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



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Community Safety



POLICING NEEDS AND PRIORITIES (PNP) 2015/16 REPORT

for the

VREDENDAL POLICE CLUSTER

held on

20 & 21 NOVEMBER 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 Vredendal Cluster on 20 and 21 November 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, in an effort to increase safety service delivery, primarily focuses 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 (CPF's), DoCS and other departments, Local Government and community structures. They will be implemented by the CPF's, 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 were conducted within the framework of the Department's Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP). Taking into account national and provincial strategic goals, and its constitutional and legal mandate, DoCS has developed a strategy for increasing safety within a 'whole of society' approach. The CSIP is designed around three outputs, namely:

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

In addition, the Department aimed to determine the perceptions of participants in regard to their experience of policing, criminal justice role-players, as well as safety in the community. To this end, a Community Safety Scorecard was developed and participants of the PNP workshop were asked to complete the survey.

2. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the PNP workshops are:

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

3. METHODOLOGY

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

The 16 workshops were 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 (NGOs) and Community Based Organisations (CBOs), Faith Based Organisations (FBOs), relevant Government Departments and Municipal Management, as well as any interested member of the public. Each engagement consists of a two-day workshop. During the session, participants developed a community safety plan after selecting key priority issues that were identified in the 2014 PNP process and after consideration of any additional issues.

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



4. LIMITATIONS

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

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

The questionnaire was developed in English. People were available to assist to provide isiXhosa and Afrikaans translations and to guide participants where required. However, it is possible that since English is not the home language of the majority of participants that there may have been some misinterpretation of the questions, as well as the responses.

5. CLUSTER DEMOGRAPHICS

This cluster consists of eleven (11) police precincts namely, Citrusdal, Clanwilliam, Doring Bay, Elands Bay, Graafwater, Klaver, Lamberts Bay, Lutzville, Nuwerus, Van Rhynsdorp and Vredendal. This police cluster is located within the boundaries of the West Coast District Municipality. Table 1 below presents population figures of the different police precincts in the cluster as recorded by Statistics South Africa in 2001, 2011 and 2015 mid-year.¹ This is to gauge broadly the size of different police precincts as compared to the possible safety needs, crime levels and policing resources.

Table 1: Vredendal Cluster: Police Precinct Population Figures: 2001 - 2015 Mid-Year Estimate

| NAME OF PRECINCT | 2001 CENSUS | 2011 CENSUS | % INCREASE / DECREASE | 2015 MID-YEAR ESTIMATE | % INCREASE / DECREASE 2011/15 | % INCREASE / DECREASE 2001-2015 |
|------------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Citrusdal | 9 078 | 19 720 | 117.2% | 20 491 | 3.9% | 125.7% |
| Clanwilliam | 17 060 | 17 496 | 2.6% | 16 811 | -3.9% | -1.5% |
| Doring Bay | 4 769 | 3 561 | -25.3% | 3 282 | -7.8% | -31.2% |
| Elands Bay | 2 774 | 2 214 | -20.2% | 2 727 | 23.2% | -1.7% |

¹ Statistics South Africa . (2011 and 2015). *Vredendal Police Cluster's population, per precinct. 2015 Mid-year estimate.*

| NAME OF PRECINCT | 2001 CENSUS | 2011 CENSUS | % INCREASE / DECREASE | 2015 MID-YEAR ESTIMATE | % INCREASE / DECREASE 2011/15 | % INCREASE / DECREASE 2001-2015 |
|-------------------------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Graafwater | 4 803 | 2 558 | -46.7% | 5 236 | 104.7% | 9.0% |
| Klawer | 8 399 | 11 150 | 32.8% | 11 995 | 7.6% | 42.8% |
| Lamberts Bay | 6 594 | 7 317 | 11.0% | 7 448 | 1.8% | 13.0% |
| Lutzville | 11 550 | 13 828 | 19.7% | 15 390 | 11.3% | 33.2% |
| Nuwerus | 3 998 | 4 952 | 23.9% | 5 157 | 4.1% | 29.0% |
| Van Rhynsdorp | 5 825 | 7 829 | 34.4% | 8 240 | 5.2% | 41.5% |
| Vredendal | 19 569 | 25 809 | 31.9% | 27 312 | 5.8% | 39.6% |
| CLUSTER TOTAL | 94 419 | 116 434 | 23.3% | 124 089 | 6.6% | 31.4% |
| PROVINCIAL TOTAL | 4 521 072 | 5 821 947 | 28.8% | 6 113 294 | 5.0% | 35.2% |

Source: South African Police Service

Overall, the population in the cluster increased by 31.4% from 94 419 in 2001 to 124 089 in 2015 mid-year. The largest increase in the population growth took place in Citrusdal which increased by 125.7%. A notable population decrease took place in Doring Bay (-31.2%), Elands Bay (-1.7%) and Clanwilliam (-1.5%).



6. MAIN CRIME CATEGORIES: 2010/11 – 2014/15

The 5-year analysis shows that Vredendal police cluster is dominated by property-related and contact crime. Contact crime accounts for 36.4% (10 309) of the three crime categories, property-related crime accounts for 36.2% (10 258) whilst crime detected as a result of police action accounts for 27.4% (7 753). Within the general property-related crime category are 'all theft not mentioned elsewhere', 'shoplifting' and 'commercial crime' included. Table 2 below shows that over the 5-year period, these crime categories collectively increased by 16.6% from 5 246 in 2010/11 to 6 119 in 2014/15. Property-related crime increased by 22.3 % from 1 777 in 2010/11 to 2 174 in 2014/15 in the police cluster suggesting that property-related crime is a problem in the Vredendal Cluster. Contact crime increased by 14.4% from 1 874 in 2010/11 to 2 144 in 2014/15, whilst crime detected as a result of police action increased by 12.9% from 1 595 in 2010/2011 to 1 801 in 2014/15.

Table 2: Main Crime Categories

| Main Crime Categories | 2010/11 - 2011/12 | | | 2011/12 - 2012/13 | | 2012/13 - 2013/14 | | 2013/14 - 2014/15 | | 2010/11 - 2014/15 | |
|---|-------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | % Δ | 2012/13 | % Δ | 2013/14 | % Δ | 2014/15 | % Δ | % Δ | CONTRIBUTION |
| Contact crime | 1 874 | 2 038 | 8.8% | 2 095 | 2.8% | 2 158 | 3.0% | 2 144 | -0.6% | 14.4% | 36.4% |
| Crime detected as result of police action | 1 595 | 1 259 | -21.1% | 1 459 | 15.9% | 1 639 | 12.3% | 1 801 | 9.9% | 12.9% | 27.4% |
| Property-related crime | 1 777 | 1 990 | 12.0% | 2 062 | 3.6% | 2 255 | 9.4% | 2 174 | -3.6% | 22.3% | 36.2% |
| TOTAL | 5 246 | 5 287 | 0.8% | 5 616 | 6.2% | 6 052 | 7.8% | 6 119 | 1.1% | 16.6% | 100.0% |

Source: South African Police Service

6.1 Contact Crime Categories

The 5-year analysis shows that contact crime accounts for 36.4% (Table 2) of the total crime (28 320) reported in the cluster since 2010/11. The number of reported robberies with aggravating circumstances increased by 220% from 20 in 2010/11 to 64 in 2014/15, and common robbery increased by 49.2%, though the number of actual crimes remains relatively low. Common assault increased by

31.7%, and assault GBH increased by 2.7%. These two crime categories contributed to 76.7% of all contact crime reported in the cluster as per Table 3. Although there was an overall increase of 14.4% for contact crime in the cluster during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15, only attempted murder (-35%) and total sexual crime (-7.6%) decreased within the broader contact crime category. It is not clear whether the decrease in these two crime categories is an indication of fewer crimes, or of a decrease in reporting over the 5-year period (Table 3). However, the cluster commander identified murder, attempted murder, rape, sexual assaults, assault common and assault GBH as current threats in the cluster.²

Table 3: Contact Crime

| Contact Crime | 2010/11 - 2011/12 | | | 2011/12 - 2012/13 | | 2012/13 - 2013/14 | | 2013/14 - 2014/15 | | 2010/11 - 2014/15 | |
|--|-------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | % Δ | 2012/13 | % Δ | 2013/14 | % Δ | 2014/15 | % Δ | % Δ | CONTRIBUTION |
| Murder | 52 | 53 | 1.9% | 59 | 11.3% | 58 | -1.7% | 58 | 0.00% | 11.5% | 2.7% |
| Attempted murder | 20 | 22 | 10.0% | 16 | -27.3% | 30 | 87.5% | 13 | -56.7% | -35.0% | 1.0% |
| Total sexual offences | 265 | 306 | 15.5% | 284 | -7.2% | 305 | 7.4% | 245 | -19.7% | -7.6% | 13.6% |
| Assault GBH | 844 | 854 | 1.2% | 936 | 9.6% | 888 | -5.1% | 867 | -2.4% | 2.7% | 42.6% |
| Common assault | 612 | 673 | 10.0% | 693 | 3.0% | 729 | 5.2% | 806 | 10.6% | 31.7% | 34.1% |
| Common robbery | 61 | 72 | 18.0% | 62 | -13.9% | 88 | 41.9% | 91 | 3.4% | 49.2% | 3.6% |
| Robbery with aggravating circumstances | 20 | 58 | 190.0% | 45 | -22.4% | 60 | 33.3% | 64 | 6.7% | 220.0% | 2.4% |
| TOTAL | 1 874 | 2 038 | 8.8% | 2 095 | 2.8% | 2 158 | 3.0% | 2 144 | -0.7% | 14.4% | 100.0% |

Source: South African Police Service

6.2 Contact Crime per Police Precinct

Vredendal (25.8%), Lutzville (16.5%) and Citrusdal (15.7%) police precincts accounted for more than (58%) of the total contact crime (10 309) reported in the Vredendal Cluster during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15 – slightly more than the 50% of the Cluster population that they represent. Increases in contact crime were noted in Van Rhynsdorp (65.4%) and Graafwater (60.5%) during the period

² South African Police Service. (2015). *Vredendal Cluster: Policing Needs and Priorities Presentation*, p. 2.

2010/11 to 2014/15. While the population of Graafwater has more than doubled (104.7%) since 2001, the population of Van Rhynsdorp has not increased at the same rate, suggesting that there are other causal factors driving the increase in crime in that area. On the other hand, decreases of -31.8% and -20.1% in contact crime were noted in Elands Bay and Klaver respectively during the same period. The variances in crimes statistics across police precincts could be shaped by various factors, including population size, socio-economic factors and fluctuations in population owing to influx of seasonal workers in the area.

Table 4: Contact Crime per Police Precinct

| Precinct Contact Crime | 2010/11 - 2011/12 | | | 2011/12 - 2012/13 | | 2012/13 - 2013/14 | | 2013/14 - 2014/15 | | 2010/11 - 2014/15 | |
|---------------------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | % Δ | 2012/13 | % Δ | 2013/14 | % Δ | 2014/15 | % Δ | % Δ | CONTRIBUTION |
| Vredendal | 440 | 581 | 32.0% | 504 | -13.3% | 541 | 7.3% | 596 | 10.2% | 35.5% | 25.8% |
| Lutzville | 301 | 259 | -14.0% | 362 | 39.8% | 410 | 13.3% | 372 | -9.3% | 23.6% | 16.5% |
| Citrusdal | 337 | 376 | 11.6% | 326 | -13.3% | 295 | -9.5% | 289 | -2.0% | -14.2% | 15.7% |
| Clanwilliam | 195 | 209 | 7.2% | 221 | 5.7% | 239 | 8.1% | 238 | -0.4% | 22.1% | 10.7% |
| Klaver | 194 | 174 | -10.3% | 235 | 35.1% | 165 | -29.8% | 155 | -6.1% | -20.1% | 9.0% |
| Lamberts Bay | 97 | 109 | 12.4% | 89 | -18.3% | 130 | 46.1% | 101 | -22.3% | 4.1% | 5.1% |
| Van Rhynsdorp | 81 | 91 | 12.3% | 95 | 4.4% | 119 | 25.3% | 134 | 12.6% | 65.4% | 5.0% |
| Graafwater | 76 | 94 | 23.7% | 100 | 6.4% | 93 | -7.0% | 122 | 31.2% | 60.5% | 4.7% |
| Elands Bay | 85 | 76 | -10.6% | 93 | 22.4% | 82 | -11.8% | 58 | -29.3% | -31.8% | 3.8% |
| Nuwerus | 45 | 43 | -4.4% | 30 | -30.2% | 40 | 33.3% | 44 | 10.0% | -2.2% | 2.0% |
| Doring Bay | 23 | 26 | 13.0% | 40 | 53.8% | 44 | 10.0% | 35 | -20.5% | 52.2% | 1.6% |
| TOTAL | 1 874 | 2 038 | 8.8% | 2 095 | 2.8% | 2 158 | 3.0% | 2 144 | -0.6% | 14.4% | 100.0% |

Source: South African Police Service

6.3 Property-Related Crime

Property-related crime accounted for 36.2% (10 258) of all reported crime in the Vredendal Police Cluster over the five year period. Property-related crime increased by 22.3% from 1 777 in 2010/11 to 2 174 in 2014/15. During this period, burglary at residential premises (26.2%) and burglary at non-residential premises (12.4%), accounted for more than a third (38.6%) of the property-related crime in the

cluster. All theft not mentioned elsewhere (34.6%) and stock theft (3%) accounted for 37.6% of all property-related crime in the cluster. Of concern is the increase in the theft out of or from motor vehicles (81.7%), commercial crime (74.5%) and burglary at residential premises (52.6%) over the period under review. The cluster commander highlighted that burglary at residential and business premises, theft out of or from motor vehicles and theft in general are the cluster threats.³ However, decreases were reported in shoplifting (-28.2%) and stock-theft (-24.7%) during the five year period.

Table 5: Property-Related Crime

| Property-Related Crime | 2010/11 - 2011/12 | | | 2011/12 - 2012/13 | | 2012/13 - 2013/14 | | 2013/14 - 2014/15 | | 2010/11 - 2014/15 | |
|---------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | % Δ | 2012/13 | % Δ | 2013/14 | % Δ | 2014/15 | % Δ | % Δ | CONTRIBUTION |
| Burglary at residential premises | 428 | 500 | 16.8% | 530 | 6.0% | 573 | 8.1% | 653 | 14.0% | 52.6% | 26.2% |
| Burglary at non-residential premises | 233 | 223 | -4.3% | 280 | 25.6% | 284 | 1.4% | 255 | -10.2% | 9.4% | 12.4% |
| Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle | 16 | 27 | 68.8% | 14 | -48.2% | 20 | 42.9% | 20 | 0.0% | 25.0% | 0.9% |
| Theft out of or from motor vehicle | 104 | 144 | 38.5% | 211 | 46.5% | 227 | 7.6% | 189 | -16.7% | 81.7% | 8.5% |
| Stock-theft | 73 | 52 | -28.8% | 67 | 28.8% | 64 | -4.5% | 55 | -14.1% | -24.7% | 3.0% |
| All theft not mentioned elsewhere | 635 | 696 | 9.6% | 691 | -0.7% | 784 | 13.5% | 747 | -4.7% | 17.6% | 34.6% |
| Commercial crime | 47 | 66 | 40.4% | 51 | -22.7% | 66 | 29.4% | 82 | 24.2% | 74.5% | 3.0% |
| Shoplifting | 241 | 282 | 17.0% | 218 | -22.7% | 237 | 8.7% | 173 | -27.0% | -28.2% | 11.2% |
| TOTAL | 1 777 | 1 990 | 12.0% | 2 062 | 3.6% | 2 255 | 9.4% | 2 174 | -3.6% | 22.3% | 100.0% |

Source: South African Police Service

6.4 Property-Related Crime per Precinct

More than 60% (6 262) of all property-related crime in the Vredendal Cluster was reported in Vredendal (32.6%), Citrusdal (15.9%) and Lutzville (12.5%) over the 5-year period. Although property-related crime increased by 22.3% over the period, Graafwater and Lutzville police precincts reported the highest increases of 138.2% and 80.4% respectively. In contrast, Doring Bay (-66.7%) and Elands Bay (-

³South African Police Service. (2015). *Vredendal Cluster: Policing Needs and Priorities Presentation*, p. 2.

37%) police precincts reported decreases in property-related crime. Although Citrusdal has one of the largest populations in the Cluster, property-related crime decreased by -19.7% at this precinct.

Table 6: Property-Related Crime per Precinct

| Property-Related Crime per Precinct | 2010/11 - 2011/12 | | | 2011/12 - 2012/13 | | 2012/13 - 2013/14 | | 2013/14 - 2014/15 | | 2010/11 - 2014/15 | |
|-------------------------------------|-------------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | % Δ | 2012/13 | % Δ | 2013/14 | % Δ | 2014/15 | % Δ | % Δ | CONTRIBUTION |
| Vredendal | 527 | 662 | 25.6% | 671 | 1.4% | 818 | 21.9% | 665 | -18.7% | 26.2% | 32.6% |
| Citrusdal | 350 | 356 | 1.7% | 318 | -10.7% | 331 | 4.1% | 281 | -15.1% | -19.7% | 15.9% |
| Lutzville | 194 | 211 | 8.8% | 249 | 18.0% | 279 | 12.0% | 350 | 25.4% | 80.4% | 12.5% |
| Lamberts Bay | 172 | 192 | 11.6% | 198 | 3.1% | 216 | 9.1% | 264 | 22.2% | 53.5% | 10.2% |
| Clanwilliam | 180 | 191 | 6.1% | 200 | 4.7% | 239 | 19.5% | 219 | -8.4% | 21.7% | 10.0% |
| Klawer | 130 | 166 | 27.7% | 217 | 30.7% | 154 | -29.0% | 173 | 12.3% | 33.1% | 8.2% |
| Van Rhynsdorp | 83 | 69 | -16.9% | 74 | 7.2% | 99 | 33.8% | 77 | -22.2% | -7.2% | 3.9% |
| Graafwater | 34 | 58 | 70.6% | 49 | -15.5% | 52 | 6.1% | 81 | 55.8% | 138.2% | 2.7% |
| Elands Bay | 46 | 43 | -6.5% | 38 | -11.6% | 28 | -26.3% | 29 | 3.6% | -37.0% | 1.8% |
| Doring Bay | 39 | 22 | -43.6% | 27 | 22.7% | 19 | -29.6% | 13 | -31.6% | -66.7% | 1.2% |
| Nuwerus | 22 | 20 | -9.1% | 21 | 5.0% | 20 | -4.8% | 22 | 10.0% | 0.0% | 1.0% |
| TOTAL | 1 777 | 1 990 | 12.0% | 2 062 | 3.6% | 2 255 | 9.4% | 2 174 | -3.6% | 22.3% | 100.0% |

Source: South African Police Service

6.5 Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action

Crime detected as a result of police action accounted for 27.4% of all crime reported in the Vredendal police cluster over the 5-year period (Table 2). Drug-related crime is of paramount concern in the cluster as it contributed 88% (6 821) to this category. Drug-related crime increased by 20.7% from 1 350 in 2010/11 to 1 629 in 2014/15 (Table 7). This was confirmed by the cluster commander who identified drugs as some of the cluster threats.⁴ Although the expectation is that drug-related crime should show an increase in support of pro-active policing in this cluster, there was a -19.7% decrease in drug-related crime between the period 2010/11 and

⁴ South African Police Service. (2015). *Vredendal Cluster: Policing Needs and Priorities Presentation*, p. 2.

2011/12. The increase of this crime trend over the period 2010/11 to 2014/15 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 2014/15.⁵ Over the past decade, the Western Cape has consistently contributed more than a third to the national drug-related crime category.

Of concern is the increase in illegal possession of firearms and ammunition which recorded a 250% increase (from 8 to 28) during the period 2011/12 to 2012/13. This period was preceded by a 190% increase in robbery with aggravating circumstances during 2010/11 to 2011/2012 (Table 3) which could be linked to the increased number of illegal possession of firearms and ammunition cases.

Table 7: Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action

| Crime Detected As Result Of Police Action | 2010/11 - 2011/12 | | | 2011/12 - 2012/13 | | 2012/13 - 2013/14 | | 2013/14 - 2014/15 | | 2010/11 - 2014/15 | |
|---|-------------------|--------------|----------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | % Δ | 2012/13 | % Δ | 2013/14 | % Δ | 2014/15 | % Δ | % Δ | CONTRIBUTION |
| Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs | 227 | 168 | -25.99% | 140 | -16.67% | 149 | 6.43% | 157 | 5.37% | -30.84% | 10.8% |
| Drug-related crime | 1 350 | 1 083 | -19.78% | 1 291 | 19.21% | 1 468 | 13.71% | 1 629 | 10.97% | 20.67% | 88.0% |
| Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition | 18 | 8 | -55.56% | 28 | 250.00% | 22 | -21.43% | 15 | -31.82% | -16.67% | 1.2% |
| TOTAL | 1 595 | 1 259 | -21.07% | 1 459 | 15.89% | 1 639 | 12.34% | 1 801 | 9.88% | 12.92% | 100.0% |

Source: South African Police Services

⁵ South African Police Service. (2015). *Crime statistics of Republic of South Africa*. Available online at http://www.saps.gov.za/resource_centre/publications/statistics/crimestats/2015/crimestats_2014_2015_v1.xlsx. Accessed on 29 September 2015.

6.6 Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action per Precinct

Crime detected as a result of police action increased overall by 12.9% over the five year period, though there was a decrease (-21.1%) between 2010/11 and 2011/12. Over the 5-year period, three police precincts, namely Citrusdal (21.8%), Clanwilliam (15.1%) and Vredendal (14.3%) were the highest contributors of crime within this crime category as per Table 8. It should be noted that these police precincts have larger populations compared to the other precincts. The largest increases in crime detected as a result of police action were in Elands Bay (115.2%) and Lutzville (106.6%) whilst notable decreases were observed in Nuwerus (-38.5%) and Vredendal (-30.2%) during the period 2010/11 to 2014/15. Although the cluster had an increase of crime detected as a result of police action of 12.9%, there was a period when this crime category had a decrease of (-21.1%) in 2011/12 during the 5-year period.

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

| Crime Detected per Precinct | 2010/11 - 2011/12 | | | 2011/12 - 2012/13 | | 2012/13 - 2013/14 | | 2013/14 - 2014/15 | | 2010/11 - 2014/15 | |
|-----------------------------|-------------------|--------------|---------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|-------------------|---------------|
| | 2010/11 | 2011/12 | % Δ | 2012/13 | % Δ | 2013/14 | % Δ | 2014/15 | % Δ | % Δ | CONTRIBUTION |
| Citrusdal | 295 | 199 | -32.5% | 365 | 83.4% | 389 | 6.6% | 444 | 14.1% | 50.5% | 21.8% |
| Clanwilliam | 221 | 225 | 1.8% | 246 | 9.3% | 226 | -8.1% | 250 | 10.6% | 13.1% | 15.1% |
| Vredendal | 334 | 173 | -48.2% | 154 | -11.0% | 211 | 37.0% | 233 | 10.4% | -30.2% | 14.3% |
| Klawer | 174 | 156 | -10.3% | 166 | 6.4% | 164 | -1.2% | 134 | -18.3% | -23.0% | 10.2% |
| Van Rhynsdorp | 164 | 132 | -19.5% | 145 | 9.8% | 153 | 5.5% | 123 | -19.6% | -25.0% | 9.2% |
| Lutzville | 106 | 79 | -25.5% | 108 | 36.7% | 142 | 31.5% | 219 | 54.2% | 106.6% | 8.4% |
| Lamberts Bay | 98 | 94 | -4.1% | 81 | -13.8% | 89 | 9.9% | 143 | 60.7% | 45.9% | 6.5% |
| Elands Bay | 46 | 46 | 0.0% | 77 | 67.4% | 101 | 31.2% | 99 | -2.0% | 115.2% | 4.8% |
| Graafwater | 75 | 62 | -17.3% | 65 | 4.8% | 70 | 7.7% | 72 | 2.9% | -4.0% | 4.4% |
| Doring Bay | 43 | 52 | 20.9% | 29 | -44.2% | 67 | 131.0% | 60 | -10.4% | 39.5% | 3.2% |
| Nuwerus | 39 | 41 | 5.1% | 23 | -43.9% | 27 | 17.4% | 24 | -11.1% | -38.5% | 2.0% |
| TOTAL | 1 595 | 1 259 | -21.1% | 1 459 | 15.9% | 1 639 | 12.3% | 1 801 | 9.9% | 12.9% | 100.0% |

Source: South African Police Services

6.7 Crime Trends

The Cluster Commander, Colonel Xakavu, presented an overview of the cluster crime trends as follows:⁶

Table 9: Cluster Threats per Police Precinct and Crime Trends

| THREAT | CONTRIBUTING STATIONS PER THREAT | INCREASE/ DECREASE/ STABILISED |
|----------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Murder | Clanwilliam, Citrusdal and Vredendal | Increased |
| Attempted Murder | Vanrhynsdorp, Lutzville and Vredendal | Increased |
| Rape | Vredendal, Citrusdal and Clanwilliam | Decreased |
| Sexual Assault | Vredendal, Citrusdal and Lutzville | Increased |
| Assault Common | Vredendal, Citrusdal and Clanwilliam | Decreased |
| Assault GBH | Lutzville, Vredendal and Citrusdal | Decreased |
| Drugs | Citrusdal, Vredendal and Clanwilliam | Decreased |
| Burglary Residential | Vredendal, Citrusdal and Lutzville | Increased |
| Burglary Business | Vredendal and Citrusdal and Klawer | Increased |
| Theft out of m/v | Vredendal, Citrusdal and Clanwilliam | Increased |
| Theft General | Vredendal, Clanwilliam and Lutzville | Increased |

Source: South African Police Services

⁶ South African Police Service. (2015). *Vredendal Cluster: Policing Needs and Priorities Presentation*, p. 2.

Factors influencing crime in the cluster included abuse of drugs and alcohol. Policing is constrained in the informal settlement areas in Citrusdal, Clanwilliam, Vredendal and Lutzville.⁷The cluster commander noted that there is an increase of seasonal workers from Lesotho and other areas, contributing to stressors in the areas.

7 COMMUNITY SAFETY SCORE CARD

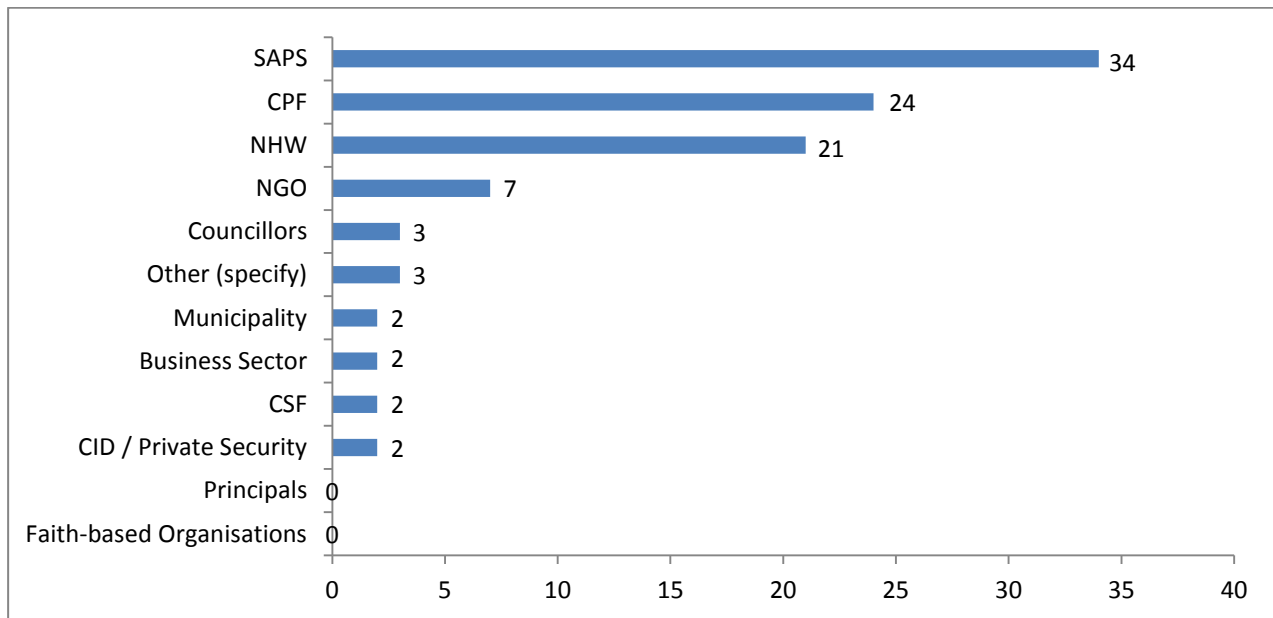
During the PNP consultative process in 2015, participants were asked to complete a questionnaire on their perceptions of professional policing, safety at public buildings and spaces, and partnerships as a vehicle to understand perceptions of levels of safety. These questions will be asked again in the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

To some extent, the results of the 2015 scorecard are compared with the results of the community perception survey that participants of the 2014/2015 PNP process completed. Results have also been compared with the national Victims of Crime Survey conducted in 2014/2015.

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

7.1 Participants

Figure 1: Respondents per Stakeholder Group (n=58)

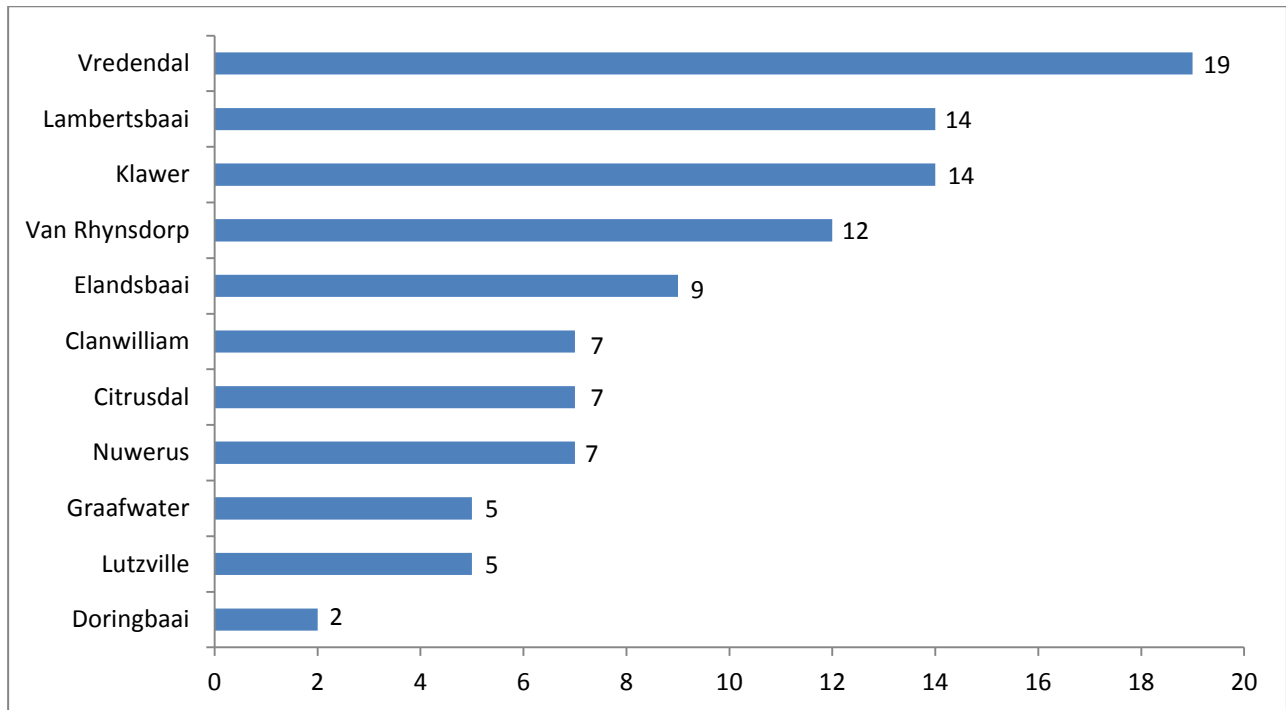


Of the 58 respondents that completed the questionnaires, the majority of participants were from SAPS (34%), CPFs (24%), NHW (21%) and NGOs (7%). Three percent of participants were councillors (3%). The 'other' category (3%) included representatives of the Department of Social Development, South African Social Security Agency and community members, as well as

⁷ South African Police Service. (2015). *Vredendal Cluster: Policing Needs and Priorities Presentation*, p. 3.

representatives of municipalities, the business sector, community safety forums (CSF) and CID or private security (2%).

Figure 2: Participants per Precinct (n=58)



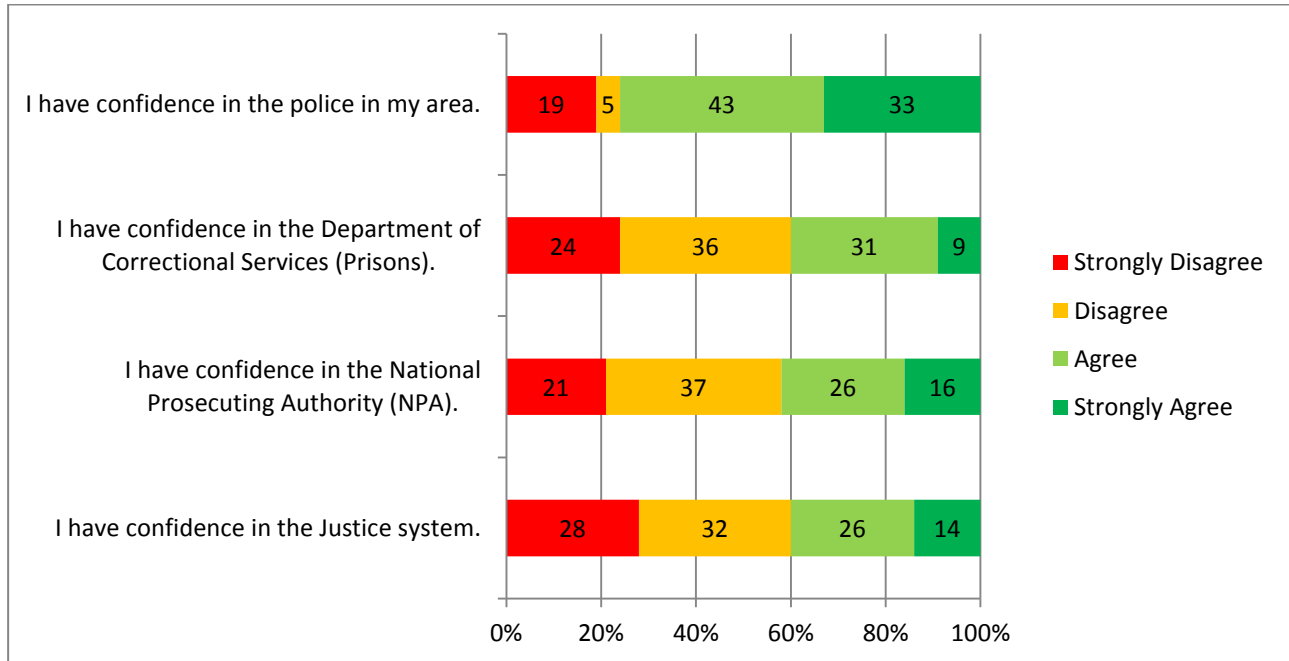
All the police precincts were represented in the survey although not equally well. The majority of respondents were from the Vredendal (19%), Lambertsbaai and Klawer (14%) and Van Rhynsdorp (12%) precincts (Figure 2 above).

7.2 Professional Policing

Promoting Professional Policing (PPP) is one of the key priorities of the Department of Community Safety as articulated in the Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP), Western Cape Community Safety Act (WCCSA) and the National Development Plan (NDP). It is also a priority for SAPS.⁸ 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.

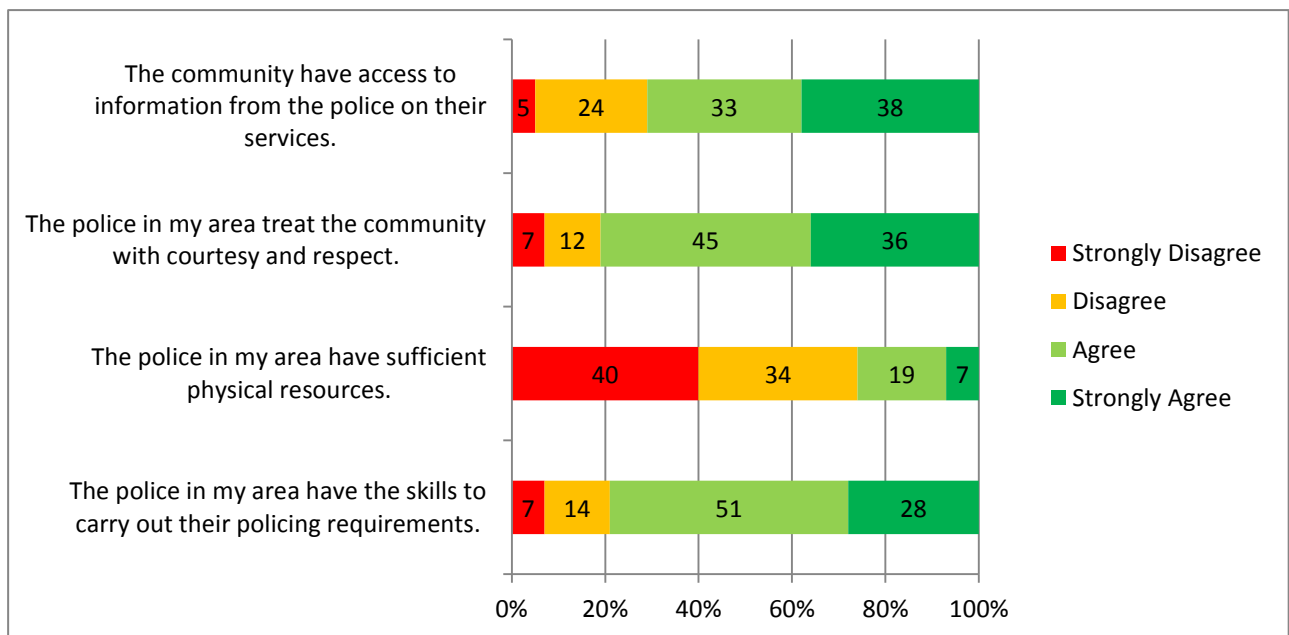
⁸ South African Police Service. (15-17 April 2015). *Briefing by the South African Police Service on the 2014-2019 Strategic Plan and 2015/16 Annual Performance Plan and Budget*. Portfolio Committee on Police, Department of Police, p. 48.

Figure 3: Perceptions of Confidence in SAPS, Corruption and Responses to Complaints (n=58)



A majority of respondents (76%) had confidence in the police in their area. Only 40% of the respondents had confidence in the Department of Correctional Services (Prisons) and 42% of the respondents had confidence in the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA). Lastly, 40% of the respondents had confidence in the Justice system.

Figure 4: SAPS' Interaction with Communities and Resource Requirements (n=58)

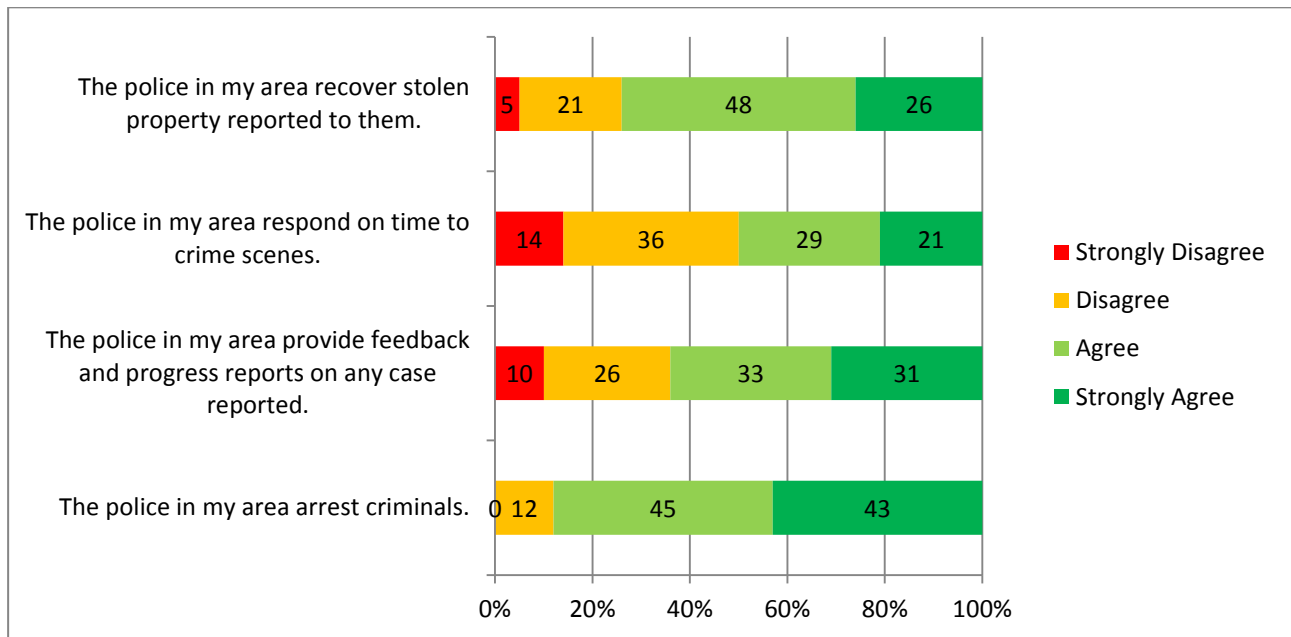


A majority of the respondents (71%) reported that they had access to information from the police on their services and 81% indicated that the police in their area treat the community with courtesy and respect. However, during the small group discussion, some respondents indicated that there is a lack of professionalism and discipline among some SAPS officials in the Community Service Centre, especially from the new recruits coming from the training college. According to these participants, the new recruits do not communicate well with members of the public and don't follow procedure. Some new recruits lack the skills and knowledge to carry out their duties (Refer to Safety Concern 2 in the Safety Plan).

Only 26% of the respondents agreed that the police in their area have sufficient physical resources. This is consistent with the findings of the 2014/15 PNP where a majority of the respondents (76%) felt that there was an insufficient amount of police resources for their community - in comparison to only 1.33% who thought that the police were well resourced and 1.33% who felt they were over-resourced.⁹ Furthermore the Victims of Crime Survey 2014/15 indicated that 37.9% of the respondents in the Western Cape who were dissatisfied with the police said this was because the police did not have enough resources.¹⁰ During the small group discussion the respondents indicated that shortage of human resources in SAPS contributes to lack of visibility and reduces the response time (Refer to Safety Concern 1 in the Safety Plan).

A large majority of respondents (79%) agreed that the police in their area have the skills to carry out their policing requirements. However, during the small group discussion respondents indicated that some new recruits lack the skills and knowledge to carry out their duties (Refer to Safety Concern 2 in the Safety Plan).

Figure 5: Police Service Delivery and Performing of their Functions (n=58)



⁹ Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Policing Needs and Priorities 2014/15: Vredendal Cluster Report*, p. 28.

¹⁰ Statistics South Africa. (2015). *Victims of Crime Survey 2014/15*, p. 41.

A majority of respondents (74%) indicated that the police in their area recover stolen property reported to them. The perceived level of satisfaction is much higher than the national average as the Victims of Crime Survey 2014/15 reported that only 40.6% of the respondents in the Western Cape were satisfied with the police because they recover stolen property.¹¹ During this PNP session, respondents were divided on police response time to crime scenes as only 50% agreed that the police in their area respond on time to crime scenes. However, the findings of the previous 2014/15 PNP indicated that the majority of the respondents (78.18%) experienced SAPS as arriving either quickly or within a reasonable time on the crime scene.¹² There has thus been a drop in satisfaction levels with regard to SAPS response time to crime scenes. Moreover, the Victims of Crime Survey 2014/15 reported that 74.3% of respondents who were satisfied with the police, were satisfied because come to the scene of the crime.¹³

The majority of the respondents (64%) indicated that the police in their area provide feedback and progress reports on cases reported to them. This is consistent with the findings of the 2014/15 PNP where 59.18% of the respondents indicated that they had received regular progress reports on opened cases.¹⁴

Lastly, 88% of the respondents reported that the police in their area arrest criminals. This resonates with the findings of the Victims of Crime Survey 2014/15 which found that 64.4% of the respondents in the Western Cape were satisfied with the police because they arrest criminals.¹⁵

7.3 Public Spaces

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

¹¹ Statistics South Africa. (2015). *Victims of Crime Survey 2014/15*, p. 42.

¹² Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Policing Needs and Priorities 2014/15: Vredendal Cluster Report*, p. 22.

¹³ Statistics South Africa. (2015). *Victims of Crime Survey 2014/15*, p. 42.

¹⁴ Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Policing Needs and Priorities 2014/15: Vredendal Cluster Report*, p. 26.

¹⁵ Statistics South Africa. (2015). *Victims of Crime Survey 2014/15*, p. 42.

Figure 6: Perceptions of Safety at Home and on the Street (n=58)

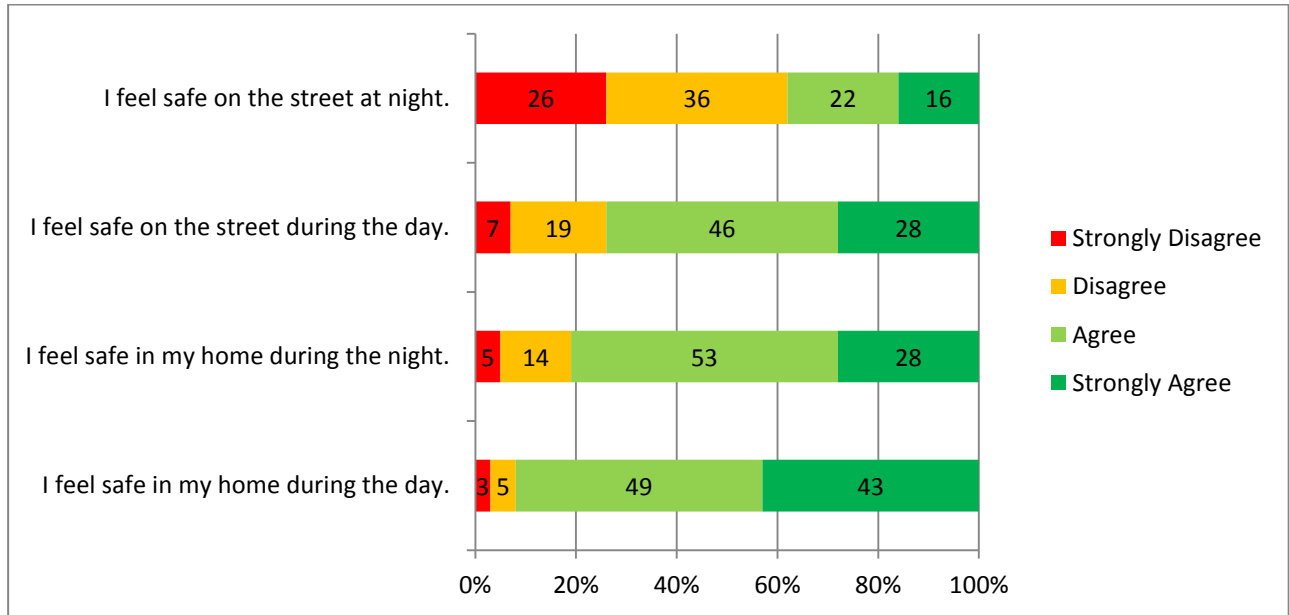
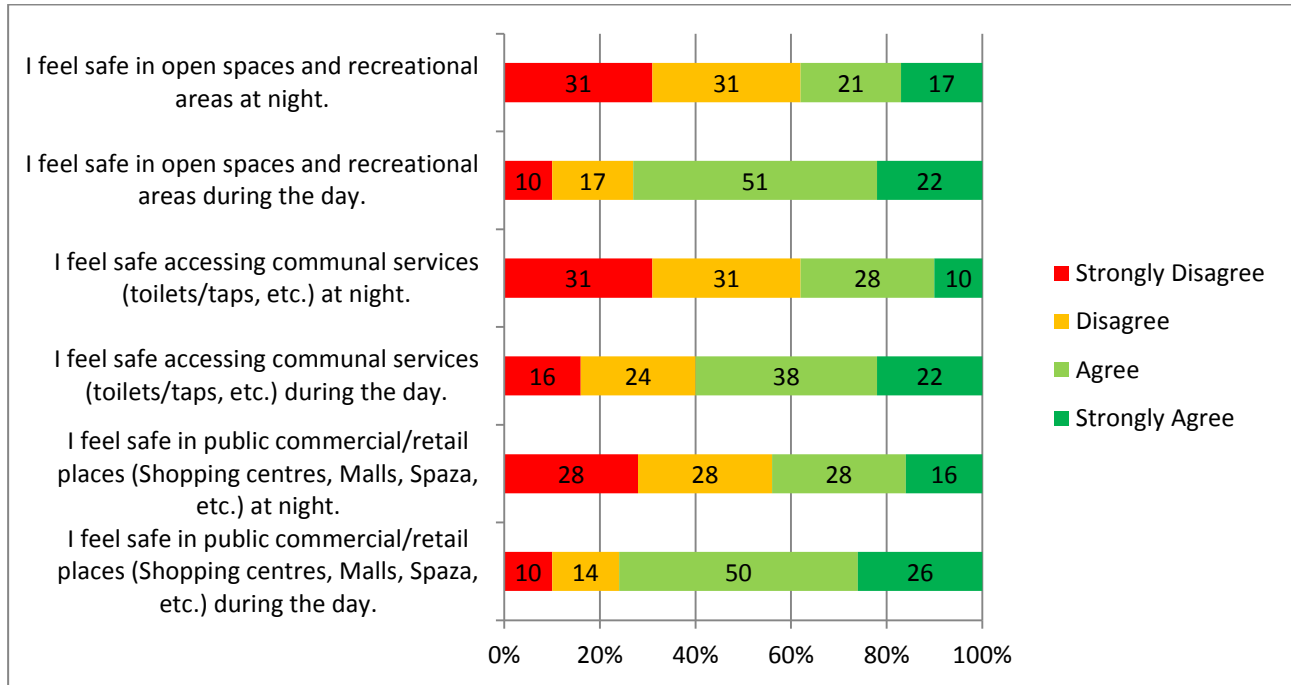


Figure 6 above shows that only 38% of the respondents felt safe on the street at night while 74% felt safe on the street during the day. There has been an increase in feelings of unsafety as the previous year's 2014/15 PNP revealed that 42.45% of the respondents felt most unsafe on the streets. Furthermore the majority of the respondents (87.84%) felt most unsafe at night followed by 6.76% who indicated the early morning.¹⁶

In this years PNP, a of respondents (81%) felt safe in their homes during the night and 92% felt safe in their homes during the day.

¹⁶ Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Policing Needs and Priorities 2014/15: Vredendal Cluster Report*, pp. 31-32.

Figure 7: Perception of Safety in Community Spaces and Public Commercial Buildings (n=58)

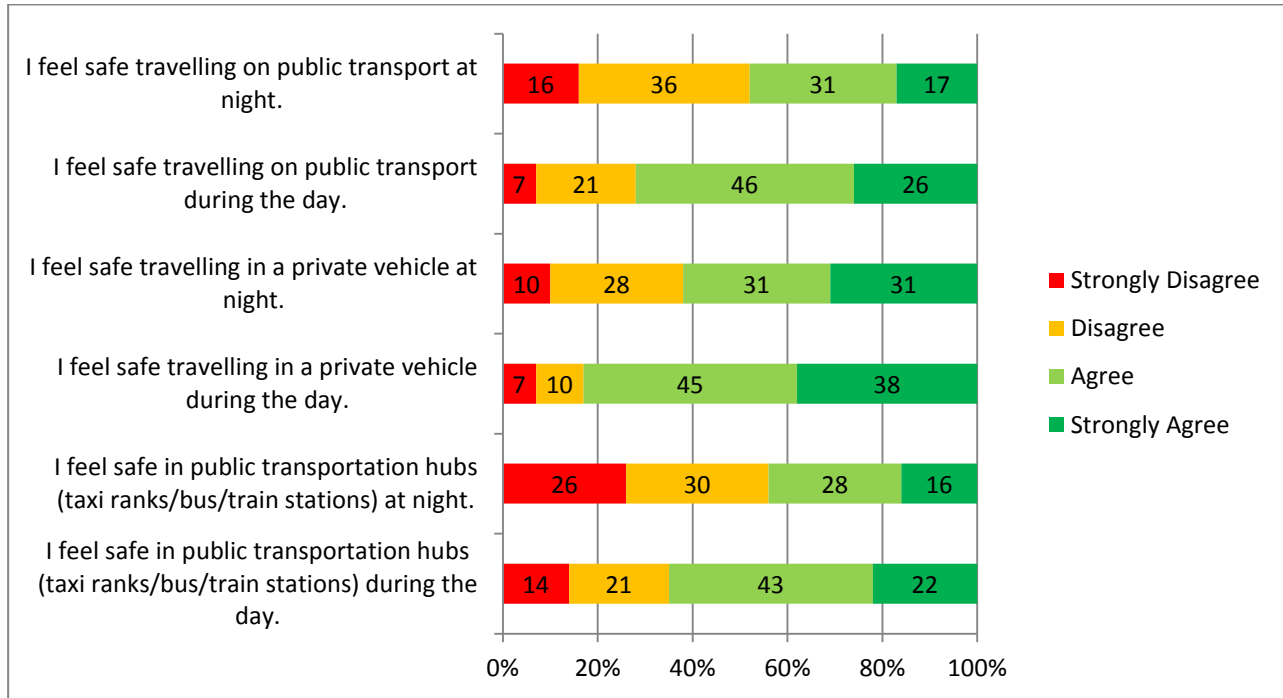


Only 38% of the respondents felt safe in open spaces and recreational areas at night whilst 73% felt safe during the day. During the small group discussion the respondents reported that children use the water canal as a recreational facility, creating a risk for their safety (Refer to Safety Concern 11). Moreover, the Safety Plan also reported that there is a high number of empty buildings, and there is poor street lighting and unsafe pathways (Safety Concern 10). The Victims of Crime Survey 2014/15 reported that 46.7% in the Western Cape were prevented from going to open spaces or parks because of crime.¹⁷

In informal settlements, many people rely on accessing communal services such as toilets and taps. However, only 38% of the respondents felt safe accessing communal services at night while 60% felt safe during the day. Furthermore, only 44% of the respondents felt safe in public commercial/retail places at night whilst 76% felt safe during the day. Further enquiry is needed to establish whether there is adequate security in these public and commercial spaces.

¹⁷ Statistics South Africa. (2015). *Victims of Crime Survey 2014/15*, p. 14.

Figure 8: Perception of Safety when Travelling and Using Public Transport (n=58)



Respondents seemed to be divided when it comes to travelling on public transport as only 48% of the respondents felt safe travelling on public transport at night although 72% felt safe during the day. The Victims of Crime Survey 2014/15 reported that Provincially, Western Cape (25,4%), KwaZulu-Natal (17,4%) and Free State (13,5%) had the highest percentage of households who were prevented from using public transport because of crime.¹⁸ Only 44% of the respondents felt safe in public transportation hubs at night whilst 65% felt safe during the day.

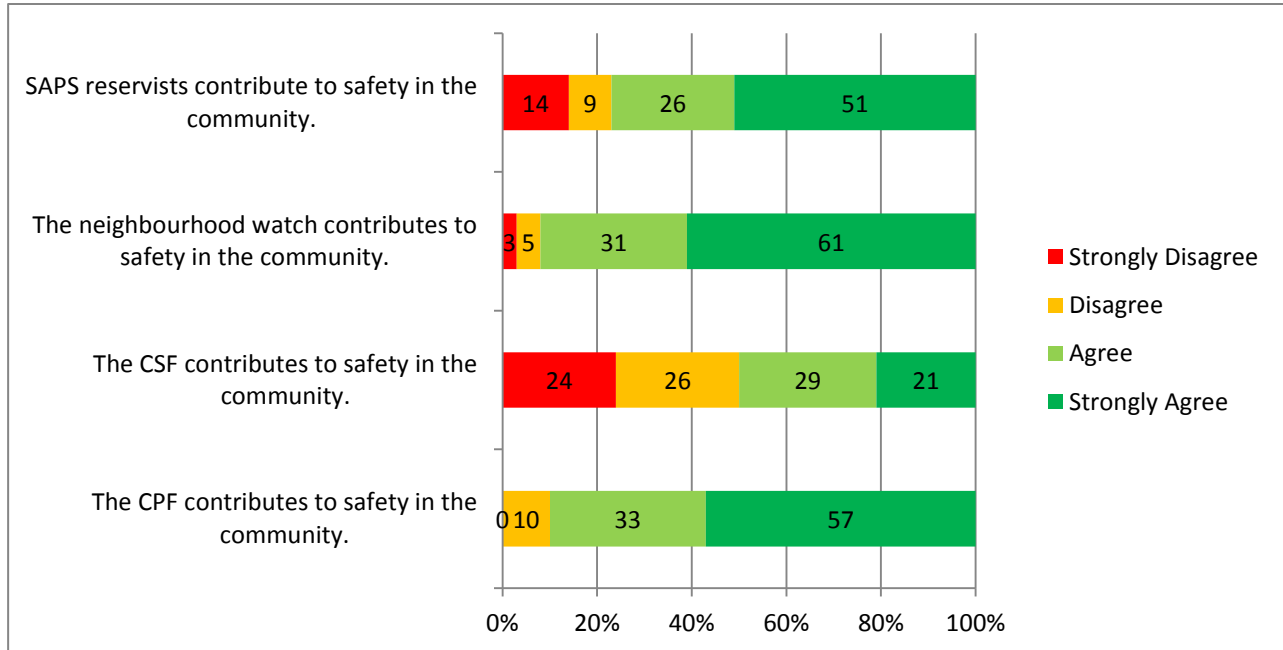
The majority of respondents (62%) felt safe travelling in a private vehicle at night whereas 83% felt safe during the day.

¹⁸ Statistics South Africa. (2015). *Victims of Crime Survey 2014/15*, p. 14.

7.4. Partnerships

Partnerships lie at the heart of community safety and this is underpinned by the concept of making safety everyone's responsibility. No single agency alone can make an impact. It is important that all partners and stakeholders work together to increase safety in this Province. This section looked at how participants viewed the role and contribution of the CPFs, Neighbourhood Watches, Community Safety Forums and the SAPS Reservists programme towards increasing safety.

Figure 9: Institutions Contributing to Safety (n=58)



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

1. Neighbourhood Watch programme (92% agreed)
2. Community Police Forums (90% agreed)
3. SAPS Reservist programme (77% agreed)
4. Community Safety Forums (50% agreed)

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

8 SAFETY PLAN



The community consultative process in 2015/16 is focused on developing community safety plans based on the policing needs and priorities that had been identified during the 2014/15 PNP workshops. Information shared during the course of the workshop, as well as additional sources of information was also taken into account. The safety plan seeks to increase community involvement in contributing towards safety. This approach seeks to promote making safety everyone's responsibility and local accountability for safety levels. This is in accordance with the integrated approach to crime and safety in line with the Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP).¹⁹

The cluster priorities reflect the activities as contained in the Safety Plan compiled at the workshop, and attached as Annexure 1. The safety concerns for the cluster were identified and drawn from the PNP 2014/15 process, and grouped according to the key elements

¹⁹ 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, No 3 of 2013.

of the CSIP. Participants were divided into groups and asked to prioritise concerns from the list, and to prepare action plans to address their key concerns. These were later compiled into a safety plan, which was presented back to the participants on the second day of the workshop.

The key concerns identified were:

8.1 Promoting Professional Policing

1. There is a shortage of human resources in SAPS, which contributes to a lack of visibility and reduces the response time. There are seasonal changes in population in some of the areas (Citrusdal and Clanwilliam) and large population growth in other areas, large influx of foreign migrants as well. Distances between areas within the police precinct are large.
2. There is a lack of professionalism and discipline among some SAPS officials in the Community Service Centre, especially from the new recruits coming from the training college. They do not communicate well with members of the public and don't follow procedure. Some new recruits lack the skills and knowledge to carry out their duties. The community is not willing to cooperate with CPF and SAPS because of the lack of trust.
3. There are various hotspots where crime is taking place but they are not properly monitored, and there are no CCTV cameras in place.

8.2 Partnerships

4. There is a need to ensure all CPFs participate on the EPP and submit reports on time in order to access their funds to support their work.
5. There are insufficient recreational facilities for youth, and so many youth are drawn into criminal activities and they frequent shebeens, taverns, night clubs, etc.
6. Lack of parental skills contributes towards the decrease in morals and values within the cluster.
7. Drugs and alcohol abuse is rife among parents and youth in the area. This leads to disintegration of moral fibre and social cohesion in society. There is a shortage of rehabilitation facilities and a lack of care facilities for children of drug abusing parents.

8.3 Public Spaces

8. There are high levels of alcohol and substance abuse in the cluster. There is a lack of regulation of alcohol related by-laws. Drinking in public is a problem in the cluster that creates a nuisance. The use of alcohol in public spaces is regulated by by-laws but this is not enforced. Department of Justice/ National Prosecuting Authority are reluctant to prosecute people for drinking in public.
9. Lack of knowledge pertaining to by-laws related to alcohol, informal trading, recreational facilities and loitering.
10. High number of empty buildings, poor street lighting and unsafe pathways.
11. Children use the water canal as a recreational facility, creating a risk to their safety.

9. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

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

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

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

10. CONCLUSION

This report presents the safety concerns, needs and policing priorities for Vredendal cluster with one goal: to increase wellness, safety and reduce social ills in the cluster. As discussed in the report the safety concerns, needs and perceptions call for concerted interventions that should be continuously monitored. However, the realisation of this goal depends on all the responsible implementing agents identified in the safety plan working together to build a safer Vredendal cluster. The developed safety plan is a first step towards achieving that goal.



11. ANNEXURE 1: VREDENDAL CLUSTER SAFETY PLAN: 20-21 NOVEMBER 2015

| PROFESSIONAL POLICING | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <p>1. Safety Concern: Shortage of human resources in SAPS, which contributes to lack of visibility and reduces the response time. There are seasonal changes in population in some of the areas (Citrusdal and Clanwilliam) and large population growth in other areas. Large influx of foreign migrants as well. Distances between areas within the police precinct are large.</p> <p>Objectives: Ensure the deployment of sufficient police officials according to the crime levels and population of the areas. Satellite stations are needed for Ebenezer, Rietpoort (Stock theft) and Wupperthal.</p> | | | | | |
| Activities | Desired Outcome | Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?) | First Step | Date of First Action | Responsible implementing agent/person |
| CPF and SAPS to identify the need for more officials at stations and write a letter to the Provincial Commissioner and National Commissioner | The National Commissioner to allocate more police officials to the different Clusters, according to need. | The response from the Provincial and National Commissioner. | To discuss writing of the letter at the next CPF meeting; draft the letter to the Provincial Commissioner and National Commissioner. | Next CPF monthly Executive meeting. | CPF |
| <p>2. Safety Concern: There is a lack of professionalism and discipline among some SAPS officials in the Community Service Centre especially from the new recruits coming from the training college. They do not communicate well with members of the public and don't follow procedure. Some new recruits lack the skills and knowledge to carry out their duties. The community is not willing to cooperate with CPF and SAPS because of the lack of trust.</p> <p>Objectives: Police officials at the CSC centre and those on patrol maintain politeness and treat the community with necessary respect. They conform to policy and protocol. To improve the relationship between the community, CPF and SAPS.</p> | | | | | |
| Activities | Desired Outcome | Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?) | First Step | Date of First Action | Responsible implementing agent/person |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|---|--|---|--|
| <p>CPF to advise the community of how they can lay a complaint against a SAPS member by registering a complaint with the police station or Station Commander. All complaints must be entered into the 101 Register.</p> <p>CPF to monitor how complaints are dealt with through inspections of the 101 Register at the stations.</p> <p>CPF to inform community to make use of the Western Cape Police Ombudsman; or by lodging a complaint with the DOCS complaints and rewards line: 35395.</p> <p>SAPS members should be motivated to perform well. CPF to consider making CPF and Cluster awards to police officials performing excellently.</p> | <p>Motivated SAPS officials and better relationship between the community, CPF and SAPS.</p> <p>New recruits to be more disciplined and trained.</p> <p>More support from the Relief Commander or Cluster Commander to the Station Commander to monitor the performance of the new recruits.</p> | <p>The minutes of the CPF meetings and EPP reports for the names of the complimented officials.</p> <p>The use of Docs 'Reward a Cop, Report a Cop' campaign.</p> | <p>To discuss at the next CPF meeting to make use of the 101 register, and SMS system.</p> | <p>The next CPF meeting.</p> | <p>SAPS, CPF, DoCS and the community</p> |
| <p>Different CPF's to create a WhatsApp group which includes the community, NHW and Station Commanders to improve communication and communicate necessary information.</p> <p>SAPS should consider undertaking walk about's in the community to establish better relationship and to find out the real needs and concerns of the community.</p> | <p>Establish effective communication channels with the community.</p> <p>Build greater relationship between the community and the police.</p> | <p>A WhatsApp group is established at each police station.</p> <p>Each police station conducts one walk about per quarter.</p> | <p>Establish WhatsApp group.</p> <p>Establish date of first Walk about</p> | <p>January 2016</p> <p>January 2016</p> | <p>SAPS, CPF, NHW</p> <p>CPF, SAPS</p> |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|-----------------------|-----------------------------------|
| CPF to visit police station on a regular basis to monitor the functioning of the Client Service Centre and conduct inspection of holding cells. | Strengthen CPFs' oversight function over the SAPS and comply with EPP mandate to report to DoCS. | EPP reports submitted to DoCS recording regular visits to police stations. | CPF to review the requirements of the EPP and develop a schedule of visits to police stations. | January 2016 | CPF, SAPS |
| CPF to input into the recruitment and selection of new police officials to ensure appointment of civic minded police officers. | New police officers are recruited who want to serve the public. | CPF minutes of inputs made. | Station Commander to arrange for community feedback session during the next recruiting phase. | Next recruiting phase | Station Commander, CPF |
| Cluster to recommend to SAPS Provincial office that training of new recruits should be more focused on work-preparedness to equip them for their duties: how to write statements; how to complete an OB book; how to interview witnesses, etc. SAPS to identify and send those officials needing on-the-job training for further skills development – especially detective training. | New recruits are trained and able to perform their duties according to expectation. SAPS officials are properly trained and capable of fulfilling their functions. | Recommendation sent to the SAPS Provincial Commissioner. Training curriculum is amended. | CPF Cluster Chair to Draft letter to PC | January 2016 | Cluster Chair, (DoCS for support) |

3. Safety Concern: There are various hotspots where crime is taking place but they are not properly monitored, and there are no CCTV cameras in place.

Objective: To put up CCTV cameras at identified hotspots in the different areas to monitor crime.

| Activities | Desired Outcome | Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?) | First Step | Date of First Action | Responsible implementing agent/person |
|---|---|--|--|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| CPF to have a meeting with the ward councillors to discuss the availability of funds to install CCTV cameras at hotspots. | Ward Councillors facilitate the installation of CCTV cameras at | CCTV cameras are installed and the police are able to respond to crime | CPF to discuss this at next CPF meeting and liaise with ward councillors and local | Next CPF meeting | CPF & Ward Councillors, businesses. |

PARTNERSHIPS

4. Safety Concern: Ensure all CPFs participate on the EPP and submit reports on time in order to access their funds to support their work.

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 | Date of First Action | Responsible implementing agent/person |
|---|--|---|--|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <p>All CPFs to be trained on how to work with the EPP system.</p> <p>CPF to submit monthly reports to DOCS on their activities.</p> | <p>CPF submit monthly reports.</p> <p>CPF access R30 000 per year.</p> <p>CPF access matching grant funds.</p> | <p>EPP functionality reports.</p> <p>CPF reports.</p> | <p>CPF to contact DoCS field worker for training and advice.</p> | <p>February 2016</p> | <p>CPF, DoCS</p> |

5. Safety Concern: There are insufficient recreational facilities for youth and so many youth are drawn into criminal activities and they frequent shebeens, taverns, night clubs, etc.

Objectives: To work with all relevant stakeholders to develop and implement alternative recreational facilities for youth.

| Activities | Desired Outcome | Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?) | First Step | Date of First Action | Responsible implementing agent/person |
|---|--|---|--|----------------------|--|
| <p>CPF to find out where there are existing recreational facilities and to negotiate with the municipalities or relevant owners that they be reopened and maintained.</p> <p>CPF to form a partnership with the Department of Education to identify what challenges they are facing in schools.</p> | <p>More effective crime prevention and community safety projects to be implemented after sufficient funds to build these facilities have been allocated.</p> | <p>Monitor whether the set objectives of establishing the desired facilities are fulfilled.</p> | <p>CPF to audit recreational facilities in communities, public open spaces and also school facilities.</p> <p>Organise a meeting with all relative stakeholders to address the issue</p> | <p>December 2015</p> | <p>Cluster, CPF, Department of Education, DSD, Local Government, Religious Sectors, Department of Sports and Recreation.</p> |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|-------------------------|--------------------|
| <p>Department of Education and Local Government must allocate funding to support their activities to establish recreational facilities.</p> <p>DoCS, SAPS, municipalities to initiate and advertise funding models for projects.</p> <p>Community Safety stakeholders (NHW, CPF, NGOs, etc.) to apply for funding.</p> <p>Business sector to sponsor and support crime prevention and community safety projects.</p> <p>CPF project coordinator to be trained on how to compile a proper business plan and project plans to have these facilities.</p> | <p>Teachers run holiday programmes during school holidays.</p> <p>Department of Sports and Recreation provides coaching and equipment.</p> <p>Department of Social Development supports social crime prevention initiatives in affected communities.</p> | | | | |
| <p>CPF needs to determine which departments are currently running programmes and which departments are not providing any programmes in the area.</p> | <p>All government departments (Provincial and Local) should have a footprint in the community with regards to after school programmes.</p> <p>To ensure that recreational facilities are available after hours to attract young people.</p> | <p>An integrated service delivery of programmes and projects in communities.</p> | <p>Individual CPFs to conduct an audit of what is the status in their respective CPFs.</p> | <p>15 February 2016</p> | <p>CPF Cluster</p> |

6. Safety Concern: Lack of parental skills contributes towards the decrease in morals and values within the cluster.

Objectives: To encourage responsible parenting.

| Activities | Desired Outcome | Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?) | First Step | Date of First Action | Responsible implementing agent/person |
|--|---|---|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <p>CPF's to share best-practise models on parental skills training for the cluster.</p> <p>CPF Cluster to consult with relevant NGO's and government departments.</p> <p>Implementation of parental workshops within each policing precinct.</p> | <p>Improvement in the moral fibre of families in the Cluster.</p> | <p>Decrease in child-neglect, child abuse, truancy of learners, substance abuse by both adults and children to develop responsible parents.</p> | <p>CPF's to arrange a workshop with all relevant stakeholders within the cluster.</p> | <p>15 February 2016</p> | <p>CPF Cluster</p> |

7. Safety Concern: Drugs and alcohol abuse is rife among parents and youth in the area. This leads to disintegration of moral fibre and social cohesion in society. There is a shortage of rehabilitation facilities and a lack of care facilities for children of drug abusing parents.
Objectives: To engage the role players in order to establish more rehabilitation and support centres to help drug and alcohol addicts.

| Activities | Desired Outcome | Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?) | First Step | Date of First Action | Responsible implementing agent/person |
|--|---|---|--|----------------------|---|
| <p>DSD to identify and develop more rehabilitation and support centres.</p> <p>DSD to recruit and appoint and train specialists in alcohol and drug rehabilitation.</p> <p>NGOs to play a role.</p> <p>Parental skills to be provided to all parents in the society.</p> | <p>To have a fully functioning rehabilitation centre in the cluster.</p> <p>Create an environment conducive for drug rehabilitation and children of drug offenders.</p> | <p>Parents act as role models to children of the society.</p> | <p>Invite social workers to help parents in identifying the problem of the children.</p> | <p>January 2016</p> | <p>DSD, CPF, Local Drug Action Committee (LDAC)</p> |

| | | | | | |
|--|--|--|--|--|--|
| Access of alcohol to those vulnerable such as SASSA grant holders and farm dwellers. | | | | | |
| Increase the knowledge among CPFs by sharing best-practice models. | | | | | |

PUBLIC SPACES

8. Safety Concern: High levels of alcohol and substance abuse in the cluster. There is a lack of regulation of alcohol related by-laws. Drinking in public is a problem in the cluster that creates a nuisance. The use of alcohol in public spaces is regulated by by-laws but this is not enforced. Department of Justice/ National Prosecuting Authority are reluctant to prosecute people for drinking in public.

Objectives: To decrease the supply and demand of alcohol and drugs in the cluster. To enforce the by-law prohibiting the use of alcohol in public spaces.

| Activities | Desired Outcome | Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?) | First Step | Date of First Action | Responsible implementing agent/person |
|--|---|---|--|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <p>To revisit the implementation of the liquor license application process.</p> <p>Rezoning of the business areas where liquor is traded.</p> <p>Increase the levels of trust in the SAPS so that communities provide crime information.</p> <p>To encourage magistrates to review the sentencing of offenders as the current fines are too lenient.</p> | <p>A decrease in the supply of alcohol and drugs in the cluster.</p> <p>A decrease in the demand of alcohol and drugs in the cluster.</p> <p>Harsher sentencing of drug traders, offenders, illegal and legal alcohol traders. Decrease in grant holders'</p> | <p>Responsible alcohol consumers and a decrease in substance abuse in the cluster.</p> <p>Decrease in the number of liquor licenses granted.</p> <p>Responsible alcohol consumers and a decrease in substance abuse in the cluster.</p> | <p>CPFs to arrange a workshop to develop a alcohol and drug strategy in the cluster.</p> | <p>15 February 2016</p> | <p>CPF Cluster</p> |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|--|------------------|-----------------------------------|
| | dependency on alcohol. | | | | |
| CPF to have a discussion with the local municipality/SAPS and Department of Justice regarding enforcement of by-laws relating to the use of alcohol in public spaces. | By-laws are enforced and reduce drinking in public. | CPF, NHW, SAPS and municipal officials have a shared understanding on the by-laws and on their application. | CPF to organise meeting with the local municipality and SAPS, to discuss and understand the by-laws and legislation. | Next CPF Meeting | CPF, Local Municipality and SAPS. |

9. Safety Concern: Lack of knowledge pertaining to by-laws related to alcohol, informal trading, recreational facilities and loitering.

Objectives: To empower CPFs and communities to ensure these by-laws are being enforced.

| Activities | Desired Outcome | Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?) | First Step | Date of First Action | Responsible implementing agent/person |
|--|---|---|---|----------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <p>CPF to collate all applicable legislation.</p> <p>Conduct a workshop for all CPFs to understand these by-laws and the enforcement thereof.</p> <p>To educate communities through public meetings/NHW's.</p> | To ensure traders, shebeen and tavern owners and community members comply with these by-laws. | A well –informed CPF and community on how to deal with the applicable by-laws | CPF's to collect all applicable by-laws within their respective municipalities. | 15 February 2015 | Cluster CPF |

10. Safety Concern: High number of empty buildings, poor street lighting and unsafe pathways.

Objectives: To ensure these safety concerns are eliminated or addressed.

| 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 conduct an audit of all empty buildings, poor street lighting and unsafe pathways in their respective precincts.</p> <p>Ensure that these concerns are communicated and addressed by their local Ward Councillor.</p> <p>Ensure that the municipality is aware of these concerns.</p> | <p>The opportunity for crime is decreased at identified empty buildings.</p> <p>All areas have adequate street lighting; and unsafe pathways are secured or regularly patrolled.</p> | <p>A decrease in the environmental factors that contribute towards an opportunity for crime.</p> | <p>CPFs to identify these opportunities for crime in their respective precincts.</p> | <p>15 February 2016</p> | <p>Cluster CPF</p> |
|--|--|--|--|-------------------------|--------------------|

11. Safety Concern: Children use the water canal as a recreational facility, creating a risk to their safety.

Objectives: To educate the communities - those reside along the canal to care for their children more responsibly.

| Activities | Desired Outcome | Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?) | First Step | Date of First Action | Responsible implementing agent/person |
|---|---|---|---|-------------------------|---------------------------------------|
| <p>To educate the communities residing alongside the canal to be more responsible.</p> <p>NHW to conduct regular patrols to determine the frequency of unlawful activities.</p> <p>Negotiate with the municipality, relevant departments and institutions to find a sustainable solution.</p> | <p>Children not using the facility as a recreational facility.</p> <p>Ensure the canal not used for unlawful activities.</p> <p>To have the canal protected and secured to eliminate safety and health risks.</p> | <p>Children refraining from using the canal as a recreational space</p> | <p>Negotiate a stakeholder discussion with all the affected municipalities.</p> | <p>15 February 2016</p> | <p>CPF Cluster, CPF, NHW</p> |

12. ANNEXURE 2: SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORE CARD

A. INTRODUCTION

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

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

The safety confidence scorecard will be administered as part of the Department of Community Safety's 2015/16 Policing Needs and Priorities process per police cluster. It will be administered to respondents attending the consultative meeting. It will also be distributed via an electronic questionnaire to the persons who were invited but unable to attend the workshop with the understanding that these respondents are engaged in the community safety environment in one or another capacity.

B. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Please indicate which stakeholder group you represent

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

Please indicate in which police precinct you reside/represent:

| | |
|------------------|--------------------|
| 01 = Citrusdal | 07 = Lambertsbaai |
| 02 = Clanwilliam | 08 = Lutzville |
| 03 = Doringbaai | 09 = Nuwerus |
| 04 = Elandsbaai | 10 = Van Rhynsdorp |
| 05 = Graafwater | 11 = Vredendal |
| 06 = Klawer | |

Please indicate your gender:

| | |
|-----------|-------------|
| 01 = Male | 02 = Female |
|-----------|-------------|

C: KEY INDICATORS

SCALE

To record the answers we will use a **4 point scale**: Four (**4**) means you strongly agree, One (**1**) means you strongly disagree. There is no right or wrong answer; the purpose of the exercise will be to assess your views and experience in terms of safety in the community.

1. PROFESSIONAL POLICING

This part will focus on the character, attitude, excellence, competency and conduct of the police

| To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements | | | | |
|--|--------------------------|-----------------|--------------|-----------------------|
| | Strongly Disagree | Disagree | Agree | Strongly Agree |
| 1. The police in my area have the skills to carry out their policing requirements. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 2. The police in my area have sufficient physical resources. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 3. The police in my area treat the community with courtesy and respect. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 4. The police in my area arrest criminals. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 5. The police in my area provide feedback and progress reports on any case reported. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 6. The police in my area respond on time to crime scenes. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 7. The police in my area recover stolen property reported to them. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 8. I have confidence in the police in my area. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 9. The community have access to information from the police on their services | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 10. Skip | | | | |
| 11. I can complain about the service of the police if I have a concern/ complaint. | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 12. Skip | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 13. I have confidence in the Justice system | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 14. I have confidence in the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 15. I have confidence in the Department of Correctional Services (Prisons) | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 16. I think the police (SAPS, Law Enforcement) in my area are corrupt | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

2. PUBLIC SPACES

This part will focus on the perception of safety of members of the public when they utilize 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 at night | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 19. On the street during the day | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 20. On the street at night | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 21. In public commercial/retail places (Shopping centres, Malls, Spaza, etc.) during the day | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 22. In public commercial/retail places (Shopping centres, Malls, Spaza, etc.) at night | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 23. In public transportation hubs (taxi ranks/bus/train stations) during the day | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 24. In public transportation hubs (taxi ranks/bus/train stations) at night | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 25. Travelling in a private vehicle during the day | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 26. Travelling in a private vehicle at night | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 27. Travelling on public transport during the day | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 28. Travelling on public transport at night | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 29. Accessing communal services (toilets/taps, etc.) during the day | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 30. Accessing communal services (toilets/taps, etc.) at night | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 31. Open spaces and recreational areas during the day | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |
| 32. Open spaces and recreational areas at night | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 |

3. ESTABLISH SAFETY PARTNERSHIPS

This part will focus on the knowledge of the public of existing partnerships and willingness to participate and support these partnerships.

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!!!