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Policing Needs and Priorities 2015/16
Cape Town Cluster Report
Department of Community Safety



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Community Safety



POLICING NEEDS AND PRIORITIES (PNP) 2015/16 REPORT

FOR THE

CAPE TOWN POLICE CLUSTER

HELD ON 11 & 12 SEPTEMBER 2015



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GLOSSARY

CBO	Community Based Organisation
CID	City Improvement District
CPF	Community Police Forum
CSF	Community Safety Forum
CSIP	Community Safety Improvement Partnership
DoCS	Department of Community Safety
EPP	Expanded Partnership Programme
FBO	Faith Based Organisation
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm
LG	Local Government
NCPS	National Crime Prevention Strategy
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHW	Neighbourhood Watch
NPO	Not for Profit Organisation
PG	Provincial Government
PNP	Policing Needs and Priorities
SAPS	South African Police Service
STATS SA	Statistics South Africa
VEP	Victim Empowerment Programme



1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

As part of its annual process of identifying the policing needs and priorities for the Province, the Western Cape Department of Community Safety (DoCS) hosted a two-day workshop for the Cape Town Cluster on 11 and 12 September 2015.

The Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) workshops are derived from Section 206(1) of the Constitution which requires the Minister of Police to determine national policing policy after consulting with provincial governments and taking into account the policing needs and priorities of the provinces as determined by the provincial executives. In addition to this, Section 23 of the Western Cape Community Safety Act, Act 3 of 2013 provides that the Provincial Minister responsible for policing must submit the policing needs and priorities to the Provincial Cabinet and to the National Minister.

In the past few years, DoCS has identified the policing needs and priorities through different mechanisms. This has included community based surveys to understand perceptions of safety and concerns of members of the community; engagements with members of the community through a series of workshops for each policing Cluster; and desktop research of safety and policing issues.

The Department noted that whilst policing needs and priorities are identified and submitted to the National Minister for consideration, these needs and priorities are not necessarily taken into consideration when resources are allocated to the various provinces and police stations.

The 2015 PNP programme will, in an effort to increase safety service delivery, primarily focus on assisting communities to draft safety plans. The safety plans are designed to assist communities to address the safety concerns that were identified during the 2014 PNP engagement sessions, as well as any current concerns identified. The safety plans identify roles and responsibilities for relevant stakeholders including the South African Police Service (SAPS), the Community Police Forums (CPFs), DoCS and other departments, Local Government and community structures. They will be implemented by the CPFs and SAPS with the support of the Department of Community Safety, which will also monitor its implementation.

The development of the community safety plans are conducted within the framework of DoCS' Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP). Taking into account national and provincial strategic goals, and its constitutional and legal mandate, the Department of Community Safety has developed a strategy for increasing safety within a 'whole of society' approach. The CSIP is designed around three outputs, namely:

1. To promote professional policing through effective oversight;
2. To make all public buildings and spaces safe; and
3. To establish viable safety partnerships within communities.

In addition, the Department aims to determine the perceptions of participants in regard to their experience of policing, criminal justice role-players, as well as safety in the community. To this end, participants of the PNP workshop were asked to complete a Community Safety Score Card Questionnaire.



2. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the PNP workshops are:

1. To engage the communities of all 16 SAPS Clusters on their policing needs and priorities.
2. To assist 16 clusters to draft community safety plans based on the 2014 PNP policing needs and priorities, and taking into account additional relevant information;
3. To determine the community's perception with a Community Safety Scorecard research tool.

3. METHODOLOGY

During 2015, 16 stakeholder engagement workshops will be held with representatives of the community and stakeholders to consult on the policing needs and priorities and to develop community safety plans. The Cape Town Cluster was the 8th in a series of 16 such PNP stakeholder engagement workshops.

The 16 workshops are designed to include the SAPS precincts forming part of each of the 16 clusters. Invited stakeholders include representatives of the South African Police Service (SAPS), Community Police Forums (CPFs), Neighbourhood Watches (NHW), Non-Governmental (NGO) and Community Based Organisations (CBO), Faith Based Organisations (FBO), relevant government departments and municipal management, as well as any interested member of the public. Each engagement consists of a two-day workshop. Participants will develop a community safety plan after selecting key priority issues that were identified in the 2014 PNP process and after consideration of any additional issues.

Primary data on the indicators of the community safety score card was collected directly from participants by means of a questionnaire, administered electronically through crowd sourcing technology. Secondary data sources such as previous PNP reports, DoCS briefing reports and SAPS presentations were used to augment the primary data.



4. LIMITATIONS

The Department invited stakeholders who it understands are concerned with safety in their communities. In addition, invitations are also extended to members of the public. Nonetheless, the workshops are mainly attended by people who are working in or are actively engaged in the crime and safety environment. As a result, the concerns that form the basis of the discussions for the safety plans are based very much on the participants' own



experience and interests. However, to some extent, plans are developed involving role-players who might not be present, and it therefore requires further steps to involve them in the implementation of the safety plans.

As regards the Community Safety Scorecard, the perceptions are those of participants of the workshops. Due to their engagement with the safety issues, their experience of working with CPFs or NHW and their relationship with the SAPS, their responses might be more reflective of their own experiences, rather than being representative of the broader community.

The questionnaire was developed in English, but a verbal translation into Afrikaans was also given to participants when the questions were called out. People were available to assist to provide isiXhosa translations to participants where required. However, it is possible that since English is not the home language of the majority of participants that there may have been some misinterpretation of the questions, as well as the responses.

5. CLUSTER DEMOGRAPHICS

Cape Town cluster consists of 9 police precincts namely, Camps Bay, Cape Town Central, Kensington, Langa, Maitland, Pinelands, Sea Point, Table Bay Harbour and Woodstock. This cluster is situated in the City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality. Table 1 below presents population figures of the different police precincts in the cluster as recorded by the South African Police Service 2001 and 2011.¹ This is to gauge broadly the size of different police precincts as compared to the possible safety needs, crime levels and policing resources. It should be noted that the 2011 census data is out of date and further population changes have most likely occurred since then.

Table 1: Population Figures Per Police Station

NAME OF PRECINCT	2001 CENSUS	2011 CENSUS	% INCREASE / DECREASE
Camps Bay	4 868	5 492	12.82
Cape Town Central	27 131	34 938	28.78
Kensington	25 538	26 516	3.83
Langa	44 388	49 599	11.74
Maitland	12 237	17 307	41.43
Pinelands	16 989	20 357	19.82
Sea Point	20 350	24 821	21.97
Table Bay Harbour	1 185	2 448	106.58
Woodstock	17 639	28 078	59.18
CLUSTER TOTAL	170 325	209 556	23.03
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	4 521 072	5 821 947	28.77

Source: Statistics South Africa (SA), National Census on 2001 and 2011.

The population in the cluster increased by 23.03% from 170 325 to 209 556 between 2001 and 2011. Notable increases in the population growth took place in Table Bay Harbour which increased by 106.58%. Similarly, Woodstock and Maitland registered an increase of 59.18% and 41.43% respectively. The Cape Town cluster is the economic hub of the province. Within the city itself, there is an influx of people during the day.



¹Statistics South Africa *National Census of 2001 and 2011*.

6 CAPE TOWN POLICE CLUSTER: MAIN CRIME CATEGORIES: 2009/10 – 2013/14

The 5-year analysis shows that property-related crime contributed to 68% of all reported crime in the cluster for the period 2009/10 to 2013/14 (Table 2). This is followed by crime detected by police action (17%) and contact crime (15%) over the same reporting period. Within the general property-related crime category are 'all theft not mentioned elsewhere' and 'commercial crime'. Within the standard contact crime category are 'culpable homicide' and 'neglect and ill-treatment of children' sub-categories. Table 2 below shows that over the 5-year period the total number of reported crimes remained stable. However, there were more noticeable shifts within the crime categories. Contact crime decreased by 13.3% from 6 305 in 2009/10 to 5 465 in 2013/14. Crime detected by police action increased by 39.3% from 5 255 in 2009/10 to 7 323 in 2013/14. An increase in this crime category is a positive indication of SAPS's pro-active approach to drug related crime, driving under the influence of alcohol and unlawful possession of firearms and ammunition. Property-related crimes also decreased by 4.42%. At this stage its unknown what the contributing factors were for the positive decreases in contact and property-related crimes.

Table 2: Main Crime Categories: 2009/10 – 2013/14

MAIN CRIME CATEGORIES	2009/10 - 2010/11			2010/11-2011/12			2011/12 - 2012/13			2012/13 - 2013/14			2009/10 - 2013/14		
	2009/10	2010/11	% Δ	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	% Δ	
CONTACT CRIME	6 305	5 983	-5.11%	5 435	-9.16%	5 435	0.00%	5 465	0.55%	5 465	0.55%	5 465	-13.32%		
CRIME DETECTED BY POLICE	5 255	5 830	10.94%	6 587	12.98%	7 124	8.15%	7 323	2.79%	7 323	2.79%	7 323	39.35%		
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES	27 254	26 294	-3.52%	25 672	-2.37%	26 104	1.68%	26 049	-0.21%	26 049	-0.21%	26 049	-4.42%		
TOTAL	38 814	38 107	-1.82%	37 694	-1.08%	38 663	2.57%	38 837	0.45%	38 837	0.45%	38 837	0.06%		

Source: South African Police Service Crime Statistics

6.1 Contact Crime Categories

The 5-year analysis shows contact crime accounts for 15% of the total crime reported in the cluster and an overall decrease of 13.3% since 2009/10. When looking at these crimes over the 5-year period, all of the crime categories decreased, except common robbery which increased by 9.7%. An 80% reduction was recorded in neglect and ill-treatment of children, and a 47.4% decrease in respect of total sexual crimes. These are crimes that are particularly affected by the rates at which people report crime, and it is likely that there is a significant under-reporting of these crimes. Common assault (-23%) and assault with intent to commit grievous bodily harm (GBH) (-20.5%) also recorded significant decreases over the period. During the period 2012/13 and 2013/14, culpable homicide increased by 48.4% and murder increased by 12.3%, indicating an increase in serious interpersonal crimes.

Table 3: Contact Crime Categories

CONTACT CRIME	2009/10 - 2010/11		% Δ	2010/11-2011/12		% Δ	2011/12 - 2012/13		% Δ	2012/13 - 2013/14		% Δ	2009/10 - 2013/14	
	2009/10	2010/11		2011/12	2012/13		2013/14	TOTAL		% Δ				
Murder	83	100	20.48%	56	-44.00%	65	16.07%	73	12.31%	377	-12.05%			
Attempted murder	74	93	25.68%	84	-9.68%	79	-5.95%	74	-6.33%	404	0.00%			
Total Sexual Crimes	426	338	-20.66%	328	-2.96%	237	-27.74%	224	-5.49%	1 553	-47.42%			
Common assault	1 996	1 932	-3.21%	1 660	-14.08%	1 671	0.66%	1 536	-8.08%	8 795	-23.05%			
Assault GBH	828	779	-5.92%	773	-0.77%	638	-17.46%	658	3.13%	3 676	-20.53%			
Culpable homicide	51	49	-3.92%	35	-28.57%	33	-5.71%	49	48.48%	217	-3.92%			
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	20	15	-25.00%	9	-40.00%	10	11.11%	4	-60.00%	58	-80.00%			
Common robbery	1 458	1 488	2.06%	1 361	-8.53%	1 488	9.33%	1 600	7.53%	7 395	9.74%			
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	1 369	1 189	-13.15%	1 129	-5.05%	1 214	7.53%	1 247	2.72%	6 148	-8.91%			
TOTAL	6 305	5 983	-5.11%	5 435	-9.16%	5 435	0.00%	5 465	0.55%	28 623	-13.32%			

Source: South African Police Service Crime Statistics

6.2 Contact Crime per Police Precinct

Cape Town Central (41%) and Langa (20%) police precinct accounted for 61% of the total contact crime (28 623) reported in the Cape Town cluster during the period 2009/10 to 2013/14. These are also the precincts with the two highest populations in the cluster. Decreases in contact crime were noted at all the stations in the cluster except Kensington police precinct which recorded an increase of 7.6% over the 5-year reporting period (Table 4). Notable decreases have been recorded at Camps Bay (-73.9%) and Table Bay Harbour (-42.7%) over the period 2009/10 to 2013/14 (Table 4). The variances in crime statistics across police precincts could be shaped by various factors, including population size, socio economic factors, and environmental design challenges and reporting patterns.

Table 4: Contact Crime Per Police Precinct

CONTACT CRIME PER STATION	2009/10 - 2010/11		2010/11-2011/12		2011/12 - 2012/13		2012/13 - 2013/14		2009/10 - 2013/14		
	2009/10	2010/11	% Δ	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	% Δ	
Camps Bay	138	136	-1.45%	76	-44.12%	52	-31.58%	36	-30.77%	438	-73.91%
Cape Town Central	2 404	2 382	-0.92%	2 190	-8.06%	2 380	8.68%	2 393	0.55%	11 749	-0.46%
Kensington	287	261	-9.06%	241	-7.66%	281	16.60%	309	9.96%	1 379	7.67%
Langa	1 220	1 229	0.74%	1 016	-17.33%	1 077	6.00%	1 060	-1.58%	5 602	-13.11%
Maitland	518	415	-19.88%	423	1.93%	347	-17.97%	383	10.37%	2 086	-26.06%
Pinelands	400	375	-6.25%	357	-4.80%	309	-13.45%	278	-10.03%	1 719	-30.50%
Sea Point	394	346	-12.18%	339	-2.02%	297	-12.39%	311	4.71%	1 687	-21.07%
Table Bay Harbour	117	125	6.84%	119	-4.80%	97	-18.49%	67	-30.93%	525	-42.74%
Woodstock	827	714	-13.66%	674	-5.60%	595	-11.72%	628	5.55%	3 438	-24.06%
TOTAL	6 305	5 983	-5.11%	5 435	-9.16%	5 435	0.00%	5 465	0.55%	28 623	-13.32%

Source: South African Police Service Crime Statistics

6.3 Property-Related Crime

The property-related crime category accounts for 68% of reported crime in the Cape Town police cluster over the 5-year period. A comparative analysis over this period shows that property-related crime decreased by 4.4 % from 27 254 in 2009/10 to 26 049 in 2013/14. The three crime categories that registered a notable decrease are burglary at non-residential premises (-25.5%), theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles (-

26.4%) and shoplifting (27.6%). However, theft out of or from motor vehicles increased by 9.8% and burglary at residential premises increased by 4.07% over the same period (Table 5). Of concern is that crime not mentioned elsewhere and burglary at residential premises contributed to more than two-thirds (68%) of all property-related crime in the cluster. Although these crimes have stabilised somewhat, they are still a significant problem in the cluster.

Table 5: Property-Related Crime

PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME	2009/10 - 2010/11		2010/11-2011/12		2011/12 - 2012/13		2012/13 - 2013/14		2009/10 - 2013/14		
	2009/10	2010/11	% Δ	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	TOTAL	% Δ
Burglary at non-residential premises	1 199	965	-19.52%	830	-13.99%	934	12.53%	893	-4.39%	4 821	-25.52%
Burglary at residential premises	2 505	2 454	-2.04%	2 208	-10.02%	2 547	15.35%	2 607	2.36%	12 321	4.07%
Stock-theft	0	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%	0	0.00%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	1 312	1 026	-21.80%	959	-6.53%	1 105	15.22%	965	-12.67%	5 367	-26.45%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	6 366	6 407	0.64%	6 830	6.60%	6 669	-2.36%	6 993	4.86%	33 265	9.85%
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	11 475	11 256	-1.91%	10 903	-3.14%	11 179	2.53%	11 175	-0.04%	55 988	-2.61%
Shoplifting	2 411	2 244	-6.93%	2 170	-3.30%	1 980	-8.76%	1 745	-11.87%	10 550	-27.62%
Commercial crime	1 986	1 942	-2.22%	1 772	-8.75%	1 690	-4.63%	1 671	-1.12%	9 061	-15.86%
TOTAL	27 254	26 294	-3.52%	25 672	-2.37%	26 104	1.68%	26 049	-0.21%	131 373	-4.42%

Source: South African Police Service Crime Statistics

6.4 Property-Related Crime per Precinct

Cape Town Central Police Precinct accounted for 47% of the total property crime (131 373) in the Cape Town police cluster during the period 2009/10 to 2013/14. Although property-related crime in the Cape Town Cluster decreased by 4.4% over the 5-year period, Langa Police Precinct (22.4%) recorded the highest increases in property-related crime over the period 2009/10 to 2013/14, and Cape Town Central Precinct followed with a 9.1% increase (Table 6). Camps Bay Police Precinct (-62.2%) and Table Bay Harbour Police Precinct (-24.1%), recorded the highest decreases over the 5-year period. A case study should be conducted at Camps Bay police precinct to determine the contributing factors that led to the consistent decreases in property-related crime since 2010/11.

Table 6: Property-Related Crime per Precinct

PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME PER STATION	2009/10 - 2010/11		2010/11-2011/12		2011/12 - 2012/13		2012/13 - 2013/14		2009/10 - 2013/14		
	2009/10	2010/11	% Δ	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	TOTAL	% Δ	
Camps Bay	1 198	1 037	-13.44%	806	-22.28%	592	-26.55%	452	4 085	-23.65%	-62.27%
Cape Town Central	11 800	11 902	0.86%	12 233	2.78%	13 121	7.26%	12 876	61 932	-1.87%	9.12%
Kensington	833	730	-12.36%	697	-4.52%	743	6.60%	863	3 866	16.15%	3.60%
Langa	744	742	-0.27%	830	11.86%	926	11.57%	911	4 153	-1.62%	22.45%
Maitland	1 768	1 486	-15.95%	1 583	6.53%	1 365	-13.77%	1 472	7 674	7.84%	-16.74%
Pinelands	1 898	1 755	-7.53%	1 567	-10.71%	1 580	0.83%	1 798	8 598	13.80%	-5.27%
Sea Point	3 200	3 297	3.03%	3 079	-6.61%	3 205	4.09%	3 070	15 851	-4.21%	-4.06%
Table Bay Harbour	1 555	1 631	4.89%	1 338	-17.96%	1 262	-5.68%	1 180	6 966	-6.50%	-24.12%
Woodstock	4 258	3 714	-12.78%	3 539	-4.71%	3 310	-6.47%	3 427	18 248	3.53%	-19.52%
TOTAL	27 254	26 294	-3.52%	25 672	-2.37%	26 104	1.68%	26 049	131 373	-0.21%	-4.42%

Source: South African Police Services Crime Statistics

6.5 Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action

Crime detected as a result of police action accounted for 17% (32 119) of all reported crime in the Cape Town Police Cluster over the 5-year period. Drug-related crime is of paramount concern in the cluster as it contributed 80% (25 634) of all reported crimes in this category. Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs accounted for 19% over the period under review. Drug-related crime increased by 39.8% (Table 7) and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs by 40.8%. The expectation is that driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs as well as drug-related crime should show an increase in support of pro-active policing in this cluster. In terms of drug-related crime, the trend is not surprising because the Western Cape Province accounted for 47% of the national drug related crime in 2010/11, 44% in 2011/12, 40% in 2012/13 and 33% in 2013/14. Over the past decade, the Western Cape has consistently contributed more than a third to the national drug-related crime category.

Table 7: Crime Detected As A Result Of Police Action

CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION	2009/10 - 2010/11		2010/11 - 2011/12		2011/12 - 2012/13		2012/13 - 2013/14		2009/10 - 2013/14		
	2009/10	2010/11	% Δ	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	TOTAL	
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	941	1 086	15.41%	1 314	20.99%	1 311	-0.23%	1 325	1.07%	5 977	40.81%
Drug-related crime	4 211	4 643	10.26%	5 193	11.85%	5 699	9.74%	5 888	3.32%	25 634	39.82%
Unlawful possession of firearms and ammunition	103	101	-1.94%	80	-20.79%	114	42.50%	110	-3.51%	508	6.80%
Cape Town	5 255	5 830	10.94%	6 587	12.98%	7 124	8.15%	7 323	2.79%	32 119	39.35%

Source: South African Police Services Crime Statistics

6.6 Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action per Precinct

Crime detected as a result of police action increased over the reporting period by 39.3% from 5 255 in 2009/10 to 7 323 in 2013/14 in Cape Town Cluster. Over the 5-year period, crime detected as a result of police action increased at all the stations except Table Bay Harbour which recorded a decrease of 2.1% (Table 8). Significant increases were recorded at Langa Police Precinct (124.2%), Pinelands Police Precinct (77.4%), Camps Bay Police Precinct (67.2%) and Maitland Police Precinct (47.9%). Of concern, is that Cape Town Central, Woodstock and Sea Point contributed two-thirds of all crime detected as a result of police action in Cape Town Cluster. The many nightclubs and bars may account for the high drug incidence in these areas. The increases seem to suggest that police were pro-active in dealing with drug-related crime in the cluster over the period under review.

Table 8: Crime Detected As A Result Of Police Action Per Police Precinct

CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION	2009/10 - 2010/11		2010/11-2011/12		2011/12 - 2012/13		2012/13 - 2013/14		2009/10 - 2013/14		
	2009/10	2010/11	% Δ	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	TOTAL	% Δ
Camps Bay	122	136	11.48%	207	52.21%	186	-10.14%	204	9.68%	855	67.21%
Cape Town Central	1 764	1 820	3.17%	2 189	20.27%	2 321	6.03%	2 564	10.47%	10 658	45.35%
Kensington	614	683	11.24%	730	6.88%	770	5.48%	769	-0.13%	3 566	25.24%
Langa	417	575	37.89%	685	19.13%	836	22.04%	935	11.84%	3 448	124.22%
Maitland	286	328	14.69%	385	17.38%	468	21.56%	423	-9.62%	1 890	47.90%
Pinelands	151	169	11.92%	206	21.89%	256	24.27%	268	4.69%	1 050	77.48%
Sea Point	873	1 043	19.47%	1 045	0.19%	1 083	3.64%	996	-8.03%	5 040	14.09%
Table Bay Harbour	138	113	-18.12%	70	-38.05%	102	45.71%	135	32.35%	558	-2.17%
Woodstock	890	963	8.20%	1 070	11.11%	1 102	2.99%	1 029	-6.62%	5 054	15.62%
TOTAL	5 255	5 830	10.94%	6 587	12.98%	7 124	8.15%	7 323	2.79%	32 119	39.35%

Source: South African Police Service Crime statistics

6.7 SAPS Strategy for the Cluster

Table 9 below presents the cluster threats as well as contributing stations per threat and the cluster trends, as presented by the SAPS at the PNP workshop.²

Table 9: Cluster Threats and Trends

THREAT	CONTRIBUTING STATIONS PER THREAT	INCREASE/ DECREASE/ STABILISED
Robbery Aggravated	Cape Town Central, Woodstock, Maitland, Pinelands, Kensington, Sea Point	19.4%
Robbery Common	Cape Town Central, Woodstock, Maitland, Pinelands, Kensington, Sea Point	2.6%
Burglary Residential	Cape Town Central, Woodstock, Maitland, Pinelands, Kensington, Sea Point	-12.1%
Theft of Motor Vehicles	Cape Town Central, Woodstock, Maitland, Pinelands, Kensington, Sea Point	-1.9%
Theft out of Motor Vehicles	Cape Town Central, Woodstock, Maitland, Pinelands, Kensington, Sea Point, Table Bay Harbour	-6.2%
Burglary Business	Cape Town Central, Woodstock, Maitland, Pinelands, Kensington, Sea Point, Table Bay Harbour	-12.1%
Drug-Related Offences	Cape Town Central, Woodstock, Maitland, Kensington, Sea Point	1.7%

Source: South African Police Service Presentation at PNP meeting

Robbery aggravated, robbery common, drug-related offences, burglary at residential premises, theft of motor vehicles, theft out of and from motor vehicles and burglary at business premises were identified as cluster threats. It is important to note that while other cluster threats were decreasing robbery aggravated (19.4%), robbery common (2.6%) and drug-related offences (1.7%) were reported to have increased.

The SAPS identified the contributors to crime in the cluster as substance abuse and drug abuse. There is a problem with drug outlets. Poverty and unemployment is a problem in many areas, and some perpetrators are motivated by a need for money for survival or for drugs. The demand for stolen goods in the community, combined with the negligence and ignorance of community enables perpetrators to easily sell stolen goods for profit. From the side of the Criminal Justice System, a shortage of manpower impacts on the SAPS's ability to investigate crime and arrest suspects. There is also a concern that the withdrawal of cases by the prosecution, or light

² South African Police Service. (2015). *Development of Cluster Safety Plan Presentation: 2015/16*.

sentences handed down on conviction leads the community to have a lack of faith in the Criminal Justice System.

In light of the cluster threats and trends the following recommendations were made by the cluster commander during the PNP meeting:

RECOMMENDATIONS	STEPS TO BE TAKEN
Liquor and Drug outlets	To be policed in terms of The Liquor Act and illegal outlets to be closed down.
Substance abuse	There need to be awareness programmes on the dangers of substance abuse.
Illegal Firearms	Contain the proliferation of firearms.
Dangerous weapons	Police the Dangerous Weapons Act.
Drugs and Gangs	Develop a comprehensive anti-gang strategy.
Markets for stolen property	Identify and address receivers of stolen property (Second Hand Goods Act).
Case flow management	Monitor cases primarily against repeat offenders.
Service delivery issues	Address Housing and Poverty issues / Create jobs.
Police corruption and poor service delivery	Raise public awareness and institute accessible hotlines.
Address identified crime generators as per Individual station Intelligence assessments	Need to develop precise action steps.

7. COMMUNITY SAFETY SCORE CARD

During the PNP consultative process in 2015, participants were asked to complete a questionnaire on their perceptions of professional policing, safety at public buildings and spaces and partnerships as a vehicle to understand perceptions of levels of safety. These questions will be asked again in the next year to determine any change in perception relating to these three areas.

To some extent, the results of the 2015 scorecard are compared with the results of the community perception survey that participants of the 2014/2015 PNP process completed.

Results have also been compared with the national Victims of Crime Survey conducted in 2013/2014.³

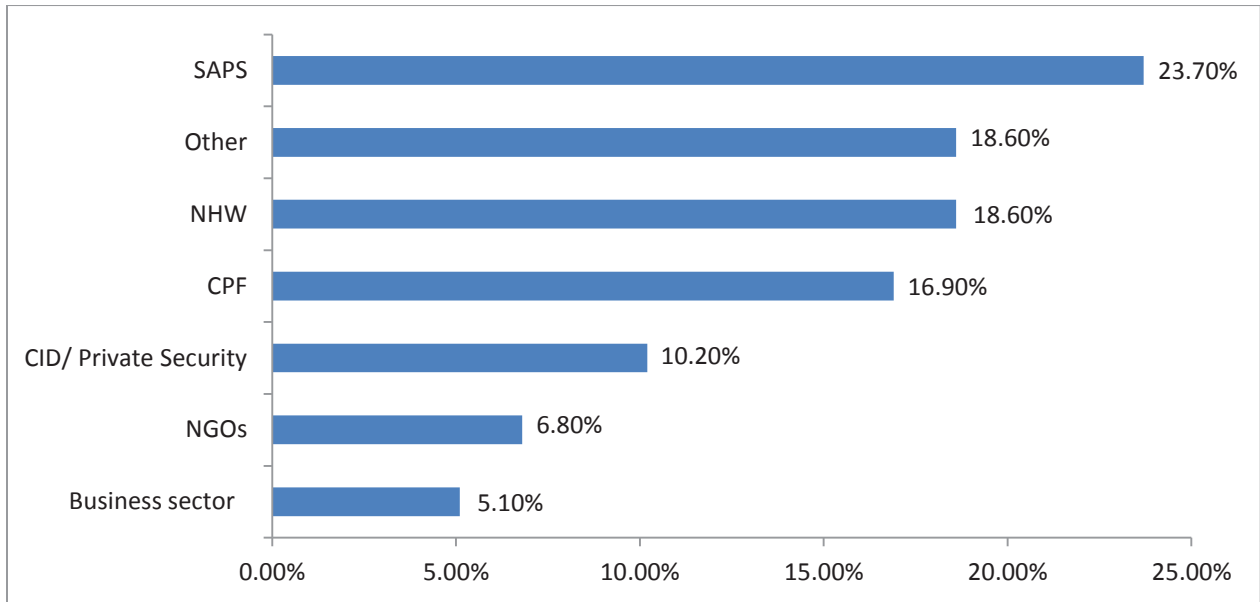
The results of the community scorecard are discussed according to the three CSIP thematic areas.



³ Statistics South Africa. (2014). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2013/14*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.

7.1 Participants

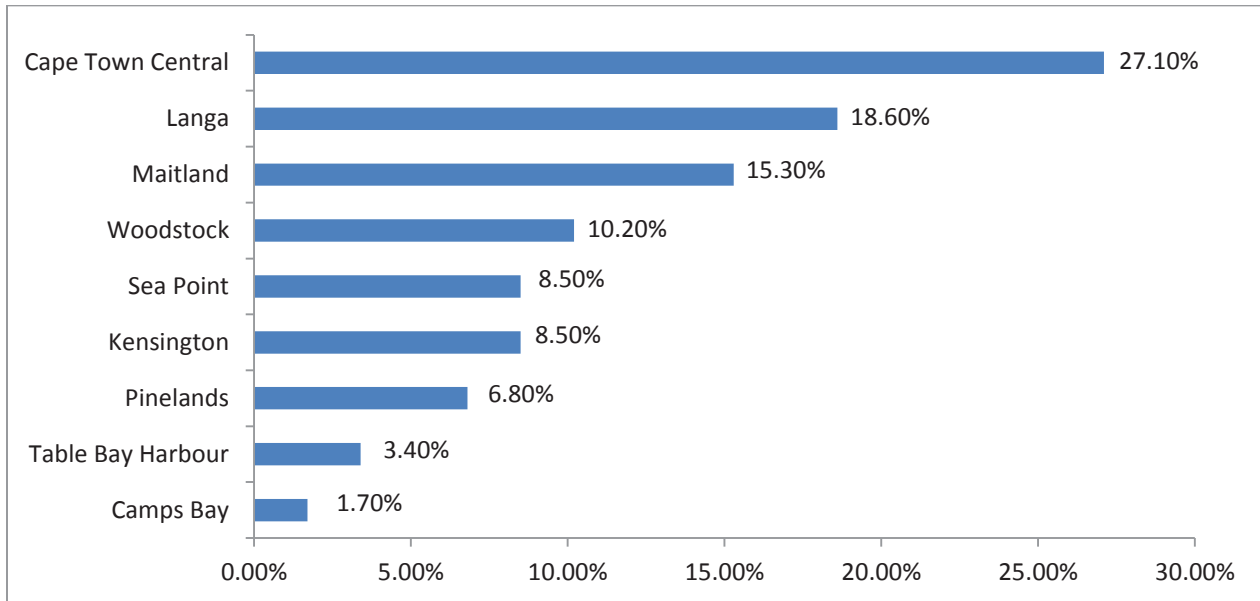
Figure 1: Respondents (n=59)



A total of 59 respondents from all 9 police precincts in the cluster completed the questionnaire, which was administered through crowd sourcing technology.⁴ The majority of participants (23.7%) were from SAPS, followed by neighbourhood watch members (18.6%), other (18.6%) and CPF members (16.9%). Other participants included representatives of CIDs/ Private Security (10.2%), NGOs (6.8%), the Business sector (5.1%) and different government departments

⁴ Participants indicated their responses on remote devices which were immediately captured on a computerised system.

Figure 2: Participants per Precinct



All 9 police precincts in the cluster were represented at the workshop although not equally well. The majority of respondents were from the Cape Town Central Police Precinct (27.1%), followed by Langa (18.6%), Maitland (15.3%), Woodstock (10.2%), Sea Point and Kensington (8.5%), Pinelands (6.8%), Table Bay Harbour (3.4%) and Camps Bay (1.7%).

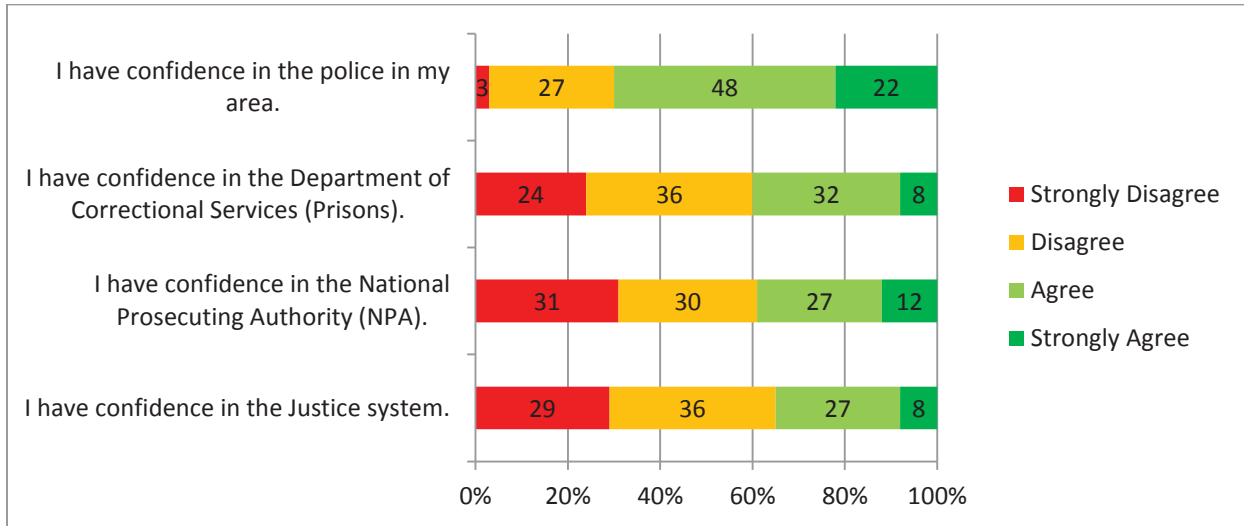
The majority of respondents were male (69.5%), while females constituted 30.5%.

7.2 Professional Policing

Promoting Professional Policing (PPP) is one of the key priorities of the Department of Community Safety as articulated in the Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP), Western Cape Community Safety Act (WCCSA) and the National Development Plan (NDP). It is also a priority for SAPS.⁵ Professional policing relates to the manner in which the police conduct their services, and the relationship they have with the communities. The CSIP considers effective oversight of policing as a mechanism to promote professional policing and partnerships.

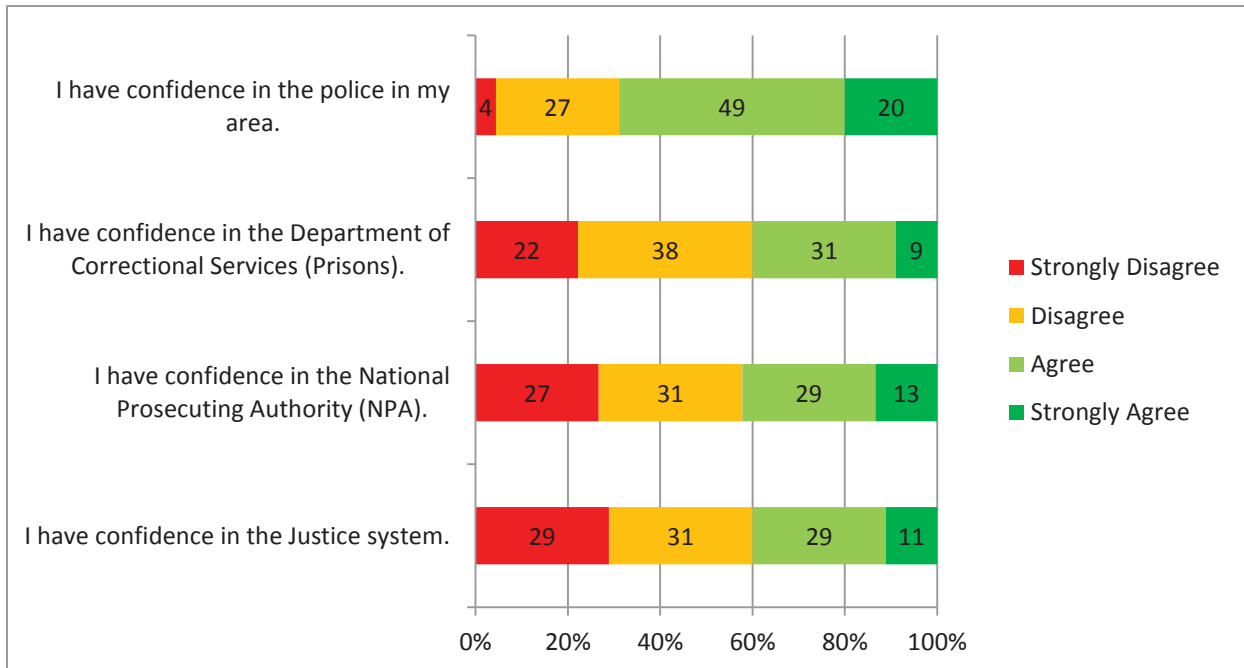
⁵ South African Police Service. (15-17 April 2015). *Briefing by the South African Police Service on the 2014-2019 Strategic Plan and 2015/16 Annual Performance Plan and Budget*. Portfolio Committee on Police, Department of Police, p. 48.

Figure 3: Perceptions of Confidence in SAPS, Corruption and Responses to Complaints (n=59)



An overwhelming majority of the participants (70%) agreed that they have confidence in the police in their areas. However, 60% of the participants had no confidence in the Department of Correctional Services (Prisons) and 61% had no confidence in the National Prosecuting Authority. The majority of the participants (65%) also had no confidence in the Justice System.

Figure 3.1 (Excluding SAPS' votes): Perceptions of Confidence in SAPS, Corruption and Responses to Complaints (n=45)

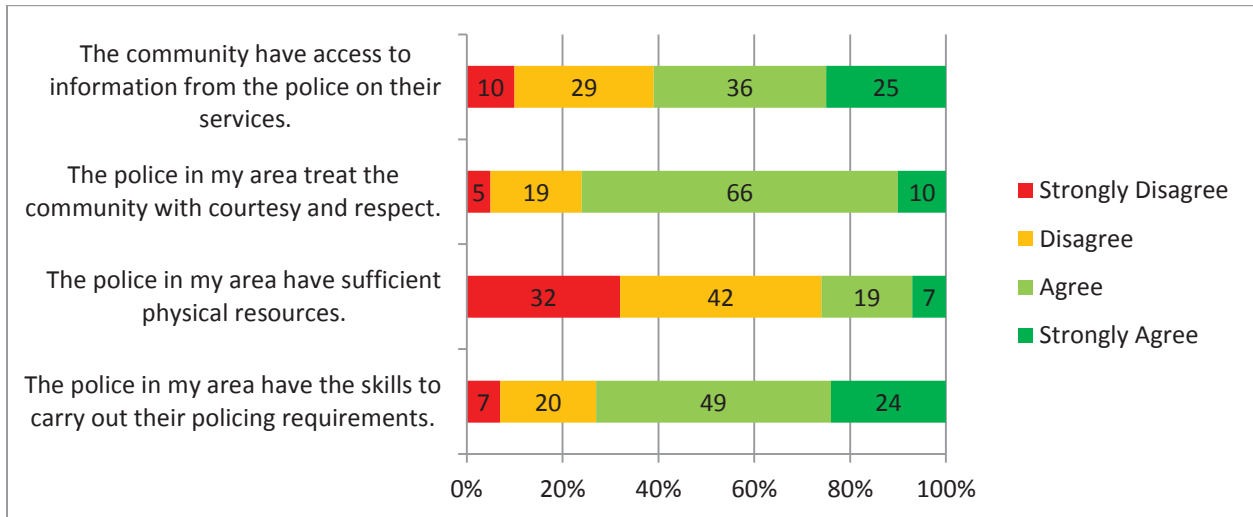


Once the votes of SAPS members were excluded from the sample, the results were very similar to those inclusive of the SAPS members. The majority of the remaining participants (69%) still agreed that they had confidence in the police in their area. However, 60% of the participants had no

confidence in the Department of Correctional Services. In addition, 58% of the participants had no confidence in the National Prosecuting Authority. Moreover, 60% of the participants had no confidence in the Justice system.

This clearly shows that all participants had similar views in terms of high confidence levels in SAPS but low confidence levels in the Department of Correctional Services (Prisons), NPA and the Justice System.

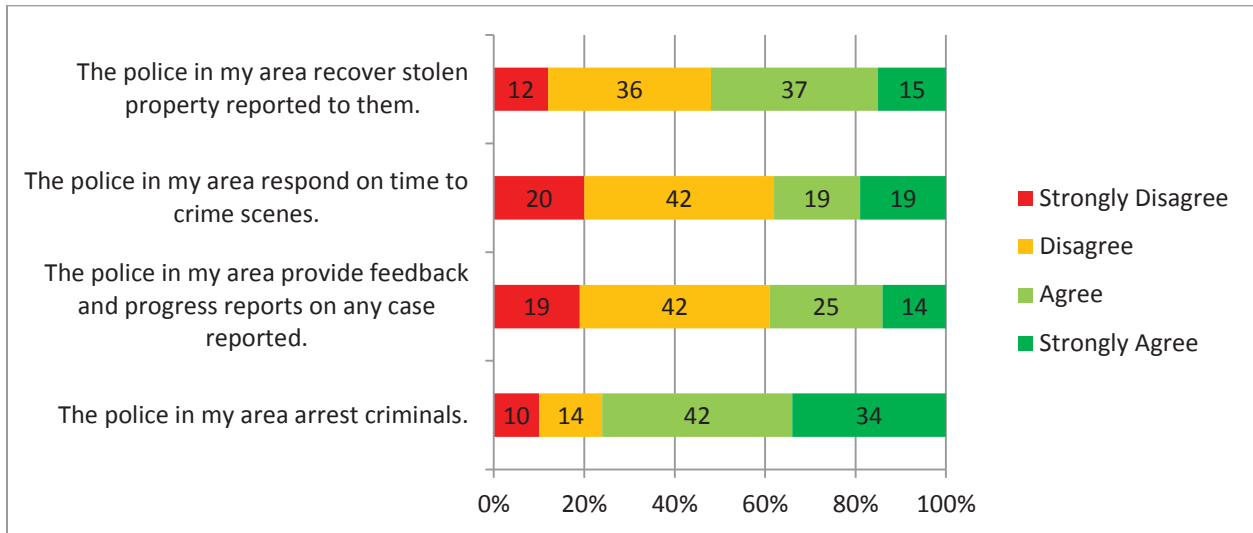
Figure 4: SAPS' Interaction with Communities and Resource Requirements (n=59)



Overall the majority of participants seemed to be positive about SAPS's interaction with communities. The majority of the participants (61%) agreed that the community have access to information from the police on their services. In addition, 76% agreed that the police in their area treat the community with courtesy and respect. On the other hand, 74% of the participants disagreed that the police in their area have sufficient physical resources.

The great majority of the participants (73%) agreed that the police in their area have the skills to carry out their policing requirements.

Figure 5: Police Service Delivery and Performance of Functions (n=59)



The participants seemed to be divided on police service delivery and performance of their functions. Only 52% of participants agreed that the police in their area recover stolen property reported to them. However, only 38% of the participants agreed that the police in their area respond on time to crime scenes. There has been a 10% drop in confidence levels since 2014, as the cluster findings of the 2014/15 PNP Report reported that most of the participants then experienced SAPS average arrival time on crime scenes as either quickly (24%) or within reasonable time (48%).⁶

Furthermore, 61% of the participants disagreed that the police in their area provide feedback and progress reports on any case reported.

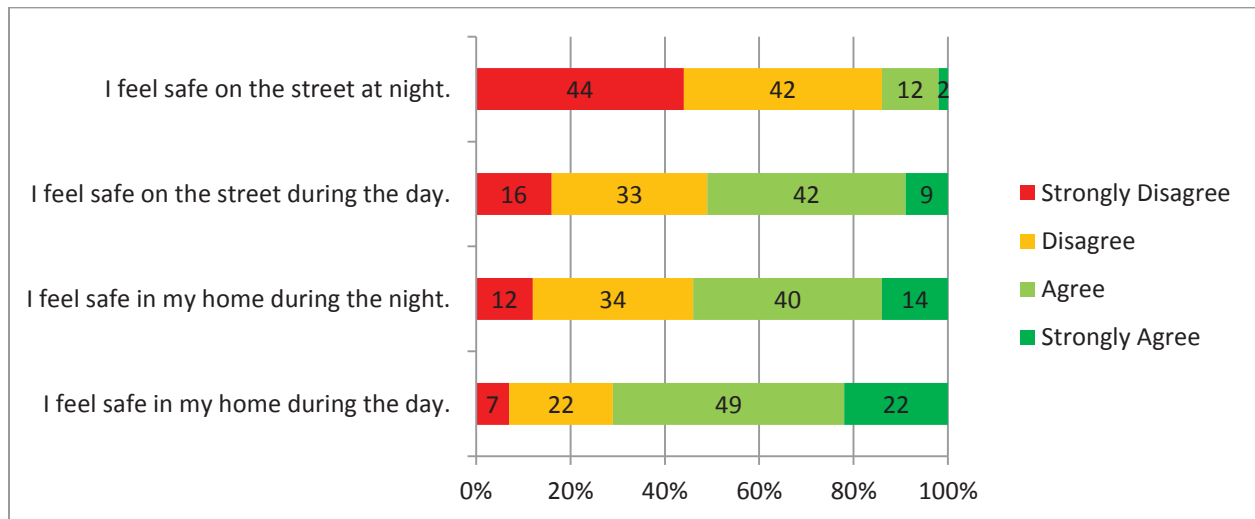
The majority of the participants (76%) agreed that the police in their area arrest criminals.

7.3 Public Spaces

This section focuses on respondents' perceptions of safety in their homes and in public spaces.

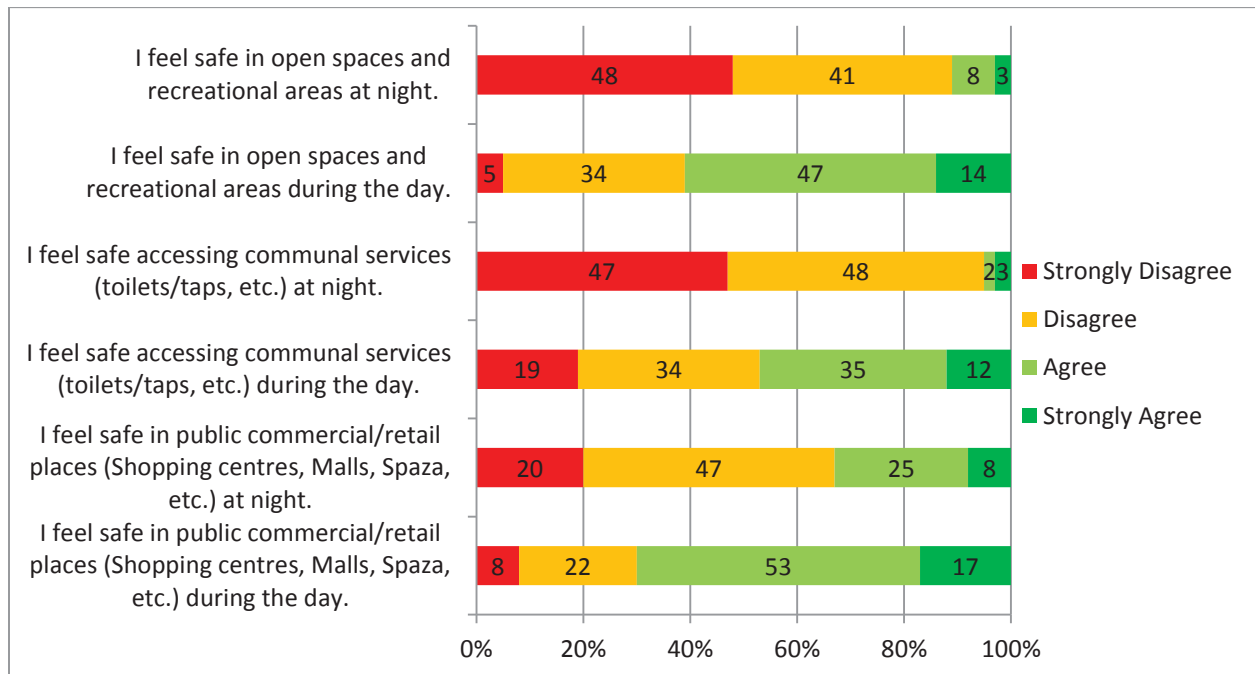
⁶ Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Policing Needs and Priorities 2014/15: Cape Town Police Cluster Report*, p. 19.

Figure 6: Safety at Home and on the Street (n=59)



An overwhelming majority of the participants (86%) did not feel safe on the street at night whilst only 51% of the participants felt safe during the day. This is consistent with the cluster findings of the 2014/15 PNP Report as the streets were identified as unsafe areas in the cluster especially at night.⁷ Only 54% of the participants this year felt safe in their homes during the night and this increased to 71% during the day.

Figure 7: Perception of Safety in Community Spaces and Public Commercial Buildings (n=59)



⁷ Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Policing Needs and Priorities 2014/15: Cape Town Police Cluster Report*, p. 26- 27.

The perceptions of the participants were generally negative when it comes to safety in community spaces and public commercial buildings. An overwhelming majority of the participants (89%) did not feel safe in open spaces and recreational areas at night despite the fact that 61% felt safe during the day. Almost all the participants (95%) did not feel safe accessing communal services at night. Moreover, 53% of the participants did not feel safe accessing communal services during the day. In informal settlement areas, many people rely on accessing communal services such as toilets and water points. It should be noted however, that the majority of the participants in this cluster may not have to rely on these communal services at night, and therefore have limited experience in this regard.

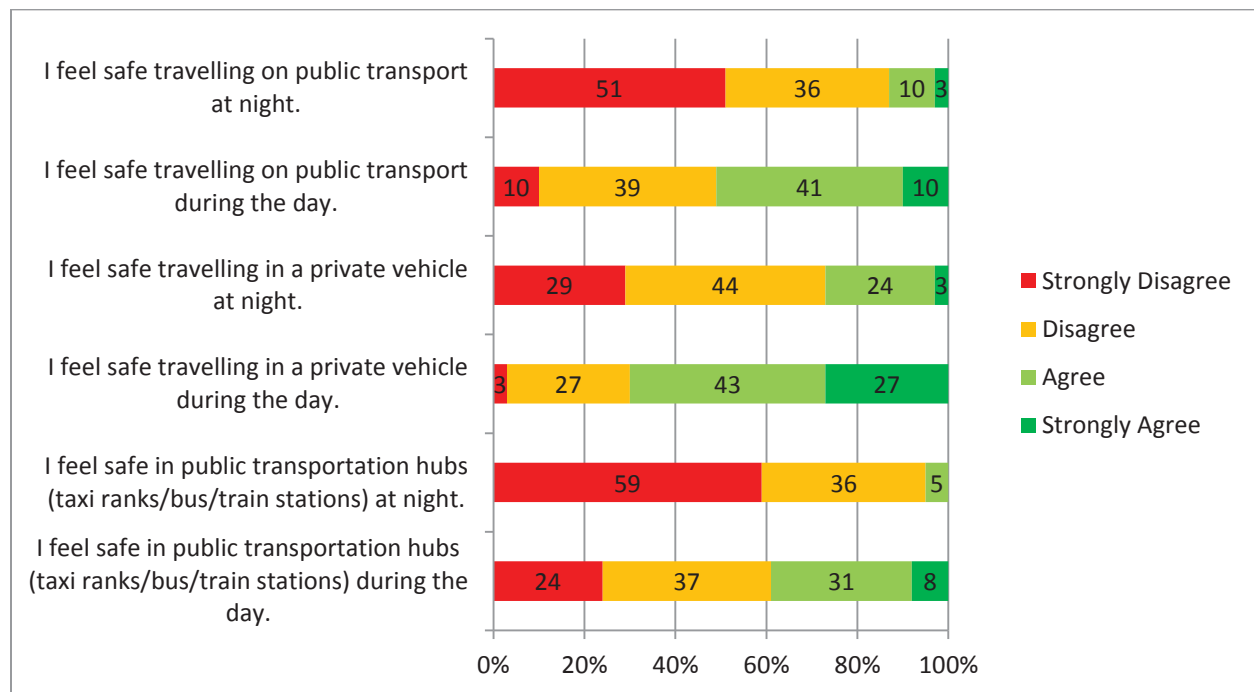
The Victims of Crime Survey (2013/14) found that in the Western Cape 40.8% of people avoided going to open spaces or parks due to fear of crime – this percentage was higher than the national average, and third after the Northern Cape and Gauteng.⁸ In particular, the study found that 21.2% were prevented from walking to the shops, 40.8% were prevented from going to open spaces or parks and 44.8% were prevented from allowing children to play in the area as a result of fear of crime.⁹

The majority of the participants in the 2015 PNP workshop (67%) did not feel safe in public commercial/ retail places at night even though 70% felt safe during the day, which is high given the fact of the recent increase in robberies at shopping malls in the Metropole.

⁸ Statistics South Africa. (2014). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2013/14*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, p. 13.

⁹ Ibid.

Figure 8: Perception of Safety when Travelling and Using Public Transport (n=59)



The perceptions of participants of safety when travelling and using public transport were generally negative. An overwhelming majority of the participants (87%) did not feel safe travelling on public transport at night whilst 49% felt unsafe during the day. The large majority of the participants (73%) did not feel safe travelling in a private vehicle at night whereas 70% felt safe during the day. Almost all the participants (95%) did not feel safe in public transportation hubs (taxi ranks, bus/or train stations) at night and 61% of the participants also did not feel safe during the day.

About 128 005 people travel daily into Cape Town to work and are dependent on public transport, which they use to access jobs, schooling, shopping and social activities.¹⁰ It is thus important for provincial government, the SAPS and local Traffic Law Enforcement agencies to address safety concerns regarding public transport, especially at transport hubs.¹¹

7.4. Partnerships

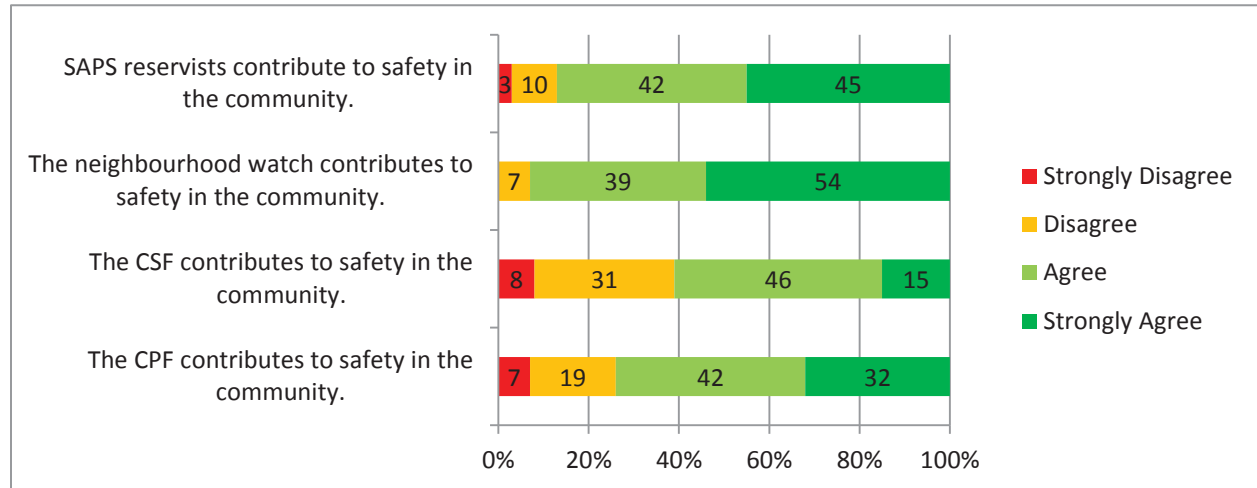
Partnerships lie at the heart of community safety and this is underpinned by the concept of making safety everyone’s responsibility. No single agency can alone make an impact. It is important that all partners and stakeholders work together to increase safety in this Province. This

¹⁰ City of Cape Town. (2015). *Public Transport in Cape Town*. P13 (Available at: www.capemetrotrans.co.za. Accessed on 2 October 2015)

¹¹Please note that the above figure excludes people who are using other modes of transport like minibus taxis and bus services.

section looked at how participants viewed the role and contribution of the CPFs, Neighbourhood Watches, Community Safety Forums and Reservists.

Figure 9: Institutions contributing to Safety (n=59)



The respondents ranked the following institutions in terms of their contribution towards safety in the community.

1. Neighbourhood Watch programme (93% agreed)
2. SAPS Reservist programme (87% agreed)
3. Community Police Forums (74% agreed)
4. Community Safety Forums (61% agreed)

The response demonstrates that participants understand and support the importance of members of the community working together with the police to ensure safety in the community. This can also be understood within the context with which these institutions were willing to participate in the PNP workshops particularly the CPF, NHW, SAPS and others which include CSFs as seen in Figure 1.

8. SAFETY PLAN

The community consultative process in 2015/16 is focused on developing community safety plans based on the policing needs and priorities that had been identified during the 2014/15 PNPs. Information shared during the course of the workshop, as well as additional sources of information was also taken into account. The safety plan seeks to increase community involvement for its own safety. This approach seeks to promote making safety everyone's responsibility and local accountability for safety levels. This is in accordance with the integrated approach to crime and safety in line with the Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP).¹²

¹² Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Annual Performance Plan 2015/16*, p. 18. Department of Community Safety- Vote 4. Western Cape Government. Also see National Planning Commission. (2011). *National Development*

The cluster priorities reflect the activities as contained in the Safety Plan compiled at the workshop, and attached as Annexure 1. The safety concerns for the cluster were identified and drawn from the PNP 2014/15 process, and grouped according to the key elements of the CSIP. Participants were divided into groups and asked to prioritise concerns from the list, and to prepare action plans to address their key concerns. These were later compiled into a safety plan, which was presented back to the participants on the second day of the workshop.

The key concerns identified were:

8.1 Professional Policing

1. Shortage of human resources impacts on SAPS service delivery and ability to render a professional service.
2. SAPS members at the Community Service Centre (CSC) and those answering phones are not always polite, and do not identify themselves or respond professionally to members of the community.
3. The community has unrealistic expectations of SAPS and the Criminal Justice System; there is a need to improve relationships between the community and the police, especially among the children.
4. There are long queues in the Community Service Centre (CSC) and confusion about where to get help leading to frustration among members of the public.

8.3 Partnerships

5. Partnerships between CPFs and DoCS were not always ideal but the EPP model has improved. However, there are problems around delays in payment even when reports have been submitted.
6. Programmes with religious sectors and other organisations need to be implemented to keep youth from risky behaviours and peer groups, and to provide alternatives to youth joining gangs.
7. DoCS need to offer skills development programmes and guidelines to the neighbourhood watch groups (NHW).
8. Justice Department and NPA need to engage CPFs in the bail and parole applications.
9. The lack of training of victim support volunteers.
10. Lack of presence and feedback of DoCS officials at CPF meetings.
11. CPF don't attend the meetings of the Portfolio and Standing Committee on Police and aren't aware of developments and debates on policing.

12. There is a need to bring other stakeholders on board to contribute to greater safety in the cluster: including business sector, municipalities, councillors, and traditional authorities, etc.

8.1 Public Spaces

13. Poor street lighting creates an enabling environment for crime to be committed in this cluster.
14. Poor or non-existent lighting at schools encourages criminal (gang) activity at 2 public schools in Factretton.
15. Poor state of roads in Langa informal settlements.
16. In Camps Bay tourists are being targeted by criminals because tourists do not stay in the country to testify in court.
17. Aggressive begging in the cluster is a problem, especially in Maitland and Cape Town CBD.
18. In Maitland (and other areas) liquor licences are being issued without consultation with all stakeholders.

9. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

Any plan is only as good as its implementation and thus the role of the Cluster CPF would be to finalise the Cluster Safety Plan (Annexure 1) in partnership with SAPS and to ensure its implementation. They should also ensure that elements of the safety plan are taken up by each CPF as appropriate.

The Department of Community Safety will make funding available through the Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP) to all participating CPFs and will make further matching grants available to participating CPFs. The Department will also enter into MOUs with Local Municipalities to facilitate access to its CSIP Programme. Furthermore, DoCS will provide support to CPFs where required to support them in the implementation.

Implementation of the safety plan will be monitored via the CPF EPP monthly reporting mechanisms.

10. CONCLUSION

This report presents the safety needs and concerns, policing priorities as well as desired outcomes for the Cape Town Cluster with one overall goal: to increase wellness, safety and reduce social ills. As discussed in the report safety needs, concerns and community perceptions

call for concerted interventions that should be continuously monitored. However, the realisation of this goal depends on all the responsible implementing agents identified in the safety plan working together to build a safer Cape Town Cluster. The developed safety plan is a first step towards achieving that goal.



11. ANNEXURE 1: CAPE TOWN POLICE CLUSTER SAFETY PLAN

PROFESSIONAL POLICING						
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (First step)	Responsible implementing agent/person	
<p>1. Safety Concern: Shortage of human resources impacts on SAPS service delivery and ability to render a professional service.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Duty arrangements reduces number of staff on duty. - Inadequate physical infrastructure at police stations impacts on staff morale and service delivery: Maitland, Woodstock, Camps Bay and Kensington (no cells). <p>Objective:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. To increase the number of human resources allocated to police stations in the cluster; 2. To ensure that all police stations are well maintained and suitable for operation as a police station in their relevant areas. 						
<p>SAPS Station Commander must report to each CPF, and at Cluster level on the fixed personnel establishment of each station; the approved establishment; vacancies; duty arrangements; and new recruits.</p> <p>DoCS will raise issue of under resourcing at monthly JOINT level meetings</p>	<p>CPF to bring to the PC's attention the level of human resourcing allocated to each police station</p> <p>To raise awareness of resource shortages</p>	<p>Report compiled and presented to CPF</p> <p>Minutes of meetings</p>	<p>Station Commander to compile report on staff establishment and present to the CPF</p> <p>Brief HOD on the issue raised</p>	<p>Next CPF meeting; next Cluster CPF meeting (November 2015)</p> <p>End December 2015</p>	<p>SAPS Station Commander; SAPS Cluster Commander; CPF chair; CPF Cluster Chair</p> <p>DOCS (HOD)</p>	

Cluster Chairperson to send letter to Provincial Commissioner listing the extent of shortages. Must include: Fixed establishment; number of personnel at each PS; No. of vacancies; No. of vehicles; No. of vehicles required; issues regarding holding cells.	Obtain more resources in the cluster	Feedback from the Provincial Commissioner	CPF Cluster Chair will compile letter to Provincial Commissioner regarding staff shortages.	November 2015	Cluster Chairperson
Recommend to Provincial Commissioner that a special unit be created or dedicated to policing of special events.	To ensure that precinct level staff are not removed from police station to police special events	Letter to Provincial Commissioner	CPF chairperson to include this recommendation in their letter to the Provincial Commissioner	November 2015	Cluster Chairperson
To recruit and train Commissioner of Oaths at all Police Stations to assist SAPS members in CSC, or consider utilising administrative staff and volunteers.	To have more police personnel available to do hard-core policing work	Increase in the number of Commissioners of Oaths who do volunteer work at Police Stations	Local CPF to assess how many Commissioners in the Policing area, who are willing to participate in the program	1 November 2015	CPF
DoCS (Monitoring and Evaluation Unit) conduct inspection of the physical infrastructure of Maitland; Kensington; Woodstock and Camps Bay police stations and sent to the SAPS Provincial Commissioner and National Commissioner.	To ensure that infrastructure and maintenance issues are resolved	Reports sent to the Provincial Commissioner and National Commissioner of SAPS	DoCS to compile a schedule of visits to affected police stations.	August 2016	DoCS M&E directorate
<p>2. Safety Concern: SAPS members at Community Service Centre (CSC) and those answering phones are not always polite, and do not identify themselves or respond professionally to members of the community.</p> <p>- SAPS members are not managing stress levels.</p>					

Objective: 1. To train and manage SAPS members to improve their attitude and interaction with members of the community. 2. Refer SAPS members to Employee Health and Wellness programme where appropriate.					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
CPF to identify private sector companies or individuals willing to donate training around etiquette, phone skills and attitude to the SAPS.	To improve SAPS first response and interaction with the public.	Reduction in complaints by members of the public.	CPFs and Station Commander/Cluster Commander to develop plan for training of SAPS members.	November 2015	SAPS Station Commander; CPF Chairperson.
SAPS to investigate mechanisms or system to record incoming phone calls made to police station and to sector vehicles.	To facilitate monitoring of phone calls to SAPS.	System is put in place to record phone calls.	SAPS to draft proposal on how call could be recorded and to present to CPF meeting.	November 2015	SAPS Station Commander; CPF; Cluster CPF
Field training officers at police stations to mentor and supervise new SAPS recruits and report on overall progress to CPF.	Properly supervised trainees who can be integrated as functional and ethical SAPS members.	Reports to the CPF	Introduce new recruits to CPF	December 2015	SAPS Station Commander, CPF
New recruits to be introduced to CPF members so that CPF can inform them of what community expects from the SAPS.	SAPS members to manage stress levels through regular counseling and debriefing	Fewer stress related illnesses and problems. Increased number of SAPS	SAPS to ensure that participation in counseling sessions is reviewed through performance	December 2015	SAPS Station Commander; CPF chairperson

management system. SAPS to report to CPF on numbers of SAPS members who attend counseling.		members participation in counseling.	management systems.		
<p>3. Concern: Community has unrealistic expectations of SAPS and Criminal Justice System, there is need to better relationship between the community and the police, especially among the children.</p> <p>Objective:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> To enhance understanding of the role of police and their image and interaction with the community. 					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
SAPS and CPF to engage in public awareness session and information on the role of SAPS. Create awareness of the complaints and compliments programme (DoCS) SAPS to create more opportunities for SAPS members to patrol streets on foot, to participate in local sporting and cultural events and to establish a presence in the community.	Improved awareness of the role of SAPS in the Criminal Justice Sector To create a more visible presence of police in the neighbourhoods and to contribute to greater trust in the police.	Increased understanding of the Criminal Justice System. SAPS to report to CPF on its plans and activities	Plan for schedule of events or activities for the year, at next CPF meeting. SAPS to develop a plan of action for reaching out to communities.	November 2015 December 2015	Crime prevention officers; School safety officers. DoCS to provide pamphlets and materials to CPFs SAPS Cluster Commander, SAPS station Commanders, CPF
<p>4. Concern: There are long queues in the Community Service Centre (CSC) and confusion about where to get help leading to frustration among members of the public.</p> <p>Objective: Reduce waiting time in CSC and channel community members to correct counters.</p>					

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
Create plan to recruit volunteers to work in CSC during peak times to help usher members of the public to correct queues.	Reduce waiting time in CSC and improve experience for members of the public.	Fewer complaints from members of the public.	CPF to develop plan to recruit volunteers (CPF members, volunteers, EPWP workers, Chrysalis graduates and others) and develop schedule of their deployment.	November 2015	CPF and SAPS
To develop a short, fun and user friendly questionnaire for members of the public to indicate levels of satisfaction with CSC.	Monitor the CSC service to members of the public.	Number of positive responses received	CPF and SAPS to develop questionnaire and to distribute at CSC	December 2015	CPF, SAPS
PARTNERSHIPS					
<p>5. Safety Concern: Partnerships between CPFs and DoCS were not always ideal but the EPP model has improved. Problems around delays in payment even when reports have been submitted. CPFs need to be more capacitated on their role and function.</p> <p>Objectives: To improve the CPFs participation on the EPP system CPF to access at least 60% of the EPP funding for this current financial year.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person

<p>To have a discussion with DoCS officials to investigate the various difficulties the CPF's are experiencing with the EPP system.</p> <p>DoCS to arrange an EPP workshop for the CPF's. This will be taking place at the next CPF cluster meeting.</p>	<p>To improve participation of CPFs on the EPP system.</p>	<p>EPP reports</p>	<p>DoCS to investigate all CPF issues that have been raised on the EPP system.</p>	<p>25 November 2015</p>	<p>CPF Cluster Chairperson and DoCS</p>
<p>6. Safety Concern: Programmes with religious sectors and other organisations need to be implemented to keep youth out of risky behaviours and peer groups, and to provide alternatives to youth joining gangs.</p> <p>Objective: To promote the Youth Safety Religious Programme at CPF meetings</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
<p>DoCS to provide Youth Safety Religious Programme brochure and deadlines and to send it to CPF chairpersons via their Gmail address.</p> <p>DoCS to distribute all the Gmail addresses and passwords to the CPFs at the CPF cluster meetings.</p> <p>DoCS representative to draw attention to the Youth</p>	<p>To expose the youth to alternative programmes.</p>	<p>Number of young people that participated in the Youth and Religious programmes to be received by this cluster.</p>	<p>To provide the CPF with the details and brochure based on the Youth Safety Religious programme, and information about how organisations can apply to run programmes.</p>	<p>30th October 2015</p>	<p>DoCS and CPF</p>

Safety Religious Programme at the CPF Cluster meeting.							
<p>7. Safety Concern: DoCS needs to offer skills development programmes and guidelines to the neighbourhood watch groups (NHW).</p> <p>Objectives: To improve the effectiveness of the NHW in the area</p>							
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person		
<p>DoCS to enter into a discussion with the City of Cape Town to develop a joint training and funding model for NHWs in the City of Cape Town.</p> <p>DoCS to distribute copies of the Western Cape Provincial Community Safety Act to all CPFs to familiarise themselves with the sections of NHWs in the Act.</p> <p>The cluster to conduct an audit on the NHWs to access the number of NHWs in the various areas and what their training and equipment needs are</p>	<p>To have a more well equipped and skilled NHW</p>	<p>Increased number of NHWs that received training and equipment</p> <p>An approved Memorandum of Understanding between the City of Cape Town and the Western Cape Government in the capacitation of NHW</p>	<p>To request local CPFs through the cluster to conduct an audit on NHWs.</p> <p>To assess what type of agreements exists between City of Cape Town and the Western Cape Government.</p>	<p>1st November 2015</p>	<p>CPF cluster chairperson and DoCS</p>		

<p>CPF's to ensure that all NHWs are vetted by SAPS who are registered with them.</p> <p>To develop a Standard Operating Procedure to inform effective working partnership between SAPS and NHWs.</p>					<p>January 2016</p>	
<p>8. Safety Concern: Justice Department and NPA to engage CPFs in the bail and parole applications</p>						
<p>Objective: To capacitate the CPFs to participate more meaningfully to mobilise communities in opposing bail applications in serious cases and in the release of parolees.</p>						
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person	
<p>To provide training to the cluster on the role of the CPF in opposing bail in serious crimes.</p> <p>Cluster office to issue a reminder to the police stations on what the official process and role of the CPF is with regard to opposing bail and the release of parolees.</p>	<p>To strengthen the capacity of the CPF to mobilise the community to participate in the process of opposing bail and in the release of parolees.</p>	<p>Increase in the number of bail applications opposed and the participation in the number of processes to release parolees.</p>	<p>To invite DCS and NPA to provide training on to participate in the process of opposing bail and in the release of parolees.</p>	<p>1st December 2015</p>	<p>CPF Cluster chairperson</p>	

<p>9. Safety Concern: The lack of training of victim support volunteers</p> <p>Objective: To improve the skills of VEP volunteers</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
To provide training to the VEP volunteers in the cluster	To improve the knowledge and the support to victims of crime	The increase in the number of VEP volunteers who received training	Conduct an audit of the training needs of the VEP volunteers in the Cluster and communicate the need to SAPS and DSD	1st December 2015	CPF and SAPS
<p>10. Safety Concern: Lack of presence and feedback of DoCS officials at CPF meetings</p> <p>Objective: To improve the presence and feedback of DOCS officials at CPF meetings</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
DoCS to provide a roster on the frequency of visits and feedback to CPFs.	To improve the communication between DoCS and the local CPFs	A better understanding and participation in DoCS programmes by the CPF	DoCS to report the need to improve communication with CPFs to the Directorate: Community Police Relations	1 November 2015	DoCS

<p>11. Safety Concern: CPF don't attend the meetings of the Portfolio and Standing Committee on Police and aren't aware of developments and debates on policing.</p>					
<p>Objective: To improve knowledge of CPF members on policing issues</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
<p>CPF to attend National Portfolio Committee Meetings on Police</p> <p>CPF members to attend municipal safety meetings</p>	<p>To increase the knowledge on the policing issues</p>	<p>Increase in the number of CPF members who attend Portfolio Committee Meetings</p>	<p>DoCS to provide link to the Parliament website which provide scheduled portfolio meetings.</p> <p>CPF members to check the list of Portfolio Committee and Standing Committee to get agenda</p>	<p>1 November 2015</p>	<p>DoCS and CPF</p>
<p>12. Safety Concern: There is a need to bring other stakeholders on board to contribute to greater safety in the cluster: including business sector, municipalities, councillors, traditional authorities, etc.</p>					
<p>Objective: To harness the contribution of different stakeholders to influence the allocation and use of resources to enhance safety in the cluster.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person

Explore the possibility of communicating with stakeholders in the cluster/precinct through social media platforms or Whatsapp.	To keep stakeholders informed of safety issues in the cluster	Number of Whatsapp messages/notifications sent out	Explore the feasibility of these groups, identify who would be responsible for sending what kind of information	December 2015	CPF Cluster
Invite stakeholders (councillors, NHW, businesses, etc.) to participate in CPF meetings	To broaden the scope of stakeholders involved in safety issues	Range of organisations participating	Identify the relevant organisations in each precinct and the cluster	December 2015	CPF chairperson, CPF cluster chairperson
PUBLIC SPACES					
<p>13. Safety Concern: Poor street lighting creates an enabling environment for crime to be committed in this cluster.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Poor street lighting in certain areas; • The lack of street lighting in certain areas were identified; • Lighting in disrepair and not maintained; <p>Some participants indicated that they had some success with the City of Cape Town's C3 system which enables people to log complaints which the City can track and resolve. It is applied to all functions of work in the City, from potholes, water leaks, power outages and muggings, to employee pay queries or internal maintenance requests.</p> <p>Objective: To have lighting issues addressed timeously to contribute to crime prevention in the areas.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person

Create public awareness around the City of Cape Town's C3 system.	Awareness of a service delivery mechanism which is currently available	CPF Newsletter. Street lighting issues speedily resolved.	Raise the issue at the next CPF Public Accountability Meeting.	End November 2015	CPF
Meet with stakeholders to better understand the needs of the community.	Awareness and buy-in of ward councillor	Councillor holds meetings with stakeholders	Invite the ward councillor to the next CPF meeting	End November 2015	CPF / SAPS / Councillors / Religious Groups / NGO's
<p>14. Safety Concern: Poor or non-existent lighting at schools encourages criminal (gang) activity at 2 public schools in Factreton. Public schools have become the hiding fields for gangsters and there is no security after school hours. Some principals and school governing bodies are not reporting incidents of crime at their schools or on the premises, because of the possible negative impact it could have on new business.</p> <p>Objective: Schools must be better maintained and guarded and must not provide an environment conducive to criminal activity. Schools should be a safe zone 24/7. Ensure the implementation of a school safety plan.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
Compile a report on the state of safety at schools. Currently an assessment is being conducted at about 50 schools within the province by DoCS.	Motivate awareness of the problem.	Copy of the report (supported by the methodology)	CPF to request the report from DoCS	End November 2015	CPF, Department of Education
Discuss the issue with the SCCF (Station Crime Combating Forum)	A sharing of ideas and the development of a strategy to address the problem.	Minutes of the meeting between the stakeholders	Request meeting with the SCCF	End November 2015	CPF, SAPS

<p>Encourage principals and SGB's to report the crime activities which they are aware of instead of purely protecting the image of the school.</p> <p>Participate in school safety forum with the Department of Education</p>	<p>Letter to school principals where such issues are noted.</p>	<p>Acknowledgement of receipt of letter</p>	<p>CPF to draft letter to schools.</p>	<p>End November 2015</p>	<p>CPF, Department of Education</p>
<p>15. Safety Concern: Poor state of roads in Langa informal settlements. SAPS have difficulty providing services to informal settlements. Police need to be adequately and sufficiently resourced. There is a need for all terrain vehicles, quad bikes and horses. A suggestion was made that SAPS be resourced according to the situation faced. Measures need to be adopted to reduce the risk of safety to SAPS members.</p> <p>Objective: To increase safety in Langa informal settlements.</p>					
<p>Activities</p> <p>SAPS and CPF to meet to discuss the concerns.</p>	<p>Desired Outcome</p> <p>Development of a plan to address these shortcomings. Integrate the plan with the IDP.</p>	<p>Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)</p> <p>Minutes of meeting between Langa Station Commander and the CPF.</p>	<p>First Step</p> <p>A meeting has been scheduled between Langa SAPS Station Commander and the CPF</p>	<p>Deadline (By When)</p> <p>End October 2015</p>	<p>Responsible implementing agent/person</p> <p>SAPS, CPF</p>
<p>16. Safety Concern: In Camps Bay tourists are being targeted by criminals because tourists do not stay in the country to testify in court. Needs to be awareness that tourists can provide evidence via teleconferencing or Skype. Enforcement officers also need to be made aware that they can provide key evidence where they witness a crime in progress. Local witnesses can also provide evidence in court.</p> <p>Objective: Increased awareness and a more effective manner of dealing with crimes involving tourists.</p>					

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
Conduct awareness campaigns with public (locals and tourists) and Law Enforcement Officers.	Increased awareness and a strategy to deal with the crimes against tourists.	Minutes of meeting between CPF and SAPS	Meeting between SAPS and CPF	End October 2015	CPF, SAPS, NPA, DOJ, DoCS
<p>17. Safety Concern: Aggressive begging in the cluster is a problem, especially in Maitland and Cape Town CBD. This occurs around banks, on trains and also Long Street, Cape Town. There is a growing problem of homeless adults and children.</p> <p>Objective: For beggars to be less aggressive in their activities.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
Awareness among public and commuters with regards to aggressive begging. The Cluster must develop a plan of action to respond to these problems.	Less reports of muggings due to opportunistic crime. Coordinated response to homeless people.	Possible reduction in reports of muggings in the CBD in particular as well as in other urban areas.	Create awareness in the CPF newsletters. Invite the Department of Social Development to Cluster meeting	October 2015	CPF, SAPS, DoCS
<p>18. Safety Concern: In Maitland (and other areas) liquor licences are being issued without consultation with all stakeholders. Licenses are also granted near schools and churches. One church (St George's) even has a restaurant that sells liquor on its premises suggesting that this is not always a problem.</p> <p>Objective: Liquor licenses must be issued in a more responsible manner.</p>					

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
<p>CPF's should provide input into the decisions around granting of liquor licences.</p> <p>A liquor task team must be formed within the CPF.</p> <p>SAPS to look at ways to collect information on complaints regarding liquor establishments, especially where the public complain repeatedly about the same establishment.</p>	<p>To better monitor the issuing of liquor licences.</p> <p>To provide input into the hearings about liquor licences.</p>	<p>Minutes of CPF Monthly Executive meeting</p>	<p>Table as an agenda item at the next CPF Monthly Executive Meeting</p>	<p>October 2015</p>	<p>CPF, ward councillors.</p>

12. ANNEXURE 2: 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 "Increase wellness, safety, and tackle social ills". The CSIP has three elements namely 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 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 will be administered as part of the Department of Community Safety's 2015/16 Policing Needs and Priorities process per police cluster. It will be administered to respondents attending the consultative meeting. It will also be distributed via an electronic questionnaire to the persons who were invited but unable to attend the workshop with the understanding that these respondents are engaged in the community safety environment in one or another capacity.

B. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Please indicate which stakeholder group you represent

01 = SAPS	02 = Community Police Forum
03 = Neighbourhood Watch	04 = City Improvement District / Private Security
05 = Community Safety Forum	06 = Business Sector
07 = Not for profit company (NGO)	08 = Faith-Based Organisations
09 = Councillors	10 = Municipality
11=Principals	12 = Other (specify)-----

Please indicate in which police precinct you reside/represent:

01 = Camps Bay	06 = Pinelands
02 = Cape Town Central	07 = Sea Point
03 = Kensington	08 = Table Bay Harbour
04 = Langa	09 = Woodstock
05 = Maitland	

Please indicate your gender:

01 = Male	02 = Female
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C: KEY INDICATORS

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.

1. PROFESSIONAL POLICING

Professional policing 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 have access to information from the police on their services	1	2	3	4
10. Skip				
11. I can complain about the service of the police if I have a concern/ complaint.	1	2	3	4
12. Skip	1	2	3	4
13. I have confidence in the 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 police (SAPS, Law Enforcement) in my area are corrupt	1	2	3	4

2. PUBLIC SPACES

Public spaces 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
17. In my home during the day				

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

2.1 Community Policing Forum (CPF)

Community Policing Forum (CPF)				
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
	1	2	3	4
33. I know about the work of the CPF in my area				

34. I am willing to participate in the activities of the CPF	1	2	3	4
35. The CPF contributes to safety in the community	1	2	3	4

2.2 Community Safety Forum (CSF)

Community Safety Forum (CSF)				
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
36. I know about the activities of the CSF	1	2	3	4
37. I am willing to participate in the activities of the CSF	1	2	3	4
38. The CSF contributes to safety in the community	1	2	3	4

2.3 Neighbourhood Watch (NHW)

Neighbourhood Watch (NHW)				
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
39. I know about the activities of the neighbourhood watch.	1	2	3	4
40. I am willing to participate in the activities of the neighbourhood watch.	1	2	3	4
41. The neighbourhood watch contributes to safety in the community.	1	2	3	4

2.4 Reservist Programme of SAPS

Reservist Programme of SAPS				
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
42. I know about the work of the Reservist Programme of SAPS.	1	2	3	4
43. I am willing to participate in the work of the Reservist Programme of SAPS if I were eligible.	1	2	3	4
44. SAPS reservists contribute to safety in the community.	1	2	3	4

Thank you for your participation!!!