

**PROVINCIAL POLICING NEEDS AND PRIORITIES REPORT (PNP)
REPORT FOR THE BLUE DOWNS POLICE CLUSTER 2016/17
1-2 July 2016**

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GLOSSARY

CBO	Community Based Organisation
CID	City Improvement District
CPF	Community Police Forum
CSF	Community Safety Forum
CSIP	Community Safety Improvement Partnership
DoCS	Department of Community Safety
EPP	Expanded Partnership Programme
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm
LG	Local Government
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHW	Neighbourhood Watch
NPO	Not for Profit Organisation
POCA	Prevention of Organised Crime Act
PNP	Policing Needs and Priorities
SAPS	South African Police Service
VEP	Victim Empowerment Programme
VPUU	Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

As part of its annual Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) consultations the Western Cape Department of Community Safety (DoCS) hosted a workshop for the Blue Downs Policing Cluster on 01 and 02 July 2016. This workshop aimed to feed into the consultative process, mandated by section 206 of the Constitution and section 23 of the Western Cape Community Safety Act,¹ in terms of which the Minister of Police is obliged to seek input from provincial governments about their policing needs and priorities.

The key aims of the 2016 PNP workshops were to:

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

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

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

Workshop methodology

Target group

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

- SAPS Cluster commanders and precinct station commanders and members;
- CPFs and Cluster executives;
- Community Safety Forums;
- Neighbourhood Watches;
- Non-governmental, community and faith-based organisations;
- The Departments of Social Development, Health and Education and other relevant departments;
- National Prosecuting Authority, the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development and the Department of Correctional Services;
- Local government;
- Office of the Ombudsman and IPID;
- Integrated Development Plan managers;
- Ward councillors and;
- Representatives from business, Central Improvement Districts and private security service providers.

¹ Act 3 of 2013.

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

³ CSIP Blueprint, 2016.

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

Structure

At the start of the workshop each participant was handed a file containing certain key documents which were intended to contextualise and guide the discussions – these included the 2015 Safety Plan, a Briefing Report on the official crime statistics for the Cluster, an outline of the services rendered by DoCS over the previous financial year and copies of various presentations. The Minister of Community Safety, the Honourable Dan Plato, welcomed participants and delivered the opening address. The purpose of the workshop was outlined by Ms Amanda Dissel (Director: Policy and Research). Thereafter SAPS, the CPF Cluster chairperson, and DoCS reported on implementation of the 2015 Safety Plan. This was followed by questions. Alderman JP Smith (Mayoral Committee member for Safety and Security) presented on the City's Annual Police Plan.

The plenary then divided into three randomly assigned groups (Professional Policing, Partnerships and Public Spaces) with approximately 25-30 participants per group.⁴ The aim of the group discussions was to review, revise and update the 2015 Safety Plan.⁵ In the afternoon the plenary reconvened for the purposes of completion of the 'Safety Confidence Score Card' questionnaire.⁶ The facilitators then reported back on the small group discussions.

On the second day, after Mr Thabo Shaku (Director: Community Police Relations) welcomed participants. Advocate Pikoli, the Western Cape Police Ombudsman, informed participants how and when to make use of the services offered by his office. Ms Ayesha Fortune discussed the new accreditation process for Neighbourhood Watches - as per the regulations to the Western Cape Community Safety Act. The roles and responsibilities of Community Police Forums and the new Expanded Public Partnership (EPP) process were also explained by Mr Shaku. Thereafter DoCS delivered a presentation on 'The Power of Partnerships'.

Safety Confidence Scorecard

This questionnaire is designed to ascertain:

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

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

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

⁵ See Annexure 1 for the updated 2016 Safety Plan.

⁶ See Annexure 2 for the Safety Confidence Scorecard.

⁷ See Annexure 2 for the Safety Confidence Scorecard.

entered into the Survey Monkey software programme for subsequent organisation on a spreadsheet, in terms of the main issues identified.

Non-plenary group discussions

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

Limitations

- The workshops were primarily attended by those who were part of NHWs and CPFs, in SAPS and/or, involved in these sectors to some extent or other. Thus, perceptions of safety and the research sample may have been somewhat skewed and not representative of the many communities that make up each neighbourhood within individual police precincts in the Blue Downs Cluster.
- Due to a high turnover of incumbents in SAPS, CPFs and NHWs many participants who attended the 2015 PNP workshop, and were involved in drafting the 2015 Safety Plan, did not attend the 2016 meeting. As such there was a there was a lack of continuity in the discussions.
- Given the size of the groups and the time taken up by preceding presentations there was insufficient time to have an in-depth and detailed discussion around the Safety Plan. Whilst these discussions certainly stimulated debate and gave opportunities (which might not otherwise have arisen) for people to discuss local safety issues, the 'way forward' was not as concrete as it perhaps could have been. This made it difficult to implement the Safety Plan and/or or, to have a detailed discussion around it.
- Without supplementation by other methodologies, such as in depth interviews and focus group discussions, questionnaires have limited value as research tools. To give an example: the statement 'I have confidence in the Department of Correctional Services (Prisons)' is open-ended and should be followed up with questions that probe the reasons for this lack of confidence.⁸
- The sample size of a total of 93 completed questionnaires was small and the process did not lend itself to disaggregation of data or trend analysis.⁹

⁸ Whilst lack of confidence in the Department of Correctional Services is often caused by perceptions of inadequate consultation when prisoners are released on parole it might also be caused by a perception that prisons fail to rehabilitate or, that prisoners have it too easy and/or are released too soon.

⁹ SAPS. (2016). 'PNP Blue Downs Cluster'. Presentation at PNP 2016 Blue Downs Cluster. Policing Needs and Priorities, 01 July 2016.

2. CLUSTER DEMOGRAPHICS

The Blue Downs Police Cluster had a population of 585 939 in 2011¹⁰ with a large influx of people working on industrial sites. It consists of seven (7) police precincts namely, Belhar (562 320), Bellville South (29 302), Delft (153 633), Kleinvei (96 803), Kuils Rivier (71 628), Mfuleni (116 968) and Ravensmead (61 373) all of which fall under the jurisdiction of the City of Cape Town Municipality. Mfuleni also has one satellite station. The largest precinct is Delft (153 633) and the smallest is Bellville South (29 302).¹¹

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

- Crime detected as a result of police action (39.1% of all reported crimes):¹² this includes illegal possession of firearms, drug related crimes (use, possession and dealing in drugs) and, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs. These crimes are generally not reported to the police by members of the public but, instead, are the result of roadblocks, searches and intelligence collection.¹³
- Contact crime (34.6% of all reported crimes in the Cluster):¹⁴ this involves physical contact between the perpetrator and the victim and ranges from bag snatching (robbery) to kidnapping, assault, rape and murder. Thus, contact crime involves some form of violence against the person.¹⁵
- Property related crime (26.3% of all reported crime):¹⁶ this includes burglary at residential and non-residential premises, theft of motor vehicles and motor cycles, theft out of motor vehicles and stock theft. These crimes usually occur in the absence of victims and involve no violence.¹⁷

¹⁰ 2011 Census data as provided by the South African Police Service.

¹¹ http://www.saps.gov.za/resource_centre/publications/statistics/crimestats/2015/crime_stats.php (accessed on 29/10/2015).

¹² http://www.saps.gov.za/resource_centre/publications/statistics/crimestats/2015/crime_stats.php (accessed on 29/10/2015).

¹³ Institute for Security Studies. (2010). 'The Crime Situation in South Africa', http://issafrica.org/crimehub/uploads/3/crime_situation.pdf (accessed on 23 July 2016).

¹⁴ http://www.saps.gov.za/resource_centre/publications/statistics/crimestats/2015/crime_stats.php (accessed on 29/10/2015).

¹⁵ Institute for Security Studies. (2010). 'The Crime Situation in South Africa', http://issafrica.org/crimehub/uploads/3/crime_situation.pdf (accessed on 23 July 2016).

¹⁶ http://www.saps.gov.za/resource_centre/publications/statistics/crimestats/2015/crime_stats.php (accessed on 29/10/2015).

¹⁷ Institute for Security Studies (2010). 'The Crime Situation in South Africa', http://issafrica.org/crimehub/uploads/3/crime_situation.pdf (accessed on 23 July 2016).

Table 1: Murders per police precinct 2010 to 2015¹⁸

	2010/2011	2011/2012	2010/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
Belhar	11	14	26	34	30
Bellville South	4	3	3	3	9
Delft	70	87	113	144	163
Kleinvele	24	13	33	32	27
Kuils Rivier	10	16	15	18	40
Mfuleni	68	67	99	118	154
Ravensmead	23	15	24	44	44
Total	210	215	313	393	467

In the Blue Downs Police Cluster, murder increased by 122.4% from 210 in 2010/11 to 467 in 2014/15. In the Kuils Rivier precinct, murder increased by 300%. Similarly, large increases were noted in Belhar (172.7%); Delft (132.9%); Mfuleni (126.5%) and in Bellville South (125%) during the period 2011 to 2014/15. Of concern is that 67.8% (1 083) of murders were committed in Delft and Mfuleni police precinct during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15. Both Delft and Mfuleni are among the ten stations with the highest number of murders in the Province.

3. PRESENTATIONS

SAPS Report back

Major General Beaton, SAPS Cluster Commander presented a Cluster profile. The Blue Downs cluster covers an area of 151 km² and has 13 informal settlements. There are 695 operational SAPS members across the cluster and 233 support officers. General Beaton noted that the Cluster had recently received a number of new recruits and was expecting more to be allocated.



¹⁸ See Annexure 3.

Table 2 : Blue Downs Cluster profile ¹⁹

BLUE DOWNS POLICE CLUSTER PROFILE	
SAPS Operational members	695
Support members	233
Reservists	112
Detectives	210
Vehicles	There are 245 vehicles against 244 granted.
Condition of facilities	
Belhar	Belhar SAPS facility is subject to a lease agreement. The station is very small and inadequate.
Bellville South	Good
Delft	Park homes and containers procured to alleviate accommodation concerns.
Kleinvelei	Park homes and containers procured to alleviate accommodation and storage concerns.
Kuils Rivier	Old Building but well maintained.
Mfuleni	Building in good condition.
Ravensmead	Old building but well maintained.

The majority of reported crimes (55.4%) consisted of common assault (32.1%) and assault GBH (23.3%) during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15. Robbery with aggravating circumstances (18.1%) and common robbery (11%) contributed an additional 29.1% to the contact crime in the cluster. Gangs are a problem in most of the precincts but especially in Mfuleni, Delft, Belhar and Ravensmead.

According to the SAPS crime pattern analyses there was an increase in contact crime in Mfuleni (2 603), Delft (2 484), Kleinvelei (2 240), Ravensmead (1 429) and Belhar (917) for the period 2014.

According to the SAPS the main contributors to crime in the Cluster were unemployment, poverty, drugs, liquor, domestic violence and owner's negligence.²⁰

¹⁹ SAPS. (2016). 'PNP Blue Downs Cluster'. Presentation at PNP 2016 Blue Downs Cluster. Policing Needs and Priorities, 01 July 2016.

²⁰ SAPS. (2016). 'PNP Blue Downs Cluster'. Presentation at PNP 2016 Blue Downs Cluster. Policing Needs and Priorities, 13 May 2016.

General Beaton reported that all CPFs in the cluster are functional. However, as noted by the Department in Annexure 3, the CPFs collectively only accessed 22.7% (R51 535) of the potential funds available to them through the Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP).

SAPS reported that it does provide assistance to NHW structures. Communication is facilitated through WhatsApp groups. There are also joint operations between the NHW and CPF. NHWs assist with social crime prevention operations and mass mobilisation.

Major General Beaton highlighted both achievements and problems in the implementation of the 2015 Safety Plan. The achievements were:

- Bushy areas and poor lighting are reported to councillors to address;
- Targeted operations by SAPS, Law Enforcement and Metro Police to address the issue of illegal structures used to conduct illegal activities (Drug and Alcohol trading);
- Sector managers in cooperation with the CPF monitor graffiti within the cluster;
- Gang and prostitution activity is monitored by identifying hot spots;
- Illegal dumping sites within the cluster are reported to the City of Cape Town and addressed through bylaw enforcement;
- Shortage of human resources at the stations are reported to the Provincial office, and new recruits were appointed in the cluster;
- Regarding complaints of slow reaction time, these are now monitored on station and cluster level and complaints are investigated;
- Public meetings are held to improve communication between SAPS and the community. Investigation officers are compelled to give feedback to complainants;
- Docket inspections are done to ensure compliance with the prescripts;
- Gang Investigation Unit and a Gang Crime Combating Unit was established to address the high level of gangsterism and gang incidents;
- To assist with the problem of learner absenteeism from schools, sector managers are involved in the School Safety Strategy at schools;
- Regarding the concern that foreign owned businesses are potential crime generators, the SAPS conduct regular visits to spaza shops which are also monitored by law enforcement through bylaw enforcement;
- CPF's communicate to the community on a regular basis, and hold regular public meetings and collaborate on community projects;
- WhatsApp groups are being established in almost all the precincts to facilitate communication between SAPS and the community.

Challenges were experienced in respect of the following:

- Inaccessible roads hamper response time of SAPS;
- Un-numbered houses makes it difficult for SAPS to respond;
- Shortage of human resources at the various precincts in the Cluster;
- Bushy areas, especially near to the court where people get raped;
- Poor lighting;
- Gangsterism is rife within the cluster;
- SAPS have limited impact on the problems with drugs;
- Learner absenteeism and by implication the safety of learners;
- Foreign owned business are potential crime generators;
- Illegal deals between Spaza shops and gangs;
- Increase in robberies;
- Government and Provincial departments do not attend meetings;
- Lack of buy-in from other government departments;

- No resources issued to NHW structures who received training from the DoCS;
- Lack of communication between CPF's and the public with regards to safety concerns.
- Lack of safe houses;
- Insufficient assistance to drug addicts;
- Numbering of houses especially in informal settlements; and
- Insufficient street lights in Uitsig/Eureka Estate and informal settlements within the cluster.

Intervention by Adv TM Pangalela, Senior Public Prosecutor

Adv Thango Pangalela, the Senior Public Prosecutor at the Magistrates Court in Bellville informed all of the unveiling of the J Court (drug court) at the Bellville Magistrate's Court on 01 July 2016. He said that the dedicated court would 'impact on managing drug cases more effectively'. He believed that a dedicated court would take a harsher view of drug crime and would send out a clear message of intolerance of drug crime. He was also of the opinion that the Blue Downs Cluster experienced a good conviction rate in drug related offences.

Presentation by Alderman JP Smith Mayoral Committee member for Safety and Security

Alderman JP Smith, Mayoral Committee member for Safety and Security stated the following:

- NHW structures are supported by the Municipal Urban Renewable Programme (MURP) and the Alcohol Harms Reduction (AHR) Game Changer led by the Department of Community Safety. The City of Cape Town Municipality operates a call centre where complaints about bylaw enforcement can be made by dialling the number 107.
- He reported that in July 2016, the Cape Town Municipality would roll out the Emergency & Policing Incident Control (EPIC) system as well as an ID system and staff would be equipped with tablets and body worn cameras. EPIC will be able to monitor how the enforcement officers are responding to complaints thereby making law enforcement more accountable and efficient. The system is cutting edge technology for law enforcement services as it features infrared recording capabilities, laser guides to show where the cameras are pointing, the ability to record video, sound and rapid multiple still images. The system is capable of securely storing, managing and exporting digital footage as required. This technology will be rolled out to NHWs – however they need to prove themselves effective before the CoCT provides them with equipment;
- The CoCT provided training opportunities and has spent R4 million on NHW equipment;
- During 2015/2016 NHWs have been recruited and equipped with hand radios, bicycles, etc.;
- The CoCT now has power to enforce the Liquor Amendment Act No 10 of 2010;
- CCTV cameras (500) were put up throughout the sector linked to a control room where data is shared. The control room is equipped with an automated number plate recognition system; and
- The CoCT proposed a new game changer called 'Neighbourhood Safety Officers' initiating a new approach to community orientated safety. This enables the City to deploy metro police in all areas.

Feedback on the implementation of the 2015 Safety Plan by CPF Cluster Chairperson

Mr Reginald Maart, the CPF cluster chairperson, reported that the cluster experienced some instability due to the lack of a permanent appointment of a Cluster Commander. The CPF also had challenges with holding the annual general meeting. He said that the 2015 Safety Plan was not presented to the cluster and not all aspects of the plan were dealt with however, some measures and strategies were put in place.

He noted that the Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP) is a good monitoring tool and even though it assists CPFs with the implementation of projects, there is still a need for resources to ensure the success of these projects. A serious challenge in the cluster is the lack of defined roles and responsibilities of the CPF and the NHW. Currently the NHWs work directly with SAPS and receive resources from them. He expressed the concern that some SAPS officials instruct NHWs not to work with the CPFs but in terms of the old Code of Conduct SAPS must work closely with the CPF who will then extend working operations to NHWs.

Of concern is the reduction of SAPS training time from 2 years to 8 months for new recruits which could impact on service delivery.

There are precincts in the cluster that is in need of upgrading and although it has been reported, these matters seem to remain unresolved. The Victim Empowerment Rooms also need to be upgraded and there is a dire need for training initiatives for victim empowerment volunteers.

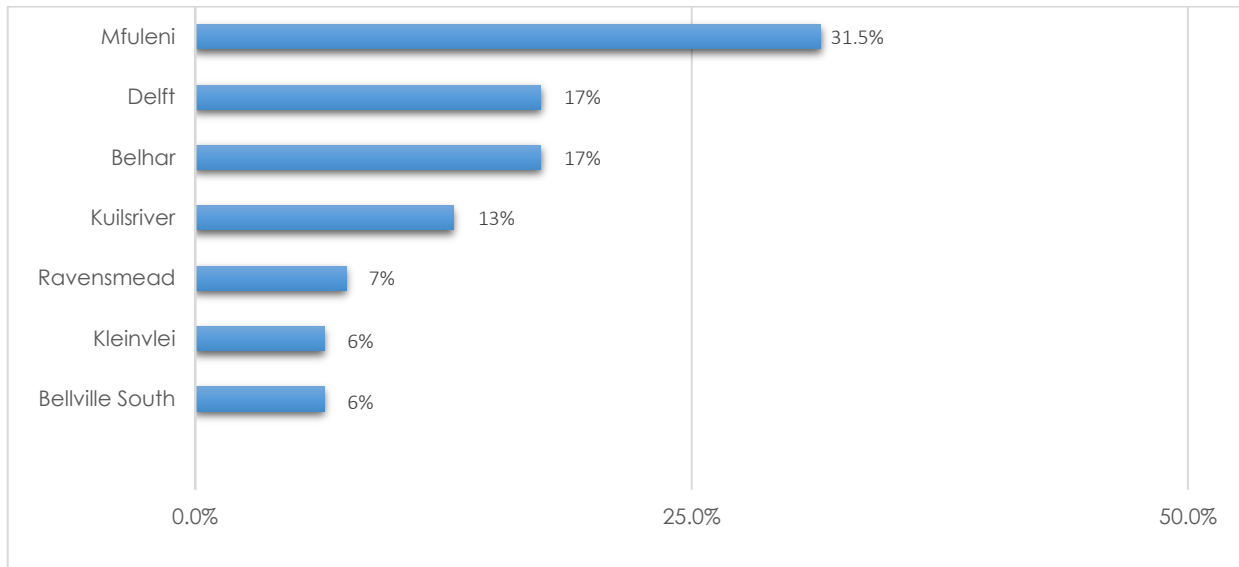
Partnerships are in place and joint activities have been embarked upon by SAPS and DoCS.



4. RESULTS OF SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORECARD

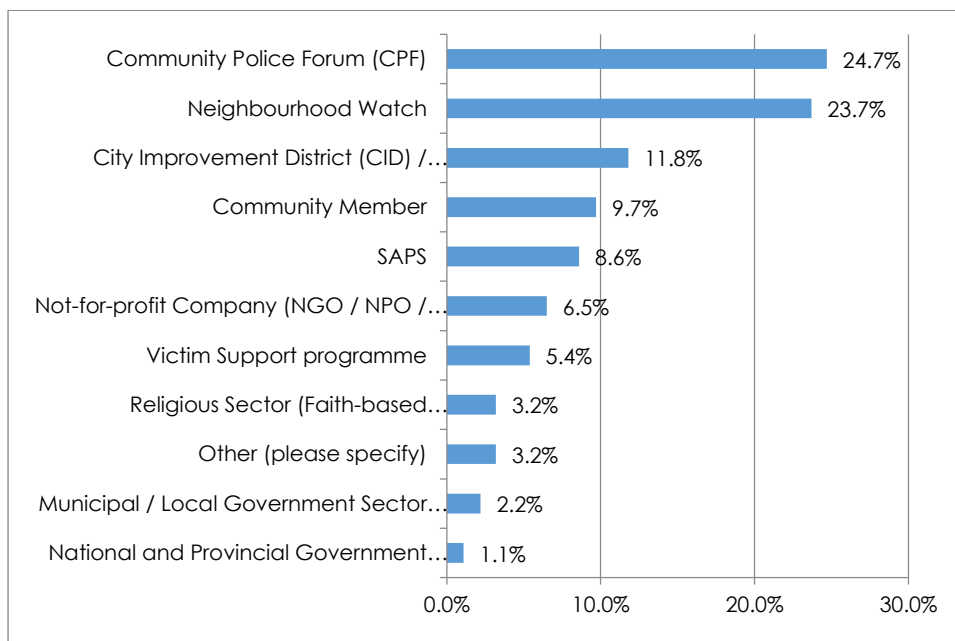
Participants

Figure 1: Respondents per precinct (N = 93)



In total 93 people completed the questionnaire. This number was higher than in 2015, where only 79 participants completed the survey. As the above bar-graph shows the majority of participants (31%) were from Mfuleni, followed by Delft and Belhar, each contributing 17% of participants. 44% of participants were female and 55% male.

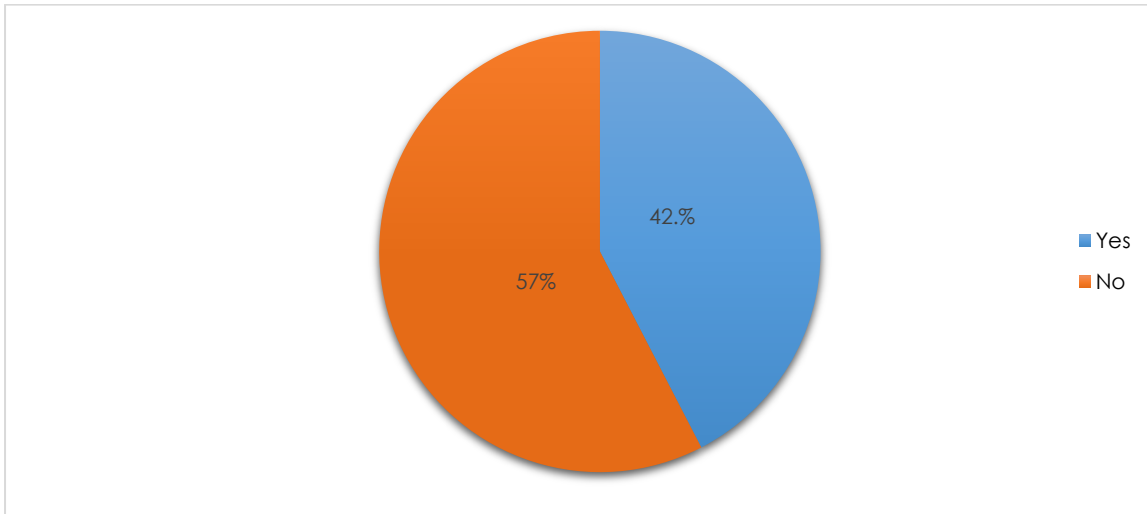
Figure 2: Participants per stakeholder group



As indicated in Figure 2 above the majority of participants (24%) were from CPFs, followed by NHW members (23%) and the City Improvement District (CID) (11%). This was one of the few clusters where the SAPS were not among the majority. Only 8.6% of respondents were SAPS members.

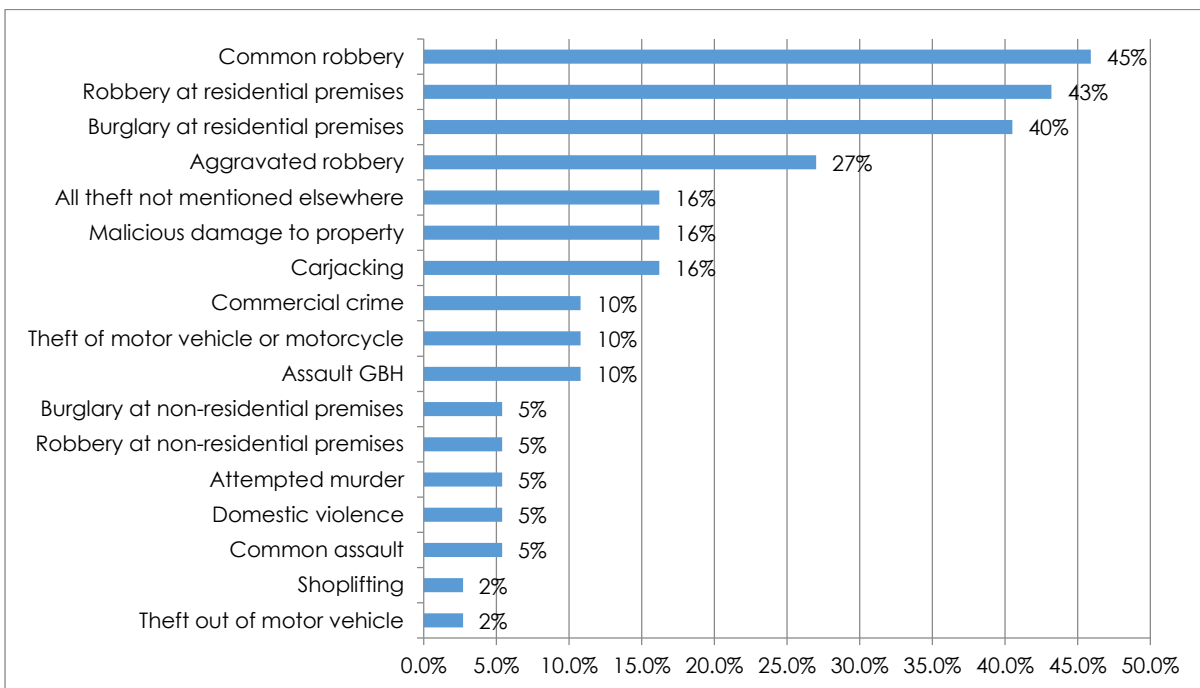
Contact with the Criminal Justice System

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



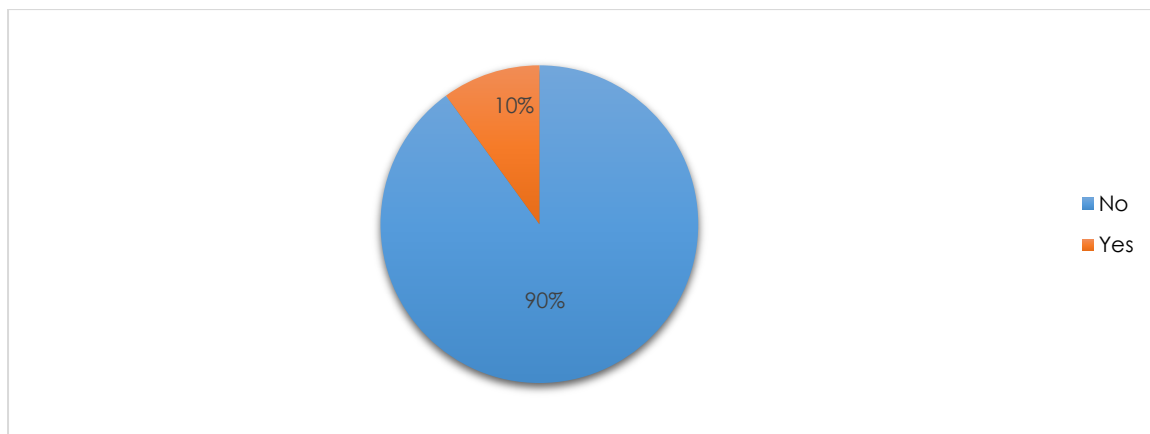
In terms of Figure 3 above, 57% of the sample had not been a victim of crime and 42% had.

Figure 4: Nature of crime



Of those respondents who indicated they had been a victim of crime, the majority reported being victims of common robbery (45.9%). 43.2% of respondents reported they had been victims of robbery in their homes while 40.5% had been victim of residential burglary. 27% were victims of aggravated robbery, and 16.2% were victims of car-jacking.

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



Ten percent of the sample had been charged with crime as a result of police action. These include crimes such as driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol, being in possession of an unlicensed firearm or ammunition, and drug related crime.

Professional Policing

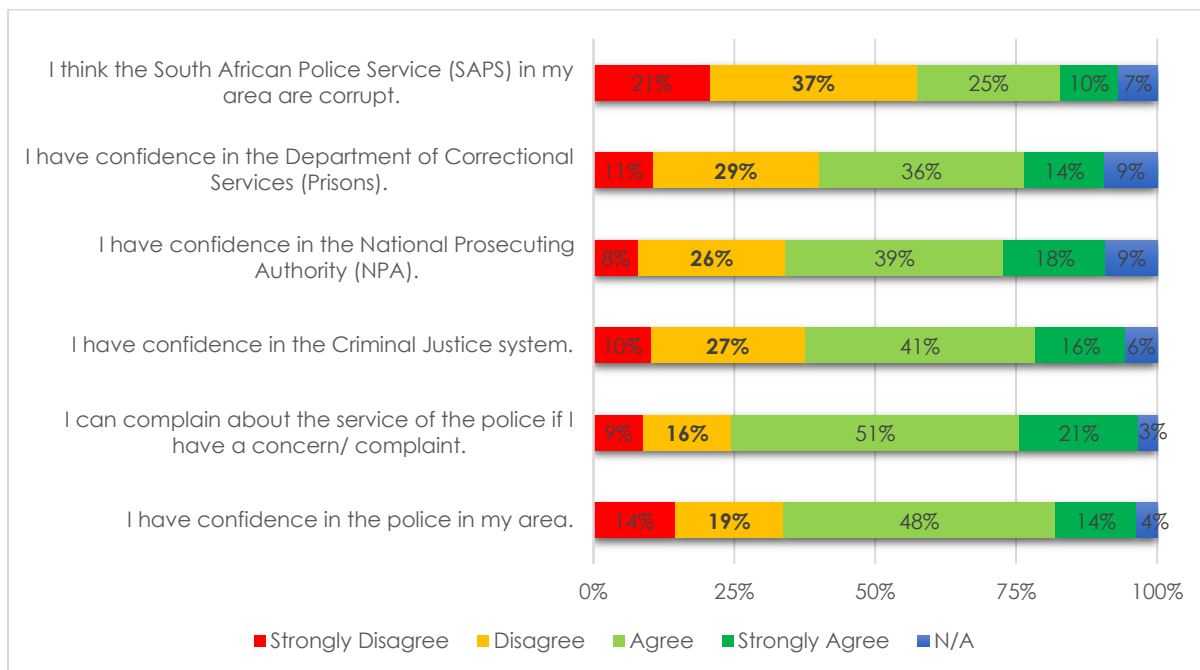
Professional policing relates to perceptions about the manner in which the police conduct their services and the relationship they have with communities. It is linked to the notion of legitimacy, which is related to objective ideas of fairness and procedural justice.²¹ The promotion of professional policing through effective oversight is one of the three pillars of the DoCS Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP).

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



²¹ Sunshine, J. and Tyler, T. (2003). 'The Role of Procedural Justice and Legitimacy in Shaping Public Support for Policing', *Law and Society Review*, Vol 37(3), 513.

Figure 6: Perceptions of confidence



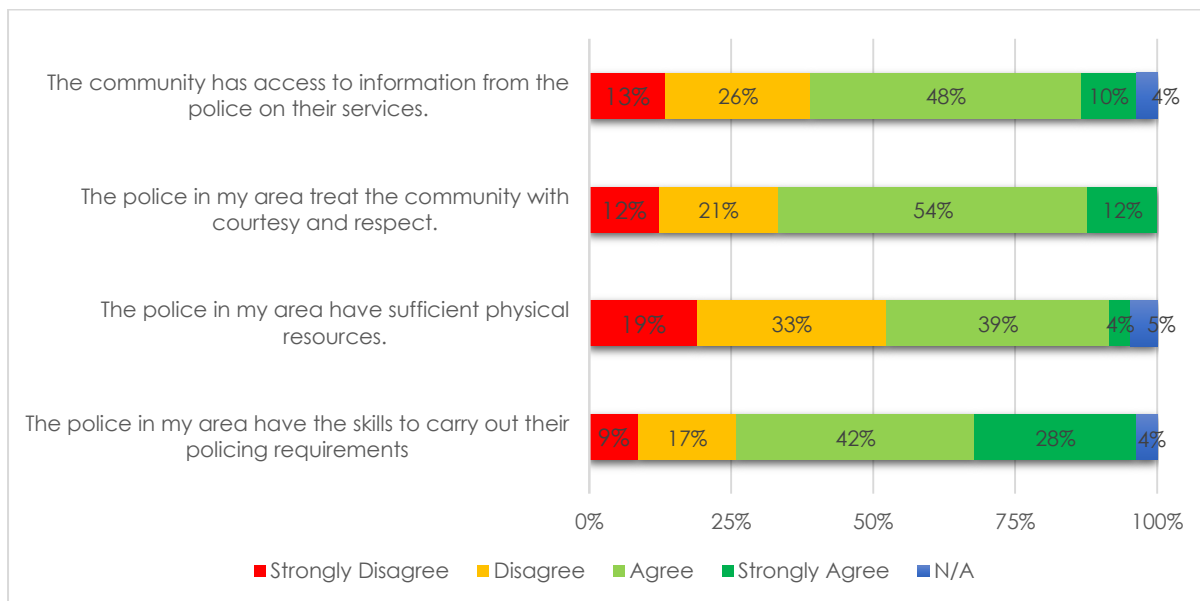
The majority (58%) of the respondents did not think that the SAPS in their area were corrupt, 72% indicated that they could complain about the police (they were not asked whether these complaints were satisfactorily resolved) and, 62% were confident in them. A substantial majority (50%) showed confidence in the Department of Correctional Services, 57% in the National Prosecuting Authority and, 57% in the overall criminal justice system.

This is a general improvement from the findings of the 2015/16 PNP which showed that the perceptions of the respondents were generally negative with regard to confidence in SAPS and the Justice system. The majority of respondents (58%) had no confidence in the police in their area whilst 65% had no confidence in the Department of Correctional Services (Prisons). Furthermore, 55% of the respondents had no confidence in the National Prosecuting Authority and 76% of the respondents had no confidence in the Justice system.²² However, it is important to note that the sample is not fully representative of the Blue Downs community and that the majority of participants in 2016 were not those who attended in 2015 and completed the 2015 scorecard.



²² Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Policing needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Blue Downs Police Cluster, Western Cape Government, p.19.

Figure 7: SAPS interaction with communities



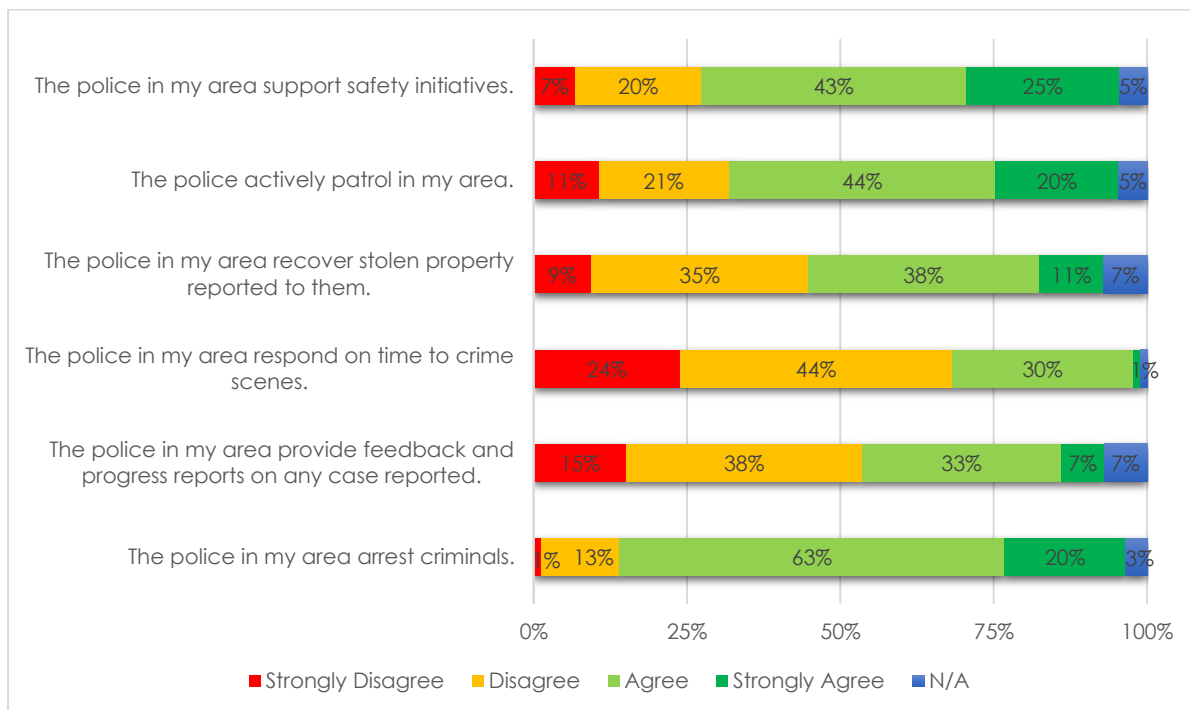
The majority of the respondents (58%) thought that the community had access to information from the police. This is a slight improvement on the 2015/16 PNP where 53% were in agreement with this statement.

Only 43% of the respondents thought that the police had sufficient physical resources. This is more than the 2015/16 PNP where the figure was 29%.²³ Most of the respondents (70%) agreed that the police in their areas had the skills to carry out their policing functions.



²³ Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Blue Downs Police Cluster', Western Cape Government.

Figure 8: Police service delivery and performance of functions



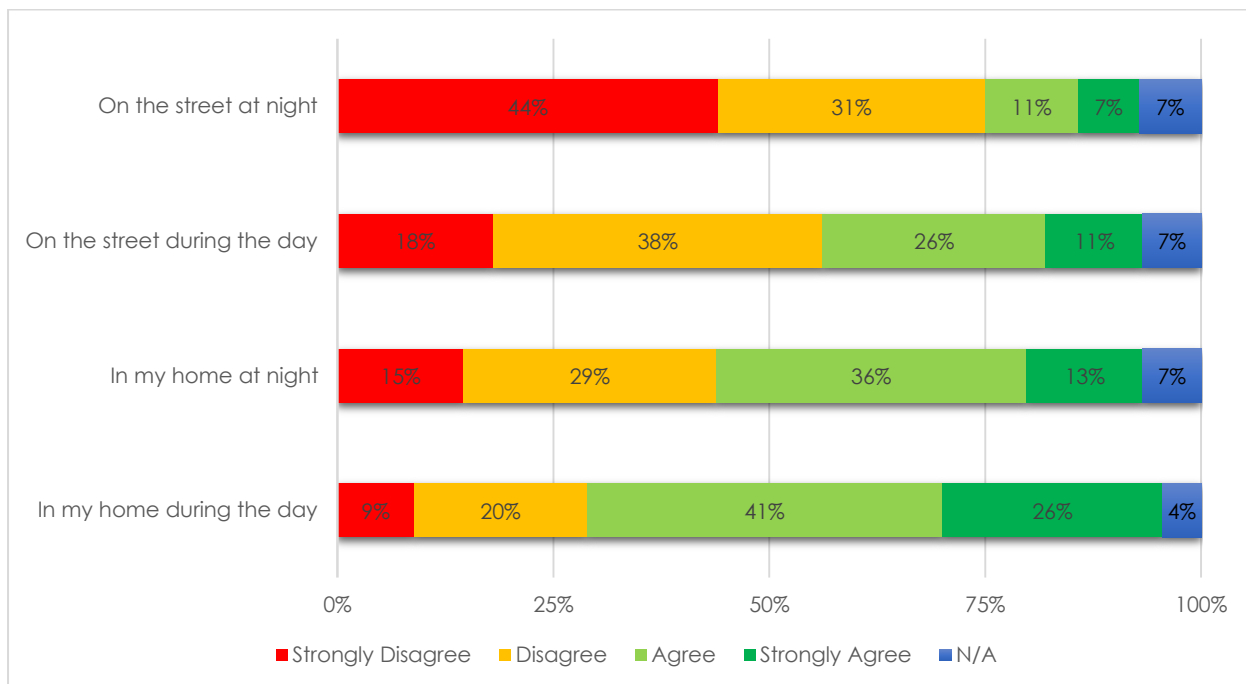
The majority (68%) of the respondents agreed that the police in their area supported safety initiatives and 64% thought that the police actively patrolled in their areas. Yet, 68% indicated that the police did not arrive at crime scenes timeously. This finding represents a slight improvement on the 2015/16 PNP where the majority of the respondents (81%) felt that the police did not respond on time. 39% of respondents agreed that the police in their area provided feedback on cases, which shows an improvement compared to the 26% figure of the previous year. However, as noted earlier, due to methodological constraints, it is difficult to assess the significance, if any of differences between the two PNPs.

Perceptions of safety in public spaces and at home

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

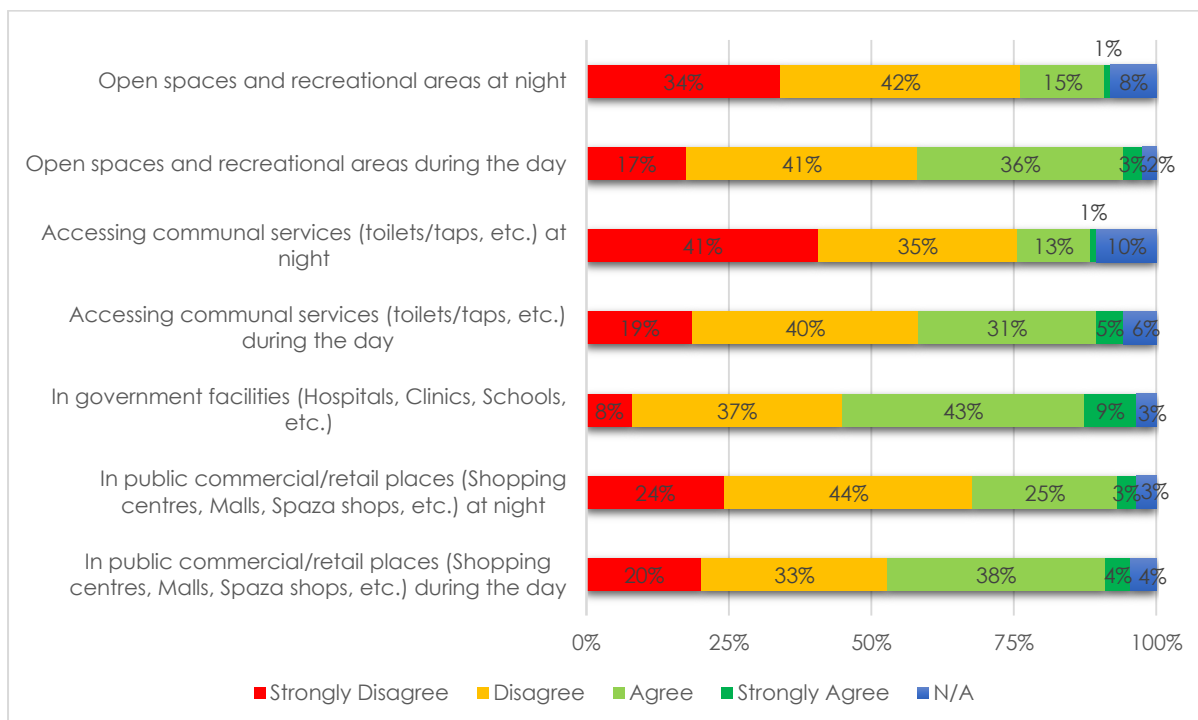


Figure 9: Safety at home and in public



Only 18% of the respondents felt safe on the street at night whereas 37% felt safe during the day. This indicates that the majority did not feel safe on the streets during the day or night. 49% felt safe in their homes at night while 67% felt safe during the day.

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

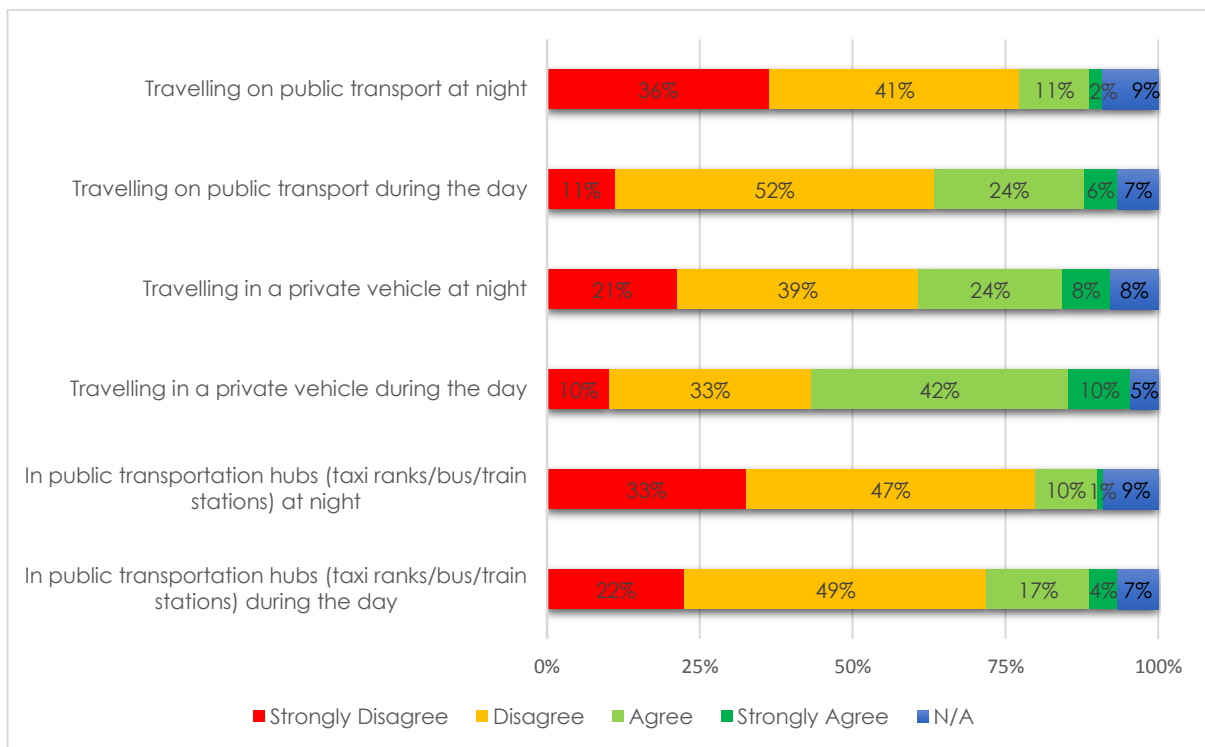


Very few (16%) of the respondents felt safe in open spaces and recreational areas at night and 39% felt safe during the day. This is an improvement from the previous year's figures where 27% felt safe during the day and only 6% at night. In 2016, 14% felt safe accessing communal services at night and 36% felt safe during the day. Unsurprisingly, perceptions of safety are substantially lower at night.

The majority of participants (52%) felt safe using government facilities. 42% felt safe in public commercial places during the day, but this dropped to 28% at night.

Overall, the perceptions of safety in the Blue Downs Cluster were very low.

Figure 11: Perception of safety around public and private transport



Fewer respondents (13%) felt safe travelling on public transport at night than during the day (30%). The figures for this year are much lower than the previous year (42% at night and 27% during the day). 32% felt safe travelling in a private vehicle at night, with 52% feeling safe during the day. It is worth noting that the 2014/15 Victims of Crime Survey found that, at 25.4%, the Western Cape had the highest percentage of households that were prevented from using public transport because of crime.²⁴ The figure of 11% of respondents who felt safe in public transportation hubs at night (21% felt safe during the day) is significantly lower than the Victims of Crime Survey figure of 25.4%.

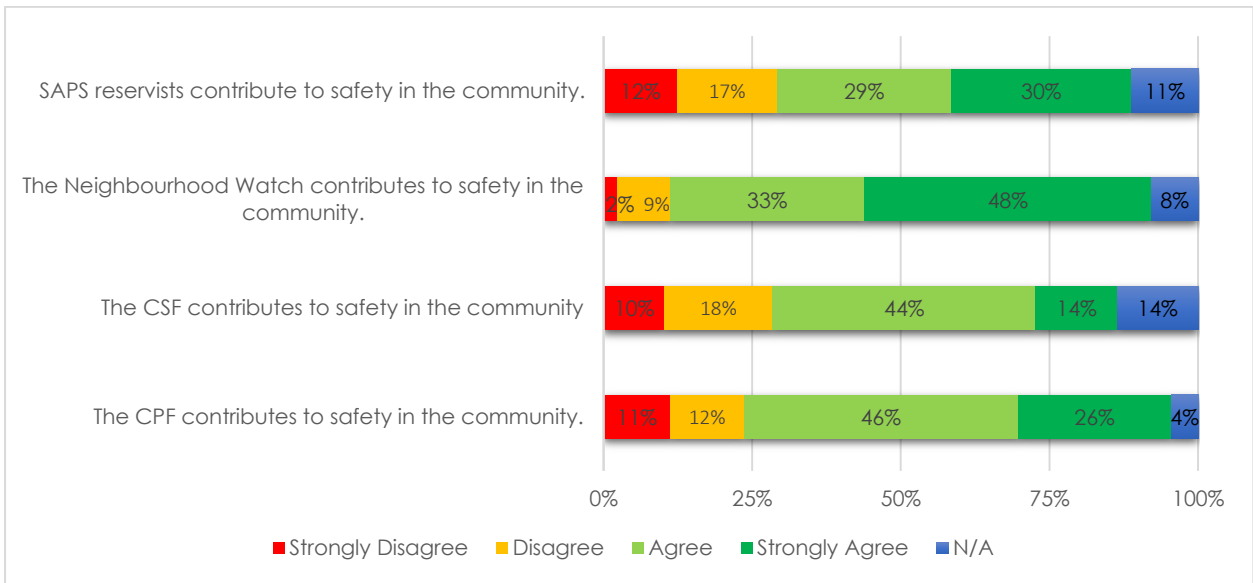
Partnerships

This section discusses how participants view the role and contribution of partnerships between SAPS and civil society. These include CPFs, Neighbourhood Watches, Community Safety Forums and SAPS Reservists. In terms of its 'whole of society' approach DoCS views partnerships as being central to

²⁴ Statistics South Africa. (2015.) 'Victims of Crime Survey 2014/15', www.statssa.gov.za/publications/PO341/P/2014.pdf:14 (accessed on 31 July 2016).

community safety. As such the third pillar of its CSIP programme is to establish viable safety partnerships within communities.

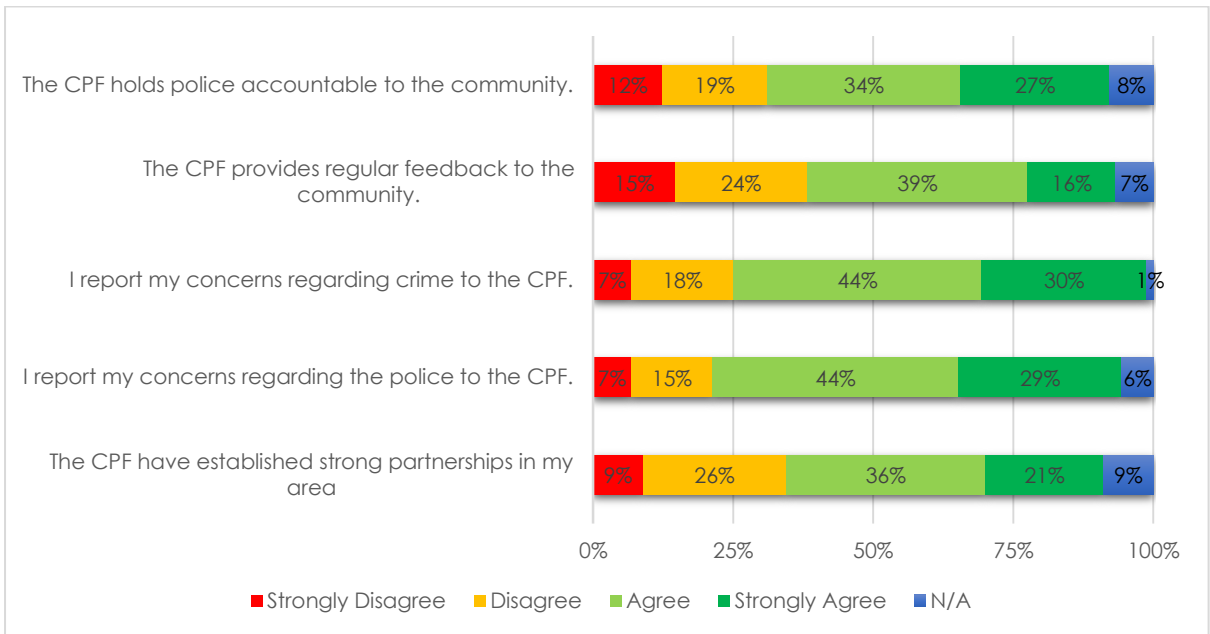
Figure 12: Partnerships contributing to safety



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

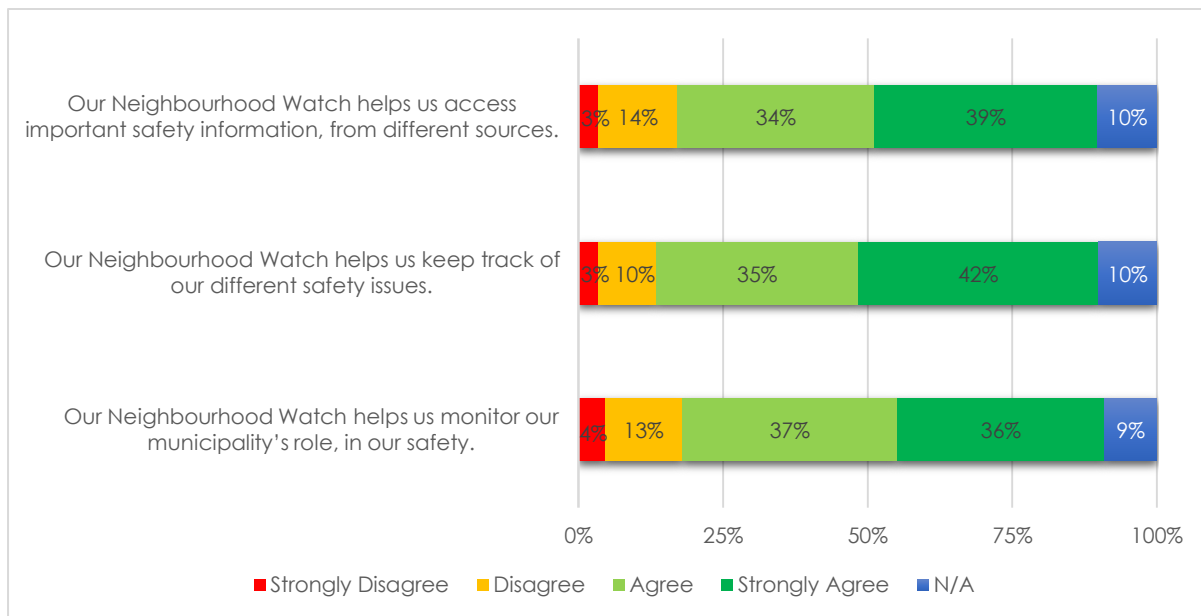
1. NHWs: 81% (It was 83% in 2015/16)
2. SAPS Reservists: 59% (It was 56% in 2015/16)
3. CPFs: 72% (It was 55% in 2015/16)
4. CSFs: 58% (It was 40% in 2015/16)

Figure 13: Holding the police accountable through the CPF



The majority of the respondents (61%) agreed that the CPF do hold the police accountable to the community and, a small majority (55%) indicated that the CPF provides regular feedback. 74% indicated that they reported their concerns regarding crime to the CPF with 73% reporting their concerns about the police. Most of the respondents (57%) agreed that CPFs have established strong partnerships in their area.

Figure 14: Neighbourhood Watch as a monitoring mechanism



Most of the 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, 73% agreed that it assisted in monitoring the municipality's role in their areas.

5. THE 2016 SAFETY PLAN

The Safety Plan (Annexure 1) is intended as a guide for implementation, to be filtered down to each CPF in the Cluster, via the Cluster CPF. It aims to highlight the priority areas of intervention so that the CPFs can make detailed plans for implementation. The plan is divided into three parts (Professional Policing, Public Spaces and Partnerships) in terms of the overarching framework of the CSIP. Whereas the 2015 Safety Plans sought to address the safety concerns identified during the 2015 PNP workshops and identify the roles and responsibilities of implementing parties, the 2016 PNP workshops focused on reviewing and updating the 2015 plans. DoCS support and monitor the implementation of the safety plans, at all times seeking to increase community involvement in safety.

It should be noted that, due to time constraints, there was insufficient time to address all of the safety concerns identified in the 2015 Safety Plan, or to identify comprehensive and detailed activities for the 'Way Forward'. Nevertheless, it was still constructive to revisit the previous year's plan and to discuss the concerns of participants. As was the case in 2015 the 2016 Plan will be signed by representatives of the two main implementers: SAPS and the Cluster CPF. DoCS funding (including matching grants) is available through its Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP), once CPFs have

complied with certain minimum standards, as laid out in the Western Cape Community Safety Act. DoCS also enters into Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with local municipalities to enable implementation of the CSIP programme on a local level. The monthly reporting mechanisms provided for in the CPF EPP framework are intended to be a mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the plan.

6. CONCLUSION

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

The PNPs succeed in bringing those stakeholders (and others) who are engaged in safety into one room to discuss policing on a local level. This represents the start of a fundamentally important process, namely consultation with local communities about their policing needs and priorities, their perceptions of safety and concrete suggestions about how to improve local problems. In and of itself this is a massive achievement and a positive development. However, there is also a need to engage in in-depth and targeted research that deploys a mix of methodological approaches in order to understand the detailed needs of all sectors of a particular community.

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

7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Department of Community Safety thanks all of the participants in the workshop for giving up their work time and Saturdays in order to participate.

Amanda Dissel
(Director: Policy and Research)

Theresha Hanekom
(Project Manager)

Research Report Team

Amanda Dissel, Bhekithemba Simelane, Theresha Hanekom, Glenda Malan, Louis Brown, Winston Cogill, Khumbulani Mfanta.

Logistics Team

Eben De Wee, Ebrahim Jackson, Johnson Fagrodien, Dean Rulse, Charmaine Marman, Gerhard Palvie, Ra'ees Rustin, Daisy Silabe.

Additional Facilitators

Wayne Butler and Justin Lottring.

8. ANNEXURE 1: 2016 SAFETY PLAN



Safety Plan for the Blue Downs Cluster

Developed: 02-03 October 2015, revised 01-02 July 2016

PUBLIC SPACES

1. **Safety Concern:** Bushy areas and poor lighting creates places where criminals can hide. The Ward Councilor has struggled to get a response on properties belonging to the Western Cape Government.

The 2016 PNP identified the following bushy areas:

The bushy areas and open areas identified include dumping sites. **Delft South:** Area between Sarepta train station, and the R300; **Ravensmead:** Uitsig border; **Wesbank:** opposite Hoofweg primary school; **Belhar:** behind Perseverance High school, Belhar drive (Dumping site & Ext 13), behind the airport wall, Cnr Symphony way and Stellenbosch road, Self-help area; **Kuils River** - Belhar road opposite Noord Street, Bank of the river used as a dumping site, Eerste river –area between Greenfield and Hindle road, Blue Bury Hill, Eerste river, Melton Rose, and Black Heath train station. In addition, the foot bridge over R300 poses a threat as robbery takes place there. **Bellville South:** Areas close to the Bellville train station and Horsemendal area.

Objective: To improve surveillance of natural areas within each of the policing areas.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 1 July 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
<p>Each CPF will identify the bushy areas and the poorly lit areas and report it to the owner of the property.</p> <p>CPF's to consider involving members of the community in 'clean-up days' in bushy areas and other unkempt areas.</p>	<p>To reduce crime in the areas identified.</p>	<p>Owners of the property maintain it and keep it clean.</p>	<p>CPF's to identify these areas and to report it to the respective owners.</p>	<p>Some of the CPF's identified bushy areas and poorly lit areas but did not report or communicate to respective owners.</p>	<p>2016 PNP identified a list of bushy areas that require cleaning up. The CPF cluster chairperson and the SAPS cluster commander should write a letter to the City of Cape Town and get community support to do the clean-up.</p>

2. **Safety Concern:** Illegal structures are used to conduct illegal activities like drug smuggling and alcohol trading.

Objective: To improve the police's response to information regarding drug houses and illegal shebeens.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 1 July 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
Each CPF to identify the drug houses which are difficult to access by SAPS due to illegal structures.	To reduce the number of drug houses.	Reduction in the number of drug houses in the cluster, where drugs are sold to the community.	To send a letter to the MEC and the Local Councillor, CPF and SAPS Station Commanders.	<p>The drug houses and shebeens were identified as stated below:</p> <p>Belhar: Shebeens operate in the residential areas. There is a need to re-zone certain areas for business purposes and then enforce the law;</p> <p>Wesbank: Taxi rank; Delft: In Mozart Park there is a container use to sell illegal items; Eerste River: Greenfields; Kalkfontein : Informal settlement, specifically Vrygrond drug smuggling & alcohol trading are rife.</p>	The local SAPS should increase patrols at the identified areas.
<p>CPF to forward the list of 20 drug houses which are not easily accessible in the Kleinvlei area to the CoCT to remove the illegal structures.</p> <p>Identify the owners of vacant land and approach them requesting this to be cleaned up.</p>			CPF, CoCT	<p>The process of identifying the vacant land owners was reported to be under way.</p>	<p>The CPF to report drug houses to the local SAPS and local councillor.</p> <p>The CPF to contact the local councillors in order to help identify these vacant land owners.</p>

3. **Safety Concern:** There are concerns that the SAPS respond late to calls for assistance, and sometimes, not at all. Inaccessible roads, as well as understaffing, impacts on poor response times. Un-numbered and unfenced houses negatively influence the response time of SAPS and EMS.

Inaccessible roads are mainly in the informal settlements. Ravensmead: Malawi camp. **Mfuleni:** Burundi, Drift sands, Nyakathisa Section 6, Ibala elibomvu, Shukushukuma and Garden City; **Kuils River:** Kalkfontein, Lions' Camp, Vark Plaas; **Kalkfontein:** Hester and Almarie road – wet surface road, Freedom farm.

Street numbering: Delft South: Ravel Street has duplicate numbering; **Delft South:** Ravel Street-duplication of street numbers; **Mfuleni :** Informal Settlement [Nyakathisa, Garden city, Constantia, Burundi, Ibala elibomvu, Shukushukuma, Bardel street, Jurrie Street, Entrance leading to Mfuleni from the Khayelitsha Site C side].

Lack of house numbers: Mfuleni: Kleinvlei and in **Bellville South** - almost the whole area.

Objective: To make sure that houses and public spaces are easy to find and identify. To improve the response time of SAPS and Law Enforcement Agencies.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 1 July 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
The CPF's / SAPS to identify the inaccessible roads which hamper their response times.	To improve the response time of SAPS.	Fewer complaints about SAPS' poor response times.	CPF to identify the inaccessible roads and to report them to the CoCT and DoTPW. CPF / SAPS	The CPF/ SAPS identified inaccessible roads and areas which are mainly in the informal settlements.	The CPF to write a letter to the CCT regarding these roads and continue to identify more of these, but also monitor improvement.
The CPF will identify the houses without numbers, develop a project plan for NHW's to mark these houses and also explore the possibility of making it an EPWP project of the City of Cape Town.	To have more identifiable houses which will improve the response time of SAPS and EMS.	Improved response times by SAPS and EMS	CPF to develop a project plan for NHW's to compile a list of houses without markings and no fences.	The CPFs have started listing the number of houses without numbering & fences in the clusters. These are prevalent in Bellville South and Kleinvlei police precincts.	The CPF to work towards getting assistance to register this concern as an EPWP project covering the cluster.

New Concern: K9 to provide more detailed information on the fencing of open yards in Nooitgedacht.			SAPS K9 unit		
<p>4. Safety Concern: There is a lot of graffiti within the cluster.</p> <p>Westbank: Main road, Self-help Ext 13 (Territory for Terrible Josters (TJ's), Sexy Boys, Junior Mafias, Mob), Westbank: almost every shop has graffiti, & most high schools and primary schools. Belhar: youngers at street corners, smoking and selling drugs; shop owners selling cigarettes to young children; learner drop-out of school and sell drugs, cigarette and guns.</p> <p>Objective: To create a more attractive environment so as to discourage crime.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 1 July 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
<p>Each CPF will identify the areas marred by graffiti and report it to the owner of the property.</p> <p>The CPF and SAPS are to engage the programme run by CoCT Broken Window Project.</p> <p>CPF to work with the schools to identify graffiti artists.</p>	To reduce gang-related graffiti and impact on crime.	Reduced gang-related crime in the area.	CPF to identify the areas marred by graffiti and to invite Charl Viljoen to talk about the Broken Window project. CPF Cluster	Some CPFs worked with their local SAPS stations and involved CCT Broken window project to address the graffiti problem.	<p>CPF to write a letter to the SAPS station commander and SAPS communication officer requesting assistance to address the via the Broken window project implemented by the CCT.</p> <p>Encourage shop owners to report graffiti on their shops' walls to the SAPS.</p>
<p>5. Safety Concern: Gang and prostitution activity within the cluster. 2016 PNP identified problems in Kleinvlei: Old Fourie road, Van Riebeck Street; Westbank: D-Block close to H. school, Hindle Road, Brentwood Park, Delft: Delft Main road, Symphony Way, Kuils River: Lang Straat, Van Riebeck Street Kalkfontein: C/o Elmarie and old taxi rank.</p> <p>Objective: To improve police visibility in the cluster.</p>					

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 1 July 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
The cluster will consult with all the Councillors at the next Cluster meeting to see what funds they have available to contribute to installing CCTV cameras in the cluster.	To improve policing information through CCTV surveillance.	Reduced crime in public spaces.	Request the KCI (Kuilsrivier Camera Initiative) to expand their initiative to include the whole cluster and raise funds from possible sponsors which should include the WCED, Safer Schools, DoCS [EPP Funding / Matching Grants], Business and Religious groups. CPF / KCI / CPF Cluster	The CPF identified gangs and prostitution in geographical areas in the cluster.	The CPF must conduct social crime prevention projects (awareness sessions) on gangs and prostitution at the identified areas namely: Kleinvele: Old Fourie road, Van Riebeck Street, Wesbank: D-Block close to H. school, Hindle Road, Brentwood Park, Delft: Delft main road, symphony way, Kuils River: Lang Straat, Van Riebeeck Street, Kalkfontein: C/o Elmarie and old taxi rank. CPF to monitor the identified areas.

6. **Concern:** Illegal dumping sites within the cluster.

2016 PNP identified problems in: **Delft South:** Simunye passage (Dumping site), **Ravensmead:** Ravensmead area - Uitsig border (Dumping site), **Mfuleni:** Area next to Blue down main road (Dumping site), **Wesbank:** Behind Wesbank High school, Opposite Hoofweg primary school (Dumping site). **Belhar** there is a vandalized house 54 Navara Street which is used as a dumping site, and similarly in Somerset lane another house is used as a dumping site causing health hazard.

Objective: To reduce the number of illegal dumping sites within the cluster.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 1 July 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
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<p>The CPF to raise awareness about the contact details for reporting illegal dumping and what rewards can be accessed by the community for reporting.</p> <p>CPF's to meet with councilors to discuss areas of concern.</p>	<p>To have a more attractive environment and prevent crime.</p>	<p>Reduction in illegal dumping sites.</p>	<p>Councillor van Daal to provide a list of the contact details of the different agencies and rewards that can be offered to the CPF's.</p>	<p>The CPFs identified the dumping site, some of which are vandalised houses in the cluster.</p>	<p>CPF to organise awareness session on the health implications of illegal dumping.</p> <p>CPF to solicit the interventions of local councillors to address the problem at a ward level.</p>
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PROFESSIONAL POLICING

7. **Concern:** There is a shortage of human resources (police officials) at all police stations in the cluster. This impact 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 off officials on duty. Transfers, duty arrangements and resignations reduce available staff numbers.
- New SAPS members have been assigned to the Cluster. Will undergo 8 months college training and the remainder in the field. Concern that this may not be sufficient.

Objective: To monitor the number of police official's overtime and to advocate for the increase in police officials.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 1 July 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
<p>Station Commanders at each police station to report to CPF on: Fixed establishment (approved posts and vacancies). This should also indicate what officials are available in each functional area.</p>	<p>To understand what are the exact shortages against approved posts.</p>	<p>Written and oral report made to the CPF.</p>	<p>Station Commissioners to compile report.</p> <p>Station Commanders, CPF</p>	<p>DoCS reported on HR shortages in 2015/16 PNP report presented to national Minister, national Commissioner, and Provincial Commissioner and standing Committee.</p>	<p>Stakeholders will continue to monitor this.</p>

CPF and Cluster CPF to write letter to the Provincial Commissioner and National Commissioner of SAPS indicating the shortfall in staff and requesting further staff.	Increase in staff numbers.	Response to the letter from PC and national commissioner's office.	Cluster to coordinate information from CPFs. Cluster chairperson, CPF chairpersons	Over 100 new police officials have been allocated to the Cluster, and are due to graduate in July 2016 and will become fully operational.	SAPS will communicate staffing update to the CPF which must then communicate this to the community.
Station commanders to report to CPF on the vacation and sick leave taken by staff over a 12 month period.	Reduce abuse of leave.	Reports to CPF.	Station commanders to compile information for CPF	Leave is still an issue. Concern that SAPS have a high workload and take stress leave.	SAPS need to ensure that stressed members are referred to Employee Health and Wellness.
				For big operations SAPS supplements staffing numbers by drawing members from other stations and clusters.	
<p>8. Concern: Insufficient police vehicles. Vehicles take too long to be repaired due to the long administrative process. Some vehicles used by members for private purposes. Impacts on police ability to perform their functions and on response times.</p> <p>Police stations need to be upgraded in Belhar, Kleinvelei, and Ravensmead. Insufficient office space, storage space and unhygienic working conditions. Wesbank needs a police station or satellite police station due to extent of crime in the area and distance from police station. In addition, there is no space for CPF to operate at Belhar.</p> <p>New: Concern that stations are not safe for the public or members. No access control. Objective: To ensure that police are adequately housed and equipped.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 1 July 2016	Way forward
CPF and SAPS to draft report on infrastructure needs and submit it to the Provincial Commissioner and National	Improvement in physical infrastructure.	Response from National Commissioner.	Collate information from each police station. SAPS, CPF,	Belhar is on the plan for an upgrade, but it's not clear when this will happen. SAPS	Need to continue to monitor the situation.

Commissioner.			Department of Public Works, DOCS, Councillors.	national allocates public works according to priority.	
New: need to improve access control at SAPS stations.	To ensure that stations are safe for the community and members.				SAPS to improve access control at stations. SAPS to consider installing CCTV cameras at stations.
CPF and community members to report when police vehicles parked at private homes overnight or during the day.	To ensure the proper use of police vehicles.	Reports from the CPF and response from the SAPS.	CPF, SAPS	SAPS explained that when members finished duty late policy allows them to travel home with vehicles, and standby detectives must have vehicles with them.	Community must report ongoing suspected misuse of vehicles to the SAPS for investigation. SAPS must report on progress of investigations to the CPF.
Monitoring the turnaround time of repairing vehicles				SAPS reported that they are at 80% availability of vehicles.	SAPS must report status and maintenance time of vehicles to the community. When sector vehicles stand down, must be communicated.

9. **Concern:** 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 contributes to the problem. Complaints still of slow reaction time, especially in Wesbank Sector 3. This issue is related to shortage of staff, and to growing population and areas.

Objective: To improve SAPS response time.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 1 July 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
<p>CPF to monitor SAPS response times on A, B, and C complaints against the target for each police station.</p> <p>CPF to monitor whether sector phones are answered, and how they are answered.</p> <p>SAPS to report on automated vehicle tracking system (AVL) which tracks the use of police vehicles – though it has limited coverage.</p> <p>CPF or members of the public can submit complaints to the Western Cape Police Ombudsman (021 483 0669).</p>	<p>To improve SAPS response time.</p> <p>To prevent misuse of police vehicles.</p>	<p>Reduction in the number of complaints about response time.</p>	<p>Station commanders to report to CPF on response time target and actual response times, using AVL (automated vehicle locator) data.</p> <p>CPF, Station commander</p>	<p>Poor reaction times in terms of the attendance of all three (3) complaints categories, i.e. Alpha, Bravo and Charlie complaints at the majority of stations due to rapid growth and development in the Cluster.</p> <p>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.</p>	<p>SAPS and CPF are investigating a system to allocate a person at the police station who can respond specifically to complaints submitted by the NHW.</p>

10. **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.

Objective: To improve communication.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 1 July 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
<p>CPF to consider circulating information on safety tips to the community.</p> <p>SAPS must conduct regular stop and search patrols to create a sense of visibility and to re-establish trust. They must use these opportunities to introduce themselves to the community.</p>	<p>Improve community awareness around policing and safety issues.</p>	<p>More community members attend public meetings.</p>	<p>Develop a strategy for communicating with members of the public.</p> <p>CPF, Cluster CPF</p>	<p>Not reported on at the 2016 PNP.</p>	
<p>New issue: SAPS to report to CPF on a range of issues on regular basis.</p>					<p>SAPS and Cluster CPF will develop a template for reporting on key issues, such as staffing, leave, infrastructure needs and maintenance of infrastructure, response times, and on the implementation of the safety plan.</p> <p>SAPS will report this to CPF at monthly meetings.</p>
<p>Improve communication between different stakeholder groups and the SAPS.</p>				<p>Most stations and the cluster are using WhatsApp as form of communication.</p> <p>Delft reported that crimes are recorded on WhatsApp and</p>	<p>Continue to use WhatsApp as a tool of communication.</p> <p>SAPS needs to investigate connecting via modern technology like the EPIC system of</p>

				SAPS do respond. However, need to make sure that report is made to support a WhatsApp complaint.	the City of Cape Town. Some NHWs have radio communication between SAPS and sector police. SAPS need to use these radios to communicate.
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11. **Concern:** High levels of gangsterism and drugs in the community with relatively little impact of policing on them. There are new gangsters moving into the area, 28s and 27s. Suggest that the SAPS apply something like the Broken Windows approach.

Objective: To reduce the impact of gangs and drugs in the community and to strengthen police operations.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 1 July 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
<p>SAPS needs to utilise more intelligence-led policing strategies in dealing with gangs.</p> <p>CPF must encourage members of the community to come forward and provide information and evidence.</p> <p>SAPS needs to make more use of Asset Forfeiture investigations, and or SARS involvement.</p>	<p>Successful operations against high profile gang members and drug dealers.</p>	<p>Number of gangs members who are apprehended and prosecuted.</p>	<p>SAPS to develop strategy to deal with gangs. To inform CPF of the existence and successes of the strategy.</p> <p>SAPS, CPF, Cluster</p>	<p>SAPS have implemented their Back to Basics policy. Deployment of trio crime group and Crime Prevention Group.</p> <p>Success rate of interventions against gangs has improved, for e.g. as a result of operations in Delft against South Gang members.</p> <p>SAPS have a number of targeted operations underway. They can't disclose the details to the</p>	<p>When members of the public report suspicions to the police they need to provide specific details. SAPS might not act on it immediately but will use the information to build up a case.</p> <p>SAPS must report its successes to the CPF.</p>

				community. SAPS officials have started to use POCA.	
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PARTNERSHIPS

12. **Safety Concern:** Absenteeism from school is a major concern to be addressed by the Education Department. Sport opportunities need to be implemented to get children involved in sport and prevent them from absenteeism and falling into drugs, crime and gangsterism.
 No libraries in Wesbank and Blackheath.
 Concern was also raised about the absence of the Western Cape Education Department.
 Lack of school facilities and sport activities in Wesbank.
 Lack of indoor sport facilities in Blackheath.
 Lack of sport facilities in Belhar schools.
 No communication between communities and CoCT regarding the use of sport facilities in Ravensmead.

Objectives: To improve the available facilities were necessary and to establish facilities in areas where there is a shortage.
 To reduce the rate of absenteeism at schools within the communities.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 1 July 2016	Way Forward
Encourage reading and writing for children.	Children that can read and write.	Children develop a love of reading at school and the frequent visits of children at local libraries.	<p>CPF to meet with School Governing Body in order to rally community support.</p> <p>CPF, School Governing Bodies, Education Department, SAPS, DOCS</p>	DoCS School Safety Marshalls have been employed at a number of schools i.e. Belhar (2) and 4 placed at a cost of R51 200); Bishop Lavis 8 and 20 placed at R320, 000; Delft 7 and 16 placed at R256, 000; Eerste River 6 and 13 placed at R208, 000; Mfuleni 5 and 7 placed at R112, 000; Ravensmead 5 and 8 placed at R128, 000; totals R1, 075, 200	<p>Parental involvement in education.</p> <p>Schools must give children assignments to encourage them to read and keep them occupied.</p>
Absence of perimeter fencing. Learners that bunk school.	Activate NHW at schools and adopt the slogan 'your child is my child'.	Learners that are monitored and stay at school for the duration	<p>DoCS or Department of Education to implement School Safety at relevant schools</p> <p>CPF, School SGB, WCED, SAPS, DOCS, DOE.</p>	In Kleinvlei sector commanders monitor schools between 7 and 9 am.	<p>Needs to be an audit of what proper fencing required at the school premises.</p> <p>Deployment of school safety volunteers.</p> <p>Implement legislation to encourage school learning as some of the children do not go to school.</p> <p>Police must work with parents and implement Child Justice Act.</p>

					Social Development and Justice must also play their roles.
Improve sport facilities and create sport facilities where it is not available.	To create and maintain sports facilities at schools and in the community.	Adequate facilities at schools and in community.	Counsellors to host programmes for the youth to become aware of resources. Counsellors, Education Department, COCT, CPF	Youth leader coaching learners sport (rugby) in Wesbank @ Rainbow Primary, but facilities not suitable.	MOD centres - DCAS – CPFs must contact them to find out more about their activities. CoCT and DCAS to address the lack of sport and recreational facilities. Youth must be encouraged to use their talent.
DoCS to provide funding for Youth and Religious Organisations to support holiday programmes.	To expose the youth to alternative programmes.	Number of young people that participate in the Youth and Religious programmes to be received by this cluster.	DoCS to provide the CPF with the details and brochure based on the Youth and Religious programme.	DoCS funded 30 Youth and Religious Organisations over the July 2015 and December 2015, holiday period at a total cost of R 625,850. One of the participants from Wesbank was very impressed and spoke very positively about the YSRP.	Church organisations were encouraged to apply for YSRP funding before school holidays.
<p>13. Safety Concern: Foreign owned businesses are a potential crime generator. Illegal deals between Spaza Shops and gangs. Increase of robberies from Spaza shops as well as killings of the owners or shop assistants.</p> <p>Objective: Reduce the level of crime at foreign owned businesses.</p>					

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 1 July 2016	Way Forward
Encourage the licensing of businesses (Spaza Shop).	Ensure that business license conditions are adhered to.	Uniform application of the bylaws.	<p>Invite Department of Economics Trade and Industry and Home Affairs to CPF meeting to provide information and procedures on the relevant laws, acts and bylaws.</p> <p>CPF, City of Cape Town, Department Economics Trade and Industry and Home Affairs.</p>	<p>Kleinvlei SAPS and Law Enforcement issued fines to business owners that are not complying with health and safety regulations</p> <p>In Ravensmead SAPS and CPF regulated trading hours for spaza shops.</p>	<p>SAPS to identify businesses that are not complying with health and safety regulations first.</p> <p>CPF and NHWs to regulate trading hours for spaza shops</p>
Discourage the sub-letting by local residents as well as the lack of the regulation for use of containers which also pose health risks.	SAPS and Law Enforcement to apply Business Act which relates to the business bylaws.	Community Awareness	<p>Invite CoCT to provide information and procedures relating to Sub-Letting.</p> <p>CoCT, CPF, SAPS</p>		
Encourage business empowerment from government to local community members.	Empowerment education of local community members regarding entrepreneurship.	Empowered community members to manage a small business	<p>CPF to set meeting with Department Economic Trade and Industry.</p> <p>CPF, Department Economic Trade and Industry.</p>		Businesses must be registered with the local authorities. Wesbank and Black Heath business owners must register with Kuilsrivier Municipality, Delft and Belhar business owners must register in Bellville or Parow.

Improve safety at spaza shops for owners, staff and customers.	Engage and involve foreign nationals in the CPF.	Reduction of deals with gangs.	NHW to assist when patrolling by reporting illegal activity at the different spaza shops. NHW, CPF, SAPS	In Kuilsrivier the NHW reported spaza shops that refused to close at night to CPF and SAPS.	NHW to report lack of compliance and illegal activities to CPF and SAPS in order to disperse gangs before shootings.
Prevent foreign nationals fighting with local community members.	Engage the Department of Home Affairs with regards to Refugee status of Foreign Nationals.	Regular meetings between community including Foreign Nationals.	CPF meet with all shop owners in community.	Delft CPF met with shop owners, reported the matter to SAPS and some of their shops were closed down.	Implementation of visitation registers by SAPS.

14. **Safety Concern:** There is a concern that the relevant government and provincial departments do not attend PNP meetings, e.g. Correctional Services.

Objective: To promote a more active role of relevant government departments within communities.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 1 July 2016	Way Forward
Social Development and Correctional services to play a more active role within the communities.	Safety sub-forums to be activated within the communities where different government departments can play an active role.	More interactive role of the departments.	Set up an Memorandum of Agreement with the relevant government departments DoCS, CPF, SAPS	DoCS entered into MOUs with the City of Cape Town in 2016 on the NHW accreditation and training.	CPF's to invite the relevant departments to attend the meetings. Report to the highest official if there is no reaction to the request for other government departments to play their roles.

15. **Safety Concern:** No resources issued over to NHW who received training from DoCS.

Objective: To ensure that NHW receive their resources shortly after completing their training.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 1 July 2016	Way Forward
Resourcing and training of NHWs in the community.	All trained NHW to receive necessary resources from DoCS.	Well-resourced NHW	CPF to liaise with DoCS CPF, DoCS	Forty Six NHW members trained in Bellville South 50 trained in Delft. 2 NHW structures received interim accreditation and 27 applied for accreditation.	NHW members to apply for accreditation from DoCS. NHW coordinator must keep an asset register of everything that is distributed to its members.

					Need safe houses for children that are not going to school in Kuilsrivier.
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16. **Safety Concern:** There is a lack of communication between CPFs and the public with regard to safety concerns.

Objective: To improve communication amongst all stakeholders.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 1 July 2016	Way Forward
Churches to play a role in the communities.	DoCS to provide information with respect to Youth and Religious programme of DoCS.	Number of young people that participate in the Youth and Religious programmes to be received by this cluster.	To provide the CPF with the details and brochure based on the Youth and Religious programme. DoCS and CPF	DoCS supported 30 Faith based holiday programmes with 23 partners in 2015/16.	The MEC encouraged CPF's and religious/ faith based organisations to apply for project assistance for Dec/ Jan 2017. Application Forms were made available.

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

Objective: To improve communication between Stakeholders

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 1 July 2016	Way Forward
Make use of technology to improve communication when reporting crime and announcements of important event. Communities to use WhatsApp to communicate with one another on crimes happening in their community.	Well managed communication between stakeholders	Improved communication	Set up chat rooms CPF, SAPS	NHW WhatsApp groups established	CPF's to encourage NHW's to expand WhatsApp groups. NHW's are encouraged to communicate to SAPS when they intend to patrol and where they will be patrolling.

There is a need for safe houses for children affected by domestic violence and those that don't go out to school.

Community Safety Plan signed by:

Department of Community Safety Representative:

Date:

SAPS Cluster Commander

Date:

CPF Cluster Chairperson

Date:

ANNEXURE 2: SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORECARD



SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORE CARD

A. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

B. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

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

1 = SAPS		2 = Community Police Forum	
3 = Neighbourhood Watch		4 = City Improvement District / Private Security Company	
5 = Community member		6 = Business Sector (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:

1 = Belhar		2 = Bellville South	
3 = Delft		4 = Kleinvlei	
5 = Kuilsrivier		6 = Mfuleni	
7 = Ravensmead			

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 invitation, SMS and telephone call	
9 = Word of mouth		10 = Other, specify please	

C: KEY INDICATORS

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

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

1 = Contact crime			
If you ticked 1 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:			
1 = Assault GBH		2 = Sexual offence	
3 = Common assault		4 = Aggravated robbery *	
5 = Domestic violence		6 = Murder	

7 = Attempted murder		8 = Common robbery	
* Subcategories of Aggravated robbery			
* If you ticked 4 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:			
9 = Carjacking		10 = Truck hijacking	
11 = Robbery of cash-in-transit		12 = Bank robbery	
13 = Robbery at residential premises		14 = Robbery at non-residential premises (Business robbery)	
2 = Contact-related crime			
If you ticked 2 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:			
15 = Arson		16 = Malicious damage to property	
3 = Property-related crime			
If you ticked 3 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:			
17 = Burglary at residential premises		18 = Burglary at non-residential premises	
19 = Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle		20 = Theft out of or from motor vehicle	
21 = Stock-theft			
4 = Other serious crimes			
If you ticked 4 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:			
22 = All theft not mentioned elsewhere		23 = Commercial crime	
24 = Shoplifting			

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

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

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

SCALE

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

1. PROFESSIONAL POLICING

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

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Not Applicable
1. The police in my area have the skills to carry out their policing requirements.	1	2	3	4	0
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Not Applicable
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

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?					
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
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Not Applicable
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

I feel safe at the following places in my area:					
26.Travelling in a private vehicle during the day	1	2	3	4	0
27.Travelling in a private vehicle at night	1	2	3	4	0
28.Travelling on public transport during the day	1	2	3	4	0
29.Travelling on public transport at night	1	2	3	4	0
30.Accessing communal services (toilets/taps, etc.) during the day	1	2	3	4	0
31.Accessing communal services (toilets/taps, etc.) at night	1	2	3	4	0
32.Open spaces and recreational areas during the day	1	2	3	4	0
33.Open spaces and recreational areas at night	1	2	3	4	0

3. ESTABLISH SAFETY PARTNERSHIPS

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

3.1 Community Policing Forum (CPF)

Community Policing Forum (CPF)					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Not Applicable
34.The CPF has established strong partnerships in my area.	1	2	3	4	0
35.I report my concerns regarding the police to the CPF.	1	2	3	4	0
36.I report my concerns regarding crime to the CPF.	1	2	3	4	0
37.The CPF provides regular feedback to the community.	1	2	3	4	0
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Not Applicable
38.The CPF holds police accountable to the community.	1	2	3	4	0

Community Policing Forum (CPF)					
39.The CPF contributes to safety in the community.	1	2	3	4	0

3.2 Community Safety Forum (CSF)

Community Safety Forum(CSF)					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Not Applicable
40.The CSF contributes to safety in the community.	1	2	3	4	0

3.3 Neighbourhood Watch (NHW)

Neighbourhood Watch (NHW)					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Not Applicable
41.The Neighbourhood Watch contributes to safety in the community.	1	2	3	4	0
42.Our Neighbourhood Watch helps us monitor our municipality's role, in our safety.	1	2	3	4	0
43.Our Neighbourhood Watch helps us keep track of our different safety issues.	1	2	3	4	0
44.Our Neighbourhood Watch helps us access important safety information, from different sources.	1	2	3	4	0

3.4 Reservist Programme of SAPS

Reservist Programme of SAPS					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Not Applicable
45.SAPS reservists contribute to safety in the community.	1	2	3	4	0

Thank you for your participation

ANNEXURE 3: BRIEFING REPORT ON CRIME STATISTICS IN THE BLUE DOWNS POLICE CLUSTER



DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SAFETY

BLUE DOWNS POLICE CLUSTER OVERVIEW: 2016/2017

1. INTRODUCTION

The Blue Downs police cluster comprises of seven police precincts namely Belhar, Bellville South, Delft, Kleinvlei, Kuils River, Mfuleni and Ravensmead.

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

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

Table 1: Population growth from 2001 to 2011

NAME OF PRECINCT	2001 CENSUS	2011 CENSUS	% Δ
Belhar	39 890	56 232	41.0%
Bellville South	24 410	29 302	20.0%
Delft	73 185	153 633	109.9%
Kleinvlei	89 492	96 803	8.2%
Kuils River	46 197	71 628	55.0%
Mfuleni	48 827	116 968	139.6%
Ravensmead	54 374	61 373	12.9%
TOTAL	376 375	585 939	55.7%

2. POPULATION GROWTH

- The population in the Blue Downs cluster increased by 55.7% from 376 375 in 2001 to 585 939 in 2011.
- In the same period, the population of Mfuleni and Delft police precincts increased by 139.6% and 109.9% respectively compared with Kleinvlei police precinct which had an increase of 8.2% for the period 2001 to 2011 as indicated in Table 1.

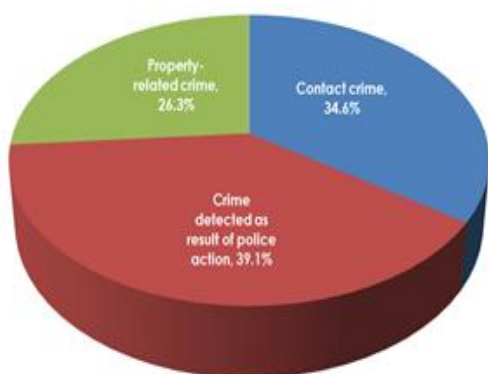
3. BLUE DOWNS POLICE CLUSTER MURDER TRENDS

- Murder in Blue Downs cluster increased by 122.4% from 210 in 2010/11 to 467 in 2014/15.
- Murder in Kuils River police precinct increased by 300%. Similarly, huge increases were noted in Belhar (172.7%); Delft (132.9%); Mfuleni (126.5%) and in Bellville South (125%) during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15 as per Table 2.
- Of concern is that 67.8% (1 083) of murders were committed in Delft and Mfuleni police precinct during period 2010/11 to 2014/15.

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

PERIOD	Belhar	Bellville South	Delft	Kleinvlei	Kuils River	Mfuleni	Ravensmead
2010/2011	11	4	70	24	10	68	23
2011/2012	14	3	87	13	16	67	15
2012/2013	26	3	113	33	15	99	24
2013/2014	34	3	144	32	18	118	44
2014/2015	30	9	163	27	40	154	44

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



4. MAIN CATEGORIES OF CRIME

- Based on the reported crime for the period 2010/11 to 2014/15, crime is unevenly distributed amongst the three main categories in the Blue Downs cluster as per Figure 2.
- Crime detected as a result of police action contributed **39.1%** of all reported crime for the period 2010/11 to 2014/15 in the cluster. It mainly consists of drug-related crime, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs and illegal possession of firearms and ammunition.
- Contact crime contributed **34.6%** of all reported crime over the same period. Contact crime consists of murder, attempted murder, common assault, assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm, common robbery, robbery aggravated and sexual offences.
- Property-related crime contributed **26.3%** of all reported crime. It mainly consists of burglary at residential premises, burglary at non-residential premises, theft of motor vehicles/ motorcycles, theft out

5. CONTACT CRIME

- During the period 2010/11 to 2014/15, common assault (32.1%) and assault GBH (23.3%) contributed to 55.4% of all contact crime reported in the cluster as per Figure 2.
- Robbery with aggravating circumstances (18.1%) and common robbery (11%) contributed an additional 29.1% to the contact crime in Blue Downs cluster.

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

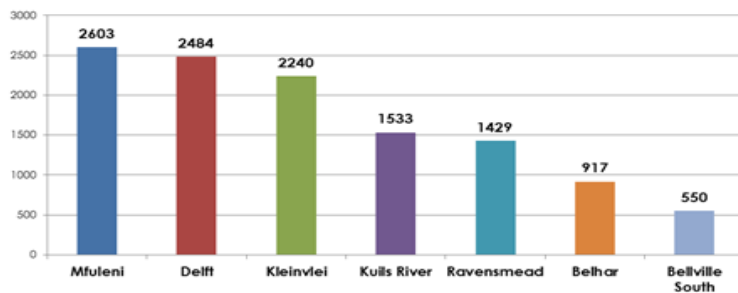
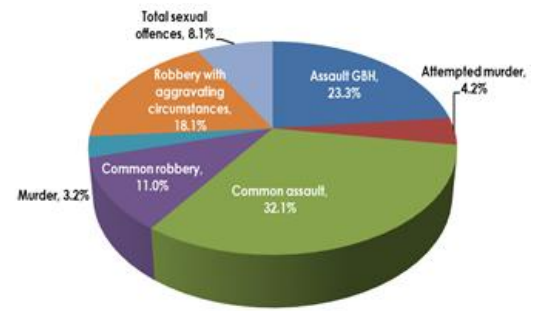


Figure 2: Contact crime: 2010/11 to 2014/15



- Figure 3 indicates that contact crime was more rife in Mfuleni (2 603) and Delft (2 484) police precincts during the period 2014/15.
- Police precincts such as Bellville South (550) and Belhar (917) had the least number of contact crime reported in Blue Downs cluster during the 2014/15 period.

6. PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME

- Figure 4 indicates that burglary at residential premises (49.9%) and burglary at non-residential premises (9.0%) contributed to more than half (58.9%) of all property-related crime during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15.
- During the period 2010/11 to 2014/15, theft out of motor vehicles (30.6%) and theft of motor vehicle (10.2%) accounted for 40.8% of the property-related crime in Blue Downs cluster (Figure 4).

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

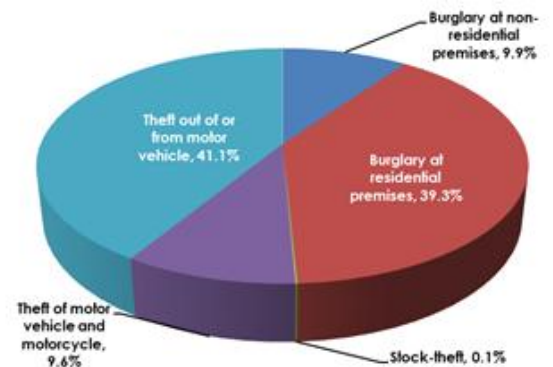
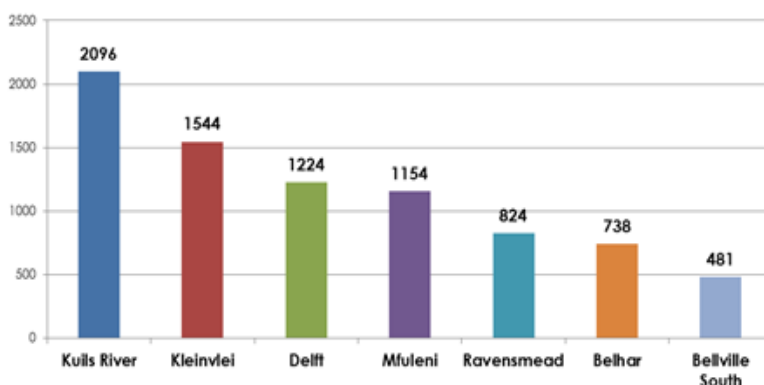


Figure 5: Reported property-related crime for the period

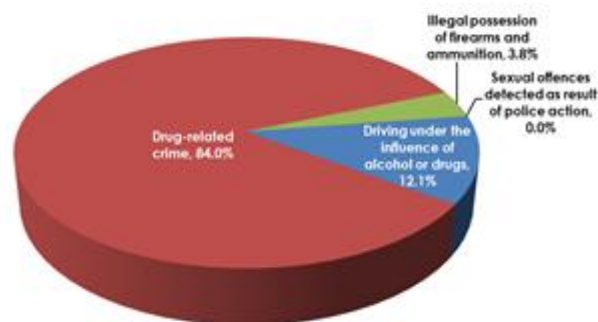


- More property-related crimes were reported in Kuils River police precinct (2 096) during 2014/15 (Figure 5).
- In contrast, the least property-related crimes were reported in Bellville South (481) and Belhar (738) as shown in Figure 5 over the period 2014/15. Bellville South police precincts also has the smallest population in the cluster.

7. CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION

- Figure 6 indicates that during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15, drug-related crime contributed 84.% to crime detected as a result of police action in Blue Downs cluster, followed by driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs (12.1%).
- The analysis in figure 6 shows that drug related crime is huge challenge in the cluster.

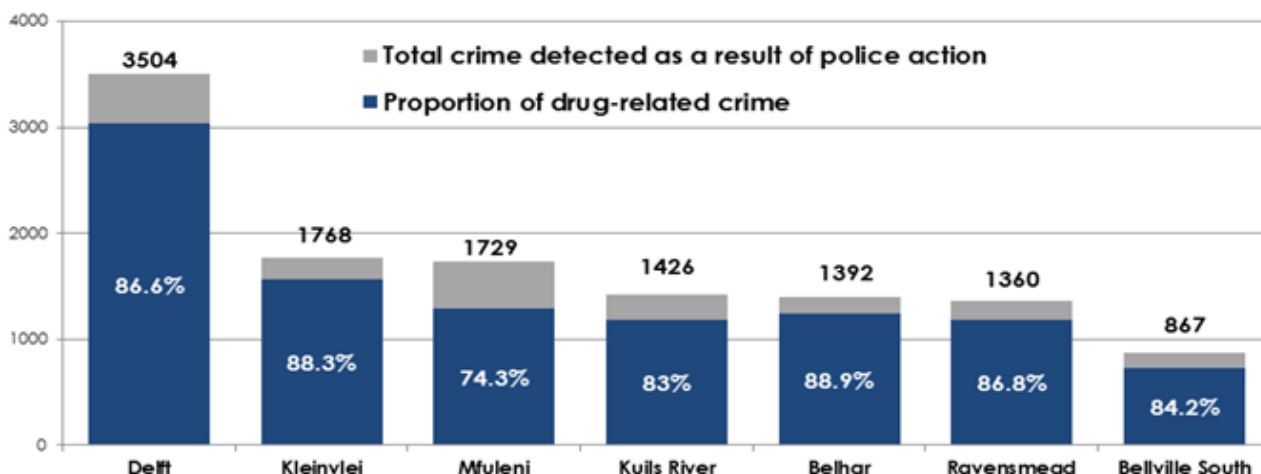
Figure 6: Crime detected as a result of police action: 2010/11 to 2014/15



8. DRUG-RELATED CRIME

- In terms of crime detected as a result of police action, Delft (3 504) and Kleinvlei (1 768) police precincts had the highest number of reported cases compared to Bellville South (867) police precinct as per Figure 7.
- The percentage of drug related crime per police station in the cluster ranges from 74.3% recorded in Mfuleni police precinct to 88.9% recorded in Belhar police precinct (Figure 7).
- An increase in drug-related crime on the one hand indicates an increasing drug problem, on the other hand, it also indicates proactive action by the police.
- Of the 3 504 crime detected as a result of police action recorded in Delft police precinct, 86.6% (3 035) is drug related crime. Similarly, Belhar police precinct recorded 88.9% (1 237) of the 1 392 cases as drug related crime (Figure 7). Driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs, illegal possession of firearms and ammunition, and sexual offences detected as a result of police action account for the difference (Figure 7).
- Over 2013/14 and the 2014/15 financial year, the Western Cape Province's contribution to the national drug-related crime was 33%. For a decade, the Western Cape has contributed at least a third of drug related crime per year to the national drug related crime. The prevalence of drug-related crime and substance abuse has been confirmed through DoCS' engagement with community key structures through the Policing Needs and Priority programme.

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



NOTE:

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

9. 2015/16 BLUE DOWNS POLICE CLUSTER SAFETY NEEDS

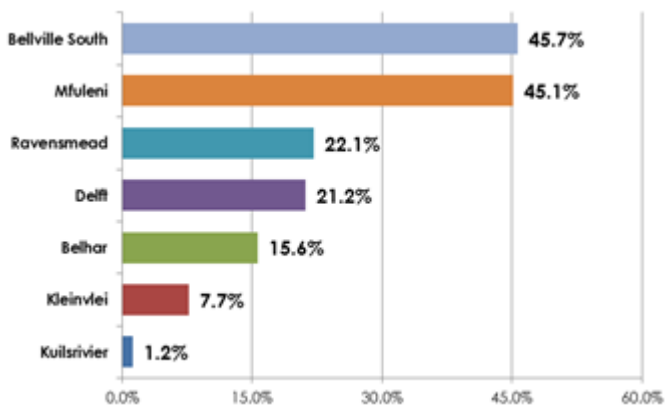
The safety needs were determined based on three themes aligned to the Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP) which is the department's strategic vehicle to contribute towards increasing safety in the province.

PROFESSIONAL POLICING: Shortage of human and vehicle resources at all police stations in the cluster; excessive leave reduces the number of SAPS officials on duty; vehicles take too long to be repaired; some vehicles used by members for private purposes; poor response times; lack of trust in the police; unreliability of 10111 line and sector phones; lack of communication across clusters; 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 high levels of gangsterism and drugs in the community.

PUBLIC SPACES: Bushy areas and poor lighting; database of government-owned properties; illegal structures are used to conduct illegal activities; inaccessible roads; unnumbered and unfenced houses; graffiti; gangsterism and prostitution; and illegal dumping sites within the cluster.

PARTNERSHIPS: Absenteeism from schools; lack of sport opportunities; foreign owned businesses; illegal dealings between spaza shops and prevalence of gangs; robberies from spaza shops; non-attendance of provincial departments not attending PNP meetings; lack of communication between CPFs and the public; and use of technology to improve communication.

Figure 9: EPP participation for period 2015/16



10. COMMUNITY ORGANISATION DATABASE

- There are currently 95 community organisations that are registered on the Community Organisation Database of the Department of Community Safety (DoCS) in this cluster. Forty-nine percent (49%) of these organisations are based in Delft and Mfuleni police precincts as per Table 3.
- Of concern is the limited number of registered community organisations that are registered with the Department in Ravensmead, and Bellville South. Community organisations are needed the most in these areas to contribute meaningfully in an attempt to increase safety.

10. EXPANDED PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME (EPP) CPF PARTICIPATION

- The EPP is a funding model whereby each CPF qualifies for R32 500 annually if they participate fully on the programme.
- From April 2015 to March 2016 an amount of R227 500 was available for the cluster, of which R51 535.45 (22.7%) was accessed by CPFs as per Figure 9.
- Bellville South and Mfuleni CPFs accessed 45.7%

Table 3: Registered organisations per police precinct 2015/16

NAME OF PRECINCT	NO OF ORGANISATIONS	DISTRIBUTION
Belhar	11	12%
Bellville South	5	5%
Delft	26	27%
Kleinvelei	13	14%
Kuils River	17	18%
Mfuleni	21	22%
Ravensmead	2	2%
TOTAL	95	100%

12. CONCLUSION

Common assault, assault GBH, burglary at residential premises and theft out of motor vehicles should be a concern for the residents of Blue Downs cluster. Over a 5 year period, drug-related crime dominated crime detected as a result of police action which could be a contributing factor to most of the contact and property-related crime in the cluster. Overall the CPFs only claimed 22.7% of the R227 500 allocated to the cluster. The long term success in terms of addressing crime in the cluster depends on the willingness of the different stakeholders, including government, to redirect their resources to respond to the community needs in the context of the whole of the society approach.

MORE INFORMATION

Ms Amanda Dissel
Department of Community Safety
Directorate: Policy and Research
Tel: 021 483 6548. Email account: Amanda.Dissel@westerncape.gov.za

