal operators in conjunction with municipal law enforcement and City of Cape Town. CPF and community to provide information on illegal trading.

- CPF to hold meeting with City of Cape Town to discuss the re-zoning of areas and issuing of trading licences, and impact on neighbourhood safety.

Liquor by-laws need to be policed strictly and liquor licence policy should be reviewed with public participation. Unlicensed liquor outlets need to be closed.

PUBLIC SPACES

Safety concern: Robberies at the MyCiti bus terminus and other transport hubs occurring after dark (between dusk and dawn) and when it's quiet. Areas identified within the cluster include Gie Road, Table View, Du Noon, Paarden Eiland and Joe Slovo Park.

Progress: CoCT is currently patrolling till 5pm but problems are between 5 and 11pm.

Way forward: CPF to engage with the MAYCO Member for Transport on the matter.

Safety concern: Poor lighting of streets and public spaces creates an enabling environment for crime to be committed in this cluster, specifically in the areas of Protea Park in Atlantis, Porterfield Road in Blaauwberg/Table View (where clubs and entertainment areas are situated).

Progress: CPF, MEC Plato and councillor on walkabout in Brooklyn, Rugby. MEC Plato and Mayor also did a walkabout in Malmesbury during the night to investigate needs and lights were erected in Saamstaan next to Canal area and Lingeletu. After Swartland Municipality erected MAST Lights, the crime rate dropped significantly.

Way forward: Continue with awareness raising.

Safety concern: Illegal/unregulated structures and strollers (loiterers) are linked to incidents of crime and drugs in the cluster.

Progress: Melkbosstrand identified areas and addressed the problem, using the land invasion unit of CoCT. Malmesbury/Lingeletu also has a land-invasion unit.

Way forward: Land owners to be informed and made to clean up their land as it creates problems. They must issue eviction orders, following correct procedure.



Safety concern: Bushy fields/overgrown areas where the public must walk through to catch public transport present a danger and citizens have been victims of assault and robbery.

Progress: Bushy areas in most of cluster as it is partly rural. The CoCT was notified about the problem but did not address it due to budgetary constraints. On 12 September 2016, the CPF in Atlantis submitted a letter to the Department of Correctional Services to notify them about the problem. The CPF in Atlantis has a very good relationship with the Department of Correctional Services.

Way forward: The project is ongoing. The CPF must inform the Ward Councillors to get them on board.

Safety concern: Vagrants and traffic light beggars present an opportunity for crime.

Progress: The CPF have identified the high-risk areas and notified the CoCT about the problem.

Way forward: The CPF will engage the CoCT Law Enforcement unit and the Department of Social Development to come on board to address the problem. The CoCT Law Enforcement need to be more visible to increase safety in public communal spaces. The Department of Social Development must implement social crime prevention projects to keep the youth away from crime. Will also engage the Ward Councillor.

Safety concern: Public communal spaces are becoming a hive for various criminal activities, particularly the public toilets at the beachfront.

Way forward: To initiate a project where problem locations are identified (involving the NHWs).

Safety concern: Drinking in public is a problem in the cluster that leads to various public offences including public violence.

Way forward: To invite the Councillors to the next cluster meeting to discuss the problem of drinking in public.

PARTNERSHIPS

Safety concern: Drug-related crimes are compromising the safety of citizens in the area.

Way forward: Programmes and awareness activities need to be instituted with the focus of developing the community and providing economic incentives. Establish a Local Drug Action Committee.

- The CPF must identify organisations to organise after-care support groups for recovering drug users and their parents. Cluster CPF and all NHW structures to set up dates for awareness and family days with SAPS Crime Prevention. This should also be integrated to the IDP.

Safety concern: Partnerships for combatting crime in the area need to be strengthened by DoCS, CPFs and SAPS.

Progress: Official communication from DoCS to the CPF is done via the Bulk SMS System as well as the CPF G-Mail accounts, which was created by DoCS for all 150 CPFs. Members should form WhatsApp groups. This is happening though there is room for improvement especially if the CPF use their allocated g-mail accounts.

Way forward: Social crime prevention programmes should be run in rural and urban areas. CPFs need to work cooperatively with stakeholders. The SAPS in partnership with other relevant stakeholders should revive street committees. Local Councillors should attend CPF meetings and contribute their portion of the allocated R700 000 Ward funds for crime prevention programmes.

Safety concern: Lack of funding for CPFs. Not all CPFs reporting and accessing EPP funds.

Way forward: All NHW structures are required to apply for accreditation in terms of the Western Cape Community Safety Act No 3 of 2013, to benefit from training, funding and support. In terms of the Act, NHW structures qualify to apply for project funding whilst CPFs can apply for EPP funding. DoCS to improve their payment systems. CPF to improve reporting on the EPP so that they access more funds.

Safety concern: There is a lack of safety at schools. School children not kept active during school holidays and they become vulnerable to crime or gangsterism.

Progress: There were three safety marshalls employed at schools in Atlantis during the 2015/16 financial year at a cost of R48 120. One Chrysalis youth placed at Atlantis CPF and one at Sanparks TMNP - Visitor Safety. During the 2015/16 financial year a total amount of R39 180 was spent. Safety and Security Risk Assessments (SSRAs) were conducted at: Atlantis: Avondale PS and Protea Park PS; and in Malmesbury: Liebenberg HS, Napakhade PS. The schools were identified by WCED's Safe Schools Programme.

Way forward: Parents to encourage their children to be involved in the YSRP Programme. Programmes that focus on intervention, diversion and prevention should be vibrant and be put in place.

Mitchell's Plain

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

Safety concern: Poor police visibility as result of limited resources leads to a high number of crime incidents not being attended to in the cluster.

Progress: Mitchell's Plain has 43 new officials. However, the number of reservists continues to dwindle. The Cluster VISPOL Coordinator, together with the MIC, monitors the reaction time of all complaints on a daily and monthly basis. Smaller stations don't have sufficient visible police to staff all sector vehicles affecting visibility and response time. Some of the precincts present reported better identification and communication around hotspot areas. SAPS reported that CIMAC are regularly identifying hotspots through the CTA and CPA process.

Way forward: The Station Commanders to provide monthly compliance certificate to the Cluster office, certifying that the Stations' MIO monitor and verify the correctness of the data integrity daily. SAPS will continue monitoring its response time - in terms of the Back to Basics policy of the SAPS, and will provide feedback on this to the CPF.

- The Cluster Commander has some lee-way to deploy resources where they are most needed.
- Station Commanders to provide weekly feedback on hotspots at the CCCF.

Safety concern: There is concern that at some of the police stations officers do not complete the police dockets thoroughly and certain key information is omitted.

Progress: SAPS reported that the matrix document in conjunction with the Cluster Commanders' docket inspection improved the quality of statement taking. SAPS have brought on board additional Peace officers to attest to statements and to take additional statements from members of the community.

Way forward: SAPS and CPF cluster need to continue to engage with the Department of Justice and National Prosecuting Authority. DoCS to continue with its Watching Briefs project.



Safety concern: The SAPS are unresponsive when burglaries and robberies are reported in Mitchell's Plain. There is a poor police response when the 10111 number is dialled.

Progress: SAPS reported that response time has improved, though participants said some areas still problematic. SAPS reported decreases in burglary residential, business and theft of motor vehicles, though house and business robberies remain a challenge. 60% of assaults are domestic violence related and take a long time to deal with. Mitchell's Plain Cluster Joints Forum was established.

Way forward: SAPS to continue monitoring their response time on Alpha, Bravo and Charlie complaints. The Acting Station Commander is monitoring the reaction times especially in the Gatesville area. CPF and NHW to report delays in response time, especially to serious crimes to the Station Commander or Cluster Commander. Should this be unhelpful, they should report this to the Western Cape Police Ombudsman. SAPS must continue with its public imbizos to create awareness of reporting procedures and contact numbers for the police. SAPS will continue high density operations.

Safety concern: There is a lack of trust in SAPS at some of the police precincts in the cluster. Some residents claim they prefer to call the NHW instead of the SAPS, because they do not trust SAPS. Lack of trust is caused by slow response times. Furthermore, participants felt that there is a lack of discipline amongst SAPS members.

Progress: The National Commissioner also introduced the 'Back to Basics' Strategy to improve service delivery which has improved relations significantly. Public imbizos help to create awareness and trust between community and police.

Way forward: SAPS to continue to hold public imbizos to discuss policing and safety concerns and create awareness around members of the public. SAPS will continue to discipline non-performing SAPS members.

Safety concern: The gang problem remains a challenge in the cluster. The gangsters retaliate when police arrive on the scene (shoot back), thus affecting the safety of the police and civilians.

Progress: SAPS reported that all eight stations have partnerships with CPF and NHW. The Cluster Commander utilises NHW structures and Reservists during high density operations. This is still a concern for SAPS. If the police defend themselves then gangsters report their conduct to IPID.

Way forward: SAPS, especially in areas where gang violence is prevalent, need to ensure that there are sufficiently staffed crime prevention teams who can attend crime scenes involving gangs (at least 2 x 6 member teams). SAPS and NHW members need to continue to work together.

Safety concern: There is a need to clarify the roles of different stakeholders in the cluster. The community should also be made aware of the distinct roles and who is responsible for what particularly within the criminal justice system. The roles and responsibility of the City of Cape Town Traffic Services, Law Enforcement and Metro Police also need to be clarified.

Progress: During Street Committee and Sector Forum meetings the Sector Commanders regularly explain the roles and responsibilities of different role-players.

Way forward: Cluster CPF must obtain CoCT brochure and distribute it at public meetings. Cluster needs to involve different government departments in planning and execution of the plan.

Safety concern: The answering of the station phones (incoming phone 10111 and CSC) not at an acceptable level, increasing response times in dealing with complaints as well as frustration with the level of service provided by SAPS members at the 8 stations in the cluster.

Progress: SAPS reported that response times are monitored at stations, by the OPS room as well as the Cluster office. Where complaints and long times are noticed its being investigated.

- One of KPAs of all SAPS members is the answering of telephones whereby the baseline is three rings and members must identify themselves when answering. Telephone etiquette was introduced to members.

Way forward: SAPS and CPF must continue to monitor response time. Operational room and officer on standby to do spot checks during the course of their duties (less complaints about telephone etiquette). DoCS to report on response time in its National Monitoring Visits.

Safety concern: There is an unacceptable level of Employee Health and Wellness (EHW) support for SAPS members in the cluster, while SAPS members work under extreme pressure.

Progress: Proactive and reactive programmes are conducted at each station within the cluster.

Way forward: SAPS station commanders need to highlight to members the importance of counseling and the need to ask for assistance.

PUBLIC SPACES

Safety concern: The SAPS report indicated that increased gang activity is being experienced in all precincts within the cluster, except Lansdowne. One of the problems is that suspected gang members are released within hours of arrest. Several objectives were highlighted by the group since there is a perceived systemic link between several of the concerns and the sentiment is that a focused approach is required to register progress on the concerns and to hold the relevant stakeholders (including the respective government departments) responsible. The SAPS recommendation included community mobilisation to oppose bail at the courts and increase number of convictions. The POCA Act should be used more.

Progress: The CPF have met with the Department of Justice and NPA, attended by court managers and more junior staff. CPF report that this needs to be taken up with more senior officials. Have conducted regular Imbizo's and pamphlet drives.

Way forward: Cluster Commander needs to facilitate a meeting with senior DOJ and NPA officials (Regional Heads). The Community must be able to give statements to link gangsters to the crime.

- SAPS to distribute pamphlets to keep the public informed on the POCA. The Cluster Office and Station Commanders will monitor the progress.
- DoCS is working with the SAPS and the Province on the implementation of the national Anti-Gang Strategy.

Safety concern: Drug dealing is prevalent in certain schools and is a big concern in the cluster. Schools are not safe for learners and teachers in the cluster.

Progress: Social Crime Personnel at the Stations are doing School projects to sensitise children on drug abuse etc. and visit morning assemblies for awareness. DoCS has supported 189 School Safety Volunteers at 99 schools in the cluster. SAPS do undertake searches at schools, though it is done in a sensitive way.

Way forward: CPF needs to engage the Department of Education. Where programmes are offered by departments (including DoCS) and organisations, need to ensure that there is sustained involvement and need to monitor impact.

- Schools need to contact SAPS if searches needed. School projects will be monitored weekly by the Cluster Office.

Safety concern: There are problem areas and buildings – municipal-owned premises – in the eight police precincts which are in many cases abused by criminals to commit crimes such as drug trafficking, drug dealing and violent crime.

Progress: DoCS deployed two safety kiosks in the MP precinct in May 2016. One was allocated to Philippi Police Precinct (Hanover Park) in June 2016.

Way forward: CPF Chairperson must write to the City of Cape Town with a database of dilapidated buildings in the Mitchell's Plain Cluster. The City of Cape Town to be invited to the CPF meetings to address these matters.

Safety concern: Increasing domestic violence instils a sense of fear in women in the police cluster.

Progress: The SAPS with the CPF is conducting awareness campaigns on Domestic Violence.

Way forward: The awareness campaigns will be intensified and monitored by the Cluster Office and Station Commanders.

PARTNERSHIPS

Safety concern: The lack of understanding of the various by-laws results in community members calling the SAPS for issues that fall into the mandate of the other law enforcement agencies.

Progress: By-laws were passed and promulgated in the Government Gazette. It was reported that very few community members and the SAPS are aware of all the by-laws.

Way forward: CPF must invite Councilors to educate them about which by-laws are applicable.

Safety concern: The current Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP) funding model is not equitable and does not take the various demographic differences of CPFs into consideration. Currently, there is a perceived lack of adequate support for the CPFs by the SAPS and DoCS. Lack of stipend payment for the CPF executive members who use their own resources to perform the CPF work. Reference was made to the City of Cape Town Police Oversight Committee members who receive payments for their civilian oversight work. The CPF are also conducting oversight over the SAPS and payment options should be explored.

Progress: There has not been full participation by CPFs in the EPP (23,8% claimed of available funds in the last financial year R62 804 paid to CPFs). CPFs felt that the EPP is not a good reflection of the functionality and impact of CPFs. SAPS more cooperative of CPFs, but there is some inconsistency with some station commanders. DoCS now attending more meetings.

Way forward: The participation on the EPP needs to be strengthened so that CPFs can access funds for projects in their areas. DoCS to arrange Cluster workshop as EPP being rolled out to the Cluster. DoCS must feedback on EPP. The Cluster Commander together with the CPF chairperson will monitor the attendance and assistance provided by DoCS. Cluster needs to help CPFs secure office space at police stations.

Safety concern: The funds allocated to the local councillors could be used for crime prevention initiatives like CCTV (each councillor is allocated R 750, 000 per annum by the City of Cape Town).

Way forward: The CPF to engage with the councilors to discuss their spending plans. DoCS will work out an MOU with the municipality. The Cluster Commander to discuss this in a Joint Meeting where safety concerns are discussed.

Safety concern: Schools are not properly represented in the CPF structures, making it difficult for CPFs to engage school communities on safety issues at schools. Some schools close their gates after 08:00 as an attempt to promote punctuality, but the unintended consequence is that learners loiter around thus becoming vulnerable to criminal activities, which may include being recruited by gangs.

Progress: The Sector Commanders have school safety programmes.

Way forward: The Cluster, and SAPS Social Crime Prevention must meet with school governing bodies (SGBs) and the Department of Education to get them on board. School Principals will be invited to the CPF meetings to discuss the safety concerns at the school. Cluster must discuss diverting this to WCED Safe Schools Programme.

Safety concern: Lack of coordinating structure (Community Safety Forum) for safety and security initiatives and programmes in the cluster. The lack of this structure is a perceived shortfall in the endeavour to promote integrated interventions.

Progress: The MEC has raised this at Provincial and national level and is awaiting guidance on who should take leadership of the CSFs.

Way forward: CPF provide a forum to coordinate different stakeholders dealing with safety issues.

Safety concern: Most offenders released on parole are alleged to become involved in criminal activities (recidivism) owing to a lack of employment.

Progress: SAPS report that the Department of Correctional Services do inform the SAPS when parolees are due to be released, and SAPS does provide feedback. But CPFs members said they are not given this information.

Way forward: SAPS must inform CPFs when parolees are due for release and allow them to provide feedback on these applications for parole. The Cluster office and Station Commanders to monitor the visitations and status of the Parolees in the area. If problem continues, CPFs must escalate this to the Cluster Commander.



Nyanga

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

Safety concern: SAPS is short-staffed but their numbers are further reduced when they must police protest action and transport mental patients to hospital. There is a need for the SAPS to conduct more unannounced raids and operations. Also there is a need for all law enforcement agencies to become involved, especially the metro police, to ensure by-law enforcement.

Progress: SAPS reported that there was some progress here and joint operations were taking place. Also, NHW and CPF operations over weekends, especially at shebeens and taverns.

Way forward: SAPS to improve its sector policing to ensure regular patrols and faster response time in the communities. SAPS to determine whether it can open further contact points in Samora Machel.

Safety concern: Organisational concerns include a shortage of human resources. Although there are some new recruits at police stations, it will take two years before they are trained. In the meantime, police officials are leaving the Service. The SAPS needs to find effective ways to manage with limited resources. Duty arrangements and absenteeism create a drain on existing human resource allocation at police stations.

Progress: SAPS reported on increases in human resources at all stations except one. During 2015/16, the DoCS placed 2 safety kiosks in the Nyanga cluster at a cost of R106 000.

Way forward: DoCS will obtain details on duty arrangements, absenteeism and sick leave and report to CPF, NHW, SAPS and Sector forum to conduct more awareness visits to liquor outlets (Nyanga CPF as a good practice.).

Safety concern: There is a lack of trust between the community and the police.

Progress: The DoCS received a total of 43 complaints in the Cluster of which 11 relate to poor communication, poor investigation 12, poor response 6, unacceptable behaviour 13, and one general complaint.

Way forward: All Station Commanders to hold meeting with his community to talk about activities done in schools. CPF to raise awareness within communities in terms of lodging complaints.



Safety concern: SAPS need to strengthen compliance with laws and procedures, and encourage communities to lodge complaints. The SAPS need to comply with the Domestic Violence Act, and better support the needs of victims.

Progress: 18 VEP volunteers were trained during the year. Most of the police stations have them. Many police stations had their victim support rooms upgraded with the support of Business against Crime. DoCS: DME conducted a DVA assessment at Nyanga in the third quarter of 2015/16 several areas were identified for improvement.

Way forward: Need to recruit and train more VEP volunteers. Organisations need to work with perpetrators of domestic violence. CPF to engage with organisations providing programmes and awareness work around domestic violence (such as Men for Change, Sonke Gender Justice, FAMSA).

PUBLIC SPACES

Safety concern: There are lights in the area but they are not working. It takes days to be attended to and criminals rob the people when the lights are off. Illegal connections also contribute to lights not working.

Progress: There are no lights in Section 39 of the KTC informal settlement. In Cross-roads street lights are not working normally and stop working almost as soon as they are repaired. Nyanga CPF reported the problem to the CoCT and the lights were fixed. Whereas in other areas problems were reported but not fixed. There were complaints that ward councillors were rude to community members when complaints were reported. It was also reported that drains do not have covers/lids. There are also problematic houses in Elsie's River that are used by criminals. There are lots of open spaces in Clarke Estate that criminals use to rob people.

Way forward: Elsie's River CPF to call a meeting with ward councillors of ward 28 and 30 and the sub-council together with NPOs and NGOs to discuss their challenges and way forward.

Safety concern: CCTV cameras are in some of the areas in Nyanga but they are not being managed or operated as was intended. Crimes are occurring in the area, but it is hard to find the perpetrators. There is a need to increase the working CCTV cameras in the areas. The NHW are willing to monitor the cameras.

Way forward: CoCT must install cameras to encourage pro-active response to crime. This issue must be taken up with the CoCT. Cluster Operation room must monitor the CCTV cameras in the cluster.

Safety concern: Selling of drugs to youngsters in public spaces e.g. parks, schools, etc.

Way forward: Deploy NHW to patrol the public spaces in the area. Mobilise the community to make public spaces more attractive and clean.

PARTNERSHIPS

Safety concern: Neighbourhood watch groups need a stipend to support their basic needs.

Progress: 213 NHW members received Basic NHW training in the cluster.

Way forward: Neighbourhood watches are volunteers and therefore cannot be paid a stipend as they are not employed by DoCS. However, DoCS may enter into an arrangement in priority areas as in the case of Nelson Mandela High School.

Safety concern: Relationships between the CPF, SAPS, Law Enforcement and the various government departments need to improve in the various areas.

Progress: DoCS is in the process of drafting a MOU with the CoCT to amongst others improve communications between the 2 spheres of government.

Way forward: Invite Ward Councillors to attend a meeting with the CPF to discuss and plan around shared concerns.



Safety concern: Drug-related crimes are the biggest problem in the cluster. There is a lack of alternatives for young people.

Progress: The DoCS School Safety Programme placed 126 youth at a cost of over R2 million. Various outreach programmes were implemented in Nyanga. Youth were successfully enrolled at Northlink College to further their education. The Chrysalis Academy trained 72 youth in the cluster at a cost of R1 186 000 and placed them into 9-month job positions on the EPWP at CoCT LEA and at various CIDS in Cape Town. During 2015/16 DoCS funded and supported the Nyanga Yethu programme, which from 1 April 2016 was handed over to the CoCT. The DoCS Youth Safety and Religious Programme funded 7 religious entities in Nyanga at a cost of R523 300 to run holiday programmes for youth.

Way forward: DSD set up meeting with relevant authorities with a view to establishing a drug rehabilitation centre.

Safety concern: CPFs need a stipend to support their basic needs.

Progress: From April 2015 to March 2016 CPFs only accessed 37% of available EPP funds. 23 CPF members were trained.

Way forward: DoCS must provide capacity building and training of CPF members to maximise the available EPP funding. CPFs are encouraged to share the EPP information with their stakeholders.

Overberg

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

Safety concern: Shortage of human and physical resources in the SAPS (vehicles, personnel, holding cells).

Progress: DoCS included an analysis on the state of Physical Resources in the Provincial PNP report. This was submitted to the National Commissioner, Provincial Commissioner and national Minister. Also, the cluster reports were submitted to the Provincial Commissioner.

Way forward: Cluster CPF to resend the letter and continue monitoring at Cluster board meetings.

Safety concern: Brain drain with experienced detectives leaving the SAPS. Lack of incentives for detectives. Lack of respect shown by junior members towards senior SAPS members.

Way forward: SAPS to identify members who need mentoring and training. SAPS to conduct an inquiry into detectives leaving the service.

Safety concern: Alleged corruption among police officials.

Way forward: CPF to communicate with community about how to lodge a complaint. All allegations of corruption need to be forwarded to either WC SAPS Office of the Provincial Commissioner or WC IPID office for further investigation.

Safety concern: Liquor outlets and shebeens fail to comply with liquor policy and licenses. Licenses are granted despite community objections. Opening hours are too long. Liquor outlets fail to comply with hygiene and safety standards, are overcrowded and don't close on time. Selling liquor to under-aged youth.

Way forward: CPF and NHW to monitor what time establishments close and adherence to other standards. Report non-compliance to SAPS. Report to the DPO, who can report to the Liquor Board and motivate for withdrawal of license.



PUBLIC SPACES

Safety concern: More floodlights are needed in informal settlements.
Progress: No progress was reported and the problem continues. There have been fatalities in several settlements where thieves stole the wiring. SAPS reported that this issue has been raised at a Mayoral stakeholders meeting and is receiving attention.
Way forward: CPFs will continue to raise this issue at meetings with councillors. Invite municipal officials to a meeting with the CPF via the municipal speaker. Escalate existing problems to the municipal speaker. CPF to meet with the supplier of electrical connections.

Safety concern: To address health issues, closing times, robberies, selling of drugs and glue (to children); also to address non-compliance of by-laws by spaza shops.
Progress: By-laws are now being enforced through joint operations between SAPS and law enforcement and other stakeholders. There were 85 spaza shop applications that have been turned down. There have also been successful closures of spaza shops.
Way forward: Continue to educate communities and children of the risks of substance abuse (SAPS). Continue with joint operations against illegal and non-abiding spaza shops.

Safety concern: An increase of backyard dwellers appears to influence the crime in the area.
Progress: This continues to be a problem, especially in Hillside. Around 7 000 backyard dwellers are on the list for public housing. There is a plan to build about 2 000 duplexes at Rooidakkies in next financial year.
Way forward: CPF must write to the MEC for Community Safety by end of the year to table the concern around enforcing legislation for RDP housing.

Safety concern: A rehabilitation / training centre / place of safety is necessary for under-aged youth. Ideally, these centres would allow youth to acquire education and skills to assist them with re-integration into their communities.
Way forward: This matter still needs to be raised with the Department of Social Development. This issue should be discussed at the Local Drug Action Committee (LDAC). SAPS will continue to raise awareness around drugs in schools.

Safety concern: People don't take adequate security measures in their houses.
Progress: SAPS and CPF reported that home owners are still negligent and burglaries are still prevalent, especially in Gansbaai.
Way forward: SAPS will continue to raise awareness and to indicate to owners where they are negligent.

PARTNERSHIPS

Safety concern: Better co-operation between the SAPS and the community is needed.
Progress: Bi-monthly engagements took place at CPF Cluster Board meetings. The CPF chairpersons confirmed that there is an improved cooperation with SAPS. In Genadendal, the SAPS briefings are conducted in an open space/environment, where the community can see and hide away incriminating evidence.
• SAPS confirmed that they do receive training on how to handle confidential and information received from informers. Stanford and Gansbaai have reward systems like "Best Cop of the Quarter" award. In Hermanus, SAPS were sponsored with dash-board cameras and CCTV cameras where placed in crime hotspots.
Way forward: SAPS can introduce policy to take away the cell phones of the officials during briefings to prevent them from communicating with the suspects whenever they are conducting a raid. The issue of confidentiality will be discussed in future Cluster Board meetings. SAPS should take a decision to publish the best official of the quarter award in the community newspapers.



<p>Safety concern: There is a need for a safety plan. Way forward: The 2016/17 Safety Plan needs to be adopted and implemented after being customised for each police precinct.</p>
<p>Safety concern: Councillors to attend CPF meetings. Way forward: Get a list of all Councillors from the municipality and invite them to the next CPF meeting.</p>
<p>Safety concern: Proliferation of drugs in the communities and in schools. Difficulty in police investigating allegations of drug dealing as they don't get affidavits from the community that they can use to apply for search warrants. Way forward: There should be a hotline for community members to report on drug dealing. NHW, CPFs and any other member of the community can report such matter to their local SAPS. SAPS must take measures to keep informers anonymous. Need to have women officials participating in searches of females, or in the absence of officials, any female can be asked to assist.</p>
<p>Safety concern: Youth and children using drugs. Substance abuse and the illegal use of drugs. Progress: DoCS implemented Wolwekloof Safety Training with 16 youth from the cluster. Stanford started a junior CPF initiative. Several organisations offering programmes for youth were identified.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Department of Social Development coordinates the Local Drug Action Committee (LDAC) where drug-related interventions are discussed and planned. <p>Way forward: CPF to participate in the LDAC. Department of Social Development to be invited to attend Cluster Board meetings to partner with the CPF and SAPS. CPF should organise marches to raise awareness, rather than march on drug dealers' houses. This should include other role-players, such as Ward Committee members.</p>
<p>Safety concern: The SAPS is having difficulty attending to farm complaints as gates are locked and they cannot get hold of farmers. Way forward: The Sector Commander for the rural sector needs to be able to engage effectively with communities in the farming sector such as farmers as per farm associations.</p>
<p>Safety concern: Ensure all CPFs registered on the EPP and submitting reports on time. Progress: All CPFs signed the TPA for 2015/16 financial year. DoCS trained 7 CPFs in June and July 2015. Cluster trained on EPP in May 2016. In last financial year (April 2015 to March 2016) the CPFs earned R127 229 out of a possible R360 000 on the EPP (35%). Way forward: Remaining CPFs will be trained by DoCS in June 2016.</p>

Tygerberg

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

Safety concern: There is a shortage of police officials across the cluster, especially given the development in some areas. Need to look at managing the resources available more effectively. There is very little institutional incentive to motivate officials.

Progress: Some improvement in staff numbers, though members have been deployed to priority stations. Increase in staff at Kraaifontein. Standard practise at all Stations and ongoing in terms of Performance Management. SAPS: Training ongoing at all Stations.

Way forward: SAPS must manage staff effectively. Need effective communication from management to junior levels and vice versa. Management needs training on how to manage absenteeism. CPFs need to monitor absenteeism and report at monthly management meetings

Safety concern: Shortage of resources in Kraaifontein, especially in the Wallacedene area. Too few police vehicles and police officials to implement sector policing effectively. This leads to a delay in responding to complaints. Too few reservists.

Progress: Increase in staff at Kraaifontein. The moratorium has been uplifted and refers to South African Reserve Police Service: Step-By-Step Guidelines: NI 3/2014: Version 1:00. Ten people applied in Belville but didn't fit the criteria.

Way forward: DoCS to recommend that criteria for recruitment of reservists be relaxed. Vehicles need to be deployed in line with hotspot approach to policing, and to help create more visible policing. Cooperation should also be discussed at Western Cape Street Forum, and Street Children meetings. City Law Enforcement needs to play a greater role with regards to policing of by-laws. Law Enforcement needs more consistent participation in CPF meetings.



Safety concern: Need better cooperation with NHWs.
Progress: DoCS provided training to NHW members in Bellville, Goodwood and Parow. DoCS provided reflective bibs, boots and torches to NHWs.
Way forward: MOU between City and DoCS: City will train NHW members in the metro and DoCS will provide training outside of the metro.

Safety concern: There is a perception among the community that some police are corrupt. There is a need to effectively manage discipline in the police.
Progress: 8 Members from Kraaifontein SAPS have been dismissed on corruption. Complaint and suggestion boxes available in CSCs. Some participants felt that reporting to the ombudsman is cumbersome and takes too long. IPID has limited mandate. A dedicated disciplinary official was not appointed. A visible clear complaints box is available – but not well used. The Complaints book is not sufficiently visible at CSC and no information available to the public as to what procedures are followed should a member of the public use this facility. NHW should also be encouraged to use this book if they have any complaints.
Way forward: SAPS need to continue reporting efforts to deal with corruption and discipline at CPF meetings.

Safety concern: There is a concern that suspects are apprehended but their cases do not proceed to trial. Suspects are released by the SAPS on bail but the community does not understand the reasons for their release.
Progress: An education programmes is in progress. Topics were identified by the CPF and the Department of Justice compiled the presentation on procedures and process (Mediation, Admission of Guilt (Fines) and Release of Accused /Suspects on Bail (Warnings).
• VEP volunteers provide support to victims when case reported and while cases still under investigation. But VEP not fully functional. DSD provides support to victims once requested by the court.
Way forward: CPF to invite Department of Justice and Correctional Services to attend CPF meetings and to inform them of parole process. Station commander must attend case flow management meetings to address blockages in the criminal justice process and report at CPF meetings.

Safety concern: There is no communication between the SAPS and the City of Cape Town when planning for developments; SAPS resources do not keep up with the development of new residential areas.
Progress: Consultation with CoCT not yet finalised.
Way forward: SAPS should be invited to sub-council meetings. Councillors to facilitate this process. CPF to invite councillors to regular CPF meetings.

PUBLIC SPACES

Safety concern: Open (unfenced) parking on street increases vehicle theft and contributes to greater fear of crime in the public.
Progress: No audit undertaken, but: 7 Parking areas are fenced in to date in the Bellville area. Car Guards were recruited from Elim shelter from the area and trained. It's now paid parking, revenue used to pay salaries of car guards and for VRCID activities. Crime dropped from one car theft per day to 0 car thefts. Scratching of cars and broken into now stopped.
Way forward: Kraaifontein CPF, SAPS and Cllr to meet with mall management as cars are stolen at the malls. Kraaifontein library in Brighton Rd needs to be fenced in and CPF to meet with ward councillor to discuss this possibility. Fencing should be based on priority and crime patterns.
Public transport facilities must be better and safer to change public's mind set about usage thereof.



Safety concern: Copper theft and burglaries are two major concerns of the community, and the SAPS and relevant stakeholders need to address these crimes.
Progress: Sufficient legislation exists to police and prosecute second hand goods sales. Not enough is done to implement the Second Hand Goods Act.
Way forward: Criminal Justice Cluster needs to discuss this issue at the next Joints meeting and HOD of Community Safety to register the item on the agenda.

Safety concern: Taxi violence is a problem which affects many innocent victims.
Progress: CoCT strengthened their relationship with taxi owners and was less taxi violence in 2016 than 2015. Most affected areas are Bellville, Durbanville and Kraaifontein.

Safety concern: Poor street lighting needs to be addressed in areas where robberies and burglaries are committed, especially in Kraaifontein.
Progress: CPF still needs to compile list for Kraaifontein. Hot spots were identified around Fisantekraal, Durbanville and submitted to the sub-council for ratification. Ongoing reporting via City's C3 reporting. The DoCS Basic NHW Training includes training on the C3 notification as part of Section 6 of the Community Safety Act, No 3 of 2013. The form is used to complete municipal related issues.
Way forward: CPF/NHW to identify areas that have poor street lighting and report it to the Councillor.

Safety concern: Young children are involved in crime by providing information to perpetrators, especially around railway station robberies.
Progress: Kraaifontein SAPS signed a MOU with Armed Response Companies for visible policing around railway lines and seen a major reduction in crimes.
Way forward: Parow train station is a major challenge and the risk users have to take is considered so dangerous that they break through the fence.

Safety concern: Homeless people and street children are becoming more frequent in the Cluster, and this needs to be urgently addressed.
Progress: Durbanville CPF engaged CoCT with regards to vagrants sleeping over on private property and addressed it via the Problem Building by-law.
Way forward: All role-players need to get together to develop a better response to the homeless people problem. Bin collection days are a problem and Parow North utilise WhatsApp's to mobilise the community to improve safety.

Safety concern: Empty dwellings create an environment and opportunity for crime to prosper.

Progress: Council declared a building by Old Morning Star a problem building and demolished it in 2016.

Way forward: NHW to identify empty buildings and report on it effectively. Blue Ridge Field is another hot spot in Kraaifontein. Yeshua Church Ministries registered their need to occupy an empty building.

PARTNERSHIPS

Safety concern: Prevalence of sex workers, drugs and gangsterism in the cluster.

Progress: DoCS appointed to convene the Provincial implementation of the anti-gangsterism strategy. Cluster: there is ongoing engagement with different agencies. Has been a decrease in Belville due to efforts of SAPS, NHWs and CIDS.

Way forward: Identify stations that are being affected and try to nullify root causes.

To form a Task team that will be managed by the cluster. Social Development must be a strong partner and play a pivotal role as these issues are social ills. The task team should have short, medium and long term goals of eradicating these social ills.

- Encourage CPFs to apply for Matching Grant/ special projects like YSRP that will encourage the youth and keep them busy during school holidays. Unemployment, poverty and inequality are still an issue. SAPS and CPFs should be visible as this will play a pivotal role in eradicating these issues. Department of Sport, Arts and Culture should also partner in fighting crime.

Safety concern: There is a lack of policing of by-laws, vagrancy, spaza shops, illegal shebeens. There are many liquor outlets which are operating illegally. The policing of liquor outlets takes a lot of police resources, instead of allowing them to focus on more serious policing issues.

Progress: Little or no Ward Councillor buy-in.

Way forward: The Cluster SAPS and CPFs and other role-players including Metro police and law enforcement should draft strategies and action plan. CPFs should build working relations together with the City of Cape Town. Create awareness of alternative economic opportunities for people trading with liquor in collaboration with the Business Forum.

- Business Forum should be part of the CPF in all levels and CPF be afforded an opportunity to comment before the licence applications are considered.

Safety concern: Lack of engagement between the local councillors and the CPF.

Way forward: Councillors to attend CPFs meetings with immediate effect as Ex-Officio members. They should also influence IDP.

Safety concern: Lack of Safe Schools (WCED) involvement.

Way forward: Planning underway in Belville to invite schools to join CPF sub-forum meetings.

- Good communication between SAPS and CPFs at school levels. Schools must be informed by Department of Education about safety plans in place. WCED Should attend the next Tygerberg cluster CPF meeting to address the school safety plans.



<p>Safety concern: Not all safety stakeholders are affiliated to the CPF.</p> <p>Progress: Not all statutory members attend CPF meetings.</p> <p>Way forward: CPFs must take responsibility to work on a Marketing Plan to recruit all sectors within the community which include Youth, Business, Religious and all important Stakeholders.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The CPF to recruit and mobilise. • Health and safety was one of the concerns which are neglected within the safety concerns. The EMS offered assistance in training and support. CPFs should engage with the EMS in all areas and they should be part of the CPF meetings. The cluster should meet with central/mother bodies of the different entities, e.g. Business Against Crime, Council of Churches, MJC, taxi Ass. • Cluster must ensure and regulate the recruitment plans of each CPF.
<p>Safety concern: Foreign nationals involved in illegal trading in the cluster.</p> <p>Progress: Achieved good cooperation with organisation representing foreign nationals.</p> <p>Way forward: CPFs must encourage Foreign Nationals to be part of the CPF.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPF must look at training with regards trading and living conditions of Foreign Nationals. • The cluster must contact refugee NGOs to discuss a way forward.
<p>Safety concern: CPFs receive insufficient support from DoCS. CPF members require training on how to use the EPP system and to ensure payment.</p> <p>Progress: The EPP form has been reviewed and the new EPP Excel Version II is in operation already for 2016/17. In addition, Guidelines in terms of 'How to Complete the Monthly EPP Report' have also been developed to assist CPFs to complete the reports. On 9 December 2015, five CPFs were trained. From April 2015 to March 2016, only 37% of available EPP funds were accessed by the Cluster.</p> <p>Way forward: It is the CPFs responsibility to complete these forms. EPP sets out the oversight responsibilities of CPFs. DoCS will provide training and support to CPFs.</p>
<p>Safety concern: A safety plan must be developed for each CPF based on the Cluster safety plan.</p> <p>Way forward: Cluster to discuss safety plan at next cluster meeting.</p>
<p>Safety concern: There is a concern regarding human trafficking in the cluster (luring of cheap labour).</p> <p>Way forward: The cluster and DoCS with other government Departments must arrange a seminar on human trafficking. All NGOs and other role-players should be part of this forum to work out a holistic Plan.</p>

Vredenburg

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

Safety concern: Substance abuse (drugs and alcohol) in the Vredenburg Police Cluster is the source and contributor to many other crimes (contact and property crime included).

Progress: Awareness campaigns conducted at pubs, taverns and 'legal' shebeens form part of awareness campaigns on alcohol and drugs.

Way forward: More stringent by-laws are required for dealing in drugs, alcohol, etc., with fines to increase with repeat infringements. Provincial Traffic Police are also able to set up quick roadblocks and/or do quick visible crime prevention, so community are invited to contact them if they have information that drugs, etc. are being transported.

Safety concern: Concerns about the SAPS service delivery in the Vredenburg Police Cluster (SAPS code of conduct, discipline, language barrier, resource shortfall, response time, lack of police visibility).

Progress: Saldanha Bay Municipality, specifically Louwville in the Vredenburg area, has been declared a Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading (VPUU)/Regional Socio-Economic

- Programme (RSEP) area where government resources will be made available. DoCS is in the process of drafting an MOU with the local municipality. However, the unavailability of roadworthy and/or effectively operational vehicles remains a serious challenge due to the unnecessarily long repair turnaround times.

Way forward: Servicing of vehicles at local service providers to be seriously considered as time to take vehicle and fetch vehicle compounds the time that vehicles are not effectively utilised in policing/service delivery.

Safety concern: Ineffective criminal justice system (light and lenient sentences, easy bail). Repeat offenders in the CJS remain a serious challenge to communities and the quality of life of citizens.

Progress: DoCS Court Watching Briefs sends quarterly reports to the Provincial Commissioner in terms of oversight over the police reflecting on their handling of cases.

PUBLIC SPACES

Safety concern: Bushy areas and poor street lighting create an enabling environment for crime to be committed. Employees walking from Saldanha to Jacobsbaai on the gravel road linking the two towns are being targeted by criminals. Hopefield also identified as a hot spot area in amongst the old RDP houses and between the new RDP houses. Vredenburg (between the hospital and Louwville) also a concern.

Progress: The issue was listed as an ongoing problem, especially in Hopefield where bushy areas were not being maintained timeously by the municipality.

Safety concern: Extended liquor trading hours in Langebaan is contributing to crime in the area.

Progress: An imbizo was held in Langebaan and the extended liquor trading hours were one of the focus areas.

Safety concern: Facilities for the youth and the community of the Vredenburg Cluster should be developed.

Progress: This issue was set aside to be dealt with at a later stage.

PARTNERSHIPS

<p>Safety concern: There is a need for training opportunities for the youth.</p> <p>Progress: Two youth were trained at the Chrysalis Academy; The DoCS Youth Safety Religious Programme funded 3 religious entities in the cluster and 8 youths were employed in terms of the DoCS Youth Placement Programme.</p> <p>Way forward: Continuous partnering with FET Colleges to improve on strengthening the partnership with Training and Developmental Service Providers. Continuous engagement with NGOs, like Mfesane, Namaque Rehabilitation Centre, Social Workers and other Departments. Saldanha Bay Diving School was identified as a new possible partner.</p>
<p>Safety concern: There is a need to develop and support a Community Safety Plan.</p> <p>Progress: It was decided to follow the same process as in 2015/16 financial year regarding Activities. Strengthen the 3 working themes, namely: Promote Professional Policing, Public Spaces and Partnership.</p>
<p>Safety concern: The lack of and need for recreational programmes contribute to the potential increase of substance abuse in the Vredenburg Cluster.</p> <p>Progress: Faith Based Organisations should be encouraged to participate in YSRP. CPFs at local level should also be encouraged to apply for the DoCS /CPR Matching Grant.</p>
<p>Safety concern: Unemployment in the Vredenburg Cluster has a considerable effect as the 'need for money' constitutes a motivator for crime in the region.</p> <p>Progress: Continuous engagement with FET colleges and Mfesane and to strengthen the Internship programmes in the cluster.</p>
<p>Safety concern: Need to develop an MOU between the Department of Community Safety and the municipality in terms of community safety commitments.</p> <p>Progress: To continue with the activities in the safety Plan but to speed up drafting an Integrated Community Safety Plans, which should uphold the SMART Principles.</p>
<p>Safety concern: Ensure all CPFs are registered on the EPP with DoCS and submit reports on time.</p> <p>Progress: The EPP form has been reviewed and the new EPP Excel Version II is in operation already for 2016/17. This has also been extended to the Cluster level. In addition, all the precincts signed MOUs in 2015 and only Langebaan and St Helena Bay must still sign MOUs for 2016. All the precincts accessed EPP funds at a total cost of R110 481,81 – 30% of available funds.</p> <p>Way forward: To encourage CPFs to apply for the matching grant from DoCS, and to improve reporting on the EPP.</p>



Vredendal

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

Safety concern: Shortage of human resources in the SAPS contributes to lack of visibility and reduces the response time. There are seasonal changes in population in some of the areas (Citrusdal and Clanwilliam) and large population growth in other areas. Large influx of foreign migrants as well. Distances between areas within the police precinct are large.

Progress: To increase police visibility, it was suggested to utilise the Provincial Traffic Police as they are also able to set up quick roadblock and/or do quick VCPs.

Way forward: SAPS at all designated levels in the Province (and National) must apply strategic and operational human resource management principles to ensure vacancies are speedily filled to minimise secondments and transfers. SAPS to consider an exit policy for Detectives – a few years/months before retirement, etc. – so that the extensive detective knowledge, experience and investigative techniques are transferred to incoming SAPS members.

- Admin/PSA staff to be used for elementary CSC duties, e.g. certification of documents.

Safety concern: There is a lack of professionalism and discipline among some SAPS officials in the Community Service Centre, especially from the new recruits coming from the training college. They do not communicate well with members of the public and don't follow procedure. Some new recruits lack the skills and knowledge to carry out their duties. The community is not willing to co-operate with CPF and the SAPS because of the lack of trust.

Progress: The Western Cape Police Ombudsman received a total of eight complaints from the cluster of which one was an enquiry, one related to poor communication, poor investigation two, poor responses two and unacceptable behaviour two. Four of these cases were finalised and 2 were under investigation.

Way forward: To encourage SAPS to show mutual respect towards its own, but also towards partners and stakeholders from other Departments and institutions, councillors, NGOs, etc. The media to be utilised to communicate with the community which could include meetings, imbizos, radio, local newspapers, door-to-door campaigns, walking buses, etc.





Safety concern: There are various hotspots where crime is taking place but they are not properly monitored and there are no CCTV cameras in place.

Progress: Clanwilliam has CCTV cameras in its CBD.

Way forward: It was suggested that high quality, powerful CCTVs – similar to the CCTV cameras on N1 and N2 in the CCT – be installed on the stretch of the Cape-Namibia N7 route between, for example, the Piekenierskloof Pass to Clanwilliam or Klawer to be able to set up quick roadblocks.

PUBLIC SPACES

Safety concern: High levels of alcohol and substance abuse in the cluster. There is a lack of regulation of alcohol-related by-laws. Drinking in public is a problem in the cluster that creates a nuisance. The use of alcohol in public spaces is regulated by by-laws but this is not enforced. Department of Justice/ National Prosecuting Authority is reluctant to prosecute people for drinking in public.

Progress: The Matzikama Municipality promulgated by-law regulations for alcohol during 2015. However, the by-laws are not effectively implemented by the Municipality. Operating times for liquor outlets are not being monitored/regulated effectively and often SAPS has to police this matter. Fines are issued for alcohol-related crimes. However, when cases get to court, many are dismissed; withdrawn and taken off the roll.

Way forward: Cederberg and Matzikama Municipalities have appointed additional staff to increase visibility and to assist with the by-law implementation. Challenges are still experienced as Law Enforcement officers only work until 17:00 during the week and do not work over weekends when they are needed most.

Safety concern: High number of empty buildings, poor street lighting and unsafe pathways.

Progress: Lighting was installed in Lutzville only and Doringbaai and Nuwerus forwarded their requests to their respective municipalities.

Way forward: The Ward Committee has become actively involved and is addressing the matter at municipal level.

Safety concern: Children use the water canal as a recreational facility, creating a risk to their safety.

Progress: Some farmers have erected fences at the water canals running through their farms to prevent children using it as a recreational facility, however there are areas that has not been fenced off.

Way forward: The Department of Rural Development together with the CPF, Farm Owners and Farm workers are working together to educate children about the dangers and health risks.

PARTNERSHIPS

Safety concern: Ensure all CPFs participate on the EPP and submit reports on time to access their funds to support their work.

Progress: On 14 May 2016, 33 CPF members received training on the roles and responsibilities of CPFs. All the precincts in the cluster accessed EPP funding at a total cost of R109 024,48, or 28,2% of available funding.

Way forward: CPFs to be encouraged to improve their performance.

Safety concern: There are insufficient recreational facilities for youth and so many are drawn into criminal activities and they frequent shebeens, taverns, night clubs, etc.

Progress: The DoCS Youth Placement Programme placed one Chrysalis student with the Department of Social Development in Nuwerus.

Way forward: CPFs and Cluster to hold a meeting with Cedarberg and Matzikama municipalities. The Business Chamber should also be invited to the meeting. NGO funding was stopped due to political issues.

Safety concern: Lack of parental skills contributes towards the decrease in morals and values within the cluster.

Progress: Problematic youth are referred to Badisa for support.

Way forward: The CPF was tasked to arrange a workshop on 'Best Parenting Skills' in conjunction with DSD, VEP and the municipality.

Safety concern: Drug and alcohol abuse is rife among parents and youth in the area. This leads to disintegration of moral fibre and social cohesion in society. There is a shortage of rehabilitation facilities and a lack of care facilities for children of drug-abusing parents.

Progress: Problematic youth are referred to Namaqua Treatment Centre, Matzikama Alcohol and Drugs Action (MADA) and Christelike Alkohol Bond (CAB) for support.

Winelands

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

Safety concern: Conduct of police at community service centres needs to improve.

Progress: CPF and Police Management are monitoring SAPS members' conduct regularly. The DoCS Watching Briefs Project has monitored 10 cases in Paarl East (Paarl Mag Court) and 17 cases in Stellenbosch to identify problems in investigation and preparation of cases for court.

Way forward: Community members may prefer to lay complaints from outside of SAPS. Municipality to assist by putting up information on how to lodge a complaint about the police in municipal buildings/ libraries.

Safety concern: The police respond slowly to crime scenes or they do not respond at all.

Progress: SAPS reported that response times are monitored at stations and by the operations' room. Where complaints and long-response times are received or noticed, they are investigated.

Way forward: DoCS DME to provide information as per record of the latest National Monitoring Tool oversight report: response time per category and result of answering of sector cell phones.

Safety concern: There are insufficient vehicles and police officials at police stations in the cluster.

Progress: SAPS reported that there are enough vehicles, but they have high kilometre readings. The status of vehicles is being discussed at Station and Cluster meetings.

Way forward: DoCs Directorate: Police Monitoring and Evaluation will continue to monitor during inspections. CPF/SAPS to consider recruiting retired persons of suitable character to be registered as a Commissioners of Oath to assist in alleviating pressure during peak in the 9 CSCs.



PUBLIC SPACES

Safety concern: Concern about the ATM at the garage in Sector 1 in Paarl was reported to the Sector Manager but no action was taken by the SAPS.

Progress: SAPS reported: Patrol vehicles as well as Sector Commander visit ATMs as part of the OPS requirements and supply daily feedback. Captured on OPAM. There has been a challenge getting cameras for the banks.

Way forward: SAPS to coordinate engagement with the municipal business forum to develop and report on strategy to create improve safety at ATMs.

Safety concern: There are many burglaries and robberies at residential areas, but members of the community need to be made aware of how to take steps to increase their own safety.

Progress: SAPS reported: CPFs are creating safety by informing residents during public meetings and newspaper and radio talks. Pamphleteering.

Way forward: The SAPS, via the Cluster commander, reported to have increased visible police and patrols in the cluster and continue to give reports on this matter per shift.

Safety concern: There is a lack of municipal involvement in taking measures to increase safety.

Progress: SAPS reported that Drakenstein Municipality is involved in CPF and safety issues. Councillors are also funding projects in their sectors. Law enforcement officials are working together with SAPS on joint operations (they work until 11pm on these operations).

Way forward: The municipality must establish a municipal court or police should refer matters to courts where they exist and educate the community about Municipal by-laws.

Safety concern: An increase in business robberies in the area, especially of spaza shops.

Progress: SAPS reported that a Provincial Strategy was developed and implemented. SAPS also engaged shop owners on safety issues.

Way forward: CPF to write a letter to the Municipality about the need to rezone areas in informal settlements.

Safety concern: There is an increase of illegal liquor outlets and drug outlets, especially in council housing.

Progress: SAPS reported that several drug outlets were closed. Crime intelligence operations were also conducted. Report on OPAM and Crime Stats. Monthly operations conducted. Compliance inspections conducted at legal outlets.

Way forward: CPF to inform SAPS of illegal shebeens and drug outlets. Alcohol Harms Reduction (AHR) project in Paarl East to continue to monitor and work with liquor outlet owners. DoCS/ VPUU to conduct an audit of liquor outlets in Smartie Town, Paarl East.

Safety concern: Both legal and illegal liquor outlets are not properly regulated. They are attended by under aged children and they are noisy and a disturbance to neighbours.

Progress: DoCS is implementing the Alcohol Harms Reduction (AHR) game changer in Paarl East to regulate liquor outlets. The Province is also developing new policy with the view to amending legislation and regulations regarding liquor outlets.

Way forward: DoCS AHR project includes encouraging liquor outlets to adhere to norms and standards and for the Western Cape Liquor Inspector to ensure compliance at licensed outlets in Paarl East. Law Enforcement and SAPS to police non-compliant and unlicensed liquor outlets.

Safety concern: There is prevalent abuse of alcohol and drugs at many schools in the area.

Progress: Access to learners during school hours are limited.

Way forward: The WCED to strengthen awareness of drug abuse as part of the Life orientation curriculum. SAPS must conduct drug searches at schools and DSD to ensure drug rehabilitation programmes are available to learners.

Safety concern: Learners are not attending school and are bunking school, especially at Ikaya Primary School. Learners roaming the streets become vulnerable to crime.

Progress: SAPS reported that School Safety plans are in place at all schools. High risk schools were identified.

Way forward: Department of Education needs to encourage active parenting.

Safety concern: The elderly are vulnerable to crime in public spaces such as malls and on paydays.

Progress: SAPS reported that mall and town patrols have been increased especially around pension days. Elderly are being engaged on personal safety.

Way forward: The cluster would revisit this issue at such time that the problem resurfaces.

Safety concern: Illegal drag racing on public roads when law enforcement officials are not on duty.

Progress: SAPS reported that operations were conducted between Province, local traffic and the police.

Way forward: To continue Joint operations with law enforcement and SAPS.

Safety concern: People are robbed on trains and at train stations. There are insufficient police in these areas and they do not investigate such crimes.

Progress: SAPS reported that operations were conducted around train stations to curb robberies. Railway unit was engaged to assist with visibility on trains.

Way forward: PRASA needs to create more awareness of safety on trains.

PARTNERSHIPS

Safety concern: CPFs are not making full use of the Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP) reporting system and are not accessing the funds that are available to support their work. CPFs are not fully aware of their roles and responsibilities.

Progress: Only 12% of available EPP funding was accessed by CPFs. DoCS (CPR) gave support intervention on the 08 April 2016 to Paarl East CPF regarding its performance on the EPP and issues raised. This will impact on its performance.

Way forward: DoCS to provide guidelines for CPFs in terms of infrastructure and resources.

Safety concern: The community is not aware of the roles and responsibilities of the CPF and accordingly do not use them as the first line of complaint.

Progress: The DoCS involvement in Paarl East is ongoing and the CPF participate in the ACT meetings in the Drakenstein Region.

Way forward: CPFs should develop a communication strategy to inform members outside the safety and security environment. CPFs need to contact local radio stations to create more awareness about safety and about the CPF.

Safety concern: Current NHW structures are not trained or professional.

Progress: DoCS trained 26 Paarl East NHW members; VPUU/CSIP programme trained 12 NHW members and a further 16 NHW members were given basic NHW training in May 2016, as part of the AHR Game Changer.

Way forward: DoCS to facilitate engagement with all 'Safety Partners' in the Cluster, pertaining to NHWs, to assess needs, explore opportunities and agree on a collaboration plan.



Safety concern: It is difficult to recruit and retain safety volunteers as they receive no payment for their services.

Way forward: DoCS will liaise with the municipality to explore a possible partnership for a funding partnership pending availability of funding.

Way forward: DoCS SRM to continue to provide all 'Safety Partners' with accurate databases of Accredited NHWs and trained NHW members. All DoCS departments to explore opportunities for collaborative 'Neighbourhood Safety Projects'. Councillors to explore the opportunity to provide stipends for volunteers.

Safety concern: There is a lack of communication between the SAPS and NHW in the cluster and lack of support.

Progress: In Drakenstein Municipality Law Enforcement Officials partner with SAPS on special operations.

Way forward: DoCS recommend that all parties concerned (SAPS, CPF and NHW) meet more regularly (maybe weekly) to discuss their operational plans to improve communication.

Safety concern: Need to ensure that quality services are provided by VEP volunteers to victims of crime.

Progress: SAPS to provide ongoing training to volunteers.

Way forward: NICRO indicated that it can provide input and assistance with the training of VEP volunteers.

Worcester

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

Safety concern: Some police are corrupt. It leads to them not investigating allegations against suspects, not arresting suspects or releasing people from custody. It also contributes to lack of faith in the police.

Progress: SAPS stated that even though they effectively discipline 'corrupt' members, the public is not similarly charged. It was noted that not all allegations of corruption could be substantiated; often complaints are of general service delivery matters, rather than corruption.

Way forward: SAPS to engage Courts via Case Flow Management to ensure cases are prosecuted and full investigative support provided.

Safety concern: There are insufficient vehicles and personnel (problem especially acute in Touwsriver), and this impacts on visible policing and other service delivery requirements. Overall, the Western Cape is understaffed and this needs to be prioritised. Time taken to repair cars in garage is too long.

Progress: SAPS have been and will be continuing to monitor turnaround time of vehicles at the garage. SAPS reduced training times of new recruits from 24 months to 8 months, which will reduce the shortage of human resources.

Way forward: Cluster Board and CPFs to educate communities on general service delivery vs corruption matters. SAPS to ensure that the standard (minimum) time in terms of the policy on the filling of posts be strictly adhered to. SAPS currently in process to re-enlist SAPS members that have previously left the SAPS/resigned;

Safety concern: There is a lack of trust in the police and the criminal justice system. This is caused by SAPS officials failing to keep the names of complainants confidential; bad conduct by police officials after hours; police officials associating with criminal or drug dealers; officials drinking at shebeens; poor response time; lack of feedback on cases.

Progress: SAPS reported that awareness campaigns were held weekly by social crime prevention units and the Cluster office. Farm watches were established in Worcester area and De Doorns and Sub CPF forums established in sectors.

Way forward: CPF and Cluster Board to continue to create awareness at public meetings.





PUBLIC SPACES

Safety concern: Neglected public spaces and bushy areas in Bonnievale, Worcester, Robertson, Wolseley and Tulbagh.

Progress: SAPS and the CPF of Worcester are working together to ensure that bushy areas are maintained by the Municipality, e.g. Avianpark next to Villiersdorp road - building school.

Safety concern: Poor street lighting in Touws River, McGregor, De Doorns, Rawsonville, Wolseley and Ashton.

Progress: Lights were erected in Stofland and De Doorns.

Way forward: The local Municipalities are busy with the projects.

Safety concern: Roaming livestock on public roads, causing motor vehicle accidents. Absence of by-laws governing livestock in some areas.

Progress: SAPS reported that they have spoken with owners of the animals to educate them, but the problem persists.

Safety concern: Lack of by-laws regulating the consumption of alcohol in public spaces.

Way forward: SAPS to be more visible at public spaces.

PARTNERSHIPS

Safety concern: High levels of substance abuse and gangsterism in the cluster.

Progress: SAPS reported that CPF and SAPS Monitored the licensed liquor outlets. Daily drug busts/ VCP's/ search and seizure operations held against drug users. Constant 252A and search warrant operations held against drug dealers.

Way forward: MOA should be established between government departments to work with the CPF. CPF must monitor the activities of the gangs and provide information to SAPS: Who are prominent groups, leaders, activities. Church leaders to encourage awareness on substance abuse.

Safety concern: High levels of domestic violence in the cluster.

Progress: SAPS reported on its partnership with Agri-Cape to provide farm watch vehicles for patrols. Also conduct community programmes as crime prevention measure.

Way forward: SAPS and DSD need to train more victim support counsellors.

Safety concern: CPFs not fully functional.

Progress: CPFs accessed 32,6% of available funding. Induction on the EPP Training was done in September 2015, for all CPFs in the Cluster.

Way forward: The CPF would discuss this at the next cluster meeting.

Safety concern: Lack of public participation and community involvement.

Progress: Ashton successfully mobilised stakeholders and De Doorns established a partnership.

Way forward: More Public Meetings/ Imbizo's to be held and the CPF to maintain a database of all affiliated organisations.

Wynberg

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

Safety concern: Insufficient staff at all police stations in the Cluster. While new recruits have been appointed to alleviate the backlog identified previously, this is not sufficient for requirements. New recruits will also spend 2 years in training before they can be fully operational. Lack of staff creates extreme pressure on SAPS officials, they take on the workload of more than one person; they are not able to address all complaints; they have poor reaction time; and insufficient authorised drivers in some stations. There are often not enough members in the CSC. Absent staff members further impacts on service delivery. The recruitment of new members does not alleviate the vacancies at the senior level and of experienced officers.

- The moratorium on Reservists means they cannot be recruited to assist.

Progress: In September 2016, the Western Cape Province received new human resource allocations at various stations, but these were in many cases re-deployed to other stations in terms of the Provincial Commissioner's discretion under S 12(3) of the SAPS Act.

Way forward: Cluster CPF to write to the Provincial Commissioner requesting that criteria for selection of reservists be reconsidered as the current criteria are too restrictive.

Safety concern: Members of the community do not feel confident to report crime to the SAPS, especially crimes against women and children.

Progress: SAPS reported that VEP volunteers were placed in some of the schools and made referrals for investigation to the SAPS.

Way forward: Hold awareness outreach campaigns in schools on violence against women and children (CPF, SAPS with SGB).



Safety concern: Public is unaware of the criminal justice system and is frustrated with the release of suspects on bail. Justice system is under pressure and releases suspects when public believe they should be in custody. Suspects are not afraid of the criminal justice system.

Progress: CPFs able to confirm improved monitoring of parolees. SAPS participate in case flow management meeting with prosecutors.

Way forward: Cluster CPF Board to forward a letter to DSD Commissioner's Office in Goodwood explaining the extent of the challenge with DSD not adhering to their responsibilities in terms of the monitoring of parolees.

Safety concern: There are more and more drug dealers in the community. Lack of action against dealers. Witnesses are intimidated and don't want to identify drug dealers.

Progress: SAPS apprehend dealers through stop and search operations however there are challenges with detention of non-nationals as DCS struggles to release them on completion of sentence. The Witnesses Protection Programme is still a concern as witnesses leave the programme because it affects their lives too much and they are being targeted before a trial.

Way forward: SAPS need to continue raids against drug dealers, but need more intelligence led investigations against high level dealers. SAPS to consider how to improve witness protection programme to accommodate needs and safety of witnesses.

PUBLIC SPACES

Safety concern: Gangsterism is a concern especially in the area of Parkwood. School-children involved in gangs. Schools need to take more action to deal with gangs and drugs.

Progress: SAPS reported that Ocean View was being monitored for drug and gang-related activity as a main priority. SAPS have conducted searches at schools such as Fish Hoek High and Rondebosch High (schools) with positive results.

Way forward: SAPS to continue holding regular awareness talks at the schools where drug-abuse is reported.

Safety concern: More than 20 shebeens are allegedly illegally operating in Westlake and only two of them are registered (licensed). Many taverns and shebeens in other areas as well.

Progress: SAPS reported that they, together with the CPF, were monitoring the licensed liquor outlets. Daily drug busts/VCP's/search-and-seizure operations were being held. Constant 252A and search warrant operations were held against drug-dealers. SAPS were issuing J534 fines where people were caught drinking in public.

Way forward: CPF to work with SAPS to reduce trading hours of liquor outlets in Masi-phumelele. SAPS to take action against liquor outlets in Rondebosch which distribute/sell liquor to vagrants.

Safety concern: Sex workers are a problem in the Wynberg Cluster.

Way forward: SAPS to continue to work with CIDs and private security companies to increase visibility and respond to crime where it occurs.

Safety concern: Informal traders, car guards and beggars harass tourists and the public.

Way forward: SAPS to be more visible around public spaces.

Safety concern: Illegal occupation of municipal property.

Way forward: Law enforcement to monitor the implementation of by-laws.

Safety concern: Numbers of homeless people (including street children) are increasing – in Rondebosch, Claremont, Mowbray, Kirstenhof, Muizenberg and Fish Hoek. Some of these people are involved in 'survival criminality'. Although there are operations currently being conducted by Wynberg CID in partnership with the SAPS, it is a growing phenomenon. Need to reconsider the loitering by-law. In cooperation with City of Cape Town have them expand the operations of the 'Clean-Up' trucks.

Way forward: To improve access to shelters.

PARTNERSHIPS

Safety concern: Lack of integration of government departments in addressing the root causes of crime.

Progress: A new methodological approach has been suggested to address the identified challenges and link relevant stakeholders. A Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) was concluded with the Municipalities, but issues raised have been referred to other relevant Departments to address.

Safety concern: Lack of youth development programmes contributing to the high levels of crime in our communities.

Way forward: DoCS to facilitate the roll-out of the YSRP in Wynberg cluster.

Safety concern: Ensure all CPFs participate on the EPP and submit reports on time in order to access their funds to support their work.

Progress: CPFs only accessed 12,5% of available EPP funds. DoCS provided training on the roles and responsibilities of CPFs

Way forward: DoCS to attend CPF meetings and to provide training on the EPP.



9. ANNEXURE 1: SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORECARD QUESTIONNAIRE

A. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

B. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

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

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

**Please indicate the police precinct in which you reside or which you represent:
(this section was customised for each cluster)**

1. = Bishop Lavis		2. = Elsie's Rivier	
3. = Gugulethu		4. = Manenberg	
5. = Nyanga		6. = Philippi East	

Please indicate your gender:

1. = Male		2. = Female	
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Please indicate how you heard about the meeting:

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

C: KEY INDICATORS

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

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

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

2. Contact-related crime			
If you ticked 1 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:			
15. = Arson		16. = Malicious damage to property	
3. Property-related crime			
If you ticked 1 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:			
17. = Burglary at residential premises		18. = Burglary at non-residential premises	
19. = Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle		20. = Theft out of or from motor vehicle	
21. = Stock-theft			
4. Other serious crimes			
If you ticked 1 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:			
22. = All theft not mentioned elsewhere		23. = Commercial crime	
24. = Shoplifting			

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

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

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

SCALE

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

1. PROFESSIONAL POLICING

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

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Not Applicable
1. The police in my area have the skills to carry out their policing requirements.	1	2	3	4	0
2. The police in my area have sufficient physical resources.	1	2	3	4	0
3. The police in my area treat the community with courtesy and respect.	1	2	3	4	0
4. The police in my area arrest criminals.	1	2	3	4	0
5. The police in my area provide feedback and progress reports on any case reported.	1	2	3	4	0
6. The police in my area respond on time to crime scenes.	1	2	3	4	0
7. The police in my area recover stolen property reported to them.	1	2	3	4	0
8. I have confidence in the police in my area.	1	2	3	4	0
9. The community has access to information from the police on their services.	1	2	3	4	0
10. The police actively patrol in my area.	1	2	3	4	0
11. I can complain about the service of the police if I have a concern / complaint.	1	2	3	4	0
12. The police in my area support safety initiatives.	1	2	3	4	0
13. I have confidence in the Criminal Justice system.	1	2	3	4	0
14. I have confidence in the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA).	1	2	3	4	0
15. I have confidence in the Department of Correctional Services (Prisons).	1	2	3	4	0
16. I think the South African Police Service (SAPS) in my area are corrupt.	1	2	3	4	0

2. PUBLIC SPACES

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

I feel safe at the following places in my area:

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Not Applicable
17. In my home during the day	1	2	3	4	0
18. In my home at night	1	2	3	4	0
19. On the street during the day	1	2	3	4	0
20. On the street at night	1	2	3	4	0
21. In public commercial/retail places (Shopping centres, Malls, Spaza shops, etc.) during the day	1	2	3	4	0
22. In public commercial/retail places (Shopping centres, Malls, Spaza shops, etc.) at night	1	2	3	4	0
23. In government facilities (Hospitals, Clinics, Schools, etc.)	1	2	3	4	0
24. In public transportation hubs (taxi ranks/bus/train stations) during the day	1	2	3	4	0
25. In public transportation hubs (taxi ranks/bus/train stations) at night	1	2	3	4	0
26. Travelling in a private vehicle during the day	1	2	3	4	0
27. Travelling in a private vehicle at night	1	2	3	4	0
28. Travelling on public transport during the day	1	2	3	4	0
29. Travelling on public transport at night	1	2	3	4	0
30. Accessing communal services (toilets/taps, etc.) during the day	1	2	3	4	0
31. Accessing communal services (toilets/taps, etc.) at night	1	2	3	4	0
32. Open spaces and recreational areas during the day	1	2	3	4	0
33. Open spaces and recreational areas at night	1	2	3	4	0

3. ESTABLISH SAFETY PARTNERSHIPS

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

3.1 Community Policing Forum (CPF)

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

3.2 Community Safety Forum (CSF)

40. The CSF contributes to safety in the community.	1	2	3	4	0
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3.3 Neighbourhood Watch (NHW)

41. The Neighbourhood Watch contributes to safety in the community.	1	2	3	4	0
42. Our Neighbourhood Watch helps us monitor our municipality's role, in our safety.	1	2	3	4	0
43. Our Neighbourhood Watch helps us keep track of our different safety issues.	1	2	3	4	0
44. Our Neighbourhood Watch helps us access important safety information, from different sources.	1	2	3	4	0

3.4 Reservist Programme of SAPS

45. SAPS reservists contribute to safety in the community.	1	2	3	4	0
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Thank you for your participation!

10. ANNEXURE 2: SCHEDULE OF PNP CONSULTATIONS

No	POLICE CLUSTER	DATE
1	Winelands (Paarl Stellenbosch) 9 police precincts	13-14 May 2016
2	Overberg (Hermanus Caledon) 12 police precincts	27 -28 May 2016
3	Mitchell's Plain 8 police precincts	3-4 June 2016
4	Worcester 14 police precincts	10-11 June 2016
5	Beaufort West 5 police precincts	24-25 June 2016
6	Blue Downs (Delft Kuilsrivier) 7 police precincts	1-2 July 2016
7	Eden (George Oudtshoorn) 13 police precincts	11-12 July 2016
8	Da Gamaskop 11 police precincts	13-14 July 2016
9	Cape Town 9 police precincts	12-13 August 2016
10	Khayelitsha 8 police precincts	19-20 August 2016
11	Tygerberg (Bellville Kraaifontein) 7 police precincts	2-3 September 2016
12	Milnerton 9 police precincts	16-17 September 2016
13	Wynberg 11 police precincts	30 September-1 October 2016
14	Vredenburg 10 police precincts	7-8 October 2016
15	Nyanga (Nyanga Bishop Lavis) 6 police precincts	21-22 October 2016
16	Vredendal 11 police precincts	28-29 October 2016

* The names in brackets next to each Police Cluster listed indicated the clusters that were merged when the number was reduced from 25 to 16.

11. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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