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



**Western Cape  
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Community Safety



## **POLICING NEEDS AND PRIORITIES (PNP) 2015/16 REPORT**

for the

### **WYNBERG POLICE CLUSTER**

held on

**18 & 19 SEPTEMBER 2015**



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## Glossary

<b>CBO</b>	Community Based Organisation
<b>CID</b>	City Improvement District
<b>CPF</b>	Community Police Forum
<b>CSF</b>	Community Safety Forum
<b>CSIP</b>	Community Safety Improvement Partnership
<b>DoCS</b>	Department of Community Safety
<b>EPP</b>	Expanded Partnership Programme
<b>FBO</b>	Faith Based Organisation
<b>GBH</b>	Grievous Bodily Harm
<b>LG</b>	Local Government
<b>NCPS</b>	National Crime Prevention Strategy
<b>NGO</b>	Non-Governmental Organisation
<b>NHW</b>	Neighbourhood Watch
<b>NPO</b>	Not for Profit Organisation
<b>PG</b>	Provincial Government
<b>PNP</b>	Policing Needs and Priorities
<b>SAPS</b>	South African Police Service
<b>STATS SA</b>	Statistics South Africa
<b>VEP</b>	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 Wynberg Cluster on 18 and 19 September 2015.

The Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) workshops are derived from Section 206(1) of the Constitution which requires the Minister of Police to determine national policing policy after consulting with provincial governments and taking into account the policing needs and priorities of the provinces as determined by the provincial executives. In addition to this, Section 23 of the Western Cape Community Safety Act, Act 3 of 2013, provides that the Provincial Minister responsible for policing must submit the policing needs and priorities to the Provincial Cabinet and to the National Minister.

In the past few years, DoCS has identified the policing needs and priorities through different mechanisms. This has included community based surveys to understand perceptions of safety and concerns of members of the community; engagements with members of the community through a series of workshops for each policing cluster; and desktop research of safety and policing issues.

The Department noted that whilst policing needs and priorities are identified and submitted to the National Minister for consideration, these needs and priorities are not necessarily taken into consideration when resources are allocated to the various provinces and police stations.

The 2015 PNP programme will, in an effort to increase safety service delivery, primarily focus on assisting communities to draft safety plans. The safety plans are designed to assist communities to address the safety concerns that were identified during the 2014 PNP engagement sessions, as well as any current concerns identified. The safety plans identify roles and responsibilities for relevant stakeholders including the South African Police Service (SAPS), the Community Police Forums (CPFs), DoCS and other departments, Local Government and community structures. They will be implemented by the CPFs 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' Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP). Taking into account national and provincial strategic goals, and its constitutional and legal mandate, the Department of Community Safety has developed a strategy for increasing safety within a 'whole of society' approach. The CSIP is designed around three outputs, namely:

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

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

## 2. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the PNP workshops are:

1. To engage the communities of all 16 SAPS Clusters on their policing needs and priorities.
2. To assist 16 clusters to draft community safety plans based on the 2014 PNP policing needs and priorities raised, as supplemented by additional information.
3. To determine the community's perception through means of a Community Safety Scorecard research tool.

## 3. METHODOLOGY

During 2015, 16 stakeholder engagement workshops will be held with representatives of the community and stakeholders to consult on the policing needs and priorities and to develop community safety plans. The Wynberg Cluster was the 9th in a series of 16 such PNP stakeholder engagement workshops.

The 16 workshops are designed to include the SAPS precincts forming part of each of the 16 clusters. Invited stakeholders include representatives of the South African Police Service (SAPS), Community Police Forums (CPFs), Neighbourhood Watches (NHW), non-governmental and community based organisations (CBOs), faith based organisations (FBOs), relevant government departments and municipal management, as well as interested members of the public. Each engagement consists of a two-day workshop. Participants developed a Community Safety Plan after selecting key priority issues that were identified in the 2014 PNP process, after consideration of any additional issues.

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



## 4. LIMITATIONS

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

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

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

## 5. CLUSTER DEMOGRAPHICS

The Wynberg Cluster has a population size of 291 852 according to the 2011 census. The cluster comprises of 11 police precincts, namely: Claremont, Diep River, Fish Hoek, Hout Bay, Kirstenhof, Mowbray, Muizenberg, Ocean View, Rondebosch, Simonstown and Wynberg. It is situated within the boundaries of the City of Cape Town. Table 1 below presents population figures of the different police precincts in the cluster as recorded by the South African Police Service based on the statistics SA National Census figures of 2001 and 2011.<sup>1</sup> This is to gauge broadly the size of different police precincts as compared to the possible safety needs, crime levels and policing resources.

Overall, the population in the cluster increased by 27% from 229 776 to 291 852 between 2001 and 2011. A notable increase in the population growth took place in Simonstown which increased by 80.3%. Similarly, Muizenberg and Hout Bay registered an increase of 72.5% and 53.7% respectively. Both Kirstenhof and Wynberg registered a decrease of 18.1% and 4.5% respectively.

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<sup>1</sup>Statistics South Africa, South African National Census of 2001 and 2011.



**Table 1: Wynberg Cluster: Population Figures Per Police Precincts in the Wynberg Cluster**

<b>NAME OF PRECINCT</b>	<b>2001 CENSUS</b>	<b>2011 CENSUS</b>	<b>% INCREASE / DECREASE</b>
Claremont	26 252	30 866	17.58
Diep River	34 591	38 848	12.31
Fish Hoek	18 929	20 808	9.93
Hout Bay	21 727	33 403	53.74
Kirstenhof	36 473	29 859	-18.13
Mowbray	8 566	10 671	24.57
Muizenberg	33 866	58 412	72.48
Ocean View	29 101	39 975	37.37
Rondebosch	12 294	14 628	18.98
Simonstown	7 977	14 382	80.29
Wynberg	25 431	24 277	-4.54
<b>CLUSTER TOTAL</b>	<b>229 776</b>	<b>291 852</b>	<b>27.02</b>
<b>PROVINCIAL TOTAL</b>	<b>4 521 072</b>	<b>5 821 947</b>	<b>28.77</b>

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

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

The 5-year analysis shows that crime is unevenly spread amongst the three main crime categories with contact crime contributing 14.8%; crime detected by police 11.2%, and property-related crime contributing an overwhelming 73.9% of reported crimes in the Wynberg Police Cluster (Table 1). Included within the general property-related crime category are 'all theft not mentioned elsewhere' and 'commercial crime'. Included within the contact crime category are 'culpable homicide' and 'neglect and ill-treatment of children' sub-category.

Table 2 below shows that over the 5-year period, together these crime categories decreased by 2.3% from 31 355 in 2009/10 to 30 649 in 2013/14. Contact crime increased marginally by 0.2% from 4 626 in 2009/10 to 4 637 in 2013/14. Crime detected by police increased by 32.5% from 2 893 in 2009/10 to 3 832 in 2013/14, suggesting an increase in police activity in this regard. Property-related crime registered a 6.9% decrease from 23 836 in 2009/10 to 22 180 in 2013/14 in the Wynberg Police Cluster (Table 2).

The following are additional cluster crime threats insinuated by SAPS:

Murders, rapes, house robberies, business robberies, car hi-jacking, common robbery, residential burglaries, theft out of or from motor vehicles, drug related crime and gang violence.<sup>2</sup>

**Table 2: Major Crime Categories**

Main Crime Categories	2009/10 - 2010/11			2010/11 - 2011/12		2011/12 - 2012/13		2012/13 - 2013/14		2009/10 - 2013/14		
	2009/10	2010/11	% Δ	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	TOTAL	% Δ	CONTRIBUTION
Contact Crime	4 626	4 378	-5.4%	4 243	-3.1%	4 779	12.6%	4 637	-3.0%	22 663	0.2%	14.8%
Crime Detected By Police	2 893	3 425	18.4%	3 579	4.5%	3 402	-4.9%	3 832	12.6%	17 131	32.5%	11.2%
Property-Related Crimes	23 836	22 559	-5.4%	21 496	-4.7%	22 771	5.9%	22 180	-2.6%	112 842	-6.9%	73.9%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>31 355</b>	<b>30 362</b>	<b>-3.2%</b>	<b>29 318</b>	<b>-3.4%</b>	<b>30 952</b>	<b>5.6%</b>	<b>30 649</b>	<b>-1.0%</b>	<b>152 636</b>	<b>-2.3%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

<sup>2</sup> South African Police Service. (2015). *Development of Cluster Safety Plans*. Wynberg Cluster Presentation.

## 6.2 Contact Crime

The 5-year analysis shows contact crime accounts for 14.8% of the total crime reported in the cluster. It increased marginally by 0.2% from 4 626 in 2009/10 to 4 637 in 2013/2014. Murder increased by 16.7% from 60 in 2009/10 to 70 in 2013/14 (Table 3). Of concern is that interpersonal crimes, such as murder, attempted murder, assault and sexual crimes constitute 61.48% of the contact crimes. Robbery and robbery with aggravating circumstances increased over the period by 16% and 22.3% respectively. On the other hand, the reported number of neglect and ill treatment of children cases decreased by 56%, sexual offences by 22.5% and culpable homicide by 35.6% over the reporting period. It is not clear whether this is an indication of less reporting of these type of crimes, fewer crimes committed, a different format of police statistics presentation or of an overall decrease over the five year period (Table 2).

**Table 3: Contact Crime Categories**

Contact Crime	2009/10 - 2010/11			2010/11 - 2011/12		2011/12 - 2012/13		2012/13 - 2013/14		2009/10 - 2013/14		
	2009/10	2010/11	% Δ	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	TOTAL	% Δ	CONTRIBUTION
Murder	60	78	30.0%	62	-20.5%	76	22.6%	70	-7.9%	346	16.7%	1.5%
Attempted murder	83	75	-9.6%	88	17.3%	85	-3.4%	72	-15.3%	403	-13.3%	1.8%
Total Sexual Crimes	373	361	-3.2%	351	-2.8%	368	4.8%	289	-21.5%	1 742	-22.5%	7.7%
Common assault	1 556	1 371	-11.9%	1 338	-2.4%	1 364	1.9%	1 314	-3.7%	6 943	-15.6%	30.6%
Assault GBH	792	846	6.8%	820	-3.1%	928	13.2%	825	-11.1%	4 211	4.2%	18.6%
Culpable homicide	45	40	-11.1%	35	-12.5%	44	25.7%	29	-34.1%	193	-35.6%	0.9%
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	25	23	-8.0%	17	-26.1%	20	17.6%	11	-45.0%	96	-56.0%	0.4%
Common robbery	672	596	-11.3%	571	-4.2%	723	26.6%	780	7.9%	3 342	16.1%	14.7%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	1 020	988	-3.1%	961	-2.7%	1 171	21.9%	1 247	6.5%	5 387	22.3%	23.8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4 626</b>	<b>4 378</b>	<b>-5.4%</b>	<b>4 243</b>	<b>-3.1%</b>	<b>4 779</b>	<b>12.6%</b>	<b>4 637</b>	<b>-3.0%</b>	<b>22 663</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

### 6.3 Contact Crime per Police Precinct

Muizenberg, Claremont, Hout Bay and Wynberg Police Precincts accounted for more than half (57.8%) of the total contact crime (22 663) reported in the Wynberg Cluster during the period 2009/10 to 2013/14. They collectively also contributed half of the population in the cluster. Of concern is that this crime category increased in Ocean View and Fish Hoek over the period by 44.7% and 43.9% respectively, and that it increased at a higher rate than the population growth in each area (37% and 10%). In contrast, decreases were noted at seven of the eleven police precincts during the period 2009/10 to 2013/14 (Table 4). The variances in crimes statistics across police precincts could be shaped by various factors, including population size, socio-economic factors, environmental design challenges and confidence in the Police and Criminal Justice System.

**Table 4: Contact Crime per Police Precinct**

Contact Crime per Precinct	2009/10 - 2010/11			2010/11 - 2011/12		2011/12 - 2012/13		2012/13 - 2013/14		2009/10 - 2013/14		
	2009/10	2010/11	% Δ	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	TOTAL	% Δ	CONTRIBUTION
Claremont	595	498	-16.3%	451	-9.4%	480	6.4%	505	5.2%	2 529	-15.1%	11.2%
Diepriver	426	374	-12.2%	411	9.9%	441	7.3%	435	-1.4%	2 087	2.1%	9.2%
Fish Hoek	132	145	9.8%	176	21.4%	153	-13.1%	190	24.2%	796	43.9%	3.5%
Hout Bay	596	568	-4.7%	621	9.3%	669	7.7%	584	-12.7%	3 038	-2.0%	13.4%
Kirstenhof	439	429	-2.3%	325	-24.2%	420	29.2%	353	-16.0%	1 966	-19.6%	8.7%
Mowbray	203	173	-14.8%	157	-9.2%	166	5.7%	187	12.7%	886	-7.9%	3.9%
Muizenberg	872	849	-2.6%	962	13.3%	929	-3.4%	948	2.0%	4 560	8.7%	20.1%
Ocean View	403	434	7.7%	387	-10.8%	583	50.6%	583	0.0%	2 390	44.7%	10.5%
Rondebosch	224	209	-6.7%	173	-17.2%	192	11.0%	169	-12.0%	967	-24.6%	4.3%
Simon's Town	101	82	-18.8%	86	4.9%	113	31.4%	99	-12.4%	481	-2.0%	2.1%
Wynberg	635	617	-2.8%	494	-19.9%	633	28.1%	584	-7.7%	2 963	-8.0%	13.1%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>4 626</b>	<b>4 378</b>	<b>-5.4%</b>	<b>4 243</b>	<b>-3.1%</b>	<b>4 779</b>	<b>12.6%</b>	<b>4 637</b>	<b>-3.0%</b>	<b>22 663</b>	<b>0.2%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

## 6.4 Property-Related Crime

The property-related crime category accounts for 73.9% of all reported crimes in the Wynberg Police Cluster over the 5-year period. A comparative analysis over the same period shows that property-related crime decreased by 6.9% from 23 836 in 2009/10 to 22 180 in 2013/14 (Table 2 above). Burglary at residential premises, theft out of motor vehicles and all theft not mentioned elsewhere accounted for 77.4% of all property related crime in the cluster during the period 2009/10 to 2013/14 (Table 5). In relation to 'theft out of motor vehicles', SAPS indicated a majority increase across the various police precincts within the cluster.<sup>3</sup> Within the cluster, all other sub-categories of property-related crime, except theft not mentioned elsewhere, decreased between 2009/10 to 2013/2014. Such a decrease could be attributed to improved visible policing and/or the influence of security measures, such as neighbourhood watches and private security companies in the cluster.

With regard to theft out of motor vehicles, overall SAPS mentions that there was an increase throughout the cluster.

**Table 5: Property-Related Crime**

Property-Related Crime	2009/10 - 2010/11			2010/11-2011/12		2011/12 - 2012/13		2012/13 - 2013/14		2009/10 - 2013/14		
	2009/10	2010/11	% Δ	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	TOTAL	% Δ	CONTRIBUTION
Burglary at non-residential premises	799	682	-14.6%	592	-13.2%	762	28.7%	588	-22.8%	3 423	-26.4%	3.0%
Burglary at residential premises	4 958	4 843	-2.3%	4 333	-10.5%	4 877	12.6%	4 948	1.5%	23 959	-0.2%	21.2%
Stock-theft	0	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0.0%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	1 464	1 184	-19.1%	1 054	-11.0%	1 425	35.2%	1 388	-2.6%	6 515	-5.2%	5.8%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	5 105	4 523	-11.4%	4 494	-0.6%	5 149	14.6%	4 779	-7.2%	24 050	-6.4%	21.3%
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	7 624	7 563	-0.8%	8 026	6.1%	8 090	0.8%	8 058	-0.4%	39 361	5.7%	34.9%
Shoplifting	2 420	2 192	-9.4%	1 708	-22.1%	1 350	-21.0%	1 315	-2.6%	8 985	-45.7%	8.0%
Commercial crime	1 466	1 572	7.2%	1 289	-18.0%	1 118	-13.3%	1 104	-1.3%	6 549	-24.7%	5.8%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23 836</b>	<b>22 559</b>	<b>-5.4%</b>	<b>21 496</b>	<b>-4.7%</b>	<b>22 771</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>22 180</b>	<b>-2.6%</b>	<b>112 842</b>	<b>-6.9%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

<sup>3</sup> South African Police Service. (2015). *Development of Cluster Safety Plans*. Wynberg Cluster Presentation.

## 6.5 Police Precinct Proportion of the Property-Related Crime

Claremont, Diepriver and Wynberg Police Precincts accounted for 46.5% of the total property-related crime (52 352) in the Wynberg Police Cluster. Although property-related crime decreased by 6.9% over the 5-year period, Fish Hoek (16.8%) and Ocean View (11%) were the two stations with notable increases during the 5 year period. Significant decreases were reported at Hout Bay (-26.3%) and Claremont (-21.9%) police precincts despite a noticeable population increase in the previous decade (Table 6). Further analysis should be conducted to determine what factors have contributed to the decrease in property-related crime in these areas, and whether any valuable lessons could be shared with other precincts in the cluster.

**Table 6: Property-Related Crime per Police Precinct**

Property-Related Crime per Precinct	2009/10 - 2010/11			2010/11-2011/12		2011/12 - 2012/13		2012/13 - 2013/14		2009/10 - 2013/14		
	2009/10	2010/11	% Δ	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	TOTAL	% Δ	CONTRIBUTION
Claremont	5 448	4 571	-16.1%	4 200	-8.1%	4 383	4.4%	4 257	-2.9%	22 859	-21.9%	20.3%
Diepriver	2 865	2 798	-2.3%	2 871	2.6%	3 281	14.3%	3 055	-6.9%	14 870	6.6%	13.2%
Fish Hoek	1 431	1 399	-2.2%	1 426	1.9%	1 577	10.6%	1 671	6.0%	7 504	16.8%	6.7%
Hout Bay	1 913	1 652	-13.6%	1 891	14.5%	1 804	-4.6%	1 409	-21.9%	8 669	-26.3%	7.7%
Kirstenhof	2 436	2 489	2.2%	2 267	-8.9%	2 637	16.3%	2 245	-14.9%	12 074	-7.8%	10.7%
Mowbray	1 159	1 037	-10.5%	967	-6.8%	1 003	3.7%	1 088	8.5%	5 254	-6.1%	4.7%
Muizenberg	2 725	2 732	0.3%	2 591	-5.2%	2 444	-5.7%	2 722	11.4%	13 214	-0.1%	11.7%
Ocean View	691	749	8.4%	642	-14.3%	747	16.4%	767	2.7%	3 596	11.0%	3.2%
Rondebosch	1 563	1 402	-10.3%	1 314	-6.3%	1 484	12.9%	1 306	-12.0%	7 069	-16.4%	6.3%
Simon's Town	632	674	6.6%	577	-14.4%	581	0.7%	646	11.2%	3 110	2.2%	2.8%
Wynberg	2 973	3 056	2.8%	2 750	-10.0%	2 830	2.9%	3 014	6.5%	14 623	1.4%	13.0%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>23 836</b>	<b>22 559</b>	<b>-5.4%</b>	<b>21 496</b>	<b>-4.7%</b>	<b>22 771</b>	<b>5.9%</b>	<b>22 180</b>	<b>-2.6%</b>	<b>112 842</b>	<b>-6.9%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

## 6.6 Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action

Crime detected as a result of police action accounted for 11.2% of all reported crimes in the Wynberg Police Cluster over the 5-year period. Drug-related crime and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs are of paramount concern in the cluster as they contributed 97.6% of all reported crimes detected as a result of police action over the 5-year reporting period.

Drug-related crime increased by 66% from 1 771 in 2009/2010 to 2 940 in 2013/2014 (Table 7). The trend is not surprising because Western Cape Province accounted for 47% of the national drug related crime in 2010/11, 44% in 2011/12, 40% in 2012/13 and 33% in 2013/14. Over the past decade, the Western Cape has consistently contributed more than a third to the national drug-related crime category. Contrary to the expectation that driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs should show an increase in support of proactive policing, driving under the influence of alcohol in the cluster decreased by 23% during the 5 year reporting period. Unlawful possession of firearm and ammunition increased from 17% from 70 in 2009/10 to 82% in 2013/14.

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

Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action	2009/10 - 2010/11			2010/11 - 2011/12		2011/12 - 2012/13		2012/13 - 2013/14		2009/10 - 2013/14		
	2009/10	2010/11	% Δ	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	TOTAL	% Δ	CONTRIBUTION
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	1 052	1 196	13.7%	1 299	8.6%	934	-28.1%	810	-13.3%	5 291	-23.0%	30.9%
Drug-related crime	1 771	2 132	20.4%	2 210	3.7%	2 384	7.9%	2 940	23.3%	11 437	66.0%	66.8%
Unlawful possession of firearms and ammunition	70	97	38.6%	70	-27.8%	84	20.0%	82	-2.48%	403	17.1%	2.4%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 893</b>	<b>3 425</b>	<b>18.4%</b>	<b>3 579</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>3 402</b>	<b>-4.95%</b>	<b>3 832</b>	<b>12.64%</b>	<b>17 131</b>	<b>32.5%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: South African Police Service: Crime Statistics

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

Crime detected as a result of police action increased by 32.5% from 2 893 in 2009/10 to 3 832 in 2013/14 in the Wynberg Cluster. Increases were noted at 8 of the 11 precincts in the cluster, especially at Rondebosch (114.2%), Muizenberg (67.8%), Hout Bay (67.1%) and Wynberg (61.5%) (Table 8). The increase in Rondebosch is especially notable, particularly since it is an area where many students live and socialise. These increases reflect a pro-active policing approach to detecting these crime categories in the different communities. Although Wynberg police precinct represents only 8.3% of the Wynberg Cluster population, the station contributed 15% of the cluster's crime detected by police action, whilst Diepriver with 12.3% of the cluster population, only contributed 7% to this crime category.

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

Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action	2009/10 - 2010/11			2010/11-2011/12		2011/12 - 2012/13		2012/13 - 2013/14		2009/10 - 2013/14		
	2009/10	2010/11	% Δ	2011/12	% Δ	2012/13	% Δ	2013/14	% Δ	TOTAL	% Δ	CONTRIBUTION
Claremont	265	270	1.9%	361	33.7%	265	-26.6%	190	-28.3%	1 351	-28.3%	7.9%
Diepriver	231	257	11.3%	289	12.5%	169	-41.5%	257	52.1%	1 203	11.3%	7.0%
Fish Hoek	296	279	-5.7%	224	-19.7%	155	-30.8%	166	7.1%	1 120	-43.9%	6.5%
Hout Bay	347	401	15.6%	431	7.5%	339	-21.3%	580	71.1%	2 098	67.1%	12.2%
Kirstenhof	320	382	19.4%	362	-5.2%	430	18.8%	460	7.0%	1 954	43.8%	11.4%
Mowbray	168	177	5.4%	238	34.5%	206	-13.4%	252	22.3%	1 041	50.0%	6.1%
Muizenberg	407	571	40.3%	602	5.4%	675	12.1%	683	1.2%	2 938	67.8%	17.2%
Ocean View	282	401	42.2%	245	-38.9%	233	-4.9%	260	11.6%	1 421	-7.8%	8.3%
Rondebosch	134	131	-2.2%	210	60.3%	231	10.0%	287	24.2%	993	114.2%	5.8%
Simon's Town	56	50	-10.7%	66	32.0%	71	7.6%	72	1.4%	315	28.6%	1.8%
Wynberg	387	506	30.7%	551	8.9%	628	14.0%	625	-0.5%	2 697	61.5%	15.7%
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>2 893</b>	<b>3 425</b>	<b>18.4%</b>	<b>3 579</b>	<b>4.5%</b>	<b>3 402</b>	<b>-4.9%</b>	<b>3 832</b>	<b>12.6%</b>	<b>17 131</b>	<b>32.5%</b>	<b>100.0%</b>

Source: South African Police Service: Crime Statistics



## ASPECTS INFLUENCING POLICING

Table 9 below illustrates the cluster threats and factors provided by SAPS for the Wynberg Police Cluster.<sup>4</sup>

**Table 9: Cluster Threats and Factors**

Threat	Factors (including environmental/ social factors etc.)
Gang violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Substance abuse</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Socio-economic factors such as:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Unemployment</li> <li>• Poverty</li> <li>• Dysfunctional families affected by:                                     <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Alcohol and drug abuse</li> </ul> </li> </ul> </li> </ul>
Robberies	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Immergegence of youth gangs addicted to drugs</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Many of the robbers commit robberies to earn a livelihood.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Market for stolen goods.</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Vehicles robbed in car-hijackings are used to commit other crimes</li> </ul>
Murders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Substance abuse</li> </ul>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>➤ Alcohol and drug abuse</li> </ul>

<sup>4</sup> South African Police Service. (2015). *Development of Cluster Safety Plans*. Wynberg Cluster Presentation.

Threat	Factors (including environmental/ social factors etc.)
	➤ Vigilantism in areas like Hout Bay and Masiphumelele where the community takes matters into their own hands
	➤ Suspects and victims are known to each other.
	➤ Immergegence of youth gangs addicted to drugs
	➤ Many of the robbers commit robberies to earn a livelihood.
	➤ Market for stolen goods.
	➤ Vehicles robbed in car-hijackings are used to commit other crimes
	➤ Spaza shops are not regulated and stay open until late in the evening. Owners and shops are then targeted by criminals
	➤ Influx of foreign nationals creates a market for stolen goods
	➤ Over populated informal settlements

**Source:** SAPS Presentation for the Wynberg Cluster 2015

Based on the SAPS presentation and table 9 extracted from the SAPS Presentation above, murder is perceived to be a highlighted issue. Murder mainly increased in Ocean View and Houtbay. There are many contributing factors such as substance abuse, vigilantism in areas like Hout Bay and Masiphumelele where the community takes matters into their own hands just to mention a few. Gang violence is another threat within this cluster; it is underlined as a cluster trend. The factors as mentioned in the above table are substance abuse, socio-economic factors such as unemployment and poverty etc. Robberies are noted as one other issue that SAPS revealed as a problematic area within the cluster. A few factors possibly contributing to this perception is the immergence of youth gangs addicted to drugs. Furthermore, many of those committing robberies are doing so in order to earn a livelihood etc. Below, the SAPS recommendations discuss the way forward.

## SAPS RECOMMENDATIONS: WHEN DEALING WITH CRIME TRENDS AND THREATS WITHIN THE CLUSTER

Presented by: Colonel Joseph Naidoo

Table 10 below shows the suggested recommendations Colonel Naidoo mentioned when approaching the crime trends and threats within the cluster.

The cluster crime threats as indicated before are: murders, rapes, house robberies, business robberies, car hi-jacking, common robbery, residential burglaries, theft out of or from motor vehicles, drug related crime and gang violence.<sup>5</sup>

**Table 10: Recommendations**

Recommendations
➤ Increased operations against illegal shebeens and drug outlets
➤ Skills development programmes
➤ Youth empowerment
➤ Need for recreational facilities
➤ Policing needs like staff and vehicles
➤ Strengthening of sector forums, NHW and CPF's
➤ Investigate gangs in terms of the POCA Act

**Source:** SAPS Presentation for the Wynberg Cluster 2015

<sup>5</sup> South African Police Service. (2015). *Development of Cluster Safety Plans*. Wynberg Cluster Presentation.

## 7. COMMUNITY SAFETY SCORE CARD

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

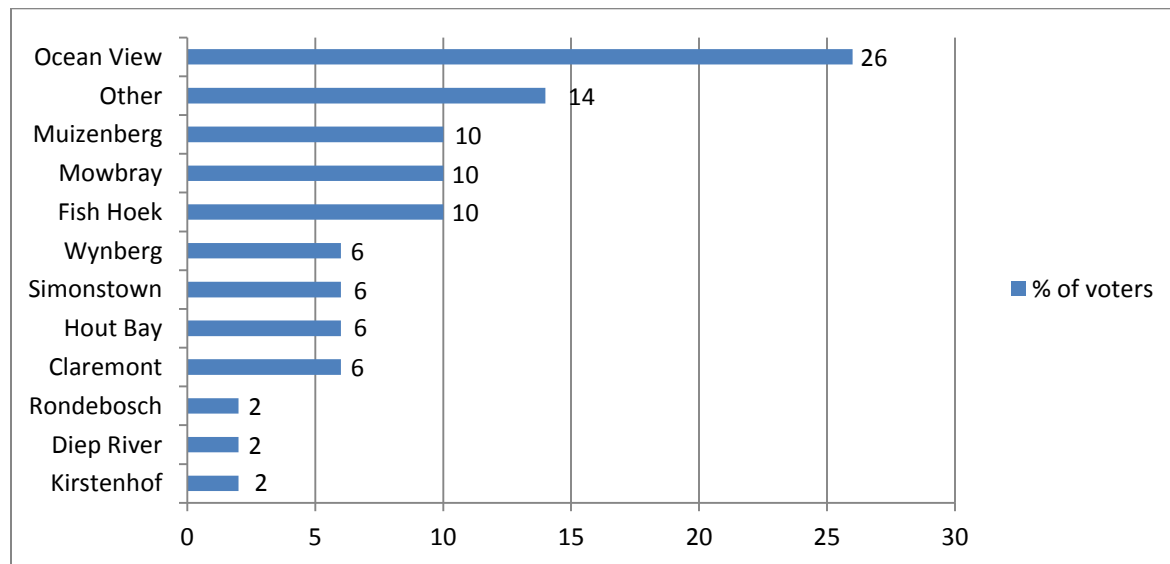
To some extent, the results of the 2015 scorecard are compared with the results of the community perception survey completed by the participants of the 2014/2015 PNP process (held in 2014).<sup>6</sup> Results have also been compared with the national Victims of Crime Survey conducted in 2013/2014.<sup>7</sup>

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

### 7.1 Participants

A total of 50 people from all 12 police precincts in the Wynberg Cluster completed the questionnaire. This questionnaire was administered through crowd sourcing technology.<sup>8</sup> The majority of respondents were males (62%) whilst females constituted 38%.

**Figure 1: Respondents**



<sup>6</sup> Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Policing Needs and Priorities 2014/2015: Wynberg Cluster Report*; 24 February 2015.

<sup>7</sup> 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.

<sup>8</sup> Participants indicated their responses on remote devices which were immediately captured on a computerised system.

Figure 1 above depicts that all precincts were represented although not equally well as the majority of respondents were from Ocean View (26%). Fourteen percent of participants came from outside these jurisdictions. Muizenberg, Mowbray and Fish Hoek followed with 10% of respondents from each precinct. Wynberg, Simonstown, Hout Bay and Claremont each contributed 6% of respondents. Lastly, Rondebosch, Diep Rivier and Kirstenhof each had 2% of respondents.

**Figure 2: Participants per Precinct**

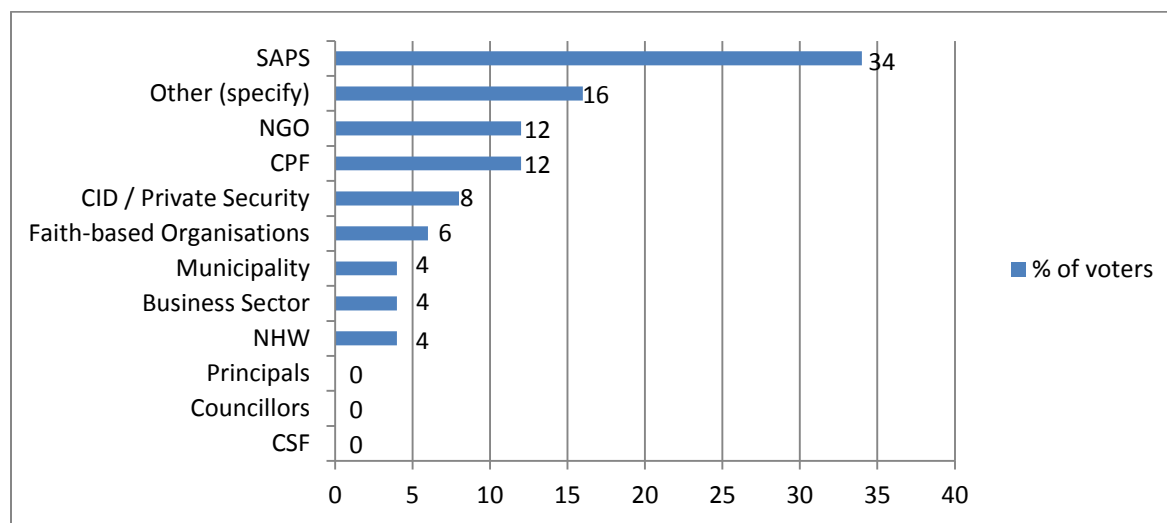


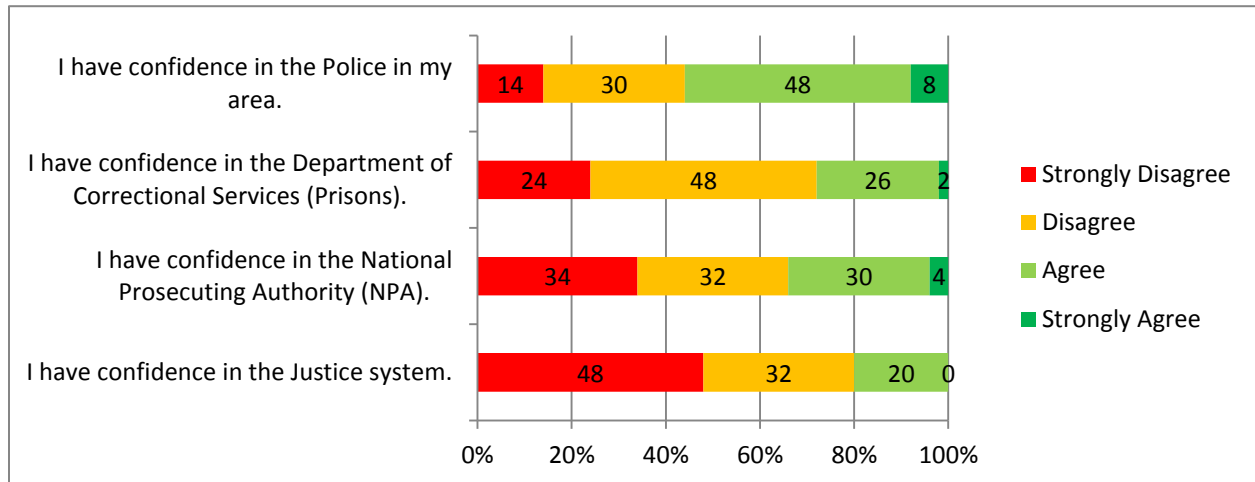
Figure 2 above clearly illustrates that SAPS (34%) had the majority of representatives, which could impact on the results of the survey. Those listed as 'Other' represented 16% of participants. This group included representatives from government departments, as well as members of the KZN Department of Community Safety who attended this session. NGO's and CPF's each accounted for 12% of participants. CID/ Private Security (8%) were the fifth highest represented stakeholder group. Six percent of respondents were from faith-based organisations. There were no representatives who were principals, councillors and CSFs.

## 7.2 Professional Policing

The Promotion of Professional Policing (PPP) is one of the key priorities of the Department of Community Safety as articulated in the Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP), the Western Cape Community Safety Act (WCCSA) and the National Development Plan (NDP). It is also a priority for SAPS.<sup>9</sup> 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.

<sup>9</sup> 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=50)**

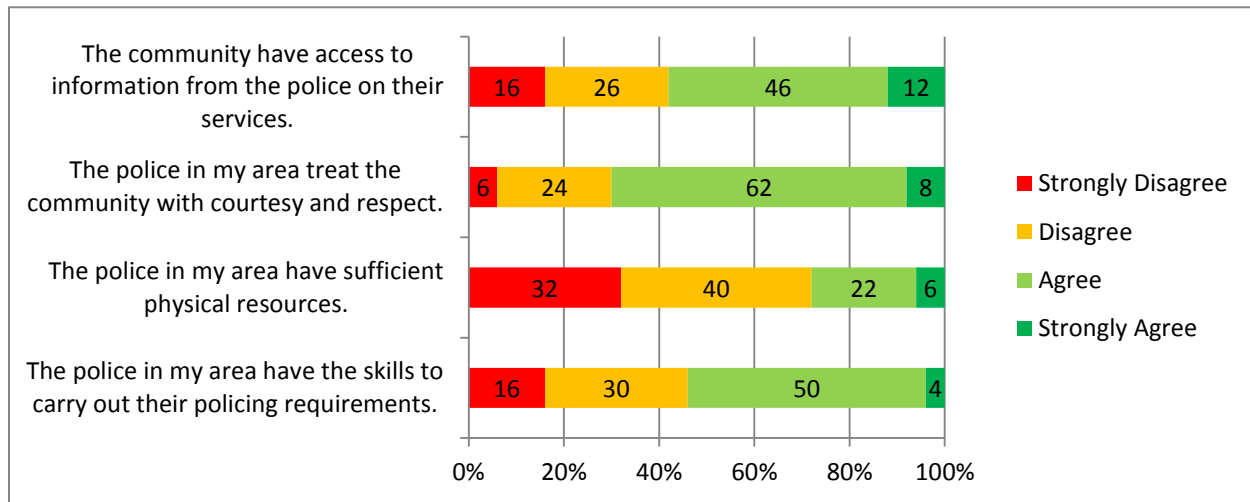


More than half (56%) of respondents agreed that they have confidence in the police within their specific area. However, when SAPS' votes were excluded, only 45% of participants had confidence in the police. The minority (28%) of respondents agreed to having confidence in the Department of Correctional Services (Prisons) and the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) (34%). Finally, only 20% respondents agreed with the statement that they had confidence in the Justice System. During discussions around the Community Safety Plan, some participants said that members of the public are not informed about the Criminal Justice System and how it functions. Many also felt that suspects were inexplicitly released on bail. Participants felt that this, together with the low conviction rate, meant that perpetrators are unafraid of the Justice System. Overall, it seems that participants had a low level of confidence in the various Criminal Justice System Departments.

It was mentioned at the PNP meeting that when it came to dealing with crime, the courts and Correctional Services need to be involved. Participants also felt that perpetrators who are convicted are not properly rehabilitated.

Some of the factors leading to loss of confidence in the police are mentioned in the Safety Plan. These include insufficient staff at all police stations in the cluster. Although a small number of staff have been recently recruited, this is not sufficient to clear the backlog. Thus, a lack of staff creates pressure on SAPS officials. There is also a lack of confidence portrayed by the community when it comes to reporting crime to SAPS, especially crimes against women and children.

**Figure 4: SAPS' Interaction with Communities and Resource Requirements (n=50)**



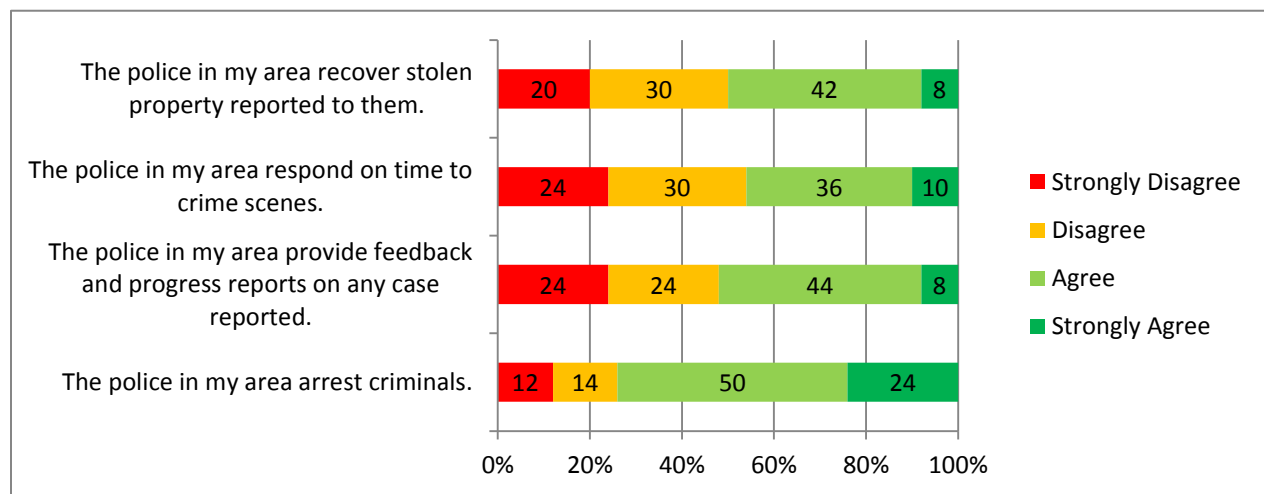
The majority (58%) of respondents felt they do have access to information from the police on their services, whereas 42% felt that they do not. Most of the respondents (70%) agreed that the police treat the community with courtesy and respect. However, when SAPS' votes were excluded, only 61% of participants agreed with that statement.

The majority of respondents (72%) were of the view that the police do not have sufficient physical resources. This total increased to 78% of participants when SAPS' votes were excluded. This is very similar to the 79.27% of respondents participating in the 2014 PNP survey in the Wynberg Cluster who felt that there were insufficient police resources for their community.<sup>10</sup>

During small group discussion, participants felt that the recruitment of new members does not alleviate the vacancies at the senior level and of experienced officers. On a positive note, half (54%) of respondents felt that the police in their area possess the skills to carry out their policing requirements.

<sup>10</sup> Department of Community Safety. (2014). *Wynberg Cluster Policing Needs and Priorities Report*, p 27.

**Figure 5: Police Service Delivery and Performance of Functions (n=50)**



Half of the respondents (50%) indicated that SAPS do recover stolen property reported to them. However, when SAPS' votes were excluded, 66% of respondents disagreed. The Victims of Crime Survey suggests that only 34.8% of respondents in the Western Cape reported that they were dissatisfied with how the police dealt with crime, because they never recover goods.<sup>11</sup>

Only 46% of respondents felt that the police do respond to crime scenes on time. The 2013/2014 Victims of Crime Survey found that 78% of people in South Africa who expressed confidence in the police did so because police arrived at crime scenes.<sup>12</sup> In the Victims of Crime Survey, 74.1% of respondents reported that the police do not respond on time to crime scenes.<sup>13</sup> That the levels of dissatisfaction is lower in the Wynberg Cluster than the national average is cause for concern.

Just over half of participants (52%) agreed with the statement that police in their area provide feedback and progress reports on cases reported to them. In the 2014/15 PNP Wynberg Cluster report, findings suggested that 49.23% of participants felt that after opening a case with SAPS, they never received any feedback.<sup>14</sup> The level of satisfaction seems to have stayed the same since 2014 and is an area of concern.

The majority (74%) of respondents felt that the police arrest criminals. This is compared with the National Victims of Crime Survey which found that 61.6% of respondents in the Western Cape

<sup>11</sup> Statistics South Africa. (2014). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2013/14*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, p. 34.

<sup>12</sup> Statistics South Africa. (2014). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2013/14*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, p. 35

<sup>13</sup> Statistics South Africa. (2014). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2013/14*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, p. 34.

<sup>14</sup> Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Wynberg Cluster Policing Needs and Priorities Report*, p 24.

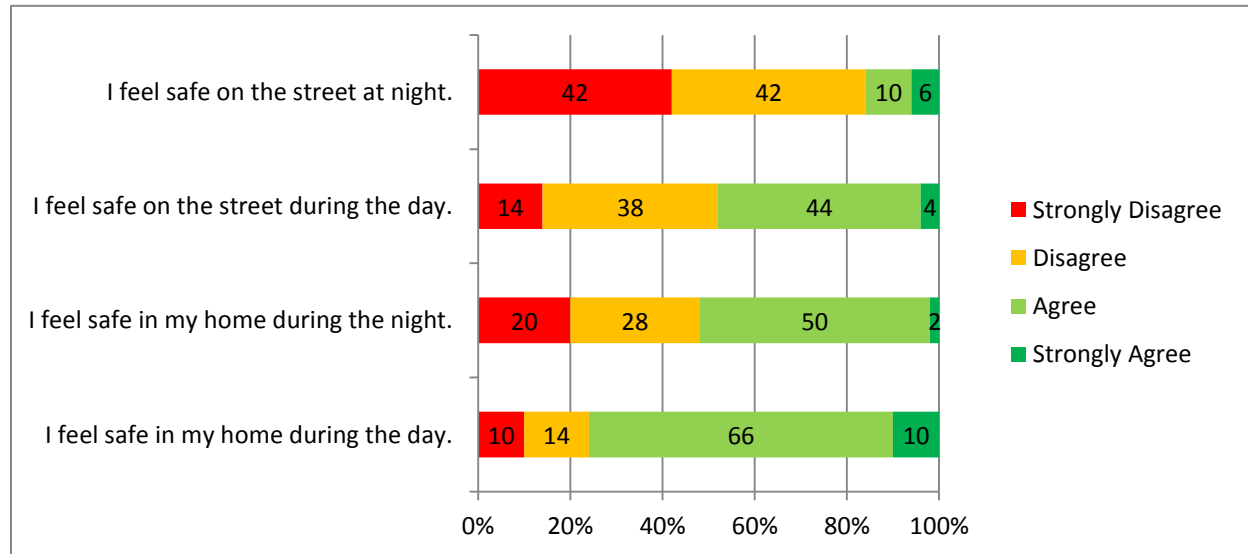


reported that they had confidence in the police on grounds that they felt that police arrested criminals.<sup>15</sup>

### 7.3 Public Spaces

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

**Figure 6: Safety at Home and on the Street (n=50)**



The majority of participants (84%) reported that they did not feel safe on the street at night. While the figures improved, still less than half (48%) felt safe on the street during the day. This gives the sense of a community where people do not feel comfortable moving around their neighbourhood. In addition, it appears that the Wynberg Cluster respondents feel far less safe in the streets than the average person in the Western Cape. The Victims of Crime Survey reported that 86.5% of respondents felt safe walking alone in their area during the day, and 34.8% felt safe at night.<sup>16</sup>

In the 2014 Wynberg PNP report findings, the majority of respondents (74.07%) felt unsafe at night (18:00 - 06:00) and 6.17% felt unsafe during the day (12:00 – 18:00).<sup>17</sup> it is apparent that there is a diminished feeling of safety among the respondents of the 2015 PNPs.

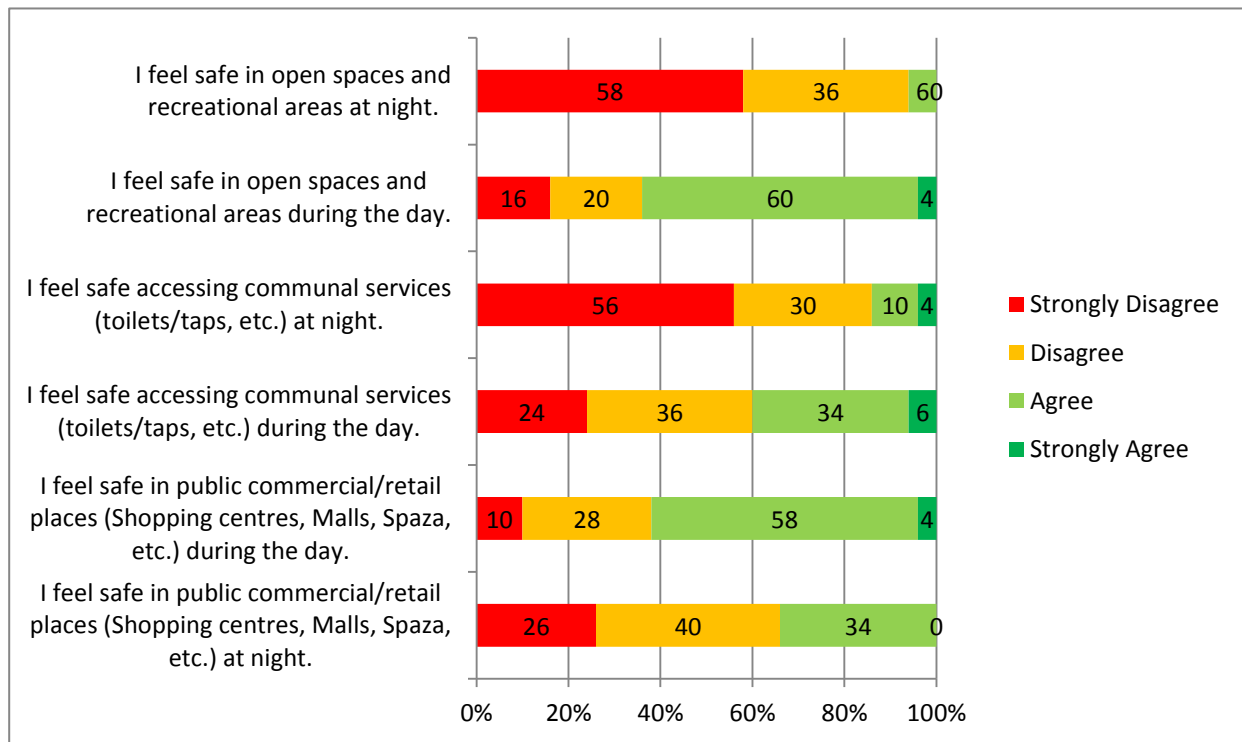
Half of respondents (52%) felt safe at home during the night. This increased to 76% of respondents feeling safe at home during the day.

<sup>15</sup> Statistics South Africa. (2014). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2013/14*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, p. 35

<sup>16</sup> Statistics South Africa. (2014). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2013/14*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, p. 10.

<sup>17</sup> Department of Community Safety. (2014). *Wynberg Cluster Policing Needs and Priorities Report*, p. 30.

**Figure 7: Perception of Safety in Community Spaces and Public Commercial Buildings (n=50)**



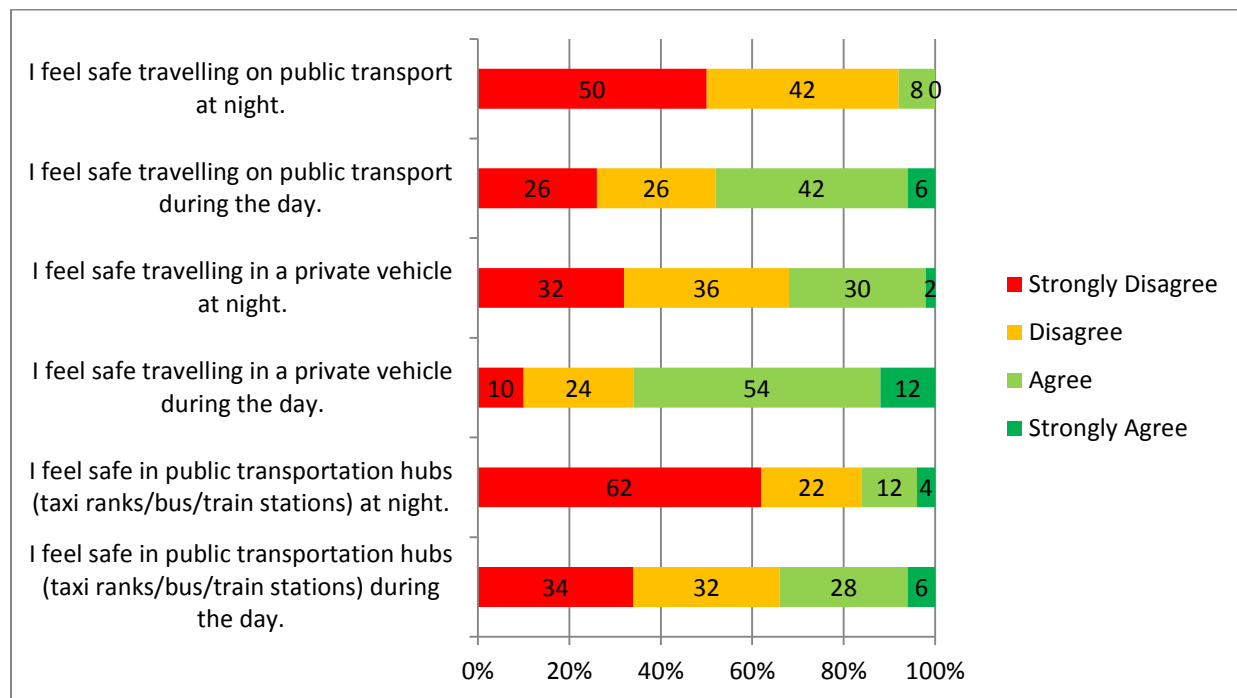
The majority of respondents (94%) felt unsafe in open spaces and recreational areas at night. This decreased to 36% during the day. This indicates that while people feel safe during the day, they feel very unsafe at night. Most respondents (86%) said they feel unsafe accessing communal services (toilets/taps, etc.) at night. The percentage declined to 60% during the day.

Similarly, 66% of respondents felt unsafe in public commercial/retail spaces (Shopping centres, Malls, Spaza, etc.) during the night, whilst only 38% felt this way during the day.

These results indicated that many participants felt unsafe outside of their homes during the day, and more so at night. During small group discussion participants referred to gang activity which is still an area of concern, specifically in the Parkwood area. School children are allegedly involved in gangs.

In some of the more affluent areas, participants indicated that tourists and members of the public are harassed by informal traders and car guards. Municipal property is illegally occupied. There is also an increase in homeless people (including street children) within this cluster.

**Figure 8: Perception of Safety when Travelling and Using Public Transport (n=50)**



The majority of respondents (92%) felt unsafe when travelling on public transport during the night however, 52% felt unsafe when travelling on public transport during the day. The Victims of Crime Survey (2013/14) revealed that 24.2% of households in the Western Cape that have participated in the survey were prevented from using public transport due to fear of crime.<sup>18</sup> Respondents felt most unsafe while using public transportation hubs (taxi ranks/bus/train stations) at night (84%) and during the day (66%).

Levels of safety only increased when participants reported on perceptions of safety while using a private car. The majority (66%) of respondents felt safe using a private vehicle during the day, but this dropped to only 32% feeling safe at night. A possible reason contributing to why the respondents felt this way could be based on a few notable increases in car-hijacking within 3 of the 12 police precincts and also an increase with regard to theft out of/from motor vehicles in 7 of the 12 police precincts (as mentioned in the SAPS presentation).<sup>19</sup>

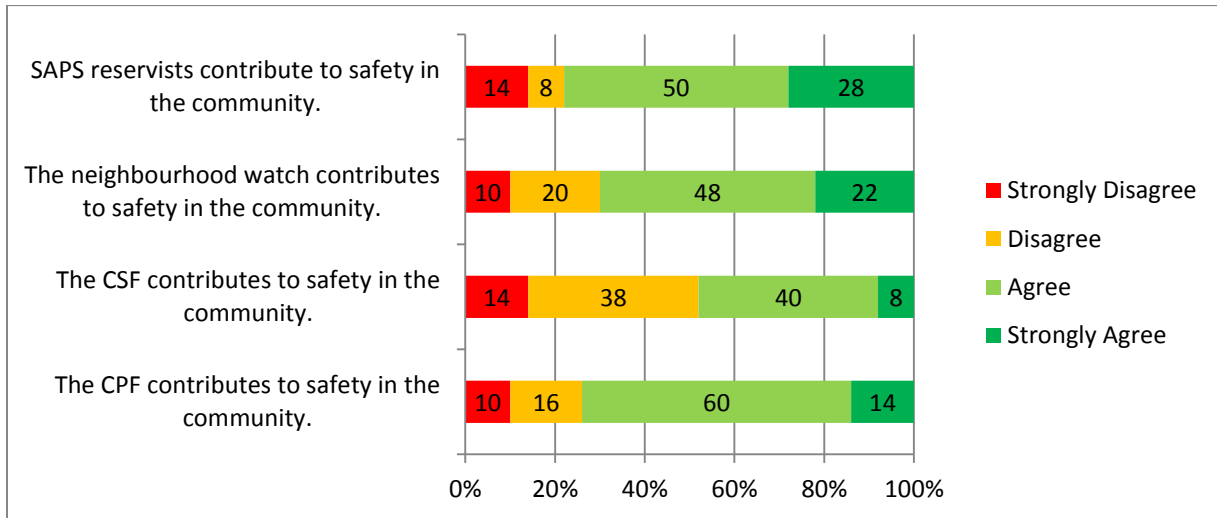
#### 7.4. Partnerships

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

<sup>18</sup> Statistics South Africa. (2014). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2013/14*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, p. 13.

<sup>19</sup> South African Police Service. (2015). *Development of Cluster Safety Plans*. Wynberg Cluster Presentation.

**Figure 9: Institutions Contributing to Safety (n=50)**



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

1. SAPS Reservist programme (78% agreed)
2. Community Police Forums (74% agreed)
3. Neighbourhood Watch programme (70% agreed)
4. Community Safety Forums (48% agreed)

This ranking of importance is not surprising giving the representation of NHW, CPFs, CSF 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.

## 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).<sup>20</sup>

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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<sup>20</sup> Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Annual Performance Plan 2015/16*, p. 18. Department of Community Safety-Vote 4. Western Cape Government. Also see National Planning Commission. (2011). *National Development Plan (NDP). Vision for 2030*. National Planning Commission: Pretoria; and Western Cape Community Safety Act, Act No 3 of 2013.

The key concerns identified were:

### Professional Policing

- Insufficient staff at all police stations in the Cluster. While new recruits have been appointed to alleviate the backlog identified previously, this is not sufficient for requirements. New recruits will also spend 2 years in training before they can be fully operational. Lack of staff creates extreme pressure on SAPS officials, they take on the workload of more than one person; they are not able to address all complaints; they have poor reaction time; and insufficient authorised drivers in some stations. There are often not enough members in the CSC. Absent staff members further impacts on service delivery. The recruitment of new members does not alleviate the vacancies at the senior level and of experienced officers. A Moratorium on Reservists means they cannot be recruited to assist.
- Members of the community do not feel confident to report crime to the SAPS, especially crimes against women and children.
- The public is unaware of the Criminal Justice System and are frustrated with the release of suspects on bail. The Justice System is under pressure and releases suspects when the public believe they should stay in custody. Suspects are not afraid of the Criminal Justice System.
- There are more and more drug dealers in the community. Lack of action against dealers. Witnesses intimidated and don't want to identify drug dealers.

### Public Spaces

- Gangsterism is a concern especially in the area of Parkwood. School children are allegedly involved in gangs. Schools need to take more action to deal with gangs and drugs.
- More than 20 shebeens are allegedly illegally operating in Westlake and only 2 of them are registered (licensed). Many taverns and shebeens in other areas as well.
- Sex workers a problem in the Wynberg Cluster.
- Informal traders, car guards and begging harass tourists and the public.
- Illegal occupation of municipal property.
- Homeless people (including street children) are increasing in Rondebosch, Claremont, Mowbray, Kirstenhof, Muizenberg and Fish Hoek. Some of these people are involved in survival criminality. Although there are operations currently being conducted by CID in partnership with SAPS it is a growing phenomenon. Need to reconsider the loitering by-law. In cooperation with COCT - have them expand the operations of the "Clean-Up" trucks.

### Partnerships

- Lack of integration of government departments in addressing the root causes of crime.
- Lack of youth development programmes contributing to the high levels of crime in our communities.
- Ensure all CPFs participate on the EPP and submit reports on time, in order to access their funds to support their work.

## 9. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

Any plan is only as good as its implementation and thus the role of the Cluster CPF would be to finalise the Cluster Safety Plan (Annexure 1) in partnership with SAPS and to ensure its

implementation. The Cluster should also ensure that elements of the safety plan are taken up by each CPF as appropriate.

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

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

## 10. CONCLUSION

This report presents the safety concerns and desired outcomes for the Wynberg 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 Wynberg Cluster. The developed Safety Plan is a first step towards achieving that goal.



## 11. ANNEXURE 1: COMMUNITY SAFETY PLAN FOR THE WYNBERG SAPS CLUSTER 18 & 19 SEPTEMBER 2015

### PARTNERSHIPS

The group recognised that although departments do deliver services, the demand for services exceeds the supply of programmes or interventions.

- 1. Concern:** Lack of integration of government departments in addressing the root causes of crime.

**Objective:** To ensure that government departments account to the community (CPF) on their services. To ensure communication amongst stakeholders.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
<p>DoCS needs to request via the Premier's office and Mayor's office that government departments attend Cluster and CPF meetings.</p> <p>DoCS need to ensure the MOA include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• WCED</li> <li>• Department of Social Development</li> <li>• Western Cape Liquor Authority</li> <li>• Department of</li> </ul>	<p>An integrated plan of services and programmes where current programmes are being presented monitored and evaluated, and new gaps are identified.</p> <p>Current and new interventions need to be sustained and maintained.</p>	<p>Departments account to the cluster on a regular basis.</p>	<p>DoCS to include the responsible Departments in the MOU to keep them accountable and responsible.</p>	<p>31 November 2015</p>	<p>Department of Community Safety</p>



<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Correctional Services</li> <li>• Department of Justice</li> <li>• City of Cape Town</li> <li>• Councillors</li> <li>• Housing/Local Government</li> </ul> <p>The establishment of a Community Safety Forum needs to be fast-tracked.</p>					
<p><b>2. Concern:</b> Lack of youth development programmes contributing to the high levels of crime in our communities.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To coordinate youth programmes in an attempt to make our communities safer.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person

<p>CPF's to determine what youth programmes are currently within their precincts.</p> <p>Identify which programmes are preventative in nature; programmes for the homeless, youth; and programmes for youth addicted to drugs.</p> <p>Programmes also need to:</p> <p>Address issue of teenage pregnancies, high school dropouts, lack of recreational facilities or programmes, unskilled young people, etc.</p> <p>Mentoring programme for young males.</p> <p>Institutions/Places for safety for abused women in the cluster. Various categories need to be assessed.</p> <p>CPF needs to consider how community organisations can be empowered to deliver effective youth development programmes.</p>	<p>To divert youth at risk to developmental programmes that are taking place within their local community.</p>	<p>A detailed list of organisations providing services to youth, with contact details.</p> <p>Referral of the youth to the programmes.</p> <p>Fully functional, sustained and supported youth programmes.</p> <p>Less youth involved in crime</p>	<p>CPF's to conduct an assessment of their own local needs and current programmes at a local level.</p>	<p>30 November 2015</p>	<p>CPF Cluster</p>
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**3. 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	Deadline (By When)	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's submit monthly reports.</p> <p>CPF access R30 000 per year.</p> <p>CPF's 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>October 2015</p>	<p>CPF's, DoCS</p>

## PROFESSIONAL POLICING

**4. Safety Concern:** Insufficient staff at all police stations in the Cluster. While new recruits have been appointed to alleviate the backlog identified previously, this is not sufficient for requirements. New recruits will also spend 2 years in training before they can be fully operational. Lack of staff creates extreme pressure on SAPS officials, they take on the workload of more than one person; they are not able to address all complaints; they have poor reaction time; and insufficient authorised drivers in some stations. There are often not enough members in the CSC. Absent staff members further impacts on service delivery. The recruitment of new members does not alleviate the vacancies at the senior level and of experienced officers. The Moratorium on Reservists means they cannot be recruited to assist.

**Objective:** To inform the Provincial Commissioner and Cluster of the extent of the shortage. To find alternative ways of managing with the shortage of staff.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
<p>SAPS Station Commander to compile report and present it to CPF detailing the fixed staff establishment, the number of posts filled and the vacancies.</p> <p>Cluster CPF to draft a letter to the Provincial Commissioner and to Standing Committee on Police drawing attention to the staffing shortage in the Cluster and at Precinct level.</p> <p>SAPS and CPF to identify critical posts which need to be filled and to notify PC.</p> <p>Cluster CPF will also write to PC requesting that moratorium on Reservists is uplifted.</p>	<p>To bring the staff shortage to the attention of SAPS Provincial Commissioner.</p> <p>To work towards the increase in staffing numbers at SAPS stations.</p>	<p>CPF Cluster chair has written a letter to Provincial Commissioner.</p> <p>Response from Provincial Commissioner.</p>	<p>SAPS to compile report on staff levels at each precinct and to present it to CPF meeting.</p>	<p>October 2015</p>	<p>SAPS, CPF, Cluster CPF.</p>

<p>Cluster and CPFs to discuss mechanisms to address shortages in the interim. This can include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- Entering into an agreement with Universities and colleges to provide students to help with drafting simple statements.</li> <li>- Identifying members of the community who can apply to be Commissioner of Oaths and inviting them to volunteer their time during peak periods.</li> <li>- Train community members to act as 'floor managers' in the CSC during peak times.</li> </ul>	<p>To find short term measures to alleviate pressures on police.</p> <p>To free up more police officials to undertake operational activities.</p>	<p>Number of volunteers participating in each station, and in activities.</p>	<p>CPF and SAPS to draft a plan of action, setting out the needs of each station.</p>	<p>November 2015</p>	<p>CPF, Cluster, SAPS and community members.</p>
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**5. Safety Concern:** Members of the community do not feel confident to report crime to the SAPS, especially crimes against women and children.

**Objective:** To improve the rate of reporting of crimes. Ensure that victims of sexual offences and crimes against women and children feel comfortable to report crimes.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
<p>CPF and SAPS to encourage the community to report all crimes at public imbizos and other engagements with the community, and at Sector Forums.</p> <p>Promote awareness of reporting on Whatsapp groups and community newspapers.</p>	<p>Community report more crimes</p>	<p>The reporting of crimes against women and children should increase.</p>	<p>Identify in each precinct why public are reluctant to report crime. Hold regular public imbizos to promote awareness on the need to report crimes against women and children.</p>	<p>November 2015</p>	<p>SAPS, CPF</p>
<p>Ensure there are sufficient VEP volunteers and a functioning victim friendly room at each police station.</p> <p>Ensure that one female officer is on duty for each shift.</p>	<p>Stations have sufficient support at stations to ensure that women feel comfortable reporting crime.</p>	<p>The reporting of crimes against women and children should increase.</p>	<p>CPF to meet with Department of Social Development to assess support to victims</p>	<p>December 2015</p>	<p>SAPS, CPF, Department of Social Development.</p>
<p><b>6. Safety Concern:</b> Public is unaware of the Criminal Justice System and are frustrated with the release of suspects on bail. Justice System is under pressure and releases suspects when public believe they should be in custody. Suspects are not afraid of the Criminal Justice System.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> Better cooperation between Justice Cluster and SAPS. Greater public awareness.</p>					

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
<p>Educate public about the Criminal Justice System through public imbizos.</p> <p>Invite DOJ and NPA to attend Cluster meeting to address problem of early releases.</p>	<p>Suspects are kept in custody pending trial where appropriate.</p>	<p>Percentage of suspects who are released by the courts on first appearance, or before.</p>	<p>CPF Cluster to invite DOJ and NPA to next Cluster meeting</p>	<p>November 2015</p>	<p>CPF Cluster chair, SAPS Cluster commander.</p>
<p><b>7. Safety Concern:</b> There are more and more drug dealers in the community. Lack of action against dealers. Witnesses intimidated and don't want to identify drug dealers.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To improve and increase number of investigations against drug dealers, rather than apprehending drug users.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person

<p>CPF to encourage members of the community to report information of drug dealing to them. CPF will channel this information to Station Commander to ensure confidentiality.</p> <p>CPF must encourage community to report via crime stop.</p> <p>SAPS commander to report to CPF on the success of operations against drug dealers.</p>	<p>Increase successful prosecutions against drug dealers and discourage drug dealing.</p>	<p>Increase in investigations against drug dealers.</p>	<p>CPF to encourage community to report drug dealers.</p>	<p>December 2015</p>	<p>CPF, SAPS.</p>
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**PUBLIC SPACES**

**8. Safety Concern:** Gangsterism is a concern especially in the area of Parkwood. School children involved in gangs. Schools need to take more action to deal with gangs and drugs.

**Objective:** To raise awareness of drugs and gangs with the aim of reducing the occurrence of children getting involved in gangs and drugs in the cluster.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
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CPF to alert WCED to this issue.  CPF to advocate random searches of children's bags.  CPF to invite Charl Viljoen of Metro Police to explain the Guardian Angel Project.	To reduce the occurrence of illegal drug use and gangsterism amongst children in the cluster.	Look at the non-financial data on referrals of school children provided by Social Development for each precinct / and subsequently the Cluster.	The CPF needs to identify the schools needing intervention and forward the list to Social Development and the WCED.	End Nov 2015	CPF DOCS
Invite WCED (safety officers) and (Social Dev.) to the presentation of the safety plan.				End Nov 2015	DOCS
<p><b>9. Safety Concern:</b> More than 20 shebeens are allegedly illegally operating in Westlake and only 2 of them are registered (licensed). Many taverns and shebeens in other areas as well.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> Reduce the number of illegal shebeens.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
CPF's to discuss the introducing Alcohol Harms Reduction activities through community-based initiatives. This involves the monitoring and regulation of liquor outlets.	To reduce alcohol-related harms in the community.	The number of CPF's who implemented the alcohol harms reduction strategy.	CPF's will discuss the alcohol harms reduction strategy	End November 2015	CPF / DOCS

CPF to compile a database of illegal / legal liquor outlets in each area.	To introduce measures to better monitor and regulate liquor trading in the area.			End November 2015	CPF / SAPS
<p><b>10. Safety Concern:</b> Sex workers a problem in the Wynberg Cluster.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> Increase the policing visibility in the areas where sex workers operate.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
Set-up a meeting with all the CID's in the cluster and identify the areas with insufficient police visibility where sex work takes place.	To reduce prostitution in the Wynberg Cluster.	A reduction in prostitution at the targeted areas.	SAPS Cluster Commander to identify which CID's / NHWs/security companies are active in the cluster	End of November 2015	CPF. Cluster commander, DOCS
To compile a report on police visibility in the area with the view to identify areas with insufficient police visibility.	Increase police visibility	Areas identified with insufficient police visibility	Do Audit in terms of police deployment vs areas with identified with insufficient police visibility.	End of Dec 2015	Cpf Cluster plus Station Commanders plus CPF Chairs
<p><b>11. Safety Concern:</b> Informal traders, car guards and begging harass tourists and the public.</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> To regulate the car guards and informal traders.</p>					

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
<p>To identify the public spaces where informal traders, car guards and begging harass tourists and the public.</p> <p>To take up the issue with the COCT.</p>	To create a more regulated parking and informal trader's environment in the Wynberg Cluster.	Increase in the number of regulated parking for informal traders spaces in the cluster.	Each CPF to identify the public spaces where informal traders, car guards and begging harass tourists and the public.	End Nov 2015	CPF
<p><b>12. Safety Concern:</b> Illegal occupation of municipal property</p> <p><b>Objective:</b> Raise awareness on the issue of dilapidated and illegally occupied municipal buildings.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
CPF to compile a list of dilapidated and unoccupied buildings in their policing area.	To reduce the number of unoccupied and dilapidated municipal properties in the cluster.	A reduction in the number of unoccupied and dilapidated municipal properties.	CPF to compile the list.	End Nov 2015.	CPF

Inform the residents' associations, Ward councillors, Alderman JP Smith, COCT of the dilapidated and unoccupied buildings in their policing area.	Law Enforcement Authorities and COCT respond to issues of concern.			January 2016	CPF
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**13. Safety Concern:** Homeless people (including street children) are increasing - Rondebosch, Claremont, Mowbray, Kirstenhof, Muizenberg and Fish Hoek. Some of these people are involved in survival criminality. Although there are operations currently being conducted by Wynberg CID in partnership with SAPS it is a growing phenomenon. Need to reconsider the loitering by-law. In cooperation with COCT - have them expand the operations of the 'Clean-Up' trucks.

**Objective:** Create an environment which is less encouraging to the homeless to live on the street.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
Ensure ongoing awareness in local media encouraging people not to give to homeless people but to give to organisations which will support and assist the homeless, e.g GIVA.	To reduce the number of homeless people on the streets in the Wynberg Cluster.	Reduction in the number of homeless people.	To compile a list of homeless people and street children with the view to assess the magnitude of the problem.	February 2016	CPF
CPF to compile a list of homeless people/ children within the cluster when it comes to their attention and to forward to Social Services.	To refer homeless people to places of accommodation.	Number of people referred for assistance.	CPF to meet with Department of Social Development.		CPF / Dept of Social Development

## 12. ANNEXURE 2: SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORE CARD

### A. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

### B. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

#### Please indicate which stakeholder group you represent

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

#### Please indicate in which police precinct you reside/represent:

01 = Claremont	02 = Diep River
03 = Fish Hoek	04 = Hout Bay
05 = Kirstenhof	06 = Mowbray
07 = Muizenberg	08 = Ocean View
09 = Rondebosch	10 = Simonstown
11 = Wynberg	

Please indicate your gender:

01 = Male	02 = Female
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### C: KEY INDICATORS

#### SCALE

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

#### 1. PROFESSIONAL POLICING

Professional policing will focus on the character, attitude, excellence, competency and conduct of the police

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements				
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
1. The police in my area have the skills to carry out their policing requirements.	1	2	3	4
2. The police in my area have sufficient physical resources.	1	2	3	4
3. The police in my area treat the community with courtesy and respect.	1	2	3	4
4. The police in my area arrest criminals.	1	2	3	4
5. The police in my area provide feedback and progress reports on any case reported.	1	2	3	4
6. The police in my area respond on time to crime scenes.	1	2	3	4
7. The police in my area recover stolen property reported to them.	1	2	3	4

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

## 2. PUBLIC SPACES

This section will focus on the perception of safety of members of the public when they utilise public spaces and buildings.

I feel safe at the following places in my area				
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
17. In my home during the day	1	2	3	4
18. In my home at night	1	2	3	4
19. On the street during the day	1	2	3	4

<b>I feel safe at the following places in my area</b>				
20. On the street at night	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
21. In public commercial/retail places (Shopping centres, Malls, Spaza, etc.) during the day	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
22. In public commercial/retail places (Shopping centres, Malls, Spaza, etc.) at night	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
23. In public transportation hubs (taxi ranks/bus/train stations) during the day	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
24. In public transportation hubs (taxi ranks/bus/train stations) at night	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
25. Travelling in a private vehicle during the day	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
26. Travelling in a private vehicle at night	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
27. Travelling on public transport during the day	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
28. Travelling on public transport at night	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
29. Accessing communal services (toilets/taps, etc.) during the day	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
30. Accessing communal services (toilets/taps, etc.) at night	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
31. Open spaces and recreational areas during the day	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>
32. Open spaces and recreational areas at night	<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>



### 3. ESTABLISH SAFETY PARTNERSHIPS

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

#### 3.1 Community Policing Forum (CPF)

Community Policing Forum (CPF)				
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
33. I know about the work of the CPF in my area	1	2	3	4
34. I am willing to participate in the activities of the CPF	1	2	3	4
35. The CPF contributes to safety in the community	1	2	3	4

#### 3.2 Community Safety Forum (CSF)

Community Safety Forum (CSF)				
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
36. I know about the activities of the CSF	1	2	3	4
37. I am willing to participate in the activities of the CSF	1	2	3	4
38. The CSF contributes to safety in the community	1	2	3	4

### 3.3 Neighbourhood Watch (NHW)

Neighbourhood Watch (NHW)				
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
39. I know about the activities of the neighbourhood watch.	1	2	3	4
40. I am willing to participate in the activities of the neighbourhood watch.	1	2	3	4
41. The neighbourhood watch contributes to safety in the community.	1	2	3	4

### 3.4 Reservist Programme of SAPS

Reservist Programme of SAPS				
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree
42. I know about the work of the Reservist Programme of SAPS.	1	2	3	4
43. I am willing to participate in the work of the Reservist Programme of SAPS if I were eligible.	1	2	3	4
44. SAPS reservists contribute to safety in the community.	1	2	3	4

**Thank you for your participation!!!**