

**PROVINCIAL POLICING NEEDS AND PRIORITIES REPORT (PNP)
REPORT FOR THE DA GAMASKOP CLUSTER
13-14 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
FCS	Family Violence Child Protection Offenses Unit
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm
LG	Local Government
LCRC	Local Criminal Record Centres
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHW	Neighbourhood Watch
NPO	Not for Profit Organisation
PNP	Policing Needs and Priorities
SAPS	South African Police Service
VEP	Victim Empowerment Programme
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 Da Gamaskop Policing Cluster on 13 and 14 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 was 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. Councillor Niklaas Booyen welcomed participants to the workshop. The Minister of Community Safety, the Honourable Dan Plato, delivered the opening address and the he purpose of the workshop was outlined by Ms Amanda Dissel (Director: Policy and Research). Advocate Vusi Pikoli, the Western Cape Police Ombudsman explained how and why to make use of the services offered by his office. Thereafter SAPS, the CPF Cluster chairperson and DoCS reported on implementation of the 2015 Safety Plan. The Eden District Municipality also reported on its functions.⁴ This was followed by questions.

The plenary then divided into three randomly assigned groups (Professional Policing, Partnerships and Public Spaces) with approximately 30-35 participants per group.⁵ The aim of the group discussions was to review, revise and update the 2015 Safety Plan.⁶ In the afternoon the plenary reconvened for the purposes of completion of the 'Safety Confidence Score Card' questionnaire.⁷ The facilitators then reported back on the small group discussions and the updated safety plan was handed out.

On the second day, after Minister Plato welcomed participants, the new accreditation process for Neighbourhood Watches was discussed - 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. Mr Murray Williams, Special Advisor to the Premier delivered a presentation on 'Capable partnerships with Accredited NHWs in pursuit of safe neighbourhoods'.

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

⁴ Eden District Municipality 2016. Presentation: Creating safe and sustainable Local Government.

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

⁶ See Annexure 1 for the updated 2016 Safety Plan.

⁷ See Annexure 2 for the Safety Confidence Scorecard.

and, the SAPS reservist programme.⁸ After the workshop the data were physically captured and 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 Da Gamaskop Cluster.
- Due to a high turnover of incumbents in SAPS, CPFs and NHWs many participants who attended the 2015 PNP workshop, and were involved in drafting the 2015 Safety Plan, did not attend the 2016 meeting. As such there was a lack of continuity in the discussions.
- 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, to have a detailed discussion around it.
- Without supplementation by other methodologies, such as in depth interviews and focus group discussions, questionnaires have limited value as research tools. To give an example: the statement 'I have confidence in the Department of Correctional Services (Prisons)' is open-ended and should be followed up with questions that probe the reasons for this lack of confidence.⁹
- The sample size of a total of 127 completed questionnaires was small and the process did not lend itself to disaggregation of data or trend analyses.

⁸ See Annexure 2 for the Safety Confidence Scorecard.

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

2. CLUSTER DEMOGRAPHICS

The Da Gamaskop Police Cluster has a population of 388 000 and consists of eleven (11) police precincts namely, Albertinia (8 795), Barrydale (7 910), Da Gamaskop (27 225), Groot Brakrivier (20 140), Heidelberg (15 483), KwaNonqaba (33 641), Mossel Bay (10 602), Riversdale (20 291), Still Bay (7 8060), Suurbraak (2 252) and Swellendam (24 120), all of which fall under the Eden District Municipality.¹⁰ There are 90 schools capacitating 36 476 learners. There are 1 860 farms, a railway station and 25 informal settlements.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 (36.1%):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 (36.7%):¹⁴ this involves physical contact between the perpetrator and the victim and ranges from bag snatching (robbery) to kidnapping, rape and murder. Thus, contact crime involves some form of violence against the person.¹⁵
- Property related crime (27.2%):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 South African Police Service.

¹¹ SAPS. (2016). 'PNP Da Gamaskop'. Presentation at PNP 2016, Da Gamaskop Cluster. Policing Needs and Priorities, 13 July 2016.

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

PRECINCT	2010/2011	2011/2012	2010/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
Albertinia	5	1	4	2	3
Barrydale	1	4	1	1	2
Da Gamaskop	8	4	7	8	10
Groot Brakrivier	4	4	3	1	8
Heidelberg	3	1	3	2	2
KwaNonqaba	18	12	10	12	16
Mossel Bay	3	1	2	1	1
Riversdale	5	2	0	3	5
Still Bay	4	1	0	3	2
Suurbraak	0	0	0	1	1
Swellendam	5	6	10	9	10
TOTAL	56	36	40	43	60

In the Da Gamaskop Police Cluster murder increased by 7.1% from 56 to 60 cases during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15. It is interesting to note that whereas Albertinia, Heidelberg, KwaNonqaba, Mossel Bay and Still Bay experienced a decrease in murders, Groot Brakrivier experienced a substantial increase - from 4 in 2010/2011 to 8 in 2014/15 and, Swellendam increased from 5 to 10.

3. PRESENTATIONS

SAPS Reportback

Col Douse, Station Commander of Da Gamaskop, presented on behalf of the Cluster Commander, Brigadier Jantjies. He presented a Cluster profile which is represented in Table 1 below.

Table 2: Cluster profile

DA GAMASKOP CLUSTER PROFILE	
Number of police stations	11
Cluster area size	10 912 km ²
Estimated population	± 193 159 ¹⁹

¹⁸ See Annexure 3.

DA GAMASKOP CLUSTER PROFILE

Informal settlements	25
Number of schools	90
Number of farms	1 860
Operational members	567
Support members	83
Reservists	42
Detectives	99

Condition of facilities

Albertinia	Insufficient storage facilities.
Barrydale	Structure is asbestos, no permanent cells and holding cells are not according to the minimum standards.
Da Gamaskop	Insufficient storage facilities.
Groot Brakrivier	No storage facilities for archives; faulty light switches.
Heidelberg	Insufficient storage facilities.
KwaNonqaba	Insufficient office space and no holding cells.
Mossel Bay	Needs upgrading.
Riversdale	Insufficient storage facilities.
Still Bay	Insufficient storage facilities.
Suurbraak	No holding cells.
Swellendam	Insufficient storage facilities.

Colonel Douse presented on the crime patterns in the cluster. According to the SAPS crime pattern analysis contact crime increased by 12.65 %, contact related crime increased by 35.76% and malicious damage to property recorded an increase of 38.61% in the cluster. During the period 01 April - 30 June 2015 versus 01 June 2016 - 30 June 2016, murder increased by 42.86%, attempted murder increased by 60.00%; Assault GBH increase by 142.69%; Assault Common increase by 4.74% and Sexual Assault increase by 11.11%. He noted that most of the incidents took place on the inside of premises; suspects were known to one another and that many of these cases were related to

¹⁹ There is a large discrepancy between the SAPS estimated population figure for the Cluster and the figure referred to in the DoCS Briefing Report (see Table One in Annexure 3) is taken from the 2011 Census, Statistics South Africa. The latter is substantially lower than the figures reported in the SAPS presentation.

domestic violence or the consumption of liquor. He also reported that drug houses and shebeens were established in residential areas and thus easily accessible. He felt that sentencing is too lenient and does not discourage criminals and allows them to get back onto the street to resume their criminal activities. Cases are also struck from the court role due to long outstanding lab reports. In order to address contact crime in the cluster SAPS is in the process of establishing Street Committees in hotspot areas.

Property related crime decreased by 17.57% however, theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle increased by 100% and theft out off/from motor vehicle increased by 13.17%. Col Douse reported that the challenges experienced with property related crime is that housebreakings and thefts are mostly committed by drug users and that stolen property is sold or exchanged for drugs. He explained that stolen property is difficult to trace as it gets transported to neighbouring towns where it is sold or exchanged for drugs or money. Unemployment is rife within the cluster, hence the need for money and the increase in theft. He felt that home owners are negligent as they do not safeguard their home with burglar bars or proper locks to doors and windows. To address the problem SAPS established a Street Committee in block 102 635 as well as a reliable informer network within the cluster. SAPS also opposed the granting of bail to perpetrators and implemented Section 252(a) (of the National Prosecuting Authority Act, 1998), operations.²⁰

In the cluster, other serious crime increased 0.56%, commercial crime increased by 16.67% while shoplifting increased by 33.94%. He reported that suspects are mostly males between the ages of 16 and 60. SAPS interventions to address these issues include awareness campaigns via the local media, operations against second hand dealers; charging of perpetrators found to be in possession of suspected stolen property and opposing of bail.

In general, crime heavily dependent on police action, increased within the cluster i.e. illegal possession of fire arms increased by 333.33%; drug related crimes increased by 14.87% and driving under the influence of liquor increase by 48.45%.

Of concern is the increase of trio crimes within the cluster (62.50%) while house robbery increased by 42.86% and business robbery increased by 77.78% especially of spaza shops. A meeting was held with spaza shop owners to address concerns and pursuant to this a cluster strategy was developed and implemented which included a partnership with local municipalities to enforce bylaws to regulate spaza shops.

The SAPS Cluster highlighted the challenges experienced in the cluster:

- Lack of training for NHW in terms of their legal rights and ethical guidelines for operation;
- Lack of support by DoCS fieldworkers on implementing the EPP reporting system;
- Lack of tactical information with specific reference to the shortage of intelligence collectors to be deployed at station level;
- No control over specialized units such as FCS & LCRC;
- Decrease in sector patrols due to a lack of personnel and serviceable vehicles.
- Shortage of human resources;
- Decrease in sector patrols due to lack of personnel and serviceable vehicles;

²⁰ Section 252A(4) provides as follows:

'An attorney-general [term Director of Public Prosecutions to be used – see section 45 of the National Prosecuting Authority Act, 1998 (Act No 32 of 1998)] may issue general or specific guidelines regarding the supervision and control of traps and undercover operations, and may require any official or his or her agent to obtain his or her written approval in order to set a trap or to engage in an undercover operation at any place within his or her area of jurisdiction, and in connection therewith to comply with his or her instructions, written or otherwise.'

- Slow turnaround times for vehicle repairs;
- Shortage of court orderly's to work at courts;
- Lack of safe houses;
- Insufficient assistance for drug addicts;
- Too many gravel roads;
- Numbering of houses especially in informal settlements
- Insufficient lighting on footpaths;
- Lack of surveillance cameras; and
- Homeless people.

In reporting on the implementation of the Safety Plan the cluster commander gave the following feedback.

Table 3: Feedback on the implementation of the 2015 Safety Plan

Safety Concern	Status
Conduct of police at community service centres.	Identified issue addressed by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPF and Police Management are monitoring the conduct of members regularly. • Misconduct is being investigated and is a continuous process.
There are insufficient police vehicles.	Identified issue addressed by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • There are enough vehicles but with high mileage and thus needs replacement.
Visits to the bank and ATM at the garages in the sectors.	Identified issue addressed by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Patrol vehicles as well as Sector Commander visit ATMs as part of the OPS requirements and give daily feedback. • Captured on OPAM, however there is a challenge with banks- for cameras.
There is a lack of safety in residential areas.	Identified issue addressed by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPFs are creating safety by informing residents of safety issues at public meetings, the newspaper, and radio talks. • pamphleteering
There is a lack of municipal involvement in taking measures to increase safety.	Identified issue addressed by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mossel bay and Hesseqau Municipality are involved in CPF and safety issues. • Councilors are also funding projects in their sectors.
There is an increase in business robberies in the area, especially of spaza shops.	Identified issue addressed by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • A Provincial Strategy was developed and implemented. • SAPS also engaged shop owners on safety issues.
There is an increase of illegal	Identified issue addressed by

Safety Concern	Status
liquor outlets and drug outlets, especially in council housing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Drug outlets have been targeted within the Cluster. • Houses that have been identified as Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998 (POCA) houses were addressed.²¹ • High density operations conducted in hotspot areas within the Cluster.
Truancy Children are being given drugs to sell at schools. To revisit School Safety Plans	<p>Identified issue addressed by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • School Safety Plans are in place at all schools. • High risks schools were identified. • Regular talks by Social Crime Prevention officers at schools. • Engage learners in safety programmes and sports.
To take measures to improve the safety of the elderly.	<p>Identified issue addressed by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mall and town patrols have been increased especially around pension days. • Awareness sessions with the elderly on personal safety.
To investigate ways of paying or acknowledging the work of safety volunteers. To improve communication between SAPS and NHW To improve the level of service delivery by VEP volunteers.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • No feedback on investigation for payment of volunteers and NHW • SAPS does not have 2 way radios for NHW • No Volunteer training was provided
Social Development on no forum of the Police or CPF	It is still a challenge to get Social Services involved in CPF activities.
Support to CPF and NHW structures	<p>Identified issue addressed by</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAPS and CPF have Monthly meetings with NHW and communities • CPF sponsors equipment for NHW • Police members visit NHW whilst on duty • Each NHW have their own WhatsApp groups • Sector Commanders on the WhatsApp groups

²¹ Prevention of Organised Crime Act 121 of 1998 provides as follows:

'To introduce measures to combat organised crime, money laundering and criminal gang activities; to prohibit certain activities relating to racketeering activities; to provide for the prohibition of money laundering and for an obligation to report certain information; to criminalise certain activities associated with gangs; to provide for the recovery of the proceeds of unlawful activity; for the civil forfeiture of criminal property that has been used to commit an offense, property that is the proceeds of unlawful activity or property that is owned or controlled by, or on behalf of, an entity involved in terrorist and related activities; to provide for the establishment of a Criminal Assets recovery Account; to amend the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992; to amend the International Co-operation in Criminal Matters Act, 1996; to repeal the Proceeds of crime Act, 1996; to incorporate the provisions contained in the proceeds of Crime Act, 1996; and to provide for matters connected therewith. [Long title substituted by S. 27 (1) of Act 33 of 2004.]'

Presentation by Eden District Municipality

Ms Celeste Domingo, District Integrated Development Planning (IDP) Manager, gave an overview of the District Municipality's functions and how it could contribute to safer communities as follows:

Table 4: Eden District Strategic Goals, Operational Strategies and PNP Project Identification

Eden District Strategic Goals, Operational Strategies and PNP Project Identification			
Function	Strategic Goal	Project Identification	Safety First
Integrated development planning	Good Governance	Drafting and adoption of the fourth generation five year IDP and annual review of the IDP.	Ensuring the inclusion and monitoring and evaluation of Safety Plans in the fourth generation (2017-2022) IDP.
Potable clean water supply systems and Municipal Health services	Creating healthy and socially stable communities	Water quality monitoring; Food control; health surveillance of premises; Vector control; environmental pollution control; chemical safety. Clean hands; air quality testing; clean fires campaign; safe waste disposal.	Decreasing mortality rates through the health improvement initiatives.
Bulk supply of electricity, (supply, the transmission, distribution and, where applicable, the generation of electricity).	Conducting regional bulk infrastructure planning and implement projects, road maintenance and public transport.	Safe Bulk infrastructure provisioning.	Disaster preparedness emergency response. Community capacity building on safe and efficient use of electricity; investigate alternative safe sources of energy generation; basic service delivery in terms of IDP. Identify areas in need of lighting to improve safety.
Municipal roads	Conducting regional bulk infrastructure planning and implement projects, road maintenance and public transport.	Safe road network and passenger transport provisioning.	Implement District Integrated Transport Plan. Maintain district road network. Disaster early warning signals; signage.

Eden District Strategic Goals, Operational Strategies and PNP Project Identification			
Function	Strategic Goal	Project Identification	Safety First
Promotion of local tourism	Growing the district economy.	Media relations; tourism buddies and ambassadors; creating partnerships for safer communities and neighbourhoods.	Disaster Management CCTV at Vic Bay.
Firefighting services	Promoting sustainable environmental management and public safety.	Climate change resilience (environmental unit) and early warning weather alerts; JOC activation; disaster rehabilitation and recovery; eradication of alien vegetation. First aid training services	Development of Ward based Disaster Risk Assessments. Eradicate bushveld to improve visibility. Neighbourhood watch and community policing forum to undergo training at the Eden District Disaster Management Centre in February 2017.
IGR	Good governance	Development of a District Liquor By-Law stakeholder engagement.	Office of the Executive Mayor to convene a stakeholder engagement on the alcohol harms reduction green paper (10 November 2016)

Ms Domingo encouraged the community to become involved in local government. She said ward committees must be elected 90 days after election of councillors. They must serve on different platforms and monitor the implementation of the safety plan. She also expressed her willingness to engage with the CPF and the Cluster to ensure the implementation of the plan.

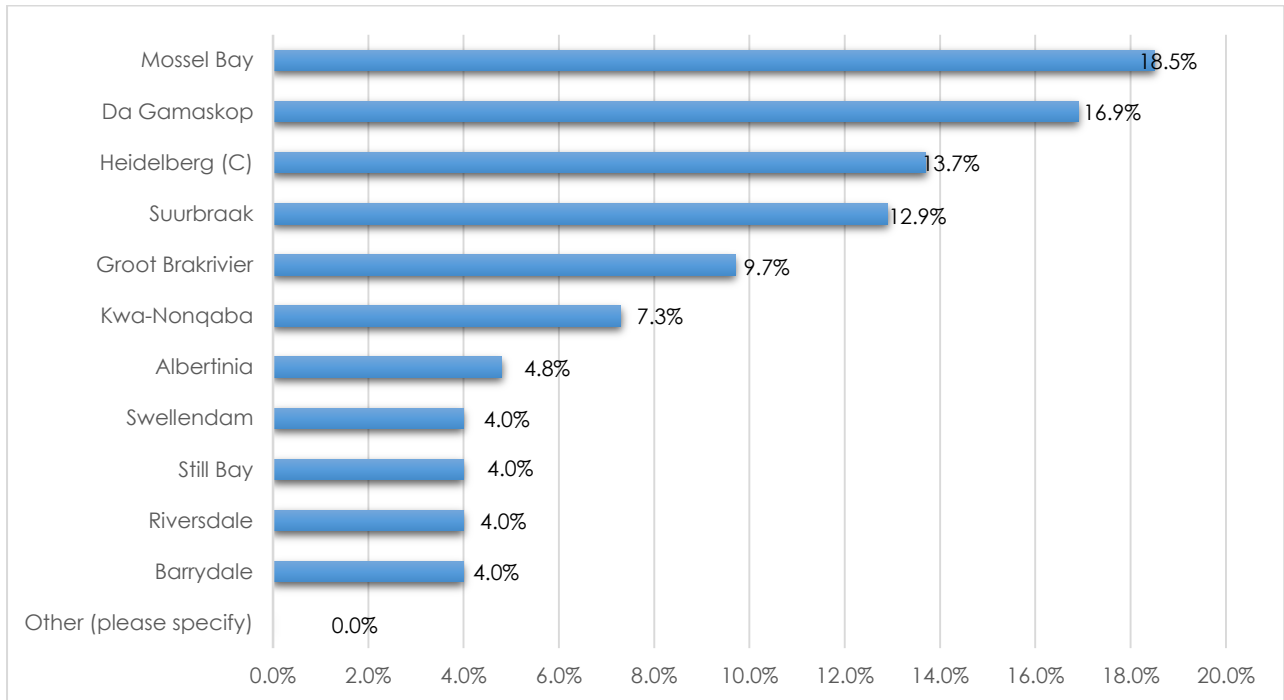
Report from the CPF Cluster Chairperson

Ms Zelda Beukes, the CPF Cluster Chairperson reported that there is a need for improved branding of all police stations and that KwaNonqaba is still in need of a police station. Vehicles remained a problem due to the long turnaround time of vehicle repairs. Furthermore, there is a growing support for NHWs to expand in all areas.

4. RESULTS OF SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORECARD

Participants

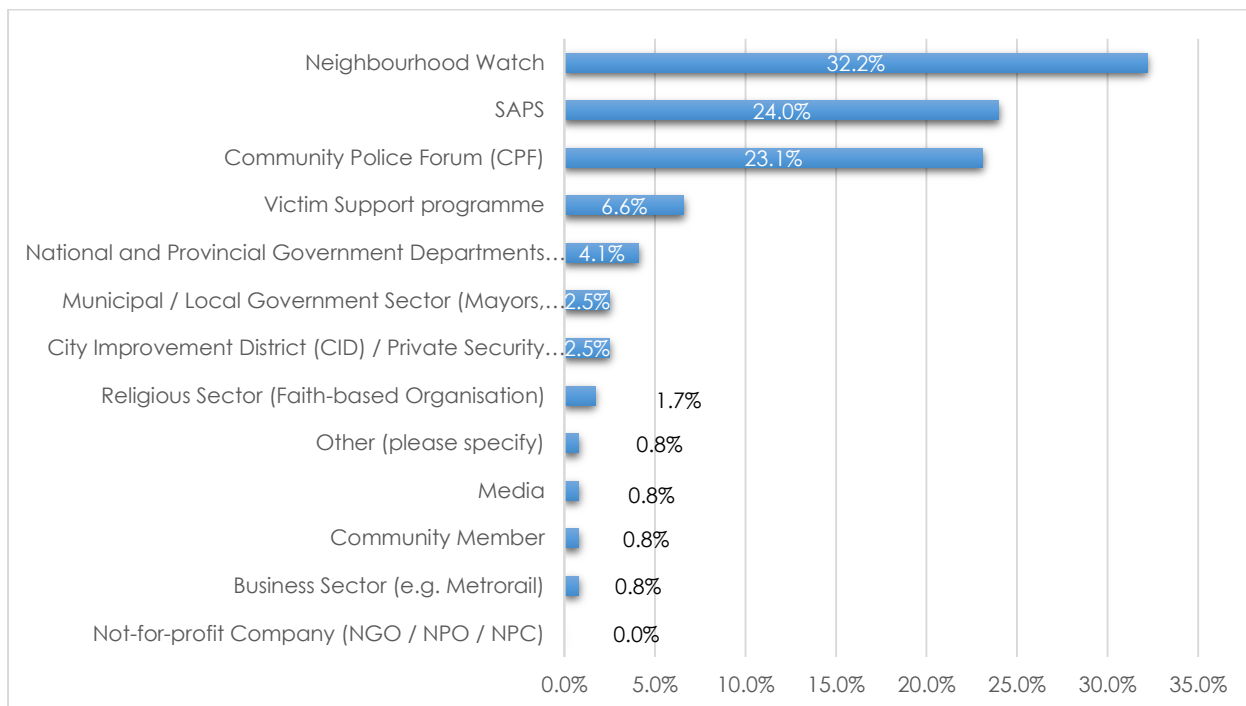
Figure 1: Respondents per precinct



In total 121 people completed the questionnaire. As the above bar-graph shows the majority of participants (18.5%) were from Mossel Bay, with 37% being female and 63% male.



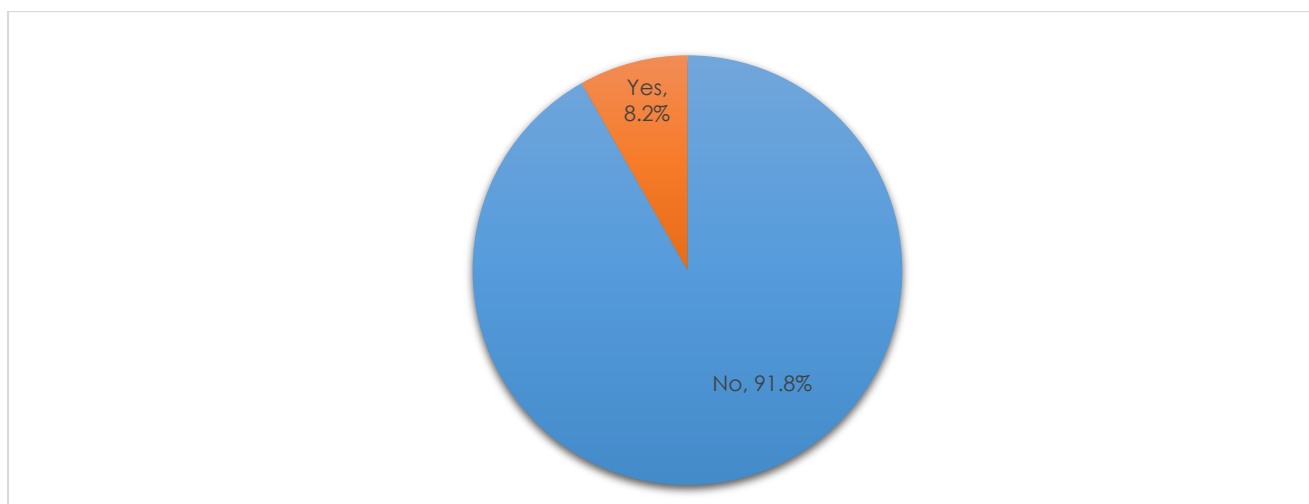
Figure 2: Participants per stakeholder group



As indicated in Figure 2 above the majority of participants (32.2%) were from NHWs, followed by SAPS (24%) and CPF members (23.1%).

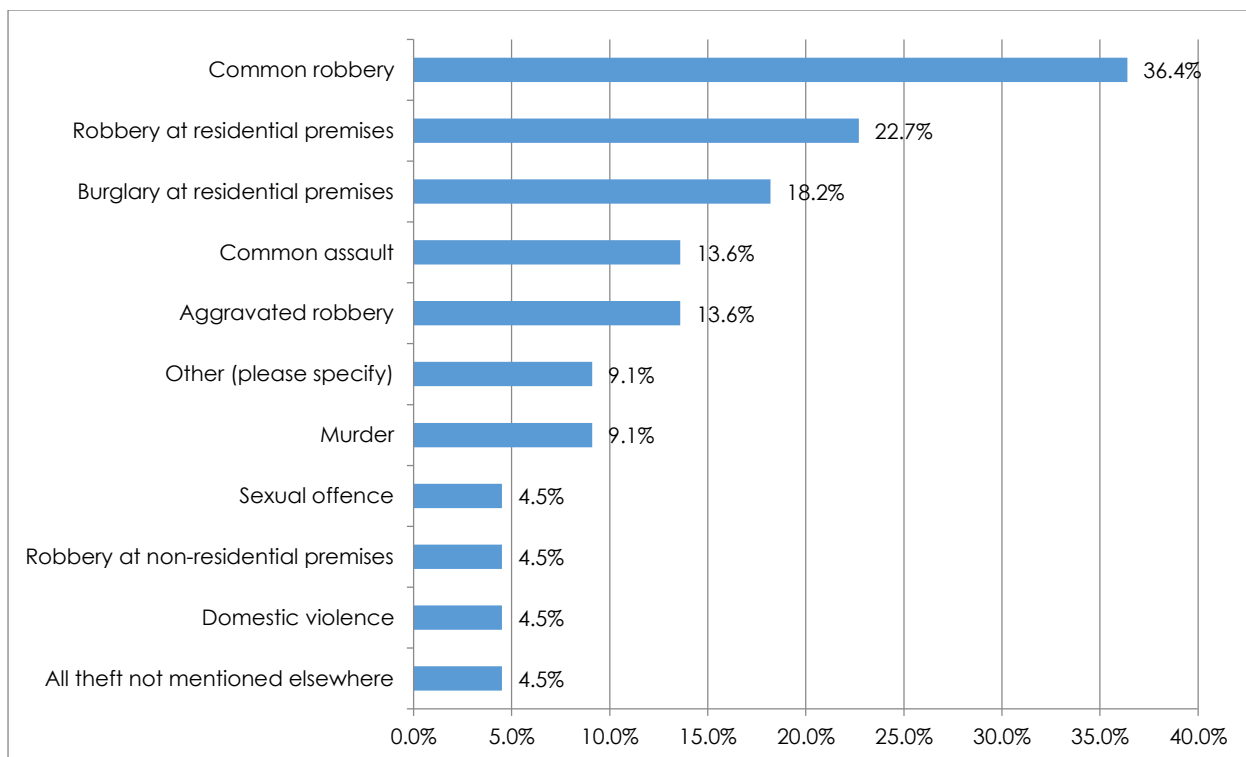
Contact with the Criminal Justice System

Figure 3: Household crime victimization - Have you or a member of your household been charged with crime detected as a result of police action?



In terms of Figure 3 above 91.8% of the sample had not been a victim of crime and 8.2% had.

Figure 4: Nature of crime



Of those participants who had been a victim of crime, the majority of respondents reported being victims of common robbery (36.4%), followed by burglary at residential premises (22.7%). Interestingly, 9.1% said they or a household member had been a victim or murder.

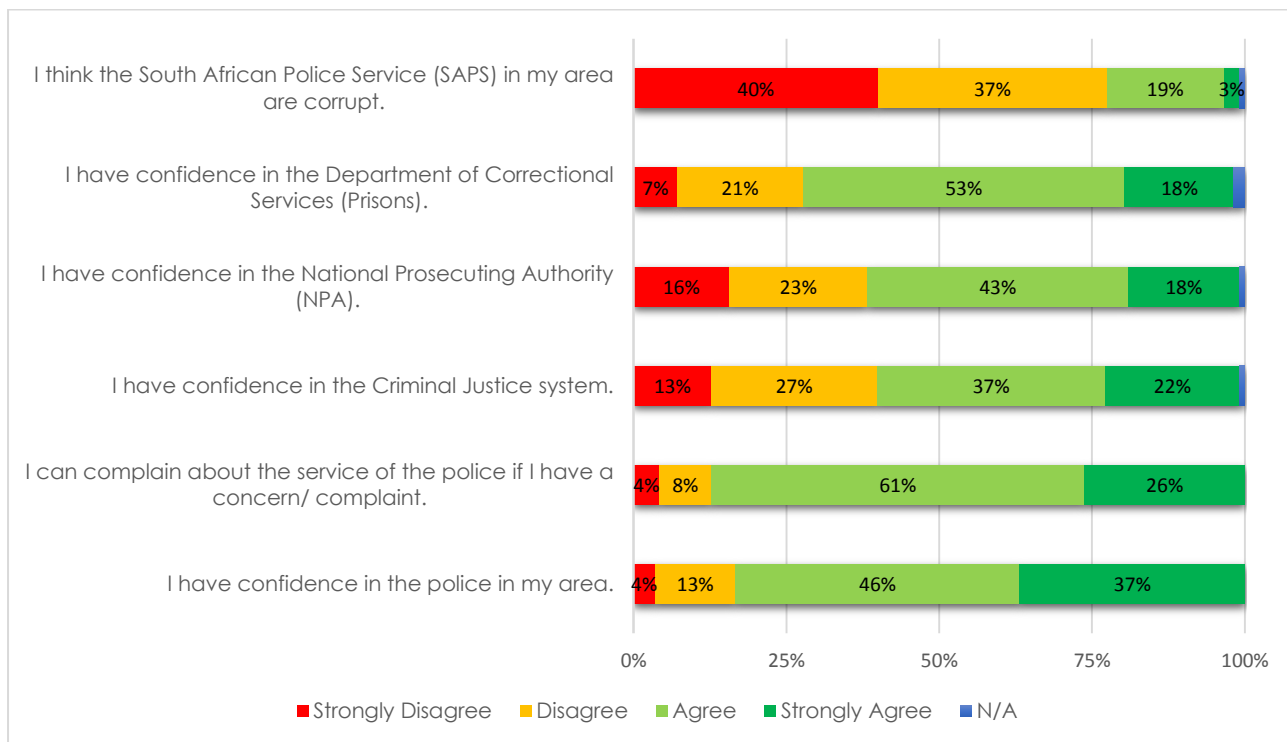
Professional Policing

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.²² 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.

²² 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.

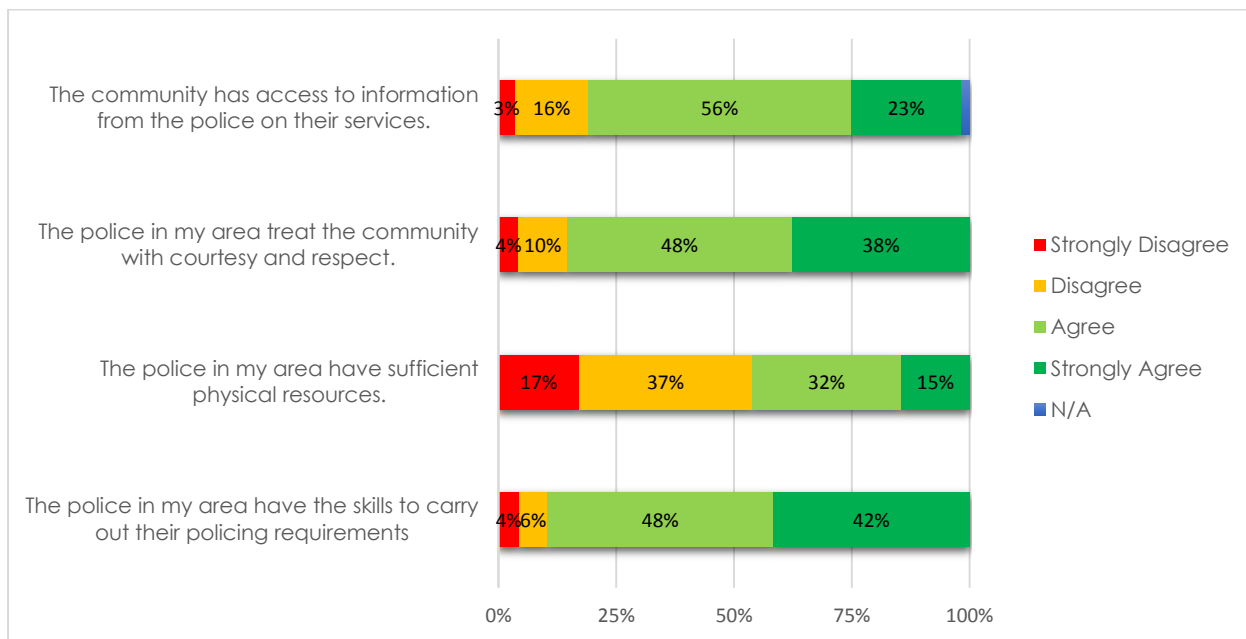
Figure 5: Perceptions of confidence



The majority (57%) of the respondents did not think that the SAPS in their area were corrupt, 87% indicated that they could complain about the police (they were not asked whether these complaints were satisfactorily resolved) and, 73% were confident in them. A substantial majority (71%) showed confidence in the Department of Correctional Services, 56% in the National Prosecuting Authority and, 61% in the overall criminal justice system.



Figure 6: SAPS interaction with communities



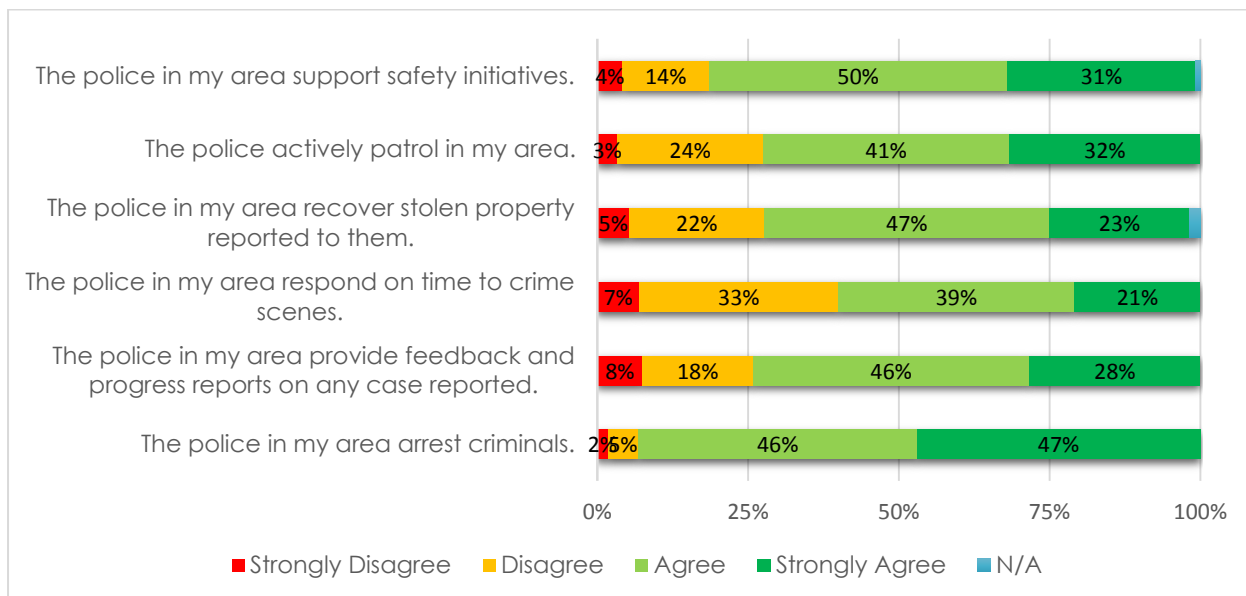
The majority of the respondents (79%) thought that the community had access to information from the police. This is an improvement on the 2015/16 PNP where 67% were in agreement with this statement.

Only 47% of the respondents thought that the police had sufficient physical resources. This is more than the 2015/16 PNP where the figure was 30%.²³ Most of the respondents (90%) 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 Da Gamaskop Police Cluster', Western Cape Government.

Figure 7: Police service delivery and performance of functions



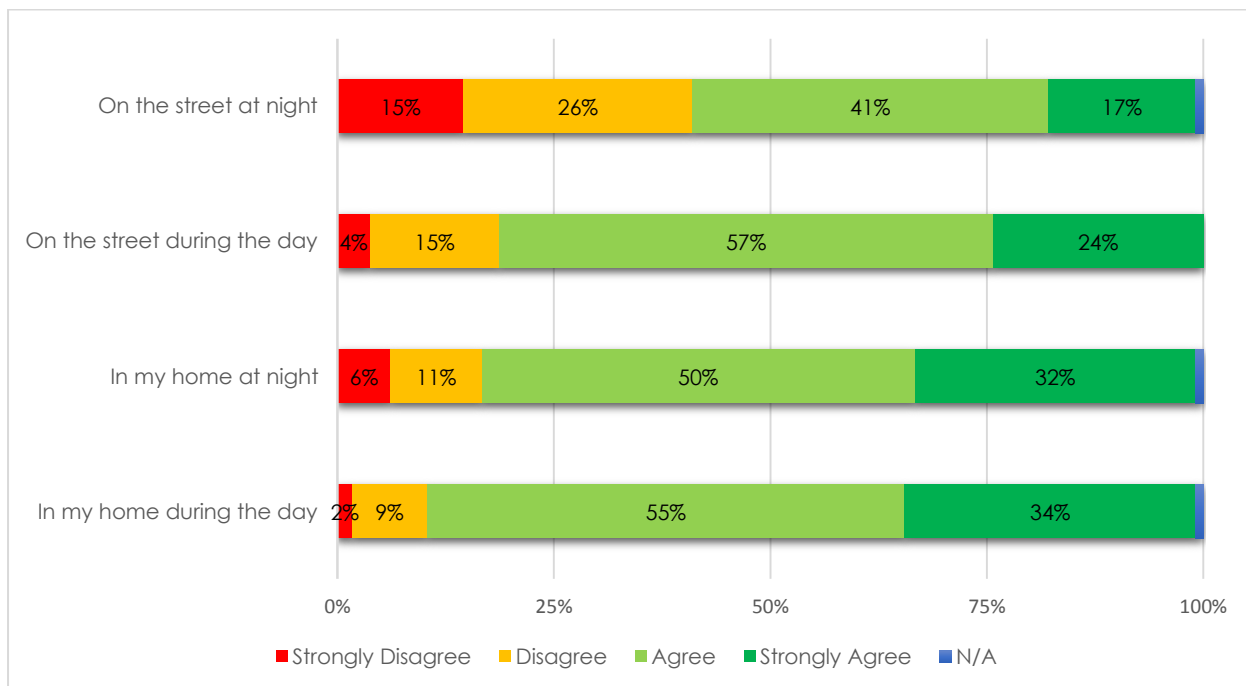
The majority (81%) of the respondents agreed that the police in their area supported safety initiatives and 73% thought that the police actively patrolled in their areas. Yet, 40% indicated that the police did not arrive at crime scenes timeously. This finding represents a decrease compared to the 2015/16 PNP where the respondents (48%) felt that the police did not respond on time. 74% of respondents agreed that the police in their area provided feedback on cases, which shows an improvement compared to the 62% 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 8, 9 and 10 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.

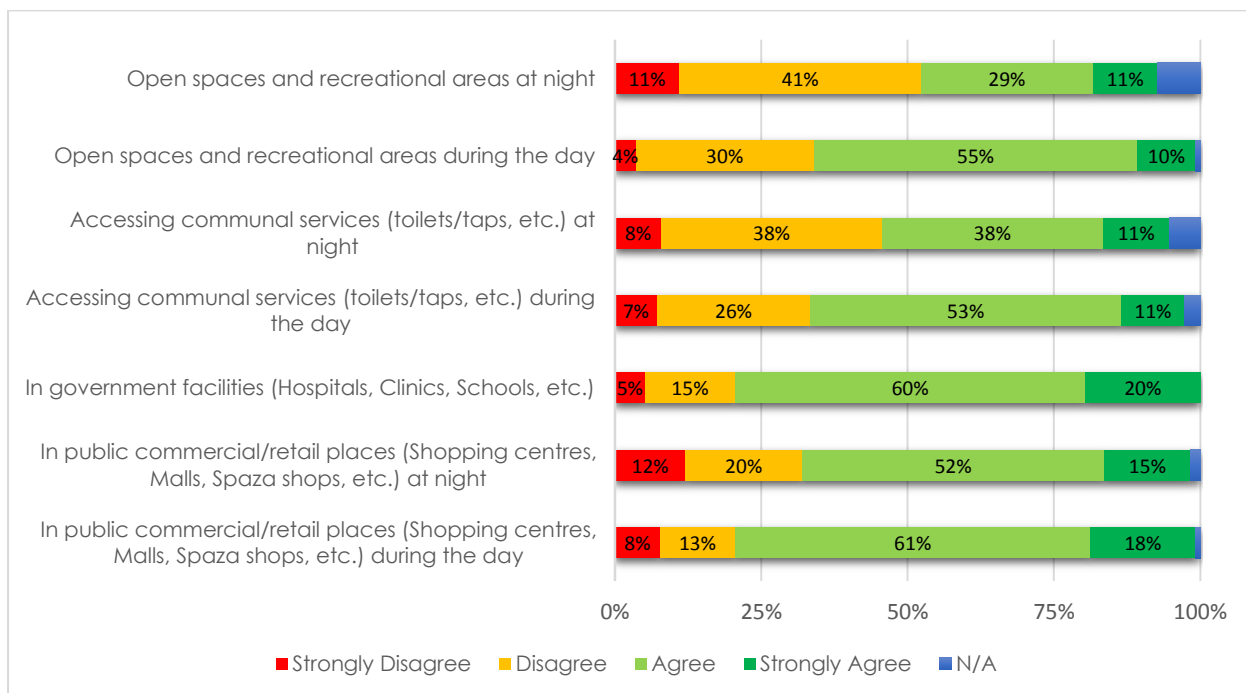


Figure 8: Safety at home and in public



58% of the respondents felt safe on the street at night whereas 81% felt safe during the day. 82% felt safe in their homes at night while 89% felt safe during the day. This suggests that residents of the Da Gamaskop Cluster had a high perception of safety.

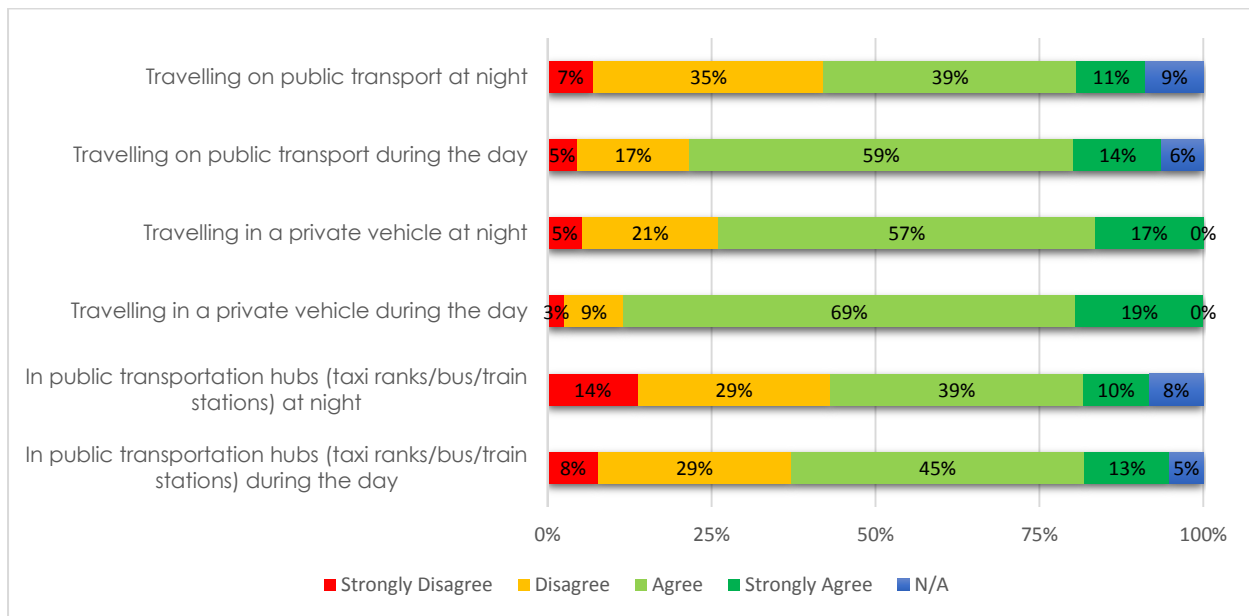
Figure 9: Perceptions of safety in community spaces and public commercial buildings



Less than half (40%) of the respondents felt safe in open spaces and recreational areas at night and 65% felt safe during the day. Similarly, 49% felt safe accessing communal services at night and 64%

felt safe during the day. This is a slight decline from the previous year's figures where 51% felt safe during the day. Unsurprisingly, perceptions of safety are substantially lower at night.

Figure 10: Perception of safety around public and private transport



Fewer respondents (50%) felt safe travelling on public transport at night than during the day (73%). 74% felt safe travelling in a private vehicle at night, with 88% 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 49% of respondents who felt safe in public transportation hubs at night (58% felt safe during the day) is much higher than the Victims of Crime Survey figure of 25.4%.

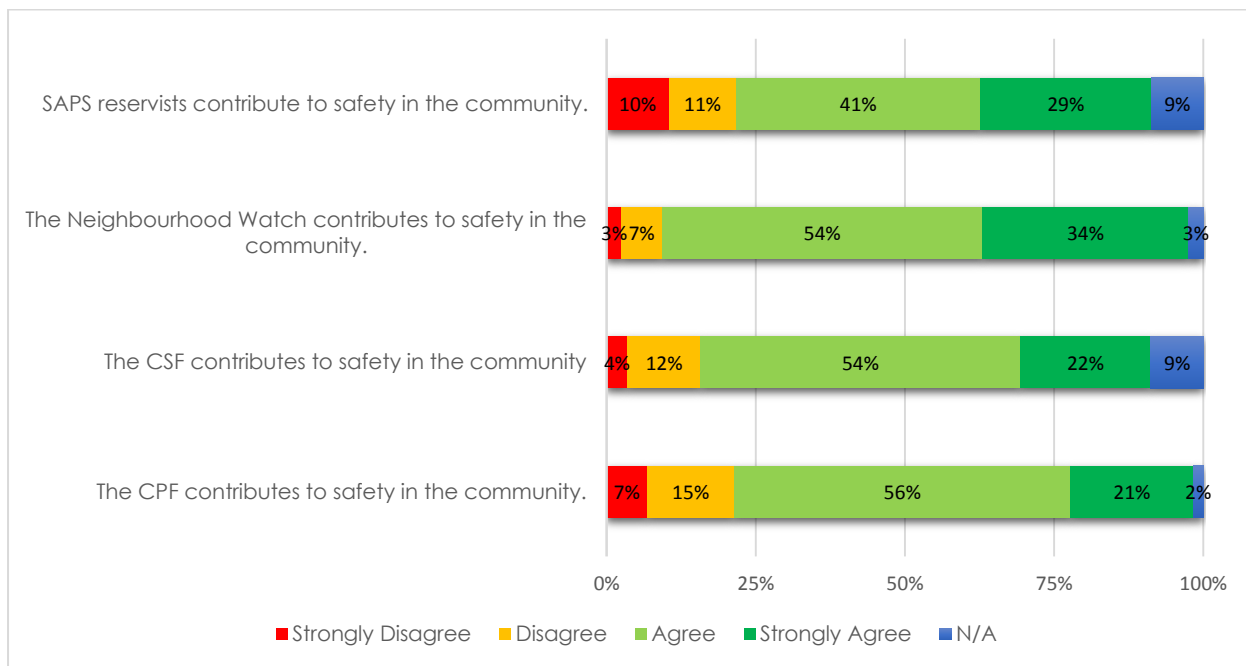
Partnerships

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



²⁴ Victims of Crime Survey 2014/15, www.statssa.gov.za/publications.

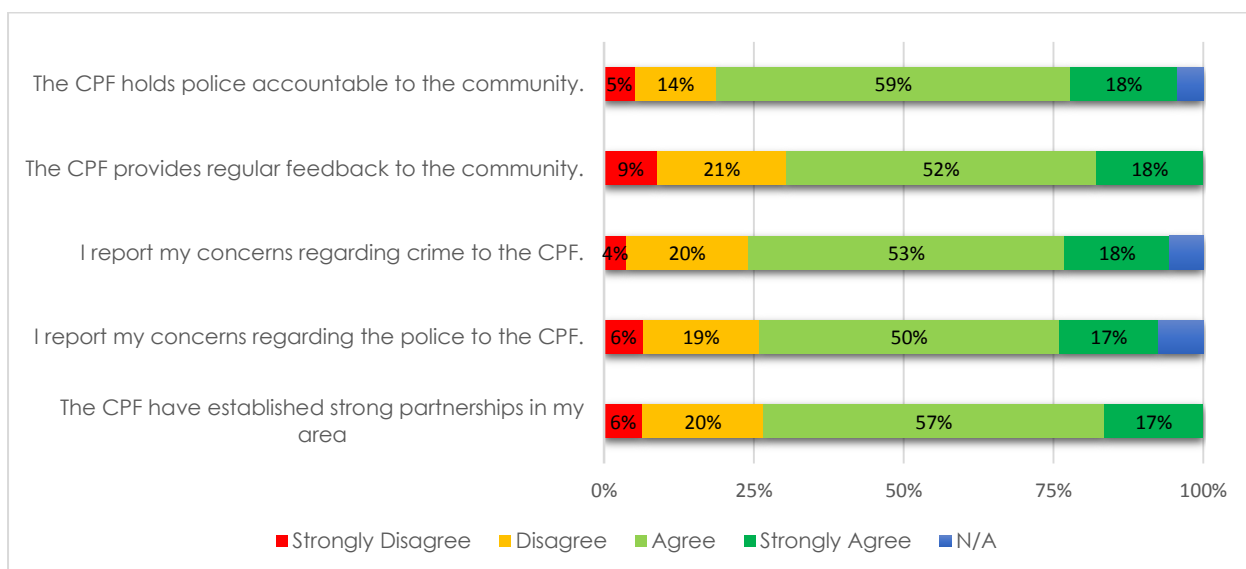
Figure 11: Partnerships contributing to safety



In terms of the ranking, participants felt that NHWs contributed most to safety in their community.

- 1. NHWs: 88%
- 2. CPFs: 77%
- 3. CSFs: 76%
- 4. SAPS Reservists: 70%

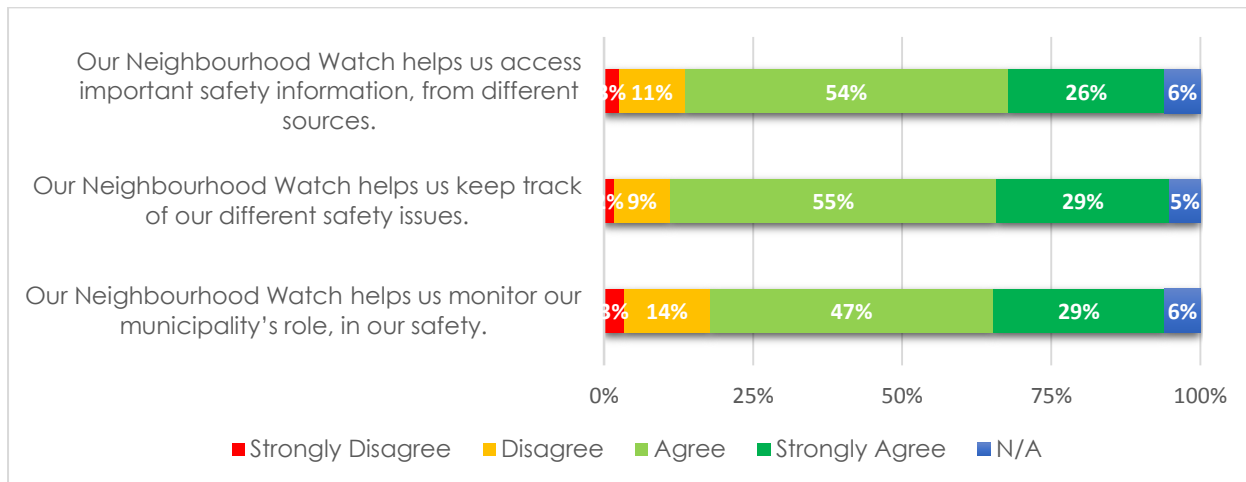
Figure 12: Holding the police accountable through the CPF



The majority of the respondents (77%) agreed that the CPF holds the police accountable to the community and 70% indicated that the CPF provides regular feedback. 71% indicated that they

reported their concerns regarding crime to the CPF with 67% reporting their concerns about the police. Most of the respondents (74%) agreed that CPFs have established strong partnerships in their area.

Figure 13: Neighbourhood Watch as a monitoring mechanism



Most of the respondents (80%) agreed that their Neighbourhood Watch helped them to access important safety information from different sources, 84% thought that it helped them to keep track of various safety issues and, 76% agreed that it assisted in monitoring the municipality's role in their areas.

5. THE 2016 SAFETY PLAN

The Safety Plan is intended as a guide for implementation, to be filtered down to each CPF in the Cluster, via the Cluster CPF. It aims to highlight the priority areas of intervention so that the CPFs can make detailed plans for implementation. The plan is divided into three parts (Professional Policing, Public Spaces and Partnerships) in terms of the overarching framework of the CSIP. Whereas the 2015 Safety Plans sought to address the safety concerns identified during the 2015 PNP workshops and identify the roles and responsibilities of implementing parties, the 2016 PNP workshops focused on reviewing and updating the 2015 plans. DoCS 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. The DoCS also enters into Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with local municipalities to enable implementation of the CSIP programme on a local level. The monthly reporting mechanisms provided for in the CPF EPP framework are intended to be a mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the plan. The details of the 2016 Safety Plan are contained in Annexure 2.

6. CONCLUSION

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

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

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

7. 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.

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8. ANNEXURE 1: 2016 SAFETY PLAN



Safety Plan for the Da Gamaskop Cluster

Developed: 27 October 2015, revised: 13-14 July 2016

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

- 1. Safety Concern:** Shortage of police and physical resources. The infrastructure of the KwaNonqaba Police Station is inadequate – lack of electricity supply, flooding in detective's offices, lack of security. KwaNonqaba has the highest crime rate in the Cluster. Many smaller police stations lack adequate security.
- Long distances from police stations to the communities impact on response time. The delay in the repair of police vehicles when booked into State garages. The garage only logs the vehicle once they start to service the vehicle. Many vehicles not suited to off-road terrain. Some vehicles are driven irresponsibly and SAPS officials use them for their personal use. CPF in KwaNonqaba doesn't have anywhere to meet and municipal hall is not available to them.

Objective: To increase the support and service delivery by SAPS. To reduce the turn-around time for repair to vehicles.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 13 July 2016	Way Forward
The condition of the KwaNonqaba Police Station to be brought under the attention of the SAPS Provincial Commissioner, and the Parliamentary Standing Committee.	The KwaNonqaba Police Station needs to be rebuilt.	The upgrades have been made or a new police station is built.	CPF Cluster Chairperson to write a letter to the PC. DoCS will conduct a follow-up visit to the station in October 2015 and will conduct a full inspection of KwaNonqaba in the next financial year. CPF, DoCS	6x Park home containers were delivered in order to alleviate the problem of office shortage. 3x CID offices 1x DLO 1x CPU 1x SCM	Full DoCS oversight visit planned for KwaNonqaba in 2017/2018.
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 13 July 2016	Way Forward

<p>To reduce time taken to repair vehicles in workshops, and to ensure better maintenance of vehicles.</p>	<p>To outsource the maintenance of SAPS vehicles to private garages and CPF to monitor the booking in of SAPS vehicles at State garages.</p> <p>More vehicles of suitable quality to be available in order to render an acceptable service.</p>	<p>More patrol vehicles.</p>	<p>Station Commander to present the vehicle acquisition plan to the CPF to help them monitor the usage of the vehicles.</p> <p>Station Commander at each station to write letter to the Provincial Commissioner to ensure that new vehicles are fit for purpose.</p>		<p>Station Commanders to provide feedback on a monthly basis to CPF on the condition of vehicles and downtime as a result of vehicle repair.</p> <p>Station Commanders to report on quarterly basis to CPF on suitability of their vehicle fleet.</p>
<p>Community to report misuse of vehicles to Station Commander.</p>	<p>To ensure SAPS vehicles are used responsibly.</p>	<p>Vehicles used only for official use.</p>	<p>CPF to advise members of the communities how they can report abuse of police vehicles. CPF, SAPS</p>	<p>CPF Cluster Board to request Cluster Commander to specifically monitor driving behaviour of newly qualified SAPS Constables and to report on results of the monitoring to Cluster Board.</p>	<p>CPF's to be empowered by SAPS cluster office on the SAPS policy on misuse of vehicles. This will assist CPF to better guide those that want to report possible misuse of vehicles.</p> <p>Stations to emphasize the importance of proper driving style to newly qualified SAPS Constables.</p>

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

Objective: To increase the number of police officials at police stations, and therefor improve service delivery.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 13 July 2016	Way Forward
<p>Advertise in local community newspapers. Promote awareness of recruitment through CPF and WhatsApp groups.</p> <p>At managerial level, SAPS and CPF to look at the criteria for advertisement of the vacancies.</p> <p>At the policy level, CPF to advocate for the lifting of the moratorium on reservists.</p> <p>SAPS to provide awareness programmes for young people at schools and promote SAPS as a profession.</p>	<p>CPF and SAPS to encourage the community to apply for vacancies.</p> <p>SAPS to provide training for reservists or old military veterans.</p>	<p>Vacancies in funded posts are filled.</p> <p>Moratorium on reservists is lifted.</p>	<p>SAPS to place advertisements in the local newspapers. CPF to encourage community members to apply for posts.</p> <p>SAPS to provide feedback to unsuccessful candidates.</p> <p>SAPS and CPF</p>	<p>Kwanoqaba is experiencing serious shortage of human resources. Detectives are overloaded with backlogs and high caseload.</p>	<p>SAPS at Provincial level [Communication section] must indicate when they can market the SAPS at schools.</p>

DoCS to consider issuing safety kiosks where SAPS reservists and NHW members/structures from which can be deployed.	To bring service nearer to communities	Kiosks[1] to be provided to Groot Brakrivier and another kiosk to Swellendam to be shared with Suurbraak.	CPF Cluster Board to request DoCS to provide the 2 safety kiosks.		
Recruitment of private persons of suitable character as Commissioners of Oath [CoO] by CPFs to assist in CSCs.	CoO is available to relieve the pressure on personnel in CSC with the duty to certify documentation.	Number of persons that were recruited and authorised through legal process to be CoO.	CPF Cluster Board plan and execute a project to recruit CoO.		

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

Objective: To improve the communication lines between the community, SAPS and different stakeholders and improve response time.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 13 July 2016	Way Forward
To provide the community with the alternative numbers for SAPS e.g. 112 or 10177. Distribute information cards or pamphlets to the community. 112 [access via cell phone to police stations] correct numbers need to be	To get the functionality of the 10111 and 112 lines to be improved. To increase the capacity of the 10111 radio room.	Fewer complaints from the community.	CPF Cluster Chairperson to make submission to parliament. CPF/NHW to distribute information on alternative contact numbers to community members, e.g. pamphlets, key ring		CPF Cluster Board to forward letter to Cluster Commander explaining the challenges with 10111 and need for the functionality to be improved.

provided by Cluster Commander of all stations in the cluster.			holders with contact details.		
To advocate for improvement of phone lines or communication masts in the area.					

4. Safety Concern: Each police station looks different and has different infrastructure. There is no identifiable 'brand' for police stations.

Objective: Improvement of the infrastructure and branding of all police stations.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 13 July 2016	Way Forward
<p>Conduct assessment of each police station in cluster to see whether it complies with SAPS norms and standards.</p> <p>Advocate for a standardised brand for SAPS and standard infrastructure at police stations.</p>	Each police station in the cluster looks the same and has standard infrastructure.	SAPS stations comply with the same standard.	Station commanders to conduct assessment at each police station and report to CPF.	Not discussed at PNP.	

PARTNERSHIPS

5. Safety Concern: Short sentences caused by delays and poor prosecution means that offenders return to the community. Community has become frustrated with delays in the Criminal Justice System. KwaNonqaba recently had vigilante murders.

Objectives: Avoid delays in prosecution / court appearances

- Improve SAPS investigation.
- Improve the feedback to victims, NHWs and community
- Improved SAPS investigations
- Successful prosecution

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 13 July 2016	Way Forward
<p>Criminal Justice stakeholders must meet regularly to iron out the causes of backlogs and delays in the system.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPF to meet with Dept. of Justice • Arrange training and awareness of role players. • Hold awareness session with members of the community to explain the Criminal Justice Process and how they can best contribute to it. 	<p>A better functioning criminal justice system.</p>	<p>Higher percentage of SAPS cases are prosecuted and result in conviction.</p> <p>Greater sense of public safety.</p>	<p>CPF to arrange meeting with all role players (Dept of Justice, NPA, DCS, EMS, Municipality, NHW, CPF, Traffic, CBOs, Councillors, Religious leaders, etc.) to discuss better coordination of Criminal Justice System.</p> <p>CPF Chairperson and SAPS</p>	<p>SAPS and CPFs reported that the Dept of Justice (NPA) doesn't attend meetings when invited.</p> <p>The CPF reported that there was poor attendance when the Department of Social Development organised a workshop recently in March 2016.</p>	<p>Cluster Commander to write a letter to the Provincial Commissioner to request feedback.</p> <p>CPF or Cluster Board to write to the Portfolio Committee on Community Safety to request their intervention in Kwanoqaba SAPS. (Senior Prosecutor: Mr Ben Walter BWalters@justice.gov.za Or MRedelinghuys@justice.gov.za)</p> <p>Cluster Commander, Brig JD Jantjies to write a letter to so that Department of Justice (NPA) is invited to the next Provincial Joints Meeting where Heads</p>

					of Depts. meet to clarify the problem of short sentences and withdrawal of cases.
<p>6. Safety Concern: A forum is needed to bring all the role players together to deal with crime and safety issues.</p> <p>Objective: To establish a Community Safety Forum.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 13 July 2016	Way Forward
CPF's and SAPS to work with municipalities to establish a Community Safety Forum involving all role players.	All role players work in an integrated manner to deal with safety issues and prevent crime.	A Community Safety Forum is established.	CPF to arrange meeting of all stakeholders. CPF, municipalities, Ward Councillors.	CPF reported that a new Manager: Community Safety was appointed. The Cluster Board reported that the Municipality is not interested in establishing a CSF (Community Safety Forum).	Cluster CPF Board and Cluster Commander to engage the Municipality after the 3 August Local Elections.
Workshops and crime prevention programmes need to be implemented to address specific issues.					Workshops on Anti-vigilantism Awareness Programme to be arranged by CEF (Creative Effective Family). Workshops on Parenting skills, Anti-domestic violence, Anti-drug abuse, Children Act

					<p>etc. be arranged by the Dept of Social Development.</p> <p>Eden Municipality Disaster Management to conduct First Aid Workshop with CPFs via the Cluster Board.</p>
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7. Safety Concern: There is a lack of support for the NHW members. Some are still awaiting equipment as training has been completed, while others need training. More young men should be involved in neighbourhood watches.

Objectives: To provide training for NHW, provisioning of NHWs (reflective vests, safety boots, torches, bicycles, radio, jackets, car magnets, static white light with name of etc.). Improve partnerships between CPF, DoCS and SAPS.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 13 July 2016	Way Forward
<p>CPF's must communicate timeously about meetings.</p> <p>NHW to compile a database for SAPS of members.</p> <p>NHW to compile a patrol roster and forward it to SAPS.</p> <p>SAPS to provide support to NHW on patrols.</p>	<p>Well run and functional NHWs.</p> <p>Visible and regular NHW patrols.</p>	<p>Improved safety in the neighbourhood.</p> <p>Effective and functioning NHW groups.</p>	<p>CPF and SAPS to meet with NHW to assess the needs in each policing precinct.</p> <p>Maintain timeous communication and cooperation among all role players.</p> <p>DoCS, CPF, NHW, Councillors, resident associations</p>		<p>Safety of NHWs: NHWs should work closely with SAPS, and vice versa, to ensure maximum possible safety for NHWs while 'on duty/patrol'. Ultimately, both the efficacy and safety of NHWs can only come from a close-as-possible decision between NHWs, CPFs, SAPS and local government.</p>

SAPS to respond to NHW reports as the 'ears and eyes of the police.'			Municipality, religious fraternities, schools		
Sector Commanders to assist NHW in Da Gamaskop to establish NHW.					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 13 July 2016	Way Forward
DoCS to provide training of NHW members. Training must include the ethical guidelines for operation, and giving NHW members an understanding of their legal rights and constraints.				DoCS to distribute application forms for NHW training at PNP meeting and to facilitate application for training. DoCS trained 34 NHW members in Great Brak River; 28 in Kwanonqaba and 17 members in Mossel Bay.	
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 13 July 2016	Way Forward
DoCS has introduced new process of accreditation of NHW structures in terms of	Accreditation of NHWs:				NHW members must apply to DoCS and DoCS to process accreditation

<p>the Community Service Act and Regulations.</p>					<p>applications.</p> <p>Full NHW 'Brand Activation' required – to elevate trust in NHWs, endorse the 'NHW Movement', identify and recruit 'champions', including in local government and in education (broadly) in particular. DoCS needs a 'consistent presence' in communities, in support of the NHWs.</p>
<p>DoCS to provide and equip NHW.</p>				<p>DoCS distributed 40 bibs and 8 torches in Great Brak River; 35 bibs and 8 torches in Kwanongqaba and 19 bibs and 5 torches in Mossel Bay and 6 torches in Riversdale.</p>	<p>Part of key duty of NHW in terms of accreditation process will be to take proper care of NHW equipment.</p>
	<p>Local government a co-enabler of NHWs:</p>				<p>Local government's increased support for NHW will include collaborating on NHW training, in alignment with the comprehensive new syllabus.</p>

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

Objective: To strengthen CPFs and to increase their access to funding.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 13 July 2016	Way Forward
<p>DoCS fieldworkers to provide support to CPFs on how to work with the EPP reporting system.</p> <p>DoCS to monitor CPF compliance with reporting on the EPP system.</p>	<p>CPF access their full R30 000 per year which they can spend to support their activities.</p>	<p>Each CPF accesses R30 000.</p> <p>Activities are funded.</p>	<p>CPF to contact DoCS field worker for support.</p>	<p>Heidelberg and Grootbraak reported that they were not paid after submitting EPP reports. The CPFs confirmed that they received some of the money after intervening on the day of the PNP and the DoCS Fieldworker reported that the payments of balance of the reports will be processed.</p>	<p>CPF training for Da Gamaskop Cluster is scheduled for 13 August 2016 @ 9:00 in Riversdale.</p>

PUBLIC SPACES

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

Objectives: Work with municipalities to develop a plan to address problematic open spaces.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 13 July 2016	Way Forward
<p>CPFs and NHWs to identify all the dark open spaces and notify municipalities and ward councillors of the problem. Collectively develop a plan to address the problem.</p>	<p>A plan is developed to make open areas safer.</p>	<p>Open spaces are addressed and dealt with.</p>	<p>Hold a meeting to consult with all relevant stakeholders.</p> <p>SAPS, Municipality, Ward Councillors, CPF, DoCS</p>	<p>DoCS developed a MOU that will be taken up with the municipality to address the issue based on the identified dark open spaces.</p> <p>Some NHWs conducted audit of 'dark spaces audits', which they presented to the municipality. This seems to have worked - NHWs reported that the problem has been addressed.</p> <p>Even at night on patrols, NHWs have used tape from ESKOM – put it around the broken lamp posts as a</p>	<p>NHW to continue to identify problematic areas and to inform the municipality.</p>

				signalling / marking system to make the partnership effective.	
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10. Safety Concern: Too many liquor outlets are situated near to schools and churches.

Objective: To identify liquor outlets in the areas. To regulate licenced outlets and make sure they comply with the terms of the licence. To enforce the law in regard to unlicensed premises.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 13 July 2016	Way Forward
CPF to hold awareness workshops with the community on the use of alcohol.	Communities are aware of the harms caused by abuse of alcohol.	Less abuse of alcohol and fewer alcohol related crime occurs, especially in public spaces.	To consult with the community to help identify illegal operating liquor outlets. DoCS, CPF, Business sector, NHW and SAPS.	DoCS has initiated the Alcohol Harms Reduction project in Khayelitsha, Drakenstein and Gunya and will expand to the rest of the Province on a later stage. This issue is widespread, and no progress has been made in Da Gammaskop.	A comprehensive new strategy for illegality across the cluster needs to be developed.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 13 July 2016	Way Forward
<p>CPF's work with local organisations to provide programmes and alternatives for young people on dealing with alcohol abuse.</p> <p>CPF's, SAPS to refer parents to Parental Guidance Programmes for children who are exposed to alcohol.</p>	<p>Programmes and alternative activities are in place to divert attention from alcohol.</p> <p>Parents are more responsible.</p>	<p>Fewer young people abuse alcohol.</p>	<p>Set up a consultative forum to deal with future activities relating to alcohol</p> <p>Department of Social Development, Ward Councillors, CPF, local NGOs.</p>		<p>CPF must involve youth organisations in the process.</p>
<p>CPF to educate the community and to generate support when making submissions against the issuing of liquor licences.</p>	<p>To improve community participation in making submissions to Liquor Authority when it considers liquor licence applications.</p>	<p>Liquor licences are issued in a responsible manner to appropriate outlets.</p>	<p>DoCS to assist CPF in identifying expert to provide information on contesting liquor licences.</p> <p>CPF, SAPS, Ward Councillors, Western Cape Liquor Authority.</p>	<p>Participants complained that liquor licences are issued despite objections. Public have lost all faith in this process.</p> <p>The Western Cape Liquor Authority has been transferred to the Department of Community Safety.</p> <p>The Eden District Municipality mentioned that the WC liquor</p>	<p>Eden District Municipality to coordinate Awareness Workshop with the WC Liquor Board. The following stakeholders to be invited: CPF, NHW, shebeen owners, illegal liquor outlets owners, Spaza shop owners,</p>

				Board to hold awareness training. Need to agree on a date for workshop with relevant stakeholders.	
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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 = Albertinia		2 = Barrydale	
3 = Da Gamaskop		4 = Groot Brakrivier	
5 = Heidelberg (C)		6 = Kwa-Nonqaba	
7 = Mossel Bay		8 = Riversdale	
9 = Still Bay		10 = Suurbraak	
11 = Swellendam			

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	
---------	--	--------	--

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

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?					
12. The police in my area support safety initiatives.	1	2	3	4	0
13. I have confidence in the Criminal Justice system.	1	2	3	4	0
14. I have confidence in the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA).	1	2	3	4	0
15. I have confidence in the Department of Correctional Services (Prisons).	1	2	3	4	0
16. I think the South African Police Service (SAPS) in my area are corrupt.	1	2	3	4	0

2. PUBLIC SPACES

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

I feel safe at the following places in my area:					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Not Applicable
17. In my home during the day	1	2	3	4	0
18. In my home at night	1	2	3	4	0
19. On the street during the day	1	2	3	4	0
	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

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

3. ESTABLISH SAFETY PARTNERSHIPS

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

3.1 Community Policing Forum (CPF)

Community Policing Forum (CPF)					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	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

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

3.2 Community Safety Forum (CSF)

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 DA GAMASKOP CLUSTER



DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SAFETY

DA GAMASKOP POLICE CLUSTER OVERVIEW:

1. INTRODUCTION

The Da Gamaskop police cluster comprises of eleven police precincts namely Albertinia, Barrydale, Da Gamaskop, Groot Brakrivier, Heidelberg, KwaNonqaba, Mossel Bay, Riversdale, Still Bay, Suurbraak and Swellendam.

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 Da Gamaskop 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 Police Forum (CPF) per police precinct.

Table 1: Population growth from 2001 to 2011

NAME OF PRECINCT	2001 CENSUS	2011 CENSUS	% Δ
Albertinia	7 813	8 795	12.6%
Barrydale	4 880	7 910	62.1%
Da Gamaskop	27 624	27 225	-1.4%
Groot Brakrivier	13 280	20 140	51.7%
Heidelberg	13 048	15 483	18.7%
KwaNonqaba	13 212	33 641	154.6%
Mossel Bay	19 216	10 602	-44.8%
Riversdale	16 394	20 291	23.8%
Still Bay	6 127	7 806	27.4%
Suurbraak	2 497	2 252	-9.8%
Swellendam	19 966	24 120	20.8%
TOTAL	144 057	178 265	23.7%

2. POPULATION GROWTH

- The population in Da Gamaskop cluster increased by 23.7% from 144 057 in 2001 to 178 265 in 2011.
- In the same period, the population of KwaNonqaba and Barrydale police precincts increased by 154.6% and 62.1% respectively. The population of three police precincts namely Mossel Bay (44.8%), Suurbraak (9.8%) and Da Gamaskop (1.4%) decreased for the period 2001 to 2011 as indicated in Table 1.

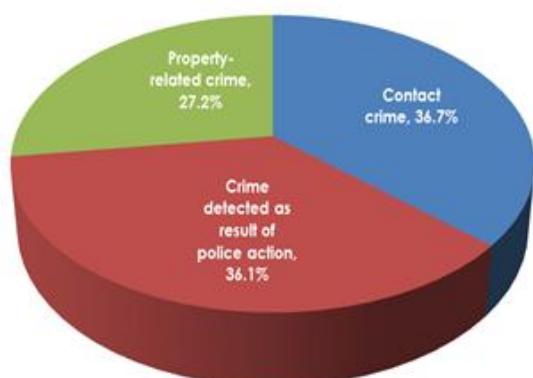
3. OVERBERG POLICE CLUSTER MURDER TRENDS

- Overall murder increased by 20% from 75 in 2010/11 to 90 in 2014/15.
- Murder in Bredasdorp and Grabouw police precincts increased by 225% and 128% during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15 as per table 1.
- In Gans Bay and Hermanus police precincts, murder decreased by 37.5% and 25% respectively over the 5-year period.
- Of concern is that Grabouw, Villiersdorp, Hermanus and Bredasdorp police precincts contributed to more than 75% of all murders reported during the 5-year period.

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

PERIOD	Albertinia	Barrydale	Da Gamaskop	Groot Brakrivier	Heidelberg	KwaNonqaba	Mossel Bay	Riversdale	Still Bay	Suurbraak	Swellendam
2010/11	5	1	8	4	3	18	3	5	4	0	5
2011/12	1	4	4	4	1	12	1	2	1	0	6
2012/13	4	1	7	3	3	10	2	0	0	0	10
2013/14	2	1	8	1	2	12	1	3	3	1	9
2014/15	3	2	10	8	2	16	1	5	2	1	10

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 Da Gamaskop cluster as per Figure 1.

- Contract crime contributed **36.7%** 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.
- Crime detected as a result of police action contributed **36.1%** 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.
- Property-related crime contributed **27.2%** of all reported crime. It mainly consists of burglary at residential premises, burglary at non-residential premises, theft of motor vehicles/ motorcycles,

5. CONTACT CRIME

- During the period 2010/11 to 2014/15, common assault (46.4%) and assault GBH (31.3%) contributed 77.5% of all contact crime reported in the cluster as per Figure 2.
- Robbery with aggravating circumstances (7.2%) and common robbery (4.8%) contributed 12% to the contact crime in Da Gamaskop cluster.
- Total sexual offences accounted for 6.8% of contact crime in the cluster.

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

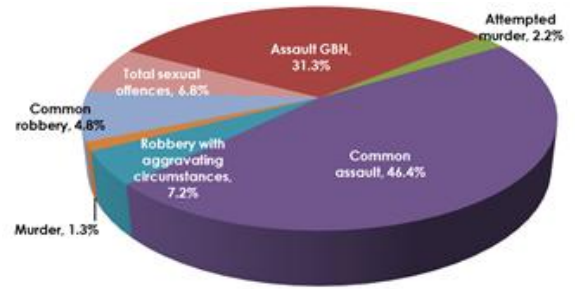
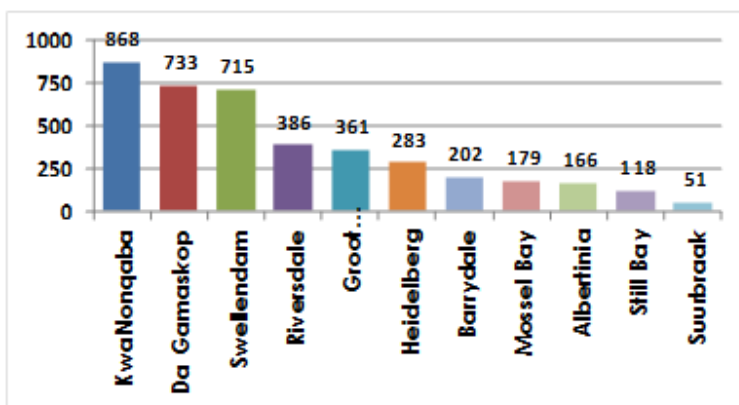


Figure 3: Reported contact crime for the period 2014/15



- Figure 3 indicates that contact crime was more rife in KwaNonqaba (868) and Da Gamaskop (733) police precincts during the period 2014/15.
- Police precincts such as Suurbraak (51) and Still Bay (118) had the least number of contact crime reported in Da Gamaskop cluster during the 2014/15 period.

6. PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME

- Figure 4 indicates that burglary at residential premises (58%) and burglary at non-residential premises (14.9%) contributed 72.9% 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 contributed to additional 22% of the property-related crime in Da Gamaskop cluster (Figure 4).

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

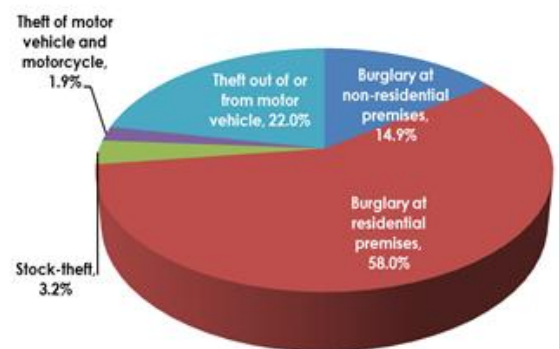
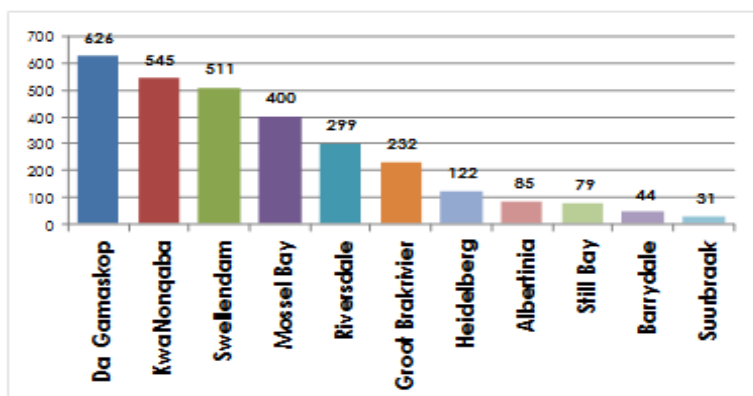


Figure 5: Reported property-related crime for the



- More property-related crimes were reported in Da Gamaskop police precinct (626) during the financial year 2014/15 (Figure 5).
- In contrast, the least property-related crimes were reported in Suurbraak (31) as shown in Figure 5 over the period 2014/15.
- Suurbraak police precinct has the smallest population in the cluster.

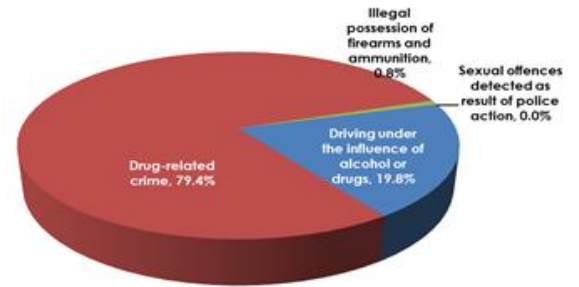
NOTE:

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

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 79.4% to crime detected as a result of police action in Da Gamaskop cluster, followed by driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs (19.8%).
- The analysis in figure 6 shows that drug related crime is a huge challenge in the cluster.

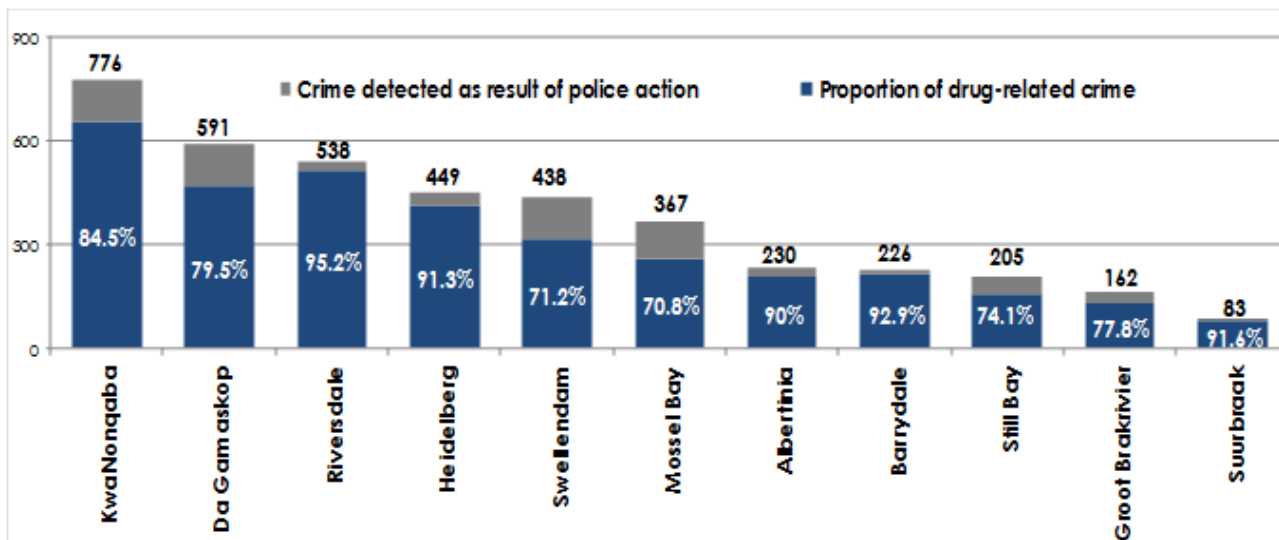
Figure 6: Crime detected as a result of police action: 2010/11 to 2014/15



8. DRUG-RELATED CRIME

- In terms of crime detected as a result of police action, KwaNonqaba (776) and Da Gamaskop (591) police precincts had the highest number of reported cases compared to the other police precincts in the cluster (Figure 7).
- The percentage of drug related crime per police station in the cluster ranges from 70.8% recorded in Mossel Bay police precinct to 95.2% recorded in Riversdale 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 776 crime detected as a result of police action recorded in KwaNonqaba police precinct, 84.5% (656) is drug related crime. Similarly, Suurbraak police precinct recorded 91.6% (76) of the 83 cases as drug related crime. 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 DA GAMASKOP POLICE CLUSTER SAFETY NEEDS

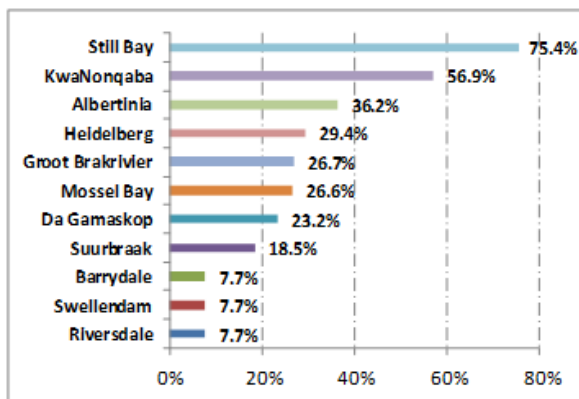
The safety needs were determined based on three themes aligned to the Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP) which is the department's strategic vehicle to contribute towards increasing safety in the province.

PROFESSIONAL POLICING: Shortage of police and physical resources; infrastructure of the KwaNonqaba police station is inadequate; many of smaller police stations lack adequate security; long distances from police stations to the communities; delays in the repair of police vehicles; many vehicles not suited to off-road terrain; promotion criteria is a disincentive to new recruits; the 10111 emergency numbers not functional; community not all aware of sector phone numbers; each police station looks different and has different infrastructure and there is no identifiable 'brand' for police stations.

PARTNERSHIPS: Short sentences caused by delays and poor prosecution; and lack of support for the NHW members.

PUBLIC SPACES: Dark open spaces contribute to high crime in the cluster and too many liquor outlets are near to schools and churches.

Figure 8: EPP participation for period 2015/16



11. COMMUNITY ORGANISATION DATABASE

- There are currently 49 community organisations that are registered on the Community Organisation Database of the Department of Community Safety (DoCS) in this cluster. Eight of these organisations are based in Albertinia police precincts as per Table 3.
- Of concern is the limited number of community organisations that are registered with the Department in Mossel Bay and Still Bay. Community organisations are needed the most in these areas to contribute meaningfully in an attempt to increase safety.

12. CONCLUSION

Common assault, assault GBH, burglary at residential premises and theft out of motor vehicles should be a concern for the residents of Da Gamaskop 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 28.6% of the R357 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.

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 R357 500 was available for the cluster, of which R102 381.08 (28.6%) was accessed by CPFs as per Figure 8.

Table 3: Registered organisations per police precinct

NAME OF PRECINCT	NO OF ORGANISATIONS	DISTRIBUTION
Albertinia	8	16.3%
Barrydale	4	8.2%
Da Gamaskop	5	10.2%
Great Brak River	4	8.2%
Heidelberg (C)	5	10.2%
KwaNonqaba	4	8.2%
Mossel Bay	2	4.1%
Riversdale	5	10.2%
Still Bay	2	4.1%
Suurbraak	6	12.2%
Swellendam	4	8.2%
TOTAL	49	100.0%

MORE INFORMATION

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