

**Report on the 2016/17 Policing Needs and Priorities workshop
for the Wynberg Police Cluster held on 30 September 2016 -
01 October 2016**

TABLE OF CONTENTS

- 1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND..... 4
 - Workshop methodology..... 4
 - Limitations 7
- 2. CLUSTER DEMOGRAPHICS 7
- 3. PRESENTATION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH..... 8
- 4. REPORT FROM THE CPF CLUSTER CHAIRPERSON..... 9
- 5. SAPS REPORTBACK 9
- 6. RESULTS OF SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORECARD 12
 - Participants..... 12
 - Professional Policing 14
 - Perceptions of safety in public spaces and at home..... 17
 - Partnerships 19
- 7. THE 2016 SAFETY PLAN..... 21
- 8. CONCLUSION 21
- 9. ANNEXURE 1: 2016 SAFETY PLAN 22
 - Annexure 2: Safety Confidence Scorecard 40
 - Annexure 3: Briefing Report on Crime Statistics in the Wynberg Cluster 47
- 10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS..... 51

ACRONYMS

CBO	Community Based Organisation
CID	City/ Central Improvement District
CoCT	City of Cape Town
CPF	Community Police Forum
CSC	Community Service Centre
CSF	Community Safety Forum
CSIP	Community Safety Improvement Partnership
DoCS	Department of Community Safety
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EPP	Expanded Partnership Programme
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm
IPIID	Independent Police Investigative Directorate
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
VCPs	Vehicle Control Points
VEP	Victim Empowerment Programme
VPUU	Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading
WCED	Western Cape Education Department

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 Wynberg Police Cluster on 30 September 2016 and 01 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;
- National and Provincial Government Departments as well as other state agencies such as National Prosecuting Authority (NPA)
- Office of the Ombudsman and IPID;
- Integrated Development Plan managers ;
- Ward councillors and;
- Representatives from businesses, Central Improvement Districts and private security service providers.

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

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.



Structure

At the start of the workshop each participant was handed a file containing certain key documents which were intended to contextualise and guide the discussions – these included the 2015 Safety Plan, a briefing report on the official crime statistics for the Cluster, an outline of the services rendered by DoCS over the previous financial year and copies of various presentations. The workshop was opened by Mr Geoffrey Fox (CPF Cluster Chairperson) with the Honourable Dan Plato (Minister of Community Safety) delivering the keynote address. After the keynote address Advocate Vusi Pikoli, Western Cape Police Ombudsman, explained how and when to make use of the services offered by his office, followed by Mr Pumzile Papu (Provincial Chief of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) from the Department of Health) who delivered a presentation on the attack of EMS staff while they are on duty. Thereafter, SAPS, the CPF Cluster chairperson and DoCS reported on implementation of the 2015 Safety Plan. 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 10-20 participants per group.⁴ The aim of the group discussions were to review, revise and update the Safety Plan.⁵ On the second day the new accreditation process for Neighbourhood Watches was discussed - as per the regulations to the Western Cape Community Safety Act, and the roles and responsibilities of Community Police Forums were explained. Finally, the updated Safety Plan was presented to all participants.

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.

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

Non-plenary group discussions



The three thematic focus group discussions were moderated by a facilitator, and written up by a scribe, both of whom were DoCS employees. The facilitator was responsible for updating the 2015 Safety Plan in real time with each group's updated inputs collated into one document, which was discussed in the plenary on the second day. The group discussions centred around the implementation of the activities identified in 2015 and the way forward.⁷ Each group also discussed the continuing relevance of the 'Safety Concerns' and whether any new concerns needed to be added into the plan.

⁶ See Annexure 2 for the questionnaire.

⁷ The activities contained in the 2015 Safety Plan were planned to remedy the specific safety concerns relevant to each group.

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 Wynberg Cluster.
- Due to a high turnover of incumbents in SAPS, CPFs and NHWs many participants who attended the 2015 PNP workshop, and were involved in drafting the 2015 Safety Plan, did not attend the 2016 meeting. As such there was a lack of continuity in the discussions.
- Given the size of the groups and the time taken up by preceding presentations there was insufficient time to have an in-depth and detailed discussion around the Safety Plan. Whilst these discussions certainly stimulated debate and gave opportunities (which might not otherwise have arisen) for people to discuss local safety issues, further discussion would be required to develop more concrete plans.
- Without supplementation by other methodologies, such as in depth interviews and focus group discussions, questionnaires have limited value as research tools. To give an example: the statement 'I have confidence in the Department of Correctional Services (Prisons)' is open-ended and should be followed up with questions that probe the reasons for this lack of confidence.⁸
- Approximately 219 participants attended the workshop, however only 72 completed questionnaires was small. This sample is too small for disaggregation of data or trend analyses.

2. CLUSTER DEMOGRAPHICS

The Wynberg Cluster has a population of 654 267 and consists of eleven precincts⁹ - Claremont, Diep River, Fish Hoek, Hout Bay, Kirstenhof, Mowbray, Muizenberg, Ocean View, Rondebosch, Simon's Town and Wynberg - all of which fall under the jurisdiction of the City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality. Between 2001 and 2011 the population of Simon's Town and Muizenberg police precincts increased by 80.3% and 72.5% respectively. The population for two police precincts namely Kirstenhof (18.1%) and Wynberg (4.5%) decreased for the period 2001 to 2011.¹⁰

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

- Property-related crime (58.6%):¹¹ This includes burglary at residential and non-residential premises, theft of motor vehicles and/or motorcycles, theft out of motor vehicles and stock theft. These crimes usually occur in the absence of victims and involve no violence.¹²

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

⁹ SAPS. (2016). 'Back to Basics. Towards a Safer Tomorrow.' Presentation at PNP 2016 Wynberg Cluster. Policing Needs and Priorities, 30 September – 01 October 2016.

¹⁰ Department of Community Safety. (2016). Wynberg Police Cluster Overview. Table 1.

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).

- Contact crime (23.1%):¹³ 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.¹⁴
- Crime detected as a result of police action (18.2%):¹⁵ This includes illegal possession of firearms, drug-related crime (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.¹⁶

Table 1: Murders per police precinct 2010 to 2015¹⁷

Police precinct	Period					2015/2016
	2010/2011	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	
Claremont	6	1	5	0	2	0
Diep River	2	1	2	3	2	2
Fish Hoek	0	2	1	2	0	2
Hout Bay	14	9	22	19	14	12
Kirstenhof	4	2	3	2	3	2
Mowbray	0	1	1	0	0	0
Muizenberg	33	26	20	19	29	27
Ocean View	16	17	13	21	26	41
Rondebosch	0	1	0	0	0	2
Simon's Town	0	1	0	0	1	1
Wynberg	3	1	4	4	6	2
Total	78	62	71	70	83	91

Murder in the Wynberg cluster increased by 16.6%, from 78 in 2010/11 to 91 in 2015/16. Murder in Ocean View police precinct increased by 156.25% from 16 in 2010/11 to 41 in 2015/16, whilst murder cases for Muizenberg police precinct decreased from 33 in 2001 to 27 for the same period. Of concern is that Muizenberg (29.6%) and Ocean View (45%) police precincts contributed 74.6% of all murders committed in the Wynberg cluster during the last financial year.

3. PRESENTATION BY THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH

Mr Pumzile Papu, Provincial Chief of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) from the Western Cape Department of Health delivered a presentation on the attack of EMS staff while they are on duty. He said EMS lost 50% of the operational hours in 2016 due to staff attacks. The nature of violent incidents that were serviced in the Western Division includes assault. About 16 of those incidents involved physical contact, 15 involved gunshots and 54 involved the use of another weapon. Hout Bay and Capricorn were among the

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

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

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

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

¹⁷ Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Wynberg Police Cluster Overview', Table 2.

top 10 suburbs with the highest forms of assault in the cluster. Mr Papu said the EMS lost more staff hours this year than last year. He said there is a relationship between where cases of assault are happening and the EMS staff attacks. However, Mr Papu said there was fewer assault cases in Wynberg compared to areas like Manenberg. He said no incidents of attack were reported in the cluster. He then said the EMS needs to concentrate resources in high risk areas.

4. REPORT FROM THE CPF CLUSTER CHAIRPERSON

Mr Geoffrey Fox recognised that the information contained in the PNP report is still relevant to the cluster. He complained about the absence of other Government Departments at the PNP particularly the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development and the Department of Social Development. He said stressed that the crux of the PNP lay in implementation of the recommendations. He suggested that the safety plan be adopted so that it can be implemented.

5. SAPS REPORTBACK

Major General Jacobs, Wynberg Cluster Commander, started by saying policing is a joint intervention by all stakeholders. He said there are 11 police precincts in the cluster with an area size of 423 km². The estimated population of Wynberg cluster is 654 267. There are 5 informal settlements, 52 schools, 19 farms and 3 smallholdings.

Table 2: Human and physical resources

Station	Operational Members	Support Members	Reservists	Detectives	Vehicles
Mowbray	42	14	4	12	24
Rondebosch	44	16	4	17	22
Claremont	73	29	3	36	50 + 1x Bike
Dieprivier	41	19	12	16	25 +(2 x motor bike and 1 x trailer)
Kirstenhof	38	13	11	16	22
Wynberg	108	39	6	25	42
Muizenberg	73	37	10	22	33
Fish Hoek	41	11	0	10	17
Ocean View	59	17	1	9	21
Simon's Town	32	7	2	4	18
Hout Bay	45	16	2	14	23
Total in cluster	596	218	55	181	299

Table 3: Crime threats and trends

Crime tendencies	Stations
Contact Crime	Mowbray, Claremont, Dieprivier, Kirstenhof, Wynberg, Muizenberg, Ocean View & Simon's Town. Robberies aggravated, robbery common, assaults, attempted murder in Muizenberg and Ocean View Rape in Kirstenhof (Pollsmoor), Muizenberg (Capricorn & Overcome Heights), Ocean View and Hout Bay Trio Crimes (House Robbery, Business Robbery & Carjacking) All stations in Cluster.
Property Related Crime	Housebreaking of residential homes at all stations in Cluster. Housebreaking business at Kirstenhof, Wynberg, Muizenberg, Ocean View, Simon's Town and Hout Bay. Theft of motorvehicle at Mowbray, Rondebosch, Claremont, Dieprivier, Kirstenhof, Wynberg, Muizenberg, Simon's Town & Hout Bay. Theft out of motorvehicle at Mowbray, Rondebosch, Claremont, Dieprivier, Kirstenhof, Wynberg, Muizenberg, & Hout Bay.
Police Initiated Crime	Drugs remain a problem at all stations within the cluster.
Gangsterism incidents	Muizenberg and Ocean View experience gang violence. Taxi conflict in Kirstenhof (Westlake) and Muizenberg (Vrygrond and Capricorn).

The cluster commander also added that property crime is becoming contact crime as house breakings become house robberies if there are people inside the house. He said that liquor is not a problem in the cluster but the management of the distribution of it which is problematic. He said the approach to gangs must be driven by the Organised Crime Act. Fish Hoek has good neighbourhood watches and has been noted every year as the safest area in the country.

Organised crime, environmental design and urban planning, drugs, liquor, domestic violence, owners negligence, repeat offenders/parolees and seasonal influx of workers were the main contributors to crime in the Wynberg cluster.

In terms of implementing the 2015 safety plan the cluster commander gave the following feedback:

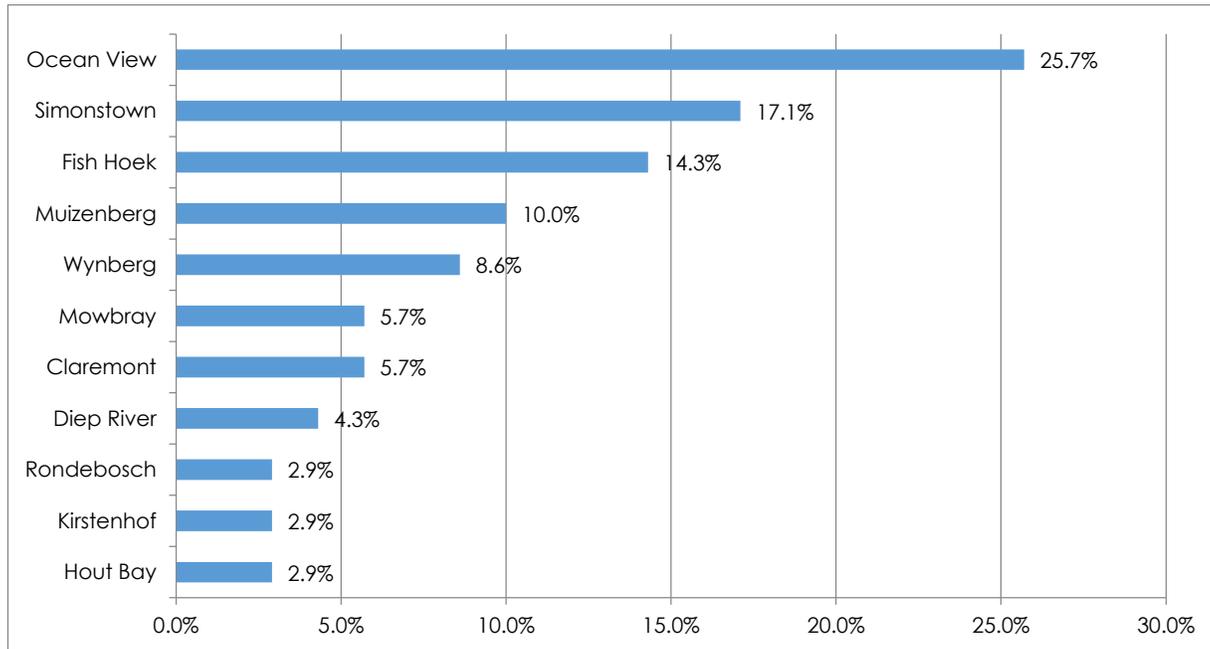
- To address homeless/ vagrancy issue SAPS partnered with NGO U-Turn working with the support mechanisms and compiled a list of homes.
- Helped with hosting community Imbizo's in the problematic blocks to address crime hotspots. Also did pamphlet drives in identified problematic areas.
- Allegations of police corruption are fully investigated by IPID and where allegations are substantiated; police are disciplined/ dismissed/suspended from service. Members are sensitized on a daily basis regarding corruption during parades.

- In terms of the EPP Rondebosch SAPS helped to improve the monthly inspections of holding cells and shift status.
- Due to the members that resigned and took early retirement, the Cluster office intervened to transfer members to Ocean View SAPS. The implementation of Masi Mobile CSC to give a better service in Masiphumelele. 15 students are in college and will be deployed in Diepriver after finishing their basic training. The other 5 students in college are coming to Kirstenhof after training.
- Established Neighborhood watches in Ocean View and Masiphumelele to work together with the police.
- Liquor establishments comply with laws and licenses or they are shut down. They comply with opening hours requirements. CPF and SAPS Monitored the licensed liquor outlets.
- With regard to gangsterism the situation is currently very quiet as most of the leading figures were imprisoned. Ocean View are being monitored for drug gangs related as it is the police's main priority
- Sectors commanders are working together with communities to form partnerships.
- SAPS is encouraging people not to drink liquor in public. A fine is issued for drinking in public.
- Conduct on and off duty parades to inspect and brief members about the need to minimise threat against them. Ensure that members do not utilize private cellphones when performing operational duties.
- Keep the minimum number of firearms, ammunition and strategic equipment in the Community Service Centre. Implement control over keys to firearm safes, cells, stores, offices and parked vehicles. Do not place any safes in the Community Services Centre in the eye of the community.
- Enhance physical safeguarding by conducting inspections to ensure lighting, fencing and shielding walls are maintained, trees or shrubs around perimeters are maintained as they can serve as hiding places; Immediate replacement of unserviceable bulbs of lights illuminating the police premises.
- There was a concern that DOCS does not attend CPF meetings in Simons Town and EPP not currently being executed.
- Stations attend the local case flow meetings with the local Justice Department (Court).
- SAPS conducted regular awareness talks at school to address the problem of drugs and gangs in the cluster.
- A data base of parking attendants is on record to regulate car guards and informal traders in Simons Town.
- The matter of dilapidated and illegally occupied municipal buildings is being addressed via the CPF with the Ward Councillor.
- Awareness campaigns were held on a weekly basis by Social Crime Prevention units to re-build trust between the community and the police.
- Daily drug busts/ VCP's/ search and seizure operations held against drug users. Constant search warrant operations held against drug dealers.
- SAPS and CPF are working together to ensure bushy areas are maintained by the Municipality.
- All relevant role players to work together to make a meaningful impact and integrated delivery.
- The following operations were conducted to reduce crime in Wynberg:
 - Vehicle control points at exit routes.
 - partnership policing
 - Organised crime approach.
 - Establish task teams.
 - Cross border operations.
 - Foot patrols by officers and support members during peak hours.
- Last, but not least, the cluster commander indicated that all CPF were active and fully functional in the cluster with the interim CPF in Simons Town.

6. RESULTS OF SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORECARD

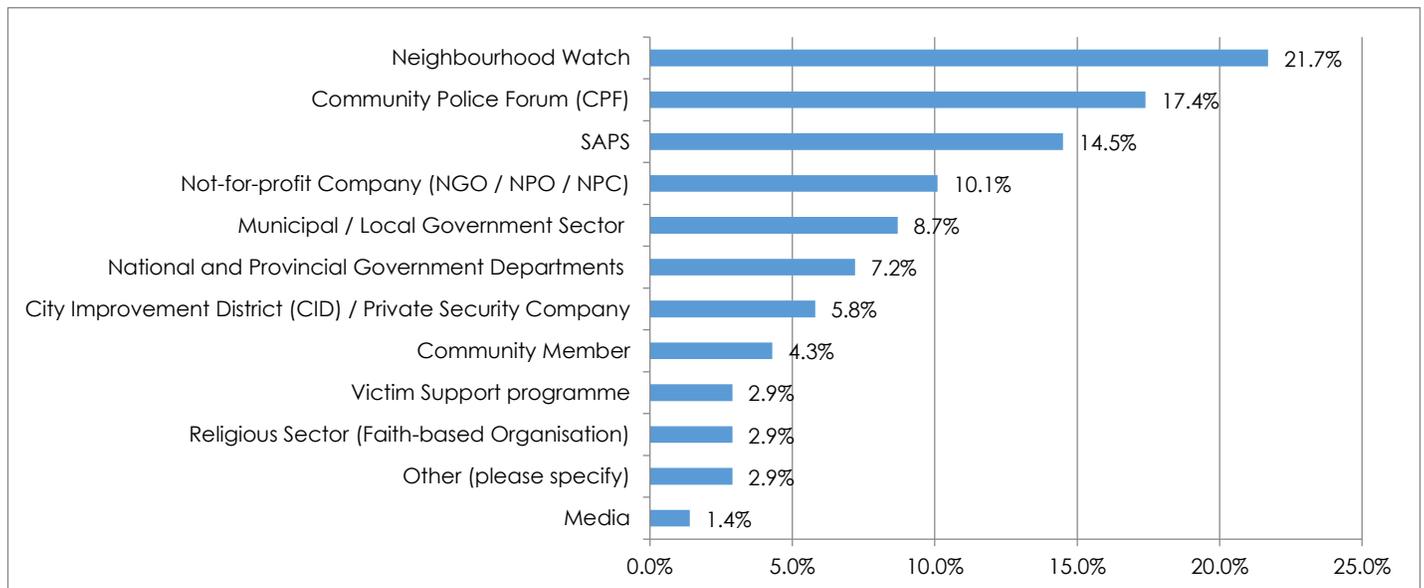
Participants

Figure 1: Respondents per precinct



In total 72 people completed the questionnaire. This number was higher than in 2015. As the above bar-graph shows the majority of participants (25.7%) were from Ocean View. Most (61.2%) of the participants were males with 38.8% females.

Figure 2: Participants per stakeholder group

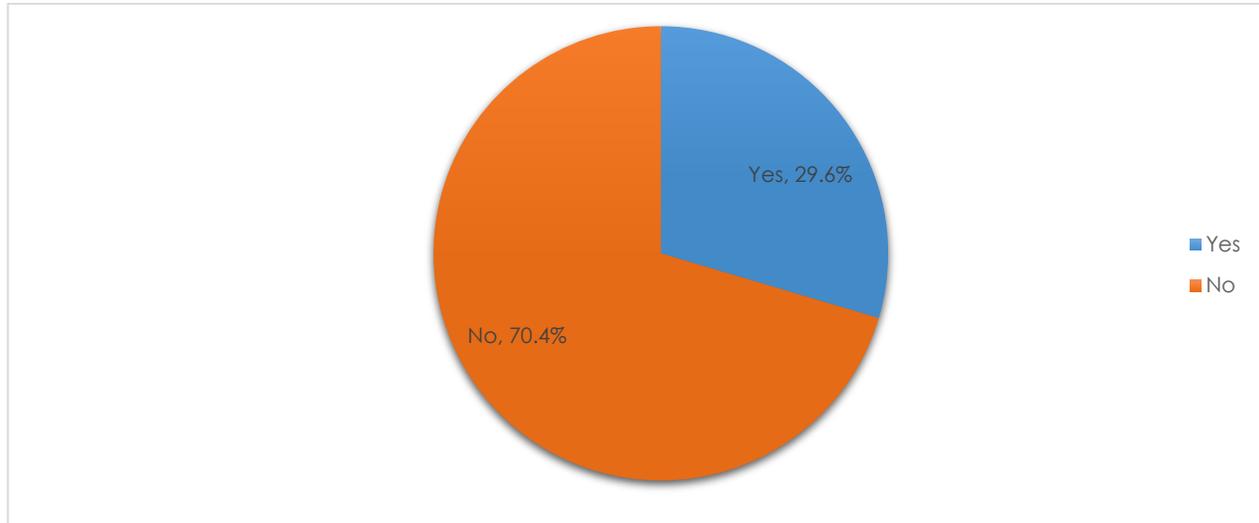


As indicated in Figure 2 above the majority of participants (21.7%) were from NHWs, followed by CPFs (17.4%) and SAPS (14.5%). NGOs constituted 10.1%, followed by Local Government sector (8.7%), National and

Provincial Government Departments (7.2%), CID (5.8%) and community members (4.3%). Victim Support programme, FBOs and others were all 2.9% each followed by the media (1.4%).

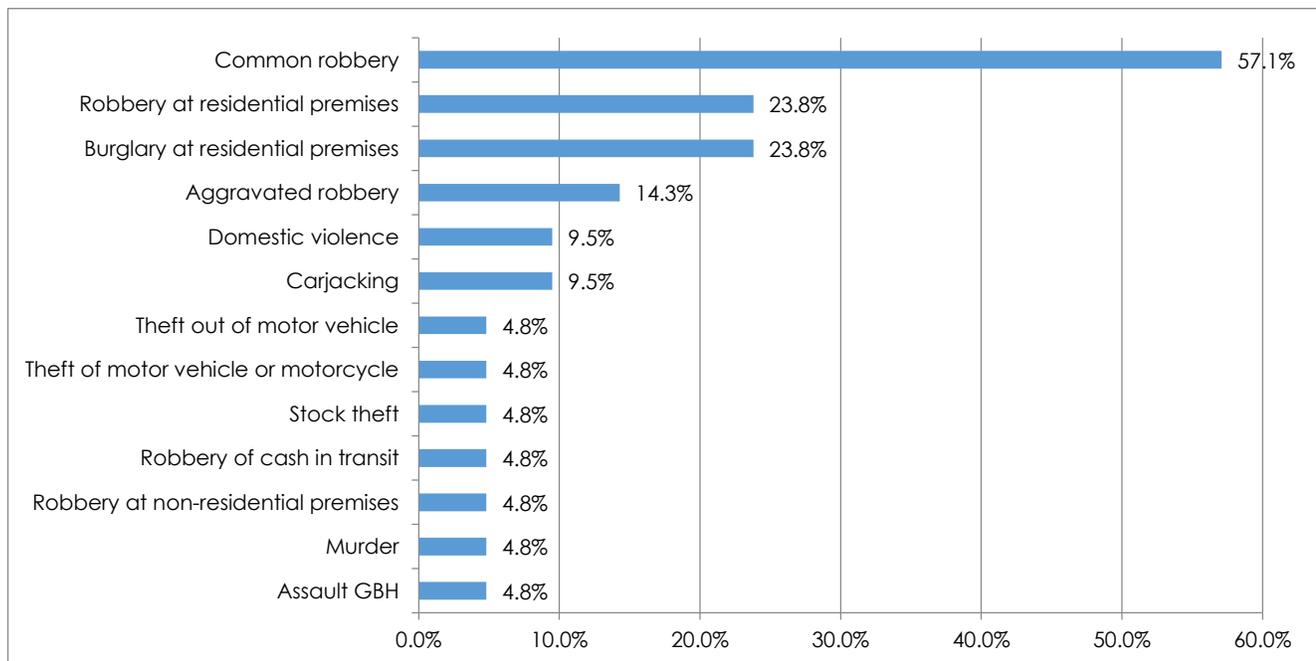
Contact with the Criminal Justice System

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



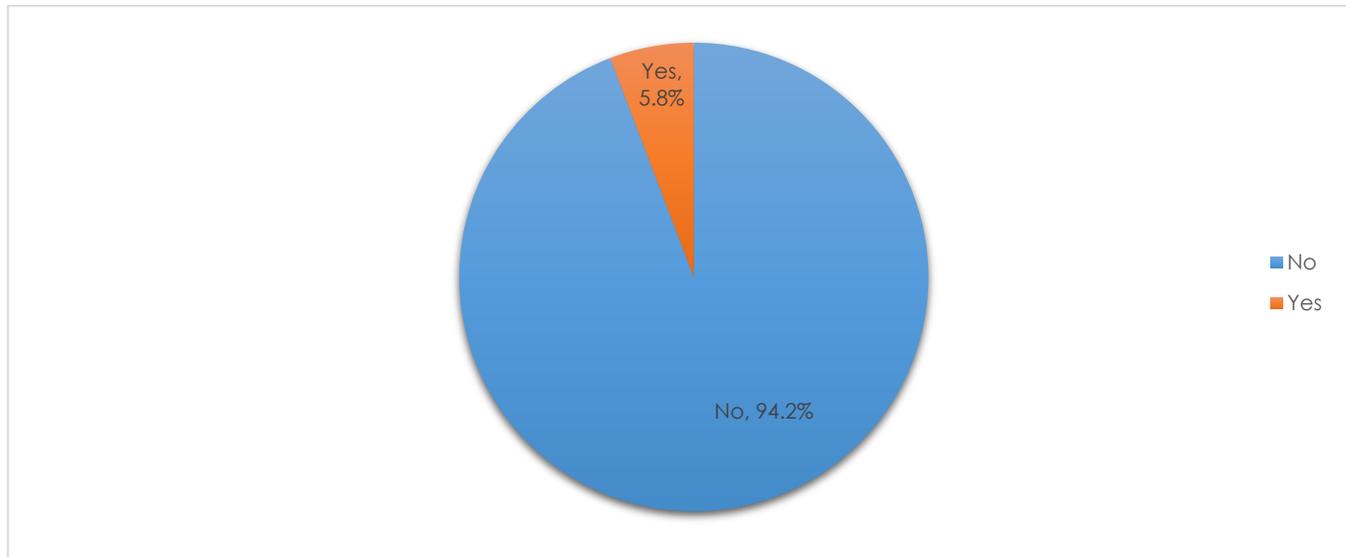
As indicated in Figure 3 above, 70.4% of the sample had not been victims of crime and 29.6% had.

Figure 4: Nature of crime



Of the 29.6% of respondents who indicated that they had been a victim of crime in the last 12 months (Figure 4) the majority reported being victims of common robbery (57.1%), robbery at residential premises (23.8%) as well as burglary at residential premises. The next highest figure was for aggravated robbery (14.3%).

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



Only 5.8% of the sample had been charged with crime as a result of police action. Interestingly, 75% of them were charged with drug related crime while 25% were charged with driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol.

Professional Policing

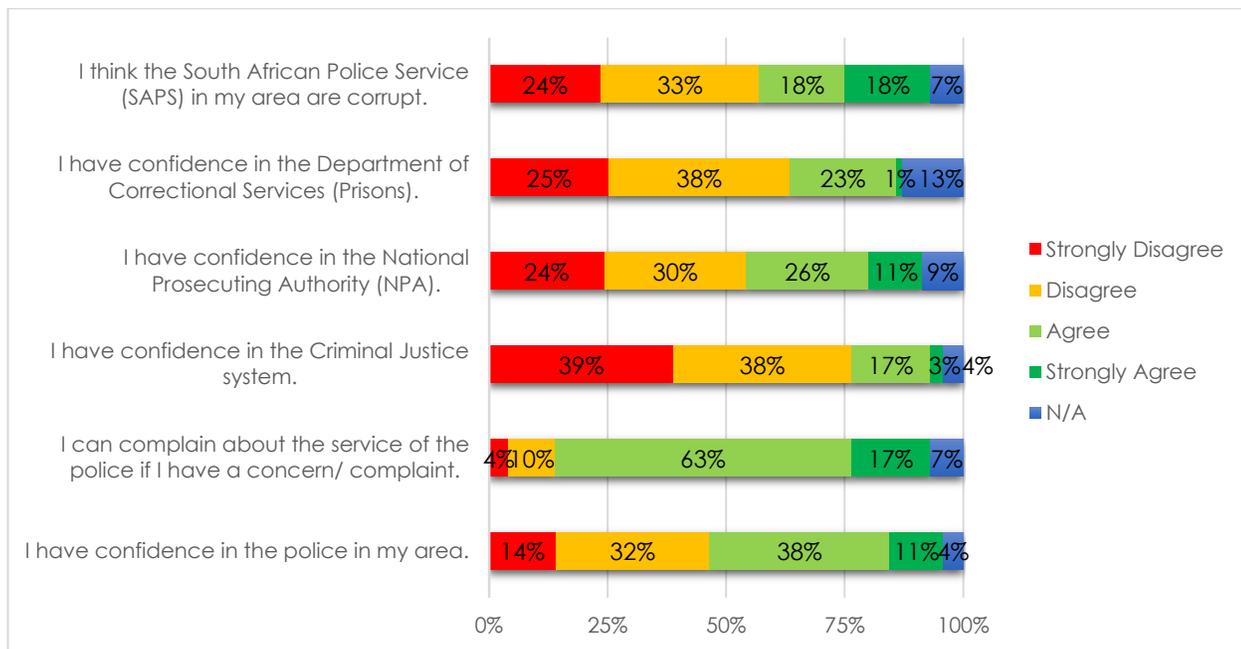
Professional policing relates to perceptions about the manner in which the police conduct their services, and the relationship they have with communities. It is linked to the notion of legitimacy, which is related to objective ideas of fairness and procedural justice.¹⁸ The promotion of professional policing through effective oversight is one of the three pillars of the DoCS Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP).

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

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

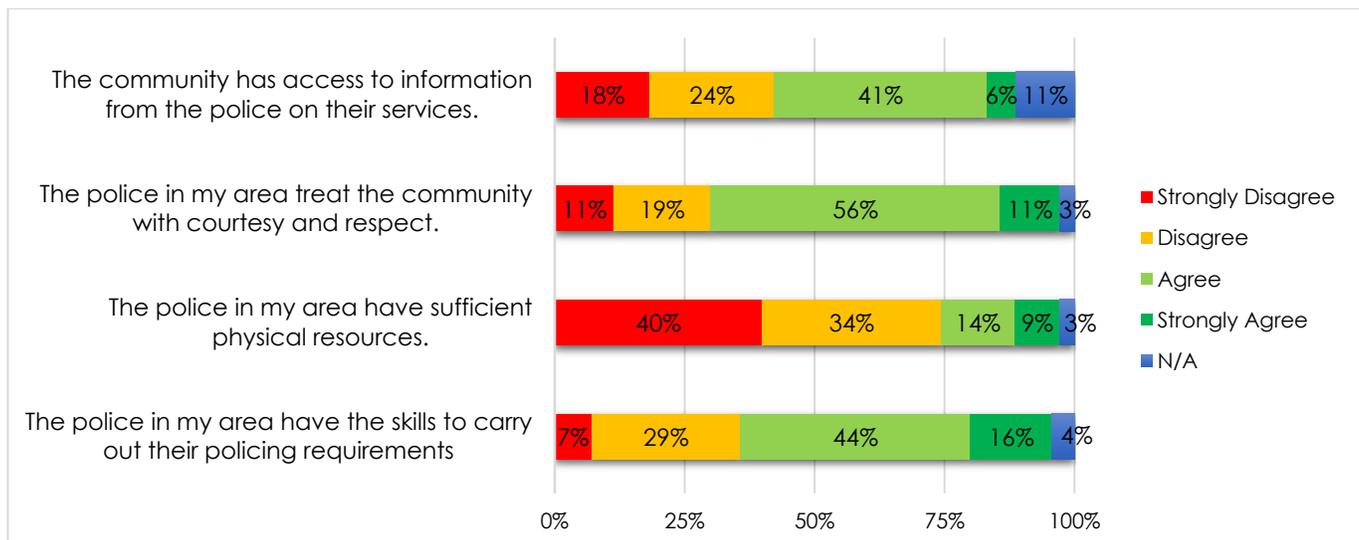
¹⁸ Sunshine, J. and Tyler, T. (2003). 'The Role of Procedural Justice and Legitimacy in Shaping Public Support for Policing', *Law and Society Review*, Vol 37(3), 513.

Figure 6: Perceptions of confidence



The majority (57%) of the respondents did not think that the SAPS in their area were corrupt, 80% indicated that they could complain about the police (they were not asked whether these complaints were satisfactorily resolved) and, 49% were confident in the police. Only 24% showed confidence in the Department of Correctional Services while 37% showed confidence in the National Prosecuting Authority and, 20% in the overall criminal justice system. The results are similar to those of the previous year as 20% of the participants had confidence in criminal justice system in 2015/16 PNP.¹⁹

Figure 7: SAPS interaction with communities



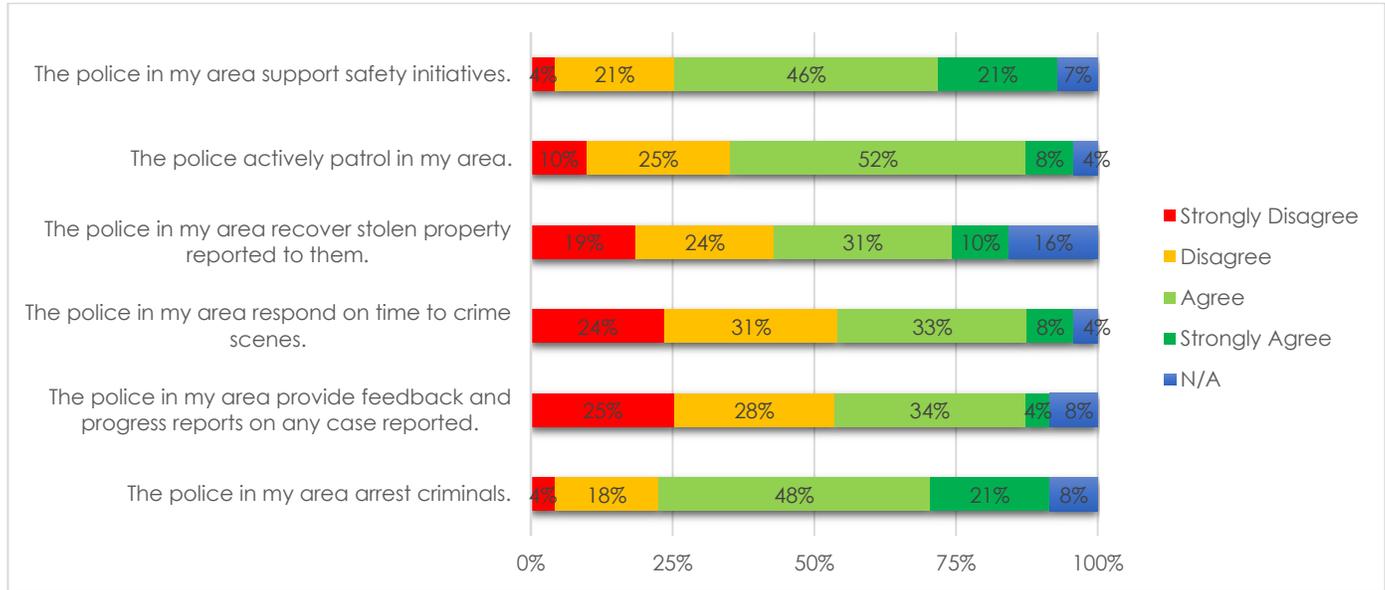
Only 47% of the respondents thought that the community had access to information from the police, 67% felt that the police in their area treated the community with courtesy and respect and, 60% agreed that the

¹⁹ Department of Community Safety. (2015). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Wynberg Police Cluster', Western Cape Government: p21.

police had the skills to carry out their policing functions. This is a significant increase compared to 54% figure of 2015/16 PNP.²⁰ Only 23% of the respondents thought that the police had sufficient physical resources. This is lower than that of 2015/16 PNP where the figure was 28%.²¹

During the group discussions some of the participants mentioned the shortage of human resources in SAPS as one of their safety concern in the Cluster.

Figure 8: Police service delivery and performance of functions



The majority (67%) of the respondents agreed that the police supported safety initiatives and 60% thought that the police actively patrolled in their areas. Only 41% agreed that the police recovered stolen property. Likewise, 41% of the respondents felt that the police arrived at crime scenes timeously. This is lower than the 46% figure of the previous year.²² Only 38% of the respondents agreed that the police provided feedback on cases reported in their areas. This is lower than 52% figure of the previous year.²³ However, caution should be exercised when assessing the difference - due to the different sample sizes. 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.

Most (69%) of the respondents thought that the police in their areas arrest criminals. This is lower than 74% figure of the previous year.²⁴

²⁰ Department of Community Safety. (2015). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Wynberg Police Cluster', Western Cape Government: 22.

²¹ Department of Community Safety. (2015). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Wynberg Police Cluster', Western Cape Government: 22.

²² Department of Community Safety. (2015). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Wynberg Police Cluster', Western Cape Government: 23.

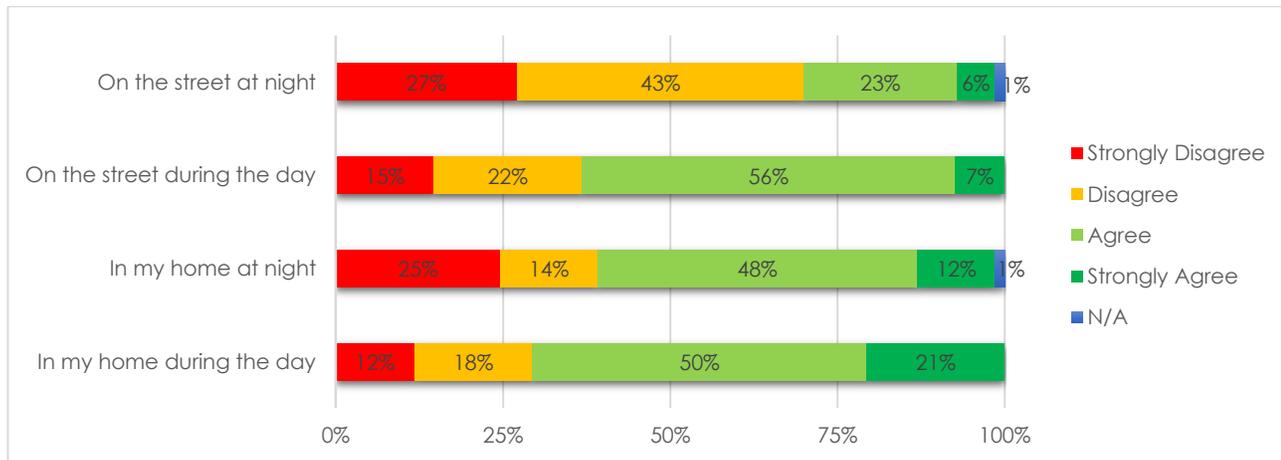
²³ Department of Community Safety. (2015). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Wynberg Police Cluster', Western Cape Government: 23.

²⁴ Department of Community Safety. (2015). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Wynberg Police Cluster', Western Cape Government: 23.

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.

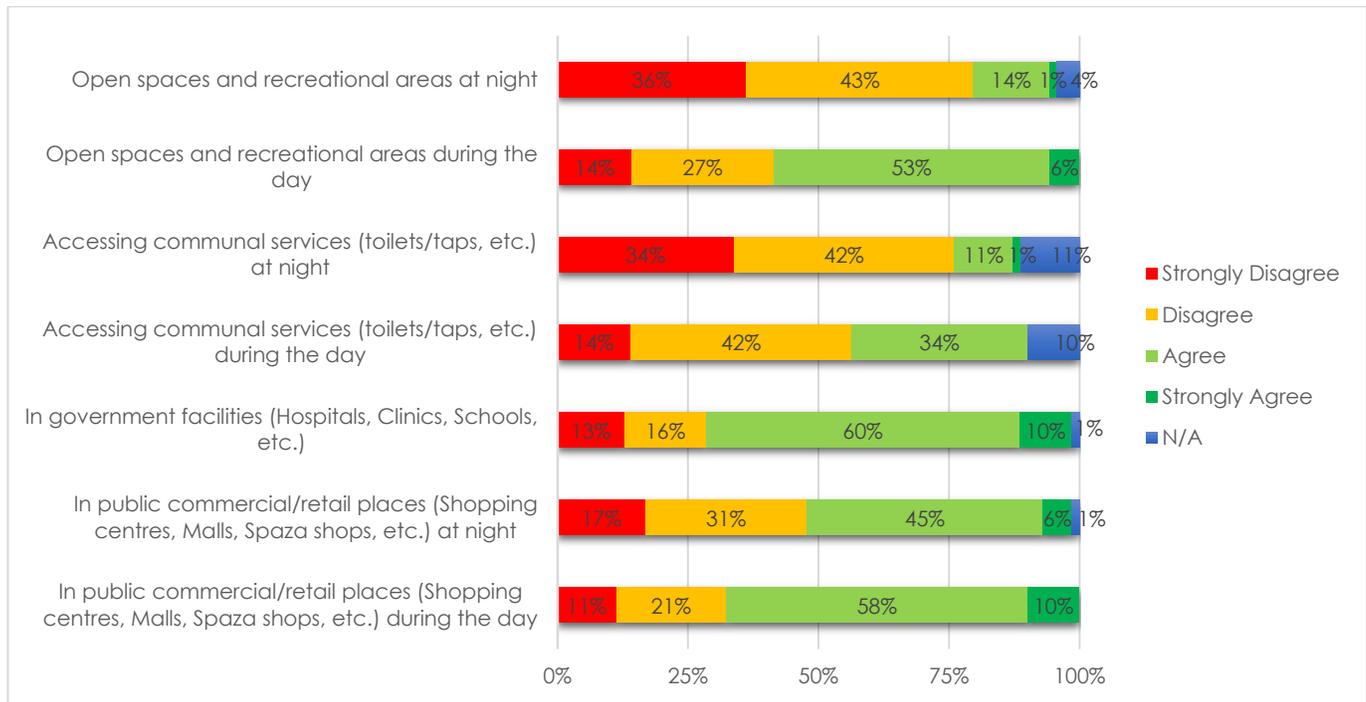
Figure 9: Safety at home and in public



Only 29% of the respondents felt safe on the street at night whereas 63% felt safe during the day. This is different to the previous year's figures where only 16% of the respondents felt safe on the street at night, and 48% feeling safe during the day.²⁵ The majority (60%) felt safe in their homes at night with 71% feeling safe during the day.

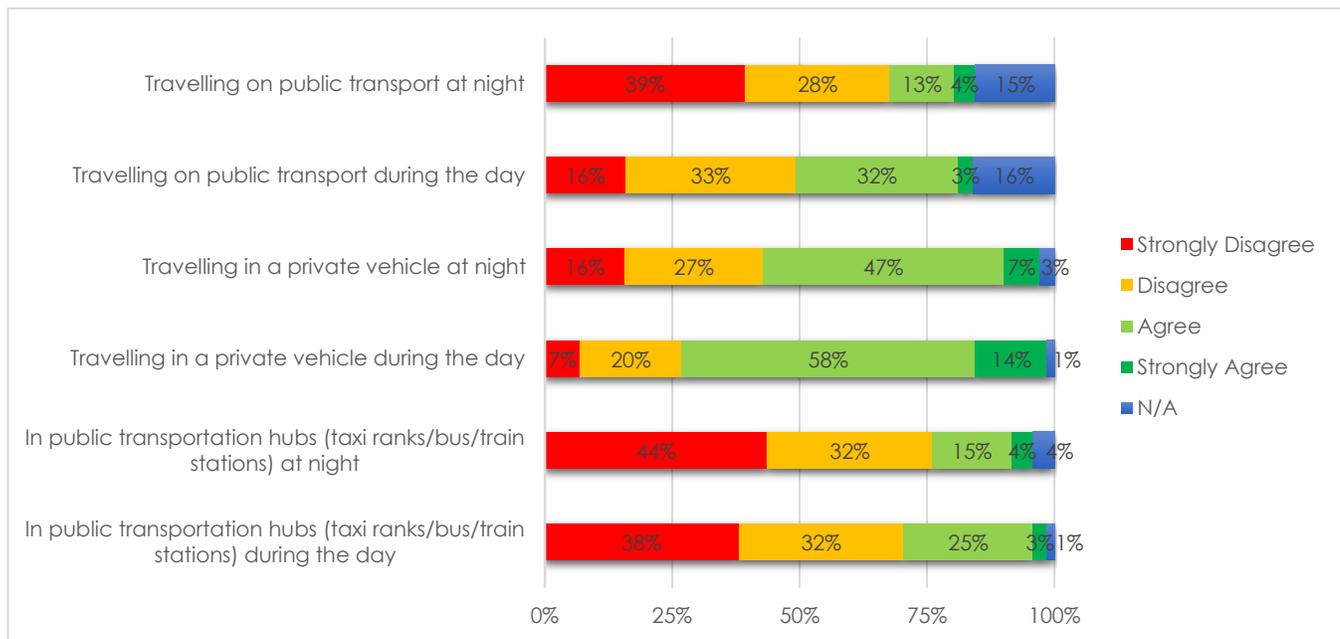
²⁵ Department of Community Safety. (2015). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Wynberg Police Cluster', Western Cape Government: 24.

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



Only 15% of the respondents felt safe in open spaces and recreational areas at night, with 59% feeling safe during the day. Similarly, 12% felt safe accessing communal services at night and 44% during the day. The majority (70%) of the respondents felt safe in government facilities. Most (51%) of the respondents felt safe in public commercial or retail places at night whereas 68% felt safe during the day.

Figure 11: Perception of safety around public and private transport



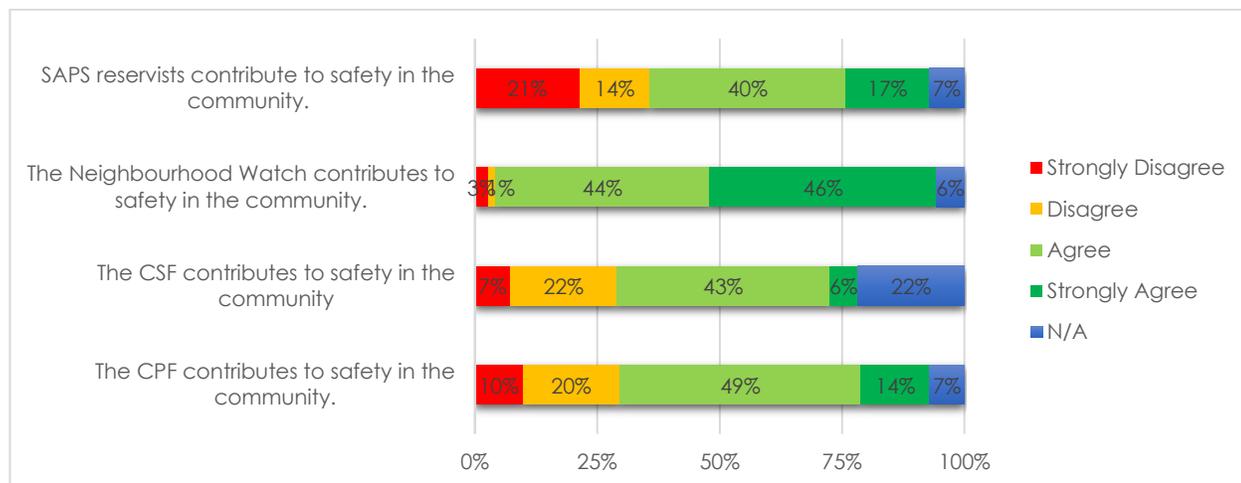
Unsurprisingly, fewer respondents (17%) felt safe travelling on public transport at night than during the day (35%). However, the day-time figure is lower than that of the 2015/16 PNP findings where 48% reported feeling

safe during the day.²⁶ 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.²⁷ Only 19% of the respondents felt safe in public transportation hubs at night, with 28% feeling safe during the day. The findings are slightly different to those of the previous year where the figure was 16% of the respondents who felt safe at night and 34% during the day.²⁸ The majority (54%) of the respondents felt safe travelling in a private vehicle at night, with 72% feeling safe during the day. These are different to the findings of the PNP 2015/16 where only 32% felt safe travelling in a private vehicle at night and 66% felt safe during the day.²⁹

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 felt that NHWs contributed most to safety in their community:

1. NHWs: 90% (It was 70% in 2015/16)
2. CPFs: 63% (It was 74% in 2015/16)
3. SAPS Reservists: 57% (It was 78% in 2015/16)
4. CSFs: 49% (It was 48% in 2015/16). 22% of participants marked this question as not relevant, presumably because they are unaware of any CSFs in their areas.

²⁶ Department of Community Safety. (2015). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Wynberg Police Cluster', Western Cape Government, p. 26.

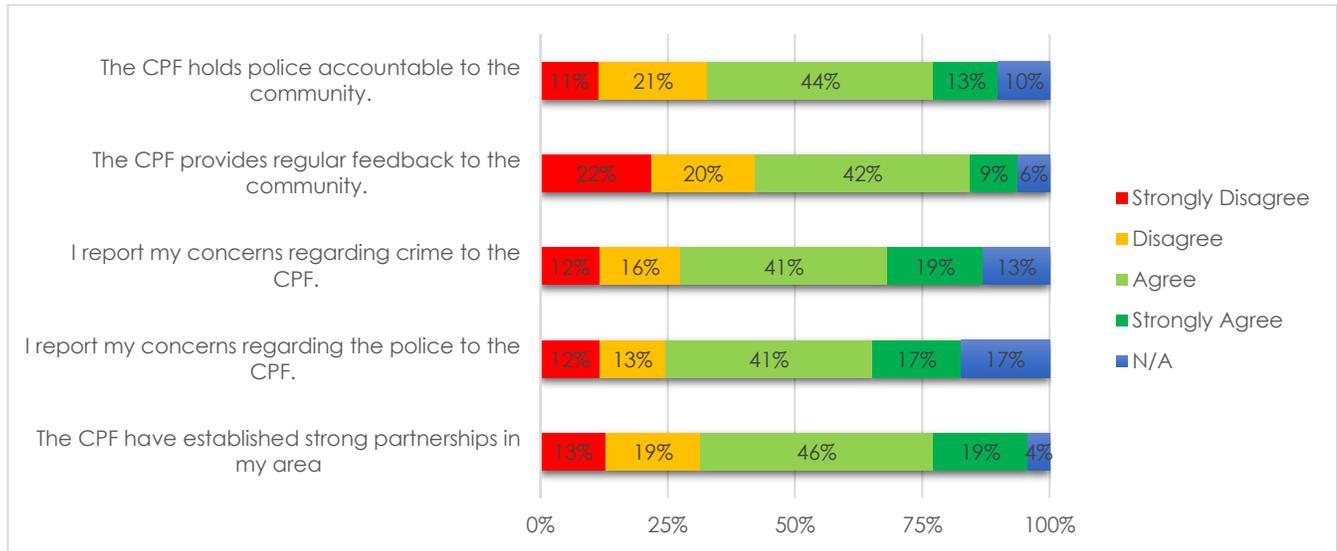
²⁷ Statistics South Africa. (2015). 'Victims of Crime Survey 2014/15, p. 14.

²⁸ Department of Community Safety. (2015). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Wynberg Police Cluster', Western Cape Government, p. 26.

²⁹ Department of Community Safety. (2015). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Wynberg Police Cluster', Western Cape Government, p. 26.

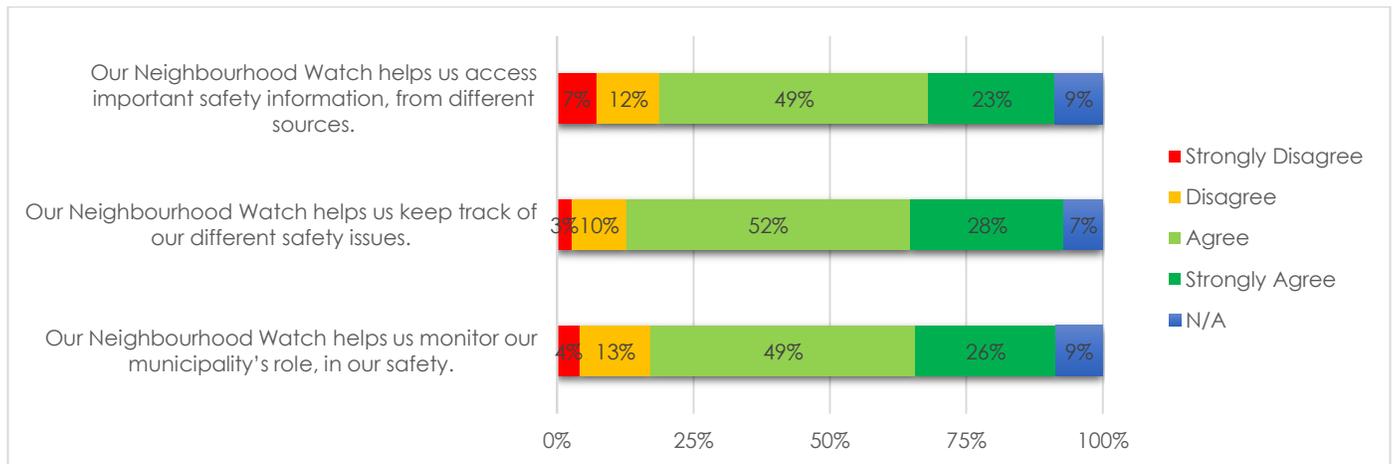
As already indicated earlier in the report the sample is somewhat skewed given that the majority of participants were connected to the SAPS and to safety partnerships and thus the positive rankings for NHWs, CPFs and SAPS were to be expected.

Figure 13: Holding the police accountable through the CPF



The majority of the respondents (57%) agreed that the CPF holds the police accountable to the community and 51% indicated that the CPF provides regular feedback. Most (60%) of the respondents indicated that they reported their concerns regarding crime to the CPF with 58% reporting their concerns about the police. The majority of the respondents (65%) agreed that CPFs have established strong partnerships in their area.

Figure 14: Neighbourhood Watch as a monitoring mechanism



Most of the respondents (72%) agreed that their Neighbourhood Watch helped them to access important safety information from different sources, 80% thought that it helped them to keep track of various safety issues and, 75% agreed that it assisted in monitoring the municipality's role in their areas.

7. THE 2016 SAFETY PLAN

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

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

8. 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.

9. ANNEXURE 1: 2016 SAFETY PLAN



Safety Plan for the Wynberg Cluster:

Original developed on 18 - 19 September 2015, updated on 30 September – 01 October 2016

PARTNERSHIPS

1. Concern: Although the departments do render services, this is insufficient to meet the needs and address root causes of crime.

Objective: To ensure that government departments account to the community (CPFs) on their services. To ensure communication amongst stakeholders.

2016 PNP: Participants suggested a new approach which entails developing a strategy to identify a crime need and implement a strategy to combat it, involving all stakeholders.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 30 September – 01 October 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Identify a priority crime need. 2. Determine and understand the root cause of crime. 3. Develop an implementation plan. 	<p>Short term: Establish an implementation plan and process to deal and address step 1-8.</p> <p>Medium term: The one issue (crime) that has been identified.</p>	<p>Process to deal with step 1-7 defined and documented.</p>	<p>DoCS to support CPF to identify the specific focus issue (crime) and work out its causes.</p>	<p>Letter to be submitted by CPF to the HoD for signature.</p>	<p>A new methodological approach has been suggested to address the identified challenges and link relevant stakeholders. The reason for the new approach is that the difficulty observed in getting government departments' integration.</p>

<p>4. Define the value chain to identify the relevant disciplines/sub-fora.</p> <p>5. Determine partners to address the identified crime/ concern and bring them on board.</p>	<p>Implementation plan is piloted.</p> <p>Long-term: An integrated plan of services and programmes where current programmes are being presented and new gaps are identified.</p>	<p>Departments account to the cluster on a regular basis.</p> <p>Crisis management plan used in times of need</p> <p>Progress reported to the Wynberg cluster continuously.</p>		<p>MoU concluded with the Municipalities, but issues raised have referred to other relevant Departments to address.</p>	
<p>6. Communicate timeously with stakeholders on the plan and its implementation.</p> <p>7. Regular attendance of CPF meetings by DoCS' officials,</p> <p>8. Develop a crisis management safety plan.</p>		<p>Number of CPF meetings attended versus scheduled meetings.</p>	<p>DoCS and CPF to explore virtual conferencing to promote effective communication.</p> <p>DoCS to support CPF to compile a communication plan and communicate to all relevant stakeholders accordingly.</p>		
<p>2. 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 30 September – 01 October 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Train all CPFs on how to work with the EPP system. 2. Encourage all CPF to submit monthly reports to DoCS on their activities. 3. Improve the EPP system – it is too difficult to understand. 4. Provide feedback on data & information provided via the EPP. 5. Speed up the processing payments - no delays. 6. Improve the administration of the EPP (Correct EPP email address, ensure that TPAs are not misplaced (Ocean View)) & communicate. 	<p>CPFs submit monthly reports.</p> <p>CPF access R32 500 per year.</p> <p>Increased understanding of the EPP by CPFs</p> <p>Feedback provided to CPF</p> <p>An improved EPP administrative system.</p>	<p>EPP functionality reports.</p> <p>EPP Improved version implemented.</p> <p>EPP report back provided to the Cluster via cluster meetings.</p> <p>Decrease in delayed payments.</p>	<p>DoCS field worker to train CPF on the EPP</p> <p>DoCS to improve its administrative system and provide feedback to CPF regularly.</p>	<p>CPF training:</p> <p>A total of R 143 137.65 was accessed by the cluster in 2015 based on their EPP Performance.</p> <p>Fish Hoek CPF applied for a matching grant but they did not submit all the documentation and was never adjudicated.</p> <p>It was reported by Fish Hoek CPF that no DoCS official had attended any of their meetings in a long while.</p>	

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

3. Safety Concern: In 2015 stations complained of insufficient staff at all police stations in the Cluster. New recruits were allocated but were required to complete 2 year training. Lack of staff creates extreme pressure on SAPS officials, they take on the workload of more than one person; they are not able to address all complaints; they have poor reaction time; and insufficient authorised drivers in some stations. There are often not enough members in the CSC. Absent staff members further impacts on service delivery. The recruitment of new members does not alleviate the vacancies at the senior level and of experienced officers. The Moratorium on Reservists means they cannot be recruited to assist. 2016: New members were allocated in 2016, but as a result of Provincial Commissioner's discretion, many were reallocated to priority stations. Ocean view – 16 members (nearly the full allocation – but most for Masiphumelele); Diepriver – 3 members (15 Student Constables still in college); Kirstenhof- 5 members (members temporarily withdrawn – serious challenge with not enough data capturers), Wynberg – 3 members; Claremont - no new members; Mowbray – 2.

As a result of inflow of population in the majority of policing precincts in the cluster the ratio of officials to population is still too low.

Objective: To inform the Provincial Commissioner and Cluster of the extent of the shortage. To find alternative ways of managing with the shortage of staff. To form better partnerships with NHW so that they can effectively act as the eyes and ears of the communities.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 30 September – 01 October 2016	Way forward
SAPS Station Commander to compile report and present it to CPF detailing the fixed staff establishment, the number of posts filled and the vacancies.	To bring the staff shortage to the attention of SAPS Provincial Commissioner.	CPF Cluster chair has written a letter to Provincial Commissioner.	SAPS to compile report on staff levels at each precinct and to present it to CPF meeting.	DoCS reported on shortage of staff at in the Provincial PNP report.	Cluster CPF will write to Provincial Commissioner requesting that criteria for selection of reservists be reconsidered, as the new criteria push away member of the public who want to become reservists.
Cluster CPF to draft a letter to the Provincial Commissioner and to Standing Committee on Police drawing attention to the staffing shortage in the Cluster and at Precinct level.	To work towards the increase in staffing numbers at SAPS stations.	Response from Provincial Commissioner.	SAPS, CPF, Cluster CPF.	In September 2016, the Western Cape Province received new human resource allocations at various stations, but these were in many cases re-deployed to other stations in terms of the Provincial Commissioner's discretion under S	Security companies operating in the cluster need
SAPS and CPF to identify critical posts which need to be filled and to notify Provincial Commissioner.	Security companies take their 'duty of care' responsibilities into the PSIRA legislation and assist the SAPS and ensure that they are force multiplier to the SAPS.	Security companies supporting the SAPS and providing rapid response to security threats.	Cluster Commander to be requested to draw up information note reminding security companies of their duty of care responsibilities into the PSIRA when affecting arrests.		

<p>Cluster CPF will also write to PC requesting that moratorium on Reservists is uplifted.</p>				<p>12(3) of the SAPS Act.</p>	<p>engaged by police and NHWs to develop cooperative partnerships.</p>
<p>Cluster and CPFs to discuss mechanisms to address shortages in the interim. This can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Entering into an agreement with Universities and colleges to provide students to help with drafting simple statements. - Identifying members of the community who can apply to be Commissioner of Oaths and inviting them to volunteer their time during peak periods. - Train community members to act as 'floor managers' in the CSC during peak times. 	<p>To find short term measures to alleviate pressures on police.</p> <p>To free up more police officials to undertake operational activities.</p>	<p>Number of volunteers participating in each station, and in activities.</p>	<p>CPF and SAPS to draft a plan of action, setting out the needs of each station.</p> <p>CPF, Cluster, SAPS and community members.</p>	<p>No reported progress</p>	<p>It was suggested that the community can be referred to libraries and provincial government offices on certain days to have documents certified. Each Public Service Act official is a Commissioner of Oaths.</p> <p>Local Councilors become involved in promoting City improvement districts[CIDs] for areas in the cluster.</p>
<p>4. Safety Concern: Members of the community do not feel confident to report crime to the SAPS, especially crimes against women and children.</p> <p>Objective: To improve the rate of reporting of crimes. Ensure that victims of sexual offences and crimes against women and children feel comfortable to report crimes.</p>					

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 30 September – 01 October 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
<p>CPF and SAPS to encourage the community to report all crimes at public imbizos and other engagements with the community, and at Sector Forums.</p> <p>Promote awareness of reporting on Whatsapp groups and community newspapers.</p>	<p>Community report more crimes</p>	<p>The reporting of crimes against women and children should increase.</p>	<p>Identify in each precinct why public are reluctant to report crime. Hold regular public imbizos to promote awareness on the need to report crimes against women and children. SAPS, CPF</p>	<p>This issue was not discussed.</p>	
<p>Ensure there are sufficient VEP volunteers and a functioning victim friendly room at each police station.</p> <p>Ensure that one female officer is on duty for each shift.</p>	<p>Stations have sufficient support at stations to ensure that women feel comfortable reporting crime.</p>	<p>The reporting of crimes against women and children should increase.</p>	<p>CPF to meet with Department of Social Development to assess support to victims SAPS, CPF, Social Development.</p>	<p>Participants were not aware of the current status on these issues.</p>	
<p>Family and sexual violence awareness and support in schools</p>	<p>Higher level of awareness of violence towards women and children in schools within the boundaries of the Wynberg cluster.</p>	<p>Cases that are reported from learners of schools within the boundaries of the Wynberg cluster.</p>	<p>Development of awareness campaign and communication of SGBS of the schools within the boundaries of the Wynberg cluster.</p> <p>Local Councilors</p>	<p>SAPS reported that VEP volunteers were placed in some of the schools and made referrals for investigation to the SAPS.</p>	<p>Hold awareness outreach campaigns in schools on violence against women and children (CPF, SAPS with SGB).</p>

	CID applications are forwarded to CCT in order to facility allocation of whole array of additional resources that assist the SAPS and CT law enforcement agencies in dealing with issues of crime and grime.	Approval for the establishment of more CIDS in the policing precincts of the Wynberg cluster.	to introduce the concept of CIDS to relevant stakeholders.		
<p>5. Safety Concern: Public is unaware of the Criminal Justice System and are frustrated with the release of suspects on bail. Justice System is under pressure and releases suspects when public believe they should be in custody. Suspects are not afraid of the Criminal Justice System.</p> <p>Objective: Better cooperation between Justice Cluster and SAPS. Greater public awareness. To inform NPA and Magistrates of community dissatisfaction with repeat offending and sentences handed down – especially in drug related offences.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 30 September – 01 October 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan

<p>Educate public about the Criminal Justice System through public imbizos.</p> <p>Invite DOJ and NPA to attend Cluster meeting to address problem of early releases.</p>	<p>Suspects are kept in custody pending trial where appropriate.</p> <p>NPA and Magistrates are more sensitive to the needs of the community and concern with the sentences handed down to repeat offenders especially in the case of drug related offences.</p>	<p>Percentage of suspects who are released by the courts on first appearance, or before.</p>	<p>CPF Cluster to invite DOJ and NPA to next Cluster meeting</p> <p>CPF Cluster chair, SAPS Cluster commander.</p>	<p>CPFS able to confirm improved monitoring of parolees.</p> <p>SAPS participate in case flow management meeting with prosecutors. Some property related crime not treated seriously enough.</p>	<p>Cluster CPF Board to engage the NPA and Magistrates on the issue of dealing with repeat offenders.</p> <p>Prosecutors need to give better guidance to SAPS on how to prepare a docket for court.</p> <p>Cluster CPF Board forward letter to DSD Commissioners Office in Goodwood explaining the extent of the challenge with DSD not adhering to their responsibilities in terms of the monitoring of parolees.</p>
<p>6. Safety Concern: There are more and more drug dealers in the community. Lack of action against dealers. Witnesses intimidated and don't want to identify drug dealers.</p> <p>Objective: To improve and increase number of investigations against drug dealers, rather than apprehending drug users.</p>					

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 30 September – 01 October 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
<p>CPF to encourage members of the community to report information of drug dealing to them. CPF will channel this information to Station Commander to ensure confidentiality.</p> <p>CPF must encourage community to report via crime stop.</p> <p>SAPS commander to report to CPF on the success of operations against drug dealers.</p>	<p>Increase successful prosecutions against drug dealers and discourage drug dealing.</p>	<p>Increase in investigations against drug dealers.</p>	<p>CPF to encourage community to report drug dealers.</p> <p>CPF, SAPS.</p>	<p>There is still a concern with protection of witnesses. Witnesses leave the programme because it affects their lives too much.</p> <p>Witnesses have been targeted before trial.</p> <p>Drug sales not a problem in all areas, though the drug dealers use them as a thoroughfare. SAPS can apprehend dealers through stop and search operations.</p>	<p>SAPS need to clarify with NPA when they need to apply for a search warrant and the information required on it.</p> <p>Need to continue raids against drug dealers, but need more intelligence led investigations against high level dealers.</p> <p>SAPS to report on successful operations/convictions to CPF.</p> <p>SAPS to consider how to improve witness protection programme to accommodate needs and safety of witnesses.</p>

<p>Many of the drug dealers are foreigners. They can't be released from prison when their sentences are completed.</p>				<p>Stations in the cluster have challenges with detention of non-nationals and DCS struggles to release them on completion of sentence.</p>	<p>SAPS and Department of Correctional Services needs to engage with the Department of Home Affairs.</p> <p>Cluster CPF Board forward letter to Dept of Home Affairs in terms of the challenges at station level with detention of persons that do not have proper approval to be in the country.</p>
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PUBLIC SPACES

7. Safety Concern: Gangsterism is a concern especially in the area of Parkwood. School children involved in gangs. Schools need to take more action to deal with gangs and drugs.

Objective: To raise awareness of drugs and gangs with the aim of reducing the occurrence of children getting involved in gangs and drugs in the cluster.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 30 September – 01 October 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
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<p>CPF to alert WCED to this issue.</p> <p>CPF to advocate random searches of children's bags by SAPS.</p> <p>CPF to invite Charl Viljoen of Metro Police to explain the Guardian Angel Project.</p>	<p>To reduce the occurrence of illegal drug use and gangsterism amongst children in the cluster.</p>	<p>Look at the non-financial data on referrals of school children provided by Social Development for each precinct and subsequently the Cluster.</p>	<p>The CPF needs to identify the schools needing intervention and forward the list to Social Development and the WCED.</p> <p>CPF, DOCS</p>	<p>The DoCS Youth Safety Religious Programme funded 4 religious entities in Fish Hoek at a total cost of R143 000.00; 4 in Hout Bay (R140 000.00); 4 in Muizenberg (R90000.00); 5 in Ocean View (R105 750.00) and 1 entity in Simons Town at a cost of R18750.00</p> <p>SAPS reported that the situation was 'currently very quiet' as most of the leaders were in prison. Ocean View was being monitored for drug and gang-related activity as a main priority.</p> <p>There were no representatives who could report on the situation in Parkwood. The problem existed in Capricorn/ Vrygrond (Muizenberg precinct),</p>	<p>Gangs are still ongoing concern at schools such as Ocean View.</p> <p>SAPS has conducted searches at schools such as Fish Hoek High and Rondebosch High (schools) with positive results.</p> <p>Youth who have received training in the Youth Safety Religious Partnerships should be introduced to SAPS and CPF (or they be invited to attend the programme).</p> <p>DoCS to send follow up invitation to Charl Viljoen regarding the Broken Windows Project.</p> <p>SAPS to continue holding regular awareness talks at the school(s) where drug-abuse is reported.</p>
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				Westlake (Kirstenhof precinct) and Ocean View (Stonehaven area).	
Invite WCED (safety officers) and (Social Dev.) to the presentation of the safety plan.			DoCS	The Safety Plan was finalised for presentation to the cluster (CPF, SAPS, and other stakeholders) the Safety Plan was adopted on 19 January 2016.	CPF and Cluster need to invite Social Development and Department of Education to discuss implementation of safety plan.
<p>8. Safety Concern: More than 20 shebeens are allegedly illegally operating in Westlake and only 2 of them are registered (licensed). Many taverns and shebeens in other areas as well.</p> <p>Objective: Reduce the number of illegal shebeens.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 30 September – 01 October 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
CPF's to discuss the introducing Alcohol Harms Reduction activities through community-based initiatives. This involves the monitoring and regulation of liquor outlets.	To reduce alcohol-related harms in the community.	The number of CPF's who implemented the alcohol harms reduction strategy.	CPF's will discuss the alcohol harms reduction strategy CPF / DOCS	DoCS is the lead agent for the Alcohol Harms Reduction project in Nyanga, Khayelitsha and Paarl East. Currently a Green Paper on Alcohol	DoCS should propose the amount of liquor individuals may purchase in terms of the law be reduced. CPF needs to work

				<p>Policy available for public comment. Contact person for enquiries related to the Alcohol-Related Harms Reduction Policy: Office of the Deputy Director-General Strategic Programmes Dr Laurine Platzky Contact: Vicki-lee.Mehl@westerncape.gov.za Comments to: alcohol.greenpaper@westerncape.gov.za by 30 November 2016.</p> <p>SAPS reported that they, together with the CPF, were monitoring the licensed liquor outlets. Daily drug busts/VCP's/search-and-seizure operations were being held. Constant 252A and search warrant operations were held against drug-dealers.</p> <p>SAPS were issuing J534 fines where people were</p>	<p>with SAPS to reduce trading hours of liquor outlets in Masiphumelele</p> <p>SAPS needs to take action against liquor outlets in Rondebosch who distributing/selling liquor to vagrants.</p> <p>SAPS reported that they were monitoring as far as possible but that they were under-resourced in dealing with the problem of liquor outlets.</p>
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				caught drinking in public.	
CPF to compile a database of illegal / legal liquor outlets in each area.	To introduce measures to better monitor and regulate liquor trading in the area.		CPF / SAPS		

9. Safety Concern: Sex workers a problem in the Wynberg Cluster, in particular, in Fish Hoek, Ocean View, Muizenberg and Rondebosch.

Objective: Increase the policing visibility in the areas where sex workers operate.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 30 September – 01 October 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
Set-up a meeting with all the CID's in the cluster and identify the areas with insufficient police visibility where sex work takes place.	To reduce prostitution in the Wynberg Cluster.	A reduction in prostitution at the targeted areas.	SAPS Cluster Commander to identify which CID's / NHWs/security companies are active in the cluster CPF. Cluster commander.	<p>There are 2 active NHW structures in Hout Bay, 4 in Kirstenhof, 5 in Muizenberg and 1 in Wynberg.</p> <p>In Hout Bay 60 NHW members were trained, 18 in ocean View and 31 in Wynberg.</p> <p>Wynberg received 3 bikes and 33 bibs; Ocean view received 18 pairs of boots and Fish Hoek received 15 torches as well as Ocean View.</p>	SAPS needs to continue to work with CIDs and private security companies to increase visibility and respond to crime where it occurs.

To compile a report on police visibility in the area with the view to identify areas with insufficient police visibility.	Increase police visibility	Areas identified with insufficient police visibility	Do Audit in terms of police deployment vs areas with identified with insufficient police visibility. CPF Cluster plus Station Commanders plus CPF Chairs		
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10. Safety Concern: Informal traders, car guards and begging harasses tourists and the public.

Objective: To regulate the car guards and informal traders.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 30 September – 01 October 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
To identify the public spaces where informal traders, car guards and begging harasses tourists and the public. To take up the issue with the COCT.	To create a more regulated parking and informal trader's environment in the Wynberg Cluster.	Increase in the number of regulated parking for informal traders spaces in the cluster.	Each CPF to identify the public spaces where informal traders, car guards and begging harass tourists and the public. CPF		

11. Safety Concern: Illegal occupation of municipal property

Objective: Raise awareness on the issue of dilapidated and illegally occupied municipal buildings.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 30 September – 01 October 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan

CPF to compile a list of dilapidated and unoccupied buildings in their policing area.	To reduce the number of unoccupied and dilapidated municipal properties in the cluster.	A reduction in the number of unoccupied and dilapidated municipal properties.	CPF to compile the list. CPF		
Inform the residents' associations, Ward councillors, Alderman JP Smith, COCT of the dilapidated and unoccupied buildings in their policing area.	Law Enforcement Authorities and COCT respond to issues of concern.		CPF		
<p>12. Safety Concern: Homeless people (including street children) are increasing - Rondebosch, Claremont, Mowbray, Kirstenhof, Muizenberg and Fish Hoek. Some of these people are involved in survival criminality. Although there are operations currently being conducted by Wynberg CID in partnership with SAPS it is a growing phenomenon. Need to reconsider the loitering by-law. In cooperation with COCT - have them expand the operations of the 'Clean-Up' trucks.</p> <p>Objective: Create an environment which is less encouraging to the homeless to live on the street.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 30 September – 01 October 2016	Update with regard to implementation of Safety Plan
Ensure ongoing awareness in local media encouraging people not to give to homeless people but to give to organisations which will support and assist the homeless, e.g GIVA.	To reduce the number of homeless people on the streets in the Wynberg Cluster.	Reduction in the number of homeless people.	To compile a list of homeless people and street children with the view to assess the magnitude of the problem. CPF		

CPF to compile a list of homeless people/ children within the cluster when it comes to their attention and to forward to Social Services.	To refer homeless people to places of accommodation.	Number of people referred for assistance.	CPF to meet with Department of Social Development.		
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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 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 (ie 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 = Claremont		2 = Diep River	
3 = Fish Hoek		4 = Hout Bay	
5 = Kirstenhof		6 = Mowbray	
7 = Muizenberg		8 = Ocean View	
9 = Rondebosch		10 = Simonstown	
11 = Wynberg			

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 Correctional Services (Prisons).	1	2	3	4
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.

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
20. On the street at night	1	2	3	4	0
21. In public commercial/retail places (Shopping centres, Malls, Spaza shops, etc.) during the day	1	2	3	4	0
22. In public commercial/retail places (Shopping centres, Malls, Spaza shops, etc.) at night	1	2	3	4	0
23. In government facilities (Hospitals, Clinics, Schools, etc.)	1	2	3	4	0
24. In public transportation hubs (taxi ranks/bus/train stations) during the day	1	2	3	4	0
25. In public transportation hubs (taxi ranks/bus/train stations) at night	1	2	3	4	0
26. Travelling in a private vehicle during the day	1	2	3	4	0
27. Travelling in a private vehicle at night	1	2	3	4	0
28. Travelling on public transport during the day	1	2	3	4	0
29. Travelling on public transport at night	1	2	3	4	0
30. Accessing communal services (toilets/taps, etc.) during the day	1	2	3	4	0
31. Accessing communal services (toilets/taps, etc.) at night	1	2	3	4	0
32. Open spaces and recreational areas during the day	1	2	3	4	0
33. Open spaces and recreational areas at night	1	2	3	4	0

3. ESTABLISH SAFETY PARTNERSHIPS

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

3.1 Community Policing Forum (CPF)

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



DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SAFETY

WYNBERG POLICE CLUSTER OVERVIEW: 2016/2017

1. INTRODUCTION

The Wynberg police cluster comprises of eleven police precincts namely Claremont, Diep River, Fish Hoek, Hout Bay, Kirstenhof, Mowbray, Muizenberg, Ocean View, Rondebosch, Simon's Town and Wynberg.

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 Wynberg 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
Claremont	26 252	30 866	17.6%
Diep River	34 591	38 848	12.3%
Fish Hoek	18 929	20 808	9.9%
Hout Bay	21 727	33 403	53.7%
Kirstenhof	36 473	29 859	-18.1%
Mowbray	8 566	10 671	24.6%
Muizenberg	33 866	58 412	72.5%
Ocean View	29 101	39 975	37.4%
Rondebosch	12 294	14 628	19.0%
Simon's Town	7 977	14 382	80.3%
Wynberg	25 431	24 277	-4.5%
TOTAL	255 207	316 129	23.9%

2. POPULATION GROWTH

- The population in Wynberg police cluster increased by 23.9% from 255 207 in 2001 to 316 129 in 2011.
- In the same period, the population of Simon's Town and Muizenberg police precincts increased by 80.3% and 72.5% respectively. The population for two police precincts namely Kirstenhof (18.1%) and Wynberg (4.5%) decreased for the period 2001 to 2011 as indicated in Table 1.

3. WYNBERG POLICE CLUSTER MURDER TRENDS

- Murder in Wynberg cluster increased by 6.4% from 78 in 2010/11 to 83 in 2014/15.
- Murder in Ocean View police precinct increased from 16 in 2010/11 to 26 in 2014/15 whilst murder cases for Muizenberg police precinct decreased from 33 in 2001 to 29 for the same period (Table 2).
- Of concern is that Muizenberg (34.4%), Ocean View (26.6%) and Hout Bay (21.1%) police precincts contributed 82.1% of all murders committed in Wynberg cluster during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15.

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

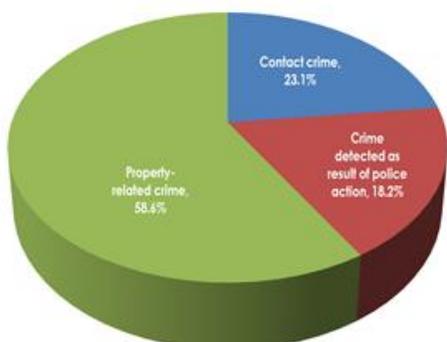
PERIOD	Claremont	Diep River	Fish Hoek	Hout Bay	Kirstenhof	Mowbray	Muizenberg	Ocean View	Rondebosch	Simon's Town	Wynberg
2010/2011	6	2	0	14	4	0	33	16	0	0	3
2011/2012	1	1	2	9	2	1	26	17	1	1	1
2012/2013	5	2	1	22	3	1	20	18	0	0	4
2013/2014	0	3	2	19	2	0	19	21	0	0	4
2014/2015	2	2	0	14	3	0	29	26	0	1	6

4. MAIN CATEGORIES OF CRIME

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

- Property-related crime contributed **58.6%** 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.
- Contract crime contributed **23.1%** 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 **18.2%** 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.

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



5. CONTACT CRIME

- During the period 2010/11 to 2014/15, common assault (29.7%) and assault GBH (19.1%) contributed 48.8% of all contact crime reported in the cluster as per Figure 2.
- Robbery with aggravating circumstances (25.3%) and common robbery (15.4%) contributed 40.7% to the contact crime in Wynberg cluster.
- Total sexual offences accounted for 7% of contact crime in the cluster.

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

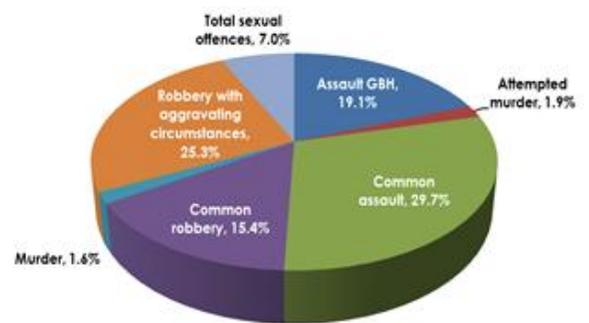
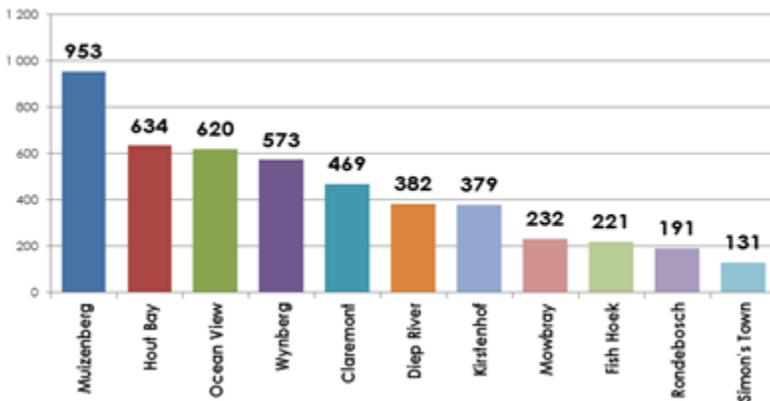


Figure 3: Reported contact crime for the period 2014/15



- Figure 3 indicates that contact crime was rife in Muizenberg (953), Hout Bay (634) and Ocean View (620) police precincts during the period 2014/15.
- Police precincts such as Simon's Town (131) and Rondebosch (191) had the least number of contact crime reported in the Wynberg cluster during the 2014/15 period.

6. PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME

- Figure 4 indicates that theft out of motor vehicles (41.9%) and theft of motor vehicles (11.1%) contributed 53% of all property related crime during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15.
- During the period 2010/11 to 2014/15, burglary at residential premises (41.3%) and burglary at non-residential premises (5.6%) contributed 46.9% of the property-related crime in Wynberg cluster (Figure 4).

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

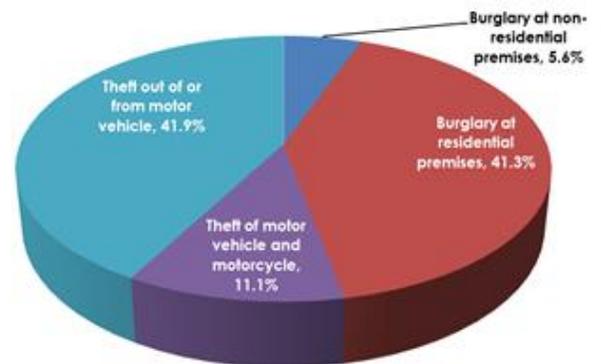
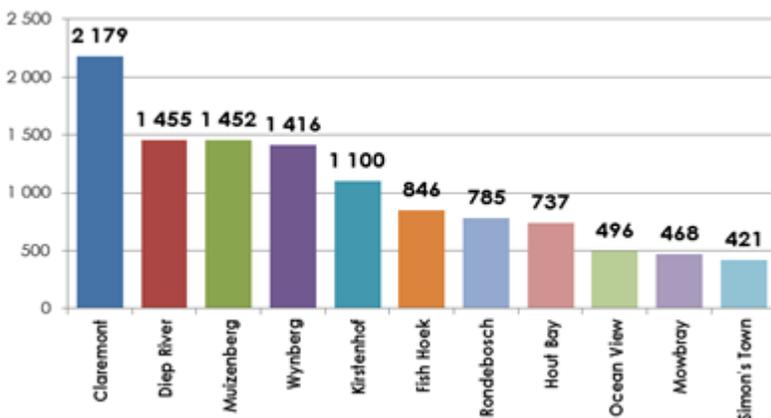


Figure 5: Reported property-related crime for the period

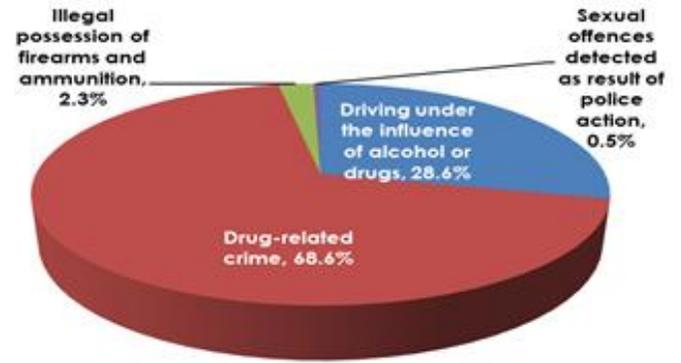


- More property-related crimes were reported in Claremont police precinct (2 179) during 2014/15 (Figure 5).
- In contrast, the least property-related crimes were reported in Simon's Town (421) as shown in Figure 5 over the period 2014/15.
- Simon's Town police precinct is one of the precincts with smaller population (Table 1).

7. CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION

- Figure 6 indicates that during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15, drug-related crime contributed 68.6% to crime detected as a result of police action in Wynberg cluster.
- Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs follows at 28.6% for the same period.
- The analysis in figure 6 shows that drug related crime is a huge challenge, but driving under influence of drugs or alcohol plays a bigger role in the cluster.

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



8. DRUG-RELATED CRIME

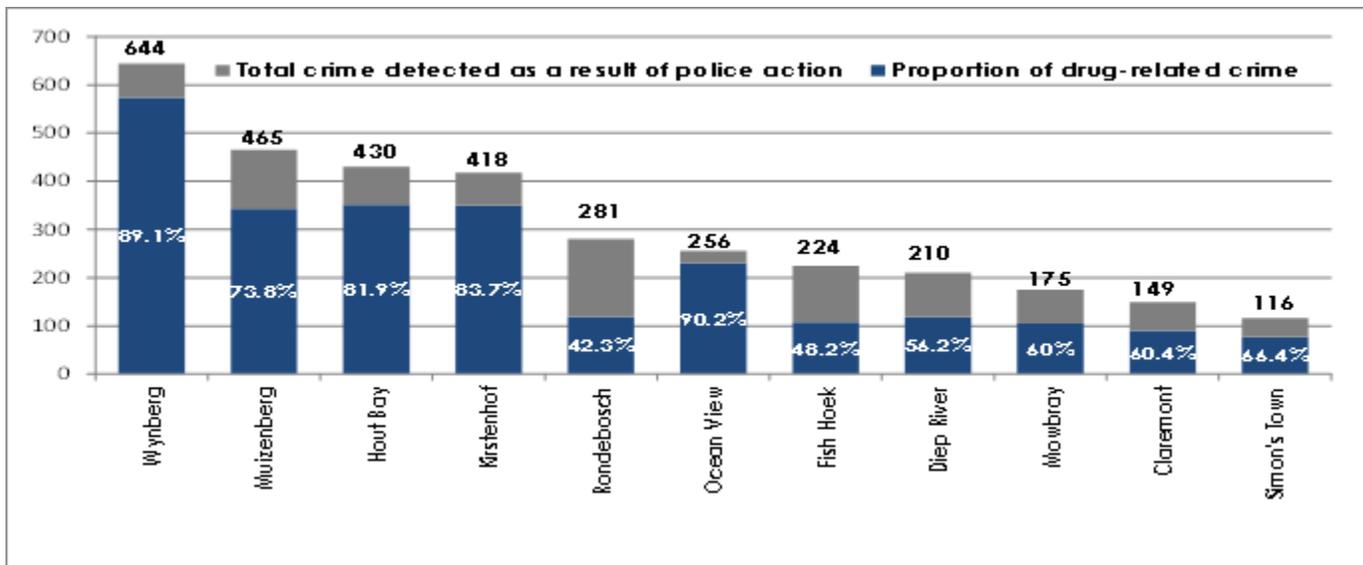
• In terms of crime detected as a result of police action, Wynberg (644) and Muizenberg (465) police precincts had the highest number of reported cases compared to the other police precincts in the cluster (Figure 7).

• The percentage of drug related crime per police station in the cluster ranges from 42.3% recorded in Rondebosch police precinct to 90.2% recorded in Ocean View police precinct (Figure 7).

• Of the 644 crime detected as a result of police action recorded in Muizenberg police precinct, 89.1% (574) was drug related crime. Similarly, Ocean View police precinct recorded 90.2% (231) of the 256 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). The trends in the cluster are different from the Western Cape norm where the proportion of drug related crime in relation to crime detected as a result of police action is above 60%. The proportion of drug related crime for the three police precincts namely Rondebosch (42.3%), Fish Hoek (48.2%) and Diep River (56.2%) is below the Western Cape norm. (Table 7)

• Over 2013/14 and the 2014/15 financial year, the Western Cape Province's contribution to the national drug-related crime was 33%. For a decade, the Western Cape has contributed at least a third of drug related crime per year to the national drug related crime. The prevalence of drug-related crime and substance abuse has been confirmed through DoCS' engagement with community key structures through the Policing Needs and Priority programme.

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



NOTE:

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

9. 2015/16 WYNBERG POLICE CLUSTER SAFETY NEEDS

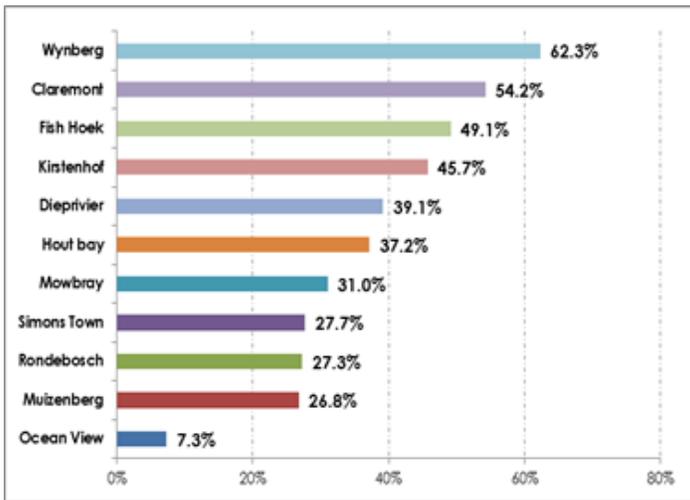
The safety needs were determined based on three themes aligned to the Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP) which is the department's strategic vehicle to contribute towards increasing safety in the province.

PROFESSIONAL POLICING: Insufficient staff; SAPS are not able to address all complaints; poor reaction time; insufficient authorised drivers in some stations; insufficient staff at the CSC; high levels of absenteeism; moratorium on Reservists to be reviewed; lack of trust in SAPS to report crime; public is not aware of the Criminal Justice System; increase in the number of drug dealers in the community and lack of action against dealers.

PUBLIC SPACES: Gangsterism is a major concern in the cluster; learners are involved in gangsterism; high number of shebeens in the cluster; sex workers a problem in the cluster; illegal occupation of municipal property; and homeless people (including street children) are increasing in the cluster.

PARTNERSHIP: Lack of integration of government departments in addressing the root causes of crimes; lack of youth development programmes and the need to ensure that all CPFs participate on the EPP.

Figure 8: EPP participation for period 2015/16



11. COMMUNITY ORGANISATION DATABASE

- There are currently 53 community organisations that are registered on the Community Organisation Database of the Department of Community Safety (DoCS) in this cluster as per Table 3.
- Of concern is the limited number of community organisations per police precinct that are registered with the Department.
- Community organisations are needed the most in these areas to contribute meaningfully in an attempt to increase safety.

10. EXPANDED PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME (EPP) CPF PARTICIPATION

- The EPP is a funding model whereby each CPF qualifies for R32 500 annually if they participate fully on the programme.
- From April 2015 to March 2016 an amount of R357 500 was available for the cluster, of which R132 503.17 (37.1%) was accessed by CPFs as per Figure 8.

Table 3: Registered organisations per police precinct 2015/16

NAME OF POLICE PRECINCT	NUMBER OF ORGANISATIONS	DISTRIBUTION
Claremont	6	11.3%
Diep River	5	9.4%
Fish Hoek	6	11.3%
Hout Bay	5	9.4%
Kirstenhof	1	1.9%
Mowbray	3	5.7%
Muizenberg	7	13.2%
Ocean View	6	11.3%
Rondebosch	5	9.4%
Simon's Town	4	7.5%
Wynberg	5	9.4%
TOTAL	53	100.0%

11. CONCLUSION

Common assault, robbery with aggravating circumstances, burglary at residential premises and theft out of or from motor vehicles should be a concern for the residents of Wynberg police cluster. Over a 5 year period, drug-related crime dominated crime detected as a result of police action which could be a contributing factor to the contact and property-related crime in the cluster. Overall the CPFs only claimed 37.1% of the R357 500 allocated to the cluster. The long term success in terms of addressing crime in the cluster depends on the willingness of the different stakeholders, including government, to redirect their resources to respond to the community needs in the context of the whole of the society approach.

10. 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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