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



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Community Safety



POLICING NEEDS AND PRIORITIES (PNP) 2015/16 REPORT

for the

NYANGA POLICE CLUSTER

held on

9 & 10 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 Nyanga Cluster on 9 and 10 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:

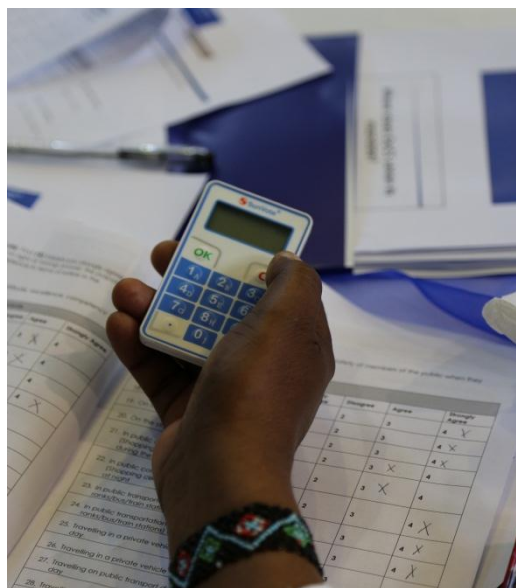
1. To engage the communities of all 16 SAPS Clusters on their policing needs and priorities.
2. To assist 16 clusters to draft community safety plans based on the 2014 PNP policing needs and priorities raised, as supplemented by additional information.
3. To determine the community's perception through 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 Nyanga Cluster was the 11th 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, SAPS presentations and discussions around the Provincial Alcohol Harms Reduction Strategy 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. 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 Nyanga Cluster has a population size of 643 895 according to the 2011 census. This cluster consists of 6 police precincts namely, Bishop Lavis, Elsies River, Gugulethu, Manenberg, Nyanga and Philippi East.¹ This cluster is situated within the boundaries of the City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality. Table 1 presents population figures of the different police precincts in the cluster as recorded by Statistics SA's National Census Data of 2001 and 2011.² The presentation of the population is meant to gauge broadly the size of different police precincts as compared to the possible safety needs, crime levels and policing resources. It should be noted that the 2011 census data is the only official available data but is outdated and further population changes have most likely occurred since then.

Overall, the population in the cluster increased by 26.3% from 509 805 to 643 895 between 2001 and 2011. A notable increase in the population growth took place in the Nyanga Police Precinct which increased by 72.8% from 116 289 in 2001 to 200 913 in 2011. Similarly, Philippi East and Gugulethu Police Precincts registered an increase of 25.3% and 19.5% respectively.

¹The Nyanga Cluster is an amalgamation of some of the Nyanga and Bishop Lavis Police Cluster's police precincts.

²Statistics South Africa, South African National Census of 2001 and 2011

Table 1: Nyanga Cluster: Population Figures Per Police Precinct

NAME OF PRECINCT	2001 CENSUS	2011 CENSUS	% INCREASE / DECREASE
Bishop Lavis	99 722	106 484	6.78
Elsies River	68 568	70 974	3.51
Gugulethu	105 741	126 336	19.48
Manenberg	74 554	82 903	11.20
Nyanga	116 289	200 913	72.77
Philippi East	44 931	56 285	25.27
CLUSTER TOTAL	509 805	643 895	26.3
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	4 521 072	5 821 947	28.8

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

6. CRIME SITUATION IN THE NYANGA CLUSTER: 2010/11-2014/2015

The 5-year analysis shows that crime is almost evenly spread amongst these three crime categories with contact crime contributing 31.1%; crime detected by police 36.0%; and property-related crime contributing 32.9% to all the reported crime in the Nyanga Police Cluster. Within the general property-related crime category are included 'all theft not mentioned elsewhere' and 'commercial crime'. Table 2 below shows that that over the 5-year period, reported crime in these crime categories increased by 14.1% from 35 402 in 2010/11 to 40 383 in 2014/15. Contact crime increased by 29.6% from 10 544 in 2010/11 to 13 608 in 2014/15 in the police cluster. Crime detected by police action decreased by -2.2% from 13 365 in 2010/11 to 13 076 in 2014/15.

Table 2: Major Crime Categories

Main Crime Categories	2010/2011 - 2011/2012			2011/12 - 2012/13		2012/2013 - 2013/2014		2013/2014 - 2014/2015		2010/2011 - 2014/2015	
	2010/11	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	% Δ	% Δ	Contribution
Contact crime	10 544	11 651	10.5%	12 424	6.6%	12 685	2.1%	13 608	7.3%	29.6%	31.1%
Crime detected as result of police action	13 365	15 088	12.9%	15 235	0.9%	13 832	-9.2%	13 076	-5.5%	-2.2%	36.0%
Property-related crime	11 493	12 816	11.5%	13 434	4.8%	13 102	-2.3%	13 699	4.6%	19.2%	32.9%
TOTAL	35402	39555	11.7%	411	3.9%	39619	-3.6%	40383	1.9%	14.1%	100.0%

Source: South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

6.2 Contact Crime

The 5-year analysis shows contact crime accounts for 31.1% (60 912) of the total crime (196 052) reported in the cluster and an overall increase of 29.6% since 2010/11 (Table 2). The number of attempted murder cases increased by 75.1%, from 518 in 2010/11 to 907 in 2014/15 (Table 2). Similarly, murder increased by more than half (59.3%). Of concern is that both murder and attempted murder have been increasing year-on-year for the past five years.

Robbery with aggravating circumstances and common robbery also increased by 99.1% and 35.7% respectively during the same period. On the other hand, the reported number of sexual offences decreased by -14.9% over the reporting period (Table 3). It is not clear whether this is an indication of fewer crimes, or of a decrease in reporting over the five year period or whether SAPS has changed the reporting format.

Some of the stations with the highest levels of interpersonal violence in the country are found in this cluster. Nyanga has consistently recorded the highest number of murders in the country and the province in the last few years, and 300 were reported in the last financial year. With 165 murders, Gugulethu recorded the fourth highest number of murders in the country and the second highest number in the Western Cape in the 2014/15 year.

Nyanga was also among the 10 worst performing stations in the Western Cape in relation to aggravated robbery (1 242), common robbery (391), assault with intent to commit grievous bodily harm (878) and attempted murder (178). Bishop Lavis was one of the ten stations in the province with the highest number of murders, attempted murders and robbery. Gugulethu also earned this distinction for murder, assault GBH, and aggravated robbery, while Manenberg was among the highest for attempted murder, and Philippi East for murder (87). Bishop Lavis, Manenberg and Elsie's River have a long association with gangs and gang-related violence and this impact on the high level of interpersonal violence in the cluster.

Table 3: Contact Crime Categories

Contact Crime	2010/2011 - 2011/2012			2011/12 - 2012/13		2012/2013 - 2013/2014		2013/2014 - 2014/2015		2010/2011 - 2014/2015	
	2010/11	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	% Δ	% Δ	Contribution
Murder	481	528	9.8%	571	8.1%	701	22.7%	766	9.3%	59.3%	5.0%
Attempted murder	518	529	2.1%	787	48.87%	840	6.7%	907	7.9%	75.1%	5.9%
Total sexual offences	1 077	1141	5.9%	1 170	2.5%	1 030	-11.9%	918	-10.97	-14.9%	8.8%
Assault GBH	2 883	3070	6.59%	2 852	-7.1%	2 956	3.7%	2 892	-2.27%	0.3%	24.1%
Common assault	2 806	2 971	5.9%	3 073	3.4%	2 894	-5.8%	3 263	12.8%	16.4%	24.6%
Common robbery	1 057	1 299	22.9%	1 437	10.6%	1 442	0.45%	1 434	-0.6%	35.7%	10.9%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	1 722	2 113	22.7%	2 534	19.9%	2 822	11.4%	3 428	21.5%	99.1%	20.7%
TOTAL	10544	11651	10.5%	12 424	6.6%	12 685	21%	13608	7.3%	29.1%	100.0%

Source: South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

6.3 Contact Crime per Police Precinct

Nyanga and Gugulethu Police Precincts accounted for 50.9% (31 013) of the total contact crime (60 912) reported in the cluster during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15. Increases in contact crime were noted at all the stations in the cluster, but it was notably higher in Elsies River and Philippi East. These police precincts registered 38.5% and 42.8% increases respectively over the 5-year period (Table 4). The variances in crimes statistics across police precincts could be shaped by various factors, including population size, socio-economic factors and environmental design challenges.

Table 4: Contact Crime per Police Precinct

Contact Crime per Precinct	2010/2011 - 2011/2012			2011/12 - 2012/13		2012/2013 - 2013/2014		2013/2014 - 2014/2015		2010/2011 - 2014/2015	
	2010/11	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	% Δ	% Δ	Contribution
Bishop Lavis	1 603	1 716	7.1%	1 986	15.7%	2 089	5.2%	2 158	3.3%	34.6%	15.7%
Elsies River	1 494	1 562	4.6%	1 657	6.1%	1 750	5.6%	2 069	18.2%	38.5%	14.0%
Gugulethu	2 203	2 371	7.6%	2 555	7.8%	2 642	3.4%	2 622	-0.8%	19.7%	20.3%
Manenberg	1 206	1 267	5.1%	1 599	26.2%	1 587	-0.85%	1 645	3.7%	36.4%	12.0%
Nyanga	3 284	3 796	15.69%	3 774	-0.6%	3 729	-1.2%	4 037	8.3%	22.9%	30.6%
Philippi East	754	939	24.6%	853	-9.2%	888	4.1%	1 077	21.3%	42.8%	7.4%
TOTAL	10 544	11651	10.5%	12 424	6.6%	12 685	2.1%	13608	7.3%	29.1%	100.0%

Source: South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

6.4 Property-Related Crime

The property-related crime category accounts for 32.9% (64 544) of reported crime in the Nyanga Police Cluster over the 5-year period. A comparative analysis over the 5-year period shows that property-related crime increased by 19.2% from 11 493 in 2010/11 to 13 699 in 2014/15. During the same period, burglary at residential premises increased by 17.6%, theft out of or from motor vehicles increased by 34.7% and theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles increased by 37.4% (Table 5). The exception is recorded in commercial crimes and shoplifting which recorded a -17.8% and -50.6% decrease respectively over the 5-year period. Of concern is that crime not mentioned elsewhere contributed to 45.1% (29 087) of property-related crime in the police cluster.

Table 5: Property-Related Crime

Property-Related Crime	2010/2011 - 2011/2012			2011/12 - 2012/13		2012/2013 - 2013/2014		2013/2014 - 2014/2015		2010/2011 - 2014/2015	
	2010/11	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	% Δ	% Δ	CONTRIBUTION
Burglary at residential premises	2 176	2 300	5.7%	2 596	12.9%	2 480	-4.5%	2 559	3.2%	17.6%	18.8%
Burglary at non-residential premises	704	832	18.2%	861	3.5%	865	0.5%	834	-3.6%	18.5%	6.3%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	513	532	3.7%	482	-9.4%	653	35.5%	705	7.9%	37.4%	4.5%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	1 591	1 807	13.6%	2 170	20.1%	2 129	-1.9%	2143	0.7%	34.7%	15.2%
Stock-theft	0	1	100.0%	2	100.0%	0	-100.0%	0	00%	00%	0.0%
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	4 837	5 926	22.5%	5 797	-2.2%	6 042	4.2%	6 485	7.3%	34.1%	45.1%
Commercial crime	4 49	555	23.6%	550	-0.9%	412	-25.1%	369	-10.4%	-17.8%	3.6%
Shoplifting	1 223	863	-29.4%	976	13.1%	521	-46.6%	604	15.9%	-50.6%	6.5%
TOTAL	11 493	12 816	11.5%	13 434	4.8%	13 102	-2.5%	13 699	4.6%	19.2%	100.0%

Source: South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

6.5 Property-Related Crime per Police Precinct

Bishop Lavis and Elsie's River Police Precincts accounted for 43.5% (47 912) of the total property-related crime (64 544) in the Nyanga Police Cluster. Property-related crime in the cluster increased by 19.1% over the 5-year period with notable increases in Manenberg, Bishop Lavis and Nyanga Police Precincts. It should however be noted that Gugulethu recorded a 17.3% decrease in property-related crime during the period 2012/13 and 2013/14 (Table 6).

Table 6: Property-Related Crime per Police Precinct

Property-Related Crime per Precinct	2010/2011 - 2011/2012			2011/12 - 2012/13		2012/2013 - 2013/2014		2013/2014 - 2014/2015		2010/2011 - 2014/2015	
	2010/11	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	% Δ	% Δ	Contribution
Bishop Lavis	2 513	2 792	11.1%	2901	3.9%	2 932	1.1%	3 290	12.2%	30.9%	22.4%
Elsies River	2 536	2 768	9.2%	2573	-7.0%	2753	7.0%	2 855	3.7%	12.6%	20.9%
Gugulethu	2 108	2 511	19.1%	2668	6.3%	2 111	-20.9%	1 744	-17.4%	-17.3%	17.3%
Manenberg	1 971	2 053	4.2%	2477	20.7%	2 540	2.5%	2 890	13.8%	46.6%	18.5%
Nyanga	1 633	1 927	18.0%	2095	8.7%	2 085	-0.5%	2 139	2.6%	31.0%	15.3%
Philippi East	732	765	4.5%	720	-5.9%	681	-5.4%	781	14.7%	6.7%	5.7%
TOTAL	11 493	12 816	11.5%	13 434	4.8%	13 102	-2.5%	13 699	4.6%	19.1%	100.0%

Source: South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

6.6 Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action

Crime detected as a result of police action accounted for 36.0% of reported crime in the Nyanga Police Cluster over the 5-year period. Drug-related crime is of paramount concern in the cluster as it contributed 82.4% (58 188) during the 5-year period. A comparative analysis shows that drug-related crime increased by 6.9% from 10 410 in 2010/11 to 11 127 in 2014/2015, probably as a result of pro-active policing in this cluster (Table 7). The highest increase (17.1%) in drug-related crime was recorded between 2010/11 and 2011/12. The SAPS noted that drug-related crime was most pronounced in Philippi East, Bishop Lavis, Elsies River, Manenberg and Nyanga.

The increase in drug-related crime is not surprising because the Western Cape Province accounted for 47% of the national drug-related crime in 2010/11, 44% in 2011/12, 40% in 2012/13, 33% in 2013/14 and again 33% in 2014/15. Over the past decade, the Western Cape has consistently contributed more than a third to the national drug-related crime category.

Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition have decreased by -23.2% over the five year period. Given the high level of serious crimes and murders in this area, it could be expected that a proactive policing approach would uncover more firearms and ammunition, not less. In the SAPS presentation at the PNP, it was noted that firearms are often stolen during burglaries and robberies,

contributing to a greater number of firearms in circulation in the area. The SAPS noted that firearm-related crime was a problem especially in Manenberg, Philippi East and Nyanga.³

Table 7: Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action

Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action	2010/2011 - 2011/2012			2011/12 - 2012/13		2012/2013 - 2013/2014		2013/2014 - 2014/2015		2010/2011 - 2014/2015	
	2010/11	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	% Δ	% Δ	Contribution
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	2 253	2 319	2.9%	1 810	-22.0%	1 486	-17.9%	1 410	-5.1%	-37.42%	13.1%
Drug-related crime	10410	12 185	17.1%	12 715	4.4%	11 751	-7.6%	11 127	-5.3%	6.9%	82.4%
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	702	584	-16.8%	710	21.6%	595	-16.2%	539	-9.4%	-23.2%	4.4%
TOTAL	13 365	15 088	12.9%	15 235	1.0%	13 832	-9.2%	13 076	-5.5%	-2.2%	100.0%

Source: South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

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

Crime detected as a result of police action increased for the first three years and decreased by 9.2% between 2012/13 and 2013/14 and again by 5.5% between 2013/14 and 2014/15. There was a further decrease of -2.2% in the last financial year. Over the 5-year period, Manenberg and Bishop Lavis contributed to 48.7% (34 373) of all the crime detected as a result of police action in the cluster (Table 8). The largest increases were in Manenberg (24.6%) and Gugulethu (21.6%) over the period 2010/11 to 2014/15. In contrast, a notable decrease was observed in Elsies River (-41.1%) which could be a possible reason for the increases in both contact crime (38.5%) and property-related crime (12.6%) for this precinct.

³ South African Police Services. (2015). *Development of Cluster Safety Plans*, SAPS Presentation at Nyanga Cluster PNP on 9 October 2015.

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

Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action	2010/2011 - 2011/2012			2011/12 - 2012/13		2012/2013 - 2013/2014		2013/2014 - 2014/2015		2010/2011 - 2014/2015	
	2010/11	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	2014/15	% Δ	% Δ	Contribution
Bishop Lavis	2 941	3 232	9.9%	3 325	2.9%	2 827	-15.0%	3 020	6.8%	2.7%	21.7%
Elsies River	2 817	2 156	-23.5%	2 244	4.1%	1 608	-28.3%	1 659	3.2%	-41.1%	14.9%
Gugulethu	1 688	2 125	25.9%	2 108	-0.8%	2 125	0.8%	2 052	-3.4%	21.6%	14.3%
Manenberg	2 869	4 121	43.6%	4 352	5.6%	4 112	-5.5%	3574	-13.18%	24.6%	27.0%
Nyanga	2 225	2 506	12.6%	2 085	-16.8%	2 016	-3.3%	1 783	-11.6%	-19.9%	15.0%
Philippi East	825	948	14.9%	1 121	18.3%	1 144	2.1%	988	-13.6%	19.8%	7.1%
TOTAL	13 365	15 088	12.9%	15 235	1.0%	13 832	-9.2%	13 076	-5.5%	-2.2%	100.0%

Source: South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

6.8 SAPS INPUT⁴

A presentation was made by the SAPS Acting Cluster Commander at the PNP. The SAPS identified the main crime threats as trio crimes, gangs, drugs, firearms, public instability and corruption. Table 9 below indicates in which police precinct these threats are occurring and whether or not it increased, decreased or stabilised.

Table 9: Threats in the Various Police Precincts⁵

Threat	Contributing stations per threat	Increased/ Decreased/ Stabilised
Trio crimes (house robbery, business robbery, car hi-jacking)	Nyanga, Gugulethu, Philippi East, Bishop Lavis, Manenberg	Increased
	Elsies River	Decreased
Gangs	Manenberg, Bishop Lavis, Elsies River	Stabilised
Drugs	Philippi East, Bishop Lavis, Elsies River, Manenberg, Nyanga	Increased
	Gugulethu	Decreased
Firearms	Manenberg, Philippi East, Nyanga	Increased
	Elsies River, Gugulethu, Bishop Lavis	Decreased
Public instability	Philippi East, Gugulethu, Nyanga	Stabilised
Corruption		Stabilised

ASPECTS INFLUENCING POLICING: THE THREATS AND FACTORS

Table 10 below explains the different factors contributing to the mentioned threats experienced in the police precincts, as explained by the SAPS.

Table 10: Threats and Factors

Threat	Factors (including environmental/ social factors etc.)
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⁴ South African Police Services. (2015). *Development of Cluster Safety Plans*, SAPS Presentation at Nyanga Cluster PNP on 9 October 2015.

⁵ South African Police Services. (2015). *Development of Cluster Safety Plans*, SAPS Presentation at Nyanga Cluster PNP on 9 October 2015.

Threat	Factors (including environmental/ social factors etc.)
Trio crimes	Unemployment, gangs, street groupings, poverty, infrastructure, organised groupings, alcohol abuse, lack of security measures. Inaccessible informal settlements, inadequate street lights, absence of street addresses and numbering of houses. Densely populated areas. Lack of social upliftment interventions such as sports and recreational facilities.
Gangs	Poverty, unemployment, congested human settlements (flats)
Drugs	Poverty, gangs, unemployment.
Firearms	Gangs, street groupings, negligent legal firearm owners, corruption.
Public instability	Poor conditions of informal settlements. Employee strikes for wage increases. Poor service delivery.
Corruption	In-house allegations are addressed.

Gangs are a major crime threat (Table 10) influencing policing and government services in the Nyanga Police Precinct, especially in Manenberg, Bishop Lavis and Elsie's River. According to the SAPS, this threat has become stabilised, and according to Brigadier Cetyana (Acting SAPS Cluster Commander) incidents have become more sporadic with no current gang wars. An scholarly article revealed that Nyanga, Manenberg and Hanover Park have been identified as having high levels of gang violence with Nyanga being the community with the highest murder rates in the country.⁶ Based on a Youth Risk Behaviour Survey (2012) which targeted mainly children, 15% of learners reported that they have been threatened by a gang and just over 10% indicated that they personally are members of a gang in the 12 months preceding the study.⁷ Gangs are, as indicated by the SAPS, involved in various criminal activities such as trio crimes, drugs, etc.

In addition, drug-related offences have increased in 5 of 6 police precincts namely: Philippi East, Bishop Lavis, Elsie's River, Manenberg and Nyanga (Table 9). The Youth Risk Behaviour Survey revealed that about 12% (Western Cape) of learners had been offered drugs by someone in their community in the 12 months preceding the study.⁸

Within The Nyanga Cluster, young people seem to be more susceptible to substance abuse and gang violence. Focus needs to be directed to educating people at a young age on the dangers of alcohol (substance abuse). Alternative activities and more facilities should be created/ made available for the youth. These would possibly encourage the youth, providing them with new perspectives.

⁶ Kinnes, I. (2014). 'Gangs, Drugs and Policing the Cape Flats'. *Acta Criminology: South Africa Journal of Criminology*. Special Edition No. 2: Research and Application in Criminology and Criminal Justice, p. 14-26.

⁷ Department of the Premier. (2012). *Report on findings of the Youth Risk Behaviour Survey executed by the Western Cape Government in Partnership with the UNODC and MRC*, p. 6.

⁸ Ibid.

A study done in 2014 revealed that patients (11%) in the Western Cape under the age of 20 years (admitted for treatment) identified alcohol as their primary substance abuse.⁹ This is a cause for concern, due to alcohol abuse being a particular socio factor (Table 10) linked to trio crimes."¹⁰

A presentation was made on the Provincial Alcohol Harms Reduction Strategy. According to the presentation, 'Alcohol-related harm is destroying lives, tearing apart the social fabric and hampering socio-economic development but there is a lack of integrated, sustained support for effective interventions to reduce alcohol related harm.'¹¹ Alcohol abuse is one of the highlighted socio factors generating crime within the Nyanga Cluster. Furthermore, substance abuse has been identified by the SAPS as one of the key causes for crime in the previous two PNP meetings.¹²

The Department of Community Safety is piloting a Community Based Intervention in three identified areas namely: GUNYA (Gugulethu/ Nyanga), Khayelitsha and Drakenstein. The Department in partnership with the Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading (VPUU) and the City of Cape Town will mobilise communities. In implementing this strategy, it may positively contribute to reducing alcohol related harms as so lead to a reduction of interpersonal crime within the Nyanga Cluster.



⁹ <http://www.mrc.ac.za/adarg/sacendu/SacenduUpdateJune2015.pdf> Available on the internet. Accessed on 14 October 2015.

¹⁰ The Provincial Government. (2015). *Alcohol Harms Reduction*. Nyanga Cluster Presentation.

¹¹ The Provincial Government. (2015). *Alcohol Harms Reduction*. Nyanga Cluster Presentation.

¹² Department of Community Safety. (2014). *Nyanga Cluster Policing Needs and Priorities Report*, p. 17.

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).¹³ Results have also been compared with the national Victims of Crime Survey conducted in 2013/2014.¹⁴

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

7.1 Participants

A total of 81 people from all 6 police precincts in the Nyanga Cluster completed the questionnaire. This questionnaire was administered through crowd sourcing technology.¹⁵ The majority of respondents were males (59.3%) whilst females constituted 40.7%.

¹³ Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Policing Needs and Priorities 2014/2015: Nyanga Cluster Report*; 2 March 2015.

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.

¹⁵ Participants indicated their responses on remote devices which were immediately captured on a computerised system.

Figure 1: Respondents (n=81)

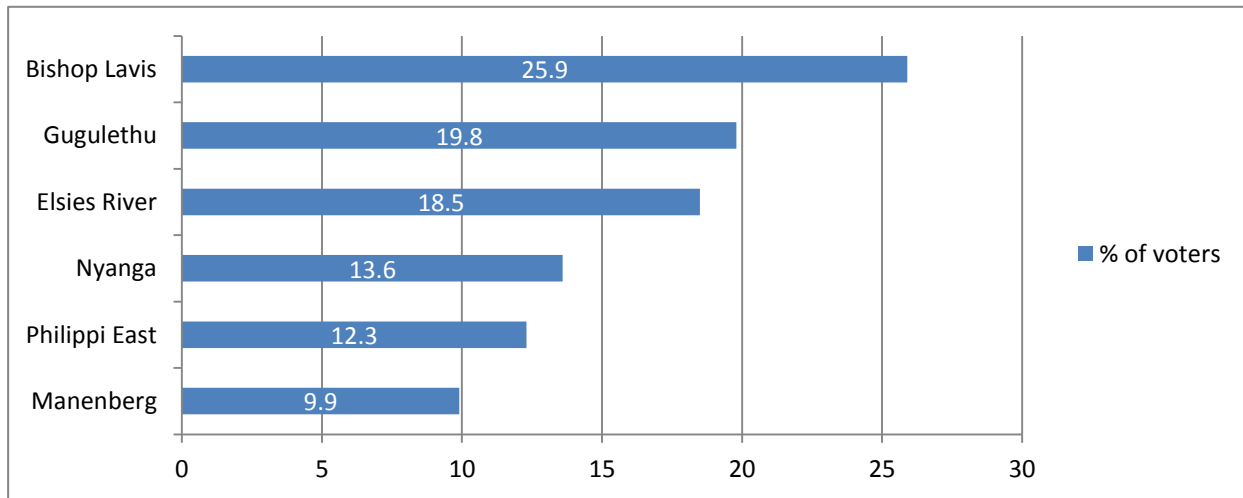


Figure 1 above illustrates that all precincts were well represented. The majority of participants were from Bishop Lavis (25.9%). Manenberg had the least representation.

Figure 2: Participants per Precinct (n=81)

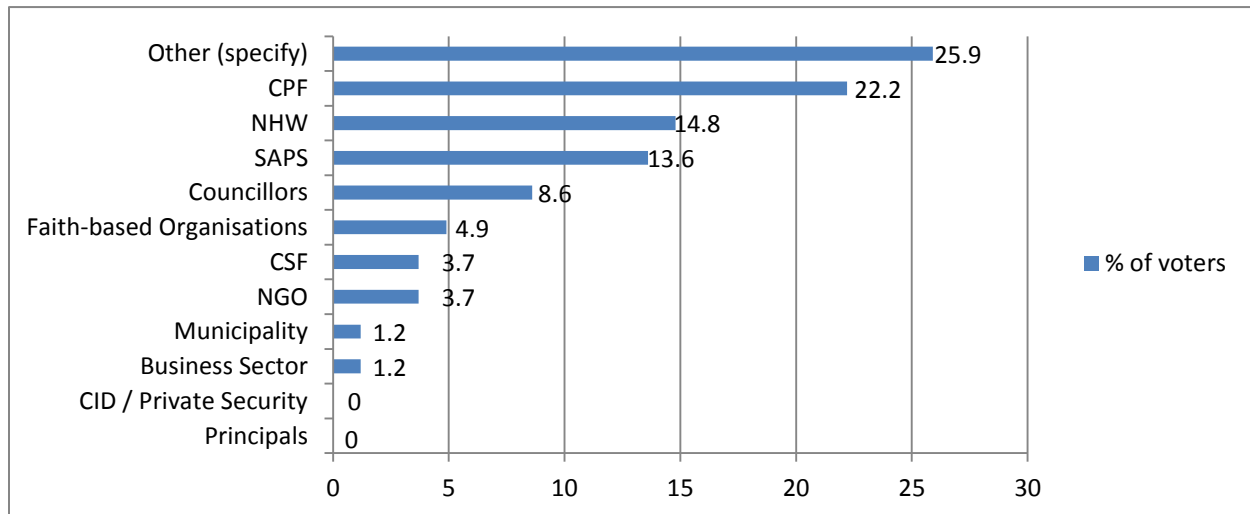


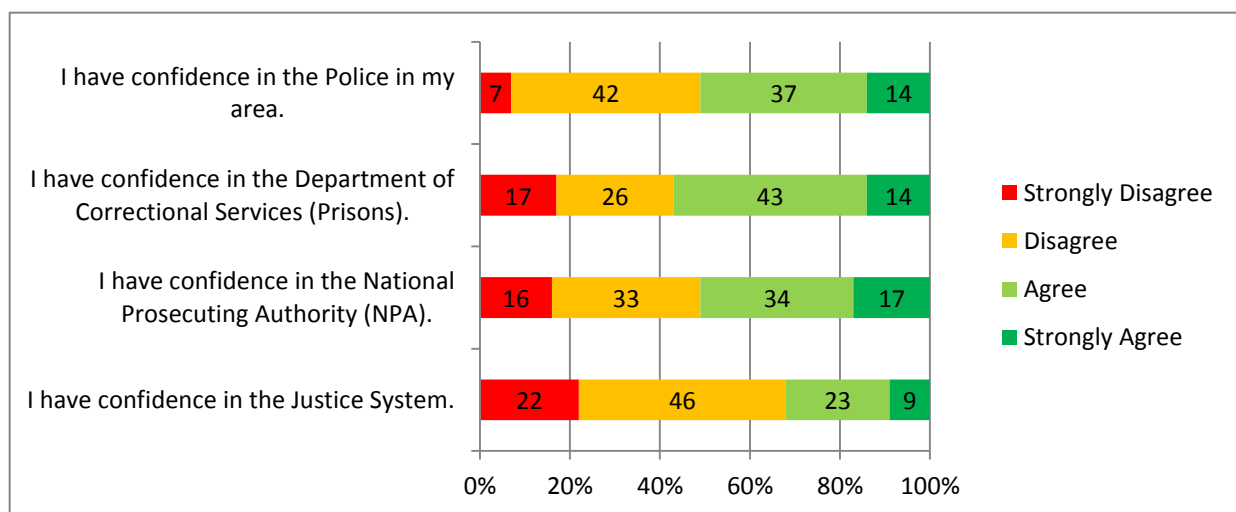
Figure 2 above illustrates that those listed as 'Other' had the highest representation (25.9%). This category captured representatives from the Department of Correctional Services (6), Victim Support Volunteers (12), office of the police ombudsman, Western Cape Education Department, Government Communication and Information System (GCIS), National Prosecution Authority, the media and members of the community. CPF's constituted 22.2%, NWH's 14.8% and SAPS 13.6% of participants. Councillors followed with an 8.6% representation. Faith-based Organisations (4.9%) were the sixth highest represented stakeholder group. CSF's and NGO's both accounted for 3.7% of participants each. The municipality and business sector each

contributed 1.2% of respondents. There was no representation by the CID/ Private Security or school principals.

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.¹⁶ 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=81)



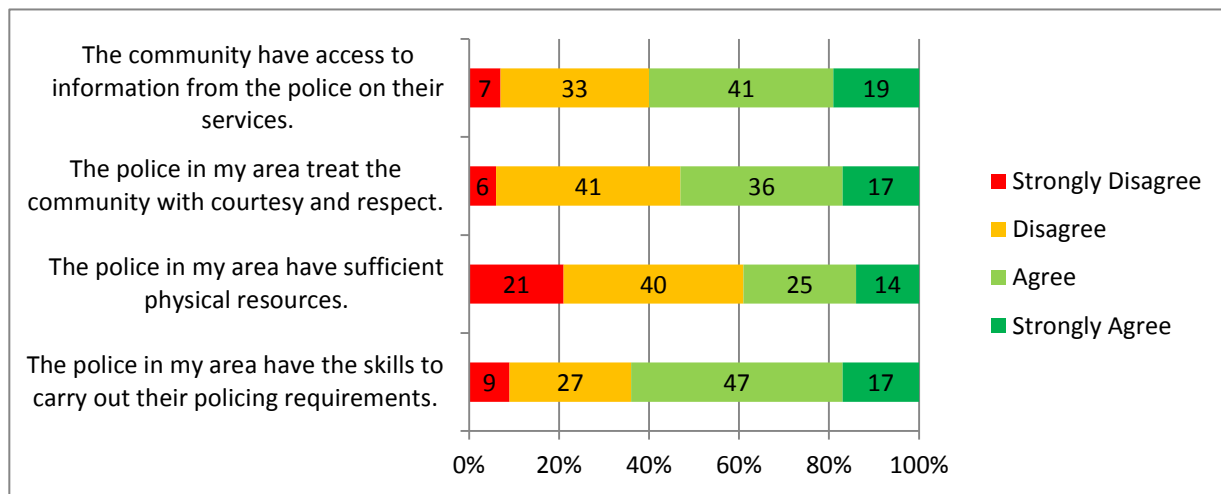
Confidence levels in the SAPS, the Department of Correctional Services and NPA are mixed. Just over half (51%) of respondents agreed that they have confidence in the police in their area. More than half (57%) of respondents said they have confidence in the Department of Correctional Services (Prisons). This could also be a reflection of the high number of participants present from the Department of Correctional Service. During the group discussion on professional policing participants felt there was a need for Correctional Services to inform the public and the CPF regarding the release of criminals on bail and the prosecution process.

Just over half (51%) of participants indicated that they have confidence in the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA), however, only 32% of respondents felt that they have confidence in the Justice System. The discrepancy in levels of support for the NPA versus the Department of Justice is not clear and deserves further enquiry.

¹⁶ 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.

Some of the factors leading to loss of confidence in the police are mentioned in the Safety Plan. These include insufficient staffing at all police stations which impacts on efficient service delivery. The shortage of staff is affected by the multiple roles that the police have to play, including responding to protest action and the transporting of mentally ill patients to hospital and for assessments when required. It was also felt that there was a lack of trust between the community and the police. The SAPS compliance with laws and procedures needs to be strengthened. Furthermore, SAPS needs to comply with the Domestic Violence Act and provide better support the needs of the victims.

Figure 4: SAPS' Interaction with Communities and Resource Requirements (n=81)



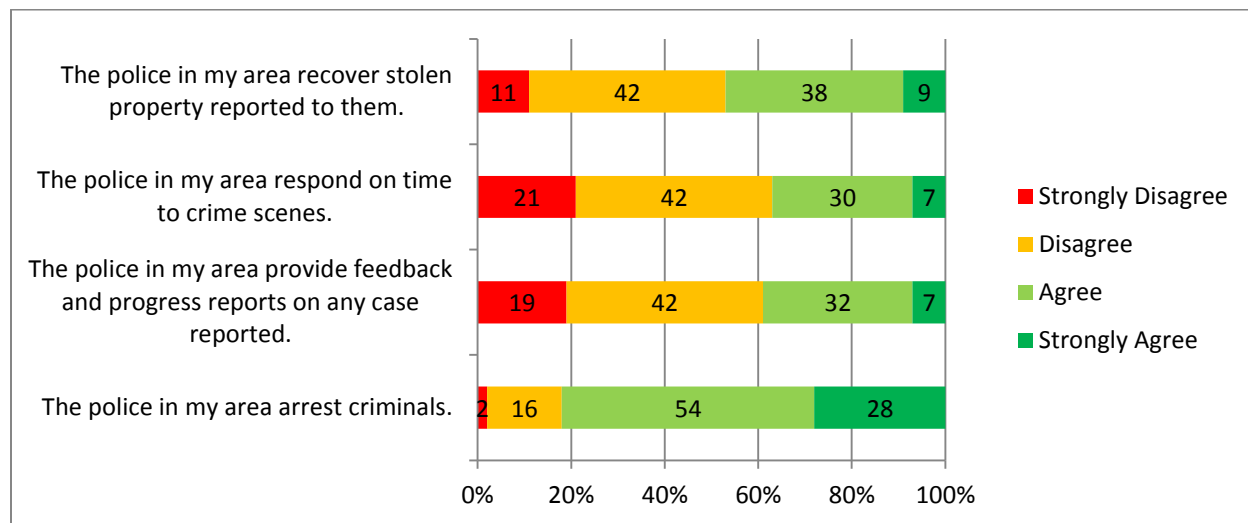
Overall, the participants had a favourable impression of the police. The majority (60%) of respondents felt they do have access to information from the police on their services. Just over half (53%) of the respondents agreed that the police treat the community with courtesy and respect. However, during group discussions, participants stressed the need for SAPS to treat the community equally.

Only 39% of respondents agreed that the police have sufficient physical resources, whereas 61% disagreed with that statement. In relation to this, the previous survey conducted in the Nyanga Cluster revealed that 80.36% of respondents felt that there were an insufficient amount of police resources for their community.¹⁷ Thus, there was an improvement in perception on the resources available to the police. The lack of human resources was highlighted in the group discussions and the Community Safety Plan outlines mechanisms to manage better with the limited resources available at police stations, as well as to build stronger partnerships with other law enforcement agencies.

The majority (64%) of respondents were of the view that the police in their area possess the skills to carry out their policing requirements. However, participants highlighted the need for much more awareness in the community about the roles played by the police and other law enforcement officials, and of the various ways that the community can contact the police.

¹⁷ Department of Community Safety. (2014). *Nyanga Cluster Policing Needs and Priorities Report*, p. 25.

Figure 5: Police Service Delivery and Performance of Functions (n=81)



Only 47% of respondents were of the view that the police recover stolen property to them. The Victims of Crime Survey suggests that the majority of respondents in the Western Cape were dissatisfied with how the police dealt with crime, and 37% cited that the reason for this was that SAPS never recover goods.¹⁸

The minority (37%) of participants agreed that the police in their area respond on time to crime scenes. This perception did not change much since 2014 as the 2014 PNP Report revealed that 30.43% of respondents agreed that police respond quickly to crime scenes, 19.57% agreed that they respond within a reasonable time, whilst 15.22% said that the police don't respond within a reasonable amount of time and 34.78% said that police don't arrive on crime scenes at all. In the Victims of Crime Survey, 74.1% of respondents reported that the police do not respond on time to crime scenes.¹⁹ Since the level of dissatisfaction is significantly lower than the national average this is a cause for concern. This was also a subject of the small group discussion, where some participants felt the police did not arrive at crime scenes at all, or were very delayed. The SAPS members present indicated that this was often caused by shortage of personnel, and a prioritisation of the matters which they can attend to.

The majority (61%) of participants disagreed with the statement that police in their area provide feedback and progress reports on cases reported to them. There seemed to be a slight improvement on SAPS' feedback on cases reported as in 2014, the PNP Report revealed that 66.66% complained that SAPS provided feedback either infrequently (12.5%) or only when requested (33.33%), while 20.83% reported that they never receive feedback.²⁰

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. 34.

¹⁹ 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.

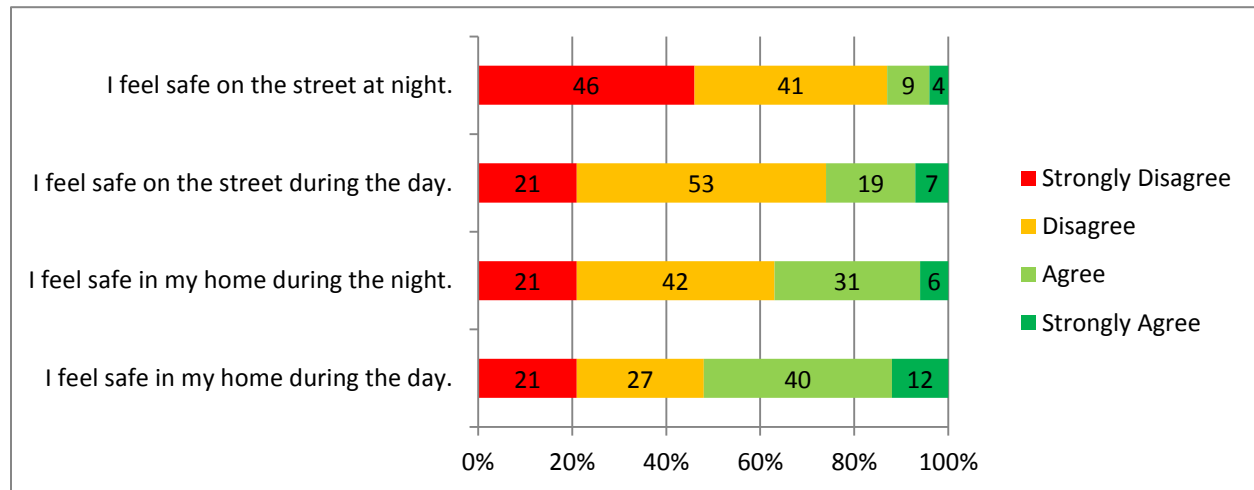
²⁰ Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Nyanga Cluster Policing Needs and Priorities Report*, p. 24.

The overwhelming majority (82%) of respondents felt that the police arrest criminals. Additionally, the National Victims of Crime Survey suggested that 61.6% of respondents in the Western Cape reported that they had confidence in the police on the grounds that they felt that police arrested criminals.²¹ However, small group discussions reflected dissatisfaction with how these suspects progress through the criminal justice system, with many cases not being prosecuted, and suspects being released into the community on bail, or after charges had been withdrawn against them.

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=81)



Only 13% of respondents indicated that they felt safe on the street at night. These totals slightly increased to 26% of respondents who felt safe on the street during the day.

In addition, it appears that respondents in the Nyanga Cluster feel far less safe on the streets than the average person in the Western Cape. The Victims of Crime Survey reported that 86.5% of respondents felt safe walking alone in their area during the day, and 34.8% felt safe at night.²² This is a reflection of the high levels of violence in this particular cluster, especially in drug and gang dominated areas.

In the 2014/15 PNP Report findings, respondents (76.36%) felt unsafe at night (18:00 - 06:00) and 5.45% felt unsafe during the day (12:00 – 18:00).²³ Evidently there was a significant increase in people feeling unsafe on the street at night and during the day.

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. 35

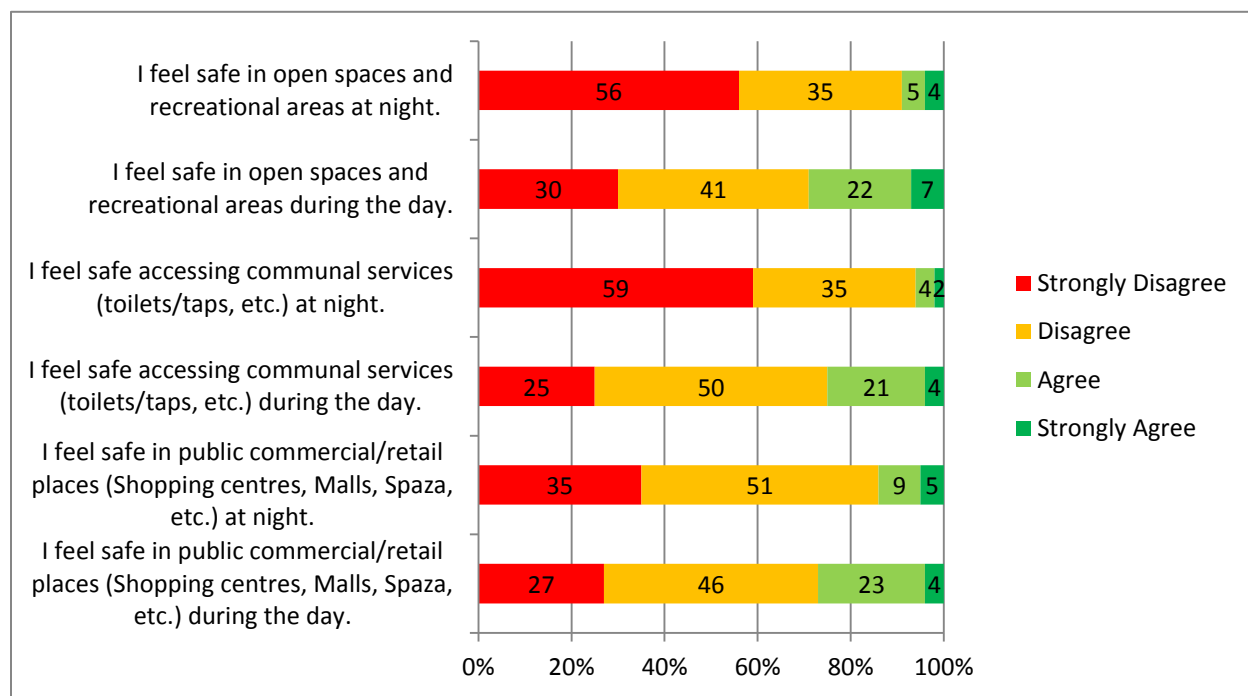
²² Statistics South Africa. (2014). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2013/14*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, p. 10.

²³ Department of Community Safety. (2014). *Nyanga Cluster Policing Needs and Priorities Report*, p. 29.

Unlike in most areas in the Western Cape, the majority of respondents in this cluster (63%) reported that they did not feel safe at home during the night. On the other hand only 52% of respondents felt safe at home during the day. There was a high level of insecurity in the area, both on the streets and at home during the day and at night.

There are many reasons as to why respondents in the Cluster felt this way. This Cluster is characterised by high levels of interpersonal violence, drug related offences and property related crimes. The small group discussions also dealt with concerns around safety, and highlighted the lack of adequate street lighting, and which may take days before faulty lighting is attended to. Illegal electricity connections also contribute to lights not working. While there are some CCTV cameras in certain locations in the Nyanga Cluster, it was reported that either these are not being managed properly or do not provide the evidence necessary to apprehend and convict suspects.

Figure 7: Perception of Safety in Community Spaces and Public Commercial Buildings (n=81)



The questions dealing with safety in public spaces again highlighted a sense of unsafety in the Cluster. A vast majority of respondents (91%) felt unsafe in open spaces and recreational areas at night. This slightly decreased to 71% during the day, which indicates that respondents mostly feel unsafe in open spaces and recreational areas. Participants in the small group discussion reported that drugs were being sold to youngsters in public spaces, such as parks, schools and disused buildings or open spaces. This creates a reluctance to use the public spaces.

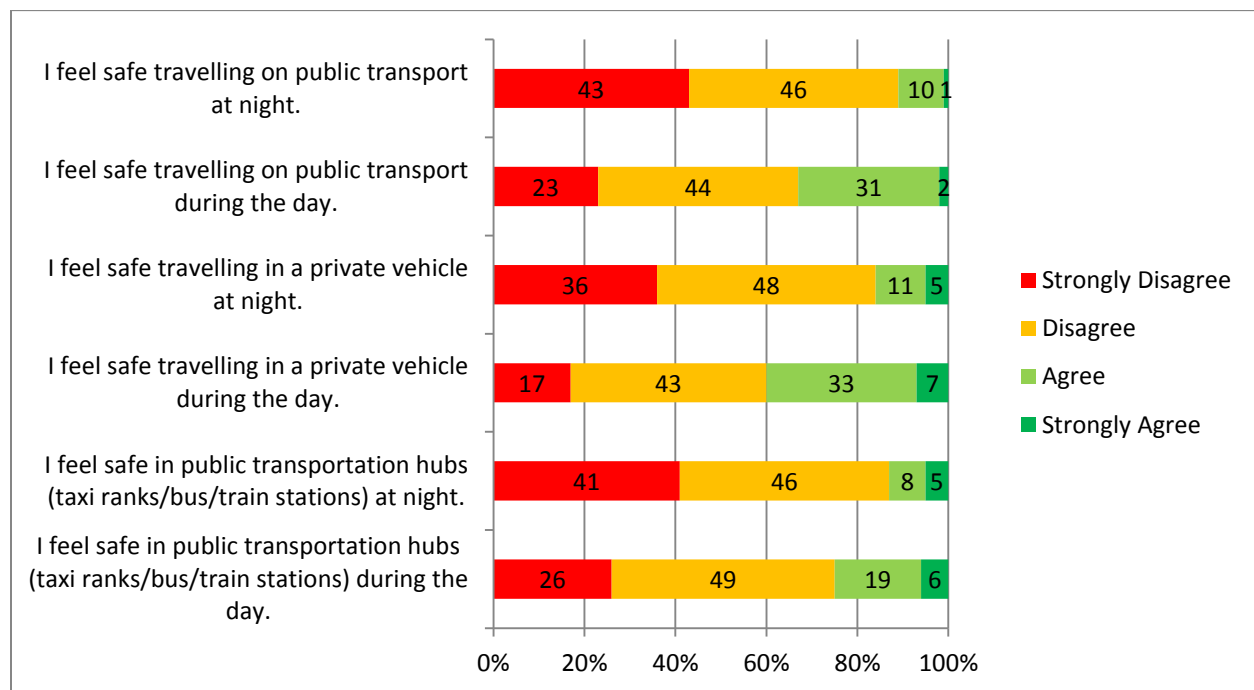
The Victims of Crime Survey (2013/14) found that in the Western Cape 40.8% of people avoided going to open spaces or parks due to fear of crime. In particular, the study found that 21.2% were prevented from walking to the shops, 40.8% were prevented from going to open spaces or

parks and 44.8% were prevented from allowing children to play in the area as a result of fear of crime.²⁴

Most respondents in the Nyanga Cluster (94%) said they feel unsafe accessing communal services (toilets/taps, etc.) at night; improving slightly to 75% who felt unsafe during the day. Similarly, 86% of respondents felt unsafe in public commercial/retail spaces (Shopping centres, Malls, Spaza, etc.) during the night and 73% of respondents felt this way during the day.

Overall, the perception among respondents is that they do not feel safe in public spaces during the day or night.

Figure 8: Perception of Safety when Travelling and Using Public Transport (n=81)



The majority of respondents (89%) felt unsafe when travelling on public transport during the night. This decreased to 67% of respondents who felt unsafe when travelling on public transport during the day. The feelings of unsafety when using public transport is much higher in the Cluster than was revealed by the Victims of Crime Survey (2013/14) which found that 24.2% of households in the Western Cape were prevented from using public transport due to fear of crime.²⁵ Respondents in the Nyanga Cluster felt most unsafe while using public transportation hubs (taxi ranks/bus/train stations) at night (87%) and during the day (75%).

When using a private car at night, participants (84%) felt very unsafe. However, the totals declined to 60% of respondents who felt unsafe using a private car during the day. A possible

²⁴ 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.

²⁵ 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.

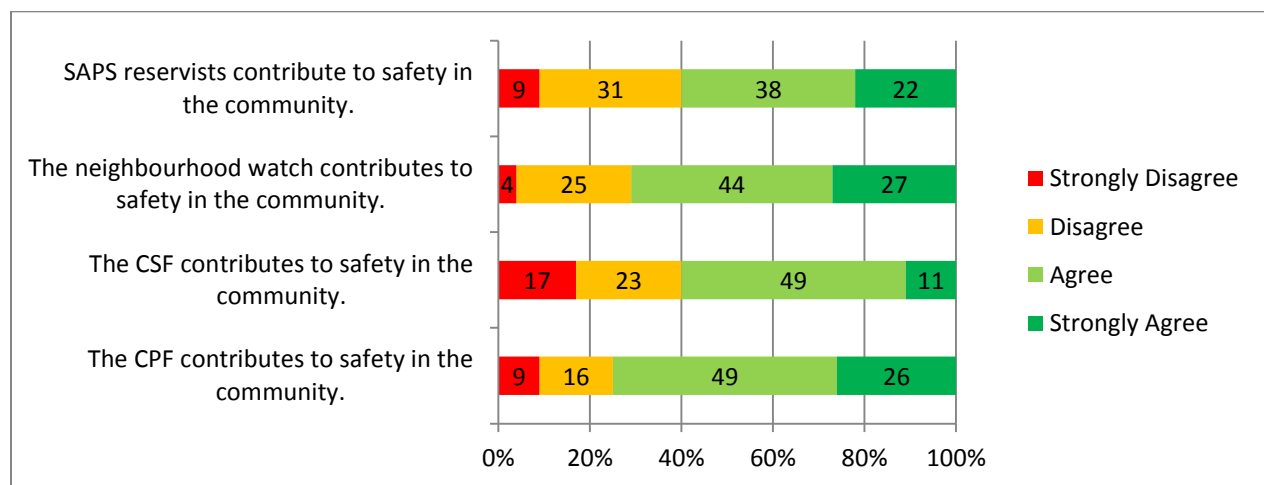
reason contributing to why the respondents felt this way could be based on the notable increases in car-hijacking (Trio crimes) within 5 of the 6 police precincts namely Nyanga, Gugulethu, Philippi East, Bishop Lavis and Manenberg. Theft out of motor vehicles is another threat within 3 of the 6 policing precincts (Bishop Lavis, Elsie's River and Manenberg) [mentioned in the SAPS presentation].²⁶

In this Cluster, many of the respondents rely heavily on public transportation in order to go to work, and to shopping centre's, etc. However, overall the respondents felt unsafe when travelling by car or public transport.

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=81)



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

1. Community Police Forums (75% agreed)
2. Neighbourhood Watch programme (71% agreed)
3. Community Safety Forums (60% agreed)
4. SAPS Reservist programme (60% agreed)

²⁶ South African Police Services. (2015). *Development of Cluster Safety Plans*, SAPS Presentation at Nyanga Cluster PNP on 9 October 2015.

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.

The Community Safety Plan stressed the need to strengthen the role played by CPFs and NHW in particular, and to improve their partnership with the SAPS, law enforcement agencies and the Department of Community Safety and other government departments.



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 to build local accountability. This is in accordance with the integrated approach to crime and safety in accordance with the Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP).²⁷

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.

The key concerns identified were:

Professional Policing

1. There are some operational issues which are a concern: SAPS is short staffed but their numbers are further reduced when they have to police protest action, and transport mentally ill patients to hospital. There is a need for SAPS to conduct more unannounced

²⁷ 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.

raids and operations. There is a need for all law enforcement agencies to become involved, especially the metro police to ensure by-law enforcement.

2. There is a lack of trust between the community and the police.
3. Organisational concerns include a shortage of human resources in the SAPS. Although there are some new recruits at police stations, it will take two years before they are fully trained. In the meantime, police officials are leaving the Service. SAPS need to find effective ways to manage with limited resources. Duty arrangements and absenteeism create a drain on existing human resource allocations at police stations.
4. Need to strengthen SAPS compliance with laws and procedures, and encourage communities to lodge complaints. SAPS need to comply with the Domestic Violence Act, and provide better to victims.

Public Spaces

5. There are lights in the area but they are not working. It takes days to be attended to. Criminals rob the people when lights are off. Illegal connections also contribute to lights not working.
6. CCTV cameras are in some of the areas in Nyanga but they are not being managed or operated as it was intended. Crimes are occurring in the area, but it is hard to find the perpetrators. There's a need to increase the working CCTV cameras in the areas. The NHW are willing to monitor the cameras.
7. Selling of drugs to youngsters in public spaces, such as in parks, school, etc.

Partnerships

8. Neighbourhood watch groups need a stipend to support their basic needs.
9. The relationship between the CPF, SAPS, Law Enforcement and the various government departments needs to improve in the various areas.
10. Drug-related crimes are the biggest problem in the cluster. There is a lack of alternatives for young people.
11. CPFs need a stipend to support their basic needs.

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 help with the implementation of the safety plan. 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 Nyanga 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 Nyanga Cluster. The developed Safety Plan is a first step towards achieving that goal.



11 ANNEXURE 1: COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN FOR THE NYANGA SAPS CLUSTER 9 & 10 OCTOBER 2015

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

- 1. Safety Concern:** There are some operational issues which are a concern: SAPS is short staffed but their numbers are further reduced when they have to police protest action, and transport mental patients to hospital. There is a need for SAPS to conduct more unannounced raids and operations. There is a need for all law enforcement agencies to become involved, especially the metro police to ensure by-law enforcement.

Objectives: To ensure that SAPS are effectively addressing operational issues so as to 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
<p>SAPS must ensure proper command and control of its members, and to report on these to the CPF through the EPP mechanism.</p> <p>SAPS must inform members of its operations via the CPF and public Imbizos.</p>	<p>Command and control is applied at all police stations.</p>	<p>All SAPS members are effectively instructed and managed.</p>	<p>SAPS to outline to CPF what operational issues are.</p>	<p>Next CPF meeting.</p>	<p>SAPS Station Commander, CPF Chairperson.</p>

Community and CPF must inform SAPS when they see the misuse of vehicles or members.	To ensure that effective action is taken against members misusing resources.	Disciplinary action is taken against these SAPS officials.	CPF to inform community that misuse of vehicles should be reported to the CPF.	November 2015	CPF, SAPS
Community to be informed of the DoCS complaints and compliments hotline and to SMS their comments to 'info' on 35395.	To recognise good performing SAPS members and to initiate complaints around those who are not performing.	Number of SMS complaints or compliments received by DoCS.	CPF and SAPS to inform community of the hotline.	November 2015 and ongoing.	CPF, SAPS, DoCS.

2. Safety Concern: There is a lack of trust between the community and the police.

Objectives: To build a sense of trust and good relations between the police and the community.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
SAPS to continue with its schools programme (Sector Manager and Social Crime Prevention Unit), and to share its activities with the community and CPF.	To build awareness around crime prevention among young children, and to start building community police relationships with children.	SAPS report on activities held with schools and with children.	All Station Commanders to hold meeting with his community to talk about activities done in schools.	November 2015.	SAPS Station Commanders, Crime Prevention Unit, CPF.

Hold community awareness activities to encourage community involvement – for e.g. Fun walk in Philippi East.	To create community awareness and encourage participation.	Number of community outreach activities held.	CPF and SAPS to plan activities for the next quarter.	November 2015.	SAPS, CPF
CPF to hold outreach activities in the community, and form linkages between the community and CPF [especially in Valhalla (Bishop Lavis)]	Create awareness of policing and safety issues in the community and awareness of the role of CPFs.	The community participates in safety issues. VEP workers are participating in CPF meetings.		November 2015	Station Commander, CPF Chairperson and VEP volunteers in Valhalla Park.

3. Safety Concern: Organisational concerns include a shortage of human resources. Although there are some new recruits at police stations, it will take two years before they are trained. In the meantime, police officials are leaving the Service. SAPS need to find effective ways to manage with limited resources. Duty arrangements and absenteeism create a drain on existing human resource allocation at police stations.

Objectives: To find effective ways to manage with limited human resources, and physical resources.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
SAPS to report to CPF on regular basis on its fixed establishment, vacancies and new recruits. SAPS to ensure recruitment of officials who are committed	CPF and community are kept informed on SAPS staff establishment. Appropriate people are recruited into the SAPS.	Regular reports are reflected in CPF minutes.	SAPS to report at next CPF meeting.	November 2015.	SAPS, CPF.

and passionate about their work.					
The CPF must mobilise the community to recruit neighbourhood watch members to play a crime prevention role. Communities need to strengthen street committees – through the sector crime forum.	Strengthen visibility in the community and support role on safety promotion.	Functioning and effective NHW groups.	CPF to meet with communities to recruit NHW members.	December 2015	SAPS, Sector managers, metro police, law enforcement.
Request DoCS to supply safety kiosk which can serve as a mobile safety zone in the communities.	To create safety zone in hot spots in the community.	Safety kiosk is supplied and set up in the community.	CPF to request DoCS to supply a safety kiosk, and enter a MOU with DoCS.	December 2015	CPF Cluster, SAPS
<p>4. Safety Concern: Need to strengthen SAPS compliance with laws and procedures, and encourage communities to lodge complaints. SAPS need to comply with the Domestic Violence Act, and better support the needs of victims.</p> <p>Objectives: To ensure SAPS are operating according to requirements.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person

<p>SAPS management need to identify SAPS members who are stressed and need counselling. Refer these members to counselling through Employee Health and Wellness (EHW) or private counselling.</p>	<p>To ensure the mental health of SAPS members.</p>	<p>SAPS members are effectively managing their stress and trauma.</p>	<p>SAPS to report to CPF how stressed members are being handled.</p>	<p>Ongoing, starting November 2015.</p>	<p>SAPS Station Commander, CPF.</p>
<p>SAPS to appoint and manage a member who is responsible for dealing with sexual violence and domestic violence complaints.</p> <p>DVA representative to attend CPF meetings.</p> <p>SAPS members to refer domestic violence victims to VEP counsellors.</p>	<p>To provide sympathetic service to victims.</p>	<p>Victims receive professional services from SAPS and VEP counsellors.</p>	<p>Train SAPS members on interacting with victims of domestic violence and sexual violence.</p>	<p>January 2015</p>	<p>SAPS Station Commander, CPF, VEP counsellors. Department of Social Development.</p>
<p>CPF to monitor compliance with SAPS procedures through EPP.</p> <p>DoCS to monitor compliance with DVA, and to report on findings to SAPS and CPF.</p>	<p>To ensure compliance with Domestic Violence Act.</p>	<p>DVA is fully implemented in each precinct.</p>	<p>Inform CPF of the requirements of DVA.</p>	<p>January 2015</p>	<p>SAPS Station Commander, DoCS, CPF.</p>

PARTNERSHIPS

5. Safety Concern: Neighbourhood watch groups need a stipend to support their basic needs.

Objectives: To get DoCS to pay a monthly stipend to NHW and provide training and resources.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
Write and submit a letter to DoCS for the stipend payment and training for the NHW.	To establish functional NHW in areas that does not have a NHW.	Areas to receive feedback regarding stipend, training and resources.	To write a letter requesting an update on the NHW with regards to the stipend, training and resources.	29 October 2015	DoCS, CPF, NHW.

6. Safety Concern: The relationship between the CPF, SAPS, Law Enforcement and the various Government Departments need to improve in the various areas.

Objective: To improve the relationship between SAPS, CPF, Law Enforcement, and the different Government Departments.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
Improve communication between various Government Departments (Department of Trade	To have a better relationship between all Stakeholders	Hold quarterly Imbizos with the community giving feedback regarding accountability and monitoring.	DoCS to facilitate first meeting between all stakeholders and send bulk sms for the Nyanga Cluster.	29 October 2015 in Nyanga at Zolani Centre Time: 11am	Cluster CPF Chairperson and DoCS.

and Industry, Department of Health, Education, Social Development, etc.), CPF, SAPS, Metro Police and Law Enforcement.			Department Heads must be included		
Develop street committees in the areas and have quarterly meeting with SAPS, CPF, NHW and Communities.	Improve communication and awareness in the community.	Functional Street Committees.	Inform communities of the importance of Street Committees.	31 March 2016	CPF, SAPS
Workshops to be arranged to clarify different roles for SAPS, CPF and NHW in the community.	Different roles that have been clarified.	Each role player knows what is expected from them.	Set up a meeting between SAPS, CPF and NHW.	30 November 2015	SAPS, CPF, DOCS
Invite Ward Councillors to attend a meeting with the CPF to discuss and plan around shared concerns.	Plans are developed to address concerns.	Meetings have been held and commitments made.	Send invitation to Ward Councillors.	30 November 2015.	SAPS, CPF. Ward Councillor.

7. Safety Concern: Drug related crimes are the biggest problem in the cluster. There is a lack of alternatives for young people.

Objective: Raise awareness regarding drugs in the community, and get young people involved in other activities.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
Conduct awareness programmes and campaigns at schools and in the communities.	Regular programmes targeted at schools that highlight the abuse of drugs.	Programmes in schools and in the community.	Consult with structures which could offer programmes.	End Feb 2016	CPF, SAPS, DoCS, DoE and DSD. DCS (community service).
Implement integrated parental skills programmes at schools and in communities.	Give parents and teachers the skills to deal with drug abusing children.	Parents and teachers are effectively managing drug abusing children.	Contact all schools in communities to introduce programmes.	31 March 2016	DSD, CPF, DoCS, WCED.
Conduct debriefing sessions for people who work with traumatic drug situations.	Sessions have been held at different institutions such as schools.	Regular debriefing sessions.	Contact with all relevant role players	31 March 2016	DSD, CPF, WCED, VEP volunteers.
After school sports and recreational programmes will be held for the children. Organise youth religious holiday programmes. To refer children to MOD centres where they exist. And SAPS to	A regular after school sports and recreational programme is available for school children. Young people are actively engaged over holidays and learn pro-social skills.	Feedback from SGBs, parents, school teachers and principals regarding recreational programmes. Number of youth attending holiday programmes, duration of programme and content of programme.	CPFs and street committees to Inform parents and communities regarding after school recreational programmes. CPF to invite organisations to submit proposals for youth holiday	30 January 2016	CPF, DoCS. SAPS, DSD and the City of Cape Town.

become more involved in these.			programmes and submit them to DoCS.		
Look at the possibility of establishing local drug rehabilitation centres within the communities.	DSD and other stakeholders to assess the need for rehabilitation centres.	Follow up discussions with regards to rehabilitation centres.	DSD set up meeting with relevant authorities.	31 March 2016	DSD, CPF

8. Safety Concern: CPFs needs a stipend to support their basic needs.

Objective: To get DoCS to pay a monthly stipend to the CPF and provide them with training and resources – facilitate payment through the EPP programme

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
To provide support to CPFs through training, resources and financial needs.	The CPF to be capacitated and have adequate support from DoCS with the provision of resources.	Monthly submission of EPP reports to DoCS in order to receive regular funds.	CPFs to receive training from DoCS on EPP system.	30 November 2015.	DoCS, CPF.

PUBLIC SPACES

9. Safety Concern: There are lights in the area but they are not working. It takes days to be attended to. Criminals rob the people when lights are off. Illegal connections also contribute to lights not working.

Objective: To improve the maintenance of street lighting in the cluster.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
<p>CPFs to request the City of Cape Town to put up high mast lights in the area.</p> <p>Request CPF to identify the areas where streets lights are insufficient and send the requests to City of Cape Town.</p> <p>Popularise the contact numbers or SMS no. the community can use to report lights which are not working.</p> <p>Raise awareness of illegal connections and ask Eskom to attend to matter.</p> <p>Request the City of Cape Town to have a toll free no. to report faults.</p>	<p>To improve street lightning to reduce crime in the areas identified.</p>	<p>When the lights in the area are on and functioning at all the correct times.</p>	<p>CPFs and NHW to identify the areas with no functioning lights and report it to the City of Cape Town.</p>	<p>January 2016</p>	<p>CPF and NHW</p>

10. Safety Concern: CCTV cameras are in some of the areas in Nyanga but they are not being managed or operated as it was intended. Crimes are occurring in the area, but it is hard to find the perpetrators. There's a need to increase the working CCTV cameras in the areas. The NHW are willing to monitor the cameras.

Objective: To improve the response time of SAPS and conviction rate assisted by CCTV cameras.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
<p>Request the City of Cape Town to assess existing CCTV cameras in the cluster and identify where the CCTV cameras must be placed.</p> <p>Present the report about the CCTV cameras to councillors, business people and other stakeholders in the cluster meeting and request that funds are raised to expand the present network of CCTV cameras.</p>	<p>To improve the response times of SAPS.</p>	<p>Less crime and higher conviction rate in the area.</p>	<p>DoCS to compile a report on how operational the CCTV cameras are and recommend where more cameras must be installed.</p>	<p>End Jan 2016</p>	<p>DoCS, CPF, Business, NHW and SAPS, CoCT, Ward Councillors.</p>

11. Safety Concern: Selling of drugs to youngsters in public spaces e.g. parks, schools, etc.

Objective: To assist the community to take control of public spaces and reduce the selling of drugs in these areas.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
<p>Deploy NHW to patrol the public spaces in the area.</p> <p>Mobilise the community to make public spaces more attractive and clean.</p> <p>To request the station commissioners to provide the list of the people who are to be released from prison and encourage NGOs and Faith-based Organisations to support them.</p> <p>To deploy ex-prisoners and those on community corrections to assist with the beautifying of public spaces.</p>	<p>To improve the control of communities in public spaces.</p>	<p>Less gang and drug related crime activities in public spaces.</p>	<p>CPF's to identify public spaces where drugs and gang activities are taking place.</p>	<p>End Jan 2016</p>	<p>CPF, DCS, SAPS, NHW, The Department of Sports and Recreation.</p>

12 ANNEXURE 2: SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORE CARD

A. INTRODUCTION

The Provincial Department of Community Safety adopted the Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP) as its approach to contribute towards Strategic Goal 3 *“Increase wellness, safety and tackle social ills”*. The CSIP has three elements namely professional policing, promote safety at all public buildings and spaces, and establish safety partnerships. These elements were adopted as the strategic priorities for increasing safety. The outcome indicator for Strategic Goal 3 is the percentage of people in communities reporting that they feel safe (perception /confidence).

The safety confidence score card is an attempt to refine the outcome indicator to measure the perception of safety within different communities, and the impact on interventions over a period of time. The key indicators focus on the elements of the CSIP.

The safety confidence scorecard will be administered as part of the Department of Community Safety's 2015/16 Policing Needs and Priorities process per police cluster. It will be administered to respondents attending the consultative meeting. It will also be distributed 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 = Bishop Lavis	02 = Elsie's River
03 = Gugulethu	04 = Manenberg
05 = Nyanga	06 = Philippi

Please indicate your gender:

01 = Male	02 = Female
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C: KEY INDICATORS

SCALE

To record the answers we will use a **4 point scale**: Four (**4**) means you strongly agree, One (**1**) means you strongly disagree. There is no right or wrong answer; the purpose of the exercise will be to assess 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	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. The police in my area have the skills to carry out their policing requirements.	1	2	3	4
2. The police in my area have sufficient physical resources.	1	2	3	4
3. The police in my area treat the community with courtesy and respect.	1	2	3	4
4. The police in my area arrest criminals.	1	2	3	4
5. The police in my area provide feedback and progress reports on any case reported.	1	2	3	4
6. The police in my area respond on time to crime scenes.	1	2	3	4
7. The police in my area recover stolen property reported to them.	1	2	3	4

8. I have confidence in the police in my area.	1	2	3	4
9. The community have access to information from the police on their services	1	2	3	4
10. Skip				
11. I can complain about the service of the police if I have a concern/ complaint.	1	2	3	4
12. Skip	1	2	3	4
13. I have confidence in the Justice system	1	2	3	4
14. I have confidence in the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA)	1	2	3	4
15. I have confidence in the Department of Correctional Services (Prisons)	1	2	3	4
16. I think the police (SAPS, Law enforcement) in my area are corrupt	1	2	3	4

2. PUBLIC SPACES

Public 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
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

I feel safe at the following places in my area				
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
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!!!