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Community Safety

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

Western Cape Government

Community Safety

POLICING NEEDS AND PRIORITIES (PNP) 2015/16 REPORT

for the

KHAYELITSHA POLICE CLUSTER

held on

14 & 15 AUGUST 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 Khayelitsha Cluster on 14 and 15 August 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 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 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 the Department's Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP). Taking into account national and provincial strategic goals, and its constitutional and legal mandate, DoCS 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, a Community Safety Scorecard 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, 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 Khayelitsha Cluster was the seventh 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, Faith Based Organisations, relevant Government Departments and Municipal Management, as well as any interested member of the public. Each engagement consists of a two-day workshop. During the session, participants developed 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 Scorecard was collected directly from participants by means of a questionnaire and 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. 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 or NHWs and their relationship with the SAPS, their responses might be more reflective of their own experiences than being representative of the broader community.

The questionnaire was developed in English, but a written version in isiXhosa was also made available to participants. People were available to assist to provide isiXhosa translations and to guide 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 Khayelitsha Police Cluster consists of 8 police precincts namely: Gordon's Bay, Harare, Khayelitsha (Site B), Lingelethu-West, Lwandle, Macassar, Somerset West and Strand. It is located in the City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality. Table 1 below presents the population figures of the different police precincts in the cluster as recorded by the South African National Census of 2001 and 2011.[1]

Table 1: Khayelitsha Police Cluster: Population Figures per Police Station

NAME OF PRECINCT	2001 CENSUS	2011 CENSUS	% INCREASE / DECREASE
Gordon's Bay	6 773	16 757	147.41
Harare	103 506	173 342	67.47
Khayelitsha (Site B)	163 331	154 042	-5.69
Lingelethu-West	62 672	64 357	2.69
Lwandle	34 094	64 601	89.48
Macassar	29 698	34 888	17.48
Somerset West	43 193	57 300	32.66
Strand	39 785	51 522	29.50
Cluster Total	483 052	616 809	27.69
Provincial Total	4 521 072	5 821 947	28.77

Source: Statistics South Africa, South African National Census of 2001 and 2011.

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[1] Statistics South Africa, South African National Census of 2001 and 2011.

Overall, the population in the cluster has increased by 27.69% from 483 052 to 616 809 between 2001 and 2011. One can expect that the population increased further between 2011 and 2015.[2] Notable increases in the population growth took place in Harare, Lwandle and Gordon's Bay. Khayelitsha (Site B) showed a decrease of -5.69%. Khayelitsha (Site B), Lwandle and Macassar are areas where largest numbers of the population live in informal settlement areas. The greater Khayelitsha (Site B) area accounts for just under a third of informal settlement areas in Cape Town.[3]

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[2] See for instance a discussion of the population in Khayelitsha by Professor Charles Simkins, in O'Regan, C., and Pikoli, V. (August 2014). *Towards a Safer Khayelitsha: Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Allegations of Police Inefficiency and a Breakdown in Relations between the SAPS and Community of Khayelitsha*, p. 35-36. He estimated that in 2014, the population of Khayelitsha was between 400 000 and 450 000.

[3] Professor Jeremy Seekings, cited in O'Regan, C., and Pikoli, V. (August 2014). *Towards a Safer Khayelitsha: Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Allegations of Police Inefficiency and a Breakdown in Relations between the SAPS and Community of Khayelitsha*, p. 37.

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

The 5-year analysis shows that crime is unevenly spread amongst the three main crime categories with contact crime contributing 31.3%; crime detected by police, 18.8% and property-related crime contributing 50% of reported crimes in the Khayelitsha Cluster. Included within the general property-related crime category are 'all theft not mentioned elsewhere' and 'commercial crime'. Included within the contact crime category are 'culpable homicide' and 'neglect and ill-treatment of children'.

Table 2 below shows that over the 5-year period, these crime categories increased overall by 25.3% from 27 647 in 2009/10 to 34 648 in 2013/14. Contact crime increased by 25.2% from 8 999 in 2009/10 to 11 266 in 2013/14 in the police cluster. Crime detected by police increased by 63.2% from 4 275 in 2009/10 to 6 975 in 2013/14, suggesting an increase in police activity in this regard.

In addition the Cluster crime threats were identified by SAPS as:

Robbery aggravated(including Trio Crimes), robbery firearm, robbery other weapon, business robbery, house robbery and car hi-jacking, gangs , ATM bombings, drugs, illegal possession of firearms, public instability and community protest action and corruption.[4]

Table 2: Major Crime Categories

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	TOTAL	% Δ	CONTRIBUTION
CONTACT CRIME	8 999	8 255	-8.3%	9 102	10.3%	10 140	11.4%	11 266	11.1%	47 762	25.2%	31.3%
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES	14 373	14 628	1.8%	15 424	5.4%	15 463	0.3%	16 407	6.1%	76 295	14.2%	50.0%
CRIME DETECTED BY POLICE	4 275	5 064	18.5%	6 126	21.0%	6 229	1.7%	6 975	12.0%	28 669	63.2%	18.8%
TOTAL	27 647	27 947	1.1%	30 652	9.7%	31 832	3.8%	34 648	8.8%	152 726	25.3%	100.0%

Source: South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

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[4] South African Police Service. (2015). *Development of Cluster Safety Plans*. Khayelitsha Cluster Presentation.

6.1 Contact Crime

The 5-year analysis shows contact crime accounts for 31.3% (47 762) of the total crime reported in the cluster. This crime category increased by 25.2% from 8 999 ion 2009/10 to 11 266 in 2013/2014. Attempted murder increased by 63.6% from 218 in 2009/10 to 357 in 2013/14 (Table 3 below). Of concern is that attempted murder increased year on year since 2009/10 and then decreased by 8.46% in 2013/14. Factors contributing to this drop need further investigation. Murder increased by 26.18% over this period, although there was a slight decrease in the 2011/12 – 2012/13 year.

Common robbery and common assault increased by 23.75% and 12.4% respectively during the same period (Table 3). Of great concern is that robbery with aggravating circumstances increased by 88.50% over the 5-year period. The SAPS reported on the factors impacting on increases in aggravated robbery.[5] In Gordon's Bay it was noted that robberies occur in open fields during the night and early mornings. In Khayelitsha, poor street lighting and the density of housing contribute to risks. Robberies also occurred on the routes pedestrians use to access public transport. These areas were also reported to be difficult to patrol and provided easy escape routes for perpetrators. Overall, the SAPS reported that unemployment, poverty, substance abuse and peer pressure were some of the factors propelling perpetrators into robbery.

On the other hand, the reported number of sexual offences decreased by -13.98% over the reporting period. It is not clear whether this is an indication of less reporting of this type of crime or fewer crimes committed.

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[5] South African Police Service. (2015). *Development of Cluster Safety Plans*. Khayelitsha Cluster Presentation.

Table 3: Contact Crime Categories

CONTACT 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	% Δ
Murder	340	359	5.59%	430	19.78%	419	-2.56%	429	2.39%	26.18%
Attempted murder	218	253	16.06%	298	17.79%	390	30.87%	357	-8.46%	63.76%
Total Sexual Crimes	887	894	0.79%	882	-1.34%	830	-5.90%	763	-8.07%	-13.98%
Common assault	3 064	2 540	-17.10%	2 660	4.72%	2 997	12.67%	3 444	14.91%	12.40%
Assault GBH	2 005	1 990	-0.75%	2 060	3.52%	2 140	3.88%	2 209	3.22%	10.17%
Culpable homicide	114	107	-6.14%	120	12.15%	107	-10.83%	109	1.87%	-4.39%
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	47	37	-21.28%	30	-18.92%	44	46.67%	54	22.73%	14.89%
Common robbery	741	564	-23.89%	648	14.89%	835	28.86%	917	9.82%	23.75%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	1 583	1 511	-4.55%	1 974	30.64%	2 378	20.47%	2 984	25.48%	88.50%
TOTAL	8 999	8 255	-8.27%	9 102	10.26%	10 140	11.40%	11 266	11.10%	25.19%

Source: South African Police Service Crime Statistics

6.2   Contact Crime per Police Precinct

Khayelitsha and Harare police precincts accounted for more than half (58.4%) of the total contact crime (47 762) reported in the Khayelitsha Cluster during the period 2009/10 to 2013/14, though these two areas constituted only 5.6% of the population in the cluster. Khayelitsha (Site B) and Harare precincts are amongst the five stations recording the highest number of murders in the country, and account for 72% of murders in the cluster.[6] The three policing precincts of Khayelitsha area, namely, Harare, Lingelethu

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[6] Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Khayelitsha Police Cluster Briefing Report*. p. 7.

West, Khayelitsha Site B, collectively account for the highest number of murders, sexual offences, assault GBH and aggravated robberies in the country.[7]

Increases in contact crime were noted at almost all the police precincts in the cluster, except Gordon's Bay and Macassar police precinct. However, the SAPS reported an increase in aggravated robbery in the 2014/2015 year in Gordon's Bay[8]. A notable increase in contact crime came from Harare, Lingelethu West, Khayelitsha and Strand police precincts (Table 4). Gordon's Bay Police Precinct recorded a decrease for the financial year and 2012/2013 and stabilised in 2013/14. Contact crime fluctuated in Macassar over the reporting period with a notable decrease in 2010/2011. The variances in crimes statistics across police precincts could be shaped by various factors, including population size, socio-economic factors, environmental design challenges and confidence in the police and criminal justice system.

Table 4: Contact Crime per Police Precinct

CONTACT CRIME PER PRECINCT	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	CONTRIBUTION
Gordon's Bay	207	202	-2.4%	257	27.2%	195	-24.1%	195	0.0%	1 056	-5.8%	2.2%
Harare	2 429	2 435	0.2%	2 551	4.8%	2 615	2.5%	3 048	16.6%	13 078	25.5%	27.4%
Khayelitsha	2 659	2 453	-7.7%	2 865	16.8%	3 367	17.5%	3 468	3.0%	14 812	30.4%	31.0%
Lingelethu – West	1 007	865	-14.1%	912	5.4%	1 100	20.6%	1 154	4.9%	5 038	14.6%	10.5%
Lwandle	499	462	-7.4%	555	20.1%	690	24.3%	903	30.9%	3 109	81.0%	6.5%
Macassar	708	608	-14.1%	592	-2.6%	605	2.2%	680	12.4%	3 193	-4.0%	6.7%
Somerset West	667	585	-12.3%	658	12.5%	707	7.4%	859	21.5%	3 476	28.8%	7.3%
Strand	823	645	-21.6%	712	10.4%	861	20.9%	959	11.4%	4 000	16.5%	8.4%
TOTAL	8 999	8 255	-8.3%	9 102	10.3%	10 140	11.4%	11 266	11.1%	47 762	25.2%	100.0%

Source: South African Police Service Crime Statistics

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[7] O'Regan, C., and Pikoli, V. (2014). *Towards a Safer Khayelitsha: Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Allegations of Police Inefficiency and a Breakdown in Relations between the SAPS and Community of Khayelitsha,* pp. 42-43.
[8] South African Police Service. (2015). *Development of Cluster Safety Plans*. Khayelitsha Cluster Presentation.

6.3   Property-Related Crime

The property-related crime category accounts for 50% (76 295) of reported crimes in the Khayelitsha Police Cluster over the 5-year period (Table 1). A comparative analysis over the same period shows that property-related crime increased by 14.2 % from 14 373 in 2009/10 to 16 407 in 2013/14 (Table 5). During the same period theft not mentioned elsewhere and theft out of or from motor vehicles increased by 28.6% and 24.7% respectively (Table 5). The exception is noted in theft of motor vehicles and motor cycles which decreased by -25.9%, shoplifting by -2.9% and stock theft by -50% over the 5-year period (Table 5).

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	CONTRIBUTION
Burglary at non-residential premises	845	885	4.7%	769	-13.1%	927	20.5%	1 009	8.8%	4 435	19.4%	5.8%
Burglary at residential premises	3 840	3 655	-4.8%	3 656	0.0%	3 887	6.3%	4 085	5.1%	19 123	6.4%	25.1%
Stock-theft	8	7	-12.5%	4	-42.9%	2	-50.0%	4	100.0%	25	-50.0%	0.0%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	1 068	970	-9.2%	905	-6.7%	779	-13.9%	791	1.5%	4 513	-25.9%	5.9%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	1 860	2 136	14.8%	2 124	-0.6%	2 213	4.2%	2 319	4.8%	10 652	24.7%	14.0%
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	5 062	5 135	1.4%	6 176	20.3%	5 934	-3.9%	6 509	9.7%	28 816	28.6%	37.8%
Shoplifting	940	948	0.9%	1 022	7.8%	892	-12.7%	913	2.4%	4 715	-2.9%	6.2%
Commercial crime	750	892	18.9%	768	-13.9%	829	7.9%	777	-6.3%	4 016	3.6%	5.3%
TOTAL	14 373	14 628	1.8%	15 424	5.4%	15 463	0.3%	16 407	6.1%	76 295	14.2%	100.0%

Source: South African Police Service Crime Statistics

6.4 Police Precinct Proportion of the Property-Related Crime

Property-related crime contributed 50% of the main crime categories (76 295) in the Khayelitsha Police Cluster during the period 2009/10 to 2013/14 (Table 1). Although property-related crime in the Khayelitsha Cluster increased by 14.2% over the 5-year period, Gordon's Bay (-19.6%) and Strand (-4.9%) police precincts were the only two stations in the cluster that had a decrease over the period 2012/13 to 2013/14 (Table 6). Harare (28.8%), Khayelitsha (21.3%) and Lingelethu West (22%) recorded the highest increases over the same period. The three precincts have emerged as major contributing precincts in cluster threats according to the cluster commander.[9] A case study should be conducted at Gordon's Bay to determine the contributing factors that led to two consecutive years of decreasing property-related crime at this precinct.

Table 6: Property-Related Crime per Precinct

PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME PER PRECINCT	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	CONTRIBUTION
Gordon's Bay	1 275	1 379	8.2%	1 574	14.1%	1 354	-14.0%	1 089	-19.6%	6 671	-14.6%	8.7%
Harare	1 515	1 456	-3.9%	1 384	-4.9%	1 461	5.6%	1 882	28.8%	7 698	24.2%	10.1%
Khayelitsha	1 184	1 237	4.5%	1 457	17.8%	1 640	12.6%	1 989	21.3%	7 507	68.0%	9.8%
Lingelethu - West	1 252	1 230	-1.8%	1 351	9.8%	1 337	-1.0%	1 631	22.0%	6 801	30.3%	8.9%
Lwandle	355	573	61.4%	689	20.2%	638	-7.4%	641	0.5%	2 896	80.6%	3.8%
Macassar	1 111	1 089	-2.0%	1 068	-1.9%	1 050	-1.7%	1 080	2.9%	5 398	-2.8%	7.1%
Somerset West	4 091	4 148	1.4%	3 882	-6.4%	4 064	4.7%	4 367	7.5%	20 552	6.7%	26.9%
Strand	3 590	3 516	-2.1%	4 019	14.3%	3 919	-2.5%	3 728	-4.9%	18 772	3.8%	24.6%
TOTAL	14 373	14 628	1.8%	15 424	5.4%	15 463	0.3%	16 407	6.1%	76 295	14.2%	100.0%

Source: South African Police Service Crime Statistics

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[9] Brand. J.J. (2015). *Development of Cluster Safety Plans Presentation: Khayelitsha Cluster*, p. 2.

6.5   Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action

Crime detected as a result of police action accounted for 18.8% of all reported crimes in the Khayelitsha Police Cluster over the 5-year period. Drug-related crime and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs are of paramount concern in the cluster as they contributed 62% and 32.4% respectively of all reported crimes detected as a result of police action over the 5-year reporting period.[10]

Of the 28 669 cases reported over the 5-year period drug related crime accounted for 62%. In addition, this crime category increased by 102.7% from 2 289 in 2009/2010 to 4 640 in 2013/2014 (Table 7). 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 and 40% in 2012/13. Over the past decade, the Western Cape has consistently contributed more than a third to the national drug-related crime category.

Although the expectation is that driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs should show an increase in support of pro-active policing in this cluster, there appears to have been an increase of only 1.2% between 2009/10 and 2010/11 and 4.1% during 2012/13 and 2013/14 (Table 7).

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	% Δ	CONTRIBUTION
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	1 716	1 737	1.2%	1 963	13.0%	1 896	-3.4%	1 973	4.1%	9 285	15.0%	32.4%
Drug-related crime	2 289	3 018	31.8%	3 818	26.5%	4 023	5.4%	4 640	15.3%	17 788	102.7%	62.0%
Unlawful possession of firearms and ammunition	270	309	14.4%	345	11.7%	310	-10.1%	362	16.8%	1 596	34.1%	5.6%
TOTAL	4 275	5 064	18.5%	6 126	21.0%	6 229	1.7%	6 975	12.0%	28 669	63.2%	100.0%

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[10] Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Khayelitsha Police Cluster Briefing Report*. p. 10.

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

Crime detected as a result of police action increased by 63.2% from 4 275 in 2009/10 to 6 975 in 2013/14 in the Khayelitsha Police Cluster. These crimes increased at all the stations in the Khayelitsha Cluster with massive increases at Lwandle (160.5%), Lingelethu West (130.1%), Macassar (94.6%) and Strand (60%) (Table 8). Of concern is that only two precincts had increases below 30%, two stations between 30% and 60% whilst four precincts had increases of more than 60% in crime detected as a result of police action (Table 8). While these increases reflect a pro-active policing approach to detecting these crime categories in the different communities, they also reflect the extent of the problem in these communities. SAPS reported that socio-economic factors, peer pressure, and the lack of programmes for youth contribute to drug usage. Members of the public are unwilling to provide information on drug crimes to the police. The shortage of police resources negatively affects the SAPS's ability to conduct drug-related operations.

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	CONTRIBUTION
Gordon's Bay	180	222	23.3%	255	14.9%	248	-2.7%	254	2.4%	1 159	41.1%	4.0%
Harare	832	750	-9.9%	941	25.5%	998	6.1%	1 043	4.5%	4 564	25.4%	15.9%
Khayelitsha	961	931	-3.1%	1 169	25.6%	1 071	-8.4%	1 222	14.1%	5 354	27.2%	18.7%
Lingelethu - West	455	638	40.2%	932	46.1%	947	1.6%	1 047	10.6%	4 019	130.1%	14.0%
Lwandle	349	592	69.6%	751	26.9%	802	6.8%	909	13.3%	3 403	160.5%	11.9%
Macassar	333	533	60.1%	625	17.3%	581	-7.0%	648	11.5%	2 720	94.6%	9.5%
Somerset West	452	597	32.1%	595	-0.3%	604	1.5%	710	17.5%	2 958	57.1%	10.3%
Strand	713	801	12.3%	858	7.1%	978	14.0%	1 142	16.8%	4 492	60.2%	15.7%
TOTAL	4 275	5 064	18.5%	6 126	21.0%	6 229	1.7%	6 975	12.0%	28 669	63.2%	100.0%

Source: South African Police Service Crime Statistics

Major General Brand, the Cluster Commander presented an overview of the key crime threats and trends for the cluster.[11]

Cluster threats per police precinct have been identified by SAPS as follows:

Police Precinct	Threat				
Gordon's Bay SAPS	Robbery Aggravated	Drugs			
Harare SAPS	Robbery Aggravated	Drugs	Gangs	Public Instability	
Khayelitsha SAPS	Robbery Aggravated (robbery fire arm, robbery other weapon, business robbery, house robbery and car hi-jacking)	Drugs	Gang related incidents (Youth Fights)	Public Instability	Fire arms
Lingelethu West SAPS	Robbery Aggravated	Drugs	Corruption	Community Instability	Fire arms
Lwandle SAPS	Robbery Aggravated	Drugs		Public Instability	
Macassar SAPS	Robbery Aggravated	Drugs		Public Instability	
Somerset West SAPS	Robbery Aggravated	Drugs			
Strand SAPS	Robbery Aggravated	Drugs	Corruption		

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[11]South African Police Service. (2015). *Development of Cluster Safety Plans*. Khayelitsha Cluster Presentation.

SAPS STRATEGY FOR THE CLUSTER AS PRESENTED BY THE CLUSTER COMMANDER[12]

The SAPS reported that the strategy for the cluster is aligned with the Provincial policing approach known as Optimal Performance Utilization Strategy (OPUS). OPUS is made up of four (4) pillars namely an **Operational Approach** which, amongst other things, focuses on identified threats, intelligence led policing, increased policing in problematic blocks and updating of GIS (Geographical Information System) maps with assistance of VPUU (Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading); **Community Policing Approach**; **Organised Crime Approach** and **Organisational Approach**.

The cluster commander reported on a number of factors that impact on the high rate of crime in the cluster. These include the high unemployment rate, the density of the population and housing in certain areas, and environmental design. Businesses in the area also created opportunities for crime, including conflict over price competition, and lack of regulation of spaza shops. Peer pressure, broken families, lack of recreational facilities and substance abuse are push factors in crime, as well as in domestic violence.

Major General Brand said that all stakeholders must be involved in order to build an effective police service. He therefore recommended an integrated government approach to address developmental needs, including unemployment, substance abuse, housing issues, and to improve service delivery and the expansion of current programmes in terms of community mobilisation against crime.

Finally, Major General Brand reflected on the success of the Khayelitsha JOINT forum which was established following the Commission of Inquiry. The Joint Forum has eight sub forums which have developed a plan to address safety problems. The sub-forums are: Alcohol; Business; Community Safety and Justice; Drugs; Research, Advocacy and Knowledge Management; Transport; Women and Children; and the Youth Forum, He expressed his intention to develop a similar approach in the other policing precincts in the cluster.

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[12] South African Police Service. (2015). *Development of Cluster Safety Plans*. Khayelitsha Cluster Presentation.

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.[13]
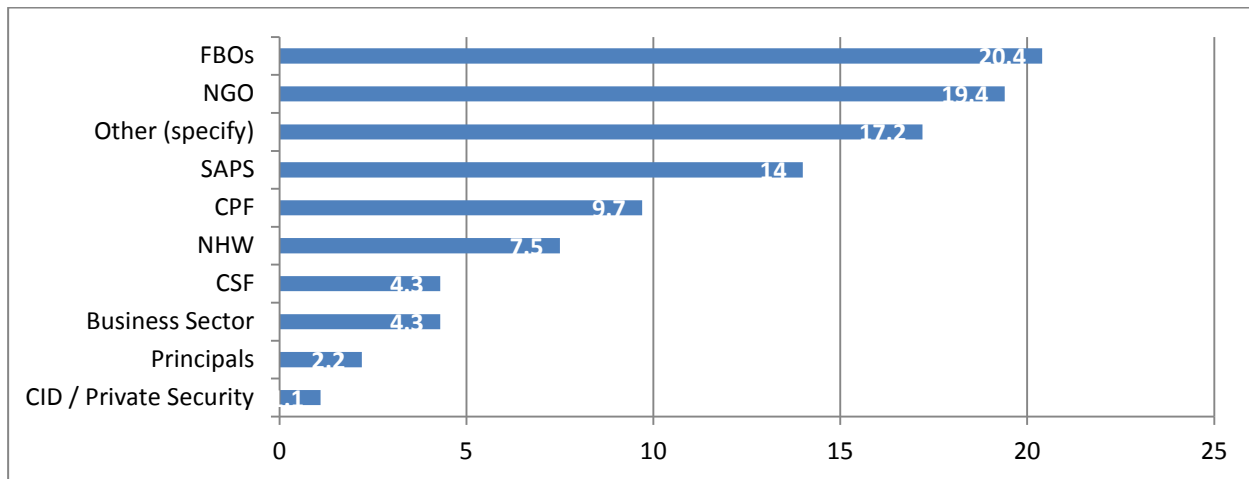
The results of the community scorecard are discussed according to the three CSIP thematic areas.

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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.
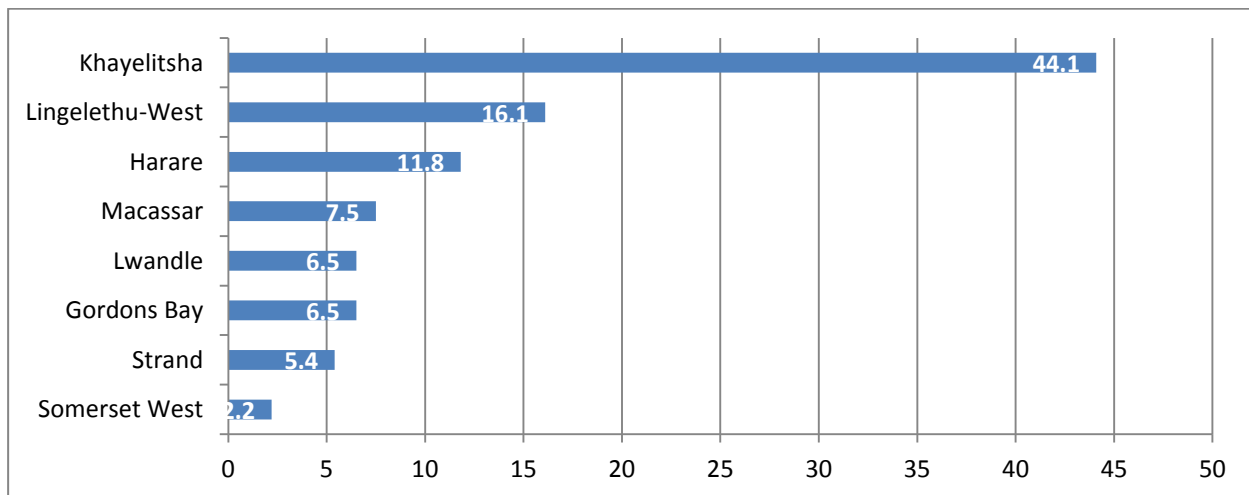
7.1 Participants

Figure 1: Respondents (n=93)

Of the 93 people that completed the questionnaires, the majority of participants were from FBOs (20.4%) and NGOs (19.4%). This pattern is slightly different to other PNP clusters where the majority of participants were from the SAPS, CPFs and NGOs. A large proportion of participants were listed as 'other', and this includes a number of traditional leaders who attended the meeting.
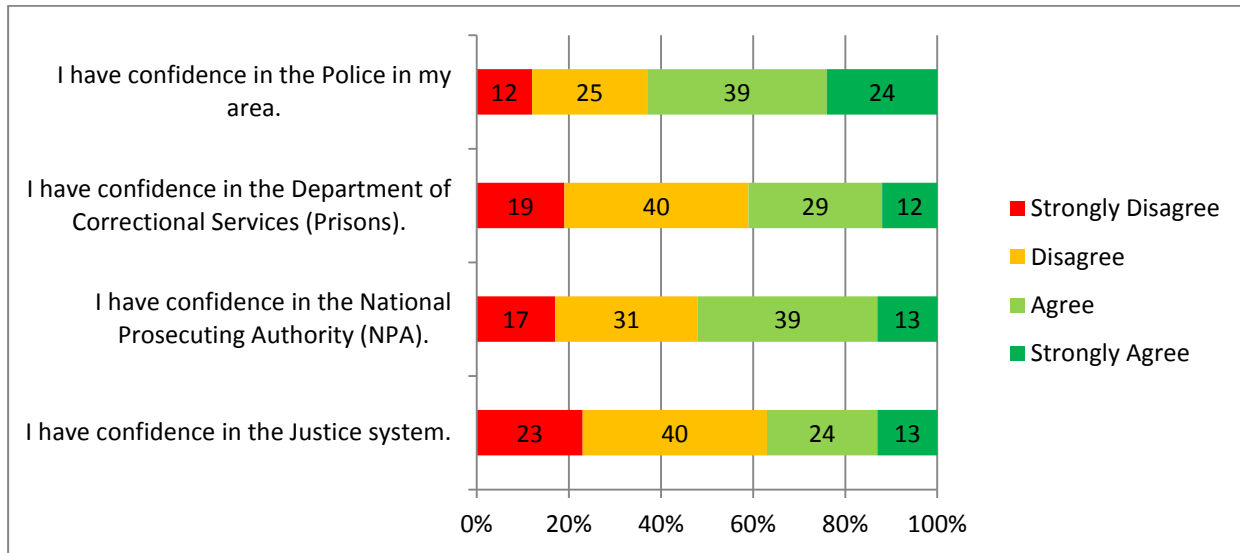
Figure 2: Participants per Precinct (n=93)

All the police precincts were represented in the survey although not equally well. The majority of respondents were from the Khayelitsha (44.1%), Lingelethu West (16.1%) and Harare (11.8%) precincts (Figure 2 above). This is partially explained by the fact that the meeting was held in Khayelitsha, but many participants may also have come from the Khayelitsha Joints Forum, which was established following the Khayelitsha Commission of Inquiry.

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.[14] 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.
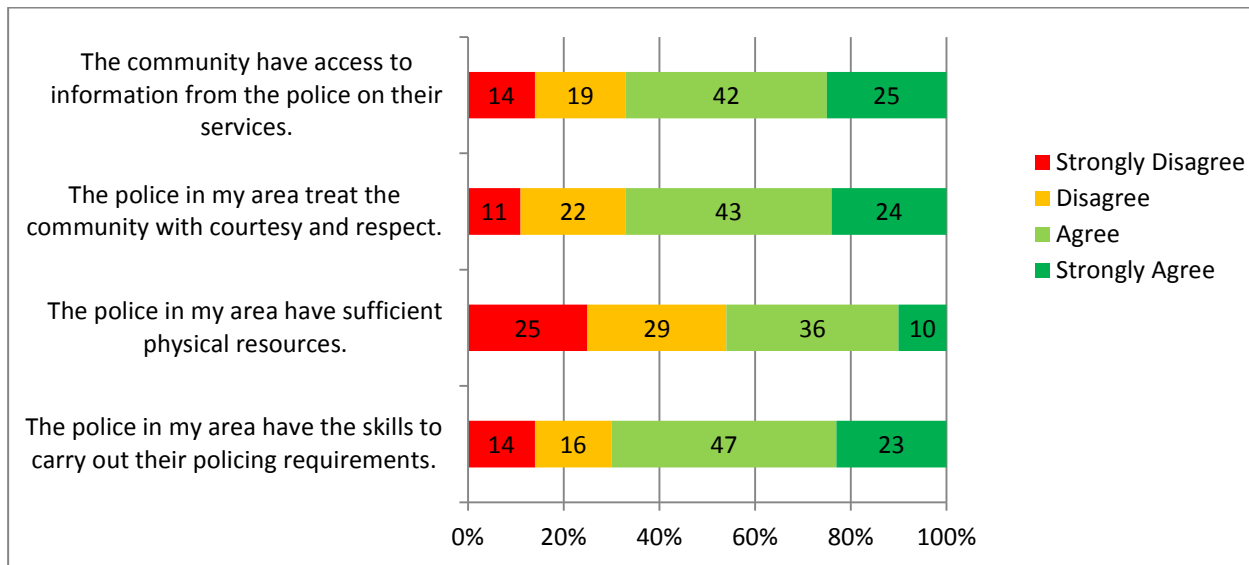
Figure 3: Perceptions of Confidence in SAPS, Corruption and Responses to Complaints (n=93)

The majority of respondents (63%) had confidence in the police in their area. However, 59% of the respondents had no confidence in the Department of Correctional Services (Prisons). The respondents seemed undecided in their confidence levels in the National Prosecuting Authority as only 52% had confidence whilst 63% had no confidence in the Justice System.
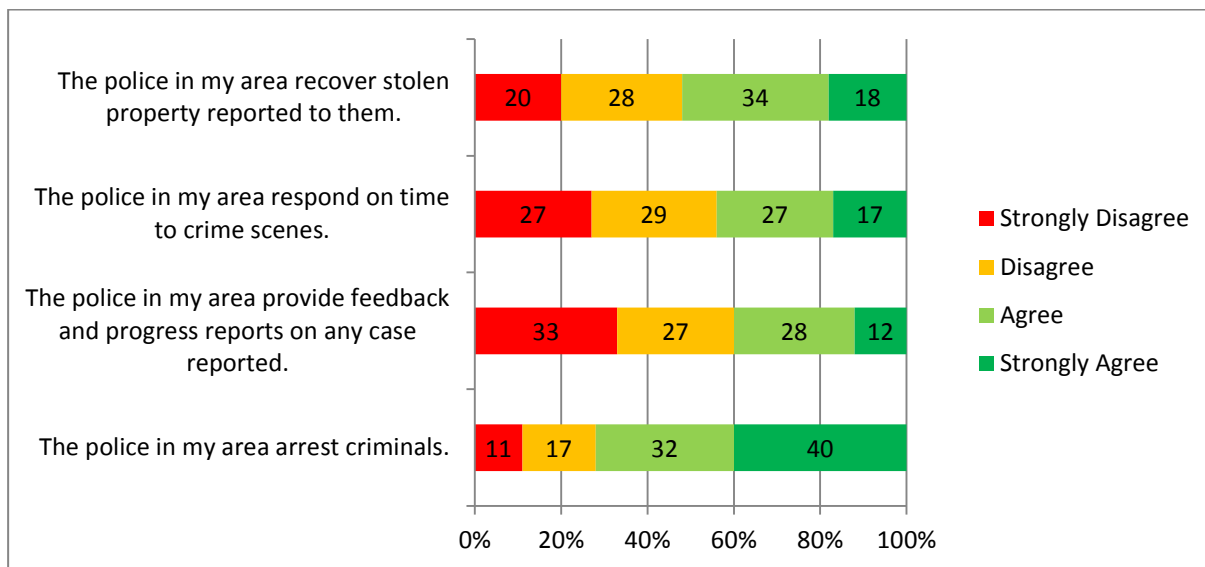
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[14] South African Police Service. (15-17 April 2015). *Briefing by the South African Police Service on the 2014-2019 Strategic Plan and 2015/16 Annual Performance Plan and Budget*. Portfolio Committee on Police, Department of Police, p.48.

Figure 4: SAPS' Interaction with Communities and Resource Requirements (n=93)

The majority of the respondents (67%) felt that they do have access to information from the police on their services and that the police in their area treat the community with courtesy and respect. This is in stark contrast to the findings of the Commission of Inquiry into policing in Khayelitsha, and is probably reflective of the Khayelitsha Joints Forum that was established after the Commission, and of the outreach activity undertaken by the police since then. The majority of respondents (70%) agreed that the police in their area have the skills to carry out their policing requirements. However, Just over half (54%) of the respondents felt that the police in their area lacked sufficient physical resources.

Figure 5: Police Service Delivery and Performing of their Functions (n=93)

In terms of key SAPS performance areas, respondents indicated that there were still areas for improvement. The respondents seemed undecided whether the police in their area recover stolen property reported to them as 52% agreed whilst 48% disagreed. However, 56% of the respondents indicated that the police in their area did not respond on time to crime scenes. This is inconsistent with the PNP 2014/15 cluster findings where 71% of the respondents indicated that SAPS average arrival time on crime scenes was either quickly or within reasonable time[15] suggesting a decrease in service delivery in this area. Furthermore, 60% of the respondents felt that the police in their area do not provide feedback and progress reports on any case reported.

An overwhelming majority of the respondents (72%) agreed that the police in their area arrest criminals.

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[15]Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Policing Needs and Priorities 2014/15: Khayelitsha Police Cluster Report*, p.18.

7.3 Public Spaces

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

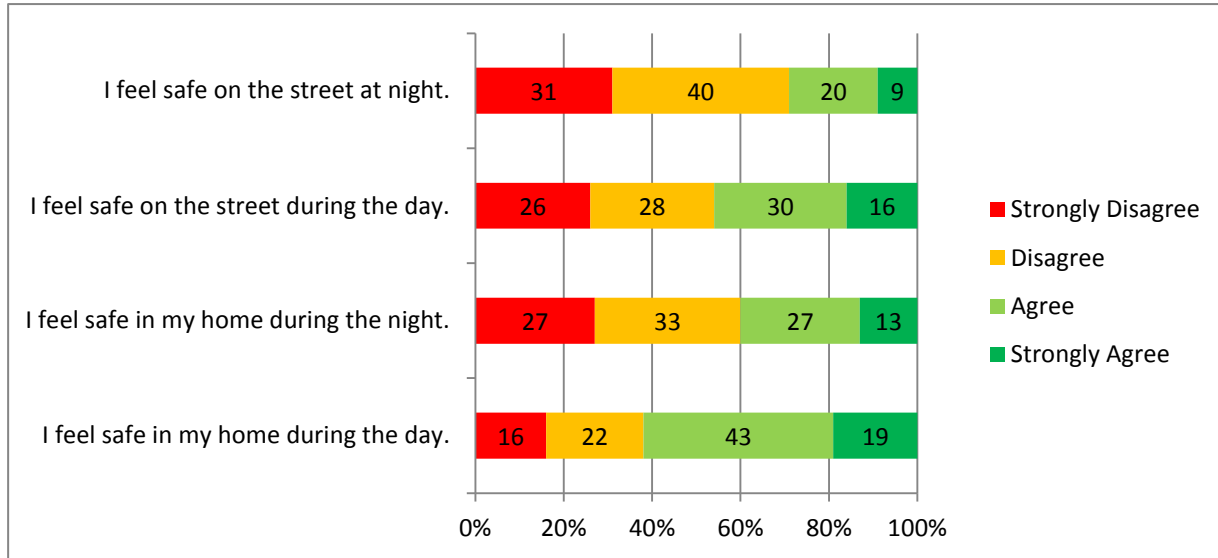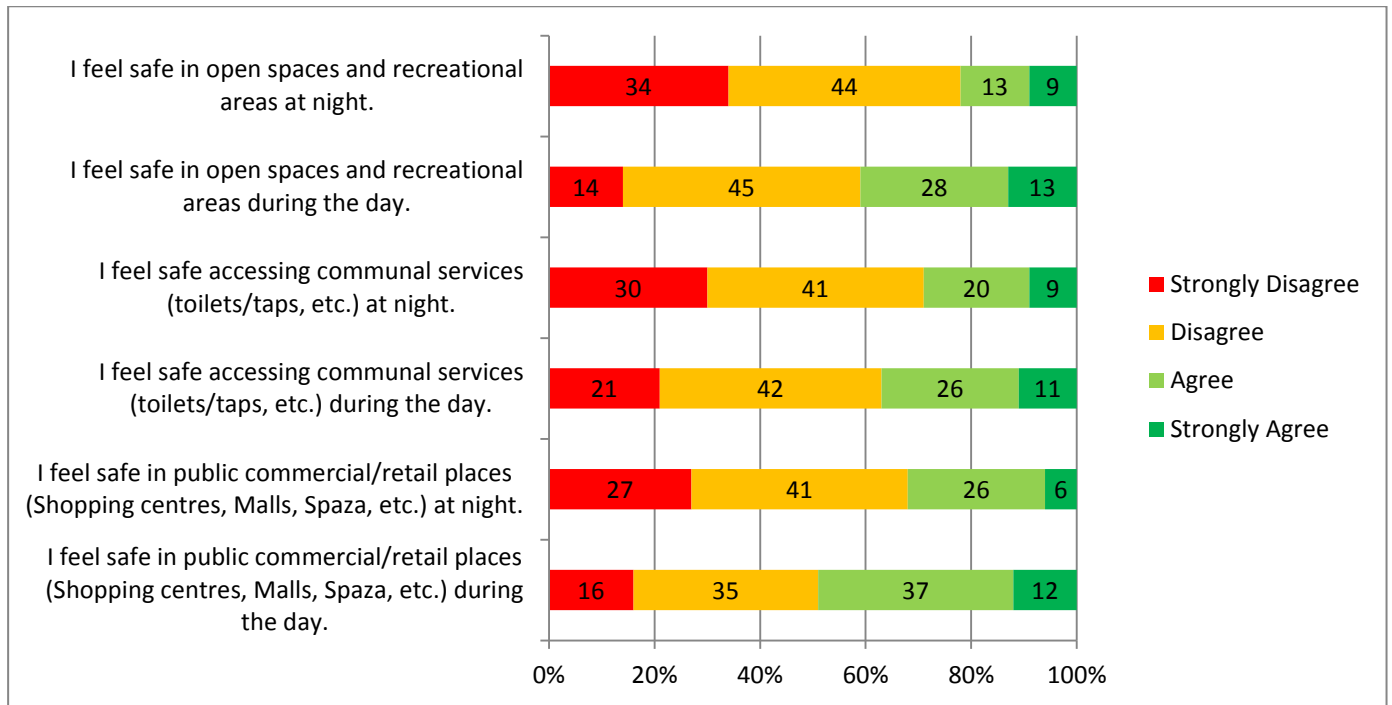**Figure 6: Perceptions of Safety at Home and on the Street (n=93)**

Figure 6 above shows that an overwhelming majority of the respondents (71%) do not feel safe on the street at night. This is consistent with the cluster findings of the PNP 2014/15 were 25.73% of participants identified the streets as the most unsafe areas in the cluster.[16] In addition, 54% of the respondents said they do not feel safe on the street during the day. Moreover, 60% of the respondents did not feel safe in their homes during the night whilst 38% did not feel safe during the day.
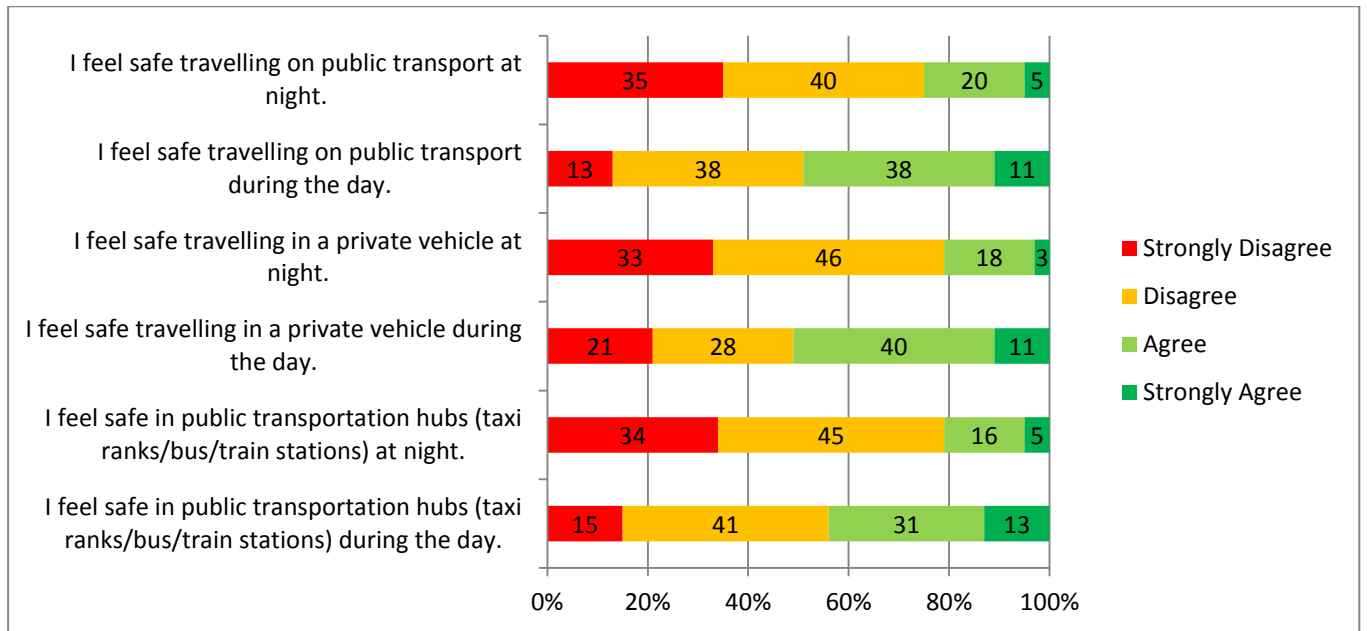
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[16] Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Policing Needs and Priorities 2014/15: Khayelitsha Police Cluster Report.*, p. 25.

Figure 7: Perception of Safety in Community Spaces and Public Commercial Buildings (n=93)

The perceptions of the majority of respondents were generally negative when it comes to safety in community spaces and public commercial buildings. An overwhelming majority of the respondents (78%) did not feel safe in open spaces and recreational areas at night whilst 59% did not feel safe during the day. Furthermore, 71% of the respondents did not feel safe accessing communal services at night whilst 63% did not feel safe doing so during the day. Moreover, 68% of the respondents did not feel safe in public commercial/ retail places at night whilst 51% did not feel safe during the day.

Figure 8: Perception of Safety when Travelling and Using Public Transport (n=93)
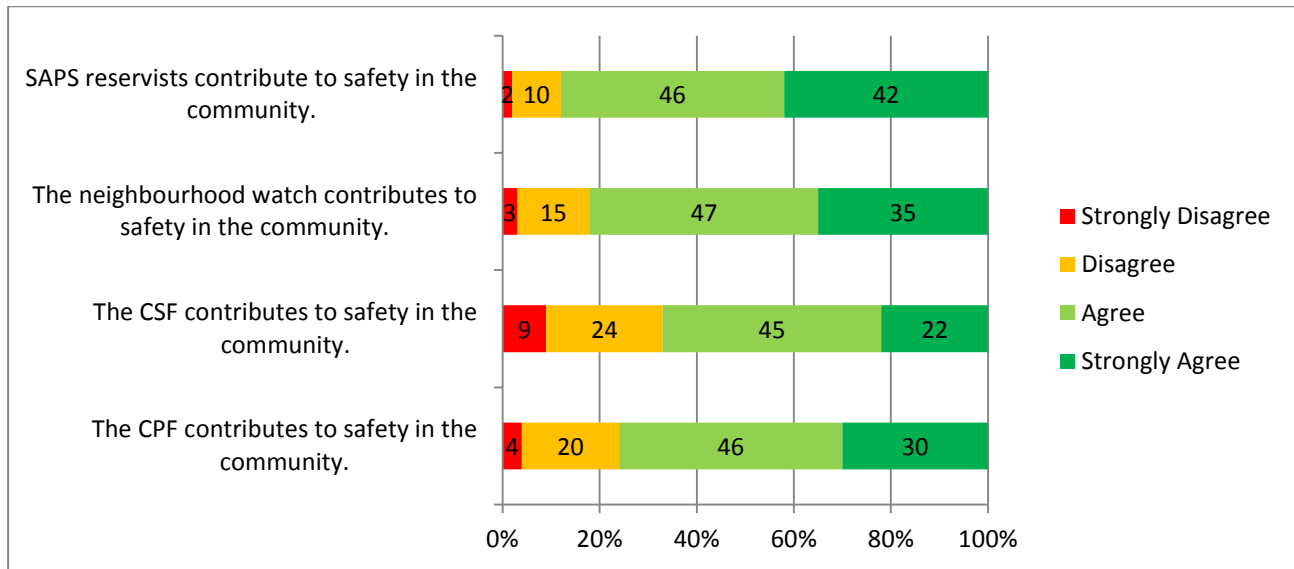

With regards to safety when travelling and using public transport, the perceptions of the majority of the respondents were also generally negative. An overwhelming majority of the respondents (75%) did not feel safe travelling on public transport at night whilst 51% did not feel safe doing so during the day. An overwhelming majority of the respondents (79%) did not feel safe travelling in a private vehicle at night whilst 51% of the respondents did not feel safe doing so during the day. Similarly, 79% of the respondents did not feel safe in public transportation hubs at night whilst 56% did not feel safe during the day.

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 alone can make an impact. It is important that all partners and stakeholders work together to increase safety in this Province. This section looked at how participants viewed the role and contribution of the CPFs, Neighbourhood Watches, Community Safety Forums and SAPS Reservists programme towards increasing safety.

Figure 9: Institutions Contributing to Safety (n=93)

The respondents ranked the role and contribution of the CPFs, Neighbourhood Watches, Community Safety Forums and SAPS Reservists Programme towards increasing safety in the community as follows.

1. SAPS Reservist programme (88% agreed)
2. Neighbourhood Watch programme (82% agreed)
3. Community Police Forums (76% agreed)
4. Community Safety Forums (67% agreed)

The ranking reveals that SAPS Reservist programme, Neighbourhood Watch programme and CPFs contribute significantly towards increasing safety in the cluster. Moreover, the acknowledgement of the contribution of the CSFs to safety in the community was also noted. Nonetheless, the responses demonstrate that participants understood and supported the importance of members of the community working together with the police to increase safety in the cluster.

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 in contributing towards 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).[17]

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[17] 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. i)   Shortage of human resources – impacts on response time and SAPS members have too heavy a work load. There are not sufficient members to cover when someone is on training or away; the allocation of members to escort prisoners and detainees reduced available staff.
   ii)   Management of vehicles
2. Communication:
   a.   There is a lack of feedback on progress of investigations;
   b.   SAPS needs to share information when serious crimes occur in the community so that the community can be informed;
   c.   There is a lack of respect for complainant's privacy, and disclosing details of complaint   to members of the public.
3. There is a need for SAPS members to receive training on professional policing and be monitored, and for non-compliant members to be disciplined.
4. New CPF members are not clear on their roles and responsibilities; not all CPFs are accessing their EPP funds; CPF members change frequently.

8.2 Partnerships

5. Lack of community support and trust in SAPS.
6. Lack of parental involvement in the upbringing of children which contributes to offending behaviour within children.
7. NHW gets injured on duty without compensation.
8. Vigilantism in the area.

8.3 Public Spaces

9. Unemployment is having a negative influence on safety in public spaces in the cluster.

   There are many unemployed people who occupy parks and other public spaces and there are many complaints of pick pocketing and daylight robberies.

10. There is a concern around the number of shebeens / taverns that are situated close to schools and churches, as well as in residential areas without the consent (alleged) of the neighbours.

11. Gangsterism affecting schools: SAPS needs to align its activities SAPS gang strategy.

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12. Follow up on the recommendations of the Khayelitsha Commission of Inquiry.

SAPS also made several recommendations towards the safety plan, which is listed below:

RECOMMENDATION BY SAPS	PROPOSED RESPONSIBILITY
Gordon's Bay SAPS:	
Community Involvement	Social Crime Sector Commanders
Informers	Detectives Shift Members Sector Commanders
Crime Operations	Vispol Head
Harare SAPS:	
- Compile and analyse threats regularly - Compile CPA and CTA - Docket analysis	CIO
- Prioritize investigation of the threats - Identify the groups threats - Do proper investigation on cases	CID
- Plan and execute intelligence driven operation - High visibility on identified areas - Execute 252 operation once a month	CPU
- Distribution of pamphlets	Social Crime
- Radio slots on crime awareness and Media release on crime tips	Communication
- Crime awareness Imbizo in identified areas. - Established sector forum and sector patrollers	Sector Commanders
Khayelitsha SAPS:	

RECOMMENDATION BY SAPS	PROPOSED RESPONSIBILITY
Strengthening of Partnership with community and government departments through the Joints	SAPS All other role-players
Social crime and Sector commanders to continue with awareness programs in all sector regarding Threats	Station Commander Vispol Commander
Patrols in Hotspot areas. Concentrate on Police initiated crimes	Station Commander Vispol Commander CPU Commander
Proper investigation in cases. Case flow	Branch Commander
Proper profiling of arrested suspects	Branch Commander CIO Commander
Briefing of members regarding Hot spot areas, Crime threats and any other relevant information	Vispol Commander CIO Commander
Control and monitoring over licenced and not licenced firearms	Vispol Commander Flash Commander
Lingelethu West SAPS:	
The City of Cape Town should be involved to listen to the Communities needs to prevent these incidents of public instability reoccurring on an regular basis. Other role players should also be more involved when the protesting starts.	City of Cape Town. POPS Metro Police Traffics Service Defence Force
Department of social development should get involved to create on sustainable programmes for the youth.	Social development
Schools should also encourage their pupils to get more involved in sports	Department of education

RECOMMENDATION BY SAPS	PROPOSED RESPONSIBILITY
Lwandle SAPS	
Youth development	Local Government, Social services
Drug rehab facilities	Local government
Recreational facilities	City of Cape Town
Sport against crime project	Social crime (VISPOL), DSD
Provide feedback on cases	CID
Improve on reaction time	Shifts (VISPOL)
Partnership with community	Sector Commanders (VISPOL)
Recruitment and utilization of Reservists	(VISPOL)
Recruitment and utilization of informers	(CID and VISPOL)
Macassar SAPS	
Youth development	Social services
Drug rehab facilities	Local government
Recreational facilities	City of Cape Town
Sport against crime project	Social crime (VISPOL), DSD
Provide feedback on cases	CID

RECOMMENDATION BY SAPS	PROPOSED RESPONSIBILITY
Improve on reaction time	Shifts (VISPOL)
Partnership with community	Sector Commanders (VISPOL)
Recruitment and utilization of Reservists	(VISPOL)
Recruitment and utilization of informers	(CID and VISPOL)
Somerset West SAPS:	
Identify hot spots, crime threats	CIO
Crime analysis	CIO
Crime Operations	Vispol Head
Special duties	Support Personnel
Blue light Patrols in affected area	Shifts, CPU, Vispol
Suspect tracing , Daily wanted	Detectives
Opposed Bail – Bail applications	Detectives
Community Mobilisation	Sector Managers
Awareness programmes and Projects to address root courses of Crime	Sector Managers
Promote and marketing SAPS, trough communication via all media. Sources.	Corporate Communication
Strand SAPS:	

RECOMMENDATION BY SAPS	PROPOSED RESPONSIBILITY
Drug awareness campaigns	Social Crime
Robbery Agg focus police visibility	Visible Police
Corruption awareness	Legal Officer

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 those CPFs who apply. 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 concerns, needs and policing priorities for Khayelitsha cluster with one goal: to increase wellness, safety and reduce social ills in the cluster. As discussed in the report the safety concerns, needs 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 Khayelitsha cluster. The developed safety plan is a first step towards achieving that goal.

11. ANNEXURE 1: KHAYELITSHA POLICE CLUSTER SAFETY PLAN:

PROFESSIONAL POLICING					
1. Concern: i). Shortage of human resources – impacts on response time, and SAPS members have too heavy a work load. There are not sufficient members to cover when someone is on training or away; the allocation of members to escort prisoners and detainees reduces available staff. ii). Management of vehicles. **Objective:** Sufficient number of police officials allocated to each police station according to its requirements.					
Activities	**Desired Outcome**	**Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)**	**First Step**	**Deadline**	**Responsible implementing agent/person**
Review Theoretical Human Resource Requirement (THRR) or relevant framework for determining the allocation of police to police station.	Ensure equitable allocation of human resources per police station.	An equitable system has been developed and is implemented. More human resources are allocated.	DOCS/MEC to write to Provincial Commissioner and National Commissioner regarding the allocation of resources.	November 2015	DOCS
SAPS to report to CPF on the human resource approved establishment for each station; the posts filled and the vacancies, and how these have or will be filled. SAPS to consider allocating officials who can be deployed between stations in acting capacity when members are on training or are away.	Maintain oversight over human resource placements at the station level.	Minutes of CPF meetings; report to DOCS via the EPP process.	Add to the CPF agenda. Add to EPP reporting form.	October 2015	SAPS, CPF DOCS SAPS

SAPS to report at CPF meetings on the allocation, use and repairs of vehicles.	Ensure the effective utilisation of SAPS vehicles. Improve ability of police to respond to complaints and crimes.	Minutes of the CPF meetings.	Place item on the CPF agenda.	October 2015, and ongoing	SAPS, CPF chair
Obtain updated reports on the establishment of an additional police station in Makhaza and allocation of human resources.	To ensure the police station is established and sufficiently resourced.	Correspondence from SAPS and City of Cape Town	DOCS to request update on the progress of the Makhaza police station and to undertake site visit.	October 2015	DoCS, SAPS, City of Cape Town, CPF, Khayelitsha Joints Forum

2. Concern: Communication – a) lack of feedback on progress of investigations; b) SAPS needs to share information on when serious crimes occur in the community so that the community can be informed; c) lack of respect for complainant's privacy, and disclosing details of complaint to members of the public.

Objective: To establish effective channels of communication between CPF and SAPS.
To ensure privacy and confidentiality are respected.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline	Responsible implementing agent/person
Develop a protocol for SAPS to communicate serious crime incidents to the CPF chair.	CPF enabled to inform public using correct information.	Protocol developed, approved and used by cluster.	Discuss at next Cluster meeting.	November 2015	CPF Cluster Chairperson, SAPS Cluster Commander
Community members must report concerns about breeches in confidentiality to CPF or Station Commander. Community can also lodge complaints in the Suggestion box. Complaints are recorded and	Members of the community feel safe to report crime to police, and have crimes investigated.	CPF minutes of how complaints have been dealt with.	Add to CPF agenda	October 2015 and ongoing	CPF chairperson, SAPS Station Commander

monitored by CPF. Station commander to reinforce ethics and values of police members at parades.					

3. Concern: There is a need for SAPS members to receive training on professional policing and be monitored and for non-compliant members to be disciplined.

Objective: To ensure SAPS members respect the dignity of the community and perform their duties in a professional manner.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline	Responsible implementing agent/person
CPFs to facilitate a discussion with community regarding their expectations of the police, and police's expectations of them, and establish a MOU between the community and police at station level. Create awareness around how the community can lodge complaints or compliments.	To improve the professionalism with which the police perform their duties.	Signed MOU.	CPF to arrange for dialogue at monthly CPF public meetings	October 2015 and ongoing	CPF chairperson, SAPS
Educate the public on the role of the Criminal Justice System, and the law and expectations when people are released on bail, parole or community service.	To increase awareness and greater understanding around why people are released into the community.	Improved perception of the courts, Correctional Services and Police as measured by Community Safety Scorecard.	To invite the responsible partners to a meeting to discuss how best to attain the desired outcome.	Ongoing	CPF, NPA, Department of Justice, SAPS, Department of Correctional Services

Station Commander to reinforce professional policing during police parades.	To improve the professionalism with which the police perform their duties.	Improved perception of police professionalism as measured by Community Safety Scorecard.	To discuss the possibility of this activity with the Station Commander.	ongoing	SAPS, Station Commander

4. Concern: New CPF members are not clear on their roles and responsibilities; not all CPFs are accessing their EPP funds; CPF members change frequently.

Objective: Capacitate CPF members to fulfill their functions.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline	Responsible implementing agent/person
DOCS to conduct review of training needs for CPF members. DOCS to provide training for CPF members on: constitution; roles and responsibilities; leadership; reporting via the EPP.	Effective, functioning CPFs	Number of CPF members who participate in training. Number of CPFs participating on EPP. Amount of money accessed through EPP.	DOCS to arrange training. DOCS to review EPP form to make it less cumbersome. DOCS must provide feedback to CPFs on receipt of their reports. DOCS must facilitate timeous payment to CPFs.	2015/2016	DOCS/CPF

PARTNERSHIPS

5. Concern: Lack of community support and trust in SAPS.

Objective: To improve community – police relationships.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline	Responsible implementing agent/person
Conduct Imbizo /community information sessions; SAPS to provide contact numbers of local police station; SAPS to ensure CSC SAPS officials are able to serve the community in the language of the community member's choice; Organise recreational/ social interaction activities between SAPS and community members. To encourage community members to get involved in CPF activities; SAPS to handle and manage the information supplied by the community confidentially in order to protect witnesses. SAPS to communicate policing boundaries per precincts to the communities. Encourage SAPS members to assist community when required even though it is outside their policing	To have a healthy relationship and trust between the SAPS and community.	Prompt response to crime scenes; Regular reporting and feedback to the community by SAPS. Increased perception of trust between community and police as measured by Community Safety Scorecard.	Arrange community/SAPS Imbizo to discuss and implement the activities.	November 2015 and ongoing	Local Station Commanders in conjunction with the CPF and other local stakeholders.

jurisdiction.

6. Concern: Lack of parental involvement in the upbringing of children which contributes to offending behaviour within children.

Objective: To promote active parenting in order to reduce criminal behaviour amongst the youth.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline	Responsible implementing agent/person
To increase the number of registered ECD facilities. To train all ECD practitioners; Encourage parents to be involved in their local ECD centres and SGBs; Conduct workshops on effective parenting skills; Encourage parents to become involved in the development and schoolwork of their children; Encourage parental involvement in the AGMs of ECD and SGBs.	Effective parenting in communities in order to have or ensure a responsible society.	Increase number of registered ECD facilities with the Department of Social Services.	To meet with DSD to assess how many ECD facilities are registered with them and how the CPF can assist to increase the number of registered ECD facilities.	November 2015	Department of Social Development/ CPF

7. Concern: NHW get injured on duty without compensation.

Objective: (i) Liability cover for NHW's on duty against injuries and deaths.
    (ii) To provide bullet proof vests to NHW's.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
Explore the feasibility of providing a liability cover for NHWs. Facilitate the provision of bullet proof vests to needy NHWs. Develop a policy framework and funding model for NHW's.	NHW's are motivated to conduct patrols without risks. Promulgation of S 6 of Community Safety Act and regulations.	Increased NHW's patrols and interest in joining the programme.	To develop a policy framework for volunteers	January 2016	DoCS DoCS

8. Concern: Vigilantism in the area.

Objective: To eliminate the culture of vigilantism in our communities.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
Conduct an awareness campaign against vigilantism through Imbizos; To encourage communities to report members of the community taking law into their own hands.	Eliminate vigilantism by communities or individuals.	Reduction in the number vigilante incidents.	Arrange an Imbizo to create an awareness campaign against vigilantism.	November 2015, and ongoing	Cluster and Station Commanders/CPF's Khayelitsha Joint Forum

			To encourage communities to report crime to SAPS		

PUBLIC SPACES

9. Safety Concern: Unemployment is having a negative influence on safety in public spaces in the cluster.

There are many unemployed people who occupy parks and other public spaces and many complaints of pick pocketing and daylight robberies.

Objective: Increase the number of local job opportunities.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
An invitation will be sent to the relevant stakeholders for a meeting to discuss unemployment.	To reduce the number of crime incidences at public spaces.	Reduction in crime committed in public spaces.	The CPF will table the matter on the agenda of its next public accountability meeting.	November 2015	CPF

10. Safety Concern: There is a concern around the number of shebeens / taverns that are situated close to schools and churches, as well as in residential areas without the consent (alleged) of the neighbours.

Objective: To reduce the number of shebeens / taverns operating illegally.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person

Implement the Community-based Alcohol Harms Reduction programme in the different policing precincts, especially in Khayelitsha.	Reduce the harm caused by the abuse of alcohol	Regulation of shebeens and taverns.	The CPF will request information from partner organisations	End November 2015	CPF, Station Commander, Khayelitsha Joints Forum, VPUU.

11. Safety concern: Gangsterism affecting schools: SAPS needs to align its activities to the SAPS gang strategy.

Objective: To create awareness around the gang strategy of SAPS.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
SAPS to continue to implement strategy to disable gangs at schools.	Reduction in gang violence at and near schools.	Reduction in gang related violence in and around schools.	SAPS to brief CPF cluster to discuss school safety with the Department of Education.	November 2015	SAPS, CPF, Department of Education
Awareness campaign with members of the public.	Public awareness of Prevention of Organised Crime Act (POCA) as well as the Khayelitsha Joint Forum Strategy.	Local news paper	Agenda item at CPF Public Accountability Meeting.	November 2015	SAPS, CPF, Khayelitsha Joints Forum
SAPS work together with Department of Education around safety at schools. SAPS to be involved in roll-out of School Safety Plan.	Faster response time	Number of school-based crimes successfully prosecuted.	SAPS to meet with Department of Education	October 2015	SAPS, Department of Education, School Principals
To establish a drug abuse co-ordinating committee in co-operation with DSD.	To reduce the drug abuse incidences on schools.	Reduction in the number of drug abuse cases on schools.	Call a meeting between DSD, WDEC and SAPS to discuss the drug abuse problem at schools.	Nov/ 2015	DSD, WDEC and SAPS

12. Safety concern: Follow up on the recommendations of the Khayelitsha Commission of Inquiry

Objective: To continue to implement the recommendations of the Commission and the work of the Khayelitsha Joint Forum

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
To put the Khayelitsha Joint Forum report as a standing item on the CPF Cluster agenda.	To develop greater understanding of the work of the Khayelitsha Commission and its relevance to other police stations.	When other stations apply some of the learnings of the Khayelitsha Commission	To request that the report on the Khayelitsha Commission be tabled at all cluster meetings.	Nov/ 2015	CPF and SAPS Cluster Commander, Khayelitsha Joints Forum

12.   ANNEXURE 2: SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORE CARD

A. INTRODUCTION

The Provincial Department of Community Safety adopted the Community Safety Improvement Programme (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 = Gordon's Bay	02 = Harare
03 = Khayelitsha	04 = Lingelethu-West
05 = Lwandle	06 = Macassar
07 = Somerset West	08 = Strand

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 you 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	Dis-agree	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				
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 space 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

I feel safe at the following places in my area				
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 my private vehicle during the day	1	2	3	4
26. Travelling in my 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
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

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!!!