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

Western Cape
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Community Safety

POLICING NEEDS AND PRIORITIES (PNP) 2015/16

REPORT FOR THE

OVERBERG POLICE CLUSTER

HELD ON 5 & 6 JUNE 2015

PROGRAMME: CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT

SUB-PROGRAMME: POLICY AND RESEARCH

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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 Caledon/Hermanus Cluster on 05 and 06 June 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 and community structures. They will be implemented by the CPFs and SAPS with the support of the Department of Community Safety, which will also monitor its implementation.

The development of the community safety plans, are conducted within the framework of DoCS's 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 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 Caledon/Hermanus Cluster was the second 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.

Primary data on the indicators of the community safety score card was collected directly from participants via an electronic questionnaire, called crowd sourcing technology. Secondary data sources such as previous PNP reports, briefing reports and SAPS presentations were used to augment the primary data.

4. CONSTRAINTS

The Department invited stakeholders who it understands are concerned with safety in their communities. In addition, invitations are also extended to members of the public. Nonetheless, the workshops are mainly attended by people who are working or actively engaged in the sector. As a result, the concerns that form the basis of the discussions for the safety plans are based very much on the participants' own experience and interests. However, to some extent, plans are developed involving role-players who might not be present, and it therefore requires a further step to involve them in the implementation of the safety plans.

As regards the Community Safety Scorecard, the perceptions are those of participants of the workshops. Due to their engagement with the safety issues, their experience of working with CPFs of NHWs and their relationship with the SAPS, their responses might be more reflective of their own experiences, and may not be representative of the broader community.

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

5. CLUSTER DEMOGRAPHICS

Caledon/Hermanus cluster forms part of Overberg District Municipality. The Overberg District (ODM) has a population of 258 176.[1] The regions' economic strength resides in the food value chain (e.g. the farming sector). The fast expanding manufacturing sector has the ability to create employment. This is a distinctive feature of the Overberg District economy.

Caledon/Hermanus cluster consists of 12 police precincts namely Bredasdorp, Caledon, Gansbaai, Genadendal, Grabouw, Hermanus, Kleinmond, Napier, Riviersonderend, Stanford, Struisbaai and Villersdorp. The cluster area size is 8 215km.[2] It is situated along the coast and has a large farming community; sea environmental products and a large part of the population are dependent on seasonal work for a living. Table 1 below

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[1] Provincial Treasury (2014) *Municipal Economic Review and Outlook.* Western Cape Government. Available at http://www.westerncape.gov.za, accessed 10 July 2015.
[2] SAPS. (5 June 2015). *SAPS Presentation at the 2015/16 Caledon / Hermanus Cluster Consultation,* on 5 June 2015.

presents population figures of the different police precincts in the cluster as recorded by the South African National Census in 2001[3] and 2011.[4]

TABLE 1: POPULATION FIGURES OF CENSUS 2001 AND 2011

Number of precincts	NAME OF PRECINCT	SAPS CLUSTER	POPULATION 2001 CENSUS 4,521,072	POPULATION 2011 CENSUS 5,821,947	% INCREASE / DECREASE
1.	Bredasdorp	Hermanus/Caledon	19 328	22 898	18.47%
2.	Caledon	Hermanus/Caledon	31 886	27 099	-15.01%
3.	Gansbaai	Hermanus/Caledon	9 655	15 781	63.45%
4.	Genadendal	Hermanus/Caledon	11 589	11 112	-4.12%
5.	Grabouw	Hermanus/Caledon	26 425	42 154	59.52%
6.	Hermanus	Hermanus/Caledon	30 547	48 369	58.34%
7.	Kleinmond	Hermanus/Caledon	8 065	9 399	16.54%
8.	Napier	Hermanus/Caledon	4 754	5 951	25.18%
9.	Riviersonderend	Hermanus/Caledon	11 365	8 069	-29.00%
10.	Stanford	Hermanus/Caledon	5 155	6 075	17.85%
11.	Struisbaai	Hermanus/Caledon	3 741	4 827	29.03%
12.	Villiersdorp	Hermanus/Caledon	15 095	22 212	47.15%
	TOTAL		**177,605**	**223,946**	**26.09%**

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

Overall, the population in the cluster has increased by 26.09% from 177 605 to 223 946 between 2001 and 2011. The largest population growth took place in Gansbaai (63.45%), Grabouw (59.52%), Hermanus (58.34%) and Villiersdorp (47.15%).

The cluster has a total of 647 operational SAPS members and 183 support members for its 12 police stations.[5]

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[3] Statistic South Africa, South African National Census of 2001.
[4] Statistic South Africa, South African National Census of 2011.
[5] SAPS (5 June 2015). SAPS *Presentation at the 2015/16 Caledon/Hermanus Cluster Consultation,* on 5 June 2015.

6. CLUSTER'S CRIME SITUATION: 2009/2010-2013/2014

This section presents an overview of the three crime categories at station level as well as per subcategory of crime: contact crime, crime detected as a result of police action and property crime. The analysis shows that the crime landscape of the cluster is almost spread equally across the three broad categories. Contact crime accounted for 33.2% (17 094), crime heavily dependent on police action for detection accounted for 32% (16 295) and property crime accounts for 35% (18 046).

6.1 Main Crime Categories

Table 2 below shows that over the 5 year period, overall these three broad crime categories increased by 28.70% from 9 191 in 2009/10 to 11 829 in 2013/14. Overall, crime increased in the cluster at a higher rate than the overall population growth. Contact crime increased by 17.41% from 3 239 in 2009/10 to 3 803 in 2013/14; while crime detected by the police increased by 30.98% from 2 757 in 2009/10 to 3 611 in 2013/14. Similarly, property crime increased by more than a third (38.18%) from 3 195 in 2009/10 to 4 415 in 2013/14.

Table 2: Hermanus / Caledon Cluster Main Crime Categories

MAIN CRIME CATEGORIES	2009/2010 - 2010/2011			2010/2011-2011/2012		2011/2012 - 2012/2013		2012/2013 - 2013/2014		2009/2010 - 2013/2014	
	2009/2010	2010/2011	% Δ	2011/2012	% Δ	2012/2013	% Δ	2013/2014	% Δ	TOTAL	% Δ
CONTACT CRIME	3 239	3 433	5.99%	3 201	-6.76%	3 418	6.78%	3 803	11.26%	17 094	17.41%
CRIME DETECTED BY POLICE	2 757	3 421	24.08%	3 398	-0.67%	3 108	-8.53%	3 611	16.18%	16 295	30.98%
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES	3 195	3 306	3.47%	3 297	-0.27%	3 833	16.26%	4 415	15.18%	18 046	38.18%
TOTAL	9 191	10 160	10.54%	9 896	-2.60%	10 359	4.68%	11 829	14.19%	51 435	28.70%

Source: South African Police Service

6.2 Contact Crime Categories

Over the 5 year period, robbery with aggravating circumstances increased significantly by 78.77%, from 146 in 2009/10 to 261 in 2013/14. Similarly, common robbery increased by almost fifty percent. Significant increases were also noted in respect of attempted murder (41.18%), while smaller increases were noted for assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm (18.34%) and common assault (14.45%) over the 5 year period. On the other hand there was a decrease in murder (20.37%) and reported sexual offences (2.47%). The increasing contact crime in the cluster suggests a worrying extent of violent crime.

Table 3: Hermanus / Caledon Cluster: Contact categories

CONTACT CRIME	2009/2010 - 2010/2011			2010/2011-2011/2012		2011/2012 - 2012/2013		2012/2013 - 2013/2014		2009/2010 - 2013/2014	
	2009/2010	2010/2011	% Δ	2011/2012	% Δ	2012/2013	% Δ	2013/2014	% Δ	TOTAL	% Δ
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	1 123	1 213	8.01%	1 139	-6.10%	1 160	1.84%	1 329	14.57%	5 964	18.34%
Attempted murder	51	58	13.73%	52	-10.34%	51	-1.92%	72	41.18%	284	41.18%
Common assault	1 322	1 371	3.71%	1 282	-6.49%	1 343	4.76%	1 513	12.66%	6 831	14.45%
Common robbery	125	142	13.60%	136	-4.23%	171	25.74%	187	9.36%	761	49.60%
Murder	108	75	-30.56%	83	10.67%	81	-2.41%	86	6.17%	433	-20.37%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	146	190	30.14%	181	-4.74%	243	34.25%	261	7.41%	1 021	78.77%
Total Sexual Crimes	364	384	5.49%	328	-14.58%	369	12.50%	355	-3.79%	1 800	-2.47%
TOTAL	3 239	3 433	5.99%	3 201	-6.76%	3 418	6.78%	3 803	11.26%	17 094	17.41%

Source: South African Police Service

6.3   Hermanus/ Caledon Cluster: Police Station Contact Crime

The following stations experienced significant increases in contact crimes over the 5 year period: Riviersonderend (56.03%), Hermanus (35.88%) and Grabouw (30.13%). An increase in contact crime is also evident in Bredasdorp (22.84%), Gansbaai (12.45%), Napier (12.05%) and Caledon (9.84%). In contrast, these reported crimes in this category decreased in Stanford (-40.23%) and Kleinmond (-6.25%). Variances exist amongst the stations, Kleinmond precinct, for instance, experienced a consistent decrease through the period except in 2011/2012 and 2012/13 where a 37.14% increase was

recorded. Stanford police precinct consistently experienced a decline between 2009/10 and 2012/13 and then stabilized in 2013/14. These trends could be attributed to a combination of factors involving reporting, population size and movement, recorded occurrence of crime and the allocation of policing resources. The Department does not have sufficient information at this stage to understand the causal factors in regard to each precinct.

Table 4: Hermanus / Caledon Cluster: Station's Contact Crime

STATIONS CONTACT CRIME	2009/2010 - 2010/2011			2010/2011-2011/2012		2011/2012 - 2012/2013		2012/2013 - 2013/2014		2009/2010 - 2013/2014	
	2009/2010	2010/2011	% Δ	2011/2012	% Δ	2012/2013	% Δ	2013/2014	% Δ	TOTAL	% Δ
Bredasdorp	429	525	22.38%	445	-15.24%	472	6.07%	527	11.65%	2 398	22.84%
Caledon	366	395	7.92%	366	-7.34%	397	8.47%	402	1.26%	1 926	9.84%
Gansbaai	233	247	6.01%	228	-7.69%	249	9.21%	262	5.22%	1 219	12.45%
Genadendal	192	163	-15.10%	164	0.61%	197	20.12%	198	0.51%	914	3.13%
Grabouw	551	507	-7.99%	552	8.88%	619	12.14%	717	15.83%	2 946	30.13%
Hermanus	641	694	8.27%	636	-8.36%	666	4.72%	871	30.78%	3 508	35.88%
Kleinmond	128	125	-2.34%	105	-16.00%	144	37.14%	120	-16.67%	622	-6.25%
Napier	83	89	7.23%	102	14.61%	82	-19.61%	93	13.41%	449	12.05%
Riviersonderend	116	162	39.66%	141	-12.96%	130	-7.80%	181	39.23%	730	56.03%
Stanford	174	160	-8.05%	140	-12.50%	103	-26.43%	104	0.97%	681	-40.23%
Struisbaai	87	115	32.18%	110	-4.35%	102	-7.27%	90	-11.76%	504	3.45%
Villiersdorp	239	251	5.02%	212	-15.54%	257	21.23%	238	-7.39%	1 197	-0.42%
TOTAL	3 239	3 433	5.99%	3 201	-6.76%	3 418	6.78%	3 803	11.26%	17 094	17.41%

Source: South African Police Service

6.4   Property Related Crime

Over the 5 year period, property crime in the Cluster increased by 38.18% from 3 195 in 2009/10 to 4 415 in 2013/14, as shown in Table 5 below. Of concern is the increase in burglary at non-residential premises (89.65%). This crime has continued to increase from year to year, with its largest increase (40.60%) occurring in 2009/10 to 2010/11. Similarly burglary at residential premises increased (37.23%) over the period. Theft out of or from a motor vehicle increased (28.47%) and theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle increased (22.08%) during the same period. It is only stock theft which recorded a decrease (-25.87%). These figures reflect the extensive problem of property related offences in the Western Cape, which ranks second in the national figures only after Gauteng.

Table 5: Hermanus / Caledon Cluster: Property-Related Crime

PROPERTY RELATED CRIME	2009/2010 - 2010/2011			2010/2011-2011/2012		2011/2012 - 2012/2013		2012/2013 - 2013/2014		2009/2010 - 2013/2014	
	2009/2010	2010/2011	% Δ	2011/2012	% Δ	2012/2013	% Δ	2013/2014	% Δ	TOTAL	% Δ
Burglary at non-residential premises	367	516	40.60%	527	2.13%	585	11.01%	696	18.97%	2 691	89.65%
Burglary at residential premises	1 923	1 885	-1.98%	1 985	5.31%	2 412	21.51%	2 639	9.41%	10 844	37.23%
Stock-theft	143	98	-31.47%	87	-11.22%	80	-8.05%	106	32.50%	514	-25.87%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	77	95	23.38%	95	0.00%	78	-17.89%	94	20.51%	439	22.08%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	685	712	3.94%	603	-15.31%	678	12.44%	880	29.79%	3 558	28.47%
TOTAL	3 195	3 306	3.47%	3 297	-0.27%	3 833	16.26%	4 415	15.18%	18 046	38.18%

Source: South African Police Service

6.5   Hermanus/ Caledon Property Related Crime per Station

Table 6 below shows the overall increase (38.18%) of property related crime per station from 3 195 in 2009/10 to 4 415 in 2013/14 over the 5 year period. Of concern are the large increases in Kleinmond station (124.67%), Genadendal (94.90%), Villiersdorp (79.87%), Bredasdorp (79.02%) and Riviersonderend (72.22%) over the same period. Property related crime has increased in Napier (58.82%), Struisbaai (51.92%) and Grabouw (50.91%). Hermanus (20.53%) and Caledon (17.32%) recorded slight increases over the same period. From year to year analysis Struisbaai recorded the biggest increase (113.46%) in 2010/11 and Genedendal recorded (66.23%) in 2012/13. However a significant recorded decrease (-25.46%)

is evident in Gansbaai and a small decrease (-5.15%) in Stanford station over the 5 year period. The year to year analysis Gansbaai shows a downward trend (-24.54%) from 2009/10 to 2010/11 and (-10.50%) in 2012/13.

Table 6: Hermanus / Caledon Cluster: Station's Property-related Crime

STATIONS PROPERTY RELATED CRIME	2009/2010 - 2010/2011			2010/2011-2011/2012		2011/2012 - 2012/2013		2012/2013 - 2013/2014		2009/2010 - 2013/2014	
	2009/2010	2010/2011	% Δ	2011/2012	% Δ	2012/2013	% Δ	2013/2014	% Δ	TOTAL	% Δ
Bredasdorp	205	229	11.71%	188	-17.90%	286	52.13%	367	28.32%	1 275	79.02%
Caledon	306	234	-23.53%	241	2.99%	311	29.05%	359	15.43%	1 451	17.32%
Gansbaai	546	412	-24.54%	438	6.31%	392	-10.50%	407	3.83%	2 195	-25.46%
Genadendal	98	148	51.02%	151	2.03%	251	66.23%	191	-23.90%	839	94.90%
Grabouw	603	686	13.76%	487	-29.01%	711	46.00%	910	27.99%	3 397	50.91%
Hermanus	716	666	-6.98%	839	25.98%	736	-12.28%	863	17.26%	3 820	20.53%
Kleinmond	300	319	6.33%	364	14.11%	536	47.25%	674	25.75%	2 193	124.67%
Napier	51	74	45.10%	58	-21.62%	69	18.97%	81	17.39%	333	58.82%
Riviersonderend	72	92	27.78%	78	-15.22%	92	17.95%	124	34.78%	458	72.22%
Stanford	97	107	10.31%	160	49.53%	125	-21.88%	92	-26.40%	581	-5.15%
Struisbaai	52	111	113.46%	89	-19.82%	72	-19.10%	79	9.72%	403	51.92%
Villiersdorp	149	228	53.02%	204	-10.53%	252	23.53%	268	6.35%	1 101	79.87%
TOTAL	**3 195**	**3 306**	**3.47%**	**3 297**	**-0.27%**	**3 833**	**16.26%**	**4 415**	**15.18%**	**18 046**	**38.18%**

Source: South African Police Service

6.6   Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action

There is an overall increase for this crime category in the Cluster of 30.98% from 2 757 in 2009/10 to 3 611 in 2013/14. Of concern is a significant increase (41.68%) in drug related crime. Reported crimes of unlawful possession of firearms and ammunition also increased by 23.68% during the period. On the other hand, there is a notable decrease (-13.87) of cases of driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs.

Table 7: **Hermanus / Caledon Cluster: Crime detected as a result of police action**

CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION	2009/2010 - 2010/2011			2010/2011-2011/2012		2011/2012 - 2012/2013		2012/2013 - 2013/2014		2009/2010 - 2013/2014	
	2009/2010	2010/2011	% Δ	2011/2012	% Δ	2012/2013	% Δ	2013/2014	% Δ	TOTAL	% Δ
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	519	661	27.36%	597	-9.68%	440	-26.30%	447	1.59%	2 664	-13.87%
Drug-related crime	2 200	2 712	23.27%	2 741	1.07%	2 629	-4.09%	3 117	18.56%	13 399	41.68%
Unlawful possession of firearms and ammunition	38	48	26.32%	60	25.00%	39	-35.00%	47	20.51%	232	23.68%
TOTAL	2 757	3 421	24.08%	3 398	-0.67%	3 108	-8.53%	3 611	16.18%	16 295	30.98%

Source: South African Police Service

6.7   Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action per Station

The stations that recorded large increases in this crime category over the 5 year period are Stanford (134%), Struisbaai (115.91%), Bredasdorp (82.96%) and Napier (61.80%). They are followed by Villiersdorp (54.09%), Caledon (51.14%), Genadendal (25.49%), Gansbaai (22.97%), Riviersonderend (20.92%) and Kleinmond (6.19%). Interestingly, a decrease was recorded only in Hermanus (-7.12%) and Grabouw (-1.36%) over the same period as shown in Table 8 below.

A year on year analysis shows that the stations that recorded large increases are Bredasdorp (65.93%) from 2009/10 to 2010/11, Struisbaai (65.91%) from 2009/10 to 2010/11 and Napier (60.67%) also from 2009/10 to 2010/11.

Table 8: Hermanus / Caledon Cluster: Station's crime detected as a result of police action

STATION CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION	2009/2010 - 2010/2011			2010/2011-2011/2012		2011/2012 - 2012/2013		2012/2013 - 2013/2014		2009/2010 - 2013/2014	
	2009/2010	2010/2011	% Δ	2011/2012	% Δ	2012/2013	% Δ	2013/2014	% Δ	TOTAL	% Δ
Bredasdorp	135	224	65.93%	247	10.27%	183	-25.91%	247	34.97%	1 036	82.96%
Caledon	481	719	49.48%	707	-1.67%	662	-6.36%	727	9.82%	3 296	51.14%
Gansbaai	283	348	22.97%	341	-2.01%	310	-9.09%	348	12.26%	1 630	22.97%
Genadendal	153	139	-9.15%	92	-33.81%	130	41.30%	192	47.69%	706	25.49%
Grabouw	295	369	25.08%	362	-1.90%	291	-19.61%	291	0.00%	1 608	-1.36%
Hermanus	520	483	-7.12%	443	-8.28%	364	-17.83%	483	32.69%	2 293	-7.12%
Kleinmond	113	118	4.42%	127	7.63%	133	4.72%	120	-9.77%	611	6.19%
Napier	89	143	60.67%	184	28.67%	163	-11.41%	144	-11.66%	723	61.80%
Riviersonderend	282	358	26.95%	365	1.96%	261	-28.49%	341	30.65%	1 607	20.92%
Stanford	81	97	19.75%	101	4.12%	161	59.41%	190	18.01%	630	134.57%
Struisbaai	44	73	65.91%	81	10.96%	75	-7.41%	95	26.67%	368	115.91%
Villiersdorp	281	350	24.56%	348	-0.57%	375	7.76%	433	15.47%	1 787	54.09%
TOTAL	2 757	3 421	24.08%	3 398	-0.67%	3 108	-8.53%	3 611	16.18%	16 295	30.98%

Source: South African Police Service

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 the participants of the 2014/2015 PNP process (held in 2014) completed.[6] Results have also been compared with the national Victims of Crime Survey conducted in 2013/2014.[7]

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

7.1 Participants

A total of 65 people from all 12 police precincts in the cluster completed the questionnaire, which was administered through crowd sourcing technology.[8] Figure 1 below shows that the majority of participants (25 members or 41.5%) were from neighbourhood watches (NHW), and 16 were members of CPFs (24.6%). The third largest group was from the SAPS with 12 members (18.5%). Accordingly, the results of the survey have been influenced by the bulk of the participants who either are police officers or who work closely with the police. Respondents also included councilors (4.6%), members of the municipality (3.1%), and school principals, NGOs, members of the Community Safety Forum, business sector and 'others', who had one participant (1.5%) from each group respectively. There were no members of private security groups or faith based organisations present.

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[6] Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Policing Needs and Priorities 2014/2015: Hermanus Police Cluster Report;* and Department of Community Safety. (2015) 22 August 2014. *Policing Needs and Priorities 2014/2015: Caledon Police Cluster Report*. 16 August 2014.
[7] 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*, Vol 2. Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.
[8] Participants indicated their responses on remote devices which were immediately captured on a computerised system.

Figure 1: Respondents
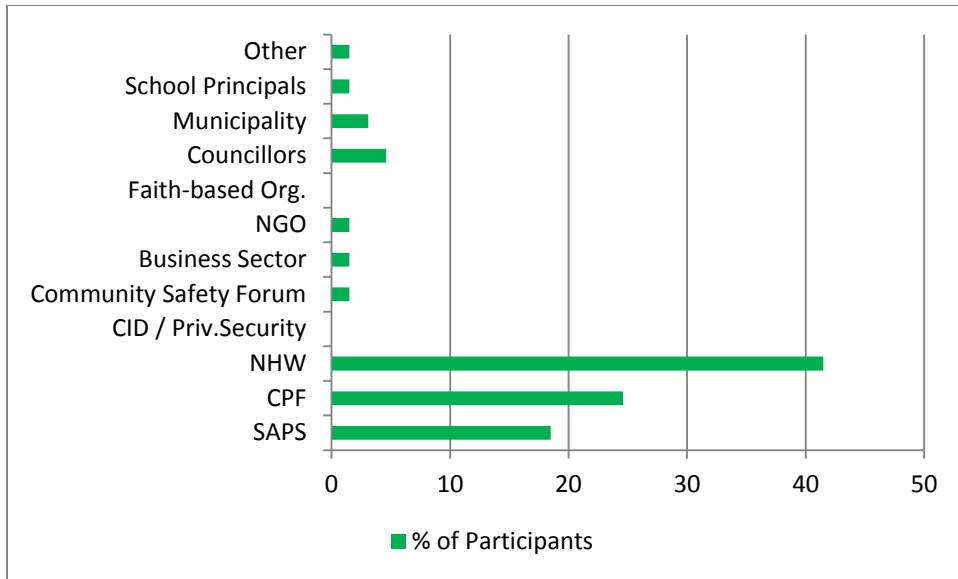
The majority of respondents (32%) were from the Caledon precinct, followed by Hermanus (17%) and Struisbaai (14%). Though there representatives from Villiersdorp at the first day of the workshop, they were not present on the second day when the questionnaire was administered. Therefore, the Community Safety Scorecard deals only with the perceptions of 11 precinct areas. The majority of respondents were male (63%), while females constituted 37%.

Figure 2: Participants per Precinct
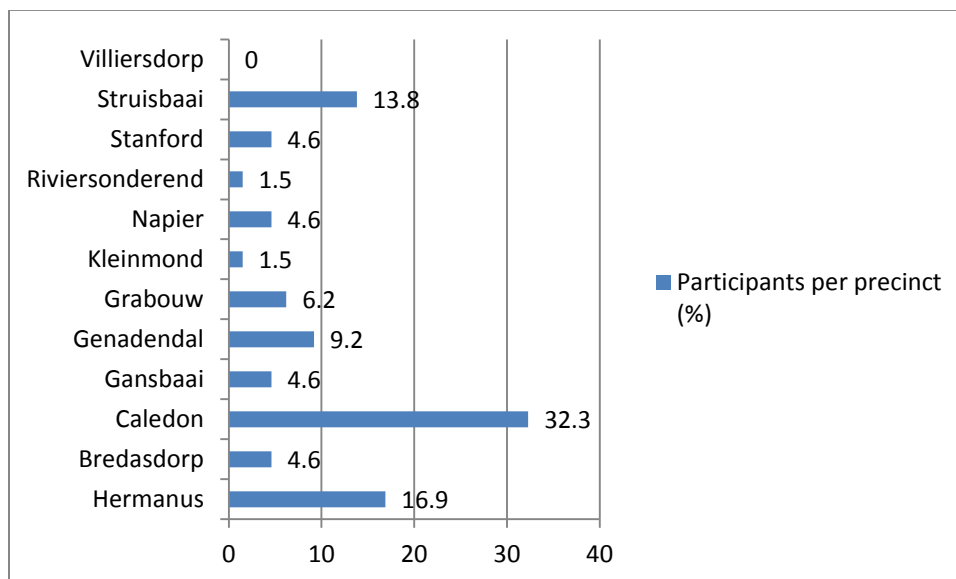
7.2 Professional Policing

Promote 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).[9] It is also a priority for SAPS.[10] 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 2: Perceptions of Confidence in SAPS, Corruption and Responses to Complaints (N=65)
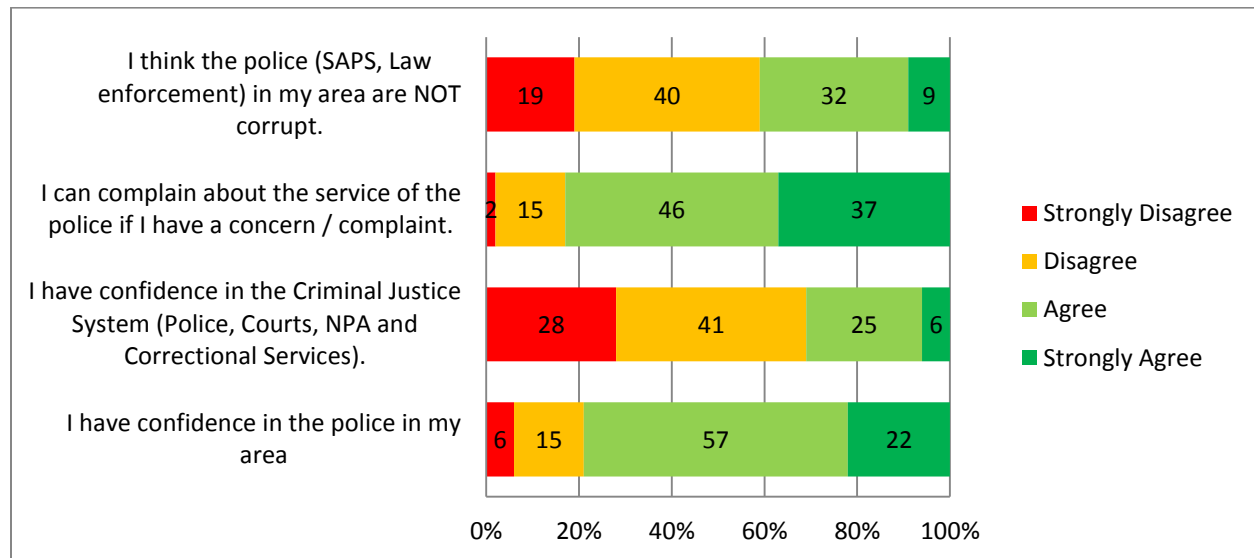
The majority of respondents (58.5%) disagreed with the statement that SAPS in their area are not corrupt, indicating that there is a strong perception that there is a problem of corruption in the SAPS. In fact, police corruption was a particular concern that participants identified and they developed actions plans in the safety plan as a response, as outlined below.

The allegations of corruption is not surprising as 69.2% of respondents felt that they had no confidence in the Criminal Justice System (Police, Courts, NPA and Correctional Services). While there was low confidence in the overall criminal justice system, the majority of respondents (78.5%) had confidence in the police in their areas. This

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[9] See footnote number 3, supra.
[10] See Briefing by the South African Police Service on the 2014-2019 Strategic Plan and 2015/16 Annual Performance Plan and Budget. (15-17 April 2015:22). Portfolio Committee on Police, Department of Police, p.48.

compares well with the national Victims of Crime Survey which found that more than 60% of respondents in the Western Cape were satisfied with the police. Although levels of satisfaction had decreased since 2011, the level of satisfaction was slightly higher in the Western Cape than for the whole country (59.2%).[11] The overwhelming majority of respondents (83%) at the 2015 PNP workshop felt that they can complain about the service of the police if they had a concern or complaint.

When excluding the SAPS respondents from the analysis of the data, the responses remained very similar, indicating that SAPS members share similar perceptions to members of the community on these issues. However, the police were more likely to respond positively that they could complain about the services of the police.

Figure 3: SAPS' Interaction with Communities and Resource Requirements (n=65)
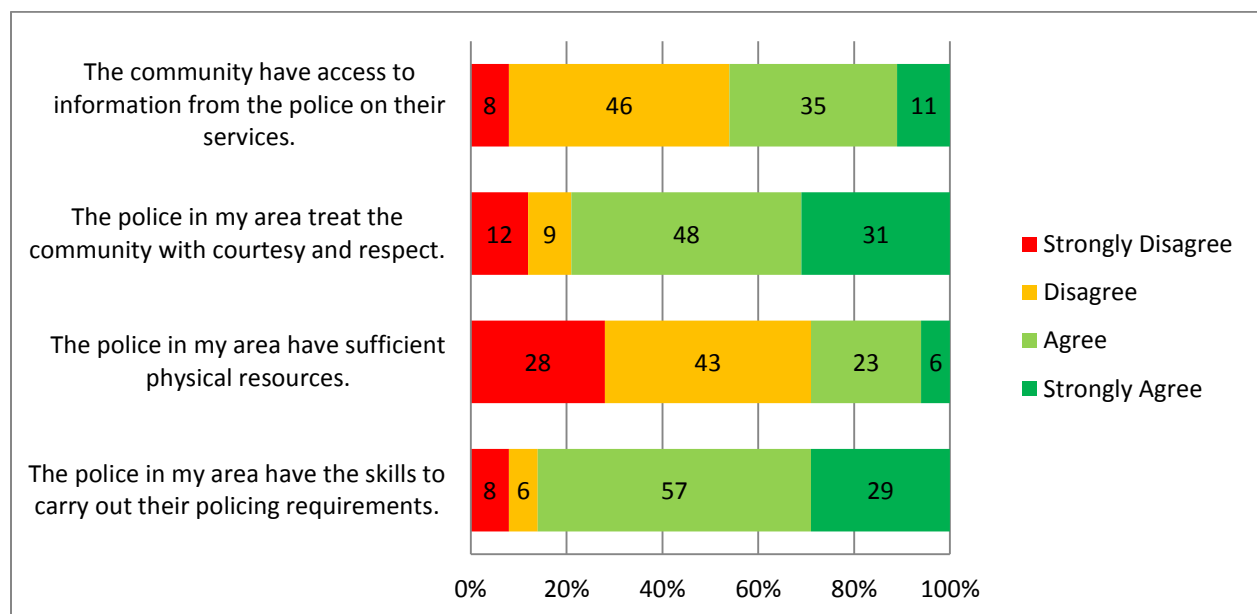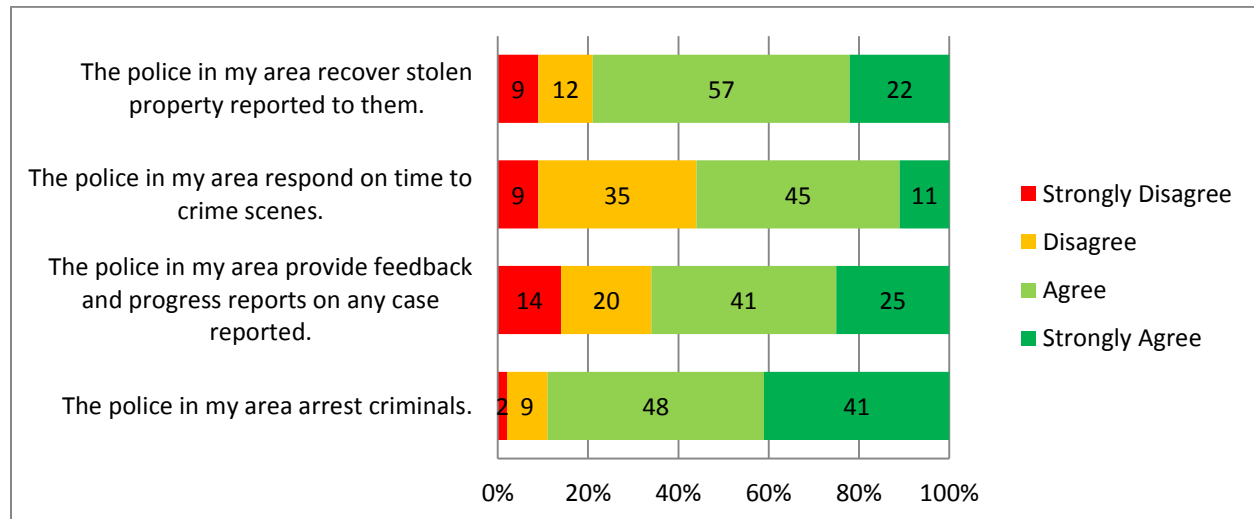

The majority (53.8%) of the respondents felt that they do not have access to information from the police on their services whilst 46.2% felt that they do. An overwhelming majority of respondents (78.5%) felt the police treat the community with courtesy and respect.

Most respondents felt that the police do not have sufficient physical resources (70.8%) in their area. When controlling for the SAPS respondents, the results were largely similar.

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[11] 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, Vol 2.* Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, p. 50.

This is consistent with the 2014/15 PNP results in this cluster, where Hermanus (80.60%) and Caledon (41.43%) indicated that they did not think there were enough police resources for their community. However the scores for the two clusters are substantially different in terms of the expressed opinions and weight but the essence is the same. This concern was prioritized in the discussions around the safety plan and action plans were developed to address this concern.

Figure 4: Police Service Delivery and Performance of Functions (n=65)

The majority of respondents (78.5%) felt that SAPS do recover stolen property reported to them. When excluding the SAPS members, this figure dropped to 75% indicating that the SAPS felt that they gave slightly better service than reported by the community. However, fewer respondents (55.4%) reported the police do respond on time to crime scenes. This figure also reduced when excluding SAPS members from the scores. This finding is in line with the 2014/15 PNP response of the Caledon cluster (51.16%) and Hermanus cluster (69.39%) where both reported that the SAPS arrived quickly or within a reasonable amount of time to the crime scene. The presence of police at a crime scene is an important determinant of public confidence in the police. The 2013/2014 Victims of Crime Survey found that 78% of people who expressed confidence in the police did so because police arrive at crime scenes, while of those who were dissatisfied with the services, 74.1% felt that the police do not respond on time.[12]

A third of respondents (33.8%) felt that the police do not provide feedback and progress reports on reported cases. This is in stark contrast with the 2014/15 PNP results where more than half of Caledon respondents (59.52%) indicated that they 'either

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[12] Statistics South Africa. (2014). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2013/14*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, p. 50.

never received any feedback or only when requested or received infrequent progress reports', whilst Hermanus (67.92%) indicated that the reports 'were either provided infrequently, only on request, or never'.[13] Only 40.48% indicated that reports were received regularly. It is clear that perceptions regarding police feedback to the community have improved over the year.

An overwhelming number of the respondents (89.2%) felt that the police do arrest the criminal suspects in the cluster. Again, this compares favourably with the national Victims of Crime Survey, where 66.3% of respondents who had confidence in the police did so because they felt that police arrested criminals.

Overall, it would appear that there is community confidence in the police, though there was a concern about lack of resources available to the police

7.3 Public Spaces

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

Figure 4: Safety at Home and on the Street (n=65)
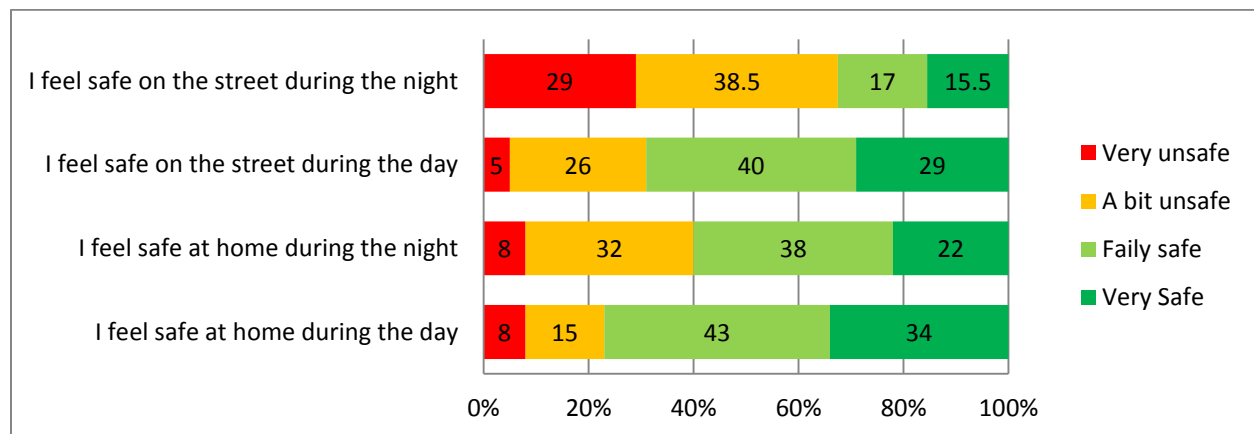
The majority of the respondents (69.2%) indicated that they felt fairly safe or very safe on the street during the day, but this dropped to 32.5% at night. Women (55.3%) felt less safe than men on the streets during the night. It should be noted that in these categories, the larger portion of respondents felt 'fairly' safe, or 'fairly' unsafe compared to those who felt 'very' safe or unsafe. These results are slightly lower than

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[13] Department of Community Safety. (2014:23). *Policing Needs and Priorities 2014/2015: Hermanus Police Cluster Report;* 22 August 2014

the Western Cape average as reported in the Victims of Crime Survey, where 72.9% of respondents indicated they felt safe walking alone in their area during the day, and 35.4% felt safe at night.[14] The results are also consistent with the findings of the 2014/15 PNP where the streets were identified as one of the most unsafe areas in the Western Cape, particularly at night.

The majority of respondents (77%) felt safe at home during the day whilst only 60% felt safe at home during the night. This reveals that the majority of respondents felt safe in their homes at night and during the day.

Figure 5: Perception of Safety in Community Spaces and Public Commercial Buildings (n=65)
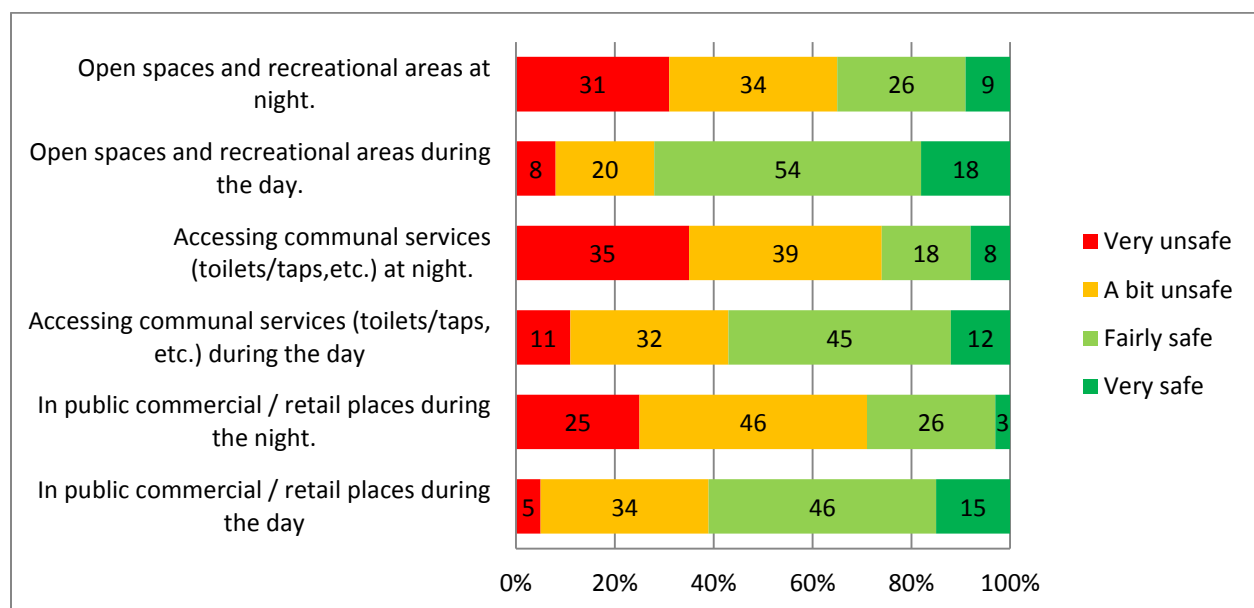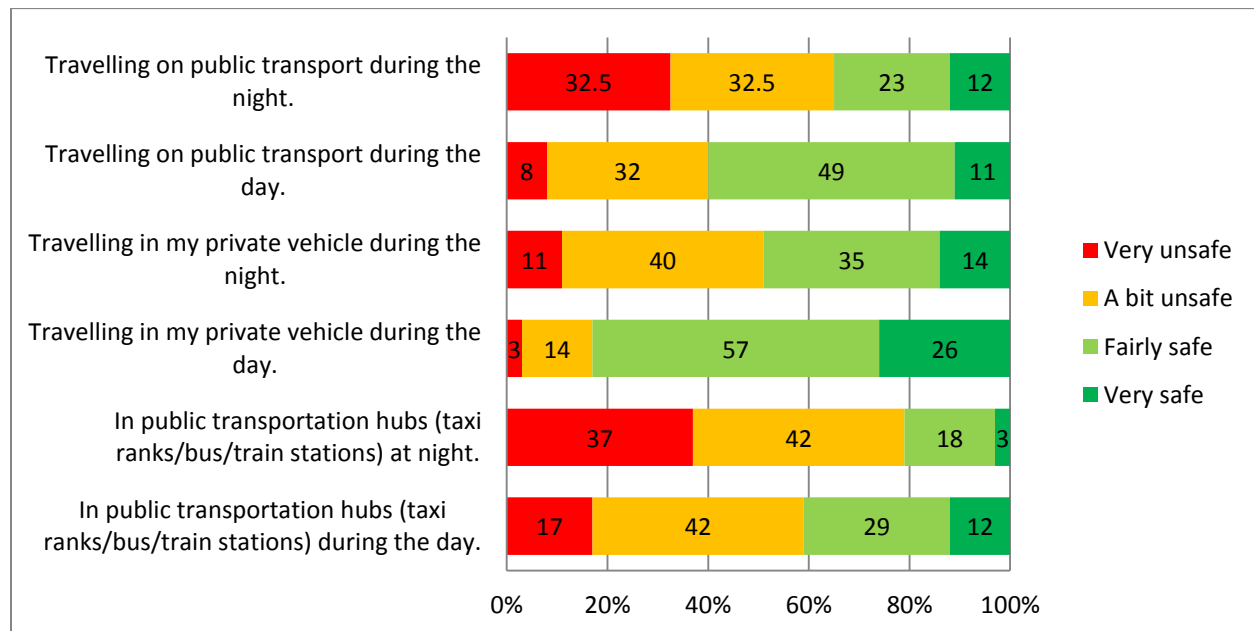

The majority of respondents (72%) felt very safe or fairly safe (54%) in open spaces or recreational spaces during the day. This reduced substantially at night when only 35% of respondents felt safe. In informal settlement areas, many people rely on accessing communal services such as toilets and taps. Whereas 57% of respondents said they would feel safe accessing these services during the day, only 26% would feel safe accessing them at night. Similarly, 61% of respondents felt safe in public commercial spaces during the day, while only 30% felt this way at night. That so many people felt unsafe (39%) in these spaces during the day is an issue of concern. Further inquiry would be needed to establish whether there is adequate security in these commercial spaces.

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[14] Statistics South Africa. (2014). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2013/14*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, p. 16.

The Victims of Crime Survey (2013/14) found that in the Western Cape 40.8% of people avoided going to open spaces or parks due to fear of crime – this percentage was higher than the national average, and third after the Northern Cape and Gauteng.[15] 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.[16]

It is clear that there many people in the Cluster fear going out during the day or at night. In developing the community safety plan (as discussed below) participants identified certain locations as unsafe, and called for the installation of CCTV cameras. They also expressed a concern regarding robberies at spaza shops and shebeens and called for measures to address these risks. Robberies and house burglaries were identified as a concern, and measures were suggested to create awareness around these issues.

Figure 6: Perception of Safety when Travelling and Using Public Transport (n=65)

The majority of respondents (64.6%) felt unsafe when travelling on public transport during the night and only 60% felt safe when travelling on public transport during the day. The Victims of Crime Survey (2013/14) revealed that 24.2% of households in the Western Cape that have participated in the survey were prevented from using public

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[15] 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. 31.
[16] Ibid.

transport because of fear of crime.[17] Respondents felt most unsafe while using public transportation hubs during the day (59%) and at night (79%).

Many of the respondents were from the lower social economic sector, and many are dependent on public transport, which they may have to use to access jobs, schooling, shopping and social activities. It is important for Provincial government, the SAPS and local traffic law enforcement agencies to address safety concerns regarding public transport, especially at transport hubs.

Respondents during the PNP workshop felt the most safe when travelling using private transport during the day (83%), but this dropped to just under half at night. Still, it was clear that participants felt this was the safest form of 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 looked at how participants viewed the role and contribution of the CPFs, neighbourhood watches, community safety forums and reservists.

Figure 7: Institutions Contributing to Safety (n=65)
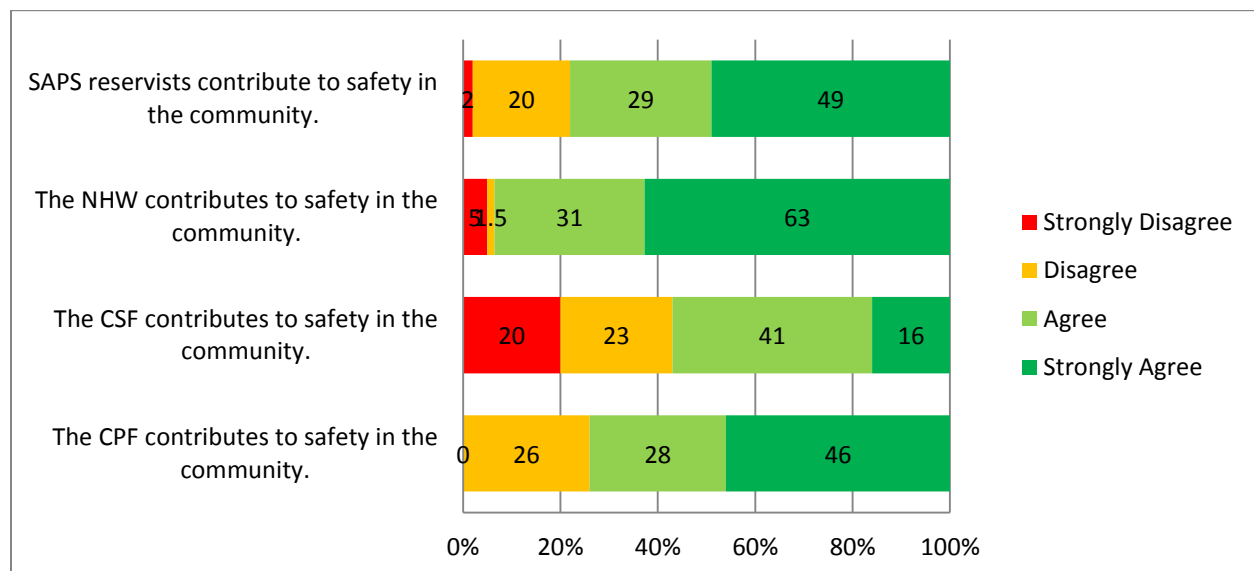
The respondents ranked the following institutions in terms of their contribution towards safety in the community.

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[17] Statistics South Africa. (2014). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2013/14*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, p. 32.

1. Neighbourhood Watch programme (93.8% agreed)
2. SAPS Reservist programme (78.5% agreed)
3. Community Police Forums (73.8% agreed)
4. Community Safety Forums (55.4% agreed)

This ranking of importance is not surprising giving 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. In addition, the majority of respondents indicated that they would be willing to participate in the work of neighbourhood watch groups (95%), CPFs (94%), SAPS reservists (80%) and community safety forums (80%).

8. SAFETY PLAN

The community consultative process in 2015/16 is focused on developing community safety plans based on the policing needs and priorities that had been identified during the 2014/15 PNPs. The safety plan seeks to increase community involvement in their own safety. This approach seeks to promote making safety everyone's responsibility and local accountability for safety levels. This is in accordance with the integrated approach to crime and safety in accordance with the Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP).[18]

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

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[18] See 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 also see Western Cape Community Safety Act, Act No 3 of 2013.

The key concerns identified were:

8.1 Professional Policing

- Shortage of human and physical resources in SAPS (vehicles, personnel, holding cells);
- Alleged corruption among police officials;
- Liquor outlets and shebeens' failure to comply with liquor policy and licenses;
- Licenses are granted despite community objections. Opening hours are too long. Liquor outlets fail to comply with hygiene and safety standards, are overcrowded and don't close on time;
- Selling liquor to under-aged youth;
- People selling liquor from their vehicles;
- Illegal shebeens storing their excess liquor in other people's houses.

8.2 Public Spaces

- More floodlights are needed in informal settlements;
- Problems with spaza shops;
- An increase of backyard dwellers appears to influence the crime in the area;
- A rehabilitation / training centre / place of safety is necessary for under-aged youth. Ideally, these centres would allow youth to acquire education and skills to assist them with re-integration into their communities;
- Need to monitor activities in certain areas and to collect evidence;
- People don't take security measures to safeguard their houses.

8.3 Partnerships

- Better co-operation between SAPS and the community is needed;
- There is a need for a safety plan;
- Councilors to attend CPF meetings;
- Proliferation of drugs in the communities and in schools. Difficulty in police investigating allegations of drug dealing as they don't get affidavits from community they can use to apply for search warrants;
- Youth and children using drugs;
- Substance abuse and the illegal use of drugs;
- SAPS is having difficulty attending to farm complaints as gates are locked and SAPS cannot get hold of farmers.
- CPFs need to report more consistently on the EPP system to DoCS and to access the full amount of funds available.

9. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

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

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

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

10. CONCLUSION

This report presents the safety concerns and desired outcomes for the Caledon/ Hermanus 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 Caledon/Hermanus cluster. The developed safety plan is a first step towards achieving that goal.

11. ANNEXURE 1: SAFETY PLAN

<table>
<tr>
<td colspan="6">Draft Safety Plan
for the
Hermanus-Caledon Cluster
05 June 2015</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td colspan="6">PROFESSIONAL POLICING</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td colspan="6">

1. Safety Concern: Shortage of human and physical resources in SAPS (vehicles, personnel, holding cells)

Objective:
1. SAPS to ensure there are adequate human and physical resources and that the SAPS fixed establishment is fully appointed.
2. SAPS to ensure the proper maintenance of vehicles and repairs conducted timeously.
3. SAPS to ensure officials have valid licenses and advanced driving skills.

</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Activities</td>
<td>Desired Outcome</td>
<td>Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)</td>
<td>First Step</td>
<td>Deadline (By When)</td>
<td>Responsible implementing agent/person</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DOCS will raise issues at monthly JOINT level meetings.</td>
<td>To raise awareness of resource shortages</td>
<td>Minutes of meetings</td>
<td>Brief HOD on the issue raised</td>
<td>End June 2015</td>
<td>DOCS (HOD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cluster to send letter to Provincial Commissioner listing the extent of shortages.</td>
<td>Obtain more resources in the cluster</td>
<td>Feedback from the Provincial Commissioner</td>
<td>SAPS will conduct needs analysis of resources vs need.</td>
<td>End June 2015</td>
<td>Cluster Chair person (Promoted by deputy chair,</td>
</tr>
</table>

Letter must include: Fixed establishment; number of personnel at each PS; No. of vacancies; No. of vehicles; No. of vehicles required; and issues regarding holding cells.					Mr T Hermanus), together with SAPS
Part of performance management to include assessment of SAPS' members driving skills and requirements. Source advanced training where required	Reduction in vehicle accidents and mechanical failure	SAPS to report on training at CPF meetings.	Audit of driving skills and requirements.	ongoing	SAPS to source training, together with municipality and or SAPS advanced driving school. CPFs to monitor number of officials trained vs requirements.

2. Safety Concern: Alleged corruption among police officials.

Objective:
1. To identify, prosecute and discipline corrupt police officials.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
CPF to assist members of the community to give	Allegations of corruption are fully	Number of complaints	CPF to communicate with	Ongoing	CPF (to report). IPID to

information about corruption, and to lodge complaints with the IPID for investigation.	investigated by IPID and where allegations substantiated; police are disciplined/ dismissed/suspended from service.	forwarded to IPID. Time taken to investigate and give feedback. No. of officials suspended pending hearing or dismissed.	community about how to lodge a complaint. CPF to forward copy of complaints to DOCS to monitor.		investigate. SAPS to discipline and report on progress to CPF DOCS to monitor.

3. **Safety Concern:** Liquor outlets and shebeens fail to comply with liquor policy and licenses. Licenses are granted despite community objections. Opening hours are too long. Liquor outlets fail to comply with hygiene and safety standards, are overcrowded and don't close on time.
Selling liquor to under-aged youth
People selling liquor from their vehicles
Illegal shebeens storing their excess liquor in other people's houses.

Objective:
1. To ensure compliance with laws and by-laws.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
CPF and NHW to monitor what time establishments close and adherence to other standards. Report non- compliance to SAPS. Report to the DPO, who can report to the Liquor	Liquor establishments comply with laws and licenses or they are shut down. They comply with opening hours requirements.	Percentage of complaints which result in action against liquor establishment. No. of inspections by	SAPS and Law Enforcement to clarify what are the legal requirements for liquor establishments. To agree on	July 2015	SAPS (DPO), Cluster CPF, Law Enforcement

Board and motivate for withdrawal of license.		DPO.	reporting route from CPF/NHW to SAPS, and response times.		
Ensure proper partnership with role players (SAPS, municipality, Law Enforcement, Liquor Board)	Role-players work collaboratively towards objective	Regular meetings. Problem liquor outlets are dealt with. Report to the CPF on progress of collaboration.	Cluster coordinates a meeting of all role-players to discuss approaches to dealing with liquor outlets.	July 2015	SAPS. Cluster Chairperson

PUBLIC SPACES

4. Safety Concern: More floodlights are needed in informal settlements.

Objective:
1. To Install lights / street lights in Caledon-Riemvasmaak area as it is identified as a hot spot

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
Consult with the ward committee and Councilor with regards the issue, then approach the municipality.	Area to have street lights	The issue should be constantly raised at the Public Accountability	Table as an agenda item at the monthly Station Management Meetings and also	Within 15 days	CPF's, SAPS, Ward Councillor/s, Municipality

		Meetings and Station management Meetings until raised at the next IDP meeting Feb 2015/16	the Public Accountability Meetings		

5. Safety Concern: Problems with Spaza shops.

Objective:
1. To address Health issues, closing times, robberies, selling of drugs and non-compliance to by-laws by Spaza shops.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
Alert and approach the Law Enforcement Unit on non-compliance issues.	Spaza shops to be made aware to comply with all by-laws - to be policed by the relevant enforcement authorities.	Raise the issue to the relevant town manager, in writing and to request a meeting.	Write to the relevant town manager	Within 15 days	CPF in partnership with SAPS, NHW's Spaza Shops Municipal Law Enforcement

6. Safety Concern: An increase of backyard dwellers appears to influence the crime in the area.

Objective:
1. Municipality to address this safety concern.
2. To assess and evaluate the problems surrounding backyard dwellers, in particular the possible impact on crime in the area.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
Conduct an assessment of highlighted areas.	The relevant authorities and stakeholders be informed on the influence of backyard dwellers on crime in the area.	Acknowledge-ment of communication between the stakeholders and the municipal manager (town manager)	Write to the relevant town manager	Within 15 days (30 June 2015)	CPFs in partnership with SAPS, NHW's, Municipality

7. **Safety Concern:** A rehabilitation / training centre / place of safety is necessary for under-aged youth. Ideally, these centres would allow youth to acquire education and skills to assist them with re-integration into their communities.

Objective:
1. To Inform the Department of Social Services of the need

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

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
South African Police Services to communicate with the Dept of Social Service with regards to the relevant issue.	That the relevant authorities and stakeholders (DSD, municipality etc.) be informed on the current situation regarding the need for rehab centres, safe houses etc.	Acknowledge-ment of communication between the stakeholders and the municipal manager (town manager)	Write to the relevant town manager	Within 15 days (20 June 2015)	Station Commander

8. Safety Concern: Need to monitor activities in certain areas and to collect evidence.

Objective:
1. To lobby for the installation of CCTV cameras in strategic locations.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
The item will be raised at a Station Management meeting and agreed upon by the CPF and S A Police Service.	Prioritisation of CCTV surveillance by the Municipality.	The minutes of the Station Management meeting, the EPP e-Report, as well as the minutes of the Public Accountability Meeting will reflect the outcome / progress of this.	To table the topic as an agenda item at the next Station Management Meeting and then at the next Public Accountability Meeting	Next Station Manage-ment Meeting.	CPF chairperson, Station Commander

9. Safety Concern: People don't take security measures in their houses.

Objective:
1. Make members of the public and community aware of safety issues

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
Create awareness through pamphlets, newsletter and the use of social networks.	The public is more aware and take measures to secure their homes, business and take steps to ensure their safety	Less burglaries at homes and businesses	Do research for a home safety pamphlet.	15 days	CPFs in partnership with SAPS

PARTNERSHIPS

10. Safety Concern: Better co-operation between SAPS and the community is needed.

Objective:
1. To improve communication and cooperation and trust between SAPS and the community.
2. To improve SAPS service delivery.

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

Invitation of CPFs to SAPS management meeting, Imbizos and public meetings. Sharing of information on a regular basis also inclusive via the media.	Better cooperation between SAPS and the community.	Number of complaints against the police decreased.	Set up a management meeting and discuss future topics to be addressed.	End of July 2015	SAPS Cluster Commander and CPF Chairperson
SAPS to act on information, oversight information and keep confidentiality.	Better cooperation between SAPS and the community.	Number of complaints against the police decreased.	SAPS management to sensitize all members re confidentiality.	Ongoing	SAPS
Reward /Report a cop programme to be actively implemented.	Better cooperation between SAPS and the community.	Number of Rewards/Reports received	SAPS members to be informed of this programme	Ongoing	SAPS, CPF
Adopt a Cop per school/SAPS official to be allocated to a number of schools.	Improved relationships between SAPS and the community.	No. of schools which benefit from Adopt a cop.	SAPS and CPF to discuss feasibility given shortage of human resources. Plan for visits to schools.	August 2015	Hermanus CPF, Cluster CPF, SAPS, Schools
SAPS Sector Commanders' cell numbers to be published quarterly in the media.	Better cooperation between SAPS and the community.	Published article	SAPS to approach local newspaper to do this free of charge	August 2015	SAPS Cluster Commander
To properly resource (HR, cameras at station and on dashboard and cells) SAPS.	Better cooperation between SAPS and the community.	Establishment filled, cameras installed, Holding cells functional	SAPS and CPF to do audit of what the needs are	August 2015	SAPS Cluster Commander and CPF Cluster Chair

11. Safety Concern: There is a need for a safety plan.

Objective:
1. To draft and implement a safety plan. To develop house rules

Activities	Better cooperation between SAPS and the community.	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
To review and refine the draft plan developed on 5 June 2015 once received from DoCS and amend or add and submit back to DoCS by deadline date.	Better cooperation between SAPS and the community.	A drafted and implemented safety plan	To review and refine the plan	End of July 2015	CPF cluster Chairperson DoCS

12. Safety Concern: Councilors to attend CPF meetings

Objective:
1. To make all Councilors aware of the change in policy of Councilors' attendance of CPF meetings.
2. To promote Councilors' participation in local crime prevention initiatives and membership of the CPF.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
Invite all Cllrs to the next CPF meetings.	Improved Councilors participation and co-funding of projects.	Increased number of Councilors serving on CPF	Get a list of all Councilors from the municipality and invite them to	Invite to be distributed at least 2	CPF Cluster Chairperson

		structure.	the next CPF meeting	weeks before the next CPF meeting	

13. Safety Concern: Proliferation of drugs in the communities and in schools. Difficulty in police investigating allegations of drug dealing as they don't get affidavits from community they can use to apply for search warrants.

Objective:
1. To ensure that community report suspicions to SAPS.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
CPF and NHW to monitor the sale of drugs in the community and to inform the SAPS.	SAPS to investigate allegations of drug dealing.	Percentage of complaints that result in action by SAPS. Time taken to respond to complaints. No. of drug operations by SAPS.	CPF/NHW to inform community to report suspicions.	End June 2015	CPF, NHW and SAPS

14. Safety Concern: Youth and children using drugs.

Objective:
1. To encourage youth to engage in positive activities.
2. To make youth aware of the danger of using drugs.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
Establish a multi-centre where youth can do sports and recreation, IT, etc	Youth positively engaged in programmes and activities.	Have a plan for the implementation of a multi-centre. No. of NGOs, CBOs and others involved. No. of youth involved.	Develop a plan for development of a centre	August 2015	CPF cluster with various role players, DOCS
Involve youth in Youth Religious Programme	Youth positively engaged in programmes and activities	No. of youth attending DOCS Youth Religious Programme	CPF/Community to identify Churches or religious groups. Notify DOCS	August 2015	CPF Cluster, Church. DOCS
Establish Junior CPF (Hermanus)	Youth from different schools involved in community safety activities	Junior CPF established and meets regularly. Good lessons shared with the Cluster.	Hermanus to hold planning meeting.	End June 2015	Hermanus CPF, SAPS
Adopt a Cop Programme for schools	Improved relationships between SAPS and the community. Created awareness around safety issues	No. of schools which benefit from Adopt a cop.	SAPS and CPF to discuss feasibility given shortage of human resources. Plan for visits to schools.	August 2015	Hermanus CPF, Cluster CPF, SAPS, Schools

15. Safety Concern: Substance abuse and the illegal use of drugs.

Objective:

1. To create awareness and educate different stakeholders (parents, teachers, children) in the short, medium and long term on how to identify the signs and symptoms of drug abuse.
2. To educate stakeholders as to the reasons why people start using drugs.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
To design and implement drug prevention programmes in partnership with NGOs/CBOs.	A drug free society/community. NGOs held accountable for programmes especially aimed at drop out children.	Reduction in the number of children and adults using drugs. SAPS and all role-players to establish a baseline ito statistics and monitor and evaluate the programmes' impact. Less children dropping out of school due to drug addiction. Education	Do audit of what programmes are currently running in the cluster.	End of July 2015	CPF Cluster Chairperson SAPS Social Development NPA Theewaterskloof Municipality NGO's CBO's

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
		opportunities/skill centres where everyone can be skilled.			
SAPS will identify drug outlets, do raids and arrests and feed the media with achievements.	Better cooperation and trust between SAPS and the community (leadership).	Number of newspaper reports.	SAPS to start measuring the number of newspaper reports dealing with these achievements.	Ongoing	SAPS
SAPS to improve their intelligence on drug dealers.	Improved SAPS intelligence	SAPS acting decisively against drug dealers.	Recruit more informants.	Ongoing	SAPS
SAPS will do stop and search operations.	A drug free society/community.	Less people found with drugs.	Plan operations with other law enforcement stakeholders	End of July 2015	SAPS
Community marches to drug dealers' homes.	A drug free society/community.	Less drug dealers in communities.	Plan first march.	End of July 2015	CPF

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
NPA to successfully prosecute drug dealers (with strong evidence provided by SAPS).	NPA perceived to adjudicate swift justice	Less drug dealers in communities	SAPS to liaise with NPA and understand why cases are rejected and train investigators on strong evidence collection.	SAPS meet with NPA before end of July 2015	SAPS
NPA to speed up their turnaround time on drug testing as some evidence is to be sent to the Laboratory and tested at the Laboratory. In the meantime criminals are released, until drugs are tested and confirmed.	Faster delivery of justice	Number of days (turn around time) to get laboratory results reduced	SAPS to meet with NPA and map the process and identify the root cause for slow turn around time and implement process improvement.	Before end of July 2015	SAPS
NPA and Dept. of Justice Regional Manager will be invited to the next CPF meeting in order to explain to them the community's frustrations.	Improved cooperation	Minutes of meeting	Invite NPA and Dept. of Justice Regional Manager to the next CPF meeting	At least two weeks prior to next CPF meeting	CPF Cluster Chair

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
Theewaterskloof Municipal by-law enforcement unit to enforce the by-laws more strictly.	A drug free society/community.	Number of fines issued reduced.	Operation planned and implemented	End of August 0215	Municipality and SAPS
Each CPF/SAPS will start a database of tuckshop owners.	Better communication and improved cooperation with stakeholders	Database of tuckshop owners	CPF and SAPS to identify coordinators who will write to the newspaper to inform tuckshop owners to register on the database. Tuck-shop owners will be invited to a special CPF meeting to explain the by-laws, SAPS and municipality to monitor illegal cigarette sales.	End of July 2015	SAPS , CPF cluster
Dept of Social Development to be contacted to establish a Local Drug Action	Established Local Drug Action Committee.	Minutes of the first Local Drug Action Committee	To write to the Dept of Social Development to kickstart a Local	End of July 2015	SAPS Cluster Commander and CPF Cluster Chairperson

		Meeting.	Drug Action Committee.		

16. Safety Concern: SAPS is having difficulty attending to farm complaints as gates are locked and SAPS cannot get hold of farmers.

Objective:

1. To consult and improve relations with farm owners.
2. To improve representation and participation of farm owners on CPF structures.
3. To improve communications between SAPS' rural Sector Commanders and farmers and the designated farmer representative over weekends and after hours.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
Establish and regularly update a database with farmers' contact details. CPF & SAPS to meet with farmers on how to best access the farms. Proposal to deploy / appoint a NHW coordinator to farms (pilot) to be discussed.

Invite local farmer associations to join the CPF and to attend CPF meetings.

SAPS Rural Sector | Improved access to farms and communication and cooperation between farmers, SAPS and CPF | Improved service delivery.

Fewer complaints of access to farms. Number of complaints wrt acces to farms to be monitored and evaluated at monthly meetings. | Determine when the next meeting between the SAPS Sector Commanders and farmers are and CPF to request to attend that meeting and brief the farmers. | End of August 2015 | CPF

SAPS Sector Commander

NHW |

Commander to improve communications and visits to farms.					

17. Safety Concern: Ensure all CPFs registered on the EPP and submitting reports on time

Objective:

  To enhance CPF performance and access to funds to support their safety and security activities

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
Al CPFs to register on EPP and sign MOU with DoCS	CPFs submit monthly reports. CPF access R30,000 per year. CPFs access matching grant funds.	EPP functionality reports. CPF reports.	CPF to contact DoCS field worker for training and advice	August 2015	COFs, DoCS

12.   ANNEXURE B: 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:

1. Hermanus
2. Bredasdorp
3. Caledon
4. Gans Bay
5. Genadendal
6. Grabouw
7. Kleinmond
8. Napier
9. Riviersonderend
10. Stanford
11. Struisbaai
12. Villiersdorp

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	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
a. The police in my area have the skills to carry out their policing	1	2	3	4

	1	2	3	4
requirements.				
b. The police in my area have sufficient physical resources.	1	2	3	4
c. The police in my area treat the community with courtesy and respect.	1	2	3	4
d. The police in my area arrest criminals.	1	2	3	4
e. The police in my area provide feedback and progress reports on any case reported.	1	2	3	4
f. The police in my area respond on time to crime scenes.	1	2	3	4
g. The police in my area recover stolen property reported to them.	1	2	3	4
h. I have confidence in the police in my area.	1	2	3	4
i. The community have access to information from the police on their services	1	2	3	4
j. I have confidence in the Criminal Justice System (Police, Courts, NPA and Correctional Services).	1	2	3	4
k. I can complain about the service of the police if I have a concern/ complaint.	1	2	3	4
l. I think the police (SAPS, Law enforcement) in my area are **not** corrupt	1	2	3	4

2. PUBLIC SPACES

Public space will focus on the perception of safety of members of the public when they utilize public spaces and buildings.

I feel safe at the following places in my area	Very unsafe	A bit unsafe	Fairly safe	Very safe
a. In my home during the day	1	2	3	4
b. In my home during the night	1	2	3	4
c. On the street during the day	1	2	3	4
d. On the street during the night	1	2	3	4
e. In public commercial/retail places (Shopping centres, Malls, Spaza, etc.) during the day	1	2	3	4
f. In public commercial/retail places (Shopping centres, Malls, Spaza, etc.) during the night	1	2	3	4
g. In public transportation hubs (taxi ranks/bus/train stations) during the day	1	2	3	4
h. In public transportation hubs (taxi ranks/bus/train stations) during the night	1	2	3	4
i. Travelling in my private vehicle during the day	1	2	3	4
j. Travelling in my private vehicle during the night	1	2	3	4
k. Travelling on public transport during the day	1	2	3	4
l. Travelling on public transport during the night	1	2	3	4
m. Accessing communal services (toilets/taps, etc.) during the day	1	2	3	4
n. Accessing communal services (toilets/taps, etc.) during the night	1	2	3	4
o. Open spaces and recreational areas during the day	1	2	3	4
p. 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
a. I know about the work of the CPF in my area	1	2	3	4
b. I am willing to participate in the activities of the CPF	1	2	3	4
c. The CPF contributes to safety in the community				

3.2 Community Safety Forum (CSF)

Community Safety Forum(CSF)	Strongly disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
a. I know about the activities of the CSF	1	2	3	4
b. I am willing to participate in the activities of the CSF	1	2	3	4
c. 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
a. I know about the activities of the neighborhood watch.	1	2	3	4
b. I am willing to participate in the activities of the neighborhood watch.	1	2	3	4
c. 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
a. I know about the work of the Reservist Programme of SAPSk	1	2	3	4
b. I am willing to participate in the work of the Reservist Programme of SAPSk	1	2	3	4
c. SAPS reservists contribute to safety in the community.	1	2	3	4

3.5 Evaluation of PNP facilitation

PNP process				
	Poor	Good	Very Good	Excellent
a. How do you rate this process of determining the PNPs?	1	2	3	4
b. Do you feel this process afforded you an opportunity to contribute towards determining the Policing Needs and Priorities for the Province?	1	2	3	4

Thank you for tor your participation!!!