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Government
Community Safety

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Community Safety
Improvement Partnership

Policing Needs and Priorities 2015/16
Da Gamaskop Cluster Report
Department of Community Safety

POLICING NEEDS AND PRIORITIES (PNP) 2015/16 REPORT

for the

DA GAMASKOP POLICE CLUSTER

held on

26 & 27 OCTOBER 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 Da Gamaskop Cluster on 26 and 27 October 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, SAPS and Local Government 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 intends 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, a Community Safety Scorecard Questionnaire was developed and participants of the PNP workshop were asked to complete the survey.

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 raised, as supplemented by additional information.
3. To determine the community's perception through means of 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 Da Gamaskop Cluster was the 13th 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 and community based organisations (CBOs), faith based organisations (FBOs), relevant government departments and municipal management, as well as interested members of the public. Each engagement consists of a two-day workshop. Participants developed a Community Safety Plan after selecting key priority issues that were identified in the 2014 PNP process, after consideration of any additional issues.

Primary data on the indicators of the Community Safety Scorecard was collected directly from participants via an electronic questionnaire, called crowd sourcing technology. Secondary data sources such as previous PNP reports, 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 or actively engaged in the sector. 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 a further step 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 of NHWs and their relationship with the SAPS, their responses might be more reflective of their own experiences, and may not be 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

The Da Gamaskop Cluster has a population size of 190 044 according to the 2015 census mid-year estimates and the area stretches over 7 539 km2.[1]

The cluster comprises of a mixed demographical landscape made up of a number of coastal towns which are densely populated, as well as a number of smaller rural towns which are sparsely populated. The cluster comprises of 11 police precincts namely: Albertinia, Barrydale, Da Gamaskop, Great Brak River, Heidelberg, KwaNonqaba, Mossel Bay, Riversdale, Still Bay, Suurbraak and Swellendam. The cluster covers police precincts situated in the Overberg and Eden District Municipalities. Table 1 presents population figures of the different police precincts in the cluster as recorded by Statistics SA's National Census figures of 2001, 2011 and 2015.[2] This is to gauge broadly the size of different police precincts as compared to the possible safety needs, crime levels and policing resources.

Overall, the population in the cluster increased by 31.9% from 144 057 to 190 044 between 2001 and 2015. Notable increases in the population growth took place in KwaNonqaba which increased by 173.2%. Additionally, KwaNonqaba is said to have the biggest concentration of people, due to the fact that it consists of many other suburbs. Barrydale and Great Brak River registered an increase of 61.9% and 69.5% respectively. The population decreased significantly in Mossel Bay (-41.9%).

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[1] SAPS (2015). *The Da Gamaskop PNP SAPS Presentation*, 26 and 27 October 2015, p. 2.
[2] South African National Census of 2001, 2011 and 2015 mid-year estimates.

Table 1: Da Gamaskop Cluster: Population Figures per Police Precinct

Name of Precinct	2001 Census	2011 Census	% Δ 2001-2011	2015 Mid Term Estimate	% Δ 2011-2015	% Δ 2001 - 2015
Albertinia	7 813	8 795	12.6%	8 888	1.1%	13.8%
Barrydale	4 880	7 910	62.1%	7 900	-0.1%	61.9%
Da Gamaskop	27 624	27 225	-1.4%	28 015	2.9%	1.4%
Great Brak River	13 280	20 140	51.7%	22 515	11.8%	69.5%
Heidelberg	13 048	15 483	18.7%	16 627	7.4%	27.4%
KwaNonqaba	13 212	33 641	154.6%	36 099	7.3%	173.2%
Mossel Bay	19 216	10 602	-44.8%	11 162	5.3%	-41.9%
Riversdale	16 394	20 291	23.8%	21 439	5.7%	30.8%
Still Bay	6 127	7 806	27.4%	8 687	11.3%	41.8%
Suurbraak	2 497	2 252	-9.8%	3 119	38.5%	24.9%
Swellendam	19 966	24 120	20.8%	25 593	6.1%	28.2%
Cluster Total	**144 057**	**178 265**	**23.70%**	**190 044**	**6.60%**	**31.90%**
Provincial Total	**4 521 072**	**5 821 947**	**28.80%**	**6 113 294**	**5.00%**	**35.20%**

Source: Statistics South Africa, South African National Census of 2001, 2011 and 2015 mid-year estimates.

6. CRIME SITUATION IN THE DA GAMASKOP CLUSTER: 2009/2010 - 2013/2014

The 5-year analysis shows that Da Gamaskop Cluster is dominated by property-related crimes. Property-related crimes accounted for 42.6% (27 118) of the crime in the cluster. Contact crime accounted for 28.9% (18 393) and crime detected as a result of police action accounted for 28.5% (18 112). Within the general property-related crime category are 'all theft not mentioned elsewhere', 'shoplifting' and 'commercial crime'. Table 2 shows that over the 5-year period, these crime categories increased by 23.3% from 11 475 in 2010/11 to 14 149 in 2014/15. Property-related crime increased by 32.1% from 4 560 in 2010/11 to 6 023 in 2014/15 in the police cluster. The increase in property-related crime was largely driven by increases in theft out of motor vehicles, shoplifting, and theft not mentioned elsewhere. There is need to reduce the opportunity to commit property-related crime in the cluster, particularly theft out of motor vehicles.

Contact crime increased by 21% from 3 356 in 2010/11 to 4 062 in 2014/15. This was largely driven by increases in robbery, aggravated robbery and attempted murder. Likewise, crime detected as a result of police action increased by 14.2% from 3 559 in 2010/11 to 6 023 in 2014/15.

Table 2: Major Crime Categories

Main Crime Categories	2010/11 - 2011/12			2011/12 - 2012/13		2012/13 - 2013/14		2013/14 - 2014/15		2010/11 - 2014/15	
	2010/11	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	% Δ	% Δ	CONTRIBUTION
Contact crime	3 356	3 408	1.5%	3 516	3.2%	4 051	15.2%	4 062	0.3%	21.0%	28.9%
Crime detected as result of police action	3 559	3 503	-1.6%	3 406	-2.8%	3 580	5.1%	4 064	13.5%	14.2%	28.5%
Property-related crime	4 560	4 972	9.0%	5 506	10.7%	6 057	10.0%	6 023	-0.6%	32.1%	42.6%
TOTAL	11 475	11 883	3.6%	12 428	4.6%	13 688	10.1%	14 149	3.4%	23.3%	100.0%

Source: South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

6.2   Contact Crime

The 5-year analysis shows contact crime accounts for 28.9% (18 393) of the total crime (63 623) reported in the cluster since 2010/11 (Table 1). Table 3 below shows that robbery with aggravating circumstances increased by 122.7% from 163 in 2010/11 to 363 in 2014/15, and also increased annually since 2010/11. The SAPS presentation mentioned that there was an increase in car hi-jacking, house robberies and business robberies.[3] Common robbery also increased by 54.1%. According to the Cluster Commander, house robberies tend to occur in KwaNonqaba over the weekends. Spaza shops are increasingly targeted for business robberies, especially since their long and unregulated trading hours creates a vulnerability.

Common assault (46.4%) and assault GBH (31.3%) contributed to 77.7% of all contact crime reported in the cluster over the 5-year period. Both assault GBH and common assault increased by 17.6% and 18.6% respectively. The assault GBH (open wound or serious assault) was mainly inflicted through the use of sharp objects.[4]

Murder and attempted murder increased by 7.1% and 52.8% respectively over the reporting period. Although there was an increase of 21% for contact crime in the cluster between 2010/11 and 2014/15, total sexual crime decreased by -27.7%. Though this is in keeping with the national and provincial trend for total sexual crimes, further research should be undertaken to determine whether the overall decrease reflects a real decrease in sexual offences or represents a decline in reporting or a difference in the way SAPS reported on this crime category over the 5-year period (Table 3). Additionally, attempted rapes have decreased in the last six months (indicated in the SAPS presentation notes).

According to Cluster Commander, Colonel Kaptein, sexual assaults are normally linked within families; in the majority of cases reported the perpetrators are either the step-father and/or siblings. Sexual assaults also take place among children, even among children as young as 10 years.

The Cluster Commander also reported on the crimes of arson and malicious damage to property, which he said mainly occur in the context of interpersonal disputes between neighbours and relatives. This is cause for concern. Damage is mostly done to houses, vehicles, windows, and doors. This type of damage was evident in all the areas; however it was more common in Great Brak River, Kwanonqaba, Mossel Bay and Still Bay. Liquor and drug abuse perceivably plays a major role in this type of crime. Moreover, 576 (April 2013 to March 2014) and 592 (April 2014 to March 2015) cases were reported.[5]

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[3] SAPS (2015). *The Da Gamaskop PNP SAPS Presentation,* 26 and 27 October 2015, p. 5 and 14.
[4] Department of Community Safety (2015). The Da Gamaskop PNP Consultation Workshop Minutes. 26 and 27 October 2015, p. 1.
[5] SAPS. (2015). *The Da Gamaskop PNP SAPS Presentation*, 26 and 27 October 2015, p. 3.

The SAPS reported that they did not reach their target to reduce contact crime as set out in their Annual Plan for Da Gamaskop, specifically assault GBH, common assault, robbery aggravated, common and house robbery in 2014/15.[6]

Table 3: Contact Crime Categories

Contact Crime	2010/11 - 2011/12			2011/12 - 2012/13		2012/13 - 2013/14		2013/14 - 2014/15		2010/11 - 2014/15	
	2010/11	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	% Δ	% Δ	CONTRIBUTION
Murder	56	36	-35.7%	40	11.1%	43	7.5%	60	39.5%	7.1%	1.3%
Attempted murder	36	126	250.0%	108	-14.3%	79	-26.9%	55	-30.4%	52.8%	2.2%
Total sexual offences	289	241	-16.6%	240	-0.4%	272	13.3%	209	-23.2%	-27.7%	6.8%
Assault GBH	1 099	1 072	-2.5%	1 046	-2.4%	1 252	19.69%	1 292	3.2%	17.6%	31.3%
Common assault	1 567	1 577	0.6%	1 626	3.1%	1 906	17.2%	1 858	-2.5%	18.6%	46.4%
Common robbery	146	126	-13.7%	199	57.9%	192	-3.5%	225	17.2%	54.1%	4.8%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	163	230	41.1%	257	11.7%	307	19.5%	363	18.2%	122.7%	7.2%
TOTAL	3 356	3 408	1.6%	3 516	3.2%	4 051	15.2%	4 062	0.3%	21.0%	100.0%

Source: South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

6.3   Contact Crime per Police Precinct

Table 4 below reveals that KwaNonqaba (21.4%), Swellendam (18.6%) and Da Gamaskop (17.3%) police precincts accounted for 57.3% of the total contact crime (18 393) reported in the Da Gamaskop Cluster during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15. Significant increases in contact crime were noted in Albertinia (48.2%), Da Gamaskop (38.6%), Riversdale (37.4%) and Heidelberg (36.7). On the other hand, a decrease of -26.1% in contact crime was noted in Suurbraak during the same period. The variances in crimes statistics across police precincts could be shaped by various factors, including population size, and socio-economic factors.

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[6] SAPS (2015). *The Da Gamaskop PNP SAPS Presentation,* 26 and 27 October 2015, p. 4.

Table 4: Contact Crime per Police Precinct

Contact Crime per Precinct	2010/11 - 2011/12			2011/12 - 2012/13		2012/13 - 2013/14		2013/14 - 2014/15		2010/11 - 2014/15	
	2010/11	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	% Δ	% Δ	CONTRI-BUTION
Albertinia	112	139	24.1%	182	30.9%	181	-0.6%	166	-8.3%	48.2%	4.2%
Barrydale	178	158	-11.2%	158	0.00%	202	27.9%	202	0.00%	13.5%	4.9%
Da Gamaskop	529	596	12.7%	587	-1.5%	730	24.4%	733	0.4%	38.6%	17.3%
Great Brak River	318	303	-4.7%	287	-5.3%	333	16.0%	361	8.4%	13.5%	8.7%
Heidelberg	207	230	11.1%	245	6.5%	286	16.7%	283	-1.1%	36.7%	6.8%
KwaNonqaba	779	723	-7.2%	706	-2.4%	856	21.3%	868	1.4%	11.4%	21.4%
Mossel Bay	168	140	-16.7%	193	37.9%	189	-2.1%	179	-5.3%	6.6%	4.7%
Riversdale	281	302	7.5%	306	1.3%	364	19.0%	386	6.0%	37.4%	8.9%
Still Bay	96	90	-6.3%	105	16.7%	100	-4.8%	118	18.0%	22.9%	2.8%
Suurbraak	69	63	-8.7%	59	-6.4%	76	28.8%	51	-32.9%	-26.1%	1.7%
Swellendam	619	664	7.3%	688	3.6%	734	6.7%	715	-2.6%	15.5%	18.6%
TOTAL	**3 356**	**3 408**	**1.6%**	**3 516**	**3.3%**	**4 051**	**15.2%**	**4 062**	**0.3%**	**21.0%**	**100.0%**

Source: South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

6.4   Property-Related Crime

Property-related crime accounted for 42.6% (27 118) of all reported crime in the Da Gamaskop Police Cluster over the 5-year period (Table 1). A comparative analysis over the same period shows that property-related crime increased by 32.1% from 4 560 in 2010/11 to 6 013 in 2014/15. All theft not mentioned elsewhere (37.8%) and stock theft (1.6%) accounted for 39.4% of property-related crime. Burglary at residential premises (29.2%) and burglary at non-residential premises (7.5%) collectively accounted for 36.7% of all property-related crime in the cluster, and these crimes showed a decrease in the last financial year. The population in the many of the more affluent areas in the Cluster are seasonal, and many homes are left unattended, and become vulnerable to burglaries. Businesses are targeted for electronic goods and computers. According to the Cluster Commander, unemployment, liquor abuse and drug addiction lie at the root of many of these crimes.

Theft out of or from motor vehicles increased by 73.5%, whilst theft of motor vehicles increased by 26.5%. In addition, shoplifting increased by 39.1%, all theft not mentioned elsewhere increased by 36.4%, and commercial crime increased by 34.6%. Although most of the sub-categories within property-related crime showed increases, stock theft was the only crime category which decreased (-23.7%) over the 5-year period.

Table 5: Property-Related Crime

Property-Related Crime	2010/11 - 2011/12			2011/12 - 2012/13		2012/13 - 2013/14		2013/14 - 2014/15		2010/11 - 2014/15	
	2010/11	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	% Δ	% Δ	CONTRI-BUTION
Burglary at residential premises	1 411	1 373	-2.7%	1 735	26.4%	1 723	-0.7%	1 677	-2.7%	18.9%	29.2%
Burglary at non-residential premises	337	437	29.7%	425	-2.7%	422	-0.7%	408	-3.3%	21.1%	7.5%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	49	42	-14.3%	62	47.6%	51	-17.7%	62	21.6%	26.5%	1.0%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	434	481	10.8%	499	3.7%	829	66.1%	753	-9.2%	73.5%	11.0%
Stock-theft	97	103	6.2%	76	-26.2%	85	11.8%	74	-12.9%	-23.7%	1.6%
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	1 714	1 949	13.7%	2 077	6.6%	2 171	4.5%	2 338	7.7%	36.4%	37.8%
Commercial crime	211	265	25.6%	247	-6.8%	236	-4.5%	284	20.3%	34.6%	4.6%
Shoplifting	307	322	4.9%	385	19.6%	540	40.3%	427	-20.9%	39.1%	7.3%
TOTAL	**4 560**	**4 972**	**9.0%**	**5 506**	**10.7%**	**6 057**	**10.0%**	**6 023**	**-0.6%**	**32.1%**	**100.0%**

Source: South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

6.5 Property-Related Crime per Police Precinct

Three quarters (75%) (19 820) of all property-related crime in the Da Gamaskop Cluster was committed at 4 police precincts, namely, Da Gamaskop (21.1%), KwaNonqaba (18.1%), Mossel Bay (17.5%) and Swellendam (16.4%) over the 5-year period. A notable increase in property-related crime was observed in Albertinia (116.8%) and Riversdale police precinct (95.0%). Property-related crime increased almost on a yearly basis at these police precincts. The increases in property-related crime at these police precincts call for a sustained intervention. On the other hand, only Great Brak River (-10.7%) and Uniondale (-2.4%) police precincts reported decreases in property-related crime. According to the Cluster Commander, patrols at hotspot areas resulted in decreases in business burglaries.

Despite the decreases in some areas, the SAPS revealed that targets for property-related crimes (attempted business burglary and theft of motor vehicles) were not reached for 2014/15.

Table 6: Property-Related Crime per Police Precinct

Property-Related Crime per Precinct	2010/11 - 2011/12			2011/12 - 2012/13		2012/13 - 2013/14		2013/14 - 2014/15		2010/11 - 2014/15	
	2010/11	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	% Δ	% Δ	CONTRIBUTION
Albertinia	95	135	42.1%	185	37.0%	238	28.6%	206	-13.4%	116.8%	3.2%
Barrydale	85	67	-21.2%	80	19.4%	86	7.5%	83	-3.5%	-2.4%	1.5%
Da Gamaskop	983	1 022	4.0%	1 122	9.8%	1 239	10.4%	1 365	10.2%	38.9%	21.1%
Great Brak River	422	369	-12.6%	378	2.4%	368	-2.6%	377	2.4%	-10.7%	7.1%
Heidelberg	202	261	29.2%	215	-17.6%	247	14.9%	247	0.0%	22.3%	4.3%
KwaNonqaba	734	897	22.2%	1 096	22.2%	1 118	2.0%	1 060	-5.2%	44.4%	18.1%
Mossel Bay	858	859	0.1%	968	12.7%	1 105	14.2%	959	-13.2%	11.8%	17.5%
Riversdale	281	324	15.3%	393	21.3%	470	19.6%	548	16.6%	95.0%	7.4%
Still Bay	121	108	-10.7%	160	48.1%	155	-3.1%	152	-1.9%	25.6%	2.6%
Suurbraak	38	51	34.2%	52	2.0%	48	-7.7%	51	6.3%	34.2%	0.9%
Swellendam	741	879	18.6%	857	-2.5%	983	14.7%	975	-0.8%	31.6%	16.4%
TOTAL	**4 560**	**4 972**	**9.0%**	**5 506**	**10.7%**	**6 057**	**10.0%**	**6 023**	**-0.6%**	**32.1%**	**100.0%**

Source: South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

6.6   Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action

Table 1 shows that crime detected as a result of police action accounted for 28.9% of all crime reported in the Da Gamaskop Police Cluster over the 5-year period. Table 7 shows that drug-related crime contributed 79.4% (14 382) to crime detected as a result of police action and is hence of paramount concern. Drug-related crime increased by 27.3% from 2 664 in 2010/11 to 3 391 in 2014/15. Generally, an increase in drug-related crime is a positive indication of pro-active policing, but the figures show that this crime category stabilised at 0.6% between 2010/11 and 2011/12 and at 0.3% between 2011/12 and 2012/13, but increased significantly in the last 2-years. The 27.3% increase of drug-related crime in Da Gamaskop reflects a worrying trend, and it is in excess of the provincial growth in drug-related crime which increased by 25.8% between 2010/11 and 2014/15. The Western Cape Province accounted for 47% of the national drug-related crime in 2010/11, 44% in 2011/12, 40% in 2012/13, 33% in 2013/14 and again 33% in

2014/15.[7] Over the past decade, the Western Cape has consistently contributed more than a third to the national drug-related crime category.

As revealed by SAPS, dagga and tik are commonly used drugs in the Cluster. The Cluster Commander estimated that 90% of the crimes were as a result of alcohol and drugs – either the perpetrator was under the influence of drugs and/or alcohol, or the crime was committed in order to obtain money to buy drugs or alcohol. This type of crimes occurred mainly in Ladismith, Tierberg, Riversdale, Great Brak River, Mossel Bay and Albertinia. During discussions, the community complained about the easy availability of drugs in the community.

The SAPS further indicated that driving under the influence of alcohol increased by 23.1%. The SAPS mentioned that this type of crime was heavily dependent on police action in 2014/15. As a result of stronger policing of driving under the influence of alcohol, some people are beginning to realise the dangers and to make use of a shuttle service to take them home from social events. Sometimes, nightclubs arrange a shuttle service for people to be taken home. The SAPS encourages this, because it removes the drunk drivers from the road and contributes to better road safety.

Of concern also is the 64.7% increase in illegal possession of firearms and ammunition during the period 2013/14 to 2014/15 which could be related to the increases in common robbery, robbery with aggravating circumstances as well as attempted murder in the cluster. The SAPS confirmed that illegal possession of firearms and ammunition increased in the various policing precincts.

Table 7: **Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action**

Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action	2010/11 - 2011/12			2011/12 - 2012/13		2012/13 - 2013/14		2013/14 - 2014/15		2010/11 - 2014/15	
	2010/11	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	% Δ	% Δ	CONTRI-BUTION
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	869	796	-8.4%	694	-12.8%	589	-15.1%	645	9.5%	-25.8%	19.8%
Drug-related crime	2 664	2 680	0.6%	2 673	-0.3%	2 974	11.3%	3 391	14.0%	27.3%	79.4%
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	26	27	3.8%	39	44.4%	17	-56.4%	28	64.7%	7.7%	0.8%
TOTAL	3 559	3 503	-1.6%	3 406	-2.8%	3 580	5.1%	4 064	13.5%	14.2%	100.0%

Source: South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

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[7] South African Police Service. (2015). *Crime statistics of Republic of South Africa.*
http://www.saps.gov.za/resource_centre/publications/statistics/crimestats/2015/crimestats_2014_2015_v1.xlsx. Available on the internet. Accessed on 29 September 2015.

6.7   Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action per Police Precinct

Crime detected as a result of police action fluctuated over the reporting period, with an overall increase of 14.2% from 3 559 in 2010/11 to 4 064 in 2014/15. Over the 5-year period, four police precincts, namely KwaNonqaba (19.9%), Riversdale (13.6%), Da Gamaskop (13.1%) and Swellendam (12%) contributed close to 60% of all crime detected as a result of police action in the cluster (Table 8). The largest increases were in Still Bay (111.3%), Suurbraak (107.5%), Da Gamaskop (39.4%) and Heidelberg (36.1%). Notable decreases were also observed in Albertinia (-12.5%) and Riversdale Police Precinct (-12.2%). Although the cluster had a 14.2% increase in crime detected as a result of police action, this crime category decreased by 1.6% from 3 559 in 2010/11 to 3 503 in 2011/12. It further decreased by 2.8% from 3 503 in 2011/12 to 3 406 in 2012/13.

Table 8: Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action per Police Precinct

Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action	2010/11 - 2011/12			2011/12 - 2012/13		2012/13 - 2013/14		2013/14 - 2014/15		2010/11 - 2014/15	
	2010/11	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	% Δ	% Δ	CONTRIBUTION
Albertinia	263	316	20.2%	285	-9.8%	191	-33.0%	230	20.4%	-12.5%	7.1%
Barrydale	237	165	-30.4%	173	4.8%	207	19.7%	226	9.2%	-4.6%	5.6%
Da Gamaskop	424	400	-5.7%	422	5.5%	533	26.3%	591	10.9%	39.4%	13.1%
Great Brak River	175	146	-16.6%	135	-7.5%	145	7.4%	162	11.7%	-7.4%	4.2%
Heidelberg	330	328	-0.6%	304	-7.3%	376	23.7%	449	19.4%	36.1%	9.9%
KwaNonqaba	636	712	11.9%	727	2.1%	747	2.8%	776	3.9%	22.0%	19.9%
Mossel Bay	350	373	6.6%	306	-18.0%	262	-14.4%	367	40.1%	4.9%	9.2%
Riversdale	613	478	-22.0%	412	-13.8%	425	3.2%	538	26.6%	-12.2%	13.6%
Still Bay	97	111	14.4%	128	15.3%	165	28.9%	205	24.2%	111.3%	3.9%
Suurbraak	40	55	37.5%	62	12.7%	65	4.8%	83	27.7%	107.5%	1.7%
Swellendam	394	419	6.3%	452	7.9%	464	2.7%	437	-5.8%	10.9%	12.0%
TOTAL	3 559	3 503	-1.6%	3 406	-2.8%	3 580	5.1%	4 064	13.5%	14.2%	100.0%

Source: South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

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. It is intended that these questions will be asked 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 completed by the participants of the 2014/2015 PNP process (held in 2014).[8] Results have also been compared with the national Victims of Crime Survey conducted in 2013/2014.[9]

The results of the community scorecard are discussed according to the three CSIP thematic areas: Promoting Professional Policing, Safe Public Spaces and Partnerships.

7.1 Participants

A total of 84 people from all 11 police precincts in the Da Gamaskop Cluster completed the questionnaire. This questionnaire was administered through crowd sourcing technology.[10] The majority of respondents were males (56%) whilst females constituted 44%.

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[8] Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Policing Needs and Priorities 2014/2015: Da Gamaskop Report, 27 February* 2015.

[9] 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.

[10] Participants indicated their responses on remote devices which were immediately captured on a computerised system.

Figure 1: Respondents (n=84)

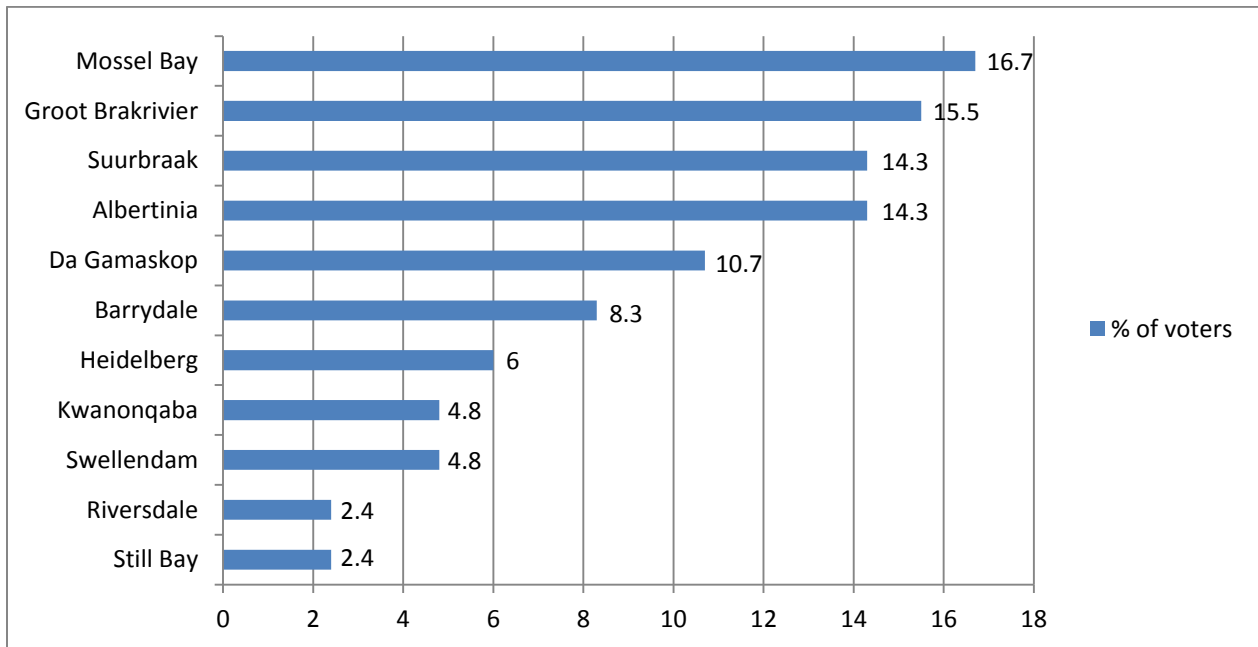| Precinct	% of voters
Mossel Bay	16.7
Groot Brakrivier	15.5
Suurbraak	14.3
Albertinia	14.3
Da Gamaskop	10.7
Barrydale	8.3
Heidelberg	6
Kwanonqaba	4.8
Swellendam	4.8
Riversdale	2.4
Still Bay	2.4

Figure 1 depicts that all precincts were represented although not equally well. Mossel Bay and Great Brak River were well represented with 16.7% and 15.5% respectively. Suurbraak and Albertinia accounted for 14.3% each. Da Gamaskop had the fifth highest representation (10.7%). Barrydale had an 8.3% representation. Heidelberg followed with a 6% representation. KwaNonqaba and Swellendam each contributed 4.8%. Lastly, Riversdale and Still Bay each had 2.4% of respondents.

Figure 2: Participants per Precinct (n=84)

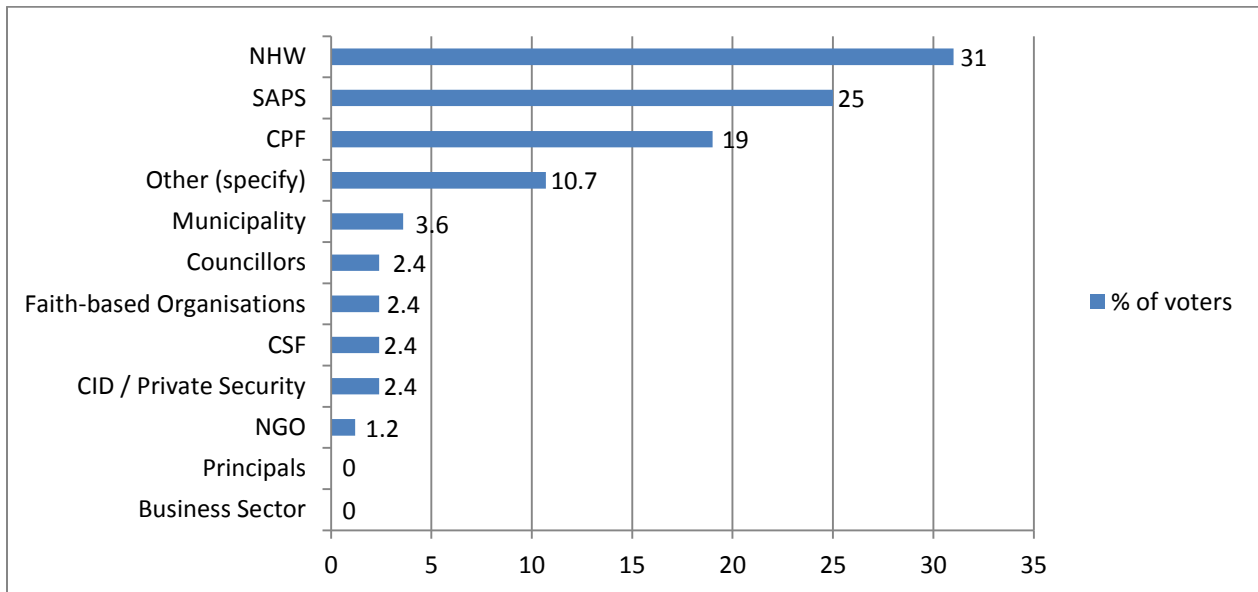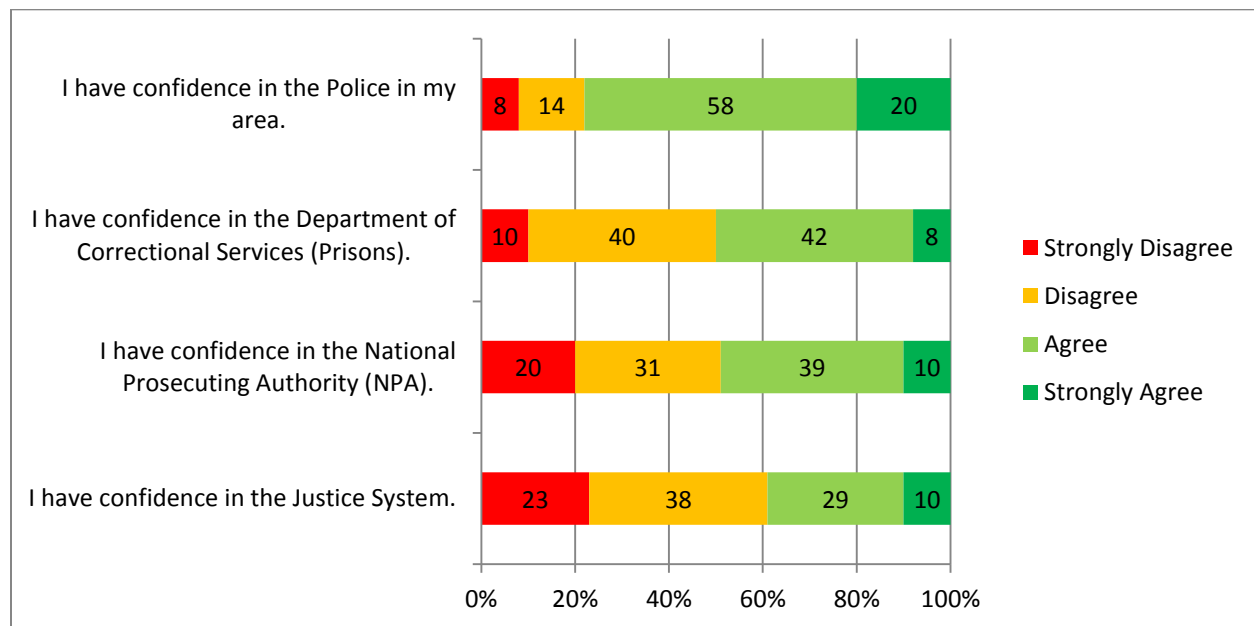| Participant	% of voters
NHW	31
SAPS	25
CPF	19
Other (specify)	10.7
Municipality	3.6
Councillors	2.4
Faith-based Organisations	2.4
CSF	2.4
CID / Private Security	2.4
NGO	1.2
Principals	0
Business Sector	0

Figure 2 illustrates that NHW's (31%) had the majority of representatives participating in the survey. SAPS accounted for a quarter of participants (25%) which could have impact the results of the survey. CPFs had the third highest representation (19%). Those listed as 'Other' represented 10.7% of participants comprising of officials from the Department of Justice and Correctional Services, Office of the Ombudsman, traffic officials, Ward Committee Members, Victim Support Members, Departments of Social Development and Sport and Recreation, and community members. The Municipality followed with a 3.6% representation. Councillors, Faith-based Organisations, Community Safety Forums and CID/Private Security each accounted for 2.4% of participants. There were no representatives from the Principals and Business Sector stakeholder groups.

7.2 Professional Policing

The Promotion of Professional Policing (PPP) is one of the key priorities of the Department of Community Safety as articulated in the Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP), the Western Cape Community Safety Act (WCCSA) and the National Development Plan (NDP). It is also a priority for SAPS.[11] 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.

Figure 3: Perceptions of Confidence in SAPS, Corruption and Responses to Complaints (N=84)

The majority of respondents (78%) agreed that they have confidence in the Police within their specific area. When SAPS votes were excluded, the total decreased to 70%, but still remained high. The National Victims of Crime Survey revealed that just over 63.9% of respondents in the
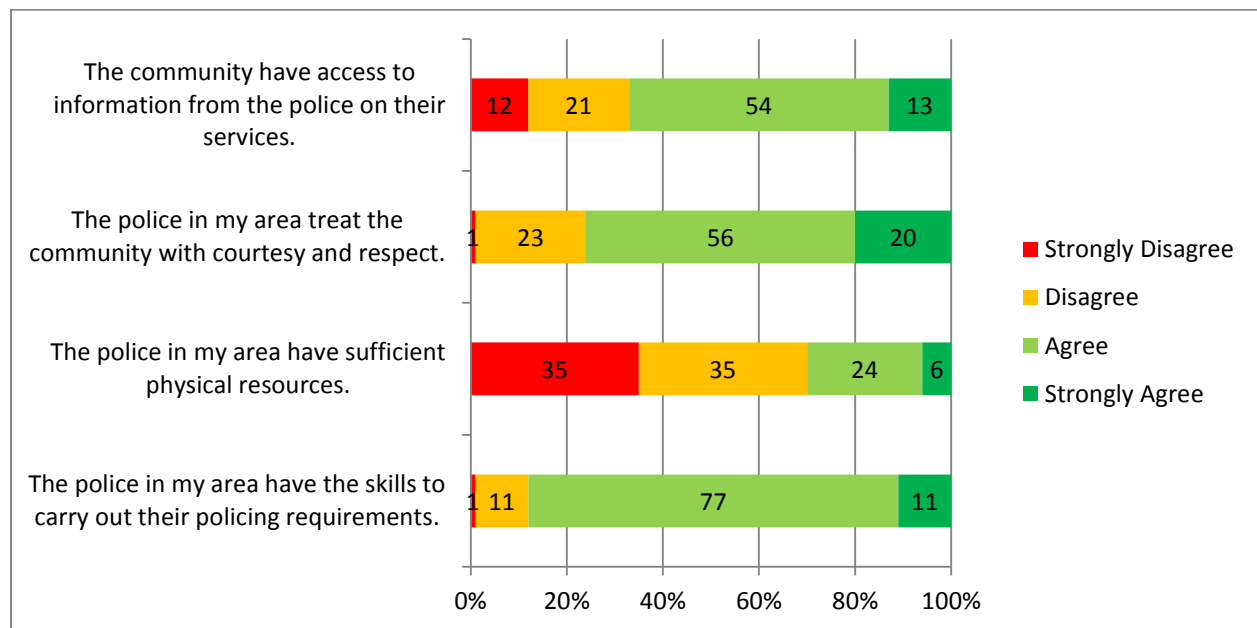
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[11] South African Police Service. (15-17 April 2015). *Briefing by the South African Police Service on the 2014-2019 Strategic Plan and 2015/16 Annual Performance Plan and Budget*. Portfolio Committee on Police, Department of Police, p. 48.

country were satisfied with the police in 2013/14.[12] It's noteworthy that confidence levels in the Police is much higher (with or without the exclusion of the SAPS votes) in comparison to the National Victims of Crime Survey results. There were also higher levels of confidence in the police than the other criminal justice role players.

Half (50%) of the respondents agreed that they have confidence in the Department of Correctional Services (Prisons). Only 49% of respondents had confidence in the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA). Finally, only 39% of respondents agreed with the statement that they had confidence in the Justice System.

Some of the factors leading to loss of confidence, particularly in the Justice System, are mentioned in the Safety Plan. These include short sentences handed down to perpetrators, delays and poor prosecution which means that the offenders return to the community. The community has become frustrated with the delays they experienced with the Criminal Justice System. Another highlighted issue was the recent vigilante murders in KwaNonqaba, indicating a loss of trust between the community and the criminal justice system.

Figure 4: SAPS' Interaction with Communities and Resource Requirements (n=84)

The majority (67%) of respondents felt they do have access to information from the police on their services, whereas 33% felt that they do not. Most of the respondents (76%) agreed that the police treat the community with courtesy and respect. This remained consistent when SAPS votes were excluded at approximately 70%.

The majority of respondents (70%) were of the view that the police do not have sufficient physical resources. When the SAPS votes were excluded, the total (70%) remained the same. When comparing it to the perceptions expressed in the 2014/15 PNP Report, the majority of

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[12] 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. 32.

respondents (70.89%) felt that there was an insufficient amount of police resources for their community, 17.72% felt it was somewhat adequate, 6.33% thought it was adequate, and 5.06% thought that police were well resourced.
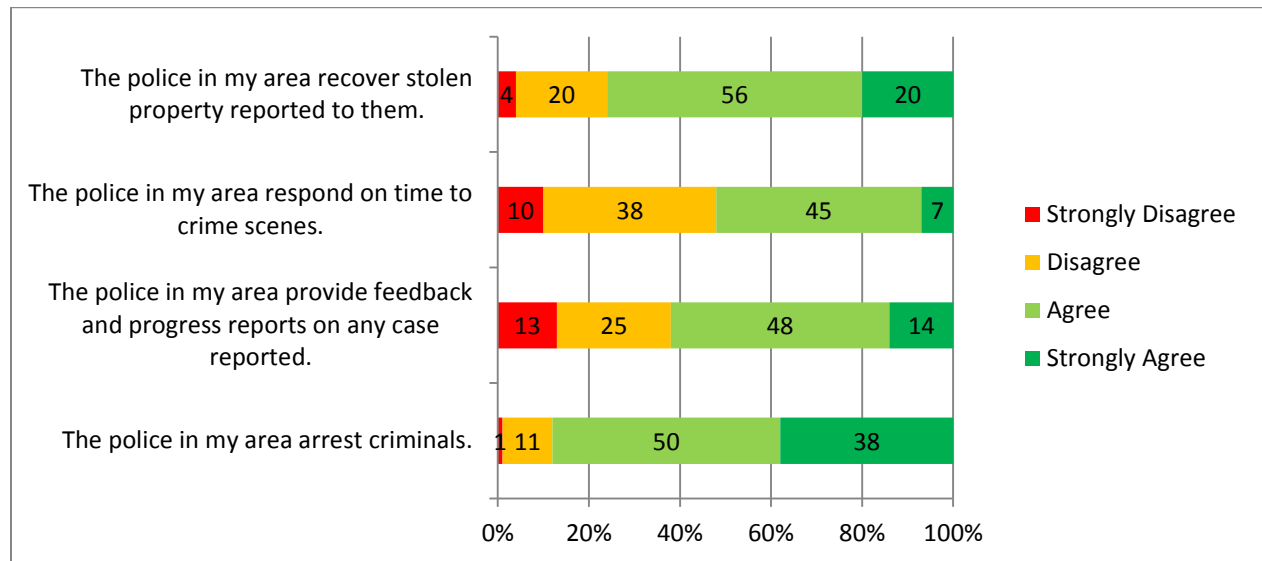
These views were confirmed in discussion. The Safety Plan referred to a shortage of police and physical resources. KwaNonqaba police station was reported to need a complete overhaul. Many of the smaller police stations lack adequate security.

While most of the police stations did receive new SAPS officials recently, most of these members still need to undergo training and will only be fully operational in two years. In addition, the staff losses over the last couple of years exceed the number of new recruits. Another concern was when a staff member takes sick leave there is seldom a replacement for them.

Possible solutions in addressing the above-mentioned issues were indicated in the Safety Plan. Just to mention a few, recommendations were made that advertisements should be placed for more recruits in the communities, as many of the applicants don't meet the entry level criteria. Also, it was suggested that there should not be such a long delay in promotions issued to long-time serving members within SAPS. This has possibly contributed to a negative perception among new recruits (and those wanting to work for the SAPS).

Overall, the vast majority (84%) of respondents felt that the police in their area possess the skills to carry out their policing requirements.

Figure 5: Police Service Delivery and Performance of Functions (n=84)

The majority of respondents (76%) indicated that the police do recover stolen property reported to them. When SAPS' votes were excluded the percentage dropped slightly to 73% of respondents. In this respect, the perceptions of the Da Gamaskop respondents were far better than those of the rest of the Province. The Victims of Crime Survey supports this finding when it revealed that only 37% of respondents in the Western Cape reported that they were dissatisfied with how the police dealt with crime, citing the reason for their dissatisfaction as SAPS never recover stolen goods.[13]

Police attending a crime scene on time is one very important factor contributing to public confidence in the police, and is also an important first step in the investigation of crime. The 2013/2014 Victims of Crime Survey found that 78% of people in South Africa who expressed confidence in the police did so because police arrived at crime scenes.[14]

More than half (52%) of the respondents were of the view that the police do respond to crime scenes on time. The previous year's PNP (2014) revealed that 67.24% of respondents agreed that either SAPS arrived quickly (34.48%) or within a reasonable amount of time (32.76%).[15] However, in the Victims of Crime Survey, only 34.8% of respondents in the Western Cape reported that the police do respond on time to crime scenes.[16] The decrease in respondents agreeing that the police respond on time to crime scenes is worrisome, nevertheless when comparing it to the national average the levels of dissatisfaction remained lower in the Da Gamaskop Cluster.

The majority (62%) of participants agreed with the statement that police in their area provide feedback and progress reports on cases reported to them. When SAPS' votes were excluded,

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[13] 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. 34.
[14] 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. 35.
[15] Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Da Gamaskop Cluster Policing Needs and Priorities Report,* p. 19.
[16] 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. 34.
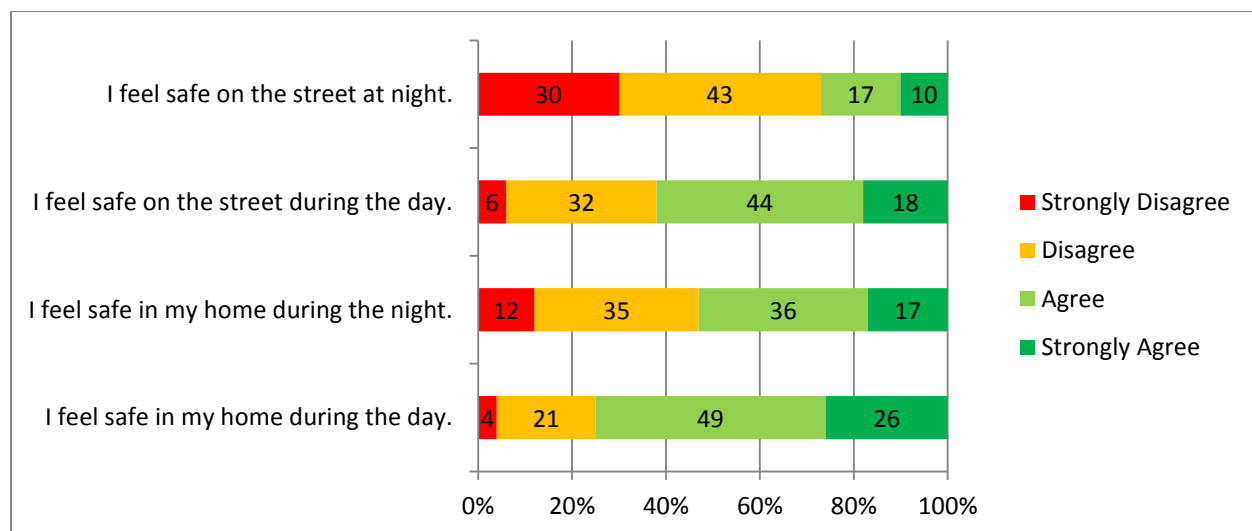
the total dropped to 53% of respondents who agreed with this statement. This is significantly more positive than the 2014 PNP Survey findings, which after excluding the SAPS votes, suggested that only 38.64% of participants felt that after opening a case with SAPS, they regularly received feedback.[17]

The vast majority (88%) of respondents felt that the police do arrest criminals. This is compared with the National Victims of Crime Survey which found that 61.6% of respondents in the Western Cape reported that they had confidence in the police on grounds that they felt that police arrested criminals.[18] It can be noted that within this cluster, the majority of participants felt that criminals are being arrested.

7.3 Public Spaces

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

Figure 6: Safety at Home and on the Street (n=84)

The minority of participants (27%) reported that they feel safe on the street at night. The figures significantly improved to 62% of respondents who felt safe on the street during the day. In the 2014/15 PNP report findings, the majority of respondents (86.08%) felt unsafe at night (18:00 - 06:00) and 2.53% felt unsafe during the day (12:00 – 18:00).[19] It is apparent that there has been a slight increase in the percentage of respondents who feel safe at night and a decrease in those who feel safe during the day.

Based on these results, it appears that the Da Gamaskop Cluster respondents feel less safe in the streets during the day than the average person in the Western Cape. The Victims of Crime

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[17] Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Da Gamaskop Cluster Policing Needs and Priorities Report,* p. 21.
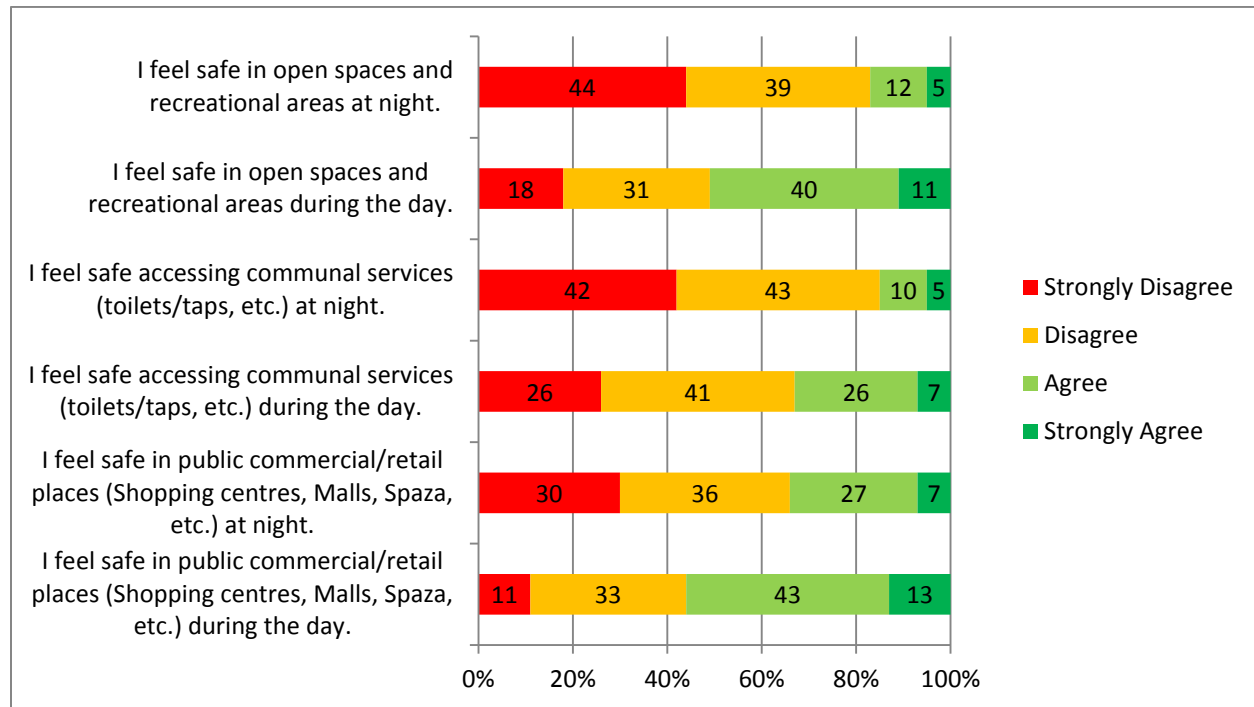
[18] Statistics South Africa. (2014). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2013/14*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, p. 35.

[19] Department of Community Safety. (2014). *Da Gamaskop Cluster Policing Needs and Priorities Report,* p. 26.

Survey reported that 86.5% of respondents felt safe walking alone in their area during the day, and only 34.8% felt safe at night.[20]

Half of respondents (53%) felt safe at home during the night. This increased to 75% of respondents who felt safe at home during the day.

Figure 7: Perception of Safety in Community Spaces and Public Commercial Buildings (n=84)

Only 17% of respondents felt safe in open spaces and recreational areas at night whereas this increased to 51% during the day. 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. [21]

In informal settlement areas, many people rely on accessing communal services such as toilets and taps. A mere 15% of respondents said they feel safe accessing these communal services (toilets/taps, etc.) at night. The percentage increased to 33% during the day. This is cause for concern.

Similarly, 34% of respondents felt safe in public commercial/retail spaces (Shopping centres, Malls, Spaza, etc.) during the night, whilst 56% felt this way during the day. The SAPS presentation mentioned that this cluster experienced a dramatic increase in business robberies with the advent of Spaza shops owned by foreign nationals who became targets. Attempts were made to police this crime, however these are not regulated by local authorities. The small Spaza shops
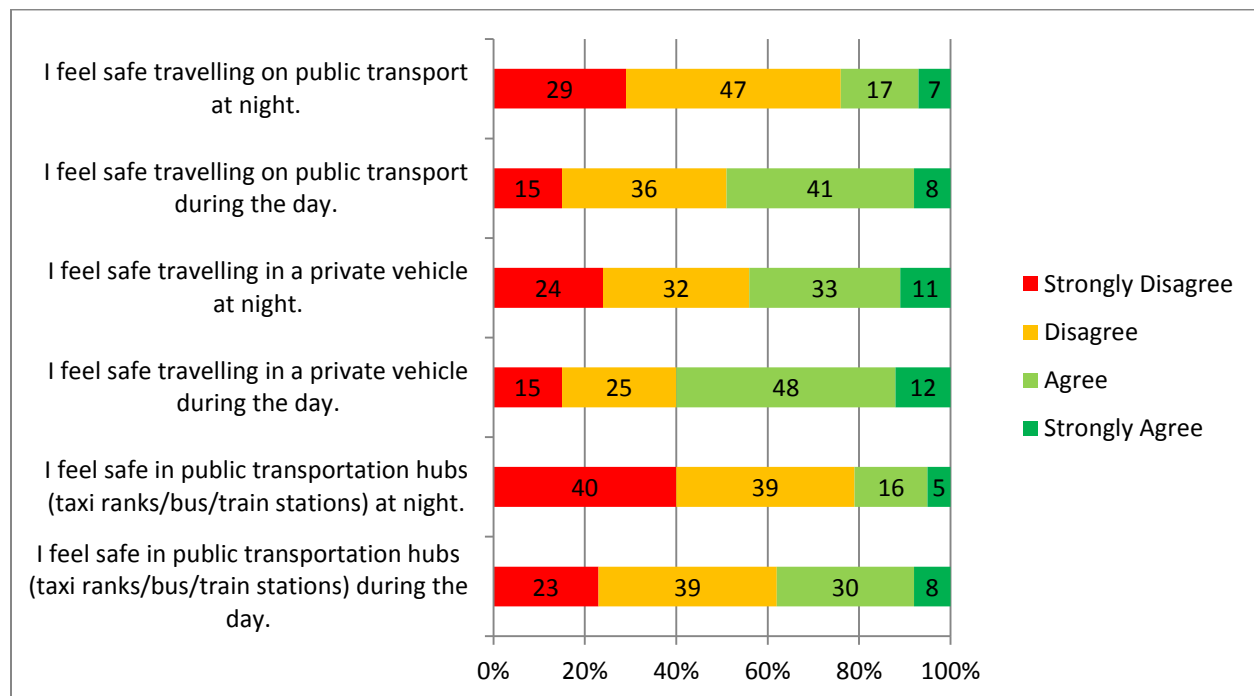
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[20] Statistics South Africa. (2014). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2013/14*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, p. 10.

[21] 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.

are especially targeted at night. Further inquiry would be needed to establish whether there is adequate security in these commercial spaces.

These results indicated that many participants felt unsafe outside of their homes during the day, and more so at night. In the Safety Plan, it was recognised that dark open spaces contribute to high crime in the cluster. There is also an issue around the amount of liquor outlets that are situated near schools and churches.

Figure 8: Perception of Safety when Travelling and Using Public Transport (n=84)

The majority of respondents (76%) felt unsafe when travelling on public transport during the night and 51% felt unsafe when travelling on public transport during the day. The Victims of Crime Survey (2013/14) revealed that 24.2% of households in the Western Cape that have participated in the survey were prevented from using public transport due to fear of crime.[22] Respondents felt most unsafe while using public transportation hubs (taxi ranks/bus/train stations) at night (79%) and during the day (62%).

There are respondents from the lower socio economic sector and rural areas, thus many are dependent on public transport, which they may have to use to access jobs, schooling, shopping and social activities. It is important for provincial government, the SAPS and local Traffic Law Enforcement agencies to address safety concerns regarding public transport, especially at transport hubs.

Levels of safety only increased when participants reported on perceptions of safety while using a private car. The majority (60%) of respondents felt safe using a private vehicle during the day, but this dropped to only 44% feeling safe at night. Possible reasons contributing to why the
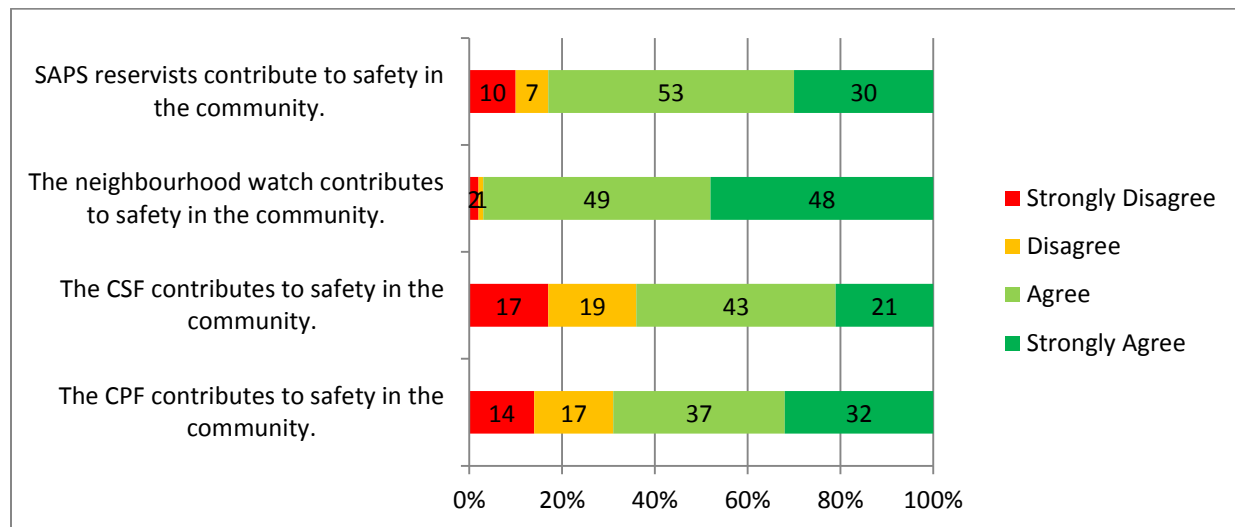
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[22] Statistics South Africa. (2014). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2013/14*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, p. 13.

respondents felt this way could be based on the 50% increase in car-hijackings and theft of motor vehicles which increased by 6.5%.[23]

7.4. Partnerships

Partnerships lie at the heart of community safety and 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 section looks at how participants view the role and contribution of the CPFs, Neighbourhood Watches, Community Safety Forums and Reservists.

Figure 9: Institutions Contributing to Safety (n=84)

The respondents ranked the following institutions in terms of their contribution towards safety in the community as listed below:

1.   Neighbourhood Watch programme   (97% agreed)
2.   SAPS Reservist programme   (83% agreed)
3.   Community Police Forums   (69% agreed)
4.   Community Safety Forums   (64% agreed)

This ranking of importance is not surprising given the representation of NHW, CPFs and SAPS members who completed the survey. Nonetheless, the response demonstrates that participants understand the importance of and support members of the community working together with the police to ensure safety in the community.

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[23] SAPS (2015). *The Da Gamaskop PNP SAPS Presentation, 26 and 27 October 2015*, p. 4.

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. The safety plan seeks to increase community involvement in their 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 accordance with the Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP).[24]

The cluster priorities reflect the activities as contained in the Safety Plan as compiled at the workshop, and attached as Annexure 1. The safety concerns for the cluster were identified and drawn from the 2014 PNP 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.

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[24] 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 Plan (NDP). Vision for 2030*. National Planning Commission: Pretoria; and Western Cape Community Safety Act, Act No 3 of 2013.

The key concerns identified were:

Professional Policing

1. Shortage of police and physical resources. The infrastructure of the KwaNonqaba Police Station is inadequate – lack of electricity supply, flooding in detective's offices and lack of security. Many smaller police stations lack adequate security. Long distances from police stations to the communities impact on response time. The delays in the repair of police vehicles when booked into State garages are problematic. The garage only logs the vehicle once they start to service the vehicle. Many vehicles not suited to off-road terrain. Some vehicles are driven irresponsibly and SAPS officials use them for their personal use. The CPF in KwaNonqaba has no meeting venue and the municipal hall is not available to them either.

2. There are insufficient police members at all stations. The recruitment of new staff will only impact on the SAPS when they finish training in a few years' time. When SAPS members are off sick there is no one to fill in for them. Need to advertise for more recruits in the communities as many applicants don't meet entry criteria. The promotion criteria (long time before SAPS member can be promoted) are a disincentive to new recruits.

3. The 10111 emergency number is dysfunctional in the Da Gamaskop Cluster. Station telephone numbers don't always work and switchboards do not operate during electricity failure. Community is not all aware of sector phone numbers.

4. Each police station looks different and has different infrastructure. There is no identifiable 'brand' for police stations.

Public Spaces

5. Dark open spaces contribute to high crime in the cluster.

6. Too many liquor outlets are situated near schools and churches.

Partnerships

7. Short sentences caused by delays and poor prosecution means that offenders return to the community. Community has become frustrated with delays in the Criminal Justice System. Vigilante murders occurred recently in KwaNonqaba.

8. A forum is needed to bring all the role players together to deal with crime and safety issues.

9. There is a lack of support for the NHW members. Some are still NHW members awaiting equipment as training has been completed, while others need training. More young men should be involved in neighbourhood watches.

10. CPFs are not submitting their EPP forms and accessing funding from DoCS to support their activities.

Additional concerns identified by the SAPS[25]:

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[25] SAPS (2015). *The Da Gamaskop PNP SAPS Presentation, 26 and 27 October 2015*.

- One of the major problems in this cluster is major house break-ins (Hotspot area for crime) as the influx of people is season-bound and there are many empty houses. These house-break-ins occur throughout the various precincts.

- Domestic violence has been highlighted as one of the most serious issues within this cluster.

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. The Cluster 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 access its CSIP Programme. Further, 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 concerns and desired outcomes for the Da Gamaskop Cluster with one goal: to increase wellness, safety and reduce social ills. As discussed in the report safety needs, concerns and 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 Da Gamaskop Cluster. The developed Safety Plan is a first step towards achieving that goal.

PROFESSIONAL POLICING					

1. Safety Concern: Shortage of police and physical resources. The infrastructure of the KwaNonqaba Police Station is inadequate – lack of electricity supply, flooding in detective's offices, lack of security. Many smaller police stations lack adequate security. Long distances from police stations to the communities impact on response time. The delay in the repair of police vehicles when booked into State garages. The garage only logs the vehicle once they start to service the vehicle. Many vehicles not suited to off-road terrain. Some vehicles are driven irresponsibly and SAPS officials use them for their personal use.
CPF in KwaNonqaba doesn't have anywhere to meet and municipal hall is not available to them.

Objective: To increase the support and service delivery by SAPS. To reduce the turn-around time for repair to vehicles.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
The condition of the KwaNonqaba Police Station to be brought under the attention of the SAPS Provincial Commissioner, and the Parliamentary Standing Committee.	To upgrade the building KwaNonqaba Police Station.	The upgrades have been made or a new police station is built.	Willie Proudfoot and Zelda Beukes (CPF Cluster Chairperson) to write a letter to the PC. DoCS will conduct a follow-up visit to the station in October 2015 and will conduct a full inspection of KwaNonqaba in the next financial year.	14 November 2015 October 2015	CPF DoCS

To reduce time taken to repair vehicles in workshops, and to ensure better maintenance of vehicles.	To outsource the maintenance of SAPS vehicles to private garages and CPF to monitor the booking in of SAPS vehicles at State garages.	More patrol vehicles.	Station Commander to present the vehicle acquisition plan to the CPF to help them monitor the usage of the vehicles. Write letter to the Provincial Commissioner to ensure that new vehicles are fit for purpose.	Next CPF Cluster meeting (meets 3rd Wednesday of every month).	Station Commanders at each station.
Community to report misuse of vehicles to Station Commander.	To ensure SAPS vehicles are used responsibly.	Vehicles used only for official use.	CPF to advise members of the communities how they can report abuse of police vehicles.	Ongoing	CPF, SAPS

2. Safety Concern: There are insufficient police members at all stations. The recruitment of new staff will only impact on the SAPS when they finish training in a few years' time. When SAPS members are off sick there is no one to fill in for them. Need to advertise for more recruits in the communities as many applicants don't meet entry criteria. The promotion criteria (long time before SAPS member can be promoted) are a disincentive to new recruits.

Objective: To increase the number of police officials at police stations, and therefor improve service delivery.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person

				Next cluster meeting.	SAPS and CPF
Advertise in local community newspapers. Promote awareness of recruitment through CPF and WhatsApp groups. At managerial level, SAPS and CPF to look at the criteria for advertisement of the vacancies. At the policy level, CPF to advocate for the lifting of the moratorium on reservists. SAPS to provide awareness programmes for young people at schools and promote SAPS as a profession.	CPF and SAPS to encourage the community to apply for vacancies. SAPS to provide training for reservists or old military veterans.	Vacancies in funded posts are filled. Moratorium on reservists is lifted.	SAPS to place advertisements in the local newspapers. CPF to encourage community members to apply for posts. SAPS to provide feedback to unsuccessful candidates.		

3. Safety Concern: The 10111 emergency numbers not functional in the Da Gamaskop Cluster. Station telephone numbers don't always work and switchboard doesn't operate during electricity failure. Community not all aware of sector phone numbers.

Objective: To improve the communication lines between the community, SAPS and different stakeholders and improve response time.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person

| To provide the community with the alternative numbers for SAPS e.g. 112 or 10177. Distribute information cards or pamphlets to the community.

To advocate for improvement of phone lines or communication masts in the area. | To get the 10111 line functional. | Fewer complaints from the community. | CPF Cluster Chairperson make submission to parliament.

CPF/NHW to distribute information on alternative contact numbers to community members, e.g. pamphlets, key ring holders with contact details. | 15 December 2015 | CPF Cluster Chairperson |

4. Safety Concern: Each police station looks different and has different infrastructure. There is no identifiable 'brand' for police stations.

Objective: Improvement of the infrastructure and branding of all police stations.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person

Conduct assessment of each police station in cluster to see whether it complies with SAPS norms and standards. Advocate for a standardised brand for SAPS and standard infrastructure at police stations.	Each police station in the cluster looks the same and has standard infrastructure.	SAPS stations comply with the same standard.	Station commanders to conduct assessment at each police station and report to CPF.	Next CPF meeting, 2015.	Station Commanders, CPF

PARTNERSHIPS

5. **Safety Concern:** Short sentences caused by delays and poor prosecution means that offenders return to the community. Community has become frustrated with delays in the Criminal Justice System. KwaNonqaba recently had vigilante murders.

Objectives: Avoid delays in prosecution / court appearances
- Improve SAPS investigation.
- Improve the feedback to victims, NHWs and community
- Improved SAPS investigations
- Successful prosecution

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
• SAPS must conduct proper investigations. • Conduct effective crime intelligence operations.	Appropriate sentences are handed down to perpetrators on conviction.	Higher percentage of SAPS cases are prosecuted and result in conviction. Greater sense of public safety.	CPF to arrange meeting with all role players (Dept of Justice, NPA, DCS, EMS, Municipality, NHW, CPF, Traffic, CBOs, Councillors,	30 November 2015.	CPF Chairperson and SAPS

• SAPS to implement proper crime scene management • NPA to prosecute effectively. • SAPS to manage deployment of officials effectively. • CPF to meet with Dept. of Justice • NHW conduct civilian arrest and call SAPS • Arrange training and awareness of role players. • Hold awareness session with members of the community to explain the Criminal Justice Process and how they can best contribute to it.			Religious leaders, etc.) to discuss better coordination of Criminal Justice System.		

6. Safety Concern: A forum is needed to bring all the role players together to deal with crime and safety issues.

Objective: To establish a Community Safety Forum.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
CPFs and SAPS to work with municipalities to establish a Community Safety Forum involving all role players.	All role players work in an integrated manner to deal with safety issues and prevent crime.	A Community Safety Forum is established.	CPF to arrange meeting of all stakeholders.	January 2016.	CPF, municipalities, Ward Councillors.

7. **Safety Concern:** There is a lack of support for the NHW members. Some are still awaiting equipment as training has been completed, while others need training. More young men should be involved in neighbourhood watches.

Objectives: To provide training for NHW, provisioning of NHWs (reflective vests, safety boots, torches, bicycles, radio, jackets, car magnets, static white light with name of etc.). Improve partnerships between CPF, DoCS and SAPS.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
CPFs must communicate timeously about meetings. NHW to compile a database for SAPS of members. NHW to compile a patrol roster and forward it to SAPS.	Well run and functional NHWs. Visible and regular NHW patrols.	Improved safety in the neighbourhood. Effective and functioning NHW groups.	CPF and SAPS to meet with NHW to assess the needs in each policing precinct. Maintain timeous communication and cooperation among all role players. DoCS to distribute application forms for	Ongoing (1st communication November 2015)	DoCS, CPF, NHW, Councillors, resident associations Municipality, religious fraternities, schools

			NHW training at PNP meeting and to facilitate application for training.		
SAPS to provide support to NHW on patrols. SAPS to respond to NHW reports as the 'ears and eyes of the police.' DoCS to provide training and equipment to NHW. Training must include the ethical guidelines for operation, and giving NHW members an understanding of their legal rights and constraints. Sector Commanders to assist NHW in Da Gamaskop to establish NHW.					

8. Safety Concern: CPFs are not submitting their EPP forms and accessing funding from DoCS to support their activities.

Objective: To strengthen CPFs and to increase their access to funding.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
DoCS fieldworkers to provide support to CPFs on how to work with the EPP reporting	CPF access their full R30 000 per year which they can spend to support	Each CPF accesses R30 000. Activities are funded.	CPF to contact DoCS field worker for support.	End November 2015.	CPF, DoCS, to be monitored by Cluster CPF.

system. DoCS to monitor CPF compliance with reporting on the EPP system.	their activities.

PUBLIC SPACES

9.   Safety Concern: Dark open spaces contribute to high crime in the cluster.

Objectives: Work with municipalities to develop a plan to address problematic open spaces.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
CPFs and NHWs to identify all the dark open spaces and notify municipalities and ward councillors of the problem. Collectively develop a plan to address the problem.	A plan is developed to make open areas safer.	Open spaces are addressed and dealt with.	Hold a meeting to consult with all relevant stakeholders.	30 November 2015	SAPS, Municipality, Ward Councillors, CPF, DoCS

10.   Safety Concern: Too many liquor outlets are situated near to schools and churches.

Objective: To identify liquor outlets in the areas. To regulate licenced outlets and make sure they comply with the terms of the licence. To enforce the law in regard to unlicensed premises.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person

CPF to hold awareness workshops with the community on the use of alcohol.	Communities are aware of the harms caused by abuse of alcohol.	Less abuse of alcohol and fewer alcohol related crime occurs, especially in public spaces.	To consult with the community to help identify illegal operating liquor outlets.	30 Nov 2015	DoCS, CPF, Business sector, NHW and SAPS.
CPFs work with local organisations to provide programmes and alternatives for young people on dealing with alcohol abuse. CPFs, SAPS to refer parents to Parental Guidance Programmes for children who are exposed to alcohol.	Programmes and alternative activities are in place to divert attention from alcohol. Parents are more responsible.	Fewer young people abuse alcohol.	Set up a consultative forum to deal with future activities relating to alcohol	January 2016	Department of Social Development, Ward Councillors, CPF, local NGOs.
CPF to educate the community and to generate support when making submissions against the issuing of liquor licences.	To improve community participation in making submissions to Liquor Authority when it considers liquor licence applications.	Liquor licences are issued in a responsible manner to appropriate outlets.	DoCS to assist CPF in identifying expert to provide information on contesting liquor licences.		CPF, SAPS, Ward Councillors, Western Cape Liquor Authority.

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 to 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 = Albertinia	02 = Barrydale
03 = Da Gamaskop	04 = Great Brak River
05 = Heidelberg	06 = Kwanonqaba
07 = Mossel Bay	08 = Riversdale
09 = Still Bay	10 = Suurbraak
11 = Swellendam	

Please indicate your gender:

01 = Male	02 = Female

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

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
17. In my home during the day	1	2	3	4
18. In my home during the night	1	2	3	4
19. On the street during the day	1	2	3	4
20. On the street during the 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.) during the 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) during the night	1	2	3	4
25. Travelling in a private vehicle during the day	1	2	3	4
26. Travelling in a private vehicle during the night	1	2	3	4
27. Travelling on public transport during the day	1	2	3	4
28. Travelling on public transport during the 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.) during the night	1	2	3	4

I feel safe at the following places in my area				
31. Open spaces and recreational areas during the day	1	2	3	4
32. Open spaces and recreational areas during the night	1	2	3	4

3. ESTABLISH SAFETY PARTNERSHIPS

Establish safety partnerships will focus on the knowledge of public of existing partnership and willingness to participate and support these partnerships.

3.1 Community Policing Forum (CPF)

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

3.2 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

Community Safety Forum(CSF)				
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

3.3 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

3.4 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!!!

13. DA GAMASKOP PHOTO COLLAGE FOR DAY 1 & DAY 2