



**Western Cape
Government**

Community Safety



Report on the 2016/17 Policing Needs and Priorities workshop for the Worcester Cluster Police Cluster

10 - 11 June 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
ECD	Early Childhood Development
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
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
SPCA	Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
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 Cape Winelands Policing Cluster on 13 and 14 May 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.

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

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.

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 Deputy Mayor of the Breede Valley Municipality, John Levendal, with the Minister of Community Safety, the Honourable Dan Plato, delivering the keynote address. Advocate Vusi Pikoli, the Western Cape Police Ombudsman explained how and why to make use of the services offered by his office. The purpose of the workshop was outlined by Ms Amanda Dissel (Director: Policy and Research). Thereafter the CPF Cluster Chairperson, Mr Stephen Jochims, SAPS Brigadier Mdimdaza and Mr Chris Smal (Project Facilitation Manager: Breede Valley Municipality) reported on progress and challenges in the implementation of the 2015/16 PNP. This was followed by questions and the completion of the 'Safety Confidence Score Card' questionnaire. In the afternoon the plenary divided into three randomly assigned groups (Professional Policing, Partnerships and Public Spaces) with approximately 20-25 participants per group.⁴ The aim of the group discussions were to review, revise and update the 2015 Safety Plan.⁵ On the second day the new accreditation process for Neighbourhood Watches was discussed - as per the regulations of 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.⁶ 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 focused 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 influenced by their experience and not representative of the many communities that make up each neighbourhood within individual police precincts in the Worcester Cluster.

⁴ The discussion 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.

- 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.
- 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.⁷
- The sample size of a total of 76 completed questionnaires 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.

2. CLUSTER DEMOGRAPHICS

The Worcester Police Cluster has a population of 394 857 and consists of fourteen precincts – Ashton, Bonnievale, Ceres, De Doorns, McGregor, Montagu, Prince Alfred Hamlet, Rawsonville, Robertson, Saron, Touws Rivier, Tulbagh, Wolseley and Worcester – all of which fall under the jurisdiction of the Cape Winelands District Municipality. The largest precinct is Worcester (102 844) and the smallest is McGregor (5 806).⁸

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

- Crime detected as a result of police action (32%):⁹ 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.¹⁰
- Contact crime (40.4%):¹¹ 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.¹²

⁷ 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.

⁸ South African Police Service as of 2011. SAPS Memo 3/1/8/6 (2).

⁹ http://www.saps.gov.za/resource_centre/publications/statistics/crimestats/2015/crime_stats.php (accessed on 29/10/2015).

¹⁰ 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).

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

¹² 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).

- Property related crime (27.6%):¹³ 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.¹⁴

Table 1: Murders per police precinct 2010 to 2015¹⁵

NAME OF PRECINCT	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015
Ashton	13	7	5	9	8
Bonnievale	4	2	7	4	7
Ceres	13	12	12	16	13
De Doorns	13	15	11	15	13
McGregor	0	1	0	1	0
Montagu	5	9	7	8	6
Prince Alfred Hamlet	18	12	8	14	16
Rawsonville	9	6	9	4	12
Robertson	10	12	9	13	5
Saron	3	1	2	2	3
Touws River	2	9	3	5	4
Tulbagh	4	8	3	6	6
Wolseley	10	4	4	3	7
Worcester	48	45	45	51	39
TOTAL	152	143	125	151	139

Although 29% of the police stations (Worcester, Prince Alfred Hamlet, De Doorns and Ceres) contributed to 60% of all the murders in the Cluster these four precincts also constitute 57% of the total population residing in the Cluster. Overall, the number of murders decreased by 8.5% over the five year period from 152 to 139. The number of murders decreased in all areas except Bonnievale, Montagu, Rawsonville, Touwsriver and Tulbach.

3. PRESENTATIONS

SAPS Reportback

Brigadier Mdimdaza, SAPS Acting Cluster Commander, presented a Cluster profile which is represented in Table 2 below.¹⁶ In 2016, the SAPS estimated a population of 781 467 with a seasonal influx of workers of a quarter of a million people.¹⁷ The Cluster covers a very large 14 019 km². Overall, the SAPS stations are in good condition though Rawsonville was described as bad and Robertson police station in need of upgrading. Additional storage areas are needed at several police stations.

Table 2: Cluster profile

WORCESTER CLUSTER PROFILE	
Number of police stations	14 +3 satellites
Cluster area size	14 019 km ²

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 See Annexure 3.

¹⁶ SAPS. (2016), PNP Worcester Cluster. Presentation at PNP 2016 Worcester Cluster, Policing Needs and Priorities, 10 June 2016.

¹⁷ This is almost double the population recorded in the official 2011 census for the Cluster of 394 857.

WORCESTER CLUSTER PROFILE	
Estimated population	± 781 467 + influx of ± 250 00 to work on farms ¹⁸
Informal settlements	23
Number of schools	162
Number of farms	1860
Operational members	788
Support members	268
Reservists	92
Detectives	185
Vehicles	336 and in need of 26
Condition of facilities	
Ashton	Good
Bonnievale	excellent (renovated by NASCOM in 2015/2016 financial year)
Ceres	No storeroom, archive, SAPS 13 store or office space available. Toilets and cells are used as archive and storerooms.
De Doorns	Fair
McGregor	Good
Montagu	Good
Prince Alfred Hamlet	In the process of upgrading.
Rawsonville	Very bad.
Robertson	Needs upgrading: not wheel chair friendly. Station is a non-devolved station and thus upgrading is the responsibility of National Department of Public Works with SAPS being responsible for the day to day maintenance up to R100 000.00
Saron	Good
Touws Rivier	One cell is utilized as a SAPS 13 storeroom and the office serves as an archive.
Tulbagh	Prefabricated building with no security measures in place, insufficient storage and office space.
Worseley	Insufficient archive, office and storeroom space is. The SAPS 13 store is illegally utilized to store dockets and there are no burglar bars or safety gates.

¹⁸ There is a large discrepancy between the SAPS estimated population figure for the Cluster and the figure referred to in the DoCS Briefing Report (see Table One in Annexure 3). The latter is substantially lower than the figures reported in the SAPS presentation.

WORCESTER CLUSTER PROFILE

Worcester	Good
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The majority of reported crimes consisted of contact and property related crimes. Although there were gang shootings during the first half of 2015 these had ceased by November with some of the gang leaders being imprisoned.

Brigadier Mdimdaza highlighted both achievements and problems in the implementation of the 2015 Safety Plan. The achievements were:

- Allegations of corruption are fully investigated by IPID, and where substantiated appropriate disciplinary action was taken (e.g. a SAPS member was sentenced to 5 years imprisonment for corruption);
- There was a slight increase in human resources, with thirty (30) students being allocated to Touws Rivier police precinct;
- In order to rebuild trust between the community and police, Social Crime Prevention Units and the cluster office conducts weekly awareness campaigns. In addition, Farm Watches were established in Worcester and De Doorns, and Block committees were established;
- Regarding the levels of substance abuse, SAPS reported that liquor establishments are monitored, those not complying with the law are closed and, SAPS enforces the National Liquor Act by issuing J534 fines to people who consume liquor in public places;
- SAPS conducts daily drug operations, vehicle check points and search and seizure operations;
- Sector Commanders work together with communities to form partnerships;
- SAPS and the local municipalities work together;
- Lights were erected in Stofland and De Doorns and the municipality provided trailers to SAPS;
- All CPFs are functional. It was noted however that during the 2015/16 year CPFs only accessed 32% of the funds available to them through the Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP), with the highest level of participation being from Saron (accessing 69% of funds available). See Annexure 3 for further details.

Challenges are experienced in respect of the following:

- High level of substance abuse in the cluster;
- Insufficient vehicles allocated per station;
- Reported figures of domestic violence are very high. The main contributor to domestic violence is alcohol;
- There are still bushy areas (i.e. neglected public spaces);
- Roaming livestock on public roads causes motor vehicle accidents and the Stock Theft unit has been disbanded;
- Ashton, Ceres, Prince Alfred Hamlet, Tulbagh, Bonnievale, McGregor and Touws Rivier did not achieve their targets in terms of police initiated operations;
- Hot spot areas in informal settlements especially Bonnievale;
- Assaults coupled with influx of people in De Doorns;
- Growth of informal settlements in Mc Gregor;
- Influx of seasonal workers in October influences crime statistics;
- Substance abuse by young children is difficult to deal with due to a lack of safe houses and assistance to drug addicts;
- Gravel roads in need of repair e.g. Avian park, Worcester and Mandela Square in Zwelethemba;
- Insufficient street lights and lighting on footpaths.

Presentation by CPF Cluster Chairperson¹⁹

Mr. Stephen Jochims, the CPF Cluster Chair stressed that all CPF members are volunteers and place a high value on their work as such. They have monthly meetings with SAPS and CPF chairpersons, make use of the funds allocated by DoCS and assist each other. He stated that there is no shortage of SAPS members in Worcester. He did not report on implementation of the Safety Plan.

Presentation by Breede Valley Municipality

Mr. Chris Smal (Project Development Facilitation Manager) reported on various initiatives introduced by the Municipality in conjunction with the VPUU as part of the Regional Socio Economic (RSEP) Programme. They identified the highest crime and the lowest income areas together with the most pressing needs. The idea was to roll out projects to address these needs. In 2014/15 they focused on 'quick wins' such as the upgrading of stand pipes in informal areas in Zwelethemba. They also established SAPS contact points in Riverview and Roodewal, built jungle gyms in three parks and installed lighting in dark areas where people were being ambushed. They implemented a microdot marking project in terms of which they contracted a company to mark vehicles and household goods in an effort to prevent property related crimes. In 2015/16 they built a play park for children only which is locked at night; multi-purpose sports courts; paved walkways and other initiatives aimed at enhancing safety and giving children something to do.

Table 3: Projects budgeted for 2016/2017

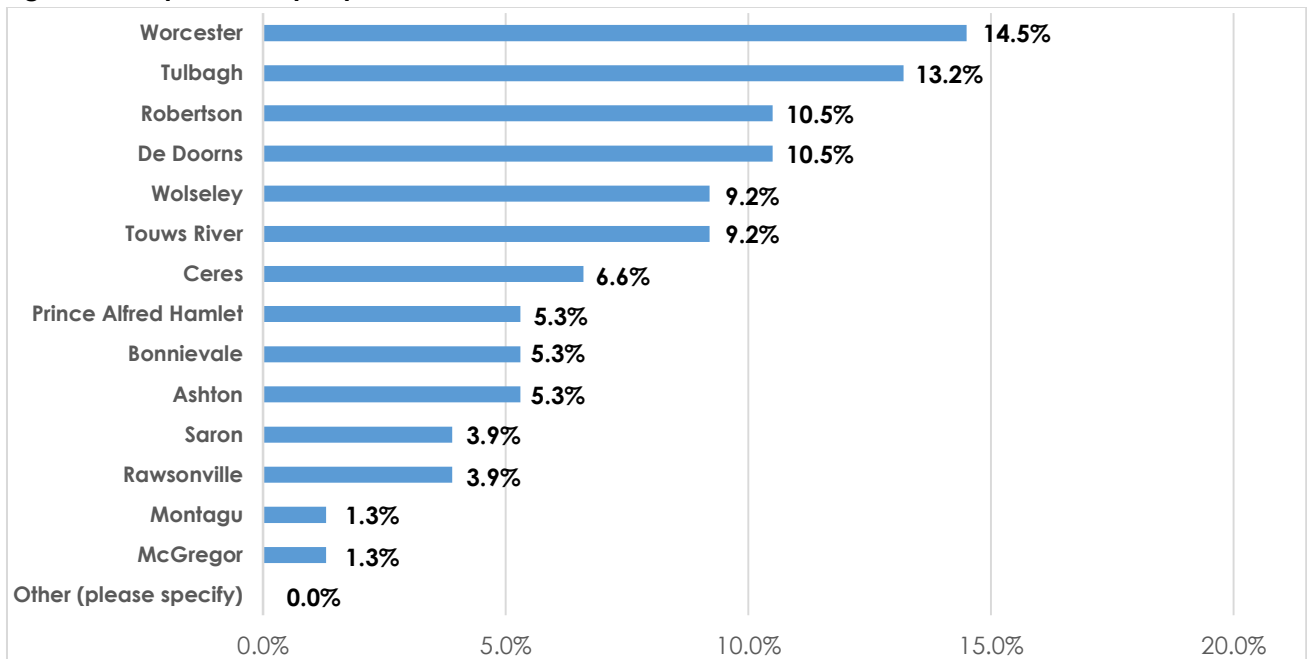
Projects budgeted for 2016/2017	
Description	Budget 2016/2017
Grassed sports field (rugby and soccer pitch) in Avian Park	R1 500 000
Grassed sports field (rugby and soccer pitch) in Riverview	R1 500 000
Construction of a multi-purpose tar surfaced netball/basketball court in Roodewal	R280 000
Pedestrian walkways along identified designated linens in Avian Park, Riverview and Roodewal	R3 000 000
Zweletemba node and corridor development	R470 000
Upgrading of play parks in Avian Park, Riverview, Roodewal and Zweletemba	R1 000 000
Turnkey ECD facility in Zweletemba	R250 000
Total	R8 000 000

¹⁹ Breede Valley Municipality. (2016). RSEP Status Quo Breede Valley Municipality, Worcester PNP Cluster. Presentation at PNP Cluster 2016. Policing Needs and Priorities, 10 June 2016.

4. RESULTS OF SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORECARD

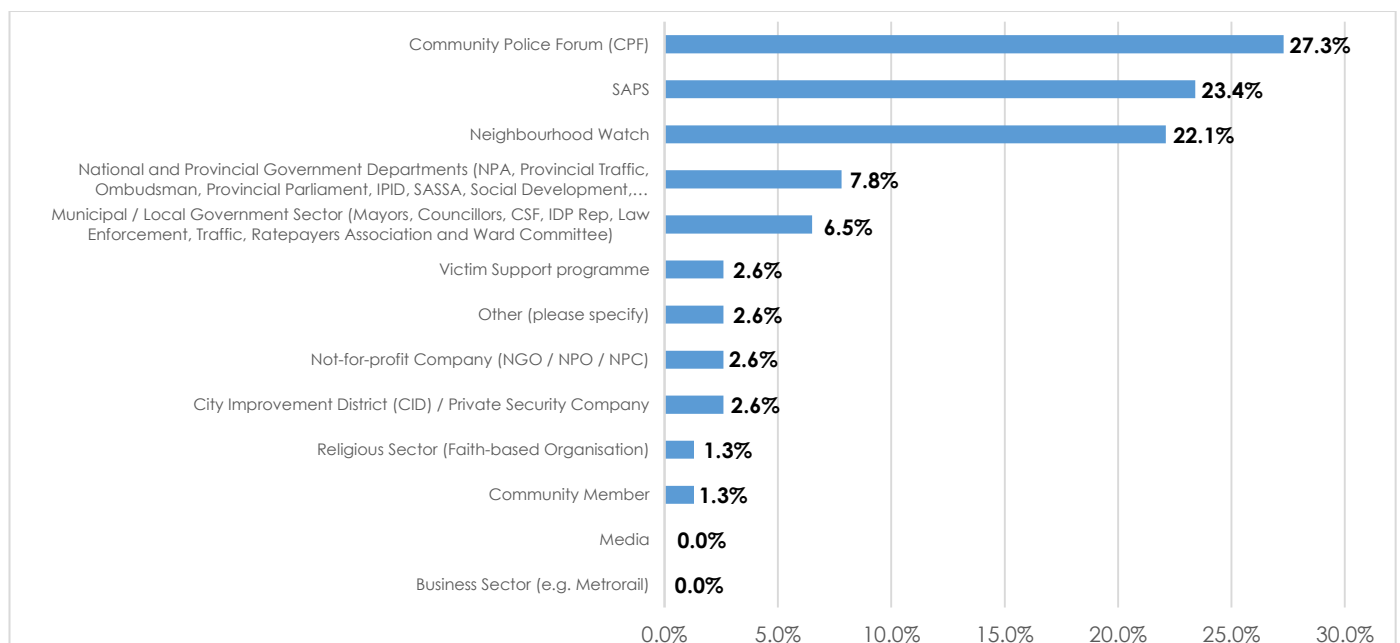
Participants

Figure 1: Respondents per precinct



In total 76 people completed the questionnaire. This number was lower than in 2015. As the above bar-graph shows the majority of participants (14.5%) were from Worcester. Tulbagh contributed 13.2% of participants and Robertson and De Doorns each, 10.5%. 56% of participants were male and 44% female.

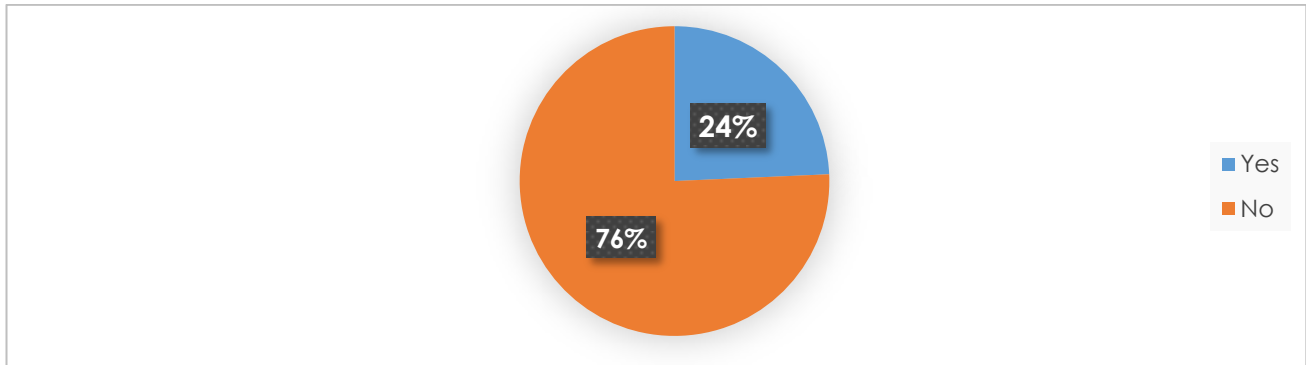
Figure 2: Participants per stakeholder group



As indicated in Figure 2 above the majority of participants (27.3%) were from CPFs, followed by SAPS (23.4%) and NHWs (22.1%). National and Provincial Government Departments constituted (7.8%) while the municipal and local government sector represented (6.5%) of participants. Victim Support, NPOs/NGOs, CID and Private Security Company's each constituted 2.6% of the overall sample, FBOs and community members 1.3% each of the total participants.

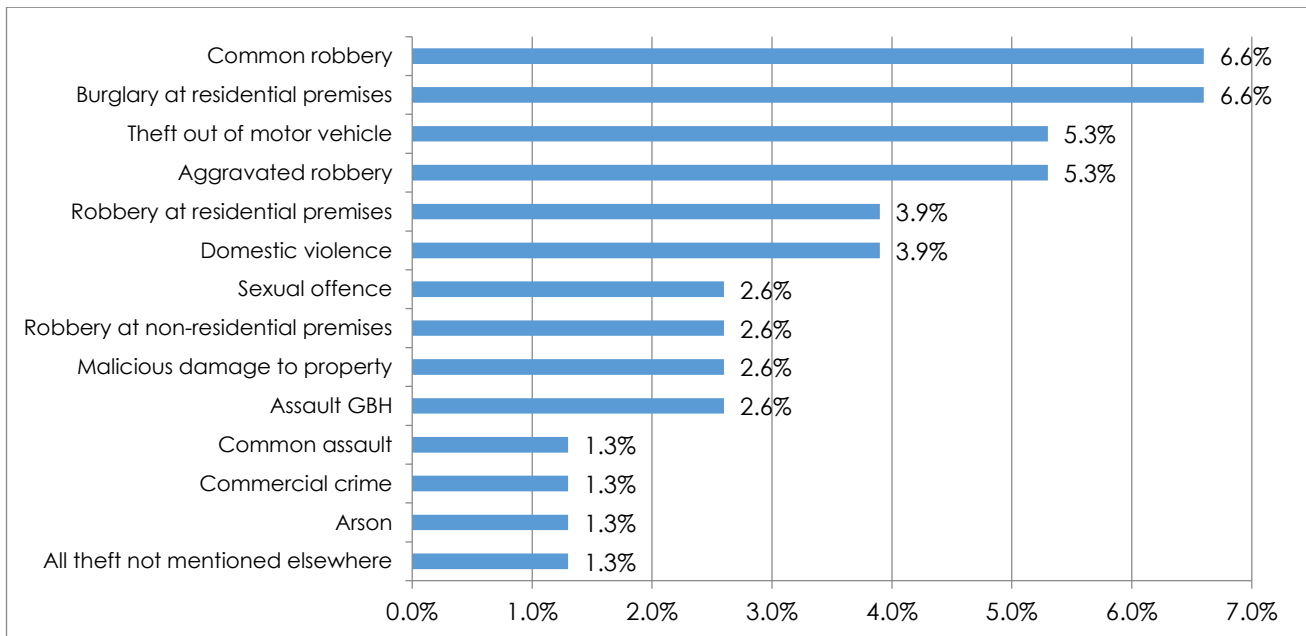
Contact with the Criminal Justice System

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



The majority (76%) of the participants had not been a victim of crime, while 24% had (Figure 3).

Figure 4: Nature of crime



The majority of respondents reported being victims of Common robbery followed by and burglary at residential premises (6.6%) followed by Domestic Violence (5.3%).

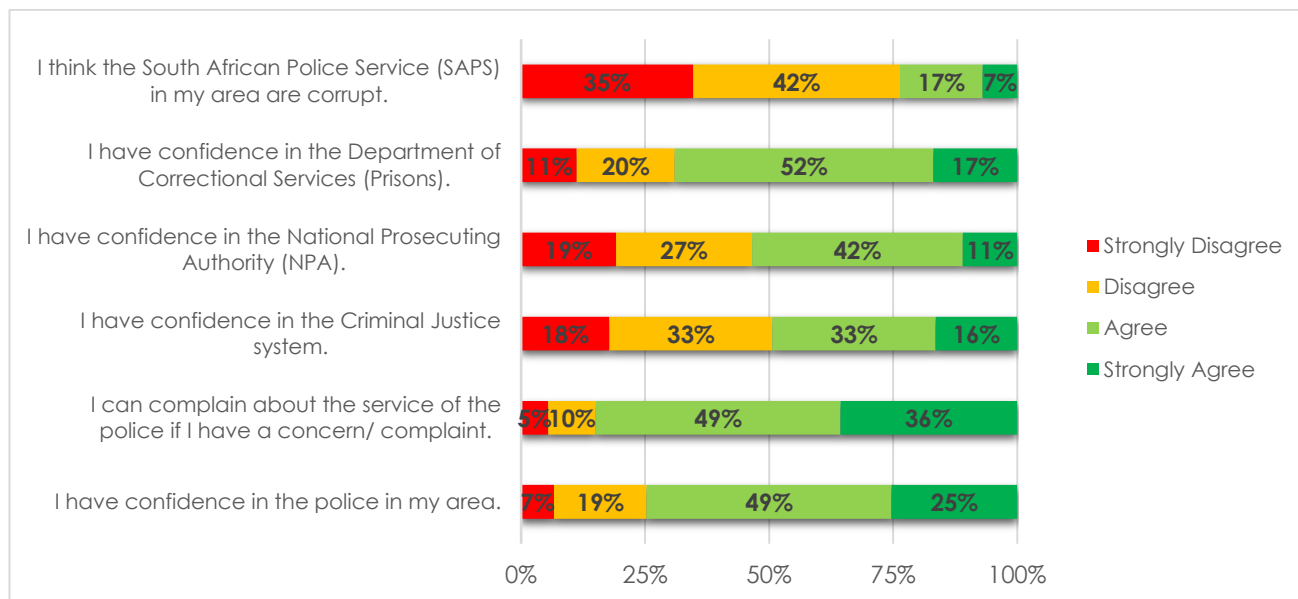
Professional Policing

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.²⁰ The promotion of professional policing through effective oversight is one of the three pillars of the DoCS Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP).

²⁰ 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.

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 5: Perceptions of confidence

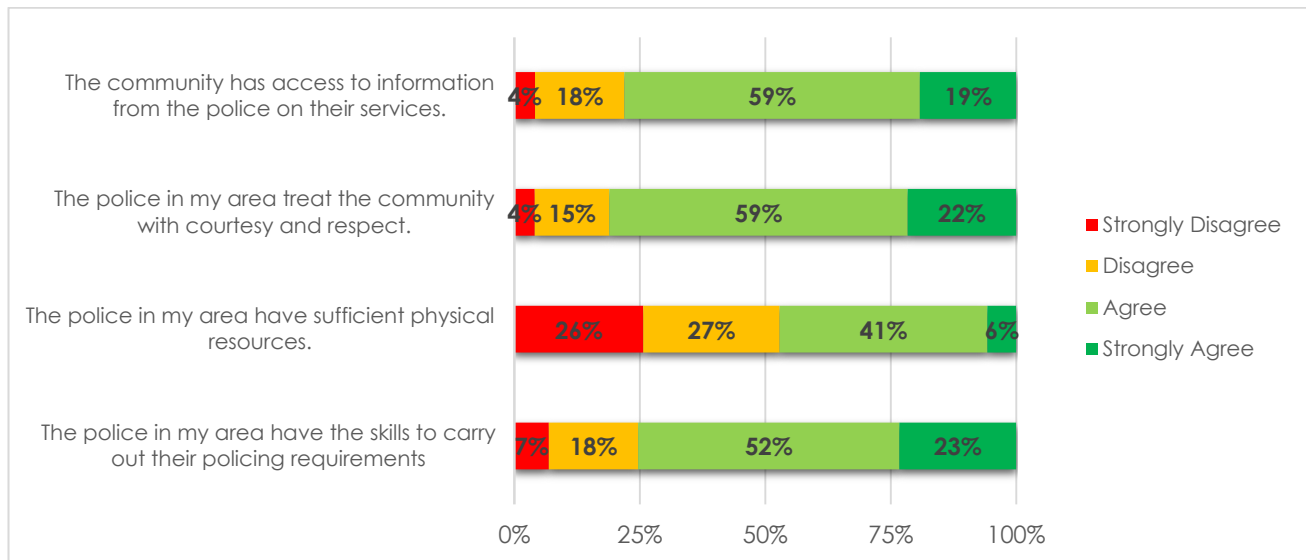


The majority (77%) of the respondents did not think that the SAPS in their area were corrupt, 85% indicated that they could complain about the police (they were not asked whether these complaints were satisfactorily resolved) and, 74% were confident in the police in their area. Sixty nine (69%) showed confidence in the Department of Correctional Services, 53% in the National Prosecuting Authority and, 49% in the overall criminal justice system. These findings are similar to the 2015/16 PNP.²¹



²¹ Department of Community Safety. (2015). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Worcester Police Cluster', Western Cape Government, p. 19.

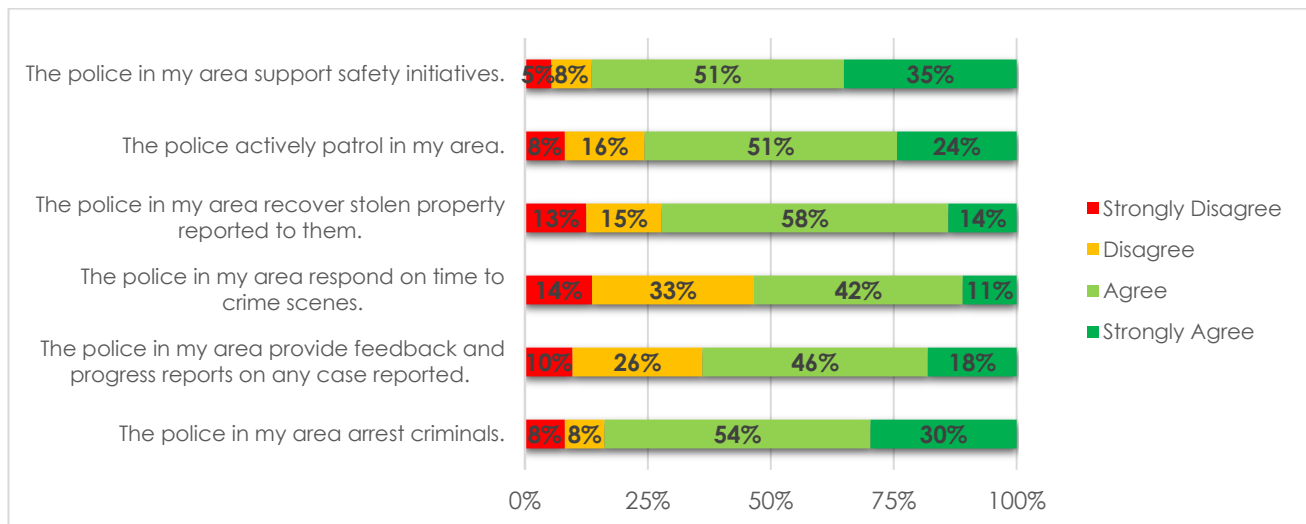
Figure 6: SAPS interaction with communities



The majority of the respondents (78%) thought that the community had access to information from the police and 81% felt that the police in their area treated the community with courtesy and respect.

Only 47% of the respondents thought that the police had sufficient physical resources. These findings are similar to the 2015/16 PNP. Most of the respondents (75%) agreed that the police in their areas had the skills to carry out their policing functions. These findings show a slight decline in comparison with the findings of the 2015/16 PNP where 88% of respondents thought that the police possessed the necessary skills.²²

Figure 7: Police service delivery and performance of functions



The majority (86%) of the respondents agreed that the police in their area supported safety initiatives and 75.8% thought that the police actively patrolled in their areas. Fifty three (53%) of the respondents indicated that the police respond on time to crime scenes. 64.1% of respondents agreed that the police in their area provided feedback on cases. This is a slight improvement on the 53% figure of the previous

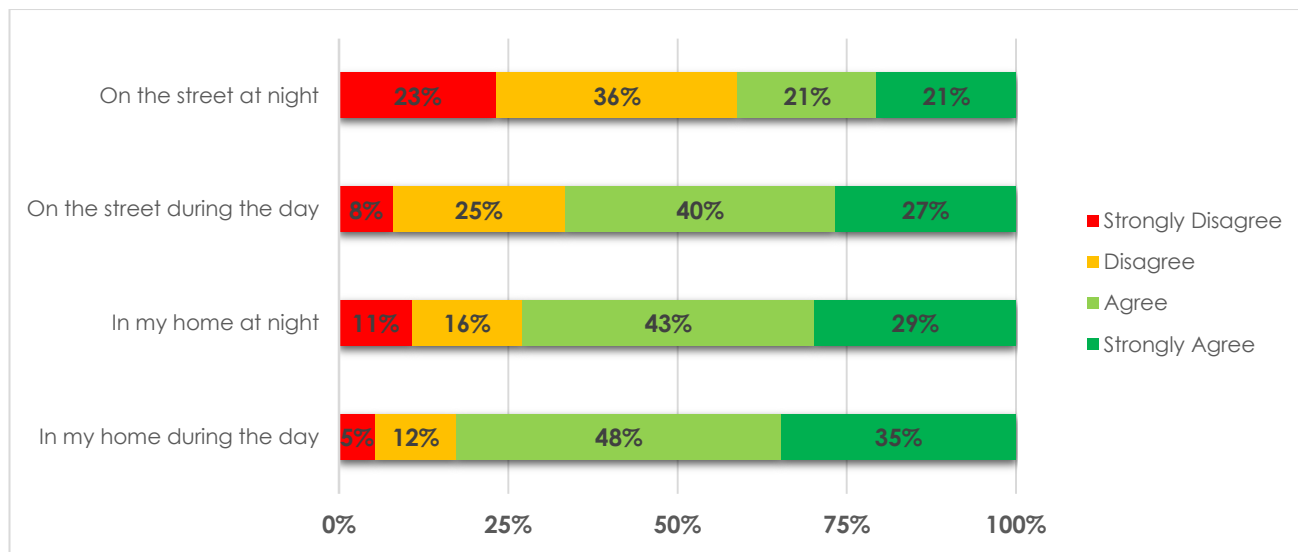
²² Department of Community Safety. (2015). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Worcester Police Cluster', Western Cape Government, p. 19.

year,²³ however, as noted earlier in the report; caution should be exercised when assessing the significance of the difference - due to the different sample sizes, the non-representativeness of the sample and the fact that different people participated in the questionnaire each year. It should also be noted that the majority of respondents had direct engagement with, and access to, SAPS. As such they may have different perceptions to the general public.

Perceptions of safety in public spaces and at home

The bar graph in Figures 8, 9 and 10 focus on respondents' perceptions of safety in their homes and in public spaces. Making all public buildings and spaces safe is the second pillar of the CSIP.

Figure 8: Safety at home and in public

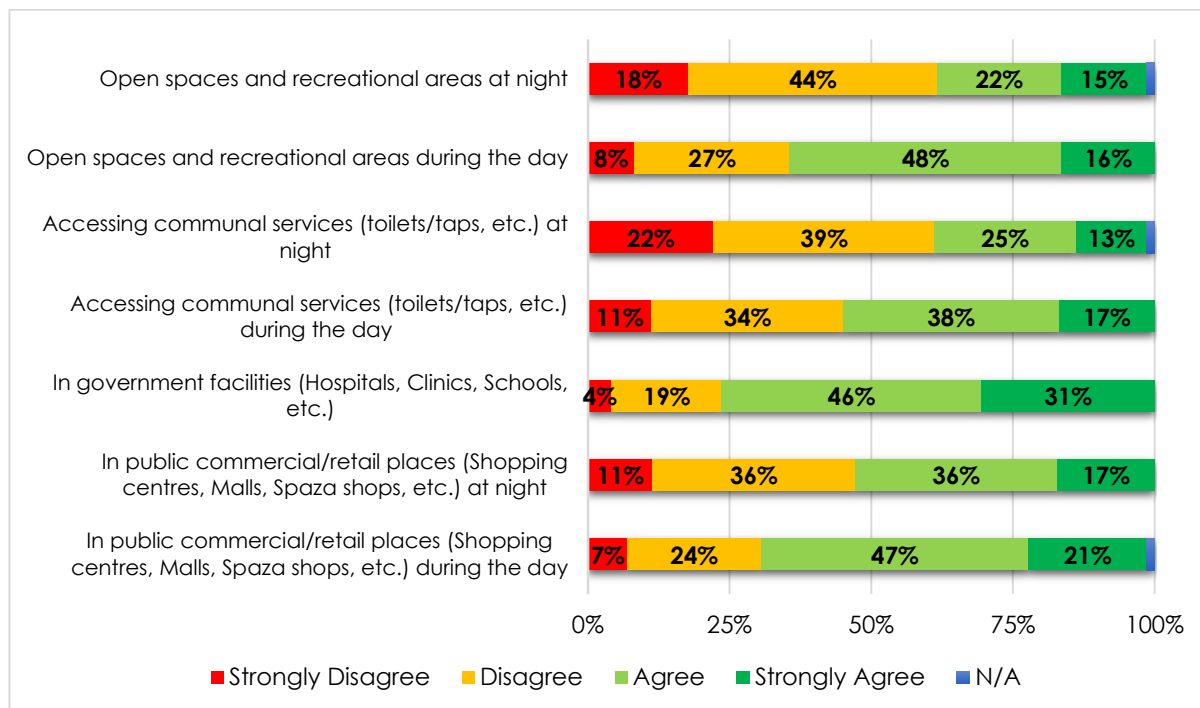


Forty two percent (42%) of the respondents felt safe on the street at night whereas 67% felt safe during the day. 72% felt safe in their homes at night while 83% felt safe during the day.



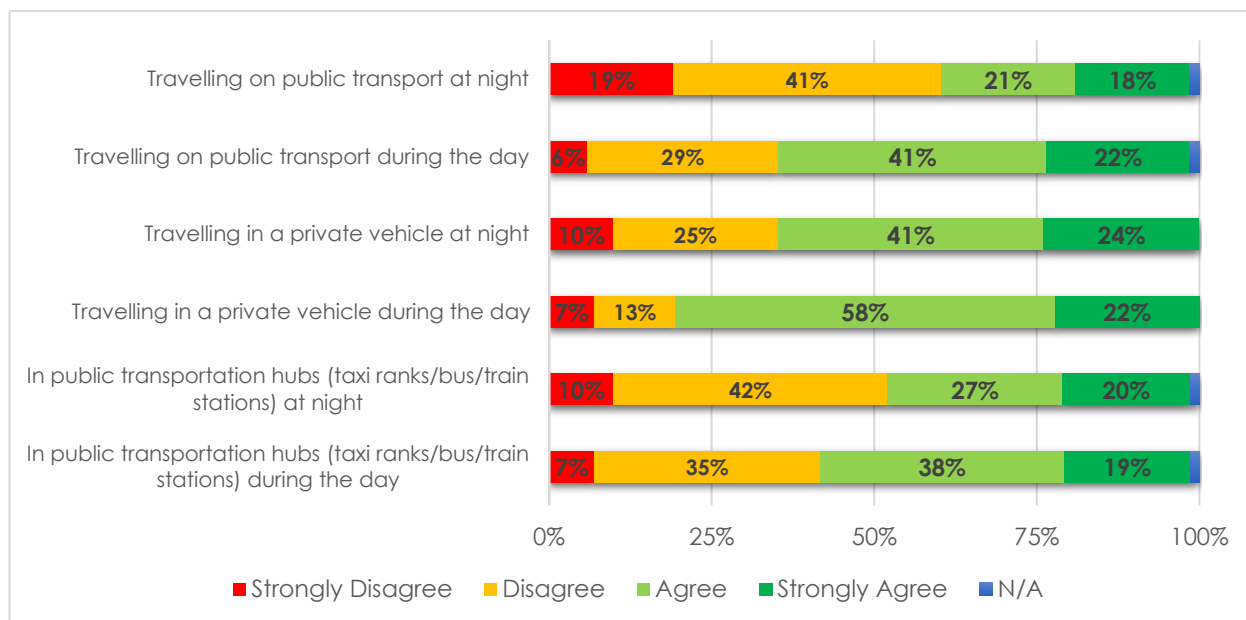
²³ Ibid.

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



More than a third (37%) of respondents felt safe in open spaces and recreational areas at night. This increased marginally to 64% of respondents who felt safe during the day. Similarly, 38% felt safe accessing communal services at night and 55% felt safe in these spaces during the day. This is an improvement from the previous year's figures where 54% felt safe during the day.

Figure 10: Perception of safety around public and private transport



Fewer respondents (39%) felt safe travelling on public transport at night than during the day (63%). The figure for this year is much lower than the previous year 43% at night and a marginal improvement from the previous year of 53% who felt safe during the day. 65% felt safe travelling in a private vehicle at night, with 80% 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 47% of respondents who felt safe in public

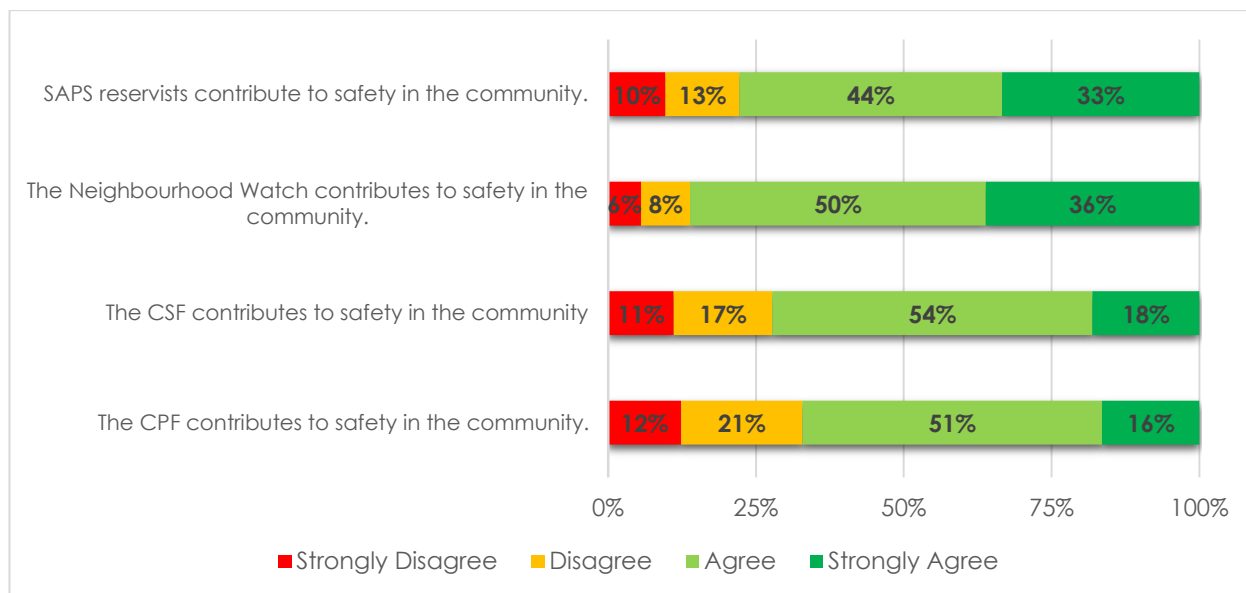
²⁴ Statistics South Africa. (2015). 'Victims of Crime Survey 2014/15', www.statssa.gov.za/publications.

transportation hubs at night (57% felt safe during the day) is 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 11: Partnerships contributing to safety

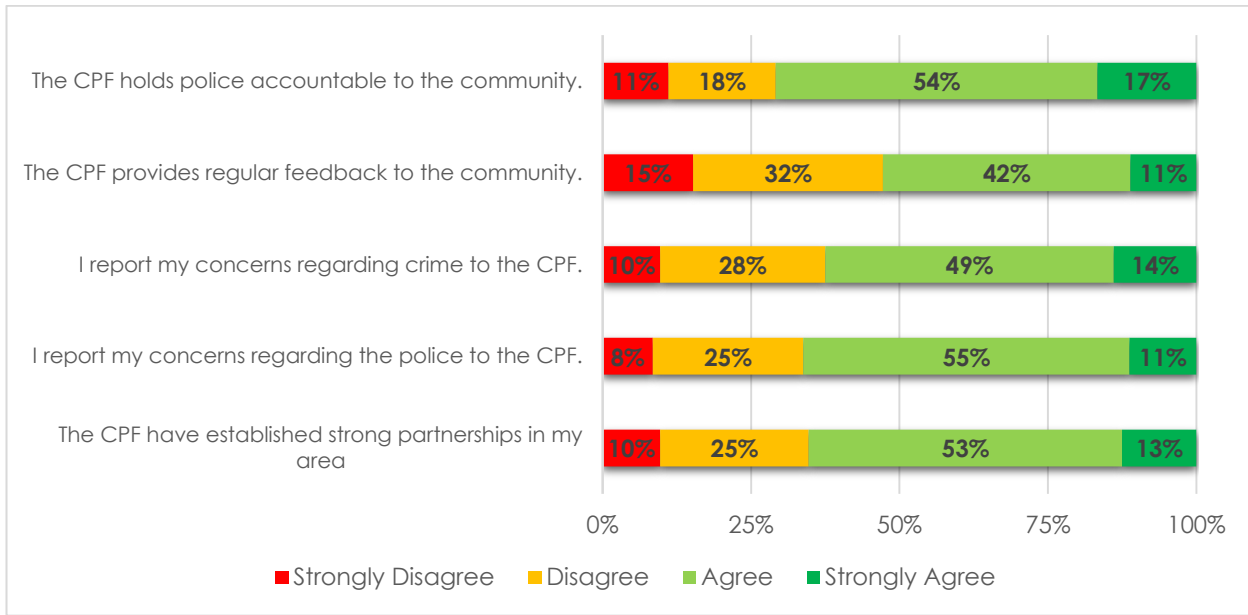


Respondents were asked to what extent different agencies contributed to safety, with Neighbourhood Watches receiving the highest ranking:

1. NHWs: 86% (It was 92% in 2015/16)
2. SAPS Reservists: 77% (It was 89% in 2015/16)
3. CPFs: 67% (It was 80% in 2015/16)
4. CSFs: 72% (It was 76% in 2015/16)

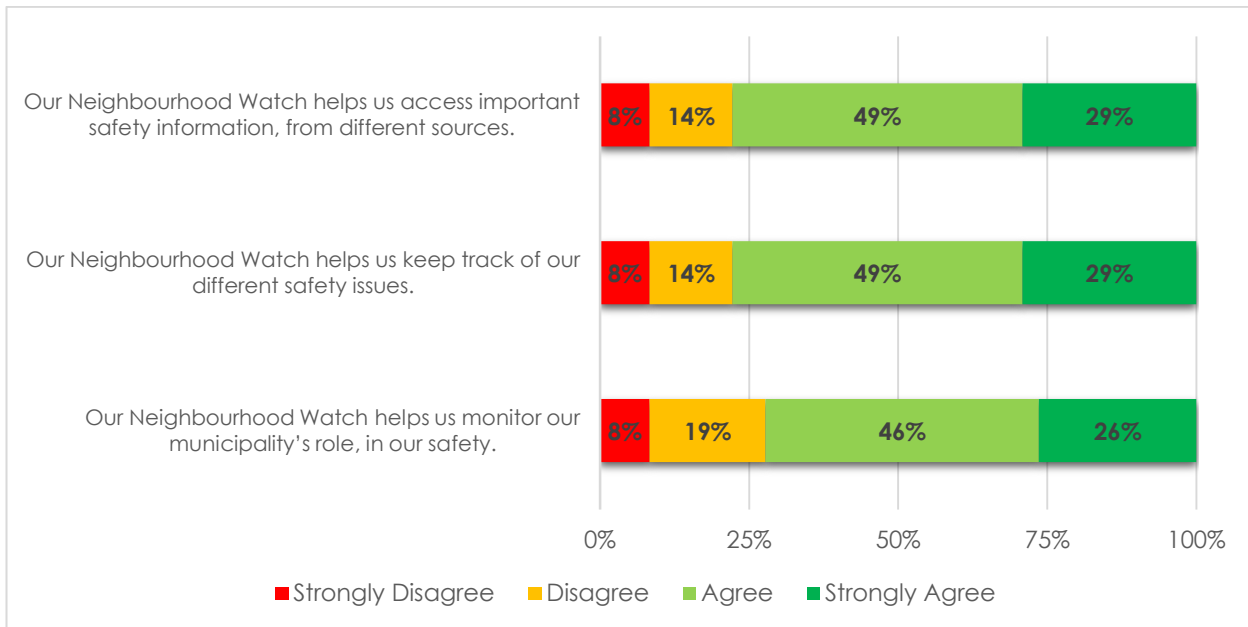


Figure 12: Holding the police accountable through the CPF



The majority of the respondents (71%) agreed that the CPF holds the police accountable to the community and, a small majority (53%) indicated that the CPF provides regular feedback. 63% indicated that they reported their concerns regarding crime to the CPF with 66% reporting their concerns about the police. Most of the respondents (66%) agreed that CPFs have established strong partnerships in their area.

Figure 13: Neighbourhood Watch as a monitoring mechanism



Most of the respondents (78%) agreed that their Neighbourhood Watch helped them to access important safety information from different sources, 78% thought that it helped them to keep track of various safety issues and, 72% agreed that it assisted in monitoring the municipality's role in their areas.

5. THE 2016 SAFETY PLAN

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

It should be noted that, due to time constraints, there was insufficient time to address all of the safety concerns identified in the 2015 Safety Plan, or to identify comprehensive and detailed activities for the 'Way Forward'. Nevertheless, it was still constructive to revisit the previous year's plan and to discuss the concerns of participants. As was the case in 2015 the 2016 Plan will be signed by representatives of the two main implementers: SAPS and the Cluster CPF. DoCS funding (including matching grants) is available through its Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP), once CPFs have complied with certain minimum standards, as laid out in the Western Cape Community Safety Act. The DoCS also enters into Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with local municipalities to enable implementation of the CSIP programme on a local level. The monthly reporting mechanisms provided for in the CPF EPP framework are intended to be a mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the plan. The details of the 2016 Safety Plan are contained in Annexure 2.

6. CONCLUSION

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

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

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

7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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

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8. ANNEXURE 1: 2016 SAFETY PLAN

UPDATED SAFETY PLAN FOR THE WORCESTER POLICE CLUSTER: 19 June 2015 As revised on 10 June 2016

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

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

Objective: To attain zero tolerance regarding corruption in the police.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 10 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
<p>1.1. Station Commander to report on progress of investigations following allegations of corruption by police officials.</p> <p>The identity of the suspect must be kept confidential until the person is charged.</p> <p>Station commander to provide verbal feedback to CPF chairperson on weekly basis.</p>	<p>Allegations of corruption are fully and timeously investigated, and disciplinary or criminal action taken against the police.</p>	<p>CPF minutes</p> <p>Case docket investigation diary will record this, but SAPS only has access to diary.</p>	<p>Make this a standing item on CPF agenda. SAPS Station Commander, CPF Chair, CPF Cluster Chair person.</p>	<p>Although matters have improved, the public is still concerned, particularly as far as it pertains to foreign nationals dealing in drugs.</p> <p>SAPS of the view that even though they effectively discipline 'corrupt' members, the public is not similarly charged.</p>	<p>CPF's to ensure corruption is a standing item on their agenda to monitor progress.</p> <p>CPF's must provide feedback on progress to communities.</p> <p>SAPS to engage Courts via Case Flow Management to ensure cases are prosecuted and full investigative support provided.</p>
<p>1.2. Create awareness among the community so that they report allegations of corruption for investigation. Must be discussed at CPF meetings.</p>	<p>Community members report allegations of corruption to the police.</p>	<p>CPF minutes</p>	<p>Inform CPF chairperson of importance of creating awareness. SAPS Cluster</p>	<p>It was noted that not all allegations of corruption could be substantiated;</p>	<p>Cluster Boards and CPF's to educate communities on corruption reporting</p>

<p>There must also be awareness for the community not to be corrupt themselves.</p>			<p>Commander, CPF Cluster Chairperson.</p>	<p>often complaints are of general service delivery matters, rather than corruption.</p>	<p>processes, as well as whistle-blowing; whistle-blowers must be protected.</p> <p>SAPS must utilise disciplinary regulations.</p> <p>CPF can refer complainants to IPID (Independent Police Investigative Directorate) for investigation of corruption.</p>
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2. Safety Concern:

- Time taken to repair cars in garage is too long.
- There are insufficient vehicles and personnel (problem especially acute in Touws River and De Doorns), and this impacts on visible policing and other service delivery requirements. Overall, the Western Cape is understaffed and this needs to be prioritised.
- Sector 1 at Roodewal, Worcester, is too large to render effective service, resulting in poor reaction times.
- 20% of new SAPS students are 'exempted' from having a drivers licence as a recruitment requirement subject to them obtaining licences during their first year. This impacts on the work they are able to do.

Objective:

- Increase the number of human resources available;
- Reduce misuse of police vehicles; and
- Decrease time taken to repair vehicles.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 10 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
<p>2.1. SAPS to monitor the time taken to repair vehicles [delays are caused by paperwork and limited number of service providers].</p> <p>Review whether suitable vehicles</p>	<p>To ensure that cars are speedily repaired.</p>	<p>SAPS report to CPF and to DoCS through EPP system</p>	<p>SAPS prepare memorandum on delays to repair of vehicles.</p> <p>Report to CPF.</p>	<p>Number of vehicles in some stations is sufficient but repair time is too long.</p>	<p>SAPS Cluster Commander to address the matter regarding turnaround time of vehicles at the</p>

<p>have been allocated to the police (all-terrain vehicles)</p> <p>CPF to encourage community to report to the station commander when suspecting there is misuse of a police vehicle.</p> <p>Community must report vehicle registration number or call number, as well as date and time that vehicle was being misused.</p> <p>SAPS to investigate allegations of misuse.</p> <p>SAPS must ensure that members are properly trained and made aware of their responsibilities and that they have access to personnel development opportunities.</p>	<p>To ensure action taken against police officials misusing vehicles.</p> <p>Ensure vehicles are available for policing activities.</p> <p>Improved reaction times.</p>	<p>SAPS report to CPF and to DoCS through EPP system.</p> <p>CPF minutes report on complaints made by the community.</p> <p>SAPS Station commander will report on action taken against officials.</p> <p>SAPS to report on skills training undertaken</p>	<p>SAPS Cluster Commander, CPF Cluster Chairperson</p> <p>SAPS to report on training needs.</p> <p>SAPS, CPF</p> <p>CPF to educate public about reporting misuses.</p> <p>Cluster CPF Chairperson</p> <p>SAPS & CPF (via EPP) to monitor reaction times in Sector 1 (Roodewal, Worcester).</p> <p>Cluster commander to escalate matter to relevant level of authority.</p>	<p>SAPS have been and will be continue to monitor turnaround time of vehicles at the garage.</p> <p>Managers and supervisors have been raising the importance of professional execution of duties amongst members.</p>	<p>garage with the Provincial Commissioner.</p> <p>SAPS members should be made aware of the importance of ethics in being professional and accountable to the communities they serve.</p> <p>Cluster Board and CPFs to educate communities on general service delivery vs corruption matters.</p>
<p>2.2. Insufficient staff members at most stations.</p> <p>SAPS to prepare memo on number of vacancies at each police station</p>	<p>To reduce time taken to fill vacant positions.</p>	<p>Reaction times have Improved.</p>	<p>SAPS Cluster Commander, CPF Cluster Chairperson.</p> <p>SAPS prepare</p>	<p>Reservist policy is currently under review nationally (selection criteria to be reviewed as</p>	<p>SAPS to ensure that the standard (minimum) time on the filling of posts be strictly adhered</p>

<p>and delays in filling of posts.</p> <p>DOCS to submit reports to Provincial Commissioner.</p> <p>Ensure new all recruits have a driver's license within 6 months of employment.</p>	<p>SAPS members are properly skilled and prepared for their duties</p> <p>All Recruits have a driver's license</p>	<p>ALL new recruits must have a driver's license as minimum requirement</p> <p>90% decrease in number of certifications by SAPS (CSC)</p>	<p>memorandum on vacancies and delays in filling vacancies.</p> <p>Report to CPF.</p>	<p>it is stricter than SAPS selection criteria for permanent members).</p> <p>Training time of new recruits has been reduced from 24 months to 8 months by new Provincial Commissioner.</p>	<p>to.</p> <p>New students will be deployed during 2016.</p> <p>SAPS currently in process to re-enlist SAPS members that have previously left the SAPS/resigned.</p>
<p>2.3. Certification duties by SAPS must be taken out of CSC; Safety kiosks could assist where possible.</p>	<p>Only urgent incidents for certification to be considered by SAPS (CSC)</p>		<p>Cluster Commander and Custer Board escalate and ensure Certification duties must be done by SASSA, municipalities, and all other Departments where the certification required has originated</p>		
<p>3. Concern: There is a lack of trust in the police and the criminal justice system. This is caused by SAPS officials failing to keep the names of complainants confidential. (The courts are advising SAPS into the matter of <i>Goqwana v Min of Safety and Security & 2 others</i> 2016(1) SACR 384 (SCA) that any affidavit or sworn statement referred to in the search warrant should be attached to the warrant. This compromises the identity of informers who are therefore reluctant to come forward with information.)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Concerns of bad conduct by police officials after hours; police officials associating with criminal or drug dealers; officials drinking at shebeens; poor response time; lack of feedback on cases. - Issue of mediation by courts in certain cases is negatively impacting on SAPS-Community relations, and ultimately trust. <p>Objective: To re-build trust between the community and the police.</p>					

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 10 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
<p>3.1. CPF and SAPS to encourage the community to report concerns about the police, or allegations of misbehavior or criminality via sms to 35395 or Crime Stop/Crime Line, as well as to report to IPID or Ombudsman.</p>	<p>Allegations by the community are investigated by the relevant authority.</p>	<p>Awareness activity has taken place.</p>	<p>CPF to plan how to create awareness at Cluster CPF meeting. SAPS Cluster Commander CPF Cluster chairperson</p>	<p>CPF raised awareness at Cluster CPF meetings. Community continue to feel that, even if they provide SAPS with reliable information on drugs, SAPS do not always respond (Tulbagh).</p>	<p>CPF & Cluster Board to continue to create awareness at public meetings. SAPS, CPF & Cluster Board to continue to create awareness on corruption reporting processes (e.g. procedure in terms of Station Commander, Cluster Commander & Provincial Commissioner)</p>
<p>3.2. Hold community imbizos to create awareness of police activities; to promote policing successes; and to listen to community concerns. Imbizos can be held as part of ward committee meetings. 6 Imbizos per cluster to be held annually (rotating at different police precincts.)</p>	<p>Create more awareness of policing activities and successes.</p>	<p>Minutes of 6 imbizos held per year.</p>	<p>Table this for discussion at next Cluster meeting. Cluster Commander, CPF cluster chair person Ward committee member for safety.</p>	<p>Community imbizos are working well. SAPS reported that awareness campaigns held weekly by social crime prevention units and Cluster office. Farm watches established in Worcester area and De Doorns</p>	<p>SAPS, CPF & Cluster Board to continue to create awareness and communicate successes at public meetings.</p>

				and Sub CPF forums established in sectors.	
3.3. Reinitiate the drill competitions at schools in the Cluster.	Strengthen partnership between the community and the police	Drill competitions are introduced at the cluster	Table for discussion at next Cluster CPF meeting. Cluster Commander, CPF cluster chair person, Ward committee member for safety.	This issue was not reported on	
3.4. NPA directive requires that statement be obtained from informer and accompanied with application for a search warrant – this undermines the anonymity of the informer and compromises any future information from informers	Informer anonymity guaranteed in application for search warrant	Clarity obtained to this directive	DoCS (DPR) to follow up on matter with the NPA	new	
3.5. Cases thrown out due to full court roll	Case dockets to be properly prepared to ensure its not thrown out of court;	Increase in the number of cases proceeding to court.	SAPS to monitor and ensure case dockets are properly prepared.	New	
3.6. Target setting by SAPS must not compromise the quality of arrests and or premature arrests (Adv Pikoli)	Court to also increase staff numbers and/or hours over weekends as SAPS are obliged to do as a state institution	SAPS to raise this at Case Flow Management and JCPS meetings.	SAPS to engage with NPA and Department of Justice at Case Flow meetings	new	

PARTNERSHIPS

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

Objective: To reduce substance abuse in the cluster.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 10 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
<p>To identify hotspots, property used for drug trading; disrupt the supply chain; improve visible policing; increase roadblocks; increase informer / community networks; involve community and parents; develop a drug strategy to identify present gaps and challenges to culminate into successful prosecutions; involvement of all relevant stakeholders.</p>	<p>Decrease the availability and abuse of drugs</p>	<p>Feedback from the community; Visible drug abuse amongst regular drug users; Decrease in number of drug outlets.</p>	<p>CPF to arrange meeting with SAPS, identify perpetrators, develop action plan, etc.</p>	<p>CPFs have performed differently in each area. Some CPFs have regular meetings in the community, but struggle to get the public to attend. Ashton reported progress on substance abuse programmes in the community. Ceres: working with SAPS and Safer Schools programmes and projects with the problematic youth. Dept. of Education assisted in Touws Rivier. CPFs report shebeens to police but shebeens open the day after they have been closed by SAPS. SAPS reported that CPF and SAPS</p>	<p>Strengthening of partnership; Network should be established for departments to monitor service delivery effective, e.g. Incident Register; Church leaders to have focused approach in sermons on substance abuse; MOA should be established between government departments to work with the CPF.</p>

				monitored the licensed liquor outlets. Daily drug busts/ VCP's/ search and seizure operations held against drug users. Constant 252A and search warrant operations held against drug dealers.	
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5. Concern: High levels of domestic violence in the cluster.

Objective: To reduce the number of domestic violence incidents in the cluster.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 10 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
<p>Create awareness in the community and establish an effective victim support system;</p> <p>Develop a victim support strategy for the cluster;</p> <p>Educate victims of abuse;</p> <p>Training more victim support counselors;</p> <p>Establish safe houses.</p> <p>SAPS must comply with their obligations under the Domestic Violence Act and National Instruction.</p>	Decrease domestic violence incidents	Reduction in reported domestic complaints via SAPS and monitor reported cases.	<p>Create awareness through public meetings and promote use of protection orders.</p> <p>CPF Cluster Chairperson and SAPS.</p> <p>Department of Social Development must be brought on board.</p>	<p>All SAPS Stations have Victim Support Rooms;</p> <p>Op-die-Berg – satellite police station lacks VEP room;</p> <p>Biggest challenge of domestic violence is withdrawal of cases;</p> <p>CPF's are aware of DVA register</p> <p>Only Worcester and De Doorns have safe houses.</p> <p>SAPS reported on its partnership</p>	<p>SAPS and DSD need to train more victim support counsellors.</p> <p>CPF to liaise with DSD to request more safe houses in the area.</p>

				with Agri-Cape to provide farm watch vehicles for patrols. Also conduct community programmes as crime prevention measure.	
6. Concern: Gangsterism in the cluster.					
Objective: To prevent young people getting involved in gangs.					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 10 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
<p>Assess number and types of programmes available for young people;</p> <p>Implement after-school and holiday programmes; implement awareness programmes;</p> <p>Develop a role-model programme;</p> <p>Address school-dropouts and truancy amongst school attending youth;</p> <p>Develop a youth strategy for the cluster.</p>	<p>More youth having healthy lifestyles</p>	<p>Reduction in school drop-outs; more young people involved in developmental programmes; decrease in young offenders.</p>	<p>Engagement with all role-players.</p> <p>CPF Cluster Chairperson; Department of Education</p> <p>DCAS</p>	<p>Issues are the same as substance abuse.</p>	<p>CPF must monitor the activities of the gangs and provide information to SAPS; Who are prominent groups, leaders, activities.</p> <p>CPF must work with partner organisations to plan alternatives to keep youth busy.</p> <p>CPF to call on Department of Correctional Services (especially Parole Boards) (Brandvlei): the DCS is prepared to assist the Cluster with presentation</p>

					motivational talks where needed.
7. Concern: CPF's not fully functional.					
Objective: To improve the effectiveness of CPFs.					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 10 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
<p>To determine a skill set needed for a functional CPF;</p> <p>Train all CPFs and their relevant stakeholders;</p> <p>Train CPFs on the EPP;</p> <p>Market the CPF to all stakeholders including the community on the role and functions of the CPF.</p>	<p>Functional CPFs that understand their mandate.</p>	<p>CPF initiate projects; keep SAPS accountable and keep communities informed.</p> <p>CPF's access the full extent of their EPP funds.</p>	<p>To request DoCS to conduct an audit of the skill set required and to provide training.</p>	<p>Induction on the EPP Training was done in September 2015, for all CPFs in the Cluster.</p> <p>Furthermore, Ashton, De Doorns, Robertson and Ceres received additional administrative support, i.e. with the Chrysalis intern placed at the CPF from August 2015 – April 2016.</p>	<p>Discussion at next Cluster Meeting on training date for CPF's in July 2016</p>
8. Concern: Lack of public participation and community involvement.					
Objective: To improve the public's participation and involvement in addressing crime.					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 10 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
<p>To promote all volunteer structures of the CPF's (NHW, VEP, Farm Watches, etc.) through imbizos, street committees, sector forum meetings,</p>	<p>More active participation of the general public in all crime</p>	<p>Increase in number of volunteers, regular surveys, etc., collect baseline data.</p>	<p>Develop a stakeholder database with the intention of initiating an</p>	<p>Lack of government departments attending CPF</p>	<p>More Public Meetings/ Imbizo's to be held, not only formal.</p>

<p>stakeholder forum meetings (business sector, religious sector, informal traders, education/schools, ward committees, NGO and CBO sectors) etc.</p> <p>Enhance leadership capacity in the community to address community issues better instead of destroying public resources (such as SAPS vehicles, etc.). Regular public meetings.</p> <p>Create a database of all structures.</p>	<p>combatting initiatives.</p>		<p>awareness project by inviting all stakeholders to an 'Open Day' either as mass church service, etc.</p> <p>CPF Cluster Chairperson</p>	<p>meetings – divert responsibilities. CPF lack procedures to invite role-players. Ashton successful in mobilisation of stakeholders. De Doorns – partnership started well, not so effective lately.</p>	<p>CPF needs to maintain a database of all affiliated organisations and send out invitations to them.</p> <p>CPF must also meet with relevant organisations to promote the CPF.</p>
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PUBLIC SPACES

9. Safety Concern: Neglected public spaces and bushy areas: **not addressed** Bonnievale, Robertson. **Partly addressed:** Worcester, Wolseley, Tulbagh. **New additions:** Saron, Ashton.

Objective: To create sustainable safe public spaces.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 10 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
<p>Identify the spaces / areas where the concern is noted.</p> <p>The CPF is to raise the matter at the relevant platform e.g. Municipality, Community services, Cape Nature etc.</p>	<p>Safer spaces</p> <p>The matter is to be tabled as an agenda item at the next ward council meeting</p>	<p>Minutes of CPF meetings.</p> <p>Minutes of ward council meeting</p>	<p>The CPF is to compile a list, identifying the areas mentioned.</p> <p>CPF chairperson, informing SAPS station commander</p> <p>Table this matter as an item on the CPF meeting agenda as contained in the EPP e-Report.</p>	<p>SAPS reported that SAPS and CPF of Worcester are working together to ensure that bushy areas are maintained by the Municipality, e.g. Avianpark next to Villiersdorp road – building school.</p>	

			CPF chairperson, informing SAPS station commander.		
10. Safety Concern: Poor street lighting in Touws River, McGregor, De Doorns, Rawsonville, Wolseley and Ashton. Objective: Increase safer streets, parks and train stations affected by poor lighting.					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 10 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
<p>The CPF is to identify the areas affected by poor street lighting.</p> <p>Ward committee to align their municipal budget (IDP) with needs identified by CPF. Council to consider and approve the budget.</p>	<p>To increase safety at locations affected by poor street lighting</p>	<p>CPF to compile a list of areas affected by poor street lighting and to report back via the EPP e-Report 200-word safety feedback.</p>	<p>List to be compiled by the CPF.</p> <p>CPF Chairperson, to inform SAPS station commander.</p> <p>Ward councilor must attend CPF meeting. Issues are also shared at ward development committee.</p>	<p>Lights erected in Stofland, De Doorns.</p> <p>Local Municipalities are busy with the projects.</p>	
11. Concern: Roaming livestock on public roads, causing motor vehicle accidents. Absence of bylaws governing livestock in some areas. Objective: To increase safety of roads.					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 10 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
<p>CPF to identify areas where roaming livestock has been seen.</p> <p>SAPS to investigate theft of fences –</p>	<p>Identification of areas affected by roaming livestock.</p> <p>Fences to be</p>	<p>Stock being branded.</p> <p>A list of owners to be</p>	<p>CPF to identify Areas where livestock are roaming free.</p> <p>CPF to identify owners</p>	<p>SAPS reported that they have spoken with owners of the animals to educate them, but the problem persists.</p>	

<p>community to report theft to the police.</p> <p>To investigate issue of branding of animals with Department of Agriculture (in De Doorns the SAPS members have marked all animals) – use the Animal Identification Act.</p>	<p>fixed.</p> <p>Owners to be held responsible for livestock. Livestock can also be confiscated.</p> <p>Municipality to be informed.</p> <p>Roads Agency to be informed.</p> <p>SPCA to be informed.</p> <p>Municipality to allocate land for grazing or for holding roaming animals.</p>	<p>compiled.</p> <p>Minutes of Ward committee meeting.</p>	<p>of livestock;</p> <p>CPF to inform municipality.</p> <p>CPF Chairperson, informing SAPS station commander.</p>		
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12. Concern: Lack of by-laws regulating the consumption of alcohol in public spaces.

Objective: To raise the concern with the municipalities.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 10 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
<p>Table the concern at the next ward committee meeting.</p>	<p>The concern is discussed and noted at the next ward committee meeting.</p>	<p>Minutes of the ward committee meeting.</p> <p>Minutes of the CPF Public Accountability Meeting.</p>	<p>CPF to request that the issue be tabled at the next WC meeting.</p> <p>CPF Chairperson, informing SAPS station commander.</p>		

13. Concern: Safety at government facilities outside office hours (clinics, ambulance stations) and school bus stops, social grant pay points Tulbagh, Ashton, Saron, PA Hamlet, and Robertson.

Objective: Ensure there is safety at government facilities.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 10 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
Address through CPF, NHW, FW, SAPS, Municipality.	The concern is discussed and noted at the next ward committee meeting.	Minutes of the ward committee meeting. Minutes of the CPF Public Accountability Meeting.	CPF to request that the issue be tabled at the next Ward Councilor meeting. CPF Chairperson, informing SAPS station commander.		

14. Concern: Parks – no gates, swings dangerous: Ashton, Robertson, P A Hamlet

Objective: To create safe recreational spaces for children.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 10 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
Ward Councilors, Municipality to address.	The concern is discussed and noted at the next ward committee meeting.	Minutes of the ward committee meeting. Minutes of the CPF Public Accountability Meeting.	CPF to request that the issue be tabled at the next ward councilor meeting. CPF Chairperson, informing SAPS station commander.		

15. Concern: No recreational areas /facilities - Ashton, Bonnievale. Saron: There is a swimming pool, but people need to pay for it.

Objective: To create safe recreational spaces for children

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step & Responsible implementing agent/person	Progress as at 10 June 2016	Way Forward 2016/17
Ward councilors, Municipality to address.	The concern is discussed and noted at the next ward committee meeting.	Minutes of the ward committee meeting. Minutes of the CPF Public Accountability Meeting.	CPF to request that the issue be tabled at the next ward committee meeting. CPF Chairperson, informing SAPS station commander.	Breede Valley Municipality reported on the Regional Socio Economic Programme (RSEP) activities to create recreational areas, play parks and sports courts in Zwelethemba, Avian Park, Riverview and Roodewal.	Further sports fields and walkways are planned for 2016/17, in the same area. Municipality must report on activities planned for Ashton and Bonnievale.

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 establish 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 in which police precinct you reside/represent:

1 = Ashton		2 = Bonnievale	
3 = Ceres		4 = De Doorns	
5 = McGregor		6 = Montagu	
7 = Prince Alfred Hamlet		8 = Rawsonville	
9 = Robertson		10 = Saron	
11 = Touws River		12 = Tulbagh	
13 = Wolseley		14 = Worcester	

Please indicate your gender:

1 = Male		2 = Female	
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Please indicate how did you hear about the meeting?

1= Received PNP invitation		2 = Received a telephone call from DoCs	
3 = Heard on Radio		4 = SAPS informed me	
5 = Read it in the Newspaper		6 = CPF informed me	
7 = Received a 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	
2 = * Subcategories of Aggravated robbery			
If you ticked 2 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/s 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)	
3 = Contact-related crime			
If you ticked 3 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:			
15 = Arson		16 = Malicious damage to property	
4 = Property-related crime			
If you ticked 4 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			
5 = Other serious crimes			
If you ticked 5 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:			
22 = All theft not mentioned elsewhere		23 = Commercial crime	
24 = Shoplifting			

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

1 = Yes		2 = No	
---------	--	--------	--

If yes, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:

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

SCALE

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

1. PROFESSIONAL POLICING

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

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?				
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. The police in my area have the skills to carry out their policing requirements.	1	2	3	4
2. The police in my area have sufficient physical resources.	1	2	3	4
3. The police in my area treat the community with courtesy and respect.	1	2	3	4
4. The police in my area arrest criminals.	1	2	3	4
5. The police in my area provide feedback and progress reports on any case reported.	1	2	3	4
6. The police in my area respond on time to crime scenes.	1	2	3	4
7. The police in my area recover stolen property reported to them.	1	2	3	4
8. I have confidence in the police in my area.	1	2	3	4
9. The community has access to information from the police on their services.	1	2	3	4
10. The police actively patrol in my area.	1	2	3	4
11. I can complain about the service of the police if I have a concern/ complaint.	1	2	3	4
12. The police in my area support safety initiatives.	1	2	3	4
13. I have confidence in the Criminal Justice system.	1	2	3	4
14. I have confidence in the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA).	1	2	3	4
15. I have confidence in the Department of	1	2	3	4

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?				
Correctional Services (Prisons).				
16. I think the South African Police Service (SAPS) in my area are corrupt.	1	2	3	4

2. PUBLIC SPACES

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

	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
17. In my home during the day	1	2	3	4
18. In my home at night	1	2	3	4
19. On the street during the day	1	2	3	4
20. On the street at night	1	2	3	4
21. In public commercial/retail places (Shopping centres, Malls, Spaza shops, etc.) during the day	1	2	3	4
22. In public commercial/retail places (Shopping centres, Malls, Spaza shops, etc.) at night	1	2	3	4
23. In government facilities (Hospitals, Clinics, Schools, etc.)	1	2	3	4
24. In public transportation hubs (taxi ranks/bus/train stations) during the day	1	2	3	4
25. In public transportation hubs (taxi ranks/bus/train stations) at night	1	2	3	4
26. Travelling in a private vehicle during the day	1	2	3	4
27. Travelling in a private vehicle at night	1	2	3	4
28. Travelling on public transport during the day	1	2	3	4
29. Travelling on public transport at night	1	2	3	4
30. Accessing communal services	1	2	3	4

(toilets/taps, etc.) during the day				
31. Accessing communal services (toilets/taps, etc.) at night	1	2	3	4
32. Open spaces and recreational areas during the day	1	2	3	4
33. Open spaces and recreational areas at night	1	2	3	4

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
34. The CPF have established strong partnerships in my area	1	2	3	4
35. I report my concerns regarding the police to the CPF.	1	2	3	4
36. I report my concerns regarding crime to the CPF.	1	2	3	4
37. The CPF provides regular feedback to the community.	1	2	3	4
38. The CPF holds police accountable to the community.	1	2	3	4
39. The CPF contributes to safety in the community.	1	2	3	4

3.2 Community Safety Forum (CSF)

Community Safety Forum (CSF)				
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
40. The CSF contributes to safety in the community	1	2	3	4

3.3 Neighbourhood Watch (NHW)

Neighbourhood Watch (NHW)				
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree

41. The Neighbourhood Watch contributes to safety in the community.	1	2	3	4
42. Our Neighbourhood Watch helps us monitor our municipality's role, in our safety.	1	2	3	4
43. Our Neighbourhood Watch helps us keep track of our different safety issues.	1	2	3	4
44. Our Neighbourhood Watch helps us access important safety information, from different sources.	1	2	3	4

3.4 Reservist Programme of SAPS

Reservist Programme of SAPS				
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
45. SAPS reservists contribute to safety in the community.	1	2	3	4

Thank you for your participation!

Annexure 3: briefing report on crime statistics in the Worcester cluster



DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SAFETY

WORCESTER POLICE CLUSTER OVERVIEW: 2016/2017

1. INTRODUCTION

The Worcester police cluster comprises of fourteen police precincts namely Ashton, Bonnievale, Ceres, De Doorns, McGregor, Montagu, Prince Alfred Hamlet, Rawsonville, Robertson, Saron, Touws River, Tulbagh, Wolseley and Worcester police precincts.

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

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

2. POPULATION GROWTH

- The population in the Worcester cluster increased by 19.9% from 329 381 to 394 857 in 2011.
- In the same period, the population of De Doorns police precinct increased by 106.9% compared with Touws River police precinct which decreased by 50.9% for the period 2001 to 2011 as indicated in Table 1.

3. WORCESTER POLICE CLUSTER MURDER TRENDS

- Murder in Worcester decreased by 9% from 152 in 2010/11 to 139 in 2014/15.
- Murder in Touws River, Bonnievale and Rawsonville police precincts increased by between 50% to 100% during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15. These numbers are relatively small though (Table 2).
- Of concern is that 29% of the police station in the cluster (Worcester, Prince Alfred Hamlet, De Doorns and Ceres) contributed to 60% of all the murders in the cluster during 2010/11 to 2014/15.
- The population of these four police precincts is 57%, thus the findings are not surprising.

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, contact crime is most prevalent amongst the three main categories in the Worcester cluster as per Figure 1.

- Contract crime contributed **40.4%** 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 (GBH), common robbery, robbery aggravated and sexual offences.
- Crime detected as a result of police action contributed **32%** of all reported crime for the period 2010/11 to 2014/15 in the cluster. It mainly consists of drug-related crime, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs and illegal possession of firearms and ammunition.
- Property-related crime contributed **27.6%** 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.

Table 1: Population growth from 2001 to 2011

NAME OF PRECINCT	2001 CENSUS	2011 CENSUS	% Δ
Ashton	14 492	17 829	23.0%
Bonnievale	11 771	13 930	18.3%
Ceres	36 622	42 326	15.6%
De Doorns	16 768	34 690	106.9%
McGregor	6 600	5 806	-12.0%
Montagu	18 362	23 576	28.4%
Prince Alfred Hamlet	24 630	37 626	52.8%
Rawsonville	12 490	14 106	12.9%
Robertson	30 051	36 578	21.7%
Saron	8 478	10 595	25.0%
Touws River	17 835	8 752	-50.9%
Tulbagh	16 418	18 941	15.4%
Wolseley	12 020	16 448	36.8%
Worcester	102 844	113 654	10.5%
TOTAL	329 381	394 857	19.9%

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

PERIOD	Worcester	Prince Alfred Hamlet	De Doorns	Ceres	Robertson	Ashton	Rawsonville	Montagu	Wolseley	Tulbagh	Bonnievale	Touws River	Saron	McGregor
2010/2011	48	18	13	13	10	13	9	5	10	4	4	2	3	0
2011/2012	45	12	15	12	12	7	6	9	4	8	2	9	1	1
2012/2013	45	8	11	12	9	5	9	7	4	3	7	3	2	0
2013/2014	51	14	15	16	13	9	4	8	3	6	4	5	2	1
2014/2015	39	16	13	13	5	8	12	6	7	6	7	4	3	0

5. CONTACT CRIME

- During the period 2010/11 to 2014/15, common assault (42.8%) and assault GBH (33.5%) contributed to 76.3% of all contact crime reported in the cluster as per Figure 2.
- Total sexual offences (8.5%) and common robbery (15.6%) contributed an additional 15.4% to the contact crime in Worcester cluster

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

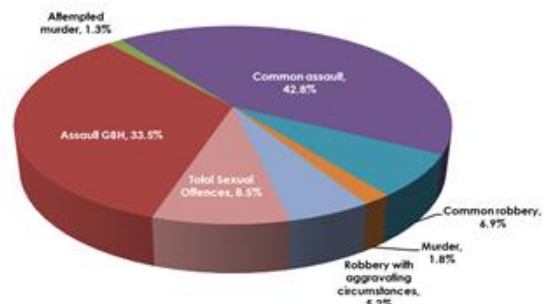
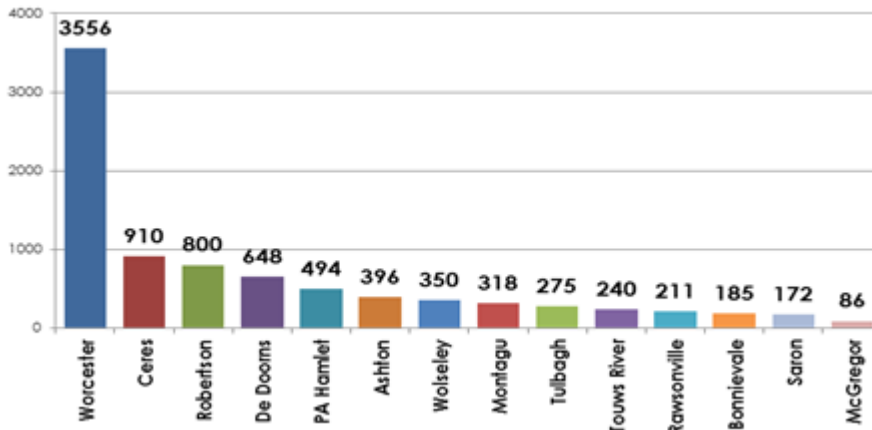


Figure 3: Reported contact crime for the period 2014/15



- Figure 3 indicates that contact crime was more rife in Worcester police precinct (3 556) during the period 2014/15.
- Police precincts such as McGregor (86), Saron (172) and Bonnievale (185) had the least contact crime reported in cluster during the 2014/15 period.

6. PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME

- Figure 4 indicates that burglary at residential premises and burglary at non-residential premises contributed two-thirds (66.9%) of all property-related crime during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15.
- Theft out of or from motor vehicle accounted for 29.2% whilst theft of motor vehicle accounted for 2%.
- Stock theft accounted for a mere 1.8% of all property-related crime during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15

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

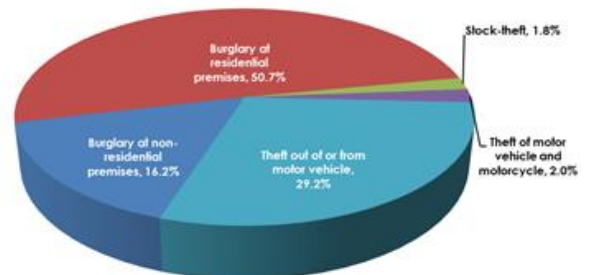
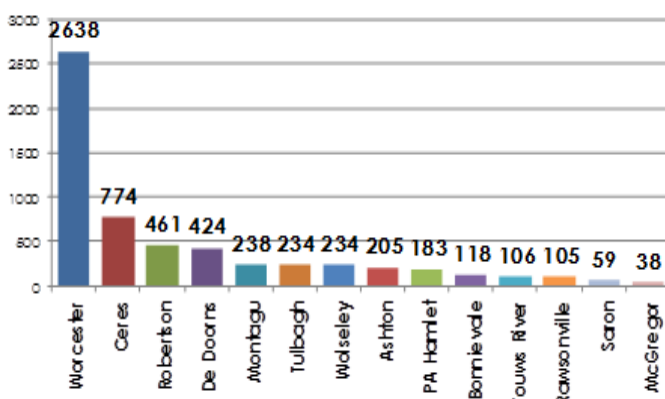


Figure 5: Reported property-related crime for the period

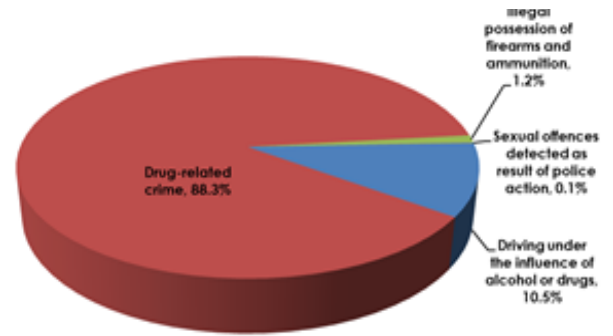


- More property-related crimes were reported in Worcester (2 638) and Ceres (774) police precincts during 2014/15 (Figure 5).
- In contrast, the least property-related crimes were reported in McGregor (38) and Saron (59) as shown in Figure 5 over the period 2010/11 to 2014/15.
- McGregor police precinct also has the smallest population in the cluster.

7. CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION

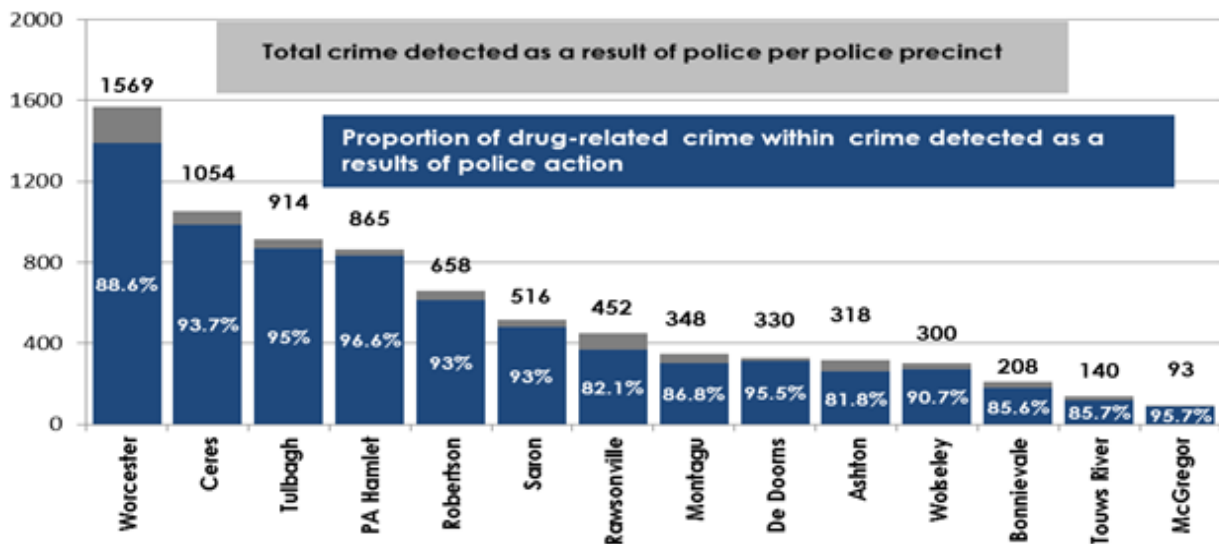
- Figure 6 indicates that during the period 2014/15, drug-related crime contributed 88.3% to crime detected as a result of police action in Worcester cluster, followed by driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs (10.5%).
- The analysis in figure 6 shows that drug related crime is huge challenge in the cluster.

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



- In terms of crime detected as a result of police action, Worcester (1 569) and Ceres (1 054) police precincts had the highest number of reported cases compared to McGregor (93) and Touws River (140) police precincts as per Figure 7.
- The percentage of drug related crime per police station in the cluster ranges from 81.8% recorded in Ashton police precinct to 96.6% recorded in Prince Alfred Hamlet 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 pro-active action by the police.
- Of the 865 crimes detected as a result of police action recorded in Prince Alfred Hamlet police precinct, 96.6% (836) is drug related crime. Similarly, in Worcester police precinct of the 1 569 recorded cases 88.6% (1 390) are drug related crimes (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 2014/15 Policing Needs and Priority programme.

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



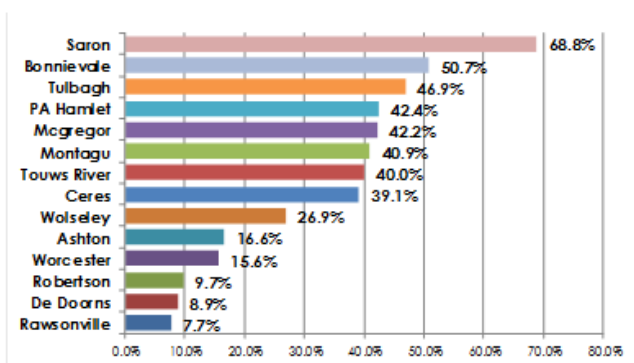
NOTE:

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

9. 2015/16 WORCESTER 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:** Allegation of police corruption; lack of trust in the police; insufficient vehicles and personnel; delays at SAPS' garage; lack of trust in the Criminal Justice System; lack of complainants' confidentiality; poor conduct by police officials after hours; police officials associating with criminal or drug dealers; SAPS members frequenting shebeens; poor SAPS response time; and lack of feedback on cases.
- PUBLIC SPACE:** Neglected public spaces and bushy areas; roaming livestock on public roads causing motor vehicle accidents; absence of by-laws governing livestock in some areas; lack of by-laws regulating the consumption of alcohol in public spaces; and no pound facility in Ashton.
- PARTNERSHIP:** High levels of substance abuse; high levels of domestic violence; gangsterism in the cluster; CPFs not fully functional; lack of public participation and community involvement.

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 R455 000 was available for the cluster, of which R148 319.49 (32.6%) was accessed by CPFs as per Figure 8.
- Saron and Bonnievale CPFs accessed 68.8% and 50.7% each of their allocated R32 500.

11. COMMUNITY ORGANISATION DATABASE

- There are currently 86 community organisations that are registered on the Community Organisation Database of the Department of Community Safety (DoCS) in this cluster. Forty-two (42) or 48.8% of these organisations are based in Ashton, De Doorns and Worcester police precincts as per Table 3.
- There is a limited number of community organisations that are registered with the Department in the Mc Gregor, Montagu police precincts. These organisations are needed in these areas in order to contribute meaningfully in an attempt to increase safety.

Table 3: Registered organisations per police precinct 2015/16

NAME OF PRECINCT	NO OF ORGANISATIONS	DISTRIBUTION
Ashton	18	21%
Bonnievale	4	5%
Ceres	5	6%
De Doorns	9	10%
McGregor	2	2%
Montagu	2	2%
Prince Alfred Hamlet	3	3%
Rawsonville	7	8%
Robertson	5	6%
Saron	2	2%
Touws River	7	8%
Tulbagh	3	3%
Walseley	4	5%
Worcester	15	17%
TOTAL	86	100%

12. CONCLUSION

Common assault, assault GBH, burglary at residential premises and theft out of motor vehicles should be a concern for the residents of Worcester 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 32.6% of the R455 000 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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