

**PROVINCIAL POLICING NEEDS AND PRIORITIES REPORT (PNP)
REPORT FOR THE VREDENDAL POLICE CLUSTER 2016/17
28-29 October 2016**

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GLOSSARY

CBO	Community Based Organisation
CID	City Improvement District
CPF	Community Police Forum
CSF	Community Safety Forum
CSIP	Community Safety Improvement Partnership
DoCS	Department of Community Safety
EPP	Expanded Partnership Programme
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm
LG	Local Government
MITP	Malicious Damage To Property
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 Vredendal Policing Cluster on 28 and 29 October 2016. This workshop aimed to feed into the consultative process, mandated by section 206 of the Constitution and section 23 of the Western Cape Community Safety Act,¹ in terms of which the Minister of Police is obliged to seek input from provincial governments about their policing needs and priorities.

The key aims of the 2016 PNP workshops were to:

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

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

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

Workshop methodology

Target group

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

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

¹ Act 3 of 2013.

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

³ CSIP Blueprint, 2016.

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

Structure

At the start of the workshop each participant was handed a file containing certain key documents which were intended to contextualise and guide the discussions – these included the 2015 Safety Plan, a Briefing Report on the official crime statistics for the Cluster, an outline of the services rendered by DoCS over the previous financial year and copies of various presentations. The Vredendal Cluster Chairperson, Mr Henry Arangie, welcomed participants and Minister of Community Safety, the Honourable Dan Plato, delivered the opening address. The purpose of the workshop was outlined by Ms Amanda Dissel (Director: Policy and Research). Thereafter, SAPS, the CPF Cluster chairperson, and DoCS reported on implementation of the 2015 Safety Plan. This was followed by Advocate Vusi Pikoli, the Western Cape Police Ombudsman, who explained how and when to make use of the services offered by his office. Mr Heinrich Hendricks (Station Manager of the Emergency Medical Services (EMS) from the Department of Health) delivered a presentation on the attacks of EMS staff while they are on duty.

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

On the second day, after Mr Henry Arangie welcomed participants. The Director: Community Police Relations discussed the role of Community Police Forums and Ms Ayesha Fortune discussed the new accreditation process for Neighbourhood Watches was discussed - as per the regulations to the Western Cape Community Safety Act. The new Expanded Public Partnership (EPP) process were explained by Mr Justin Lottering. Thereafter 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

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

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

⁵ See Annexure 1 for the updated 2016 Safety Plan.

⁶ See Annexure 2 for the Safety Confidence Scorecard.

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

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.

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 Vredendal 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.⁹
- The sample size of a total of 87 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 Vredendal Police Cluster had a population of 161 537 in 2011¹⁰ with a large influx of people working on industrial sites. It consists of eleven (11) police precincts namely, Citrusdal (19 720), Clanwilliam (17 496), Doring Bay (3 561), Elands Bay (2 214), Graafwater (2 558), Klaver (11 150), Lambertsbaai (7 317), Lutzville (13 828), Nuwerus (4 952), Van Rhynsdorp (7 829) and Vredendal (25 809).¹¹

The reader is referred to Annexure 3 for a detailed breakdown of the SAPS crime statistics between 2010 and 2016. The breakdown of the main categories in the Cluster for this period is as follows:

- Crime detected as a result of police action (32.7% of all reported crimes):¹² this includes illegal possession of firearms, drug related crimes (use, possession and dealing in drugs) and, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs. These crimes are generally not reported to the police by members of the public but, instead, are the result of roadblocks, searches and intelligence collection.¹³
- Contact crime (43.7% of all reported crimes in the Cluster):¹⁴ this involves physical contact between the perpetrator and the victim and ranges from bag snatching (robbery) to kidnapping, assault, rape and murder. Thus, contact crime involves some form of violence against the person.¹⁵
- Property related crime (23.6% of all reported crime):¹⁶ this includes burglary at residential and non-residential premises, theft of motor vehicles and motor cycles, theft out of motor vehicles and stock theft. These crimes usually occur in the absence of victims and involve no violence.¹⁷

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Table 1: Murders per police precinct 2011/2012 to 2015/2016¹⁸

POLICE PRECINCT	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
Citrusdal	11	13	11	10	12
Clanwilliam	9	13	9	8	16
Doring Bay	0	0	0	2	0
Elands Bay	0	0	1	0	0
Graafwater	5	1	1	5	3
Klawer	6	6	6	5	5
Lambertsbaai	2	3	4	3	2
Lutzville	7	5	5	12	10
Nuwerus	1	0	0	0	0
Van Rhynsdorp	0	4	2	5	3
Vredendal	12	11	19	8	13
Total	53	56	58	58	64

In the Vredendal Police Cluster, murder increased by 19% from 53 in 2011/12 to 64 in 2015/16. In Clanwilliam murder increased from 9 in 2011/2012 to 16 in 2015/2016 as well as Lutzville from 7 in 2011/2012 to 10 in 2015/2016. Of concern is that Citrusdal (19.5%), Vredendal (21.6) and Clanwilliam (19.9%) contributed 61% of all murders committed in the cluster.

3. PRESENTATIONS

SAPS Reportback

Colonel N Calitz, SAPS Cluster Commander presented a Cluster profile. The Vredendal cluster covers an area of 21 688 km² and has 9 informal settlements; 57 schools and 1 500 farms. Below, table 2, is an outline of the Vredendal Cluster profile.

¹⁸ See Annexure 3.

Table 2: Vredendal Cluster profile ¹⁹

VREDENDAL POLICE CLUSTER PROFILE	
SAPS Operational members	714
Support members	184
Reservists	22
Detectives	42
Vehicles	139
Condition of facilities (police stations)	
Citrusdal	Good
Clanwilliam	Needs upgrading: building in poor condition, fencing and access gates no storeroom and no archive.
Doring Bay	No fence and no Victim Support Room.
Elands Bay	Needs a building (currently utilizing a prefab), no burglar bars/security gates, no storeroom and no holding cells.
Graafwater	Needs upgrading: building in poor condition, no storeroom and no archive.
Klawer	Good
Lambertsbaai	Good
Lutzville	Needs upgrading: building in poor condition.
Nuwerus	Good
Van Rhynsdorp	Needs upgrading: building in poor condition.
Vredendal	Fair

¹⁹ SAPS. (2016). 'PNP Vredendal Cluster'. Presentation at PNP 2016 Vredendal Cluster. Policing Needs and Priorities, 28 October 2016.

According to the SAPS the main contributors to crime in the Cluster were unemployment, poverty, drugs, liquor, domestic violence, owners' negligence, repeat offenders/parolees and the seasonal influx of workers.²⁰

Table 3: Crime threats and trends in the Vredendal Cluster

Crime category	Crime tendencies
Contact Crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High number of assaults. • Substance abuse contributes to assault. • Alcohol abuse is the main reason for assaults. • Arguments lead to assault. • Jealousy plays a role in domestic violence cases. • Domestic Violence incidents identified and dealt with according to the instructions. • Victim/ Suspect known to each other. • Sexual offences: Social misbehaviour / sex with unconscious / drunk female. • Older men having sexual relations with young girls. • Robbery for personal gain. • Stolen goods are exchanged for drugs.
Property Related Crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Property entered by force; Open window/ door. • No proper safety measures in place. • Business premises not equipped with alarm systems or faulty systems. • If any camera / video footage, it is of poor quality. • Burglary at residential premises – items stolen are cash; cell phones; lap tops; clothing; liquor; Food; Electric appliances. • The release of parolees and repeat offenders has an impact on the increase of burglaries.
Police Initiated Crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • High visibility patrols at identified hot spots and deployment as per Crime Pattern Analysis (CPA). • Search Warrants. • Informer Networks. • Roadblock / Vehicle Control Points (VCP). • Directed disruptive actions towards threats. • Intelligence driven operations. • Stop and Search operations

²⁰ SAPS. (2016), 'PNP Vredendal Cluster'. Presentation at PNP 2016 Vredendal Cluster. Policing Needs and Priorities, 28 October 2016.

Crime Hotspot			
Station	Threat	Hotspot 1	Hotspot 1
Citrusdal	Contact/Property Crime	Riverview	
Clanwilliam	Contact/Property Crime	Khayelitsha	
Doring Bay	Contact/Property Crime	Vaalkamp	
Elands Bay	Contact/Property Crime	Kreefsirkel	
Graafwater	Contact/Property Crime	Hopland	
Klawer	Contact/Property Crime	Riemvasmaak	
Lambertsbaai	Contact/Property Crime	Hopland	
Lutzville	Contact/Property Crime	Mbbeki Square	Mandela Park
Nuwerus	Contact/Property Crime	None	
Van Rhynsdorp	Contact/Property Crime	Hopland	
Vredendal	Contact/Property Crime	Apollo Park	Manguang

In reporting on the implementation of the 2015 Safety Plan the cluster commander gave the following feedback:

Table 4: Feedback on the implementation of the 2015 Safety Plan

Objective	Status
To ensure that SAPS are effectively addressing operational issues so as to improve service delivery.	Identified issue addressed by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All shifts are paraded and inspected by officers. Regular inspections are also conducted by Station Commanders, Vispol Commanders and Cluster Commander.
To build a sense of trust and good relations between the police and the community.	Identified issue addressed by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Police conduct school holiday camps. Regular visits and awareness campaigns conducted at schools. Community is given feedback on complaints against police. CPF take part in meetings when policing and safety issues are addressed.
To find effective ways to manage with limited human and physical resources.	Identified issue addressed by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To recruit new NHW members and to train current NHW groups.

Objective	Status
To ensure SAPS are operating according to requirements.	Identified issue addressed by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular inspections are conducted to ensure compliance. • Refresher workshops are conducted to keep members abreast with requirements of Domestic Violence Act. • Members not adhering to the set standards are dealt with in terms of SAPS policy. • Stations must comply with the Domestic Violence Act and ensure the coordinators appointed.
To improve the relationship between SAPS, CPF, Law Enforcement and the different government departments.	Identified issue addressed by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Regular meetings held by SAPS and the CPF • Joint operations are conducted between SAPS and other law enforcement agencies. However, relationships between other departments i.e. Social Development needs improvement in other stations.
Raise awareness regarding drugs in the community and get young people involved in other activities.	Identified issue addressed by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness campaigns conducted • Schools visits are ongoing. • Cluster Youth Desk and DoCS are working on youth programs.
To improve the maintenance of street lighting in the Cluster.	Identified issue addressed by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPF and Municipalities of Cederberg and Matzikama.
To assist the community to take control of public spaces and reduce the selling of drugs in these areas.	Identified issue addressed by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Awareness campaigns are conducted at schools • SAPS do regular patrols at drug hotspots to address possession and selling of drugs. • SAPS react on drug information to address drug problems.
To improve the response time of SAPS and conviction rate assisted by CCTV cameras.	Identified issue addressed by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • SAPS have started working with partners to improve services in certain areas.

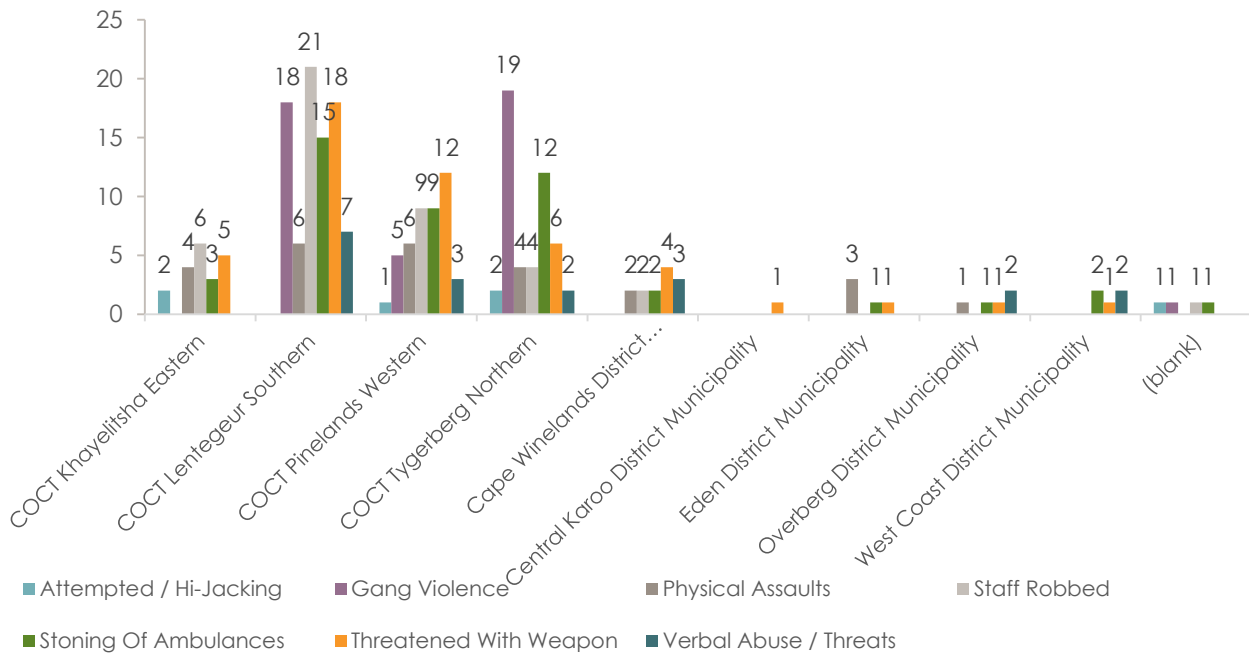
Presentation by Mr Heinrich Hendricks, Station Manager of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) from the Western Cape Department of Health

Mr Heinrich Hendricks, Station Manager of the Emergency Medical Services (EMS), stated the following:

Mr Heinrich Hendricks, Station Manager of the Emergency Medical Services, reported that the rendering of EMS Services is the biggest challenge in the southern district and the northern area. A number of work hours are lost as a result of staff booking off due to their exposure to safety incidents. There is relationship between the location of shebeens and places where staff was 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.

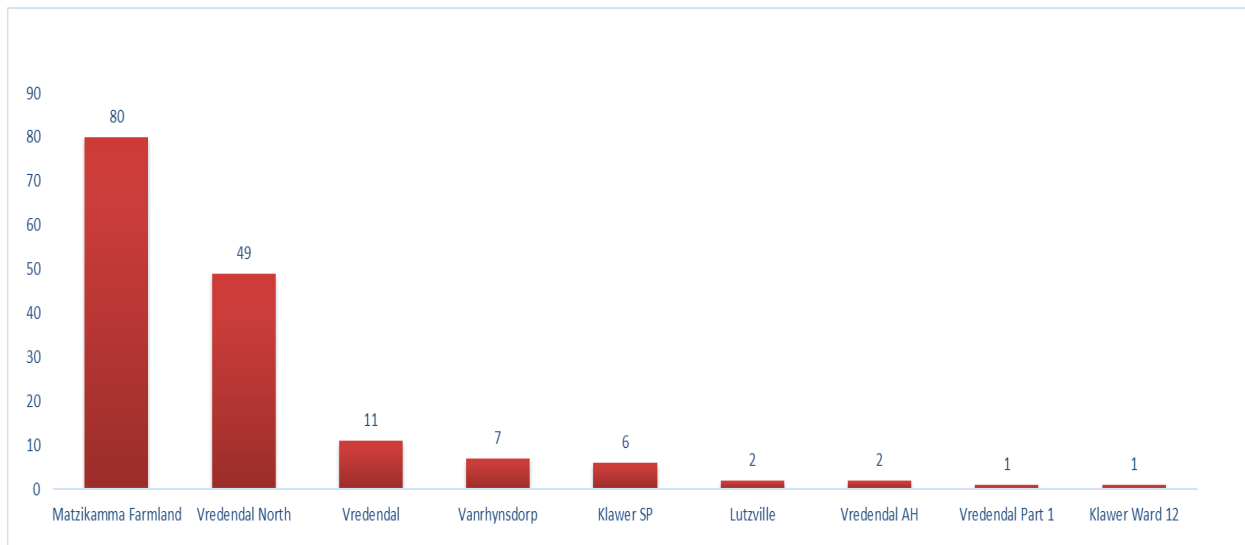
The table below outlines the number of assault incidents serviced in the West Coast.

Table 2: Assault incidents per Municipality



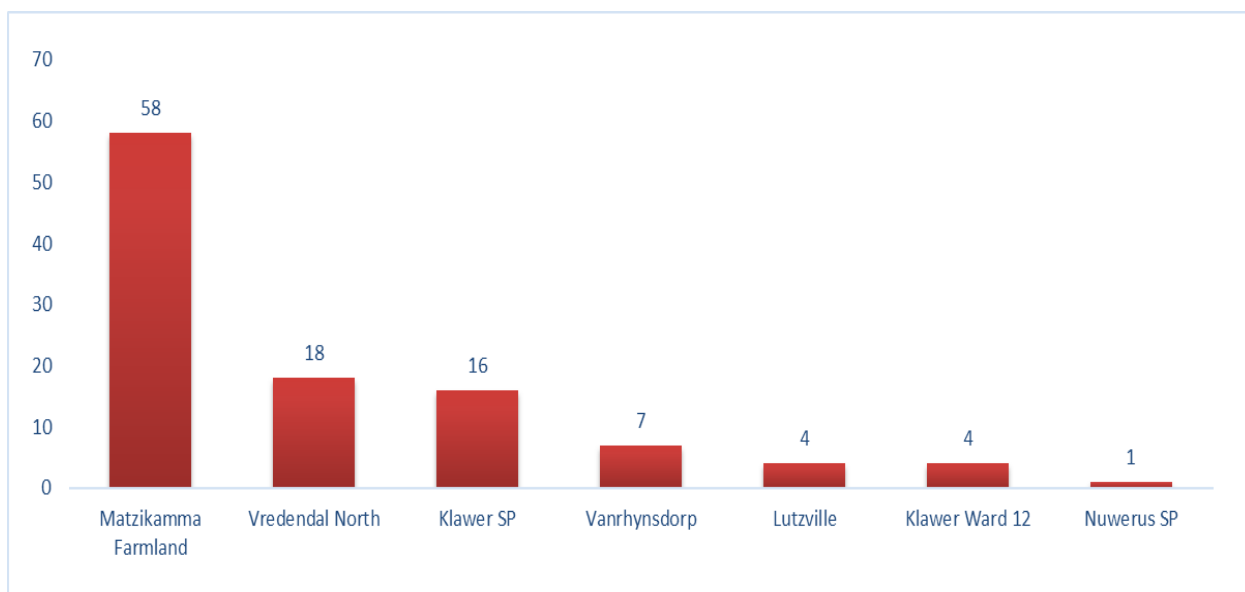
Due to societal issues, EMS services respond to incidents and call-outs – in areas where there are high numbers of crime. Assault cases are the third highest number of calls the unit receives within a two week period in the cluster.

Table 3: Total Assault incidents per area in one month



The Matzikama farmland and Vredendal North had the highest assault incidents which EMS responded to within a particular month.

Table 4: Weapon based assault per area in a month

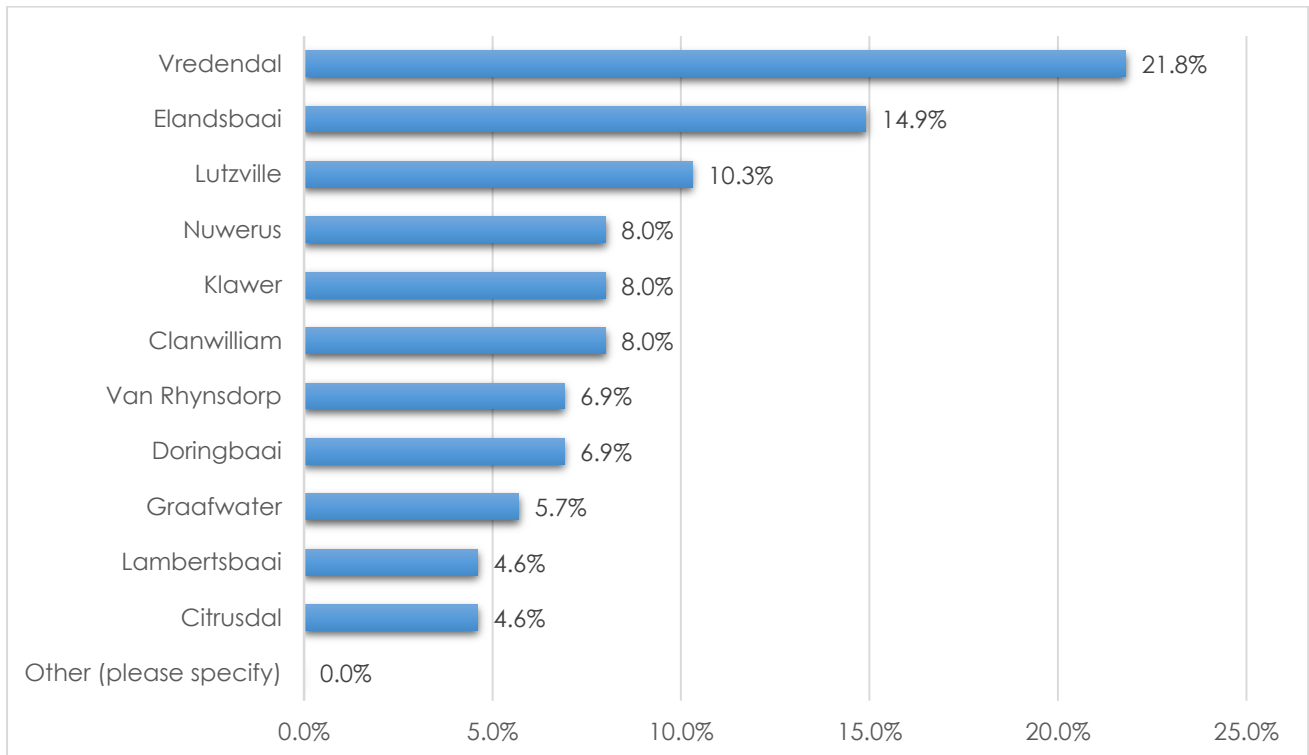


In terms of EMS operations areas, are zoned i.e. a red zone implies a protest action which is short term or where gangsters are shooting each other. Staff are afraid to enter these areas as they are sometimes attacked even though they are escorted by the SAPS. Khayelitsha Site C, Tafelsig, Phillipi, Nyanga, New Cross Roads, Gugulethu and Heideveld, Kalksteenfontein and Hanover Park are classified as red zones where staff has been instructed not to enter these high risk areas without an escort. The Matzikama farmland (58) and Vredendal North (18) remains the most crime ridden areas in the Vredendal cluster. EMS established a safety campaign and awareness for staff. Safety measures include the Load and Go Policy and with the support of SAPS, to establish an '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 share information.

4. RESULTS OF SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORECARD

Participants

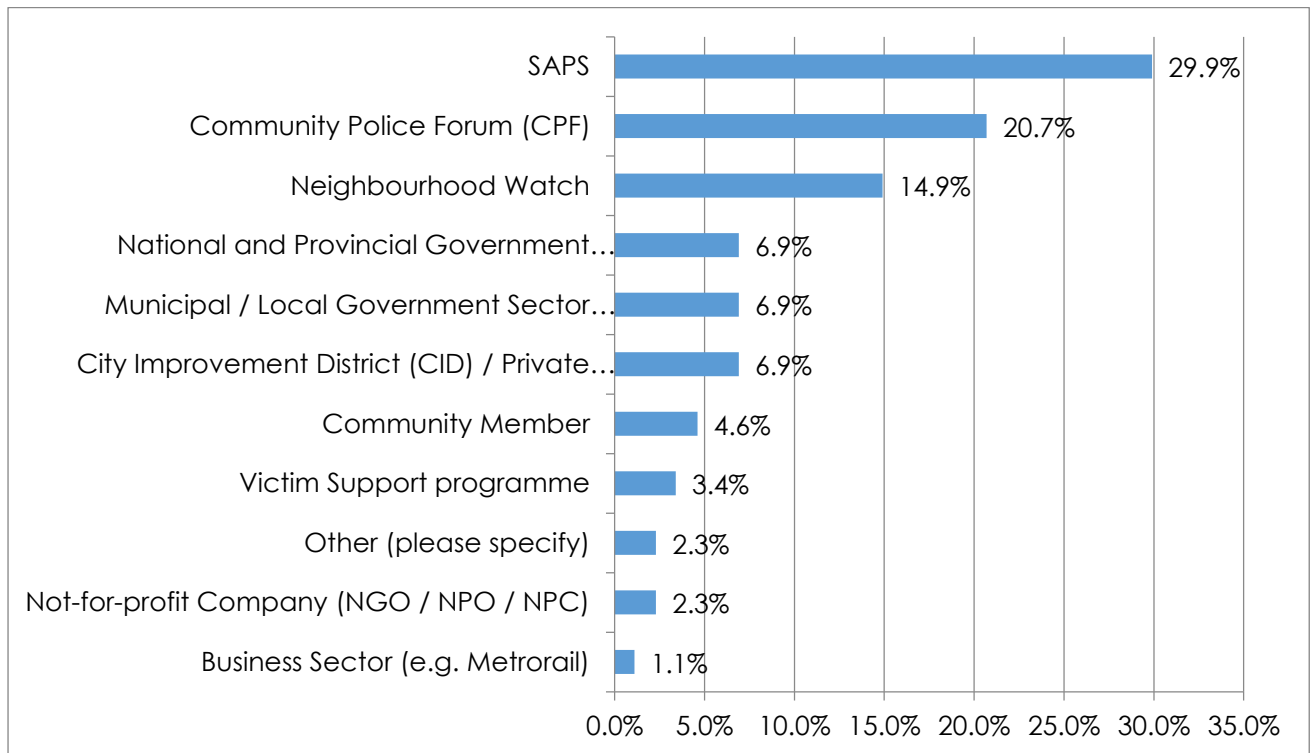
Figure 1: Respondents per precinct (N = 87)



In total 87 people completed the questionnaire. This number was higher than in 2015, where 58 participants completed the survey. As the above bar-graph shows the majority of participants (21.8) were from Vredendal, followed by Elandsbaai (14.9%) and Lutzville (10.3%). 52% of participants were male and 47% female.



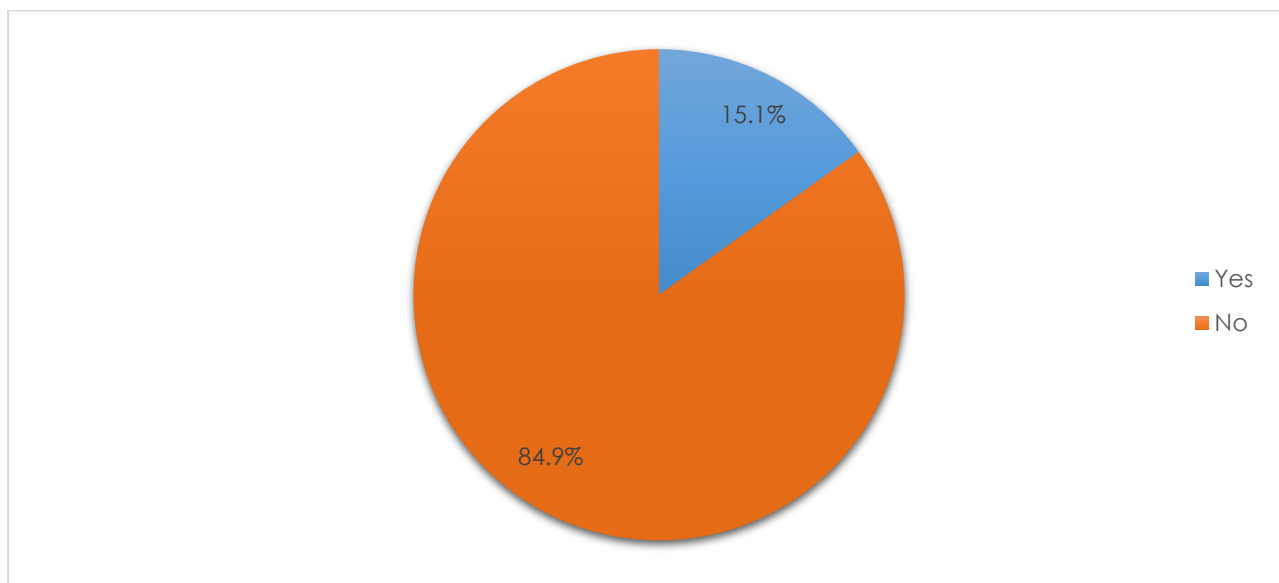
Figure 2: Participants per stakeholder group



As indicated in Figure 2 above the majority of participants (29.9%) were from SAPS, followed by CPFs (20.7%) and NHW (14.9%).

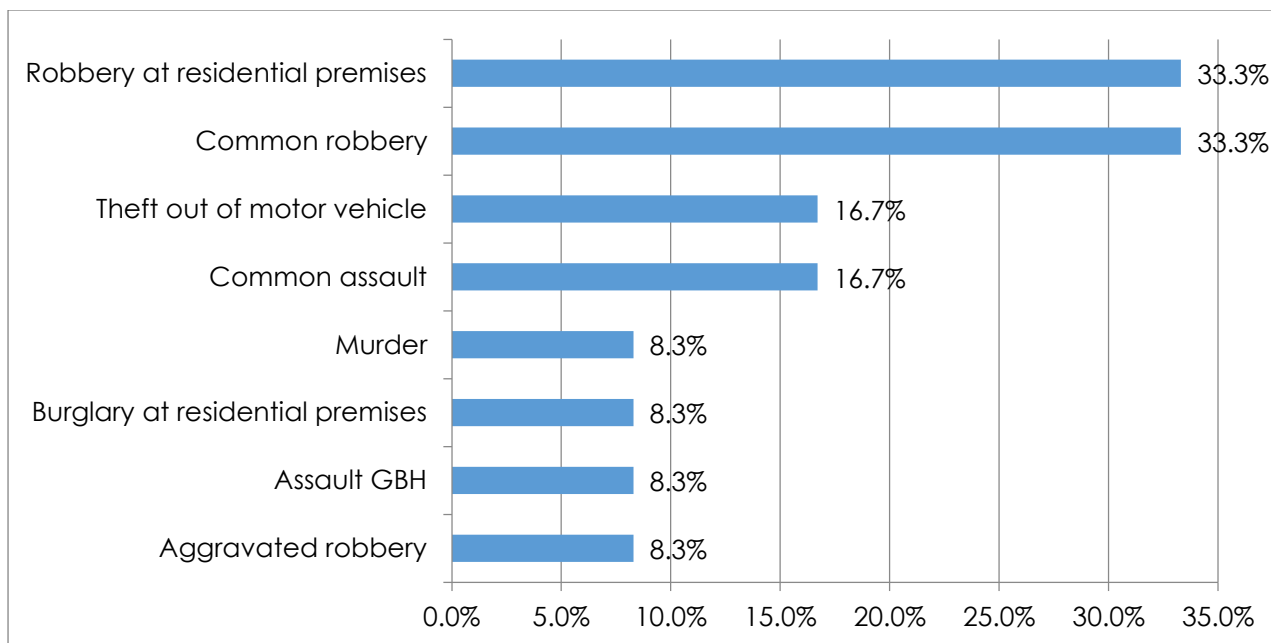
Contact with the Criminal Justice System

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



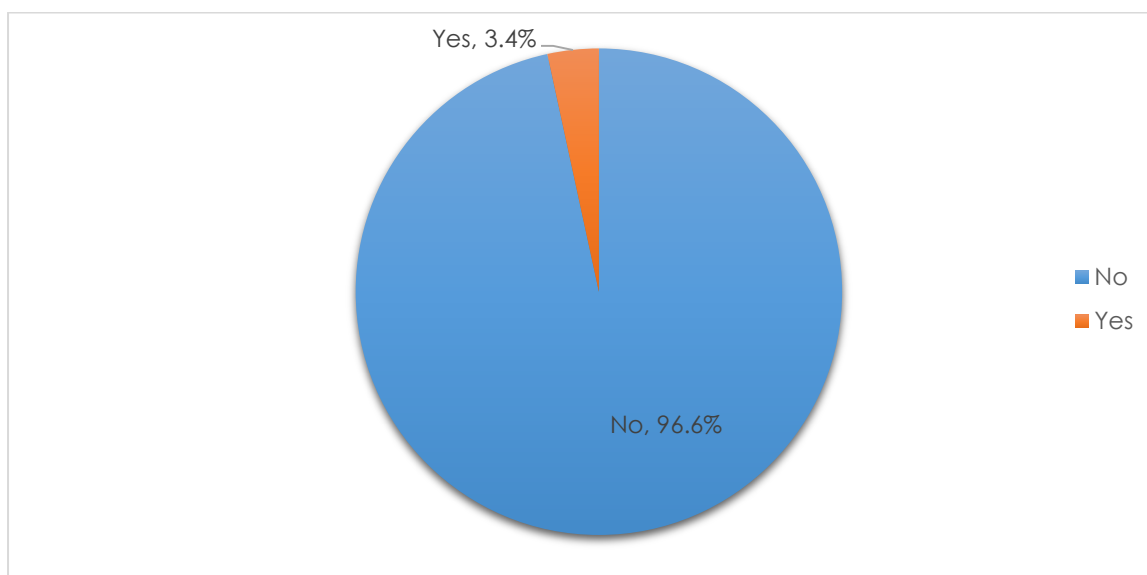
In terms of Figure 3 above, 84.9% of the sample had not been a victim of crime and 15.1% had.

Figure 4: Nature of crime (N=87)



Of those respondents who indicated they had been a victim crime, the majority reported being victims of robbery at residential premises crime (33.3%), common robbery (33.3%). 16.7% of respondents reported they had been victims of theft out of motor vehicle while 16.7% had been victim of common assault. 8.3% were victims of murder, burglary at residential premises, Assault GBH and aggravated robbery respectively.

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



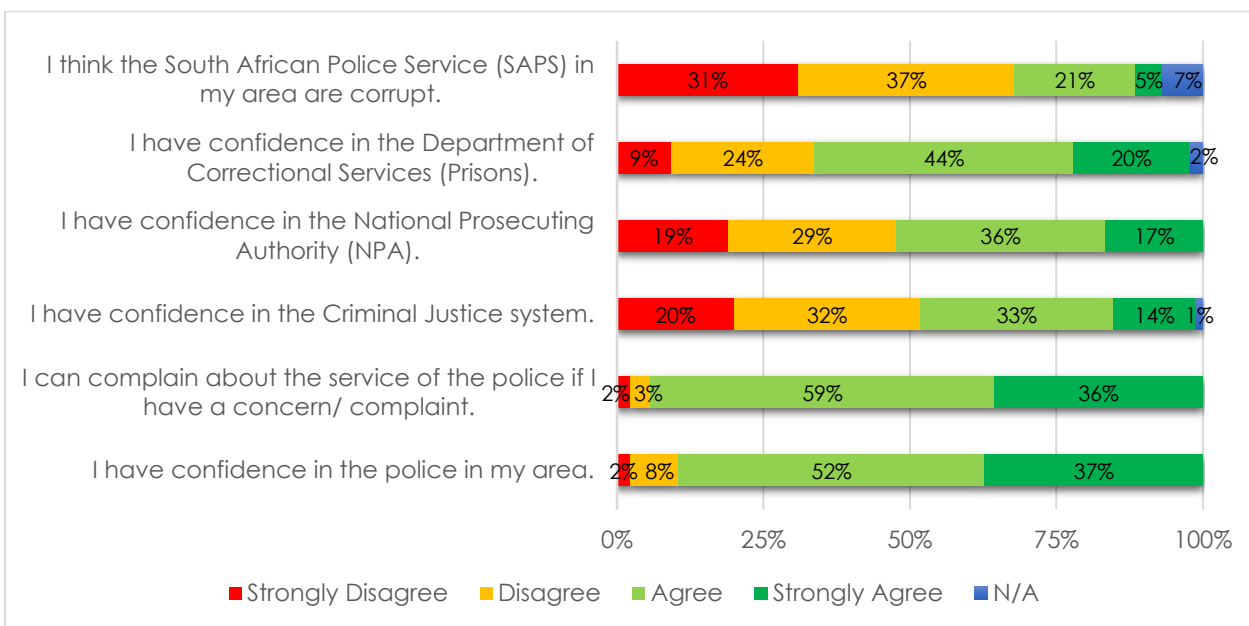
3.4% of the sample had been charged with crime as a result of police action. These include crimes such as driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol, being in possession of an unlicensed firearm or ammunition, and drug related crime.

Professional Policing

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

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

Figure 6: Perceptions of confidence



The majority (68%) of the respondents did not think that the SAPS in their area were corrupt, 95% indicated that they could complain about the police (they were not asked whether these complaints were satisfactorily resolved) and, 89% were confident in them. A substantial majority (64%) showed confidence in the Department of Correctional Services, 53% in the National Prosecuting Authority and, 47% in the overall criminal justice system.

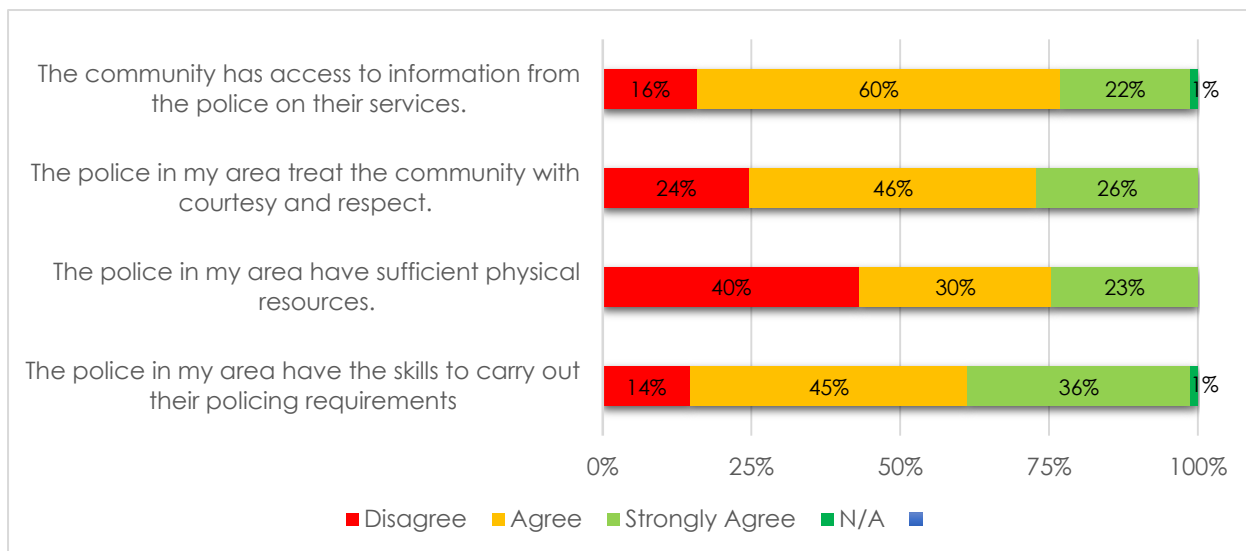
In comparison to the findings of the 2015/16 PNP the majority of the respondents 76% were positive with regard to confidence in SAPS and only 40% of respondents had confidence in the justice system. 40% of the respondents showed confidence in the Department of Correctional Services, 52% showed confidence in the National prosecuting Authority and 40% showed confidence in the Justice system.²² However, it is important to note that the sample is not fully representative of the

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

²² Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Policing needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Vredendal Police Cluster, Western Cape Government:p19

Vredendal community and that the majority of participants in 2016 were not those who attended in 2015 and completed the 2015 scorecard.

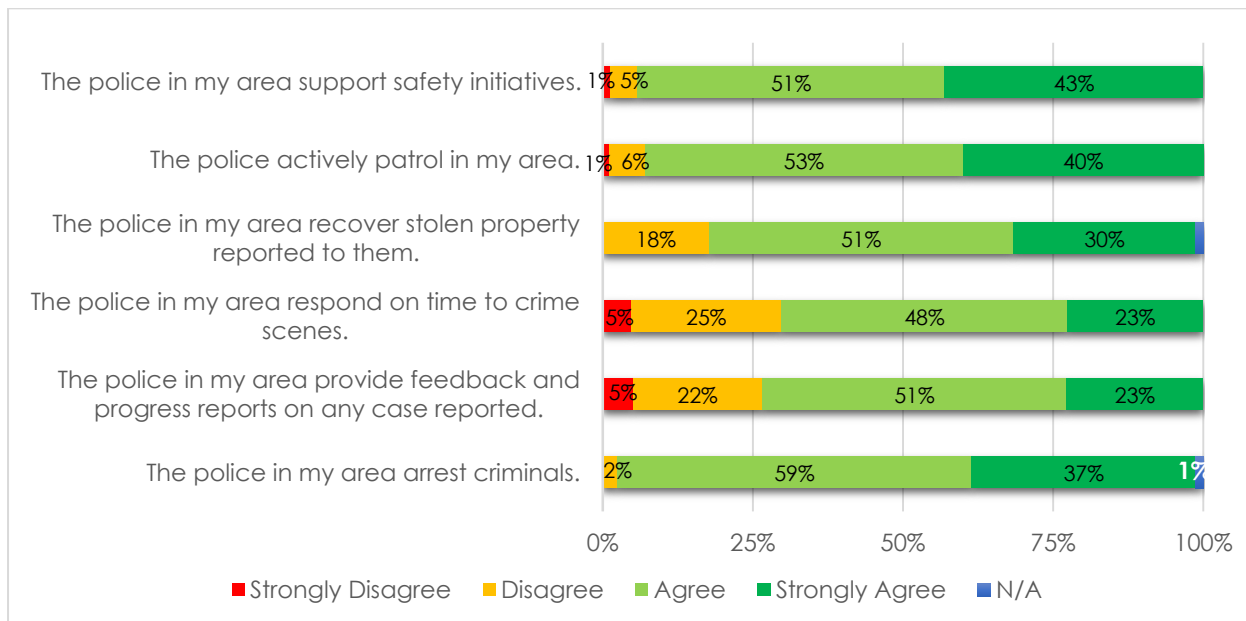
Figure 7: SAPS interaction with communities



Only 23% of the respondents thought that the community had access to information from the police. This is a decrease on the 2015/16 PNP findings where 71% were in agreement with this statement.

70% of the respondents thought that the police do not have sufficient physical resources. This is less than the 2015/16 PNP where the figure was 74%.²³

Figure 8: Police service delivery and performance of functions



The majority (94%) of the respondents agreed that the police in their area supported safety initiatives and 93% thought that the police actively patrolled in their areas. Yet, 30% indicated that the police

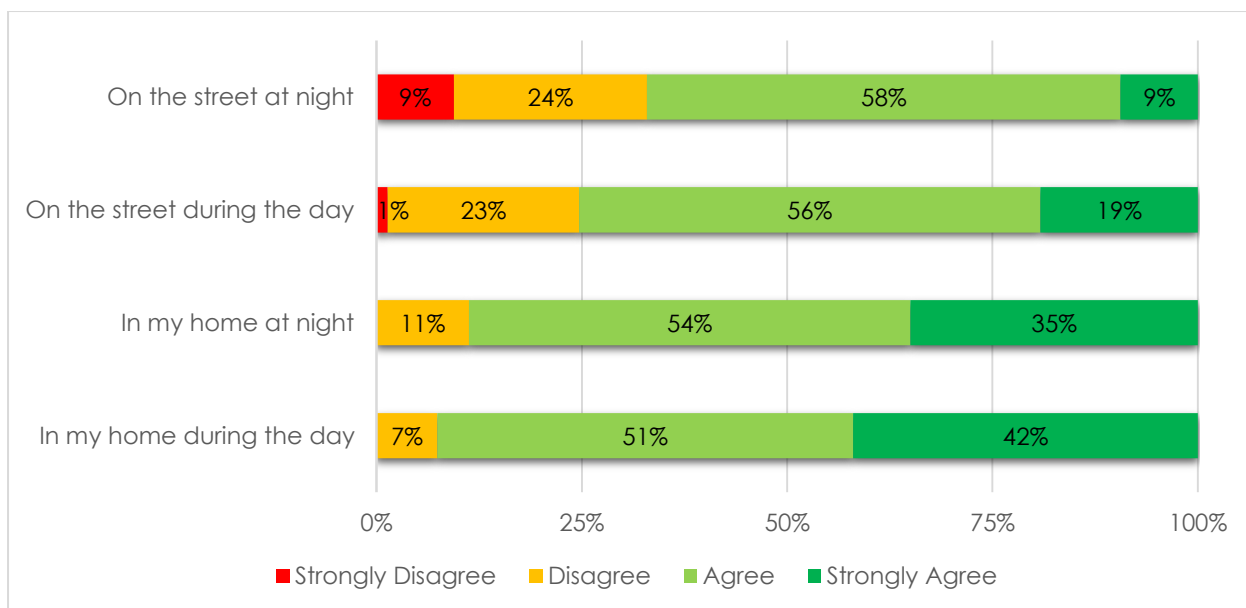
²³ Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Vredendal Police Cluster', Western Cape Government.

did not arrive at crime scenes timeously. This finding represents a slight improvement on the 2015/16 PNP where the majority of the respondents (50%) 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 64% figure of the previous year. However, as noted earlier, due to methodological constraints, it is difficult to assess the significance, if any of differences between the two PNPs.

Perceptions of safety in public spaces and at home

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

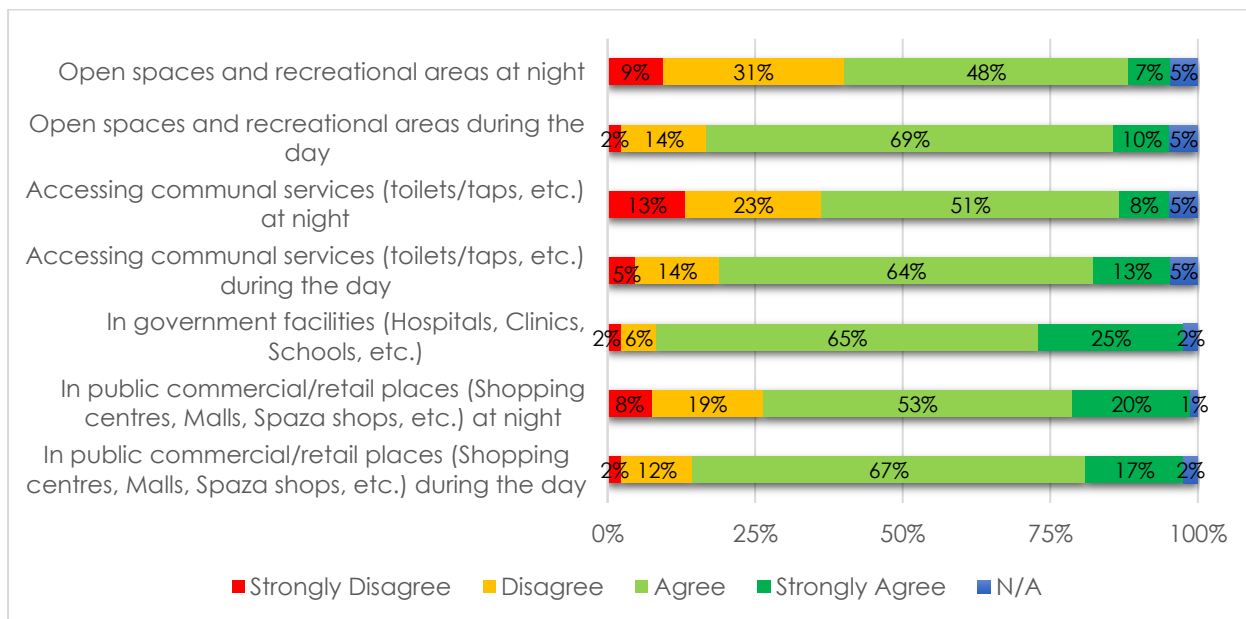
Figure 9: Safety at home and in public



Only 67% of the respondents felt safe on the street at night whereas 75% felt safe during the day. 89% felt safe in their homes at night while 93% felt safe during the day. This indicates that the respondents feel fairly safe in their area except on the street at night.



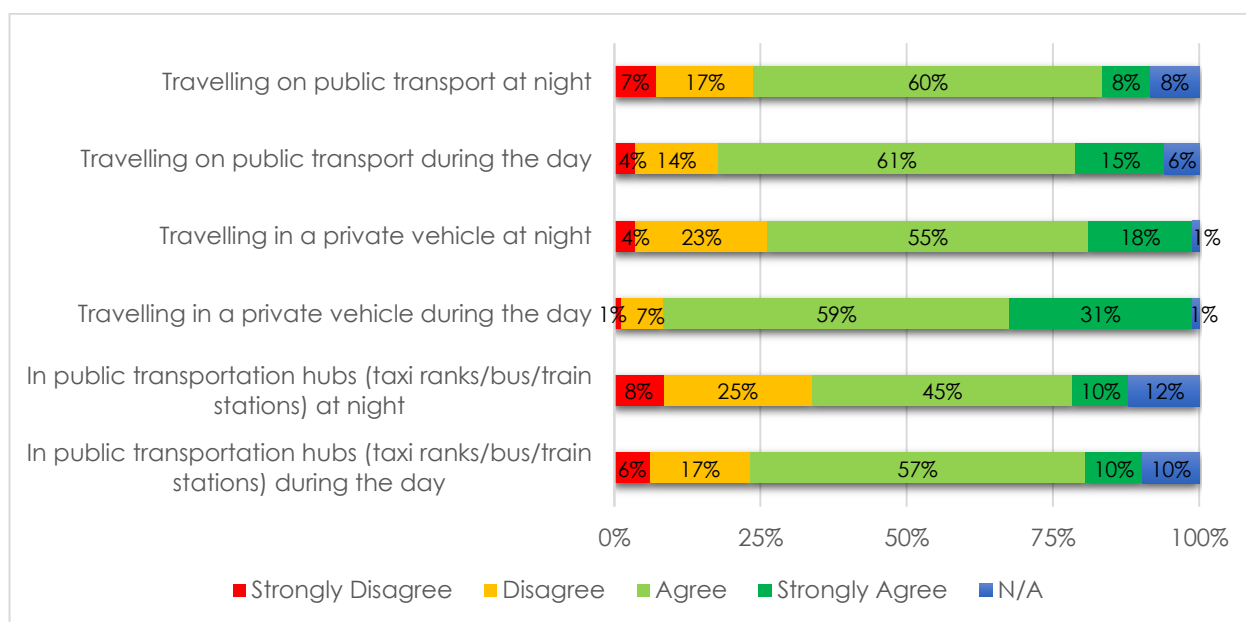
Figure 10: Perceptions of safety in community spaces and public commercial buildings



Very few (55%) of the respondents felt safe in open spaces and recreational areas at night, while 79% felt safe during the day. This is an improvement from the previous year’s figures where 73% felt safe during the day and only 38% at night. In 2016, 59% felt safe accessing communal services at night and 77% felt safe during the day. Unsurprisingly, perceptions of safety are substantially lower at night.

The majority of participants (90%) felt safe using government facilities. 84% felt safe in public commercial places during the day, but this dropped to 73% at night.

Figure 11: Perception of safety around public and private transport



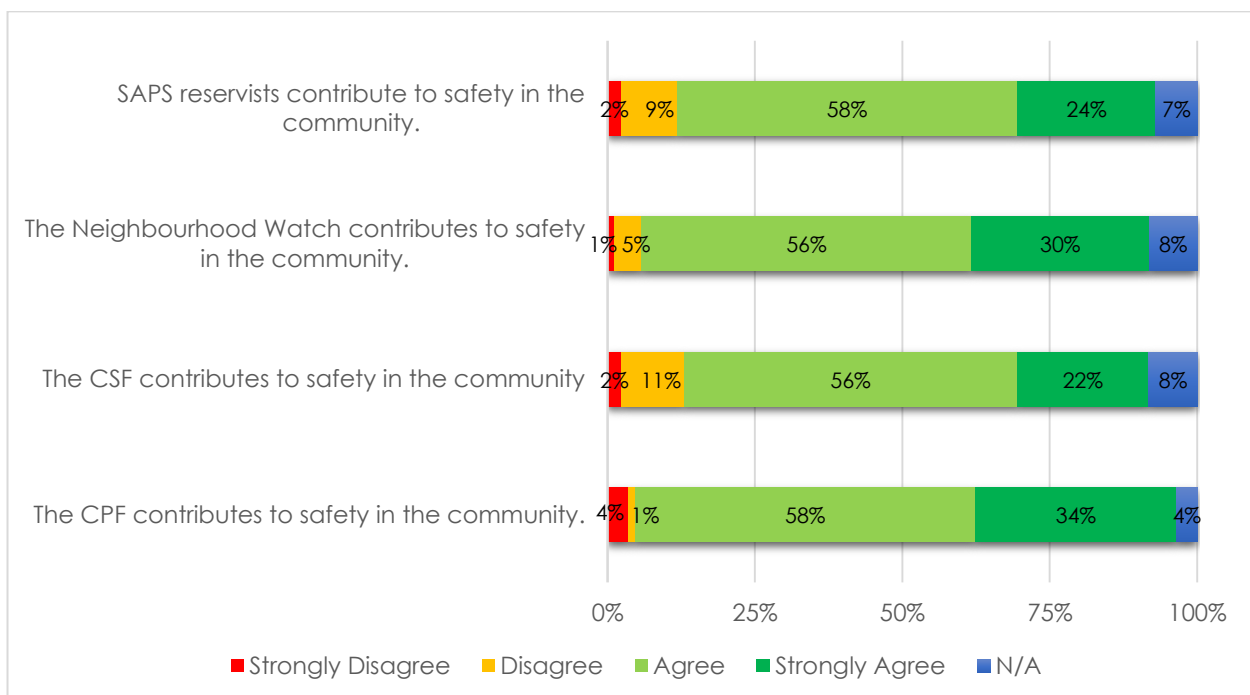
Fewer respondents (68%) felt safe travelling on public transport at night than during the day (76%), though there were higher levels of confidence at both times. The figures for this year are much

higher than the previous year (48% at night and 72% during the day). 73% felt safe travelling in a private vehicle at night, with 90% 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 46% of respondents who felt safe in public transportation hubs at night (67% felt safe during the day) is significantly 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.

Figure 12: Partnerships contributing to safety

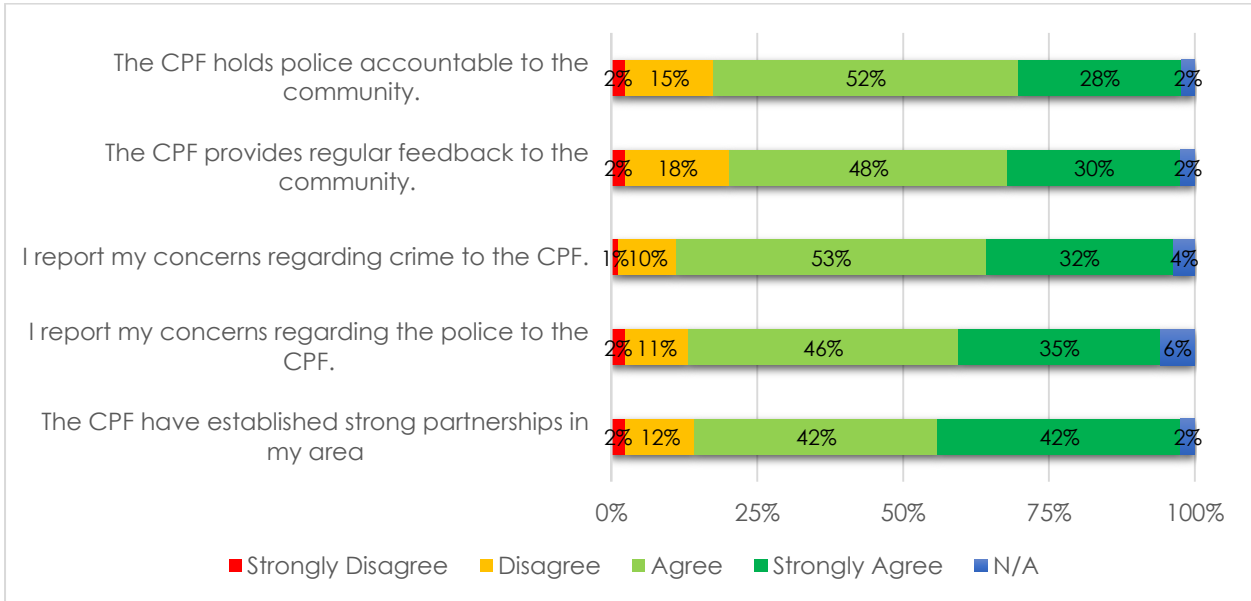


Participants were asked which civilian structures contributed most to safety. In terms of the ranking, listed below, NHWs received the highest approval:

1. CPFs: 92% (It was 75% in 2015/16)
2. NHW: 86% (It was 80% in 2015/16)
3. SAPS Reservists: 82% (It was 73% in 2015/16)
4. CSFs: 78% (It was 77% in 2015/16)

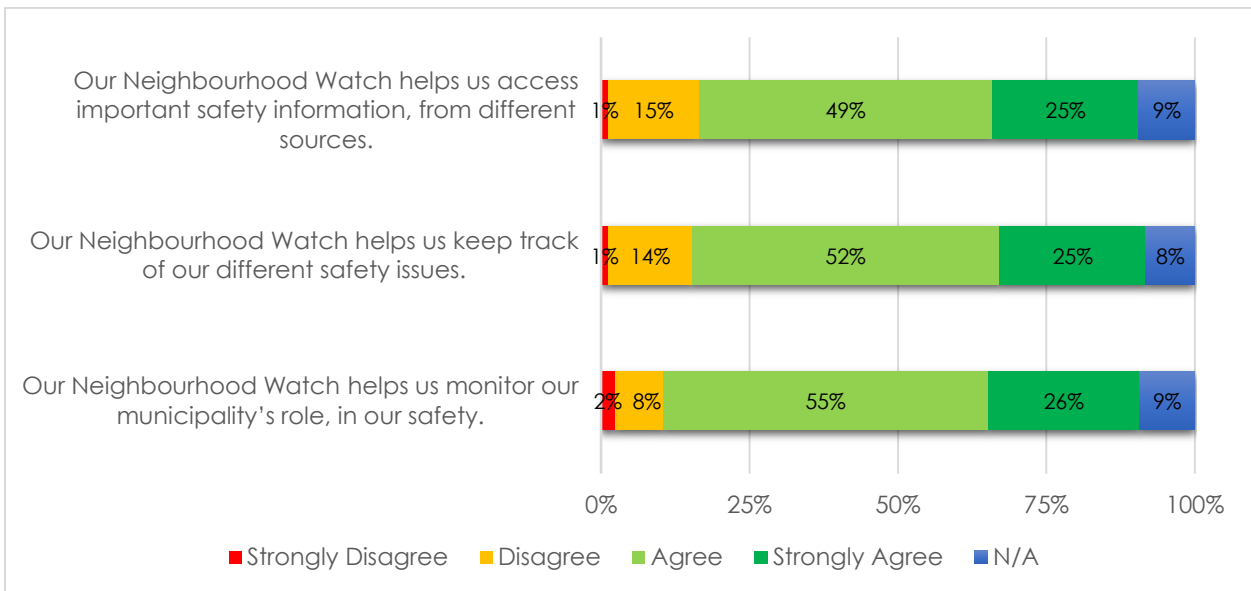
²⁴ Statistics South Africa (2015) Victims of Crime Survey 2014/15, www.statssa.gov.za/publications/PO341/P/2014.pdf:14 (accessed on 31 July 2016).

Figure 13: Holding the police accountable through the CPF



The majority of the respondents (70%) agreed that the CPF do hold the police accountable to the community and, a small majority (56%) indicated that the CPF provides regular feedback. 55% indicated that they reported their concerns regarding crime to the CPF with 73% reporting their concerns about the police. Most of the respondents (59%) agreed that CPFs have established strong partnerships in their area.

Figure 14: Neighbourhood Watch as a monitoring mechanism



Most of the respondents (74%) agreed that their Neighbourhood Watch helped them to access important safety information from different sources; 77% thought that it helped them to keep track of various safety issues and, 81% agreed that it assisted in monitoring the municipality's role in their areas.

5. THE 2016 SAFETY PLAN

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

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

6. CONCLUSION

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

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.

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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Additional Facilitators

Thabu Shaku, Wayne Butler, Justin Lottering, and Ayesha Fortuin.

8. ANNEXURE 1: 2016 SAFETY PLAN



Safety Plan for the Vredendal Cluster

Initially prepared on 20-21 November 2015, revised on 28-29 October 2016

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

1. Safety Concern: Shortage of resources (human & vehicles) in SAPS, which contributes to lack of visibility and reduces the response time. There are seasonal changes in population in some of the areas (Citrusdal, Clanwilliam, Klawer, Lutzville, Elandsbaai [extremely poor infrastructure] & Doringbaai [no fencing]) and large population growth in other areas. Large influx of foreign migrants as well. Distances between areas within the police precinct are large.

Objectives: Ensure the deployment of sufficient police officials according to the crime levels and population of the areas. Satellite stations are needed for Ebenezer, Rietpoort (Stock theft) and Wupperthal.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 28 October 2016	Way forward 2016
CPF and SAPS to identify the need for more officials at stations and write a letter to the Provincial Commissioner and National Commissioner	The National Commissioner to allocate more police officials to the different Clusters, according to need.	The response from the Provincial and National Commissioner.	To discuss writing of the letter at the next CPF meeting; draft the letter to the Provincial Commissioner and National Commissioner. CPF.	CPF lodged a complaint in Lutzville on Thu, 27 Oct 2016. Some progress, but not sufficient.	Unavailability of roadworthy and/or effectively operational vehicles remains a serious challenges due to the unnecessary long turnaround times at SAPS Garage in Maitland for even minor services. Need to consider servicing vehicles locally. SAPS at all designated levels in the Province (and National) must apply strategic and operational human resource management principles to ensure vacancies are speedily filled to minimise secondments &

					<p>transfers.</p> <p>SAPS to consider an exit policy for Detectives – a few years/months before retirement, etc. – so that the extensive detective knowledge, experience and investigative techniques are transferred to incoming SAPS members.</p> <p>Admin/PSA staff to be used for elementary CSC duties, e.g. certification of documents. For e.g. Department of Health uses admin staff to perform elementary tasks to ensure nurses a “freed” to perform the life-saving tasks they were trained to execute.</p>
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 28 October 2016	Way forward 2016
Promote joint operations between SAPS and other law enforcement agencies				Provincial Traffic Police are also able to set up quick roadblock and/or do quick VCP, so community are invited to also contact them if they have info that drugs,	

				etc. are being transported.	
<p>2. Safety Concern: There is a lack of professionalism and discipline among some SAPS officials in the Community Service Centre especially from the new recruits coming from the training college. They do not communicate well with members of the public and don't follow procedure. Some new recruits lack the skills and knowledge to carry out their duties. The community is not willing to cooperate with CPF and SAPS because of the lack of trust.</p> <p>Objectives: Police officials at the CSC centre and those on patrol maintain politeness and treat the community with necessary respect. They conform to policy and protocol. To improve the relationship between the community, CPF and SAPS.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 28 October 2016	Way forward 2016
<p>CPF to advise the community of how they can lay a complaint against a SAPS member by registering a complaint with the police station or Station Commander. All complaints must be entered into the 101 Register.</p> <p>CPF to monitor how complaints are dealt with through inspections of the 101 Register at the stations.</p> <p>CPF to inform community to make use of the Western Cape Police Ombudsman; or by lodging a complaint with DoCS complaints</p>	<p>Motivated SAPS officials and better relationship between the community, CPF and SAPS.</p> <p>New recruits to be more disciplined and trained.</p> <p>More support from the Relief Commander or Cluster Commander to the Station Commander to monitor the performance of the new recruits.</p>	<p>The minutes of the CPF meetings and EPP reports for the names of the complimented officials.</p> <p>The use of DoCS 'Reward a Cop, Report a Cop' campaign.</p>	<p>To discuss at the next CPF meeting to make use of the 101 register, and SMS system.</p> <p>SAPS, CPF, DoCS and the community.</p>	<p>DoCS received 1 complaint of unacceptable behaviour - Category 'F' from Clanwilliam via its Compliments/ Complaints Hotline (35395).</p> <p>Professionalism in SAPS is also about having equipment which is fit for purpose. Current radios are crackly.</p> <p>Some CPFs also publish information via local radio and newspapers.</p> <p>The Western Cape Police Ombudsman</p>	<p>SAPS members, particularly non-commissioned officers, should not only display mutual respect towards its own, but also towards partners and stakeholders from other Departments and institutions, councillors, NGOs, etc.</p> <p>Media should be used to communicate with the community. This could include: Meetings, imbizos, radio, local newspapers, door-to-door campaigns, walking buses, etc.</p>

and rewards line: 35395.				received a total of 8 complaints from the cluster of which 1 was an enquiry, 1 related to poor communication, poor investigation 2, poor response 2 and unacceptable behaviour 2 . Four (4) of these cases are finalised and 2 are still under investigation.	
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 28 October 2016	Way forward 2016
SAPS members should be motivated to perform well. CPF to consider making CPF and Cluster awards to police officials performing excellently.				Lutzville CPF held awards ceremony for SAPS officials. They obtained external funding for the event. Serves as good motivation and thanks.	CPF members to consider arranging events and certificates to reward good behaviours. Need not be costly. Certificate can be handed over by the community via the CPF Exec and displayed in the CSC. Another idea is to have a team building session where motivational activities are arranged to promote positive thinking.
Different CPFs to create a WhatsApp group which includes the community, NHW and	Establish effective communication channels with the community.	A WhatsApp group is established at each police station.	Establish WhatsApp group. SAPS, CPF, NHW	NHW & farm watch have WhatsApp group with CPF and SAPS	

<p>Station Commanders to improve communication and communicate necessary information.</p> <p>SAPS should consider undertaking walk about's in the community to establish better relationship and to find out the real needs and concerns of the community.</p>	<p>Build greater relationship between the community and the police.</p>	<p>Each police station conducts one walk about per quarter.</p>	<p>Establish date of first Walk about</p> <p>CPF, SAPS</p>	<p>Walking buses where established in Vredendal & Clanwilliam.</p> <p>Some progress. CPF and SAPS have done some door to door awareness activities advising how community can contact SAPS and lay complaints.</p>	
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 28 October 2016	Way forward 2016
<p>CPF to visit police station on a regular basis to monitor the functioning of the Client Service Centre and conduct inspection of holding cells.</p>	<p>Strengthen CPFs' oversight function over the SAPS and comply with EPP mandate to report to DoCS.</p>	<p>EPP reports submitted to DoCS recording regular visits to police stations.</p>	<p>CPF to review the requirements of the EPP and develop a schedule of visits to police stations.</p> <p>CPF, SAPS</p>	<p>Some ongoing progress, but not sufficient.</p>	
<p>CPF to input into the recruitment and selection of new police officials to ensure appointment of civic minded police officers.</p>	<p>New police officers are recruited who want to serve the public.</p>	<p>CPF minutes of inputs made.</p>	<p>Station Commander to arrange for community feedback session during the next recruiting phase.</p>	<p>Some ongoing progress. SAPS have also revised their recruitment process.</p>	

Cluster to recommend to SAPS Provincial office that training of new recruits should be more focused on work-preparedness to equip them for their duties: how to write statements; how to complete an OB book; how to interview witnesses, etc. SAPS to identify and send those officials needing on-the-job training for further skills development – especially detective training.	New recruits are trained and able to perform their duties according to expectation. SAPS officials are properly trained and capable of fulfilling their functions.	Recommendation sent to the SAPS Provincial Commissioner. Training curriculum is amended.	CPF Cluster Chair to Draft letter to PC Cluster Chair, (DoCS for support)	Some ongoing progress, but not sufficient.	
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3. Safety Concern: There are various hotspots where crime is taking place but they are not properly monitored, and there are no CCTV cameras in place.

Objective: To put up CCTV cameras at identified hotspots in the different areas to monitor crime.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 28 October 2016	Way forward 2016
CPF to have a meeting with the ward councillors to discuss the availability of funds to install CCTV cameras at hotspots.	Ward Councillors facilitate the installation of CCTV cameras at identified hotspots.	CCTV cameras are installed and the police are able to respond to crime occurring in these areas.	CPF to discuss this at next CPF meeting and liaise with ward councillors and local businesses. CPF & Ward, Councillors, businesses.	Only Clanwilliam has CCTV in its CBD area – this works very well	It was suggested that high quality powerful CCTV – similar to the CCTV on N1 & N2 in the CCT – be installed on the stretch of the Cape Namibia N7 route between e.g. the Piekenierskloof Pass to Clanwilliam or Klawer to be able to set up quick

					<p>roadblocks and/or do quick VCPs when information has been received of vehicles transporting drugs into/through the area.</p> <p>Proper floodlighting and/or traffic calming are required at the stretch of road between N7 and Lambertsbaai, particularly where the road passes by Graaffwater where there are many pedestrians and children and vehicles travel at high speed compromising the safety and lives of community members.</p>
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PARTNERSHIPS					
<p>4. Safety Concern: Ensure all CPFs participate on the EPP and submit reports on time in order to access their funds to support their work.</p> <p>Objective: To enhance CPF performance and access to funds to support their safety and security activities.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 28 October 2016	Way forward 2016

<p>All CPFs to be trained on how to work with the EPP system.</p> <p>CPF to submit monthly reports to DOCS on their activities.</p>	<p>CPFs submit monthly reports.</p> <p>CPF access R30 000 per year.</p> <p>CPFs access matching grant funds.</p>	<p>EPP functionality reports.</p> <p>CPF reports.</p>	<p>CPF to contact DoCS field worker for training and advice.</p> <p>CPFs, DoCS</p>	<p>On 14 May 2016, 33 CPF members received training on roles and responsibilities: Clanwilliam 5, Graafwater 4, Lamberts Bay 3, Elands Bay 3, Vredendal 2, Nuwerus 1, Van Rhynsdorp 4, Klawer 1, Lutzville 6 and Doornbaai 5.</p> <p>Van Rhynsdorp accessed R492.83 and Lamberts Bay R5000.00 of the matching grant funds.</p> <p>All the precincts in the cluster accessed EPP funding at a total cost of R109 024.48</p>	<p>CPFs that are performing well on the EPP are Lutzville and Lamberstbaai. Other CPFs need to improve their performance.</p>
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5. Safety Concern: There are insufficient recreational facilities for youth and so many youth are drawn into criminal activities and they frequent shebeens, taverns, night clubs, etc.

Objectives: To work with all relevant stakeholders to develop and implement alternative recreational facilities for youth.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 28 October 2016	Way forward 2016
<p>CPF to find out where there are existing recreational facilities and to negotiate with the municipalities or</p>	<p>More effective crime prevention and community safety projects to be implemented</p>	<p>Monitor whether the set objectives of establishing the desired facilities are fulfilled.</p>	<p>CPF to audit recreational facilities in communities, public open</p>	<p>The available recreational facilities are poorly maintained. It is still</p>	<p><u>Way forward:</u> CPF's and Cluster to hold a meeting with Cederberg and Matzikama</p>

<p>relevant owners that they be reopened and maintained.</p> <p>CPF to form a partnership with the Department of Education to identify what challenges they are facing in schools.</p> <p>Department of Education and Local Government must allocate funding to support their activities to establish recreational facilities.</p> <p>DoCS, SAPS, municipalities to initiate and advertise funding models for projects.</p> <p>Community Safety stakeholders (NHW, CPF, NGOs, etc.) to apply for funding.</p> <p>Business sector to sponsor and support crime prevention and community safety projects.</p> <p>CPF project coordinator to be trained on how to compile a proper business plan and project plans to have</p>	<p>after sufficient funds to build these facilities have been allocated.</p> <p>Teachers run holiday programmes during school holidays.</p> <p>Department of Sports and Recreation provides coaching and equipment.</p> <p>Department of Social Development supports social crime prevention initiatives in affected communities.</p>		<p>spaces and also school facilities.</p> <p>Organise a meeting with all relative stakeholders to address the issue</p> <p>Cluster, CPF, Department of Education, DSD, Local Government, Religious Sectors, Department of Sports and Recreation.</p>	<p>a struggle to get the Municipality to set a budget aside for this purpose. No meeting was held between CPF's and the Municipality.</p> <p>Youth unemployment is high.</p> <p>In terms of the DoCS Youth Placement Programme 1 Chrysalis student was placed with the Department of Social Development in Nuwerus at a cost of R15 400.</p> <p>42 NHW members received Basic NHW training in the cluster i.e. Clanwilliam 14, Klawer 8, Lutzville 4 and Vredendal 16.</p> <p>Provisional Accreditation was awarded to 3 NHW structures in the cluster i.e. Clanwilliam 1, Lutzville 1 and Vredendal 1.</p>	<p>municipalities. The Business Chamber should also be invited to the meeting.</p> <p>NGO funding was stopped due to political issues.</p>
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these facilities.					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 28 October 2016	Way forward 2016
CPF needs to determine which departments are currently running programmes and which departments are not providing any programmes in the area.	All government departments (Provincial and Local) should have a footprint in the community with regards to after school programmes. To ensure that recreational facilities are available after hours to attract young people.	An integrated service delivery of programmes and projects in communities.	Individual CPFs to conduct an audit of what is the status in their respective CPFs. CPF Cluster		
<p>6. Safety Concern: Lack of parental skills contributes towards the decrease in morals and values within the cluster.</p> <p>Objectives: To encourage responsible parenting.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 28 October 2016	Way forward 2016
CPF's to share best-practise models on parental skills training for the cluster. CPF Cluster to consult with relevant NGO's and government departments.	Improvement in the moral fibre of families in the Cluster.	Decrease in child-neglect, child abuse, truancy of learners, substance abuse by both adults and children to develop responsible	CPF's to arrange a workshop with all relevant stakeholders within the cluster. CPF Cluster	There is one private rehab centre Nama-ua Treatment Centre) in Lutzville accommodating 25 persons. Other cases are	CPF to arrange a workshop on Best Parenting skills in conjunction with DSD, VEP and the municipality.

Implementation of parental workshops within each policing precinct.		parents.		referred outside the Cluster. NGOs active in the area for alcohol and drugs Matzikama Alcohol and Drugs Action (MADA) and Christelike Alkohol Bond (CAB) – support group – Vredendal Diakonale Dienste (NGO) Nuwerus & Lambertsbaai Badisa(DSD Programme) – responsible for the Cluster: focus on children Mrs Steenkamp (Van Rhynsdorp) Badisa standby number : 0793904038	
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7. Safety Concern: Drugs and alcohol abuse is rife among parents and youth in the area. This leads to disintegration of moral fibre and social cohesion in society. There is a shortage of rehabilitation facilities and a lack of care facilities for children of drug abusing parents.

Objectives: To engage the role players in order to establish more rehabilitation and support centres to help drug and alcohol addicts.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 28 October 2016	Way forward 2016
DSD to identify and develop more rehabilitation and support centres. DSD to recruit and appoint and train specialists in alcohol and drug rehabilitation.	To have a fully functioning rehabilitation centre in the cluster. Create an environment	Parents act as role models to children of the society.	Invite social workers to help parents in identifying the problem of the children.		

<p>NGOs to play a role.</p> <p>Parental skills to be provided to all parents in the society.</p> <p>Access of alcohol to those vulnerable such as SASSA grant holders and farm dwellers.</p> <p>Increase the knowledge among CPFs by sharing best-practice models.</p>	<p>conducive for drug rehabilitation and children of drug offenders.</p>		<p>DSD, CPF, Local Drug Action Committee (LDAC)</p>		
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PUBLIC SPACES

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

Objectives: To decrease the supply and demand of alcohol and drugs in the cluster. To enforce the bylaw prohibiting the use of alcohol in public spaces.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 28 October 2016	Way forward 2016
<p>To revisit the implementation of the liquor license application process.</p> <p>Rezoning of the business areas where liquor is traded.</p> <p>Increase the levels of trust in the SAPS so that communities provide crime information.</p> <p>To encourage magistrates to review the sentencing of</p>	<p>A decrease in the supply of alcohol and drugs in the cluster.</p> <p>A decrease in the demand of alcohol and drugs in the cluster.</p> <p>Harsher</p>	<p>Responsible alcohol consumers and a decrease in substance abuse in the cluster.</p> <p>Decrease in the number of liquor licenses granted.</p> <p>Responsible alcohol consumers and a decrease in</p>	<p>CPF's to arrange a workshop to develop an alcohol and drug strategy in the cluster.</p> <p>CPF Cluster</p>	<p>Matzikama Municipality promulgated by-law regulations for alcohol during 2015, however the bylaws are not being implemented by the Municipality effectively.</p>	<p>Cederberg & Matzikama Municipalities have appointed additional staff to increase visibility and to assist with the by-law implementation.</p> <p>Challenge – Law Enforcement officers only work until 17:00 during the week and do not work over weekends</p>

<p>offenders as the current fines are too lenient.</p>	<p>sentencing of drug traders, offenders, illegal and legal alcohol traders. Decrease in grant holders' dependency on alcohol.</p>	<p>substance abuse in the cluster.</p>		<p>The operating times for liquor outlets are not being monitored / regulated effectively and often SAPS has to police this matter.</p> <p>Challenge with Department of Justice: Fines are issued for alcohol related crimes, however when cases get to court, it is dismissed / withdrawn and or taken off the roll.</p>	<p>when they are needed most.</p>
<p>CPF to have a discussion with the local municipality/SAPS and Department of Justice regarding enforcement of by-laws relating to the use of alcohol in public spaces.</p>	<p>Bylaws are enforced and reduce drinking in public.</p>	<p>CPF, NHW, SAPS and municipal officials have a shared understanding on the bylaws and on their application.</p>	<p>CPF to organise meeting with the local municipality and SAPS, to discuss and understand the by-laws and legislation. CPF, Local Municipality and SAPS.</p>		
<p>9. Safety Concern: Lack of knowledge pertaining to bylaws related to alcohol, informal trading, recreational facilities and loitering.</p> <p>Objectives: To empower CPFs and communities to ensure these bylaws are being enforced.</p>					

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 28 October 2016	Way forward 2016
<p>CPF to collate all applicable legislation.</p> <p>Conduct a workshop for all CPFs to understand these bylaws and the enforcement thereof.</p> <p>To educate communities through public meetings/NHW's.</p>	<p>To ensure traders, shebeen and tavern owners and community members comply with these bylaws.</p>	<p>A well –informed CPF and community on how to deal with the applicable by-laws.</p>	<p>CPF's to collect all applicable bylaws within their respective municipalities.</p> <p>Cluster CPF</p>		<p>This matter was addressed in the previous concern raised (8).</p>
<p>10. Safety Concern: High number of empty buildings, poor street lighting and unsafe pathways.</p> <p>Objectives: To ensure these safety concerns are eliminated or addressed.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 28 October 2016	Way forward 2016
<p>CPF's to conduct an audit of all empty buildings, poor street lighting and unsafe pathways in their respective precincts.</p> <p>Ensure that these concerns are communicated and addressed by their local Ward Councillor.</p> <p>Ensure that the municipality is aware of these concerns.</p>	<p>The opportunity for crime is decreased at identified empty buildings.</p> <p>All areas have adequate street lighting; and unsafe pathways are secured or regularly patrolled.</p>	<p>A decrease in the environmental factors that contribute towards an opportunity for crime.</p>	<p>CPF's to identify these opportunities for crime in their respective precincts.</p> <p>Cluster CPF</p>	<p>Lighting was installed in Lutzville only in one area, not in all the areas identified.</p> <p>Doringbaai and Nuwerus also requested their respective municipalities, but to date have still not had any lighting installed.</p>	<p>The Ward Committee has become actively involved and is addressing the matter at municipal level.</p> <p>Challenge – Street children loitering, stealing and begging has become a huge challenge. There is no bylaw or legislation to address the matter currently.</p>
<p>11. Safety Concern: Children use the water canal as a recreational facility, creating a risk to their safety.</p> <p>Objectives: To educate the communities - those reside along the canal to care for their children more responsibly.</p>					

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 28 October 2016	Way forward 2016
<p>To educate the communities residing alongside the canal to be more responsible.</p> <p>NHW to conduct regular patrols to determine the frequency of unlawful activities.</p> <p>Negotiate with the municipality, relevant departments and institutions to find a sustainable solution.</p>	<p>Children not using the facility as a recreational facility.</p> <p>Ensure the canal not used for unlawful activities.</p> <p>To have the canal secured to eliminate safety and health risks.</p>	<p>Children refraining from using the canal as a recreational space</p>	<p>Negotiate a stakeholder discussion with all the affected municipalities. CPF Cluster, CPF, NHW</p>		<p>Some farmers have erected fences at the water canals running through their farms to prevent children using it as a recreational facility, however there are areas that have not been fenced off.</p> <p>The Department of Rural together with the CPF, Farm Owners and Farm workers are working together to educate children about the dangers and health risks.</p>

Community Safety Plan signed by:

 Department of Community Safety Representative:

 Date:

 SAPS Cluster Commander

 Date:

CPF Cluster Chairperson

Date:

ANNEXURE 2: SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORECARD



SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORE CARD

A. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

B. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

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

1 = SAPS		2 = Community Police Forum	
3 = Neighbourhood Watch		4 = City Improvement District / Private Security Company	
5 = Community member		6 = Business Sector (i.e. Metrorail)	
7 = Not for profit company (NGO / NPO / NPC)		8 = Religious Sector (Faith-Based Organisation)	
9 = Victim Support programme		10 = Municipal/Local Government Sector (Mayors, Councillors, CSF, IDP Rep, Law Enforcement, Traffic, Rate Payers' Association and Ward Committee)	

11= Media		12 = National and Provincial Government Departments (NPA, Provincial Traffic, Ombudsman, Provincial Parliament, IPID, SASSA, Social Development, Correctional Services, Justice)	
13 = Other (specify please)			

Please indicate the police precinct in which you reside or which you represent:

1 = Citrusdal		2 = Clanwilliam	
3 = Doringbaai		4 = Elandsbaai	
5 = Graafwater		6 = Klawer	
7 = Lambertsbaai		8 = Lutzville	
9 = Nuwerus		10 = Van Rhynsdorp	
11 = Vredendal			

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

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 VREDENDAL POLICE CLUSTER



DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SAFETY

VREDENDAL POLICE CLUSTER OVERVIEW: 2016/2017

1. INTRODUCTION

The Vredendal police cluster comprises of eleven police precincts namely Citrusdal, Clanwilliam, Doring Bay, Elands Bay, Graafwater, Klawer, Lambertsbaai, Lutzville, Nuwerus, Van Rhynsdorp and Vredendal.

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 Vredendal 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
Citrusdal	9 078	19 720	117.2%
Clanwilliam	17 060	17 496	2.6%
Doring Bay	4 769	3 561	-25.3%
Elands Bay	2 774	2 214	-20.2%
Graafwater	4 803	2 558	-46.7%
Klawer	8 399	11 150	32.8%
Lambertsbaai	6 594	7 317	11.0%
Lutzville	11 550	13 828	19.7%
Nuwerus	3 998	4 952	23.9%
Van Rhynsdorp	5 825	7 829	34.4%
Vredendal	19 569	25 809	31.9%
TOTAL	94 419	116 434	23.3%

2. POPULATION GROWTH

- The population in Vredendal cluster increased by 23.3% from 94 419 in 2001 to 116 434 in 2011.
- In the same period, the population of Citrusdal police precinct increased by 117.2% while the population of three police precincts namely Graafwater (46.7%), Doring Bay (25.3%) and Elands Bay (20.2%) decreased for the period 2001 to 2011 as indicated in Table 1.

3. VREDENDAL POLICE CLUSTER MURDER TRENDS

- Murder in Vredendal police cluster increased by 19% from 53 in 2011/12 to 64 in 2015/16.
- Murder in Clanwilliam police precinct increased from 9 in 2011/12 to 16 in 2015/16 as per Table 2.
- Of concern is that Citrusdal (19.5%), Vredendal (21.6%) and Clanwilliam (19.9%) police precincts contributed 61% of all murders committed in Vredendal cluster during the period 2011/12 to 2015/16.

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

PERIOD	Citrusdal	Clanwilliam	Doring Bay	Elands Bay	Graafwater	Klawer	Lamberts Bay	Lutzville	Nuwerus	Van Rhynsdorp	Vredendal
2011/2012	11	9	0	0	5	6	2	7	1	0	12
2012/2013	13	16	0	0	1	6	3	5	0	4	11
2013/2014	11	9	0	1	1	6	4	5	0	2	19
2014/2015	10	8	2	0	5	5	3	12	0	5	8
2015/2016	12	16	0	0	3	5	2	10	0	3	13

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



4. MAIN CATEGORIES OF CRIME

Based on the reported crime for the period 2011/12 to 2015/16, contact crime is reported more frequently in Vredendal cluster (Figure 1).

- Contact crime contributed **43.7%** 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 **32.7%** of all reported crime for the period 2011/12 to 2015/16 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 **23.6%** 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.

5. CONTACT CRIME

- During the period 2011/12 to 2015/16, assault GBH (41.4%) and common assault (35.2%) contributed 76.6% of all contact crime reported in the cluster as per Figure 2.
- Total sexual offences accounted for 13.2% of contact crime in the cluster.
- Common robbery (3.8%) and robbery with aggravating circumstances (2.7%) contributed 6.5% to the contact crime in Vredendal cluster.

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

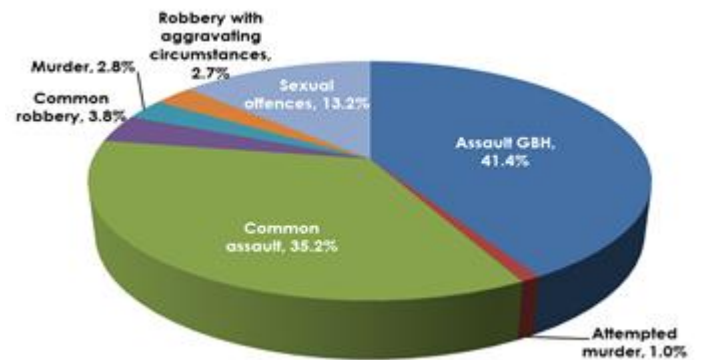
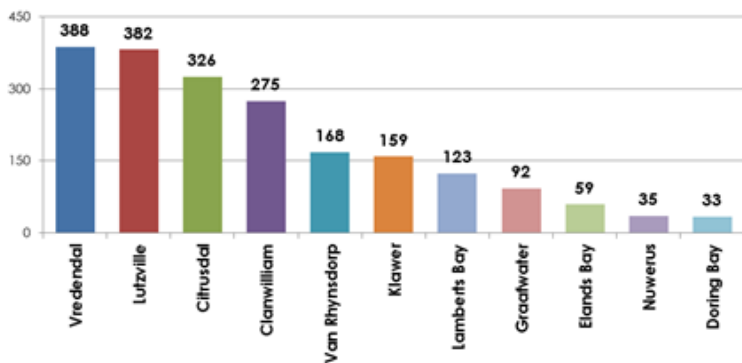


Figure 3: Reported contact crime for the period 2014/15



- Figure 3 indicates that the highest number of contact crime was in Vredendal (388) and Lutzville (382) police precincts during the period 2015/16.
- Police precincts such as Doring Bay (33) and Nuwerus (35) had the least number of contact crime reported in Vredendal cluster during the 2015/16 period.

6. PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME

- Figure 4 indicates that burglary at residential premises (52.6%) and burglary at non-residential premises (23.4%) contributed 76% of all property related crime during the period 2011/12 to 2015/16.
- During the period 2011/12 to 2015/16, theft out of motor vehicles contributed to additional 17.1% of the property related crime in Vredendal cluster (Figure 4).

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

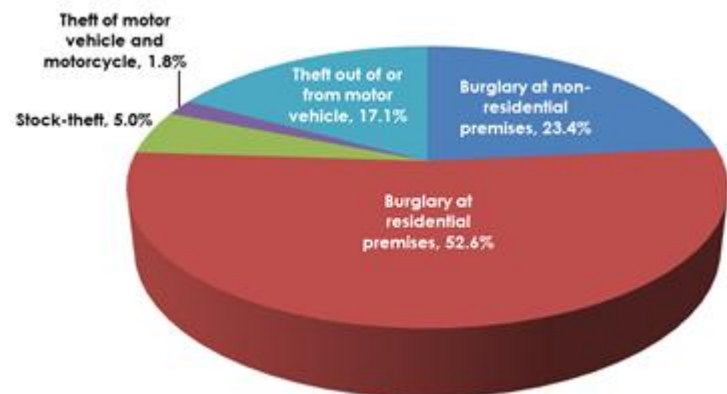
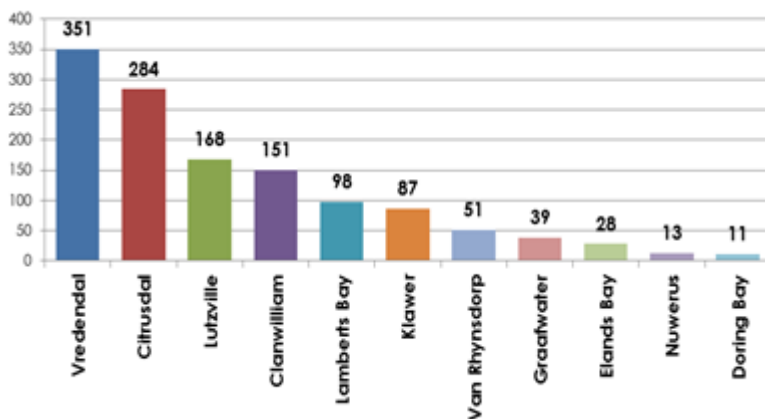


Figure 5: Reported property-related crime for the period

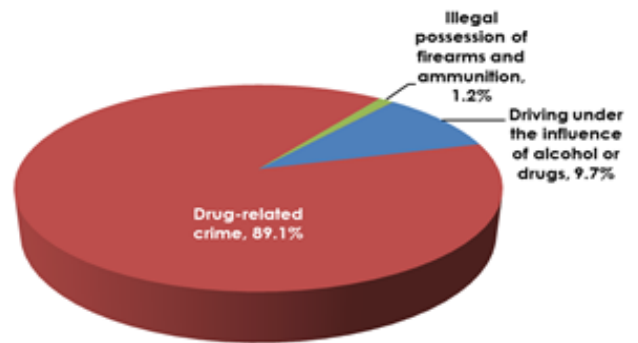


- More property related crimes were reported in Vredendal police precinct (351) during 2015/16 (Figure 5).
- Notably, Vredendal police precinct has the largest population the Vredendal police cluster (Table 1).
- In contrast, the least property-related crimes were reported in Doring Bay (11) and Nuwerus (13) as shown in Figure 5 over the period 2015/16.

7. CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION

- Figure 6 indicates that during the period 2011/12 to 2015/16, drug-related crime contributed 89.1% to crime detected as a result of police action in Vredendal cluster, followed by driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs (9.7%).
- The analysis in figure 6 shows that drug related crime is a huge challenge in the cluster.

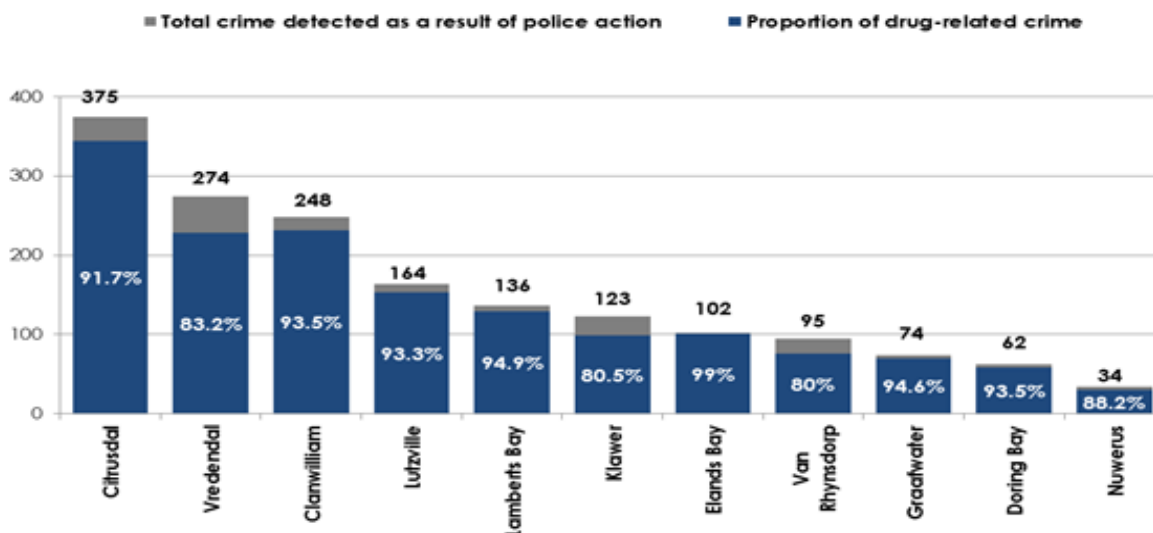
Figure 6: Crime detected as a result of police action: 2010/11 to 2014/15



8. DRUG-RELATED CRIME

- In terms of crime detected as a result of police action, Citrusdal (375) police precinct 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 precinct in the cluster ranges from 80% recorded in Van Rhynsdorp police precinct to 99% recorded in Elands Bay police precinct (Figure 7).
- Of the 375 crime detected as a result of police action recorded in Citrusdal police precinct, 91.7% (344) is drug related crime. Similarly, Elands Bay police precinct recorded 99% (101) of the 102 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 the 2015/16 financial year, the Western Cape Province's contribution to the national drug-related crime was 36.3%. 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 VREDENDAL POLICE CLUSTER SAFETY NEEDS

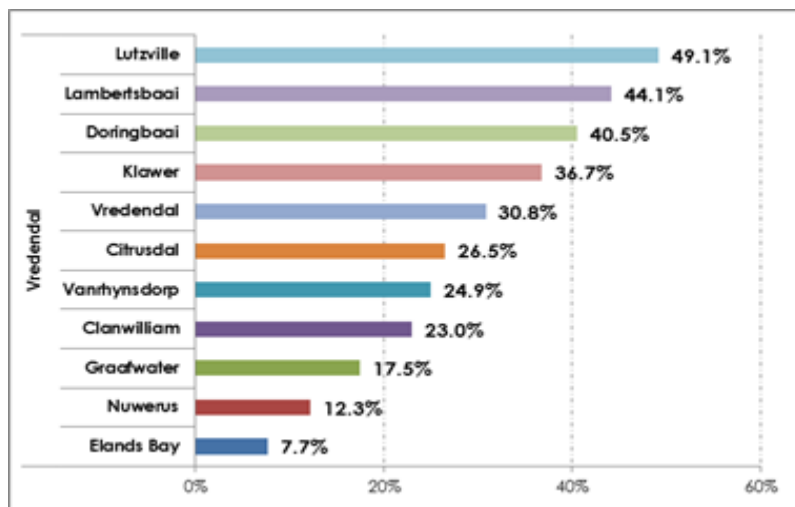
The safety needs were determined based on three themes aligned to the Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP) which is the department's strategic vehicle to contribute towards increasing safety in the province.

PROFESSIONAL POLICING: Shortage of human resources in SAPS; seasonal changes in population in some of the areas; influx of foreign migrants; distances between areas within the police precinct are large; lack of professionalism and discipline among some SAPS officials; new recruits lack the skills and knowledge to carry out their duties; unwillingness of community to work with the CPF and SAPS because of the lack of trust; crime hotspots are not monitored; and a need for CCTV cameras were identified.

PUBLIC SPACES: Lack of regulation of alcohol related by-laws; drinking in public; consumption of alcohol in public spaces is regulated but not being enforced; lack of willingness to prosecute offenders; lack of knowledge pertaining to by-laws related to alcohol, informal trading, recreational facilities and loitering; high number of empty buildings, poor street lighting and unsafe pathways; and children use the water canal as a recreational facility, creating a risk to their safety.

PARTNERSHIPS: Ensure all CPFs participate on the EPP; insufficient recreational facilities for youth; lack of parental skills; drugs and alcohol abuse is rife among parents and youth; and shortage of rehabilitation facilities.

Figure 8: EPP participation for period 2015/16



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 R101 744.56 (28.5%) was accessed by CPFs as per Figure 8.

Table 3: Registered organisations per police precinct 2015/16

NAME OF PRECINCT	NO OF ORGANISATIONS	DISTRIBUTION
Citrusdal	8	19.5%
Clanwilliam	3	7.3%
Doring Bay	2	4.9%
Elands Bay	2	4.9%
Graafwater	3	7.3%
Klawer	3	7.3%
Lamberts Bay	6	14.6%
Lutzville	2	4.9%
Nuwerus	5	12.2%
Van Rhynsdorp	4	9.8%
Vredendal	3	7.3%
TOTAL	41	100.0%

11. COMMUNITY ORGANISATION DATABASE

- There are currently 41 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 Citrusdal police precincts as per Table 3.
- Of concern is the limited number of community organisations that are registered with the Department in Doring Bay, Elands Bay and Lutzville. 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 Vredendal 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 28.5% 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.

MORE INFORMATION

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