

**REPORT ON THE 2016/17 POLICING NEEDS AND PRIORITIES WORKSHOP FOR THE
MILNERTON POLICE CLUSTER HELD ON 16 – 17 SEPTEMBER 2016**

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ACRONYMS

CBO	Community Based Organisation
CID	City Improvement District
CPF	Community Police Forum
CSF	Community Safety Forum
CSIP	Community Safety Improvement Partnership
DoCS	Department of Community Safety
DVA	Domestic Violence Amendment Act, 2009
EPIC	Emergency Policing Incident Control
EPP	Expanded Partnership Programme
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
FCS	Family Violence and Sexual Offences Unit
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm
LG	Local Government
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHW	Neighbourhood Watch
NPO	Not for Profit Organisation
PNP	Policing Needs and Priorities
SAPS	South African Police Service
SASSA	South African Social Security Agency
VEP	Victim Empowerment Programme
WCED	Western Cape Education Department

1. INTRODUCTION

Background

As part of its annual Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) consultations the Western Cape Department of Community Safety (DoCS) hosted a workshop for the Milnerton Policing Cluster on 16 and 17 September 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 businesses, 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 also advertised in the local media and on the radio and members of the public were invited to attend.

Structure

At the start of the workshop each participant was handed a file containing certain key documents which were intended to contextualise and guide the discussions – these included the 2015 Safety Plan, a briefing report on the official crime statistics for the Cluster, an outline of the services rendered by DoCS over the previous financial year and copies of various presentations. The workshop was opened by Mr AJ Tajodien as (Cluster CPF Chairperson) with the Honourable Dan Plato (Minister of Community Safety) delivering the keynote address. Advocate Pikoli, the Western Cape Police Ombudsman explained how and when to make use of the services offered by his office and Mr Pumzile Papu (Emergency Medical Services (EMS) Manager, Department of Health presented on the EMS Staff Attacks. The implementation of the 2015 Safety Plan was discussed, and this was followed by the completion of the Safety Confidence Score Card' questionnaire.⁴ In the afternoon the plenary divided into three randomly assigned groups (Professional Policing, Partnerships and Public Spaces) with approximately 10 participants per group.⁵ The aim of the group discussions were to review, revise and update the 2015 Safety Plan.⁶ On the second day Alderman JP Smith (Mayoral Committee Member: Safety and Security outlined the City's 5-point NHW Plan. Mr MB Makhazi (Deputy Director: Priority Programme Coordination, Department of the Premier) presented the Alcohol Harms Reduction Green Paper and the Province's strategies to reduce alcohol related harms.⁷ The new accreditation process for Neighbourhood Watches was discussed - as per the regulations to the Western Cape Community Safety Act, and the roles and responsibilities of Community Police Forums were explained. Finally, the updated Safety Plan was presented to all participants.

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.⁸ After the workshop the data was physically captured and entered into the Survey Monkey software programme for subsequent organisation on a spreadsheet, in terms of the main issues identified.

⁴ See Annexure 1 of the Report: 'The 2016 Safety Plan' for an explanation on what the Safety Plan is.

⁵ The discussions around professional policing, partnerships and public spaces complement the CSIP.

⁶ See Annexure 1 for the updated 2016 Safety Plan.

⁷ Western Cape Alcohol-Related Harms Reduction Policy Green Paper. (2016). Western Cape Liquor Act, No 4 of 2008.

⁸ See Annexure 2 for the questionnaire.

Non-plenary group discussions

The three thematic focus group discussions were moderated by a facilitator, and written up by a scribe, both of whom were DoCS employees. The facilitator was responsible for updating the 2015 Safety Plan in real time with each group's updated inputs collated into one document, which was discussed in the plenary on the second day. The group discussions centred on the implementation of the activities identified in 2015 and the way forward.⁹ 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 Milnerton 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.¹⁰
- The workshop was attended by 80 participants, however, only 37 completed the questionnaires. The sample size was small and the process did not lend itself to disaggregation of data or trend analyses.
- Apart from the writing up of a safety plan, in the form of a table, the group discussions were not recorded.

⁹ The activities contained in the 2015 Safety Plan were planned to remedy the specific safety concerns relevant to each group.

¹⁰ 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 Milnerton Cluster has a population of 376 539 and consists of nine precincts¹¹ - Atlantis, Darling, Malmesbury, Melkbosstrand, Milnerton, Moorreesburg, Philadelphia, Riebeeck West and Table View – all of which fall under the jurisdiction of the City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality. Milnerton Cluster have nine precincts and three satellite precincts. The largest precinct is Milnerton (88 529) and the smallest is Philadelphia (7 407).¹²

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

- Crime detected as a result of police action (33.9% of all reported crime):¹³ this includes illegal possession of firearms, drug related crimes (use, possession and dealing in drugs) and, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs. These crimes are generally not reported to the police by members of the public but, instead, are the result of roadblocks, searches and intelligence collection.¹⁴
- Contact Crime (30.8% of all reported crimes in the Cluster):¹⁵ this involves physical contact between the perpetrator and the victim and ranges from assault, bag snatching (robbery) to kidnapping, rape and murder. Thus, contact crime involves some form of violence against the person.¹⁶
- Property related crime (35.3% of all reported crime):¹⁷ this includes burglary at residential and non-residential premises, theft of motor vehicles and motor cycles, theft out of motor vehicles and stock theft. These crimes usually occur in the absence of victims and involve no violence.¹⁸

¹¹ SAPS. (2016). 'Back to Basics. Towards a Safer Tomorrow.' Presentation at PNP 2016 Milnerton Cluster. Policing Needs and Priorities, 16 September 2016.

¹² SAPS. (2016). 'Back to Basics. Towards a Safer Tomorrow.' Presentation at PNP 2016 Milnerton Cluster. Policing Needs and Priorities.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1: Murders per police precinct 2010 to 2015¹⁹

PRECINCT	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
Atlantis	26	19	38	37	34
Darling	4	3	2	0	5
Malmesbury	12	17	17	12	18
Melkbosstrand	1	2	1	0	4
Milnerton	61	35	45	45	43
Moorreesburg	1	5	9	4	4
Philadelphia	3	2	1	4	4
Riebeeck West	3	5	5	4	2
Table View	15	7	6	13	17
TOTAL	126	79	124	119	131

Overall murder increased in the cluster by 7.9% from 126 in 2010/11 to 131 in 2014/15. The most significant increases were in Atlantis from 26 in 2010/11 to 34 in 2014/15 and Malmesbury from 12 in 2010/2011 to 18 in 2014/15. Milnerton (39%) and Atlantis (25.7%) police precincts contributed 64.7% of all murders committed in Milnerton police cluster during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15.²⁰

Although the South African murder rate is currently at the same level as it was in 1970s²¹ - at 33 murders per 100 000 people (in 2015) it is five times higher than the global average of 6.2 per 100 000 and,²² at 52, the Western Cape has the highest murder rate of all the provinces.



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

²⁰ http://www.saps.gov.za/resource_centre/publications/statistics/crimestats/2015/crime_stats.php (accessed on 29/10/2015).

²¹ Shaw, M. and Krieglner, A. (2016), *A Citizen's Guide to Crime Trends in South Africa*, Cape Town: Jonathon Ball publishers.

²² Institute for Security Studies. (2015) 'Murder by numbers', <https://www.ISSS>. Crimehubmurderbynumbers, 14 October 2015 (accessed on 4 August 2016).

3. PRESENTATIONS

SAPS Reportback

General A Jordaan, SAPS Cluster Commander, presented a Cluster profile which is represented in table 2 below.²³

Table 2: Cluster profile

MILNERTON CLUSTER PROFILE	
Operational members	668
Support members	167
Reservists	52
Detectives	144
Vehicles	219
Condition of facilities	
Atlantis	Fair
Darling	Needs upgrading
Malmesbury	In the process of upgrading.
Melkbosstrand	Good
Milnerton	Good
Moorreesburg	Needs upgrading. 'People with Disability' part of the team to ensure provision is made for them.
Philadelphia	In the process of upgrading.
Riebeeck West	Good
Table View	Fair
Crime Threats and Trends	
Crime tendencies	Stations
Contact crime Assault Common Assault GBH Robbery Aggravated Robbery Common	Atlantis Milnerton Table View Malmesbury
Property Related Crime Burglary Residential Theft out of motor vehicle	Milnerton Table View Atlantis
Police Initiated Crime	Darling, Malmesbury, Melkbosstrand, Milnerton, Philadelphia, Riebeeck West and Table View did not achieve their targets.
Incidents of Gangsterism	Most murders in the Atlantis area could be considered as being gang related. In Atlantis there are ongoing operations addressing gangs and their criminal activities.

²³ SAPS. (2016). 'Back to Basics. Towards a Safer Tomorrow.' Presentation at PNP 2016 Milnerton Cluster. Policing Needs and Priorities, 16 September 2016.

According to SAPS the main contributors to crime in the area are unemployment, economic recession, drugs, domestic violence, liquor, negligence of victims, community assistance in identifying suspects, reluctance of community in identifying stolen property, lack of regulation of trading hours (free trading areas), lack of infrastructure i.e. insufficient lightning, roads and numbering of dwellings.

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

- Conduct regular search warrant operations to disrupt drug activities;
- Daily drug arrests / (vehicle check points) VCP's;
- Disrupted the sale and distribution of drugs in communities with constant 252 operations against drug dealers;
- Collaborate with Department of Justice to ensure cases were prosecuted;
- Rehabilitation services identified for people dependent on drugs;
- Referred neglected and ill-treated children to Department of Social Development;
- Created awareness around violence against women by means of projects;
- Provided Victim Support Services;
- Reduced the levels of DVA, Sexual Violence and Child abuse incidents;
- SAPS Management encourages members to go for trauma counselling;
- Corrupt officials were disciplined and criminally charged;
- Reward officials for good work;
- Encourage professional police conduct;
- Increase visibility of SAPS through support from NHWs;
- Increase the number of trained functional NHW's;
- Expand and reactivate dormant NHW structures;
- Address liquor licensing with relevant role players;
- Closed illegal liquor outlets;
- Enforce law against illegal traders;
- CPF and NHW informs SAPS of illegal liquor outlets;
- Conducted operations against illegal outlets;
- SAPS and CPF provided awareness programs on drug related crimes.
- CPF identifies organisations to provide after care support groups for recovering drug users and their parents;
- Promote public awareness around drug abuse prevention;
- Create partnerships with relevant groups like NICRO and SANCA;
- Strengthen partnerships to address crime in the area;
- Collaborate with all entities to reduce crime;
- Initiate door to door campaigns;
- Established street committees to raise awareness and reduction of crime;
- Planned Joint Operations;
- CPF's submitted reports on the EPP system to DoCS;
- CPF, SAPS, NHW and WCED developed a 'Plan of Action' to keep schools safe during holiday periods.
- To increase safety around identified transport hubs SAPS identified priority areas within the cluster i.e. Gie Road, Table View, DuNoon, Paarden Eiland and Joe Slovo Park.
- Established a transport sub-committee, included the media, Sector Commander and Sub-forum;
- Increased patrols at the MyCity terminus and transport hubs;
- Partner with Ward Councilors;
- Identified problem locations, bushy fields and overgrown areas;
- Initiated a project to reduce opportunities for crime;
- Initiated a project to reduce victims of assault and robberies at transport hubs;
- Pamphlets are distributed within communities regarding awareness, safety tips etc.
- Implement bylaws to reduce crime at traffic lights and other public spaces.
- Increased the number of arrests for drinking in public spaces.

In addition, achievements were also noted in respect of the following:

- CPFs are functional in all precincts.
- Partnerships are in place with the Defence Force, Department of Correctional Service, Department of Community Safety, Law Enforcement, NHW structures, Security Companies, City of Cape Town, Traffic Departments, Integrated Security Forum, Business and Taxi Forums and Religious organisations.

Challenges were experienced in respect of the following:

- Lack of regulation of informal trading industry
- Insufficient street lighting and lighting in public spaces
- Bushy areas
- Improve the involvement of DSD at grass roots level
- Lack of rehabilitation centres.
- Lack of Domestic Violence Safe houses.
- Expedite training of NHW members.
- Security at MyCity terminus and other transport hubs at all the stations after hours.
- Safer areas for public to access transport.

Mr Pumzile Papu (Emergency Medical Services)

Mr Pumzile Papu, the Head of the Emergency Medical Services, Department of Health, reported that the rendering of EMS Services is the biggest challenge in the southern district and the northern area. A number of work hours (4476 from January – December 2015 and 4464 from January – December 2016), are lost as a result of staff booking off due to safety incidents. There is a relationship between the location of shebeens and places where staff were assaulted, which is mostly after 2am when the shebeens should have been closed. Reported staff assault incidents from 2012-2016 include attempted high jacking, gang violence, staff robbed, stoning of ambulances, staff being threatened with a weapon, verbal abuse of attacks and physical assaults. Gang violence and threats with a weapon ranks the highest of the assault categories.

Due to societal issues EMS services respond to high numbers of incidents and call-outs – in same areas where there are high numbers of crime. Assault cases are the third highest number of calls the unit receives within a two week period in the cluster.

In terms of EMS operations areas are zoned i.e. a red zone implies a protest action which is short term or where gangsters are shooting each other. Staff are afraid to enter these areas as they are sometimes attacked even though they are escorted by the SAPS. Khayelitsha Site C, Tafelsig, Phillipi, Nyanga, New Cross Roads, Gugulethu and Heideveld, Kalksteentfontein and Hanover Park are classified as red zones. Staff have been instructed not to enter these high risk areas without an escort. EMS established a safety campaign and awareness for staff. One of the safety measures the Department wants to put in place with the support of SAPS is the 'online booking centre', which will enable SAPS to escort the EMS services in and out of the respective areas. EMS also wants to schedule regular meetings with SAPS to report on gunshot cases and to share information.

Alderman JP Smith (Mayoral Committee Member: Safety and Security)

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

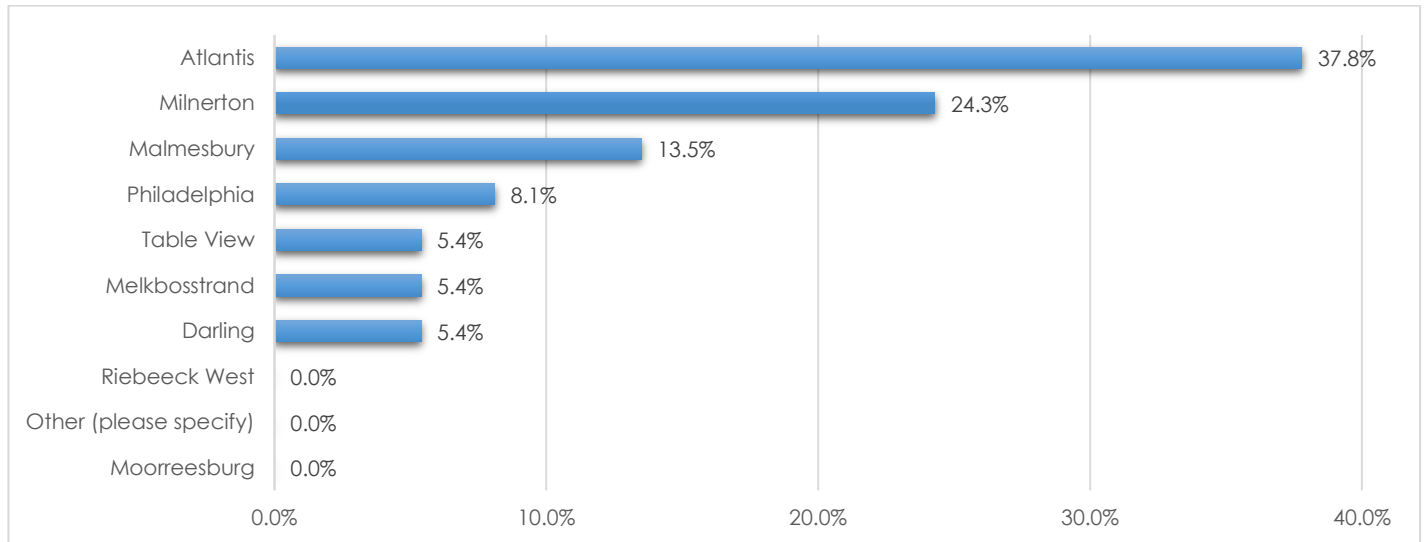
- NHW structures are supported by the Municipal Urban Renewable Programme (MURP) and the Alcohol Harms Reduction (AHR) Game Changer led by the Department of Community Safety.
- The City of Cape Town Municipality operates a call centre where complaints about bylaw enforcement can be made by dialling the number 107.
- In July 2016, the Cape Town Municipality will roll out the Emergency and Policing Incident Control (EPIC) system as well as an ID system equipping all staff 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 securely stores, manages and exports digital footage as required. This technology will be rolled out to NHWs however they need to prove themselves effective before the CoCT provide 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 is in the process of employing auxiliary officers who are then provided with bullet proof vests, firearms. They are extending the recruitment to include NHW members as the CoCT may not employ metro reservists;
- 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 'Neighbourhood Safety Officers' initiating a new approach to community orientated safety thereby deploying metro police in all areas.



4. RESULTS OF SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORECARD

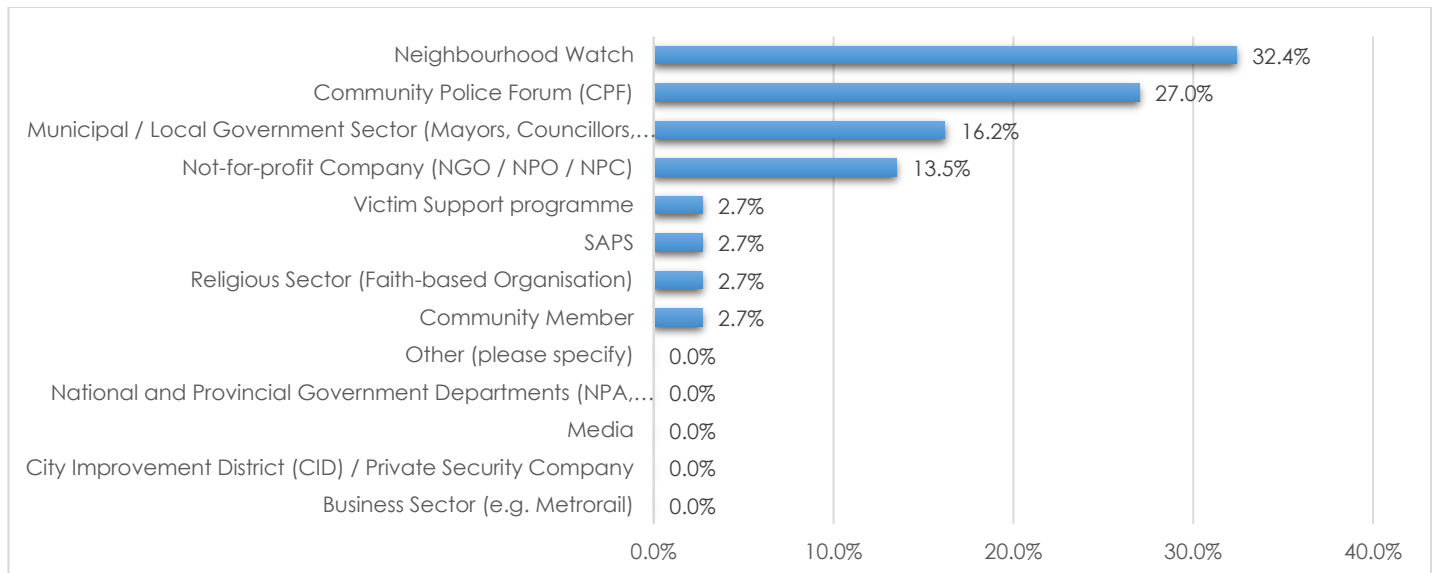
Participants

Figure 1: Respondents per precinct



Although 106 people attended the workshop, only 37 people completed the questionnaire. This number was substantially lower than in 2015. As the above bar-graph shows the majority of participants (37.8%) were from Atlantis, with 55.9% being male and 44.1% female. Two of the precincts – Riebeeck West and Moorreesburg – were not represented at all.

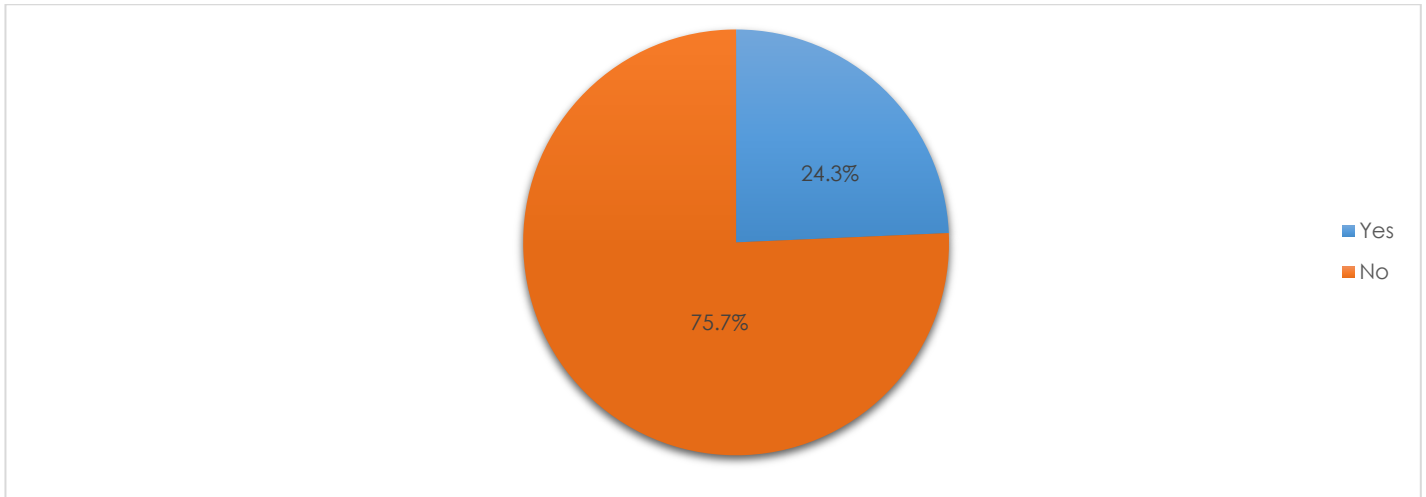
Figure 2: Participants per stakeholder group



As indicated in Figure 2 above the majority of participants (32.4%) were from NHWs, followed by Community Police Forum (CPF) members (27%) and Municipal/Local Government members (16.2%).

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, 75.7% of the sample had not been a victim of crime in the last 12 months, and 24.3% had.

Figure 4: Nature of crime

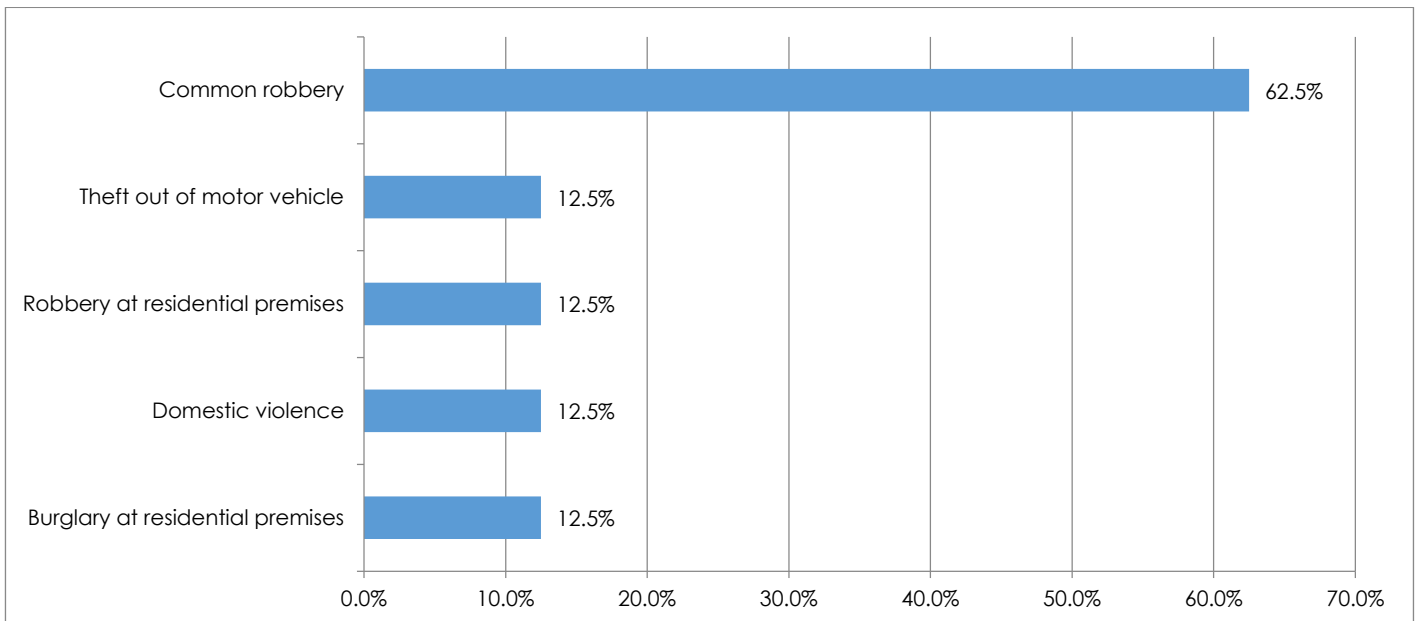
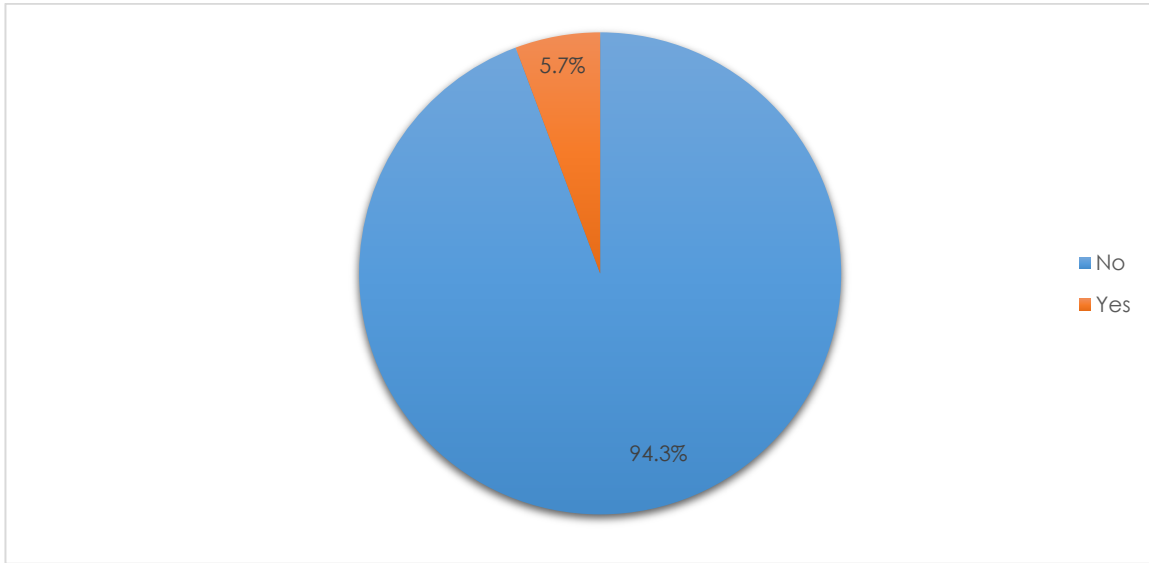


Figure 4 indicates that of those who had been a victim of crime, the majority reported being victims of common robbery (62.5%) and robbery at residential premises (12.5%) followed by burglary at residential premises (12.5%).

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



5.7 % of the sample had been charged with crime as a result of police action.

Professional Policing

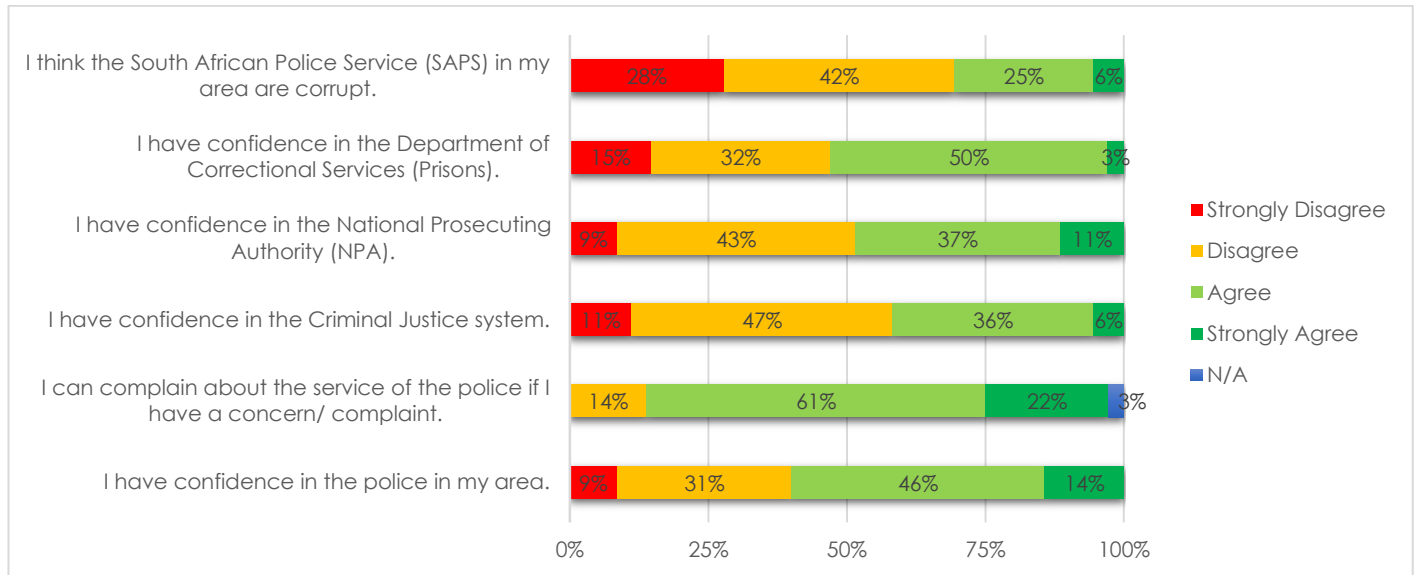
Professional policing relates to perceptions about the manner in which the police conduct their services, and the relationship they have with communities. It is linked to the notion of legitimacy, which is related to objective ideas of fairness and procedural justice.²⁴ The promotion of professional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

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

The bar graph on page 16 represents responses in respect of levels of confidence in SAPS.

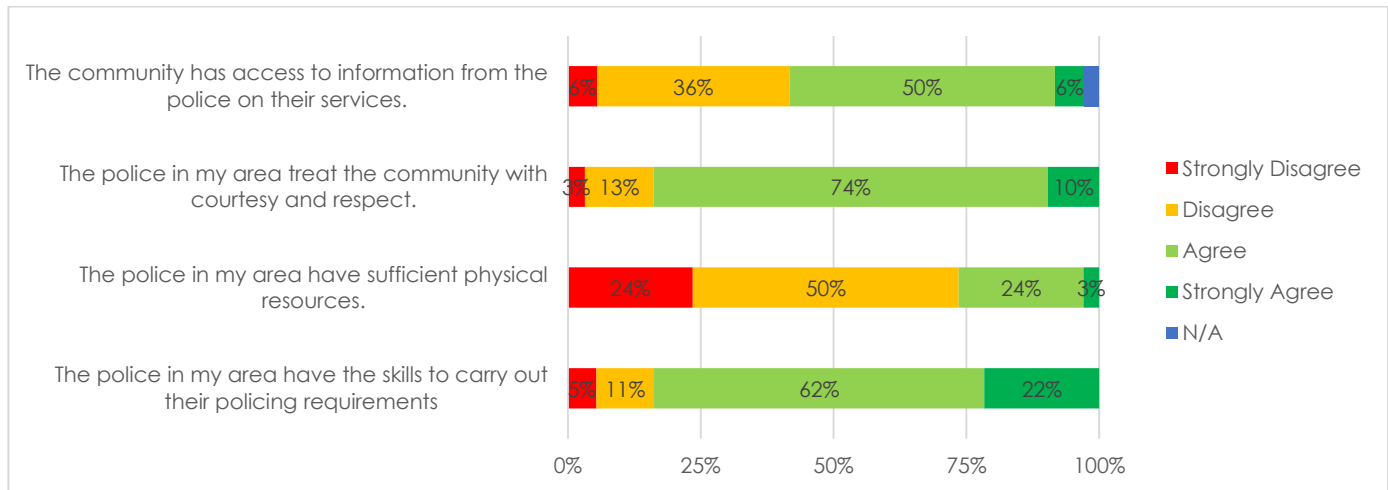
²⁴ Sunshine, J. and Tyler, T. (2003). 'The Role of Procedural Justice and Legitimacy in Shaping Public Support for Policing', *Law and Society Review*, Vol 37(3), 513.

Figure 6: Perceptions of confidence



The majority (70%) of the respondents did not think that the SAPS in their area were corrupt, 83% indicated that they could complain about the police (they were not asked whether these complaints were satisfactorily resolved) and, 60% were confident in them. In addition 53% showed confidence in the Department of Correctional Services, 48% in the National Prosecuting Authority and 42% in the overall criminal justice system.

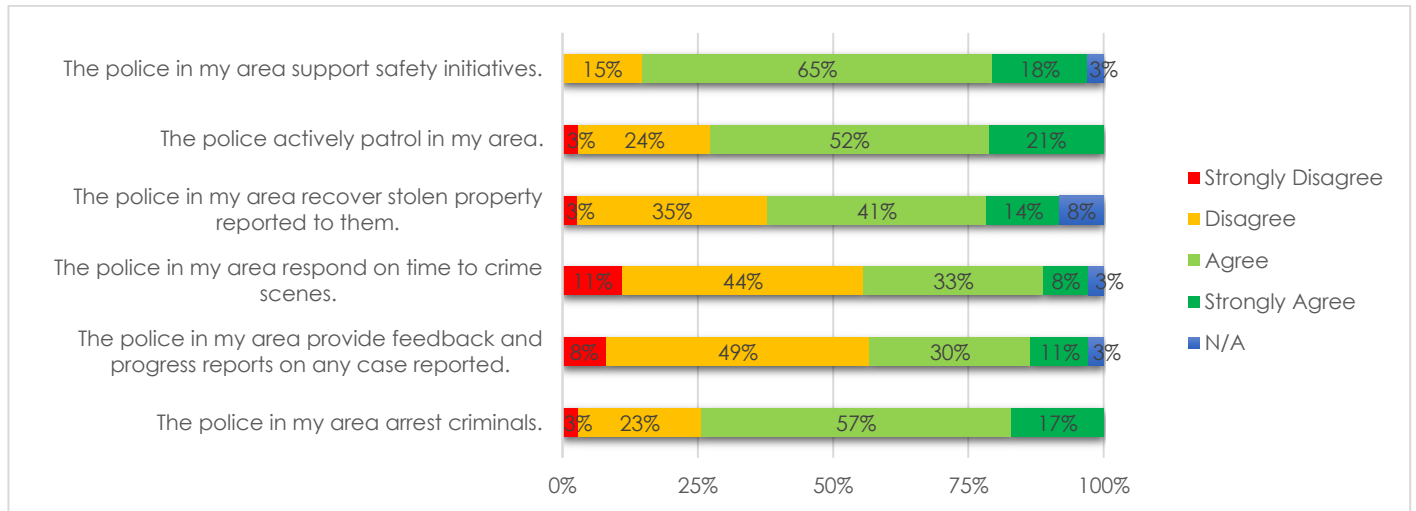
Figure 7: SAPS interaction with communities



A majority of the respondents (56%) thought that the community had access to information from the police and 84% felt that the police in their area treated the community with courtesy and respect. Only 27% of the respondents thought that the police had sufficient physical resources. Most of the respondents (84%) agreed that the police in their areas had the skills to carry out their policing functions. This is more than the 2015/2016 PNP where the figure was 81%.²⁵

²⁵ Department of Community Safety. (2015). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Milnerton Police Cluster', Western Cape Government.

Figure 8: Police service delivery and performance of functions



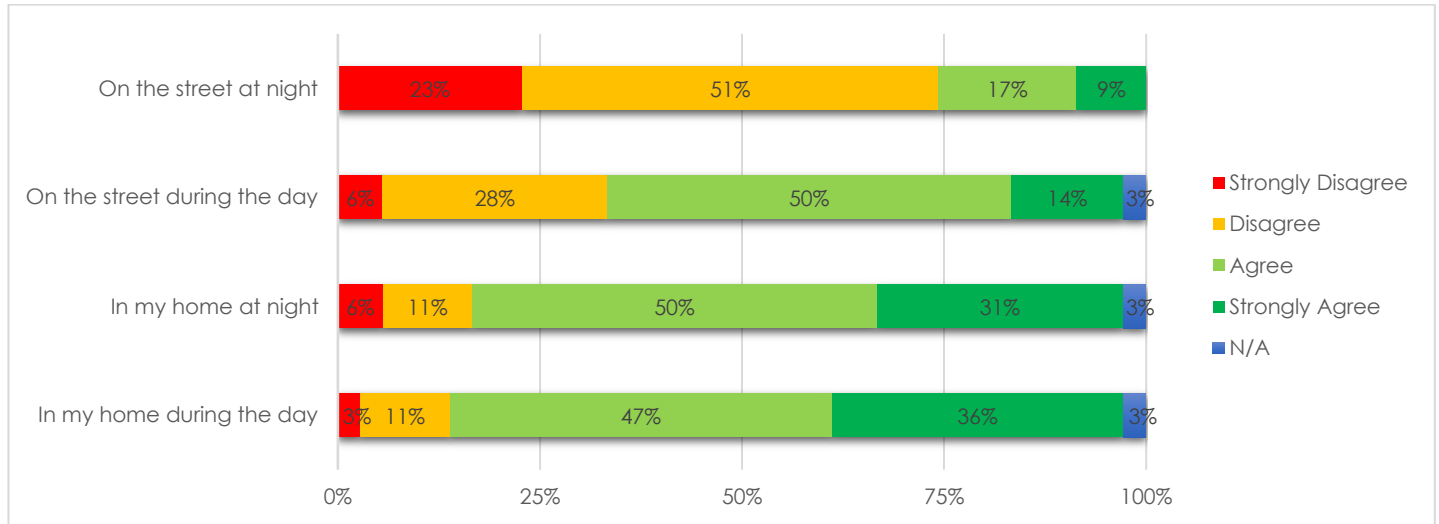
The majority (83%) of the respondents agreed that the police in their area supported safety initiatives and (73%) thought that the police actively patrolled in their areas. Only (41%) indicated that the police arrived at crime scenes timeously. 41% of respondents agreed that the police in their area provided feedback on cases reported in their area. In comparison to the 2015/2016 PNP findings, where the majority of 56% of respondents felt that the police in their area do not provide feedback and progress reports on any cases reported. An overwhelming majority of the respondents (83%) agreed that the police in their area arrest criminals.

Perceptions of safety in public spaces and at home

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

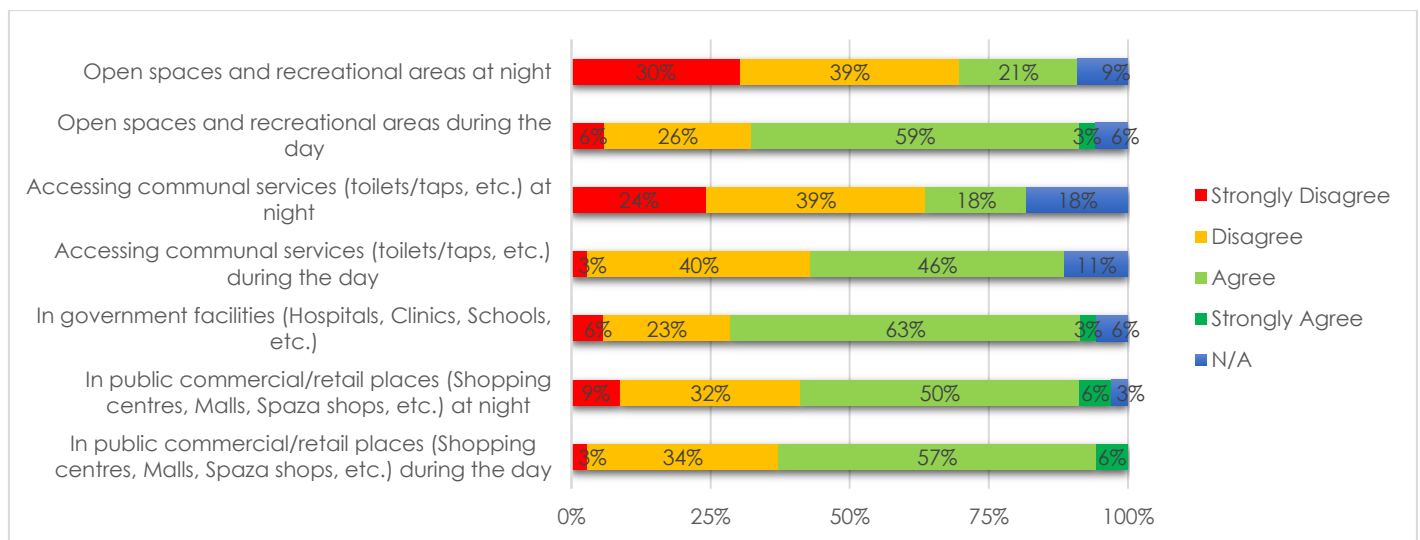


Figure 9: Safety at home and in public



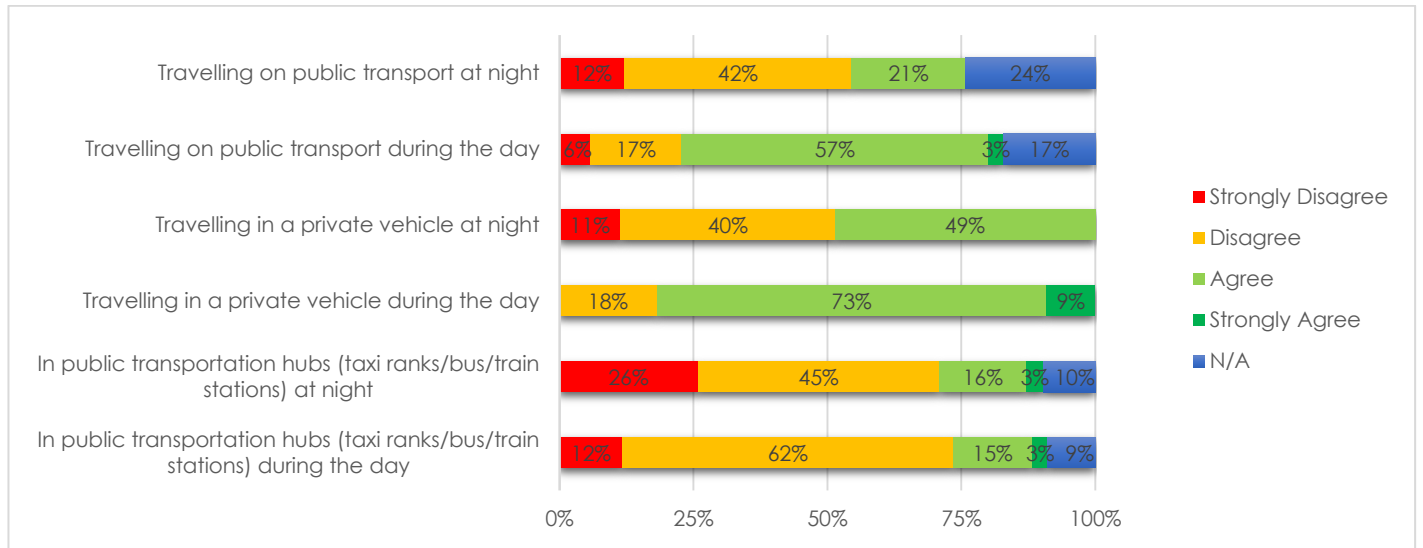
Only 26% of the respondents felt safe on the street at night whereas 64% felt safe during the day. 81% felt safe in their homes at night while 83% felt safe during the day.

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



Very few (21%) of the respondents felt safe in open spaces and recreational areas at night and 62% felt safe during the day. Similarly, 18% felt safe accessing communal services at night and 46% felt safe during the day. This is a decline from the previous year's figures where 14% felt safe in open spaces at night and 54% felt safe during the day. However, this may also reflect the fact that the majority of participants came from Atlantis.

Figure 11: Perception of safety around public and private transport



Unsurprisingly, fewer respondents (21%) felt safe travelling on public transport at night than during the day (60%). In the previous year 25% felt safe at night and 56% during the day. 49% of respondents felt safe travelling in a private vehicle at night, with 82% 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.²⁶ The figure of 19% of respondents who felt safe in public transportation hubs at night (18% felt safe during the day) is slightly lower than the Victims of Crime Survey figure of 25.4%.

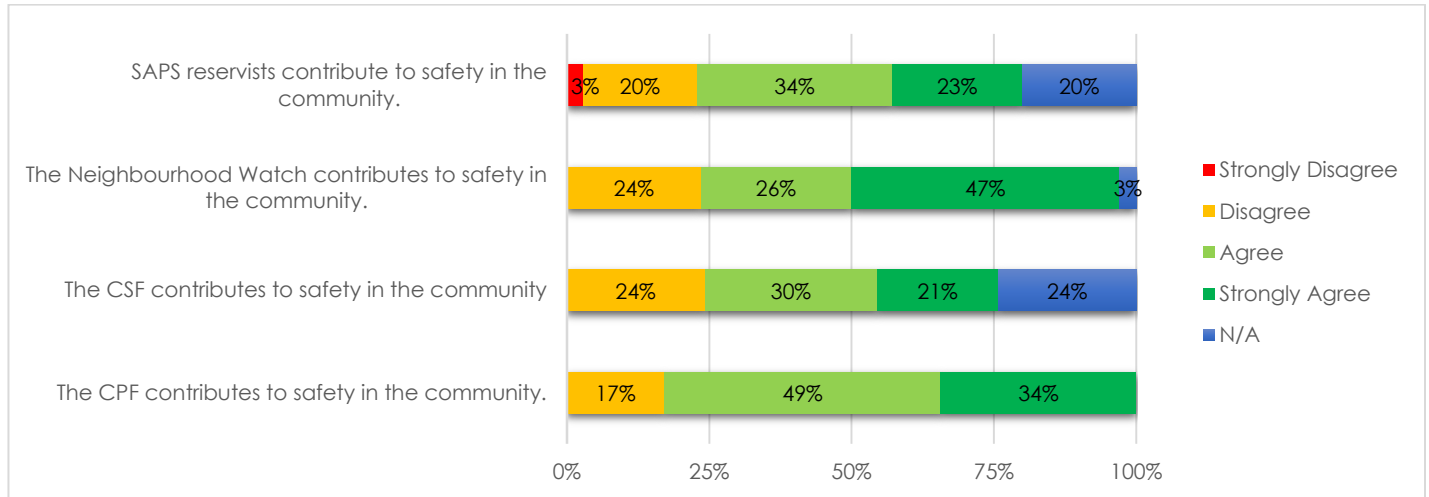
Partnerships

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



²⁶ Statistics South Africa (2015), Victims of Crime Survey 2014/2015. Available online on www.statssa.gov.za/publications.

Figure 12: Partnerships contributing to safety

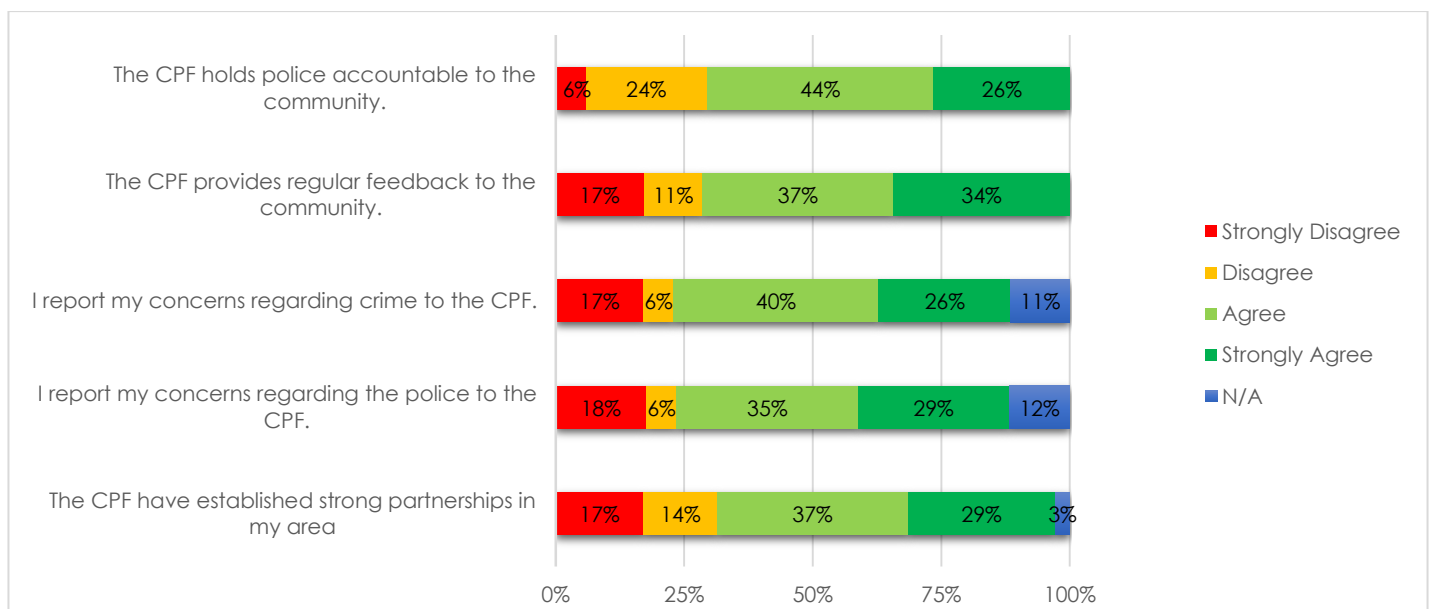


In terms of the ranking, listed below, respondents indicated that CPFs contributed most to safety in the community:

1. CPFs: 83%
2. NHWs: 73%
3. SAPS Reservists: 57%
4. CSFs: 51%

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

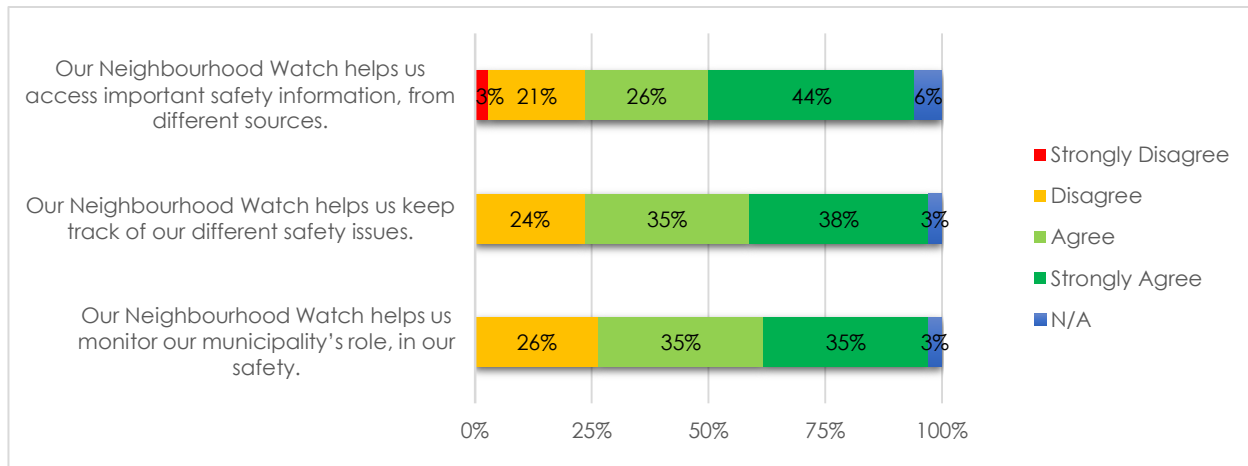
Figure 13: Holding the police accountable through the CPF



The majority of the respondents (70%) agreed that the CPF holds the police accountable to the community and 71% indicated that the CPF provides regular feedback. 66% indicated that they reported their concerns

regarding crime to the CPF with 64% reporting their concerns about the police. Most of the respondents (66%) agreed that CPFs have established strong partnerships in their area.

Figure 14: Neighbourhood Watch as a monitoring mechanism



Most of the respondents (70%) agreed that their Neighbourhood Watch helped them to access important safety information from different sources, 73% thought that it helped them to keep track of various safety issues and, 70% agreed that it assisted in monitoring the municipality's role in their areas.

5. THE 2016 SAFETY PLAN

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

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

6. CONCLUSION

This PNP workshop brought together local (Cluster) level stakeholders in order to identify policing needs and priorities. It did so via a process that involved presentations, discussions (both in plenary and non-plenary

sessions) and, questionnaires. As such the workshop was a methodology for both consultation as well as research.

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

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

7. 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 Milnerton Cluster:
Original signed on 9 February 2016, updated on 16-17 September 2016**

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

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

Objectives: To disrupt the supply and sale of drugs in the community, to investigate drug dealers and to provide rehabilitation services to substance abusers.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 16 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
<p>A task team to investigate high level drug cases needs to be established at both at Cluster and Provincial level.</p> <p>SAPS at local level must continue with its routine operations to disrupt drug activities.</p> <p>CPF to meet with the NPA and Department of Justice to ensure that cases are prosecuted.</p>	<p>To disrupt the sale and distribution of drugs in the community.</p> <p>To provide for rehabilitation services to people dependent on drugs.</p>	<p>A task team has been established at Cluster and Provincial Level.</p> <p>SAPS to report to CPF in a general way on their successes with crime operations.</p>	<p>The cluster CPF to advocate for the establishment of a special task team.</p> <p>Cluster to develop a plan of action. SAPS, CPF, DSD</p>	<p>No progress was reported.</p>	

<p>New issue SAPS need to conduct regular operations regarding drugs in schools (especially in Atlantis, Milnerton, Darling, Philadelphia).</p>	<p>Learners need to understand that they take risks if they bring drugs to school. Promote SAPS's interaction with school safety committees to ensure strong partnerships between SAPS and school.</p>	<p>Number of operations held at prioritised schools.</p>	<p>Scheduling of operations.</p>	<p>Concern that Atlantis Court Prosecutors do not correctly apply restorative justice (mediation is applied in murder cases).</p>	<p>CPF Cluster Board to schedule meeting with Control prosecutors at relevant courts. CPF Cluster Board to meet NPA at relevant courts. CPF Cluster Board to engage the NPA on critical issues such as reasons for withdrawal and handling of repeat offenders.</p>
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2. Safety Concern: Sexual violence and domestic violence is common in the community but people do not report cases. The community do not trust the police, or they do not have a good experience when reporting to the police (as expanded on in 2016).

Objective: To raise awareness among the community of the process and importance of reporting crimes against women and children to the police.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 16 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
<p>SAPS to consider appointing more women to work in the FCS unit and in Client Service Centre.</p> <p>CPF to meet with DSD to ensure their involvement.</p> <p>SAPS to refer neglected and ill-treated children to DSD when necessary (e.g.</p>	<p>To encourage women to report domestic violence cases and to ensure they receive the appropriate assistance from the SAPS.</p> <p>SAPS to "map" addresses where there are neglected and ill-treated children and share trends with CPF. CPF/SAPS to use this as input for social crime prevention projects.</p>	<p>Number of reported cases of domestic violence, sexual violence and child abuse and neglect will increase.</p> <p>Parents and guardians are made aware of their responsibilities to exercise care in the safeguarding of</p>	<p>CPF and NHW to create more awareness among the community and encourage them to report these offences.</p> <p>SAPS and CPF, DSD, SASSA and Department of Justice</p>		

<p>the Darling Precinct has met with key stakeholders to address the problem).</p> <p>CPF to plan for 16-Days of Activism to create awareness around violence against women.</p> <p>CPF to request report from SAPS on number of DVA cases for 2015/16, where the cases were withdrawn as per the request of the victim.</p> <p>CPF to request report from SAPS on how the issue of repeat offenders in the case of domestic violence can be dealt with (best practice is Men for Change at Ceres SAPS who have life skills programme for DV repeat offenders on Friday afternoon, as prescribed by order of court).</p>	<p>Create awareness on the need to protect vulnerable groups such as women and children.</p> <p>CPF to get understanding of the extent of the problem of DVA cases opened and later withdrawn. CPF/SAPS to engage NPA on the use of projects that can break the cycle of continuous domestic violence.</p> <p>Cluster CPF board to consider the use of best practice in the cluster to deal with repeat offenders of Domestic Violence.</p>	<p>children.</p> <p>Actual execution of the 16-Days of Activism campaign to create awareness.</p> <p>CPF at cluster and station level have better understanding of how they can assist police stations in dealing with DVA cases where there is constant withdrawal of cases.</p> <p>Cluster CPF Board and station level CPFs consider duplicating the Ceres best practice.</p>	<p>Planning of the campaign.</p> <p>Consultation between relevant parties on issue of withdrawal of DV cases.</p> <p>Consultation between relevant parties on issue of initiative in dealing with challenge of repeat DV offenders.</p>		
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3. Safety Concern: SAPS members are stressed as a result of high work load and the violence and difficult social issues they deal with. There is a need to improve the professional manner in which the SAPS treat the community, especially in the junior ranks. Corrupt officials need to be disciplined and criminally charged where appropriate. SAPS members who perform well should be recognised for their work. There is a concern for the safety of police officials.

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

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 16 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
<p>Trauma: During parades, station management should encourage police officials to go for trauma counselling with EHW.</p>	<p>More SAPS officials to go for counselling so as to prevent stress and burnout.</p>	<p>The number of members referred for and attending counselling.</p>	<p>SAPS management to encourage members to go for trauma counselling. SAPS Station Commanders.</p>		
<p>Corruption: CPF to encourage members of the community to report corruption to the SAPS (to senior management).</p>	<p>Corrupt officials are disciplined or charged with corruption.</p>	<p>Number of reported cases of corruption, number of cases investigated, number of SAPS members disciplined, number of SAPS members charged.</p>	<p>CPF to raise awareness on how to report corrupt officials. Station Commander to report regularly on action taken against SAPS members.</p>		
<p>Recognition: To give SAPS officials recognition for good work - by making use of DoCS reward/report a cop (SMS 'INFO' to 35 395).</p>	<p>More motivated SAPS officials. CPF to also be included in development of criteria of for example: Best shift, Best VISPOL member, best detective</p>	<p>Number and range of police officials who are acknowledged in this way.</p>	<p>Encourage all Stations to reward SAPS members at the Station. SAPS at cluster</p>		

<p>SAPS and CPF to continue with acknowledging police officials who perform well: quarterly medals and monthly certificates.</p> <p>CPFs to keep their own register on complaints regarding SAPS ito SAPS Standing order 101 forwarded to Station Commanders for investigation and finalization.</p> <p>CPFs to keep track of trends on complaints, as per the input from SAPS on component in the Expanded Partnership Programme[EPP] that deals with complaints</p>	<p>CPF Cluster Board also to be involved in acknowledging exceptional performance by SAPS members/PSA personnel in at station level.</p> <p>CPFs have a good overall view on the complaints they forwarded to Station Commander for investigation, as well as trends from the SAPS 101 register.</p>	<p>CPFs are well aware of complaints trends and corrective action taken by SAPS in dealing with complaints.</p>	<p>level share the criteria per awards category with other members of the CPF Cluster Board and consider if there is a need to make some changes in line with level of service rendered, from the perspective of the CPF.</p> <p>CPFs participate in EPP and receive input from their stations on complaints management</p>		
<p>Training: Senior staff to educate, train and mentor junior staff, to be more professional on how to handle the public.</p>	<p>More professional and efficient police members.</p>	<p>Less complaints</p>	<p>Encourage professional police training at various stations Station Commanders and CPF</p>		

Station Commanders consider initiative where inexperienced VISPOL members are allocated to experienced detectives to improve the quality of statement taking.	Improvement in quality of statements taken down in the CSCs of the stations in the cluster.	Currently the quality of statements taken down in the cluster is at an average level. If the quality is improved, more statements of good quality will be produced.	Station Commanders provide an undertaking to their CPFs that they will support this initiative		
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4. Safety Concern: Shortage of police and physical resources. The recruitment of new staff will only impact on the SAPS when they finish training in a few years. SAPS need to increase visibility through support from Neighbourhood Watches (NHW).
 Note: stations that recently received more members in 2016 are the following: Milnerton (31 members), Atlantis (21 members), Tableview (20 members), Moorreesburg (8 members), Darling (5 members) and Malmesbury (3 members).

Objective: To increase the support to SAPS by strengthening NHWs in all communities.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 16 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
<p>DoCS to continue providing training and resources to NHW (resources must be provided within a month of completing training). SAPS members also to participate in training.</p> <p>SAPS and experienced NHWs can also provide training to NHWs.</p> <p>Introduce new NHW members to SAPS</p>	To increase the number of trained and functional NHWs.	Number of NHWs who are trained and received their equipment.	<p>Contact DoCS to follow up on trained NHW who did not receive equipment.</p> <p>CPF to arrange training dates with DoCS and SAPS members.</p> <p>DoCS, CPF, NHW</p>	<p>In Darling 26 NHW members were trained on 27-28 February 2016; on 18-19 July 2015 in Milnerton 39 in members were trained.</p> <p>Atlantis received 15 torches, Darling 21, Malmesbury 16, Milnerton 31 and Philadelphia received 15 torches.</p>	

officials during parades and change of shift.					
Pressure in Community Service Centres (CSCs): recruit members of public of suitable character to assist as Commissioners of Oath in CSCs.	Reduce pressure on staff in CSC that are overburdened with certification of documents.	Recruit members of public of suitable character and utilize these persons in CSCs in the cluster.	Accept this initiative at Cluster CPF board level and do role out to CPF level.		

5. Safety Concern: Illegal shebeens in the community across the cluster are contributing to the abuse of alcohol. There are numerous illegal shebeens and Spaza Shops, which do not operate in accordance with the bylaws. There are too many liquor outlets. Liquor licensing needs to be addressed.

Objective: To regulate liquor outlets and shut down illegal traders and outlets.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 16 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
<p>CPF and NHW to inform SAPS of illegal operations of shebeens and Spaza shops.</p> <p>SAPS to conduct operations against illegal operators in conjunction with municipal law enforcement and City of Cape Town.</p> <p>CPF to hold meeting</p>	<p>SAPS to enforce the law against illegal traders.</p> <p>Illegal operation by spaza shops to be properly recorded and forwarded to Municipal law enforcement officers (specific challenges at Milnerton/De noon and Atlantis where City of Cape Town Municipal law enforcement is relevant agency to act on illegal</p>	<p>Number of operations against illegal Shebeens and Spaza shops.</p> <p>Reduction in number of illegal shebeens and spaza shops.</p>	<p>NHW to provide information to SAPS and to involve Municipality.</p> <p>NHW, CPF, SAPS</p>		

with City of Cape Town to discuss the re-zoning of areas and issuing of trading licenses and impact on neighbourhood safety.	operation).				
Liquor bylaws need to be policed strictly and liquor licence policy should be reviewed with public participation.	Bylaws are strictly implemented.	Fewer liquor outlets, and compliance with liquor laws.	Plan operations to be done jointly.	SAPS, Municipal Law Enforcement, Councillors, Western Cape Liquor Authority.	
Unlicensed outlets should be closed down.	Closing of unlicensed outlets	Closed unlicensed outlets	CPF to meet with NPA.	SAPS, Law Enforcement	

PARTNERSHIPS

6. **Safety Concern:** Drug-related crimes are compromising the safety of citizens in the area. **(related to issue No. 1)**

Objectives: Programmes need to be instituted with the focus of developing the community and providing economic incentives.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 16 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
CPF and SAPS to provide awareness programmes on drug related crimes.	Reformed drug addicts.	Regular assessment of rehabilitated addicts	Youth Awareness Day CPF, NHW, SAPS	This could not be achieved. All the organs of civil society actors must play a key role.	Establish a co-ordination forum similar to the Community Safety Forum (possibly an LDAC – Local Drug Action

					<p>Committee). Monitoring and Evaluation strategy should be put in place to measure and evaluate the outcomes and impact.</p> <p>SAPS Cluster must create awareness programmes under the banner of CSF.</p>
<p>The CPF must identify organisations to organise after-care support groups for recovering drug users and their parents.</p>	<p>Parents must be empowered to deal with drug addicted child.</p>	<p>Progress on rehabilitating drug users.</p>	<p>CPF to partner with relevant drug support organisations. Cluster to meet with the Department of Social Development. CPF, NHW, relevant partners.</p>		<p>Need to develop an Integrated Crime Prevention Plan. The Cluster must engage with Early Childhood Development (ECD's) in an attempt to create a balance between Prevention,</p>

					Intervention and Diversion.
The CPF to hold family days to promote awareness around drug abuse prevention.	Public awareness and education for families on drug abuse and how to deal with it.	Attendance by community members.	CPF and NHW to set up dates for family day. CPF, NHW, SAPS, Municipality.		Cluster CPF and all NHW structures to set up dates for awareness and family days with SAPS Crime Prevention. This should also be integrated to the IDP.

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

Objectives: Strengthen partnerships between DoCS, CPF, SAPS, Municipality, DSD, Department of Justice, etc.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 16 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
CPF to use bulk SMS system and WhatsApp messaging to improve communication between CPF members.	Improve communication between all entities (security, SAPS, DoCS, NHW, CPF and street committees) to work together to reduce crime.	Improved communication.	All entities to come together and assess and discuss a plan of action to improve communication. CPF, SAPS, DoCS	Official communication from DoCS to the CPF is done via the Bulk SMS System as well as the CPF gmail accounts, which was created by DoCS for all 150 CPFs. Members should form WhatsApp groups. This is happening	Personal e-mail addresses to be used as CC.

				though there is room for improvement especially if the CPF use their allocated gmail accounts.	
Initiate door to door campaigns and establish Street Committees to raise awareness and reduce crime.	Reduced Crime	<p>Number of joint operations held.</p> <p>CPF activities must be informed by a strong understanding of the Constitution.</p>	<p>All entities to come together and assess and discuss a plan of action to reduce crime.</p> <p>CPF, NHW, SAPS</p>	DoCS to offer training interventions on a continual basis.	<p>Social crime prevention programmes should be run in rural and urban areas.</p> <p>CPFs need to work cooperatively with stakeholders.</p> <p>The SAPS in partnership with other relevant stakeholders should revive street committees.</p> <p>Local Councillors should attend CPF meetings and contribute their portion</p>

					of the allocated R700 000 Ward Budget to crime prevention initiatives.
Plan joint operations with SAPS, CPF, NHW and Street Committees.					There should be Joint Operations with all the Safety and Security Stakeholders.

8. Safety Concern: Lack of funding for CPFs.

Objectives: To provide necessary support and resources to CPFs and NHWs. CPFs to register on Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP) and to ensure they submit reports and qualify for their full funds.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 16 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
DoCS to review its policy on providing support to NHWs. CPF's to submit reports on the EPP system to DoCS.	DoCS needs to react faster on resource request from NHWs.	Number of NHW and CPFs that receive funding and support. NHW is properly resourced.	Written requests or meetings were forwarded which request support from DoCS. DoCS, CPF	All NHW structures are required to apply for Accreditation in terms of the Western Cape Community Safety Act No 3 of 2013, in order to benefit from training, funding and support. In terms of the Act NHW structures qualify to apply for project funding whilst CPFs qualify to apply for EPP funding.	Same as per progress as at 16 September 2016. DoCS to improve their payment systems. CPF to improve

					<p>reporting on the EPP so that they access more funds.</p> <p>CPF funds need to be approved before being used.</p>
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9. Safety Concern: There is a lack of safety at schools. School children not kept active during school holidays and they become vulnerable to crime or gangsterism.

Objectives: To keep children safe during school holiday periods.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 16 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
CPF, SAPS and NHW and DOE to develop plan of action to keep schools safe during holiday periods.	A plan is adopted to maintain school safety.	Plan of action adopted and implemented.	<p>CPF to meet with stakeholders to discuss safety plan.</p> <p>CPF, NHW, SAPS, DOE and DoCS.</p>	<p>There are 3 Safety Marshalls employed at schools in Atlantis and during the 2015/16 financial year a total amount of R48 120 was spent.</p> <p>There is 1 Chrysalis youth placed at Atlantis CPF and 1 at Sanparks - Visitor Safety during the 2015/16 financial year a total amount of R39 180.</p> <p>During the 2015/16</p>	<p>Parents to encourage their children involved in the YSRP Programme.</p> <p>Programmes that have to do with Intervention, Diversion and Prevention must be in place and</p>

<p>CPF to consult DoCS Security Risk Management to conduct a risk assessment and schools and to develop a recommendation.</p>				<p>financial year the DoCS Youth Safety Religious Programme funded 4 religious entities in Atlantis and 1 in Malmesbury at a total cost of R111 250.</p> <p>Safety & Security Risk Assessments (SSRAs) were conducted at: Atlantis: Avondale PS and Protea Park PS; and in Malmesbury: Liebenberg HS, Napakhade PS The schools were identified by WCED's Safe Schools Programme.</p>	<p>be vibrant.</p>
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PUBLIC SPACES

10. Safety Concern: Robberies at the MyCiti bus terminus and other transport hubs take place after dark (between dusk and dawn) and when it's quiet. Areas identified within the cluster include Gie Road, Table View, Du Noon, Paarden Eiland and Joe Slovo Park. Kanonkop in Atlantis Ext 12 (it is too far to walk to Kanonkop and route needs to be extended) and area behind SAPS station at the Bus Terminus Neptune Castle Flats and at Rygersdal Road people are being robbed. Carel Uys Street in Atlantis is a hot spot for robberies. Napoleon Road, Melkbosstrand from Duynfontein area, 5th Avenue and slipway parking in Melkbosstrand. An additional MyCiti bus stop is required at the cnr of Parklands Main rd and Dartford Drive, Parklands.

There are new developments in the area and commuters have long distances to walk to the bus stop, and muggings are common.

Objective: To increase safety around identified transport hubs.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 16 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
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To establish a transport sub-committee and include the media, Sector Commander and the sub-forum.	To increase safety in identified transport hubs.	Reduction in number of cases reported to SAPS.	Identify all the role players. CPF's, SAPS Sector Commanders.	CoCT is currently patrolling till 5pm but problems are between 5 – 11pm.	
To engage with Ward Councillor on the matter.	To inform the ward councillor.	Acknowledgement by the ward councillor.	Invite the ward councillor to a meeting. CPF		Will redo
To engage with the MAYCO Member for Transport, Brett Herron on the matter.	To inform the MAYCO Member for Transport, Brett Herron.	Acknowledgement by the MAYCO Member for Transport, Brett Herron.	Invite the MAYCO Member for Transport, Brett Herron to a meeting. CPF.	MAYCO member was invited but did not attend.	Will redo
Initiate a project to identify the exact locations of these problem areas.	To compile a list of problem locations.	A compiled list of problem locations.	To initiate the project. CPF		

11. Safety Concern: Poor lighting of streets and public spaces creates an enabling environment for crime to be committed in this cluster, specifically the areas of Protea Park in Atlantis, Porterfield Road in Blaauwberg/Table View (where all the clubs and entertainment areas are situated). Marine Circle in Bloubergstrand is not well lit and leads to crime. Klein Dassenberg Road in Philidelphia has a lot of stray animals and people are being robbed and raped on this road. In Witsand neighbourhood on old Darling/Mamre road has all the cables stolen. WolweRiver informal settlement has no street lighting and Klipheuwel informal settlement has only 1 spotlight in Philidelphia area. Chatsworth in Malmesbury also has no light. Riverlands adjacent area to farms in Malmesbury has no lights and this is to be discussed with the municipality.

Objective: To reduce the opportunities for crime due to poor lighting.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 16 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
To engage with Ward Councillor on the matter (take them on a tour of unlit areas).	The Ward Councillor takes steps to improve lighting in the area. Ward committee puts this on priority list for the municipality.	Acknowledgement by the ward councillor.	Invite the Ward Councillor to a meeting. CPF, Ward Councillor, Rate Payers' Association, NHW, Ward Committee.	Ms Poole took MEC Plato and new Cllr Fabian Hassling in Brooklyn, Rugby, Ysterplaat on a walk about. Malmesbury also had a walk about with MEC Plato and Mayor during the night to see the needs and lights were erected in Saamstaan next to Canal area and Illingelethu. After Swartland Municipality erected MAST Lights, the crime rate dropped significantly.	
SAPS, Metro Police to assist with visible policing when pension is collected.	Improved safety for seniors Better transport opportunities of seniors when fetching pensions.	Combi only arrives once per week and can only take 6 people and is not			

		synchronised with pension pay-out times and dates.			
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12. Safety Concern: Illegal/unregulated structures and strollers (loiterers) are linked to incidents of crime and drugs in the cluster (Chatsworth in Malmesbury, Skarrelfontein in Rondeberg Road Atlantis, Milnerton under the bridge and Rugby are areas with illegal structures). Drug dealers are allegedly coming to Chatsworth because of poor policing in Malmesbury.

Objective: To encourage members to make use of public spaces where possible and reduce opportunities for crime.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 16 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
SAPS, CPF and NHW to identify problem locations.	To reduce opportunities for crime.	List of problem locations compiled.	To initiate a project where problem locations are identified (involving the NHWs) CPF, NHW, SAPS	Melkbosstrand identified areas and addressed it, using the land invasion unit of CoCT. Malmesbury llingeletu also has a land invasion unit.	Landowners to be informed to clean up their land as it creates problems and to issue eviction orders following correct procedure.
To engage with Ward Councillor on the matter. Consider the possibility of a notification system where the public can lodge their concerns with the municipality (similar to the City of Cape Town C3 register).	Ward Councillor takes action in respect of problem areas.	Acknowledgement by the Ward Councillor.	Invite the Ward Councillor to a meeting. CPF		

13. Safety Concern: Bushy fields / overgrown areas where public have to cross or walk through to catch public transport presents a danger where citizens have been victims of assault and robbery.

Objective: To reduce the number of unattended bushy areas.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 16 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
To identify problem locations and engage the respective owners.	To reduce opportunities for crime.	List of problem locations compiled.	To initiate a project where problem locations are identified (involving the NHWs) CPF, NHW, Department of Public Works.	The CPF have identified the high risk areas and feel that the entire cluster is made up of bushy areas as it is partly rural. The CoCT was notified about the problem but did not address it due to budgetary constraints. On 12 September 2016 the CPF in Atlantis submitted a letter to the Department of Correctional Services to notify them about the problem. The CPF in Atlantis has a very good relationship with the	The project must be ongoing. The CPF will also inform the ward councillors to get them on board. Ward councillors must take responsibility for the implementation of the safety plan.

				Department of Correctional Services.	
To engage with Ward Councillor on the matter.	To inform the Ward Councillor.	Acknowledgement by the Ward Councillor.	Invite the Ward Councillor to a meeting. CPF		

14. Safety Concern: Vagrants and traffic light beggars presents an opportunity for crime. The participants felt that while there are vagrants and traffic light beggars in the cluster who are mostly from Atlantis they do not commit crime while begging or infringe with the by-laws and therefore the safety concern should be removed from the safety plan.

Objective: To reduce opportunities for crime at traffic lights and other public spaces.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 16 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
To identify problem locations.	To reduce opportunities for crime.	List of problem locations compiled.	To initiate a project where problem locations are identified (involving the NHWs) CPF, NHW, SAPS	The CPF have identified the high risk areas and notified the CoCT about the problem.	The CPF will engage the CoCT Law Enforcement unit and the Department of Social Development to come on board to address the problem. The CoCT Law Enforcement need to be more visible to increase safety in public communal spaces. The Department of

					Social Development must implement social crime prevention projects to keep the youth away from crime.
To engage with Ward Councillor on the matter.	To inform the Ward Councillor.	Acknowledgement by the Ward Councillor.	Invite the Ward Councillor to a meeting. CPF		The CPF will formally invite ward councillors to come on board and take responsibility for the implementation of the safety plan. The participants have identified the need for community courts to deal with petty crimes and overnight shelter to accommodate vagrants.

15. Safety Concern: Public communal spaces are becoming a hive for various criminal activities, in particular the public toilets at the beachfront.

Objective: To reduce the opportunities for crime in public communal spaces.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 16 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
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To identify problem locations.	To reduce opportunities for crime.	List of problem locations compiled.	To initiate a project where problem locations are identified (involving the NHWs) CPF, NHW, Municipality, SAPS		
To engage with Ward Councillor on the matter.	To inform the Ward Councillor.	Acknowledgement by the Ward Councillor.	Invite the Ward Councillor to a meeting. CPF		

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

Objective: To influence the regulation of consumption of spirits and wine in public [related to concern No. 5].

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 16 September 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
To engage with Ward Councillor to influence the by-laws to regulate drinking in public more effectively.	To reduce drinking in public	Promulgation of by-laws to regulate irresponsible drinking in public.	To invite the Councillors to the next cluster meeting to discuss the problem of drinking in public. CPF cluster chairperson.		

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 = Atlantis		2 = Darling	
3 = Malmesbury		4 = Melkbosstrand	
5 = Milnerton		6 = Moorreesburg	
7 = Philadelphia		8 = Riebeeck West	
9 = Table View			

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
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
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
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
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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 KHAYELITSHA CLUSTER



DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SAFETY

MILNERTON POLICE CLUSTER OVERVIEW: 2016/2017

1. INTRODUCTION

The Milnerton police cluster comprises of nine police precincts namely Atlantis, Darling, Malmesbury, Melkbosstrand, Milnerton, Moorreesburg, Philadelphia, Riebeeck West and Table View.

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 Milnerton 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
Atlantis	64 547	79 429	23.1%
Darling	14 480	15 473	6.9%
Malmesbury	35 830	61 807	72.5%
Melkbosstrand	7 231	14 879	105.8%
Milnerton	34 831	88 529	154.2%
Moorreesburg	14 464	23 602	63.2%
Philadelphia	4 389	7 407	68.8%
Riebeeck West	10 902	13 300	22.0%
Table View	38 543	72 113	87.1%
TOTAL	225 217	376 539	67.2%

2. POPULATION GROWTH

- The population in Milnerton police cluster increased by 67.2% from 225 217 in 2001 to 376 539 in 2011.
- In the same period, the population of Milnerton and Melkbosstrand police precincts increased by 154.2% and 105.8% respectively. During the same period, the population of Darling police precinct only increased by 6.9% as indicated in Table 1.

3. MILNERTON POLICE CLUSTER MURDER TRENDS

- Murder in Milnerton police cluster increased by 7.9% from 126 in 2010/11 to 136 in 2014/15.
- Murder in Atlantis police precinct increased from 26 in 2010/11 to 34 in 2014/15 as per Table 2.
- Of concern is that Milnerton (39%) and Atlantis (25.7%) police precincts contributed 64.7% of all murders committed in Milnerton police cluster during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15.

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

PERIOD	Atlantis	Darling	Malmesbury	Melkbosstrand	Milnerton	Moorreesburg	Philadelphia	Riebeeck West	Table View
2010/2011	26	4	12	1	61	1	3	3	15
2011/2012	19	3	17	2	35	5	2	5	7
2012/2013	38	2	17	1	45	9	1	5	6
2013/2014	37	0	12	0	45	4	4	4	13
2014/2015	34	5	18	4	48	4	4	2	17

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



4. MAIN CATEGORIES OF CRIME

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

- Property-related crime contributed **35.3%** of all reported crime. It mainly consists of burglary at residential premises, burglary at non-residential premises, theft of motor vehicles/ motorcycles, theft out of motor vehicles and stock theft.
- Crime detected as a result of police action contributed **33.9%** 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 **30.8%** 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.

5. CONTACT CRIME

- During the period 2010/11 to 2014/15, common assault (40.6%) and assault GBH (21.1%) contributed 61.7% of all contact crime reported in the cluster as per Figure 2.
- Robbery with aggravating circumstances (14.2%) and common robbery (11%) contributed 25.2% to the contact crime in the Milnerton cluster.
- Total sexual offences accounted for 8.9% of contact crime in the cluster.

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

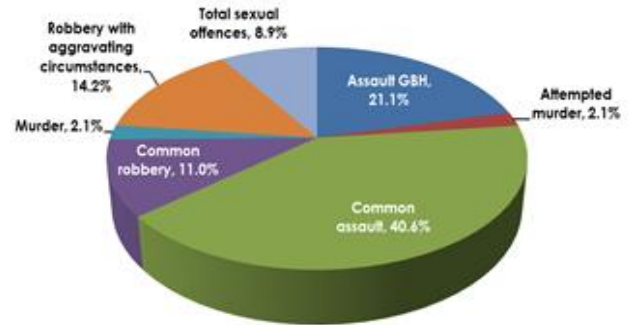
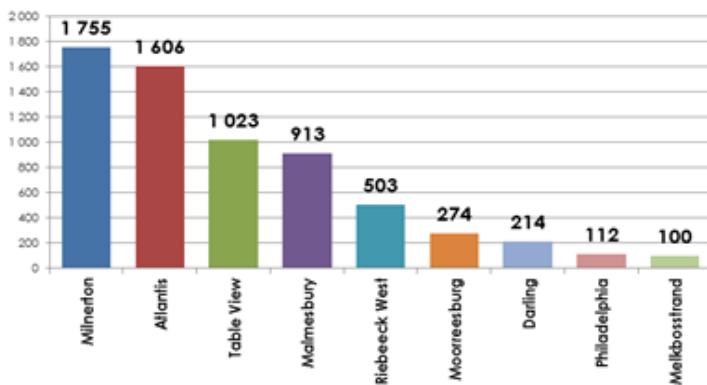


Figure 3: Reported contact crime for the period 2014/15



- Figure 3 indicates that contact crime was more rife in Milnerton (1 755) and Atlantis (1 606) police precincts during the period 2014/15.
- Police precincts such as Melkbosstrand (100) and Philadelphia (112) had the least number of contact crime reported in Milnerton cluster during the 2014/15 period.
- Melkbosstrand and Philadelphia police precincts have the least population in the cluster.

6. PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME

- Figure 4 indicates that burglary at residential premises (46%) and burglary at non-residential premises (10.6%) contributed 56.6% 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 (34.4%) and theft of motor vehicles (7.8%) contributed 42.2% of the property-related crime in the cluster (Figure 4).

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

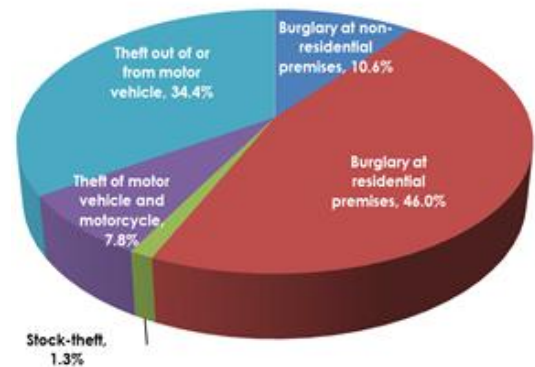
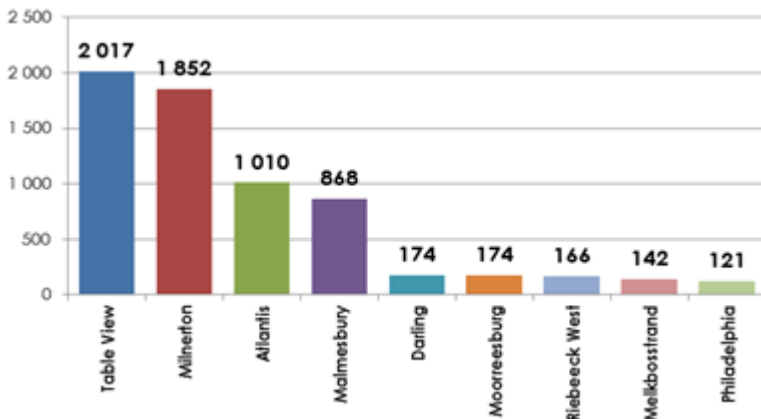


Figure 5: Reported property-related crime for the period

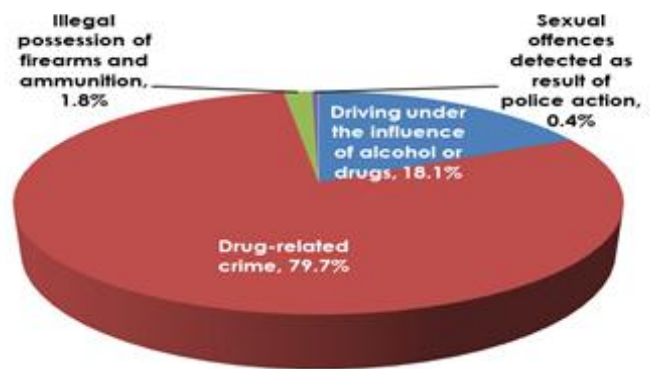


- More property-related crimes were reported in Table View (2 017) during 2014/15 and Milnerton police precinct follows with 1 852 for the same period (Figure 5).
- In contrast, the least property-related crimes were reported in Philadelphia (121) as shown in Figure 5 over the period 2014/15.
- Philadelphia police precinct has the smallest population in the Milnerton police cluster as shown in table 1.

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 79.7% to crime detected as a result of police action in Milnerton police cluster.
- Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs (18.1%) followed for the same period.
- The analysis in figure 6 shows that drug related crime is a huge challenge in the cluster.

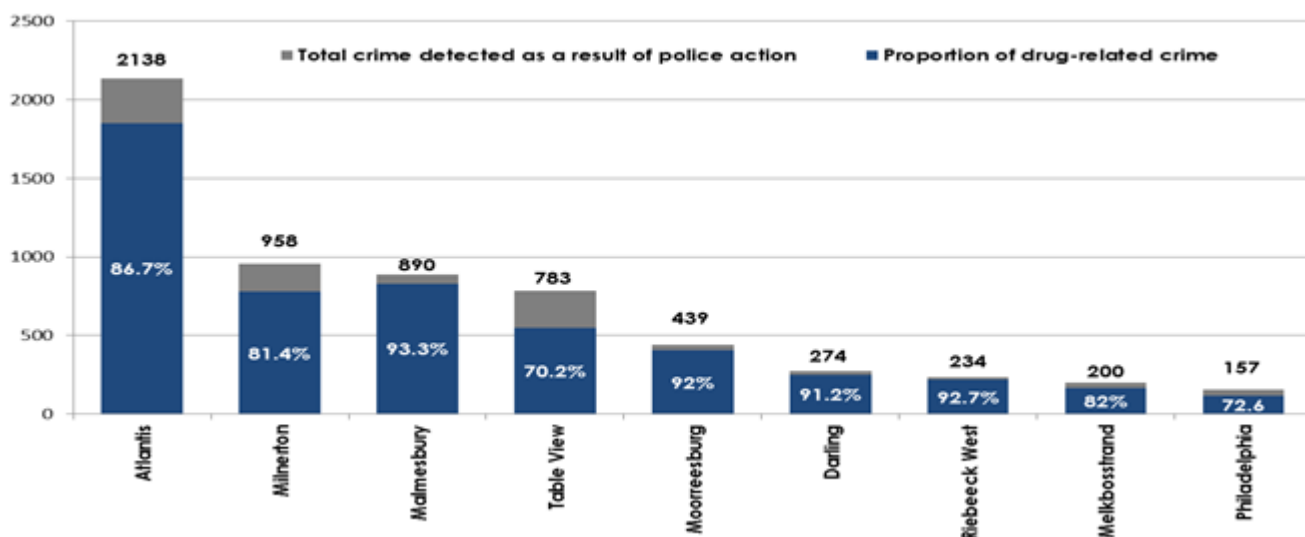
Figure 6: Crime detected as a result of police action: 2010/11 to 2014/15



8. DRUG-RELATED CRIME

- In terms of crime detected as a result of police action, Atlantis (2 138) and Milnerton (958) 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% recorded in Table View police precinct to 93.3% recorded in Malmesbury 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 2 138 crime detected as a result of police action recorded in Atlantis police precinct, 86.7% (1 853) is drug related crime. Similarly, Malmesbury police precinct recorded 93.3% (830) of the 890 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



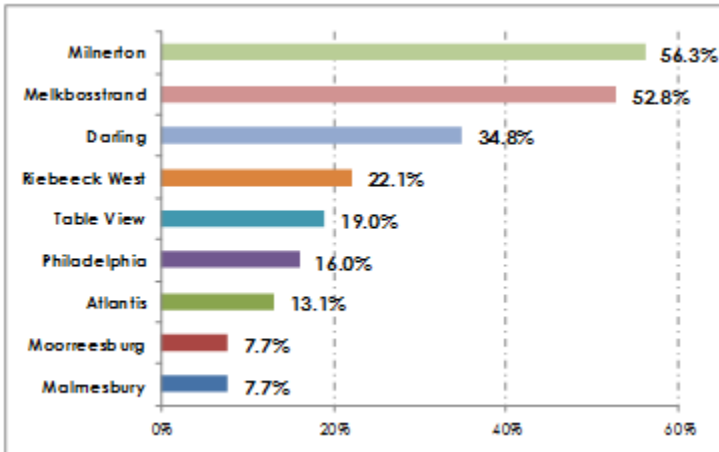
NOTE:

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

which

PROFESSIONAL POLICING: A major concern is the use and abuse of drugs; there is a need for high level SAPS investigations against drug dealers; sexual violence and domestic violence is common in the community; lack of trust in the police; SAPS members are stressed as a result of high work load, violence and difficult social issues they deal with; there is a need to improve the professionalism of SAPS members; corruption within SAPS; there is a concern

Figure 8: EPP participation for period 2015/16



10. EXPANDED PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME (EPP) CPF 10. EXPANDED PARTNERSHIPPROGRAMME (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 R292 500 was available for the cluster, of which R74 550.99 (25.5%) was accessed by CPFs as per Figure 8.

Table 3: Registered organisations per police precinct 2015/16

NAME OF PRECINCT	NUMBER OF ORGANISATIONS	DISTRIBUTION
Atlantis	11	36.7%
Darling	2	6.7%
Malmesbury	2	6.7%
Melkbosstrand	0	0.0%
Milnerton	4	13.3%
Moorreesburg	2	6.7%
Philadelphia	1	3.3%
Riebeeck West	0	0.0%
Table View	8	26.7%
TOTAL	30	100.0%

11. COMMUNITY ORGANISATION DATABASE

- There are currently 30 community organisations that are registered on the Community Organisation Database of the Department of Community Safety (DoCS) in the Milnerton police cluster. Nineteen (19) of these organisations are based in Atlantis and Table View police precincts as per Table 3.
- Of concern is the absence of community organisations that are not registered with the Department in Melkbosstrand and Riebeeck West. 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 Milnerton police 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 the contact and property-related crime in the cluster. Overall the CPFs only claimed 25.5% of the R292 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

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