

**PROVINCIAL POLICING NEEDS AND PRIORITIES REPORT (PNP)
REPORT FOR THE VREDENBURG POLICE CLUSTER 2016/17
7-8 October 2016**

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GLOSSARY

CBO	Community Based Organisation
CID	City Improvement District
CPF	Community Police Forum
CSC	Client Services Center
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
IDP	Integrated development Plan
LG	Local Government
MITP	Malicious damage to property
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
NHW	Neighbourhood Watch
NPO	Not for Profit Organisation
PNP	Policing Needs and Priorities
SAPS	South African Police Service
VEP	Victim Empowerment Programme
VPUU	Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

As part of its annual Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) consultations the Western Cape Department of Community Safety (DoCS) hosted a workshop for the Vredenburg Policing Cluster on 07 and 08 October 2016. This workshop aimed to feed into the consultative process, mandated by section 206 of the Constitution and section 23 of the Western Cape Community Safety Act,¹ in terms of which the Minister of Police is obliged to seek input from provincial governments about their policing needs and priorities.

The key aims of the 2016 PNP workshops were to:

- consult with strategic stakeholders in each police cluster about their policing needs and priorities;
- review and update the 2015 community Safety Plans;² and
- determine perceptions of safety in the communities that populate each cluster.

These workshops are part of a departmental 'whole of society' approach that seeks to build safety, not *for* the community but *with* it. The aim is to ensure that provincial government departments are responsive to the safety needs of communities, to enhance efficiency through the integration of security services, to establish partnerships and, to include communities in local structures created around safety.³ The PNP workshops feed into the DoCS Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP) which has as its objectives the:

- promotion of professional policing through effective oversight;
- making public buildings and spaces safe; and
- establishing viable safety partnerships within communities.

Workshop methodology

Target group

16 workshops were planned, based on the number of policing clusters in the Province. Invitations were extended to as wide a range of organisations and individuals as possible including:

- SAPS Cluster commanders and precinct station commanders and members;
- CPFs and Cluster executives;
- Community Safety Forums;
- Neighbourhood Watches;
- Non-governmental, community and faith-based organisations;
- The Departments of Social Development, Health and Education and other relevant departments;
- National Prosecuting Authority, the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development and the Department of Correctional Services;
- Local government;
- Office of the Ombudsman and IPID;
- Integrated Development Plan managers;
- Ward councillors and;
- Representatives from business, Central Improvement Districts and private security service providers.

¹ Act 3 of 2013.

² See section 6 of the Report: 'The 2016 Safety Plan' for an explanation of what the Safety Plan is.

³ CSIP Blueprint, 2016.

The workshop was advertised in the local media and on the radio and members of the public were invited to attend.

Structure

At the start of the workshop each participant was handed a file containing certain key documents which were intended to contextualise and guide the discussions – these included the 2015 Safety Plan, a Briefing Report on the official crime statistics for the Cluster, an outline of the services rendered by DoCS over the previous financial year and copies of various presentations. The Vredenburg Cluster Chairperson, Mr Sarel, welcomed participants and delivered the opening address. The purpose of the workshop was outlined by Ms Theresha Hanekom (Deputy Director: Policy and Research). Thereafter SAPS, the CPF Cluster chairperson, and DoCS reported on implementation of the 2015 Safety Plan. This was followed by Mr Pumzile Papu (Provincial Chief of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) from the Department of Health) who delivered a presentation on the attacks of EMS staff while they are on duty. Advocate Vusi Pikoli, the Western Cape Police Ombudsman explained how and why to make use of the services offered by his office.

The plenary then divided into three randomly assigned groups (Professional Policing, Partnerships and Public Spaces) with approximately 25-30 participants per group.⁴ The aim of the group discussions was to review, revise and update the 2015 Safety Plan.⁵ In the afternoon the plenary reconvened for the purposes of completion of the 'Safety Confidence Score Card' questionnaire.⁶ The facilitators then reported back on the small group discussions.

On the second day, after Councillor Eventhia Vaughn welcomed participants, the Minister of Community Safety, the Honourable Dan Plato, delivered the keynote address. Ms Ayesha Fortune discussed the new accreditation process for Neighbourhood Watches - as per the regulations to the Western Cape Community Safety Act. The roles and responsibilities of Community Police Forums and the new Expanded Public Partnership (EPP) process were also explained by Mr Patrick Njozela. Thereafter Mr MB Makhazi (Deputy Director: Priority Programme Coordination, Department of the Premier) presented the Alcohol Harms Reduction Green Paper and the Province's strategies to reduce alcohol related harms.⁷

Safety Confidence Scorecard

This questionnaire is designed to ascertain:

- whether participants were victims of a crime and/or police action during the previous year;
- to measure their perceptions of police professionalism;
- whether they feel safe in public and private spaces and;
- their perceptions of existing safety partnerships (particularly CPFs and NHWs).

To this end participants answered a questionnaire containing a series of statements with a range of possible reactions, four being 'strongly agree' and one being 'strongly disagree'. Police professionalism was elicited via 16 questions aimed to measure the ways in which police interactions

⁴ The discussions around professional policing, partnerships and public spaces complement the CSIP objectives referred to on page 4 under 'Background'.

⁵ See Annexure 1 for the updated 2016 Safety Plan.

⁶ See Annexure 2 for the Safety Confidence Scorecard.

⁷ Western Cape Alcohol-Related Harms Reduction Policy Green Paper, 2016. Western Cape Liquor Act, No 4 of 2008.

with the public were perceived by participants; there were 17 questions on feelings of safety in public and private spaces and; 12 questions on partnerships with the police via CPFs, CSFs, NHWs and, the SAPS reservist programme.⁸ After the workshop the data was physically captured and entered into the Survey Monkey software programme for subsequent organisation on a spreadsheet, in terms of the main issues identified.

Non-plenary group discussions

The three thematic focus group discussions were moderated by a facilitator, and written up by a scribe, both of whom were DoCS employees. The facilitator was responsible for updating the 2015 Safety Plan in real time with each group's updated inputs collated into one document. The group discussions focussed on the implementation of the activities identified in 2015 and the way forward. Each group also discussed the continuing relevance of the 'Safety Concerns' and whether any new concerns needed to be added into the plan.

Limitations

- The workshops were primarily attended by those who were part of NHWs and CPFs, in SAPS and/or, involved in these sectors to some extent or other. Thus, perceptions of safety and the research sample may have been somewhat skewed and not representative of the many communities that make up each neighbourhood within individual police precincts in the Vredenburg Cluster.
- Due to a high turnover of incumbents in SAPS, CPFs and NHWs many participants who attended the 2015 PNP workshop, and were involved in drafting the 2015 Safety Plan, did not attend the 2016 meeting. As such there was a there was a lack of continuity in the discussions.
- Given the size of the groups and the time taken up by preceding presentations there was insufficient time to have an in-depth and detailed discussion around the Safety Plan. Whilst these discussions certainly stimulated debate and gave opportunities (which might not otherwise have arisen) for people to discuss local safety issues, the 'way forward' was not as concrete as it perhaps could have been. This made it difficult to implement the Safety Plan and/or or, to have a detailed discussion around it.
- Without supplementation by other methodologies, such as in depth interviews and focus group discussions, questionnaires have limited value as research tools. To give an example: the statement 'I have confidence in the Department of Correctional Services (Prisons)' is open-ended and should be followed up with questions that probe the reasons for this lack of confidence.⁹
- The sample size of a total of 71 completed questionnaires was small and the process did not lend itself to disaggregation of data or trend analyses.

⁸ See Annexure 2 for the Safety Confidence Scorecard.

⁹ Whilst lack of confidence in the Department of Correctional Services is often caused by perceptions of inadequate consultation when prisoners are released on parole it might also be caused by a perception that prisons fail to rehabilitate or, that prisoners have it too easy and/or are released too soon.

2. CLUSTER DEMOGRAPHICS

The Vredenburg Police Cluster had a population of 161 537 in 2011 with a large influx of people working on industrial sites.¹⁰ It consists of seven (10) police precincts namely, Eendekuil (6 396), Hopefield (8 952), Laaiplek (13 400), Langebaan (8 471), Piketberg (24 043), Porterville (14 823), Redelinghuys (3 381), Saldanha (29 387), St Helena Bay (11 950) and Vredenburg (40 734) all of which fall under the jurisdiction of the West Coast District Municipality. The largest precinct is Vredenburg (40 734) and the smallest is Redelinghuys (3 381).¹¹

The reader is referred to Annexure 3 for a detailed breakdown of the SAPS crime statistics between 2010 and 2015. The breakdown of the main categories in the Cluster for this period is as follows:

- Crime detected as a result of police action (31.9% of all reported crimes):¹² this includes illegal possession of firearms, drug related crimes (use, possession and dealing in drugs) and, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs. These crimes are generally not reported to the police by members of the public but, instead, are the result of roadblocks, searches and intelligence collection.¹³
- Contact crime (32.6% of all reported crimes in the Cluster):¹⁴ this involves physical contact between the perpetrator and the victim and ranges from bag snatching (robbery) to kidnapping, assault, rape and murder. Thus, contact crime involves some form of violence against the person.¹⁵
- Property related crime (35.5% of all reported crime):¹⁶ this includes burglary at residential and non-residential premises, theft of motor vehicles and motor cycles, theft out of motor vehicles and stock theft. These crimes usually occur in the absence of victims and involve no violence.¹⁷

¹⁰ 2011 Census data as provided by the South African Police Service.

¹¹ http://www.saps.gov.za/resource_centre/publications/statistics/crimestats/2015/crime_stats.php (accessed on 29/10/2015).

¹² http://www.saps.gov.za/resource_centre/publications/statistics/crimestats/2015/crime_stats.php (accessed on 29/10/2015).

¹³ Institute for Security Studies. (2010). 'The Crime Situation in South Africa', http://issafrica.org/crimehub/uploads/3/crime_situation.pdf (accessed on 23 July 2016).

¹⁴ http://www.saps.gov.za/resource_centre/publications/statistics/crimestats/2015/crime_stats.php (accessed on 29/10/2015).

¹⁵ Institute for Security Studies. (2010). 'The Crime Situation in South Africa', http://issafrica.org/crimehub/uploads/3/crime_situation.pdf (accessed on 23 July 2016).

¹⁶ http://www.saps.gov.za/resource_centre/publications/statistics/crimestats/2015/crime_stats.php (accessed on 29/10/2015).

¹⁷ Institute for Security Studies (2010). 'The Crime Situation in South Africa', http://issafrica.org/crimehub/uploads/3/crime_situation.pdf (accessed on 23 July 2016).

Table 1: Murders per police precinct 2010 to 2015¹⁸

	2011/2012	2012/2013	2013/2014	2014/2015	2015/2016
Eendekuil	0	0	1	0	1
Hopefield	2	2	0	1	1
Laaipek	0	3	3	4	2
Langebaan	3	0	0	2	2
Piketberg	6	3	4	5	4
Porterville	2	1	2	0	2
Redelinghuys	1	0	1	0	1
Saldanha	6	6	8	14	13
St Helena Bay	1	3	1	2	1
Vredenburg	9	18	16	22	13
Total	30	36	36	50	40

In the Vredenburg Police Cluster, murder increased by 33.3% from 30 in 2011/12 to 40 in 2015/16. However, there was a notable decrease in murder at all police precincts for the period 2014/15 and 2015/16. This is largely due to the spike in murders in Vredenburg in 2014/15. In the Saldanha precinct, murder increased from 6 in 2011/2012 to 13 in 2015/2016. Of concern is that Saldanha (24.5%) and Vredenburg (40.6%) contributed 65.1% of all murders in the cluster.

3. PRESENTATIONS

SAPS Reportback

Colonel J Van Litsenborgh, SAPS Deputy Cluster Commander presented a Cluster profile. The Vredenburg cluster covers an area of 7 172 km² and has 10 police precincts; 46 schools and 686 farms. Table 2 below presents an outline of the Vredenburg Cluster profile.



¹⁸ See Annexure 3.

Table 2: Vredenburg Cluster profile¹⁹

VREDENBURG POLICE CLUSTER PROFILE	
SAPS Operational members	328
Support members	105
Reservists	44
Detectives	74
Vehicles	155
Condition of facilities	
Eendekuil	Good
Hopefield	Insufficient office space.
Laaiplek	Needs upgrading: building in poor condition, and no storeroom.
Langebaan	Victim Support Room needs upgrading.
Piketberg	Good
Porterville	Fair
Redelinghuys	Needs upgrading: building in poor condition, and no storeroom.
Saldanha	Good
St Helena Bay	Needs upgrading: building in poor condition
Vredenburg	Good

According to the SAPS the main contributors to crime in the Cluster were unemployment, poverty, drugs, liquor, domestic violence, repeat offenders/parolees, owner's negligence and the seasonal influx of workers.²⁰

Table 3: Crime tendencies and hotspots in the Vredenburg Cluster

Crime tendencies	Stations
Contact Crime	Vredenburg, Saldanha , Piketberg, St Helena Bay and Langebaan

¹⁹ SAPS. (2016). 'PNP Vredenburg Cluster'. Presentation at PNP 2016 Vredenburg Cluster. Policing Needs and Priorities, 07 October 2016.

²⁰ SAPS. (2016). 'PNP Vredenburg Cluster'. Presentation at PNP 2016 Vredenburg Cluster. Policing Needs and Priorities, 07 October 2016.

Property Related Crime	Saldanha, Langebaan, St Helena Bay, Laaiplek, Porterville, Piketberg and Hopefield
Police Initiated Crime	Police precincts which did not achieved their targets are Porterville, Piketberg, St Helena Bay and Eendekuil

Crime Hotspots				
Station	Threat	Hotspot 1	Hotspot 2	Hotspot 3
Eendekuil	Assaults Assault GBH Assault Common	Hopland		
Hopefield	Assaults Assault GBH Assault Common Malicious damage to property (MITP)	Oudekraal fontein	Oudekraal fontein	
Laaiplek	Assault Burglary Business Burglary Residence	Noordhoek	Velddrift	
Langebaan	Burglary Assault GBH Assault Common Theft out of motor vehicle MITP	Langebaan Country Estate, Sea view park		Hopland
Piketberg	Assault GBH Assault Common Theft general	Asla	CBD	
Porterville	Assault GBH Assault Common Theft general MITP	Monte Bertha	Monte Bertha	CBD
Redelinghuys	Common Assault	CBD		
Saldanha	Burglary Residence Assault GBH Assault Common Theft out of motor vehicle MITP Theft general	White City	Hopland	Middel pos
St Helena Bay	Burglary Residence Assault GBH	Laingville	Laingville	Brittania bay

Crime Hotspots				
Station	Threat	Hotspot 1	Hotspot 2	Hotspot 3
	Assault Common Theft out of motor vehicle MITP Theft general			
Vredenburg	Burglary Residence Assault GBH Assault Common Theft out of motor vehicle MITP Theft general	Witteklip	Paternoster	George Kerridge

In reporting on the implementation of the 2015 Safety Plan the cluster commander gave the following feedback:

Table 4: Feedback on the implementation of the 2015 Safety Plan

Safety Concern	Status
Substance abuse (drugs and alcohol) in the Cluster is the source and cause of all other crimes (contact and property crime included) Cluster.	From SAPS Perspective the issue was addressed by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Search and Seizure operations held against drug users. Search Warrants operations held against drug dealers.
Concerns about SAPS service delivery: SAPS code of conduct, discipline, language barrier, resource shortfall, response time, lack of police visibility.	From SAPS Perspective issue addressed by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Internal Imbizo at Stations
Ineffective criminal Justice system (light and lenient sentences, easy bail).	From SAPS Perspective issue addressed by <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Case flow meeting held regularly between Branch Commander and State Prosecutors.
Busy areas and poor street lightning creates an enabling environment for crime to be committed.	Identified issue addressed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The situation with regards to this matter remained the same and is still a concern.
Extended liquor trading hours in Langebaan is contributing to crime in the area.	Identified issue addressed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Meetings between the different role players (liquor board, municipality, etc.) was conducted, but the

Safety Concern	Status
	status remains the same as the law allows for liquor premises to apply for extended hours with inputs from the Police station and the community.
Lack of recreational facilities for the youth and the community.	Identified issue addressed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> In Saldanha a multi-purpose centre with sport facilities was developed and a sport centre is going to be developed at Saldanha Rugby Stadium.
Lack of training opportunities for the youth.	Identified issue addressed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> There are currently different training opportunities in place which are initiated by different role players, but there is still a need.
Need to develop and support Community Safety Plan.	Identified issue addressed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> All stations within the Cluster have a community safety plan in place.
Lack of awareness programmes to address substance abuse in the cluster.	Identified issue addressed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Several programs are implemented by SAPS, different departments, NGO's and the private sector. Business (Arcelor Mital, Sea Harvest, etc.) are also involved in the processes and have their own projects.
Unemployment in the Cluster has considerable effect as the need for money constitutes a motivator for crime.	Identified issue addressed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The IDZ and Transnet developments are progressing in Saldanha and surrounding areas and will create unemployment.
To develop a MOU between the Department of Community Safety and the municipality to address safety issues.	Identified issue addressed by: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> MOU in place.
CPF's are registered on the EPP with DoCS and submit reports.	Identified issue addressed by ; <ul style="list-style-type: none"> The lack of compliance for submitting EPP reports at some CPF's remains a challenge.

Presentation by Mr Pumzile Papu, Provincial Chief of Emergency Medical Services (EMS) from the Western Cape Department of Health

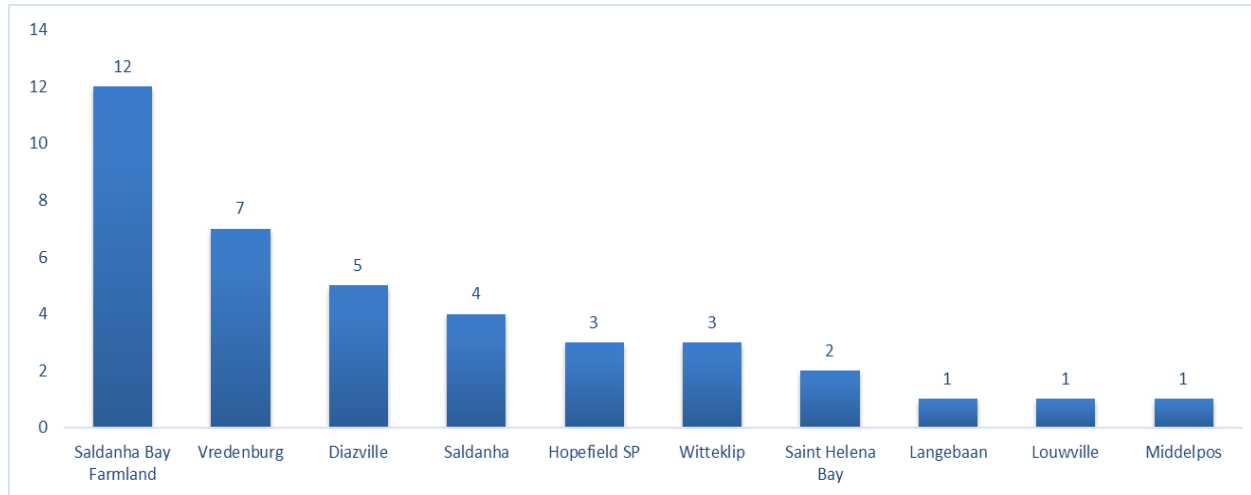
Mr Pumzile Papu, Provincial Chief of Emergency Medical Services (EMS), stated the following:

Mr Pumzile Papu, the head of the Emergency Medical Services, reported that the rendering of EMS Services is the biggest challenge in the southern district and the northern area. A number of work hours are lost as a result of staff booking off due to their exposure to safety incidents. There is relationship between the location of shebeens and places where staff were assaulted, which is mostly after 2am when the shebeens should have been closed. Reported staff assault incidents from 2012-2016 include attempted high jacking, gang violence, staff robbed, stoning of ambulances,

staff being threatened with a weapon, verbal abuse of attacks and physical assaults. Gang violence and threats with a weapon ranks the highest of the assault categories.

The table below outlines the number of assault incidents serviced in the West Coast.

Table 2: Assault incidents serviced in the West Coast 2012-2016²¹



Due to societal issues EMS services respond to high numbers of incidents and call-outs – in some areas where there are high numbers of crime. Assault cases are the third highest number of calls the unit receives within a two week period in the cluster and these are only the cases which EMS responds to and does not include the cases where staff use their private vehicles.

In terms of EMS operations areas, are zoned i.e. a red zone implies a protest action which is short term or where gangsters are shooting each other. Staff are afraid to enter these areas as they are sometimes attacked even though they are escorted by the SAPS. Khayelitsha Site C, Tafelsig, Phillipi, Nyanga, New Cross Roads, Gugulethu and Heideveld, Kalksteenfontein and Hanover Park are classified as red zones where staff has been instructed not to enter these high risk areas without an escort during high risk times. EMS established a safety campaign and awareness for staff. One of the safety measures the Department wants to put in place with the support of SAPS is the 'online booking centre', which will enable SAPS to escort the EMS services in and out of the respective areas. EMS also wants to schedule regular meetings with SAPS to report on gunshot cases and to share information.

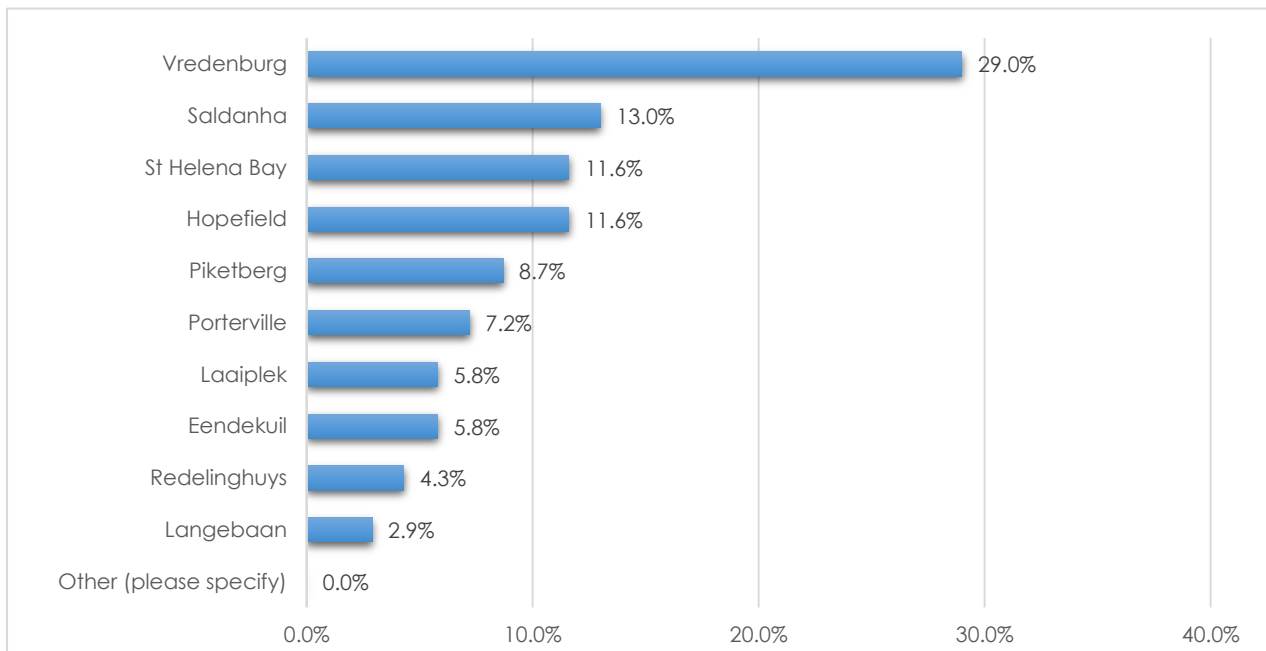


4. RESULTS OF SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORECARD

²¹ Western Cape Government Department of Health. (2016). Emergency Medical Services. Staff Assault data: 2012-2016. Presentation at PNP 2016 Vredenburg Cluster. Policing Needs and Priorities, 07 October 2016.

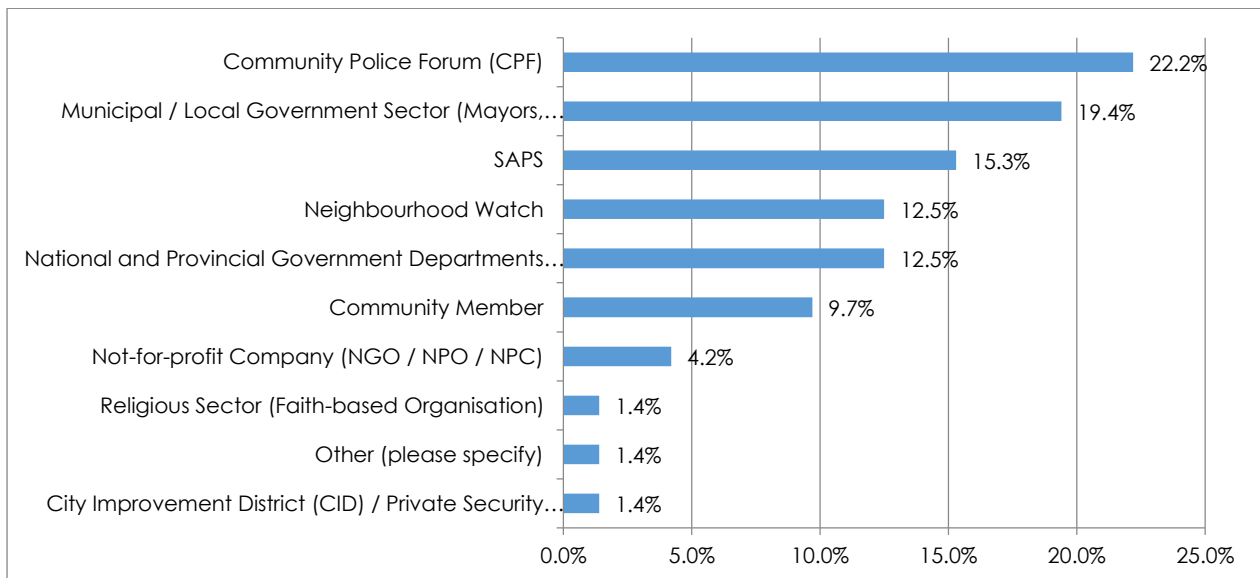
Participants

Figure 1: Respondents per precinct (N = 93)



In total 71 people completed the questionnaire. This number was slightly higher than in 2015, where 67 participants completed the survey. As the above bar-graph shows the majority of participants (29%) were from Vredenburg, followed by Saldanha (13%) and St Helena Bay (11.3%). 61.8% of participants were male and 38.2% female.

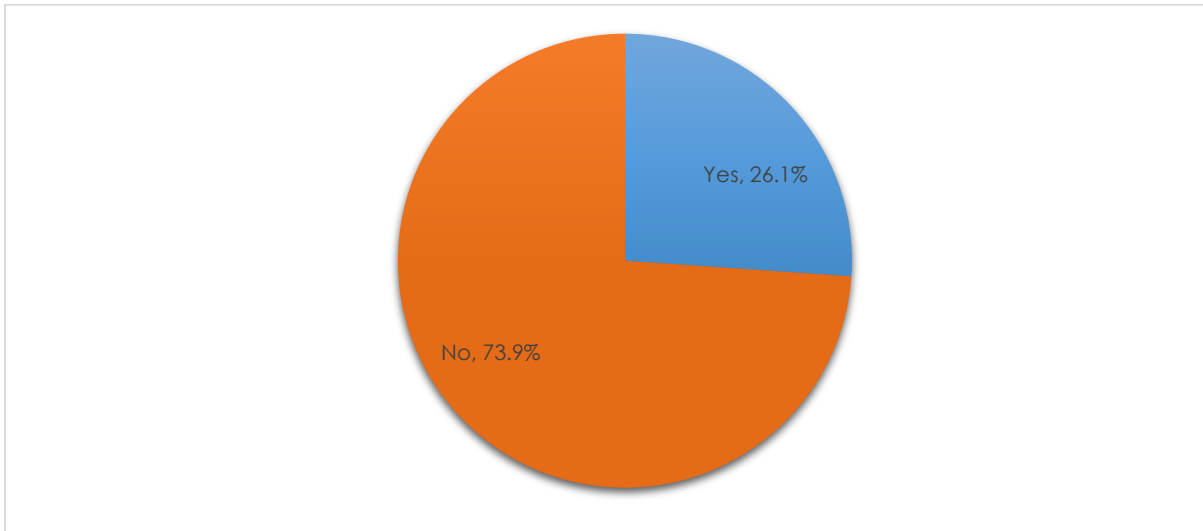
Figure 2: Participants per stakeholder group



As indicated in Figure 2 above the majority of participants (22.2%) were from CPFs, followed by Municipal/Local Government sector (19.4%) and SAPS (15.3%).

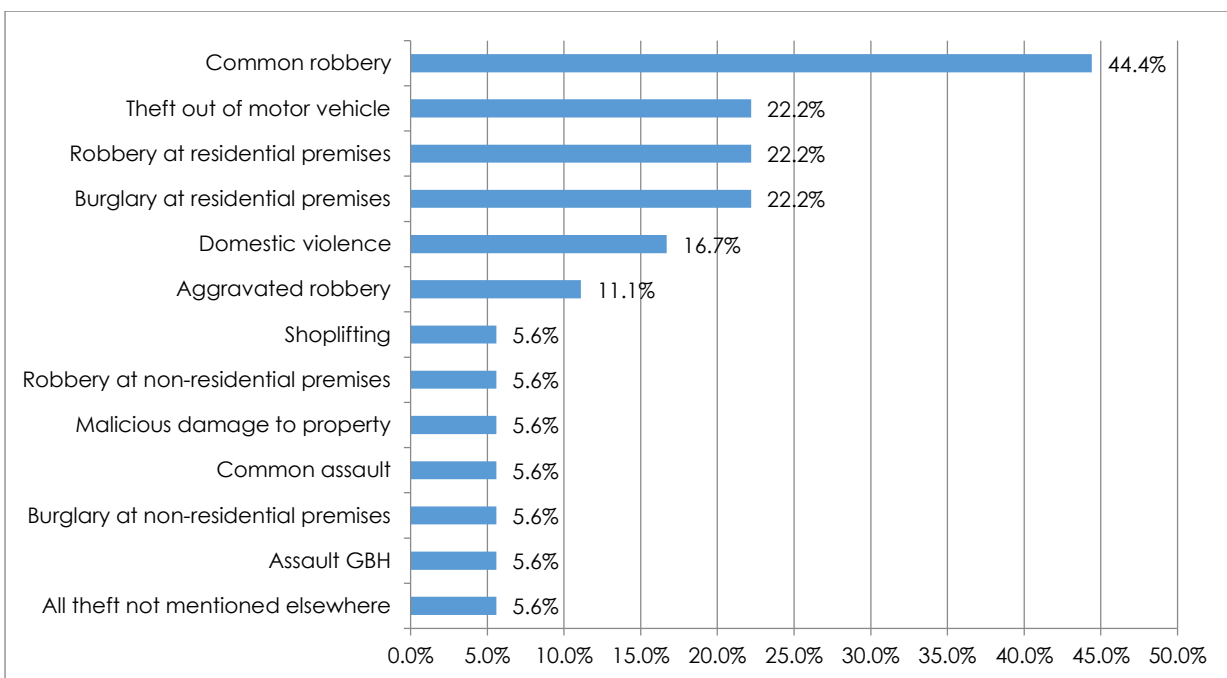
Contact with the Criminal Justice System

Figure 3: Household crime victimization - Have you or a member of your household been a victim of crime in the last 12 months?



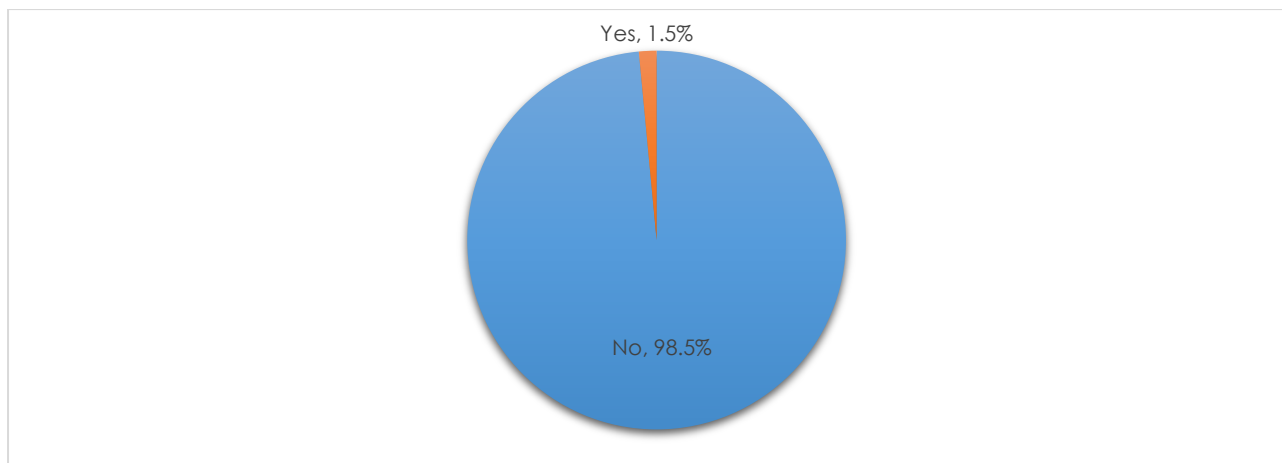
In terms of Figure 3 above, 73% of the sample had not been a victim of crime and 26.1% had.

Figure 4: Nature of crime (N=18)



Of those respondents who indicated that they had been a victim of crime, the majority reported being victims of common robbery (44.4%). 22.2% of respondents reported they had been victims of theft out of motor vehicle while 22.2% had been victim of robbery at residential premises. 16.7% were victims of domestic violence, and 11.1% were victims of aggravated robbery.

Figure 5: Have you or a member of your household been charged with crime detected as a result of police action?



1.5% of the sample had been charged with crime as a result of police action. These include crimes such as driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol, being in possession of an unlicensed firearm or ammunition, and drug related crime.

Professional Policing

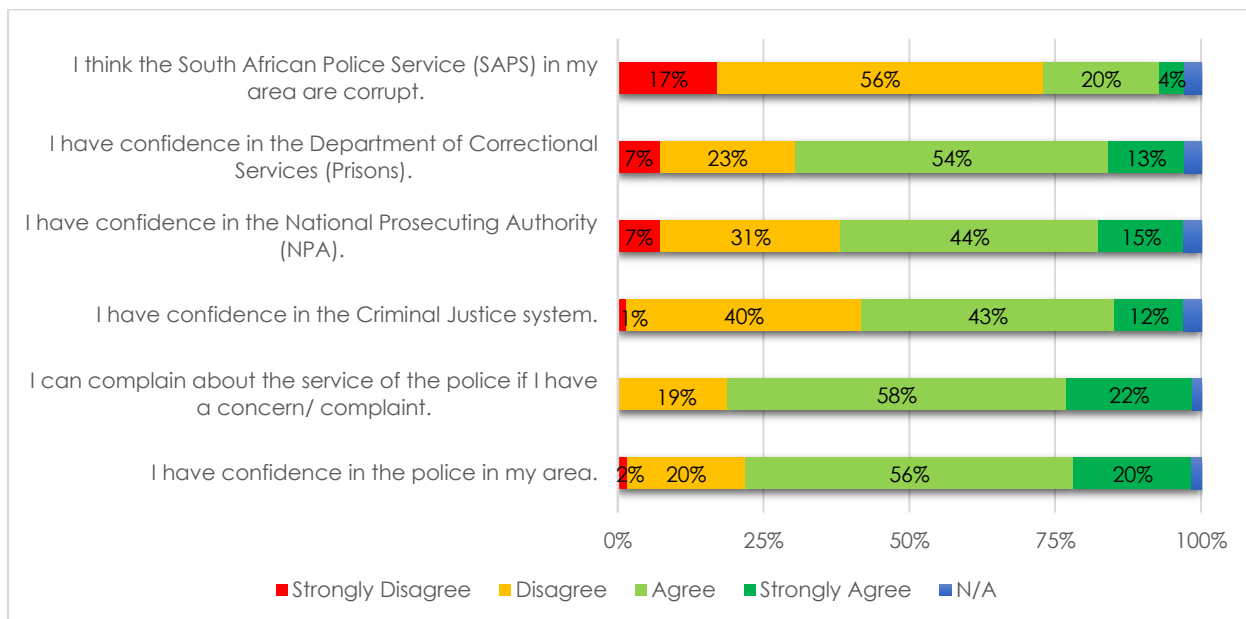
Professional policing relates to perceptions about the manner in which the police conduct their services and the relationship they have with communities. It is linked to the notion of legitimacy, which is related to objective ideas of fairness and procedural justice.²² The promotion of professional policing through effective oversight is one of the three pillars of the DoCS Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP).

It should be emphasized that the questionnaire sought to measure *perceptions* as to whether policing was professional or not. The intention was not to make any factual findings about whether police in fact act professionally but to gauge the perceptions of survey participants. The bar graph below represents responses in respect of levels of confidence in the SAPS.



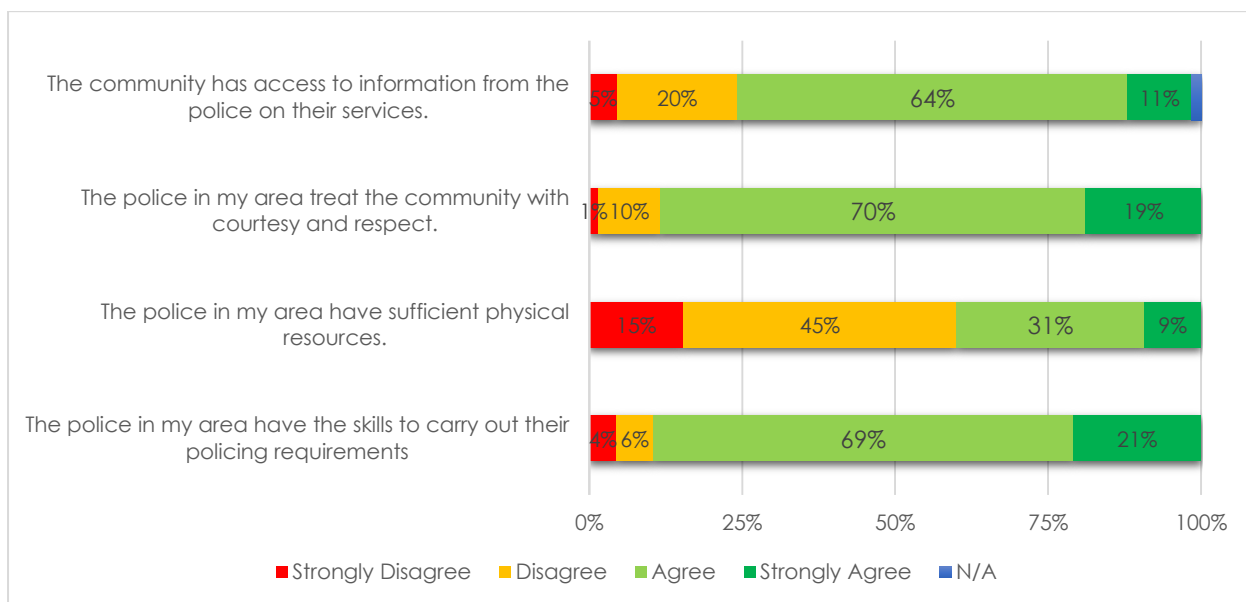
²² Sunshine, J. and Tyler, T. (2003). 'The Role of Procedural Justice and Legitimacy in Shaping Public Support for Policing', *Law and Society Review*, Vol 37(3), 513.

Figure 6: Perceptions of confidence



The majority (73%) of the respondents did not think that the SAPS in their area were corrupt, 80% indicated that they could complain about the police (they were not asked whether these complaints were satisfactorily resolved) and, 76% were confident in them. A substantial majority (67%) showed confidence in the Department of Correctional Services, 59% in the National Prosecuting Authority and, 55% in the overall criminal justice system.

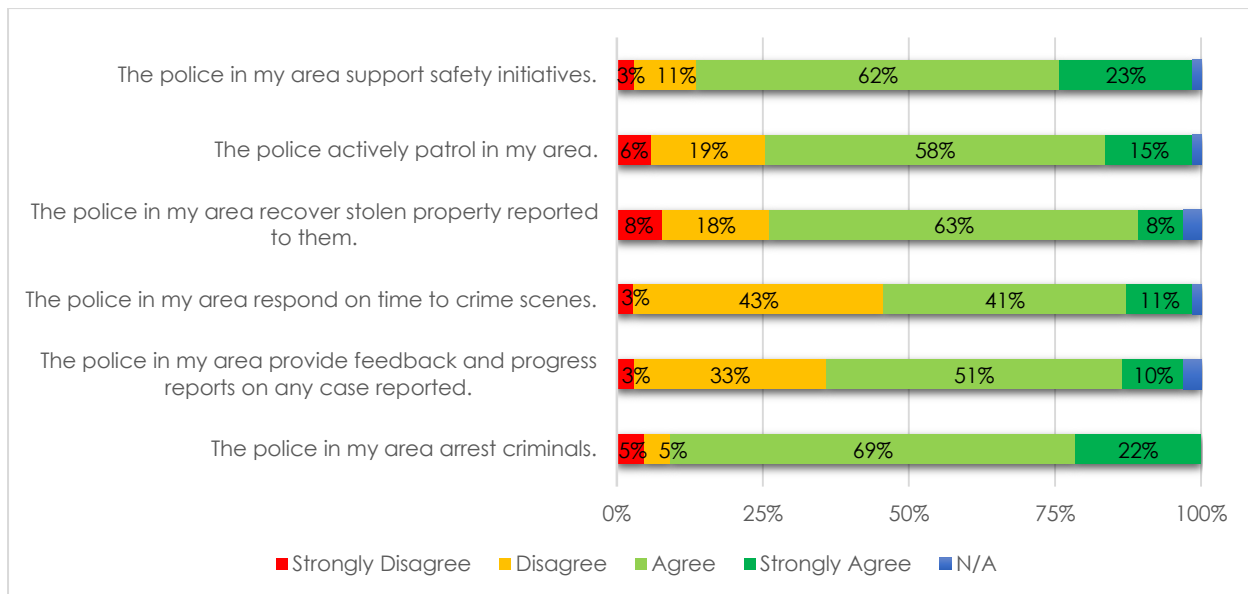
Figure 7: SAPS interaction with communities



The majority of the respondents (75%) thought that the community had access to information from the police. This is a slight improvement on the 2015/16 PNP where 64% were in agreement with this statement.

Only 39% of the respondents thought that the police had sufficient physical resources. This is less than the 2015/16 PNP where the figure was 52%.²³ Most of the respondents (90%) agreed that the police in their areas had the skills to carry out their policing functions.

Figure 8: Police service delivery and performance of functions



The majority (85%) of the respondents agreed that the police in their area supported safety initiatives and 73% thought that the police actively patrolled in their areas. Yet, 46% indicated that the police did not arrive at crime scenes timeously. This finding represents a slight improvement on the 2015/16 PNP where the majority of the respondents (45%) felt that the police did not respond on time. 61% of respondents agreed that the police in their area provided feedback on cases, which shows an improvement compared to the 50% figure of the previous year. However, as noted earlier, due to methodological constraints, it is difficult to assess the significance, if any of differences between the two PNPs. In addition, the majority of survey respondents were from the SAPS which might have skewed results.

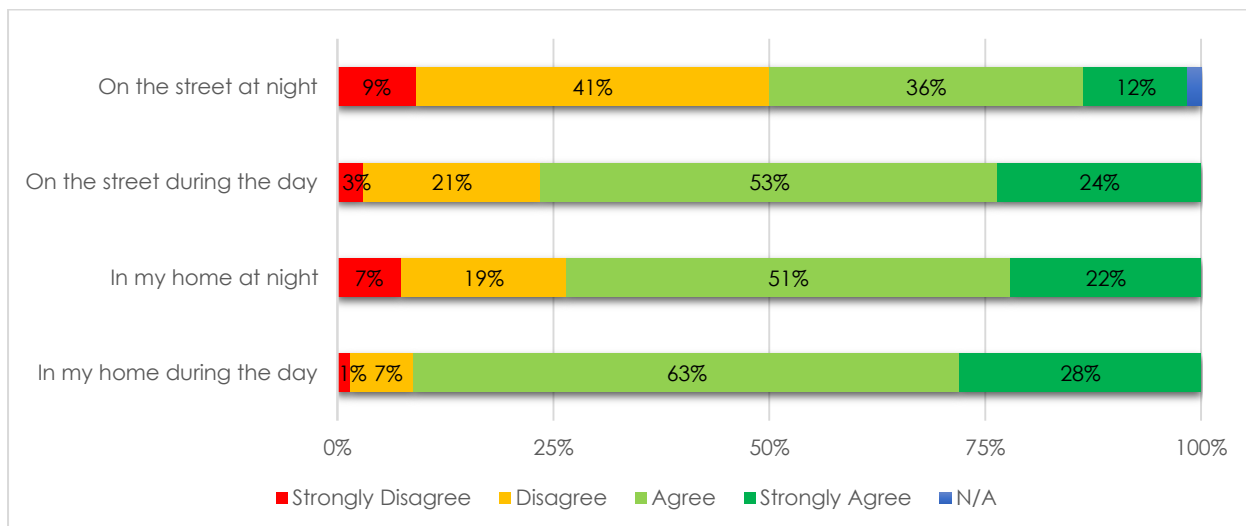
Perceptions of safety in public spaces and at home

The bar graphs in Figures 9, 10 and 11 focus on respondents' perceptions of safety in their homes and in public spaces. Making all public buildings and spaces safe is the second pillar of the CSIP.



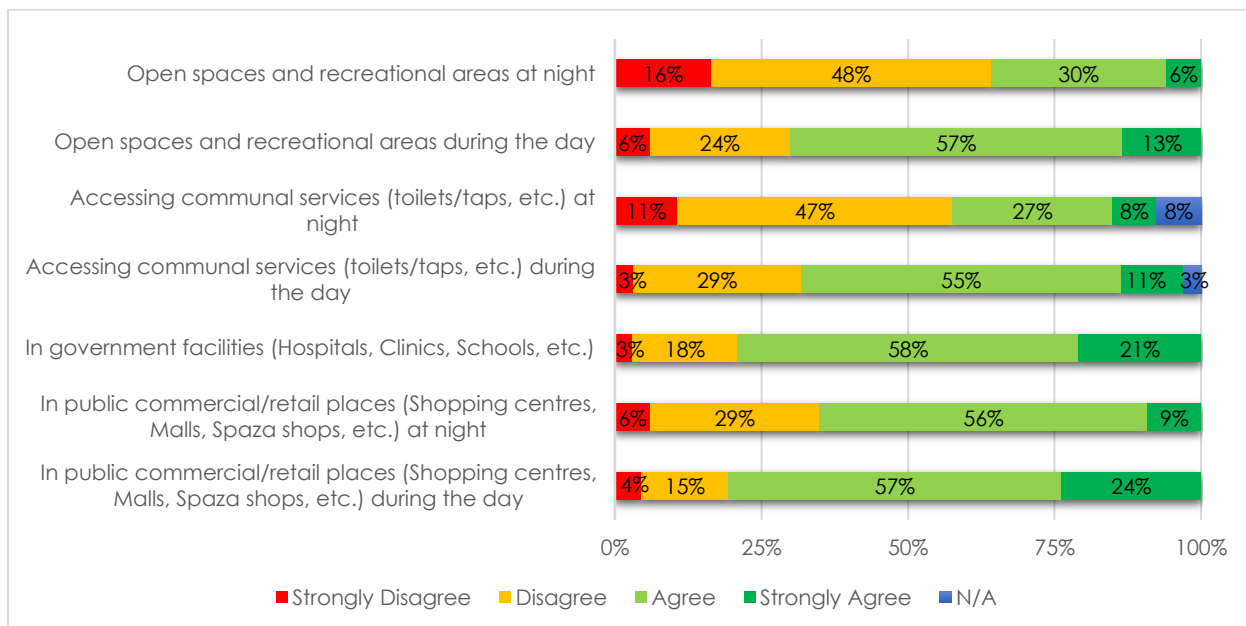
²³ Department of Community Safety. (2016). 'Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2015/16 Report for the Blue Downes Police Cluster', Western Cape Government.

Figure 9: Safety at home and in public



Only 48% of the respondents felt safe on the street at night whereas 77% felt safe during the day. 73% felt safe in their homes at night while 91% felt safe during the day. This indicates that the respondents feel fairly safe in their area except on the street at night.

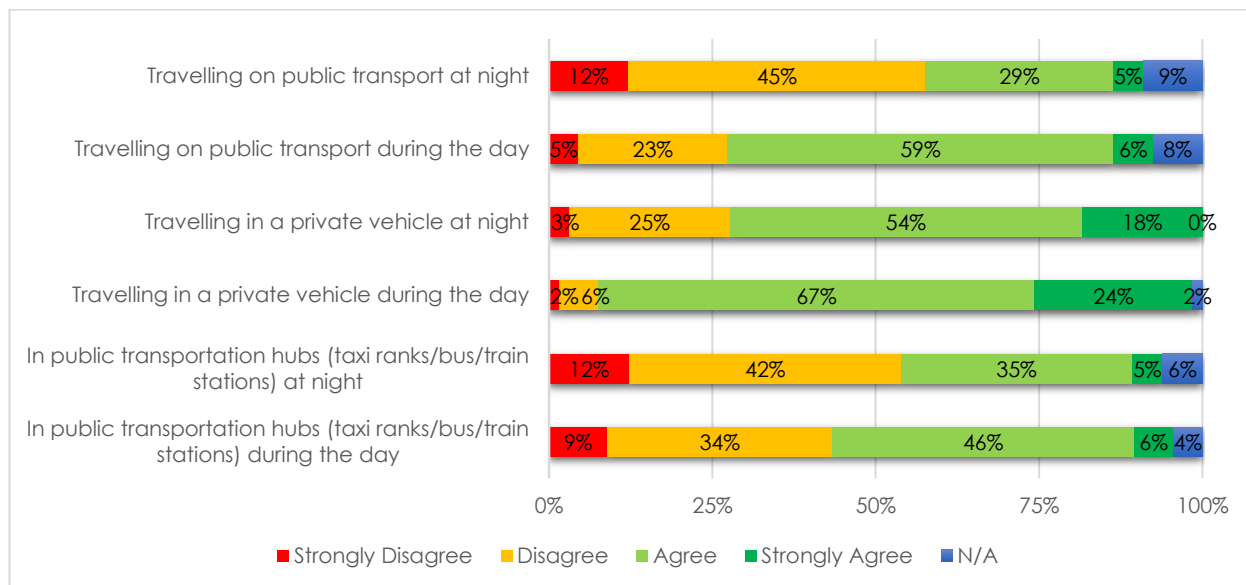
Figure 10: Perceptions of safety in community spaces and public commercial buildings



Just over a third (36%) of the respondents felt safe in open spaces and recreational areas at night and 70% felt safe during the day. This is a slight improvement from the previous year's figures where 67% felt safe during the day and only 33% at night. In 2016, 35% felt safe accessing communal services at night and 66% felt safe during the day. Unsurprisingly, perceptions of safety are substantially lower at night.

The majority of participants (79%) felt safe using government facilities. 81% felt safe in public commercial places during the day, but this dropped to 65% at night.

Figure 11: Perception of safety around public and private transport



Fewer respondents (34%) felt safe travelling on public transport at night than during the day (65%). The figures for this year are much lower than the previous year (53% at night and 77% during the day). 72% felt safe travelling in a private vehicle at night, with 91% feeling safe during the day. It is worth noting that the 2014/15 Victims of Crime Survey found that, at 25.4%, the Western Cape had the highest percentage of households that were prevented from using public transport because of crime.²⁴ The figure of 40% of respondents who felt safe in public transportation hubs at night (50% felt safe during the day) is significantly higher than the Victims of Crime Survey figure of 25.4%.

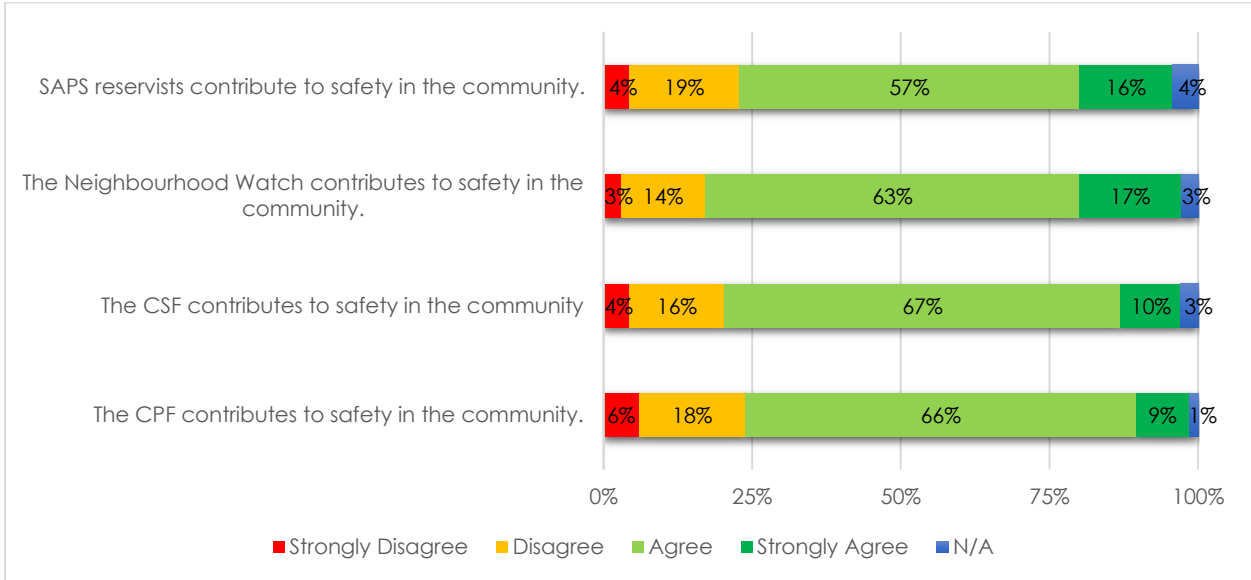
Partnerships

This section discusses how participants view the role and contribution of partnerships between SAPS and civil society. These include CPFs, Neighbourhood Watches, Community Safety Forums and SAPS Reservists. In terms of its 'whole of society' approach DoCS views partnerships as being central to community safety. As such the third pillar of its CSIP programme is to establish viable safety partnerships within communities.



²⁴ Statistics South Africa. (2015). Victims of Crime Survey 2014/15, www.statssa.gov.za/publications/PO341/P/2014.pdf:14 (accessed on 31 July 2016).

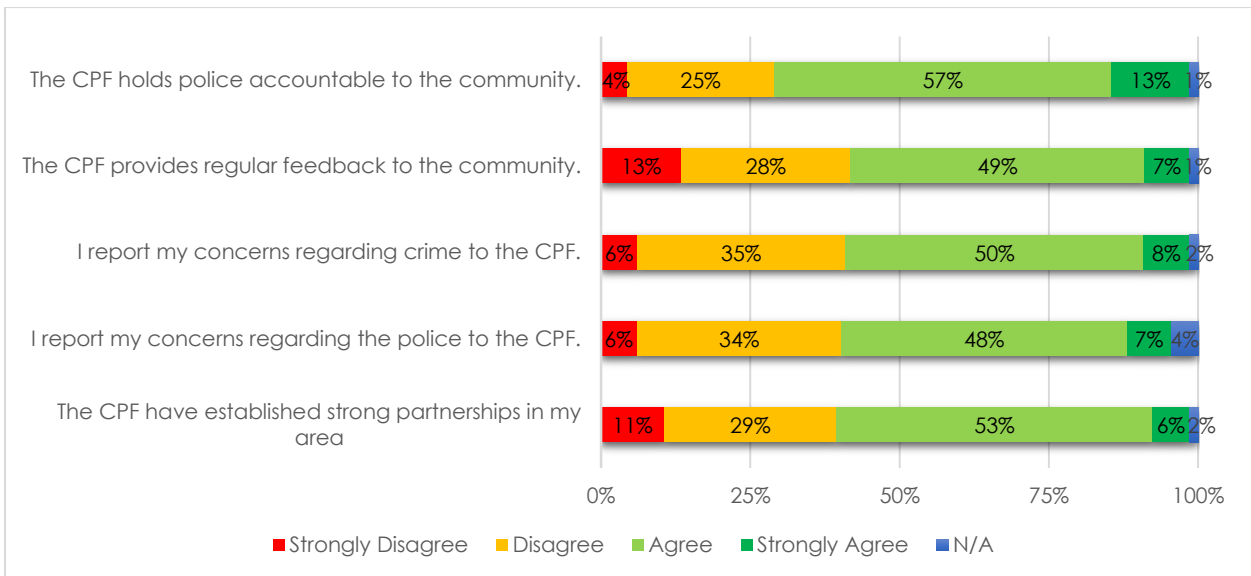
Figure 12: Partnerships contributing to safety



Participants were asked which civilian structures contributed most to safety. In terms of the ranking, listed below, NHWs received the highest approval:

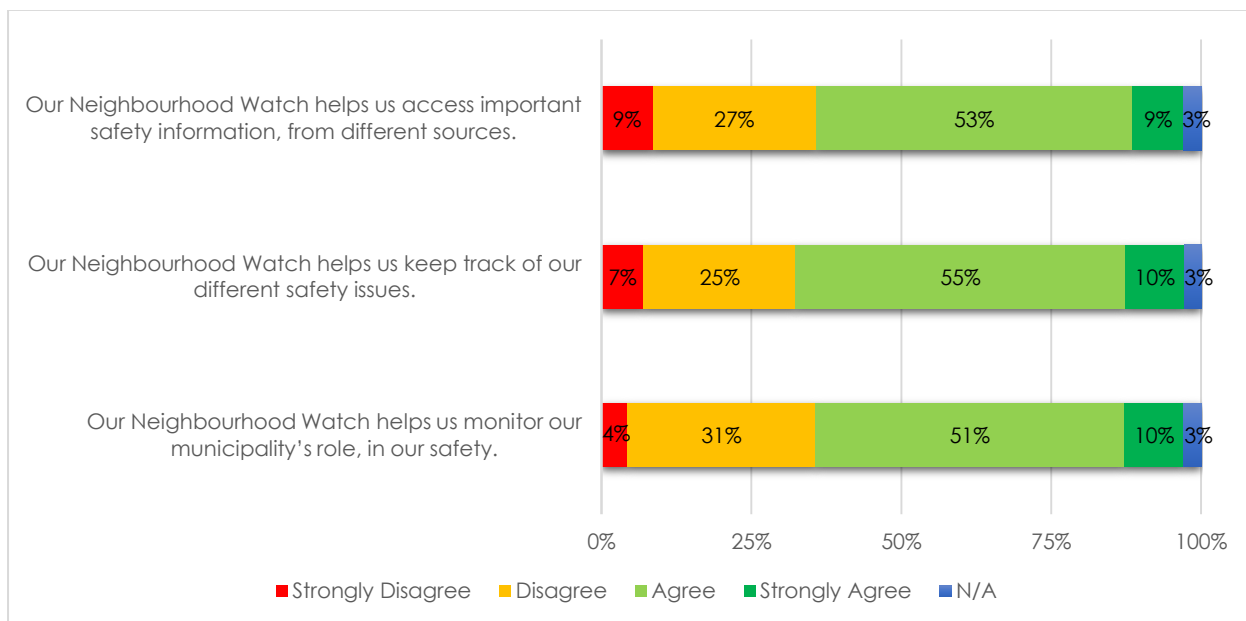
1. NHWs: 80% (It was 95% in 2015/16)
2. SAPS Reservists: 73% (It was 78% in 2015/16)
3. CPFs: 75% (It was 81% in 2015/16)
4. CSFs: 77% (It was 62% in 2015/16)

Figure 13: Holding the police accountable through the CPF



The majority of the respondents (70%) agreed that the CPF do hold the police accountable to the community and, a small majority (56%) indicated that the CPF provides regular feedback. 55% indicated that they reported their concerns regarding crime to the CPF with 73% reporting their concerns about the police. Most of the respondents (59%) agreed that CPFs have established strong partnerships in their area.

Figure 14: Neighbourhood Watch as a monitoring mechanism



Most of the respondents (62%) agreed that their Neighbourhood Watch helped them to access important safety information from different sources; 65% thought that it helped them to keep track of various safety issues and, 61% agreed that it assisted in monitoring the municipality's role in their areas.

5. THE 2016 SAFETY PLAN

The Safety Plan (Annexure 1) is intended as a guide for implementation, to be filtered down to each CPF in the Cluster, via the Cluster CPF. It aims to highlight the priority areas of intervention so that the CPFs can make detailed plans for implementation. The plan is divided into three parts (Professional Policing, Public Spaces and Partnerships) in terms of the overarching framework of the CSIP. Whereas the 2015 Safety Plans sought to address the safety concerns identified during the 2015 PNP workshops and identify the roles and responsibilities of implementing parties, the 2016 PNP workshops focused on reviewing and updating the 2015 plans. DoCS support and monitor the implementation of the safety plans, at all times seeking to increase community involvement in safety.

It should be noted that, due to time constraints, there was insufficient time to address all of the safety concerns identified in the 2015 Safety Plan, or to identify comprehensive and detailed activities for the 'Way Forward'. Nevertheless, it was still constructive to revisit the previous year's plan and to discuss the concerns of participants. As was the case in 2015 the 2016 Plan will be signed by representatives of the two main implementers: SAPS and the Cluster CPF. DoCS funding (including matching grants) is available through its Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP), once CPFs have complied with certain minimum standards, as laid out in the Western Cape Community Safety Act. DoCS also enters into Memoranda of Understanding (MOUs) with local municipalities to enable implementation of the CSIP programme on a local level. The monthly reporting mechanisms provided for in the CPF EPP framework are intended to be a mechanism for monitoring the implementation of the plan.

6. CONCLUSION

This PNP workshop brought together local (Cluster) level stakeholders in order to identify policing needs and priorities. It did so via a process that involved presentations, discussions (both in plenary and non-plenary sessions) and, questionnaires. As such the workshop was a methodology for both consultation as well as research.

There is no doubt that PNPs succeed in bringing those stakeholders (and others) who are engaged in safety into one room to discuss policing on a local level. This represents the start of a fundamentally important process, namely consultation with local communities about their policing needs and priorities, their perceptions of safety and concrete suggestions about how to improve local problems. In and of itself this is a massive achievement and a positive development. However, there is also a need to engage in in-depth and targeted research that deploys a mix of methodological approaches in order to understand the detailed needs of all sectors of a particular community.

DoCS has a great number of contacts in a multitude of localities, and on many different levels, throughout the Western Cape. This reach constitutes a solid point of departure from which to engage in processes that seek to increase safety for all who reside in the Province. The PNP workshops have sought to contribute to this objective.

7. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The Department of Community Safety thanks all of the participants in the workshop for giving up their work time and Saturdays in order to participate.

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Additional Facilitators

Patrick Njozela, Wayne Butler and David Coetzee.

8. ANNEXURE 1: 2016 SAFETY PLAN



Safety Plan for the Vredenburg Cluster:
Original signed on 27 August 2015, updated on 07-08 October 2016

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

1. Safety Concern: Substance abuse (drugs & alcohol), is the main contributor to contact and property crime in the Vredenburg Police Cluster.

Objective: To reduce drug and alcohol abuse, contact and property crime in the Vredenburg Police Cluster.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 07-08 October 2016	Way forward 2016
<p>Compile Memorandum of Agreement (MOA) between all government departments in relation to safety and security with specific focus on their role in addressing substance abuse (drugs & alcohol), contact and property crime.</p>	<p>Better living conditions for the Vredenburg Police Cluster community</p>	<p>Increase in drug related crimes statistics (Police detection).</p> <p>Crime reduction. Drug houses close down.</p> <p>Drugs lords removed from the community.</p> <p>Increase in contact and property crime statistics.</p>	<p>Write a letter to DoCS and the MEC for Community Safety regarding the need for MOA with all role players in the safety and security arena.</p> <p>CPF Cluster Chairperson & SAPS Cluster Department of Social Development Commander.</p>	<p>Saldanha Bay Municipality, specifically Louwville in the Vredenburg area, has been declared a Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading (VPUU)/Regional Socio-Economic Programme (RSEP) area where government resources will be made available. DoCS are in the process of drafting an MOU with the local municipality.</p> <p>Some progress, but not sufficient. Community and</p>	<p>Address security and safety issues raised at the PNP engagement. With regards to all other government departments, safety and security issues relevant to their jurisdiction are referred to them to address.</p> <p>SAPS & CPF to educate the community in procedures as to understand why SAPS not always react, e.g. in Piketberg SAPS do not act on info from farmers and in Vredenburg the SAPS, community & councilor know who the drug lords are and where they live, but</p>

				<p>parental involvement a challenge in Saldanha.</p> <p>Piketberg CPF are experiencing challenges with regards to awareness campaigns.</p> <p>Porterville suggested that pubs, taverns & 'illegal' shebeens form part of awareness campaigns on alcohol & drugs.</p>	SAPS still do not take action.
Increase and strengthen trust and confidence in the police and encourage cooperation between community and police.	Community won't hesitate to come forward with effective information that should lead to positive arrests.	Increase in claim payouts for positive information.	Reclaim/own the community as a place to live and work and play again – without fear.	Some progress, but not sufficient.	Provincial Traffic Police are also able to set up quick roadblocks and/or do quick visible crime prevention, so community are invited to also contact them if they have info that drugs, etc. are being transported.
Involve CPF and NHWs to implement drug awareness programmes per police precinct.			To increase partnerships with communities through the accreditation and training of Neighbourhood Watches in the	CPF's and NHW's to start a drug awareness campaign and educate the youth of the Vredenburg Cluster about the dangers associated	

			Vredenburg Cluster.	with drug abuse.	
Establish additional rehabilitation centres in the Cluster.		Number of established rehabilitation centres.	Vredenburg Municipality to develop their own hotline that is run from Vredenburg to prevent callers from being referred from one person to another.	Some progress, but not sufficient.	More stringent bylaws are required for dealing in drugs, alcohol, etc., with fines to increase with repeat infringements.
SAPS to develop a hotline for communities to report suspicious people which have assets but do not have identifiable employment.		Hotline number established by SAPS.			Consider piggybacking on Youth Reintegration Programme (Paarl) to ensure that youth do not fall back in a cycle of crime.

2. Safety Concern: Concerns about the SAPS service delivery in the Vredenburg Police Cluster (SAPS code of conduct, discipline, language barrier, resource shortfall, SAPS response time, lack of police visibility).

Objective: To improve SAPS service delivery through awareness campaigns promoting the suggestion box and explaining the code of conduct to the community (Client/customer).

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 07-08 October 2016	Way forward 2016
Write a letter outlining the police resource shortfall per police station in the Cluster and send it to the Provincial Commissioner's office.	Improved service delivery by the SAPS.	Reduction in 101 complaints against SAPS members. Number of police officers per station reflected in SAPS establishment plan.	Convene Public Accountability meetings (external imbizos to provide feedback to communities and stakeholders). SAPS Station/Cluster Commander & CPF Chairperson per police		

			station, DoCS.		
Compile audit on physical resources shortages per police station.				Some progress, but not sufficient. Unavailability of roadworthy and/or effectively operational vehicles remains a serious challenge due to the unnecessary long turnaround times.	Servicing of vehicles at local SPs to be seriously considered as time to take vehicle and fetch vehicle adds to the time that vehicles are not effectively utilised in policing/service delivery.
Implement an internship programme per police station.	Assess the SAPS recruitment process in order to effect changes at the SAPS training colleges.	Relevant changes effected in the training of the SAPS.			
Speed up reservist recruitment process in the cluster.	Create additional capacity in SAPS through recruitment of reservists.		SAPS to advertise for recruitment of reservists.		

3. Concern: Ineffective Criminal Justice System (light and lenient sentences, easy bail).

Objective: To improve the functioning of the Criminal Justice System.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 07-08 October 2016	Way forward 2016
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Monitor the sentences handed down and advocate for heavier sentences for offenders where relevant.	Appropriate sentences to be handed down to serious offences.	Improved conviction & detection rates.	Prosecutors to be invited to the next Cluster meeting.	DoCS Court Watching Briefs sends quarterly reports to the Provincial Commissioner.	CPFs to continue to involve prosecutors
Encourage prosecutors to attend Public Accountability Meetings and PNP sessions.	Corresponding sentences to the crime committed by the offender.	Number of meetings between prosecutors and detectives.	Monitor the interaction between the detective and prosecutors through the Case Flow Management meetings. CPF Cluster Chairperson & Cluster Commander	Ms Jocelyn Willemse Court Manager at the Department of Justice in Vredenburg and Warrant Officer Kevin Combrinck from the Military Police attended the Vredenburg Cluster PNP. Repeat offenders in the CJS remains a serious challenge to communities and the quality of life of citizens	Involvement of prosecutors must continue.
Ensure that the SAPS communicate the appearance dates of offenders to the CPF and the CPF must write letters to the court to influence the court outcome (opposing bail).	Heavier sentences/punishment meted for serious and repeat offenders.	Number of incidents where CPF gave input in terms of sentences and bail opposition.		Some progress, but not sufficient.	

PARTNERSHIPS

4. Concern: There is a need for training opportunities for the youth. (The group linked this concern with concern number 6).

Objective: To have meaningful training opportunities (formal, life skills, etc.) for the youth.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 07-08 October 2016	Way forward 2016
<p>Conduct life skills workshops e.g. positive parenting, marital counseling, cooking skills, First Aid, Firefighting, Role modeling, etc.</p> <p>Hire qualified and dedicated teachers.</p> <p>Create partnerships with training & development service providers.</p> <p>Facilitate relevant Learnership and Mentorship Programmes e.g. scuba diving, artisan, construction, wine making.</p>	<p>Responsible, independent youth.</p> <p>Positive behavior change e.g. improved self-esteem and self-worth.</p>	<p>An informed youth.</p>	<p>Engage Mfesane (NGO) to raise funds to training youth in Life Skills.</p> <p>Approach FET colleges to enroll the vulnerable youth who qualify (Less than R10 000 per month income per household).</p> <p>Identify service providers who can render youth training programmes.</p> <p>Mfesane to engage schools, churches, SAPS, etc. in order to enroll more youth.</p> <p>SAPS/CPF/ Mfesane</p>	<p>Two (2) trained Chrysalis graduates were placed: 1 with Eendekuil CPF from 01 August 2015 and 1 with Piketberg CPF from 01 August 2015.</p> <p>The DoCS Youth Safety Religious Programme funded 3 religious entities in Saldanha, Diazville, White City, Vredenburg and Louwville during the June 2015, December 2015 and June 2016 holidays at a total cost of R272 500.</p> <p>In terms of the Youth Placement Programme: 2 youths were placed at Eendekuil SAPS, 3 at Piketberg SAPS, 1 at Porterville SAPS, 1 at</p>	<p>Continue engaging NGOs, like Mfesane, Namaque Rehabilitation Centre, Social Workers and Other Departments.</p> <p>A centralized Calendar should be created to maximize co-ordination, transparency and effectiveness.</p> <p>Continue with FET Colleges. Improve on bolstering Partnership with Training and Developmental Service Providers. Saldanha Bay Diving School should be brought on board.</p> <p>Continue with Learnership and Mentorship Programmes. Look to the development of Multi-Purpose Centre. Youth Centres, Soup Kitchen, After School</p>

				the Saldanha Bay Municipality and 1 youth at the St Helena Bay SAPS at a total cost of R195 900.	Programmes. Action Group should play a co-ordination role in rolling out these programmes to the entire Cluster in collaboration with SAPS/CPF at Cluster level.
<p>5. Concern: To develop and support a Community Safety Plan.</p> <p>Objective: To develop, support and implement a Community Safety Plan.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 07-08 October 2016	Way forward 2016
<p>Arrange an Imbizo of relevant stakeholders and community.</p> <p>Draft a Community Safety Plan with specific action/activities and time frames.</p>	To have a workable, realistic and relevant Community Safety Plan.	To implement an action-oriented Community Safety Plan.	<p>To consult the CPFs in order to make inputs and implement the Community Safety Plan.</p> <p>CPF/SAPS</p>	This is already in place.	Follow the same process as in 2015/16 financial year regarding Activities. Strengthen the 3 working themes, namely: Promote Professional Policing, Public Spaces and Partnership.
<p>6. Concern: The lack of and need for recreational programmes which contribute to the potential increase of substance abuse in the Vredenburg Cluster. (This concern is linked to concern number 4 and the resolution).</p> <p>Objective: To put in place sustainable recreational community programmes in order to discourage substance abuse.</p>					

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 07-08 October 2016	Way forward 2016
<p>Promote involvement of youth in arts and culture activities e.g. Drum majorettes, Dancing, Acting, and Singing, etc.</p> <p>Identify role models, coaches, volunteers, and teachers.</p>			<p>Engage with local municipality, provincial and national Department of Sport and Recreation.</p> <p>Engage local NGOs involved in sport development.</p> <p>CPF/SAPS</p>		<p>Continue with the activities.</p>
<p>Organise sponsorships for sports tournaments, talent searches, etc.</p> <p>Engage with local municipalities to make facilities available for free.</p>	<p>Constructively engage active youth who are not involved in drugs/substance abuse.</p>	<p>Fewer youth in the community who are involved in drugs/substance abuse and crime.</p>	<p>Engage Department of Social Development, municipality, business, and NGOs regarding anti-substance abuse interventions;</p> <p>CPF/SAPS.</p>		<p>Continue with the activities.</p> <p>Continue participating to LDAC and this must be rolled out to the entire Cluster with immediate effect. Continue with negotiations. Joint Plans.</p>
<p>Organise Holiday Youth Programmes.</p> <p>Organise Calendar Health Days e.g. Youth Day etc.</p>					<p>Cluster CPF should co-ordinate and encourage Faith Based Organisations to participate in YSRP. CPFs at local level should also be encouraged to apply for the DoCS /CPR Matching Grant.</p>

7. Concern: Unemployment in Vredenburg Cluster has a considerable effect as the 'need for money' constitutes a motivator for crime in the region. (See also concern No 4).

Objective: To create sustainable job opportunities within the cluster.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 07-08 October 2016	Way forward 2016
<p>Facilitate sustainable training opportunities for the youth.</p> <p>Facilitate investments in order to stimulate economic growth in the region.</p> <p>Conduct life skills workshops e.g. positive parenting, marital counselling, cooking skills, First Aid, firefighting, role modeling, etc.</p> <p>Hire qualified and dedicated teachers.</p> <p>Create partnerships with training and development service providers.</p> <p>Facilitate relevant Learnership and Mentorship Programmes, e.g. scuba diving, artisan, construction, Wine making etc.</p>	<p>Improved employment opportunities in the Vredenburg region.</p>	<p>Improved employment opportunities in the Vredenburg region.</p>	<p>Engage local business Chamber of Commerce.</p> <p>Engage Mfesane (NGO) to raise funds to training youth in Life Skills.</p> <p>Approach FET colleges to enroll the vulnerable youth who qualify for R10 000 pm (income per household). CPF/Business Identify service providers who can render youth training programmes.</p> <p>Approach Mfesane to engage schools, churches, SAPS, etc. in order to enroll more youth.</p>		<p>Continue with all the activities and adjust time frames. Internship Programmes to be bolstered with immediate effect.</p> <p>Business sector to be held accountable with immediate effect.</p>

8. Concern: To develop a MOU between the Department of Community Safety and the Municipality in terms of community safety commitments.

Objective: To have an approved and agreed MOU in place.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 07-08 October 2016	Way forward 2016
<p>Arrange a meeting between the CPF/Municipality/DoCS/SAPS.</p> <p>Draft MOU and get approval.</p>	<p>Have in place an approved action-oriented MOU.</p>	<p>Implement an approved action-oriented MOU.</p>	<p>Arrange a meeting with role players.</p> <p>Draft the MOU.</p> <p>Municipality.</p>		<p>Continue with the activities, however, speed up the process of the adoption of the Community Safety Plans and which should uphold the SMART Principles.</p>

9. Safety Concern: Ensure all CPFs are registered on the EPP with DoCS and submit reports on time.

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

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 07-08 October 2016	Way forward 2016
<p>All CPFs to register on EPP and sign Transfer Payment Agreement with DoCS.</p>	<p>CPFs submit monthly reports.</p> <p>All CPFs access R32 500 per year.</p> <p>CPFs 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>CPFs, DoCS</p>	<p>On 09 May 2015, 4 CPF members from Eendekuil, Hopefield (5), Laaipek (5), Piketberg (6), Porterville (4), Redelinghuis (3), and Saldanha (5), St Helena Bay (3) and 5 members from Vredenburg</p>	<p>All CPFs are participating in the EPP. Negotiations and engagements with Langebaan CPF are under way. There should be continuous training and interventions by DoCS/CPR Fieldworkers and provision of</p>

				<p>received training on the roles and responsibilities of CPFs.</p> <p>The EPP form has been reviewed and the new EPP Excel Version II is in operation already for 2016/17. This has also been extended to the Cluster level. In addition,</p> <p>All the precincts signed MOUs in 2015 and only Langebaan and St Helena Bay must still sign MOUs for 2016.</p> <p>All the precincts accessed EPP funds at a total cost of R110 481.81</p> <p>None of the CPFs in the Vredenburg Cluster applied for matching grants.</p>	<p>Feedback regarding EPP.</p> <p>Co-ordination at Cluster level should be maintained regarding submission of EPP Reports; however, the EPP gmail account should be encouraged.</p> <p>CPR Area Managers and Fieldworkers should be copied into all the correspondence to DoCS.</p> <p>CPF's should be encouraged to apply for the matching grant from CPR.</p> <p>Local Ward Councillors are encouraged to be involved with CPFs as they are ex-officio Members.</p>
<p>10. Safety concern: Increase visibility and patrols in the community through capacitating Neighbourhood watches.</p> <p>Objective: Recruit, train and accredit neiighbourhood watches in the Cluster.</p>					

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 07-08 October 2016	Way forward 2016
Recruit, train and resource NHW in the cluster to support the police.				<p>One NHW structure in Laaiplek and 1 in Redelinghuys have been Provisionally Accredited.</p> <p>On 12-13 March 2016, 22 members were trained in Piketberg.</p> <p>Ten (10) torches were distributed in Eendekuil and 15 in Piketberg.</p>	The directive that NHWs are not allowed to be actively involved with roadblocks to be seriously reviewed, particularly i.t.o its application in already resource strapped rural areas & stations.

PUBLIC SPACES

11. Safety Concern: Bushy areas and poor street lighting creates an enabling environment for crime to be committed (Area between Jacobsbaai and Saldanha - gravel road between the two towns). Employees walking from Saldanha to Jacobsbaai being targeted by criminals – relatively affluent area. Hopefield also identified as a hot spot area, old RDP houses and between the new RDP houses. Vredenburg (between the hospital and Louwville) also a concern.

Objective: Encourage the municipality to address these environmental design issues (inadequate street lighting, bushy areas, etc.).

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 07-08 October 2016	Way forward 2016
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Identify and accurately document the problematic geographical areas (Create a list).	A compiled list of areas.	List has been signed off by the different role players and presented at the Station Management meeting and the Monthly Exec meeting and also the Public Accountability Meeting (PAM).	The CPF per precinct is to request feedback from the community in respect of bushy areas that are poorly lit. The rate payers association is to also be involved. CPF, Station Commander, Ratepayers Association to be informed.	The list was presented at the Langebaan Imbizo as well as at the CPF meetings. A concern was raised that each time the municipality sends new representatives who are unfamiliar with the history of the issue.	
Send the compiled list of the identified areas to the municipality.	The geographic areas prioritised in the budget meeting of the municipality.	The minutes of the municipal meeting.	Forward the signed list to the respective municipal managers. CPF, Station Commander, Municipal Manager.		The issue was listed as an ongoing problem, especially in Hopefield where bushy areas were not being maintained timeously by the municipality (Old RDP area + the informal settlement)

12. Safety Concern: Facilities for the youth and the community of Vredenburg Cluster should be developed.

Objective: To render a multi-disciplinary service to the youth and community members to provide them with the needed and coping skills to deal effectively with problems in their community.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 07-08 October 2016	Way forward 2016
Establish a needs profile (audit) of services in the community.	A signed-off needs analysis.	Signed off needs analysis by CPF, Station Commander.	CPF to formulate a plan to achieve this activity.		The group felt that the issue should stay although there was no opportunity given to discuss the issue.

13. Concern: Extended liquor trading hours in Langebaan is contributing to crime in the area.

Objective: To get a committee established (CPF, SAPS, Ward Councillors, other stakeholders, Municipality, etc.) which will decide on extension applications. The panel will evaluate applications in a fair process.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 07-08 October 2016	Way forward 2016
<p>Establish a forum within the community to address the challenges.</p> <p>Introduce the Forum to the Monthly Executive meetings and station and station management meeting.</p>	<p>A forum established.</p>	<p>Established Forum Introduced at the monthly executive & station management meetings.</p> <p>Letter written to the municipal manager (The ward Councillor sits on the deciding committee for trading hours extension).</p>			<p>The group felt that the issue should stay although there was no opportunity given to discuss the matter.</p>

14. Concern: The issues raised in the Community Safety Plan will not attract the proper attention and budget.

Objective: To bring the contents of the Community Safety Plan for the cluster to the attention of the IDP committee.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 07-08 October 2016	Way forward 2016
<p>Board members of CPFs in the cluster should be encouraged to attend all IDP meetings in their precinct.</p>					

Each CPF member to assess his/her role and responsibility within the CPF – through the 'partnership' lens.					
Each ward councilor should send the Mayco member for Safety and Security to attend the CPF meetings					Berg River municipality citizens indicated that they did not enjoy this same commitment in their ward.
<p>15. Concern: Quiet areas are becoming crime hotspots (new issue).</p> <p>Objective: To be discussed further in Cluster CPF meeting.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 07-08 October 2016	Way forward 2016
					To be discussed at next Cluster CPF meeting
<p>16. Concern: Spaza shops operating outside regulated trading hours (in Vredenburg) makes them targets for armed robberies (New issue).</p> <p>Objective: To be discussed further in CPF Cluster meeting.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 07-08 October 2016	Way forward 2016
					To be discussed at next Cluster CPF meeting

17. Concern: The fact that Vredenburg Library was moved to Upper Louwville presented a problem for citizens from wards 2, 8, 9, 10 and 13 who had to walk a far distance; students were reported to have been robbed / mugged (new issue).

Objective: To be discussed in Cluster CPF meeting

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 07-08 October 2016	Way forward 2016
					To be discussed at next Cluster CPF meeting

18. Concern: Hospitals were becoming scenes of public violence and subsequently staff in the casualty department(s) at hospitals were put at risk. There was also the issue of roaming hospital visitors which made people (patients and staff) feel unsafe. (new issue)

Objective: To address the issue with the Department of Health.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Progress as at 07-08 October 2016	Way forward 2016
					To be discussed at next Cluster CPF meeting

Community Safety Plan signed by:

Department of Community Safety Representative:

SAPS Cluster Commander

CPF Cluster Chairperson

Date:

Date:

Date:

ANNEXURE 2: SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORECARD



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 "Increasing wellness, safety and tackle social ills". The CSIP has three elements, namely: *promoting professional policing; promote safety at all public buildings and spaces; and establishing 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 perception survey 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 perception survey will be administered as part of the Department of Community Safety's 2016/17 Policing Needs and Priorities process per police cluster. It will be administered to respondents attending the consultative meeting.

B. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Please indicate which stakeholder group you represent: **Please tick ONE relevant box.**

1 = SAPS		2 = Community Police Forum	
3 = Neighbourhood Watch		4 = City Improvement District / Private Security Company	
5 = Community member		6 = Business Sector (i.e. Metrorail)	
7 = Not for profit company (NGO / NPO / NPC)		8 = Religious Sector (Faith-Based Organisation)	
9 = Victim Support programme		10 = Municipal/Local Government Sector (Mayors, Councillors, CSF, IDP Rep, Law Enforcement, Traffic, Rate Payers' Association and Ward Committee)	

11= Media		12 = National and Provincial Government Departments (NPA, Provincial Traffic, Ombudsman, Provincial Parliament, IPID, SASSA, Social Development, Correctional Services, Justice)	
13 = Other (specify please)			

Please indicate the police precinct in which you reside or which you represent:

1 = Eendekuil		2 = Hopefield	
3 = Laaipek		4 = Langebaan	
5 = Piketberg		6 = Porterville	
7 = Redelinghuys		8 = Saldanha	
9 = St Helena Bay		10 = Vredenburg	

Please indicate your gender:

1 = Male		2 = Female	
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Please indicate how you heard about the meeting:

1 = Received PNP invitation		2 = Received a telephone call from Department of Community Safety	
3 = Heard on Radio		4 = SAPS informed me	
5 = Read it in the Newspaper		6 = CPF informed me	
7 = Received an SMS		8 = Received invitation, SMS and telephone call	
9 = Word of mouth		10 = Other, specify please	

C: KEY INDICATORS

Have you or a member of your household been a victim of crime in the last 12 months?

1 = Yes		2 = No	
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If yes, please indicate which kind of crime/s you have been a victim of by ticking the relevant box/es below:

1 = Contact crime			
If you ticked 1 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:			
1 = Assault GBH		2 = Sexual offence	
3 = Common assault		4 = Aggravated robbery *	

5 = Domestic violence		6 = Murder	
7 = Attempted murder		8 = Common robbery	
* Subcategories of Aggravated robbery			
* If you ticked 4 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:			
9 = Carjacking		10 = Truck hijacking	
11 = Robbery of cash-in-transit		12 = Bank robbery	
13 = Robbery at residential premises		14 = Robbery at non-residential premises (Business robbery)	
2 = Contact-related crime			
If you ticked 2 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:			
15 = Arson		16 = Malicious damage to property	
3 = Property-related crime			
If you ticked 3 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:			
17 = Burglary at residential premises		18 = Burglary at non-residential premises	
19 = Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle		20 = Theft out of or from motor vehicle	
21 = Stock-theft			
4 = Other serious crimes			
If you ticked 4 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:			
22 = All theft not mentioned elsewhere		23 = Commercial crime	
24 = Shoplifting			

Have you or a member of your household been charged with crime detected as a result of police action?

1 = Yes		2 = No	
---------	--	--------	--

If yes, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:

1 = Drug related crime		2 = Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	
3 = Driving under the influence of drugs or alcohol		4 = Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	

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. If you have no experience or do not know the answer please choose **0**.

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	Not Applicable
1. The police in my area have the skills to carry out their policing requirements.	1	2	3	4	0
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Not Applicable
2. The police in my area have sufficient physical resources.	1	2	3	4	0
3. The police in my area treat the community with courtesy and respect.	1	2	3	4	0
4. The police in my area arrest criminals.	1	2	3	4	0
5. The police in my area provide feedback and progress reports on any case reported.	1	2	3	4	0
6. The police in my area respond on time to crime scenes.	1	2	3	4	0
7. The police in my area recover stolen property reported to them.	1	2	3	4	0
8. I have confidence in the police in my area.	1	2	3	4	0
9. The community has access to information from the police on their services.	1	2	3	4	0
10. The police actively patrol in my area.	1	2	3	4	0
11. I can complain about the service of the police if I have a concern / complaint.	1	2	3	4	0
12. The police in my area support safety	1	2	3	4	0

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?					
initiatives.					
13. I have confidence in the Criminal Justice system.	1	2	3	4	0
14. I have confidence in the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA).	1	2	3	4	0
15. I have confidence in the Department of Correctional Services (Prisons).	1	2	3	4	0
16. I think the South African Police Service (SAPS) in my area are corrupt.	1	2	3	4	0

2. PUBLIC SPACES

This part 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	Not Applicable
17. In my home during the day	1	2	3	4	0
18. In my home at night	1	2	3	4	0
19. On the street during the day	1	2	3	4	0
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Not Applicable
20. On the street at night	1	2	3	4	0
21. In public commercial/retail places (Shopping centres, Malls, Spaza shops, etc.) during the day	1	2	3	4	0
22. In public commercial/retail places (Shopping centres, Malls, Spaza shops, etc.) at night	1	2	3	4	0
23. In government facilities (Hospitals, Clinics, Schools, etc.)	1	2	3	4	0
24. In public transportation hubs (taxi ranks/bus/train stations) during the day	1	2	3	4	0

I feel safe at the following places in my area:					
25. In public transportation hubs (taxi ranks/bus/train stations) at night	1	2	3	4	0
26. Travelling in a private vehicle during the day	1	2	3	4	0
27. Travelling in a private vehicle at night	1	2	3	4	0
28. Travelling on public transport during the day	1	2	3	4	0
29. Travelling on public transport at night	1	2	3	4	0
30. Accessing communal services (toilets/taps, etc.) during the day	1	2	3	4	0
31. Accessing communal services (toilets/taps, etc.) at night	1	2	3	4	0
32. Open spaces and recreational areas during the day	1	2	3	4	0
33. Open spaces and recreational areas at night	1	2	3	4	0

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	Not Applicable
34. The CPF has established strong partnerships in my area.	1	2	3	4	0
35. I report my concerns regarding the police to the CPF.	1	2	3	4	0
36. I report my concerns regarding crime to the CPF.	1	2	3	4	0
37. The CPF provides regular feedback to the community.	1	2	3	4	0
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Not Applicable

Community Policing Forum (CPF)					
38.The CPF holds police accountable to the community.	1	2	3	4	0
39.The CPF contributes to safety in the community.	1	2	3	4	0

3.2 Community Safety Forum (CSF)

Community Safety Forum(CSF)					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Not Applicable
40.The CSF contributes to safety in the community.	1	2	3	4	0

3.3 Neighbourhood Watch (NHW)

Neighbourhood Watch (NHW)					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Not Applicable
41.The Neighbourhood Watch contributes to safety in the community.	1	2	3	4	0
42.Our Neighbourhood Watch helps us monitor our municipality's role, in our safety.	1	2	3	4	0
43.Our Neighbourhood Watch helps us keep track of our different safety issues.	1	2	3	4	0
44.Our Neighbourhood Watch helps us access important safety information, from different sources.	1	2	3	4	0

3.4 Reservist Programme of SAPS

Reservist Programme of SAPS					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Not Applicable
45.SAPS reservists contribute to safety in the community.	1	2	3	4	0

Thank you for your participation

ANNEXURE 3: BRIEFING REPORT ON CRIME STATISTICS IN THE VREDENBURG POLICE CLUSTER



DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY SAFETY

VREDENBURG POLICE CLUSTER OVERVIEW: 2016/2017

1. INTRODUCTION

The Vredenburg police cluster comprises of ten police precincts namely Eendekuil, Hopefield, Laaipek, Langebaan, Piketberg, Porterville, Redelinghuys, Saldanha, St Helena Bay and Vredenburg.

The current report provides an analysis of the crime landscape in the cluster with specific reference to the broader crime categories and sub-categories per police precinct. Furthermore, it outlines Vredenburg cluster safety needs which were compiled in the 2015/16 financial year.

Finally, the report addresses the number of registered community organisations that are involved in safety and security in the area and the status of the Community Police Forum (CPF) per police precinct.

Table 1: Population growth from 2001 to 2011

NAME OF PRECINCT	2001 CENSUS	2011 CENSUS	% Δ
Eendekuil	4 257	6 396	50.2%
Hopefield	7 310	8 952	22.5%
Laaipek	12 992	13 400	3.1%
Langebaan	3 754	8 471	125.7%
Piketberg	14 799	24 043	62.5%
Porterville	10 265	14 823	44.4%
Redelinghuys	3 144	3 381	7.5%
Saldanha	21 831	29 387	34.6%
St Helena Bay	8 239	11 950	45.0%
Vredenburg	29 187	40 734	39.6%
TOTAL	115 778	161 537	39.5%

2. POPULATION GROWTH

- The population in Vredenburg cluster increased by 39.5% from 115 778 in 2001 to 161 537 in 2011.
- In the same period, the population of Langebaan police precinct increased overwhelmingly by 125.7%. Piketberg and Eendekuil follows with 62.% and 50.2% respectively. Laaipek and Redelinghuys police precincts had the lowest increases namely, 3.1% and 7.5% respectively for the period 2001 to 2011 as indicated in Table 1.

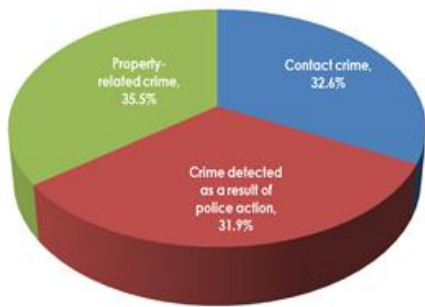
3. VREDENBURG POLICE CLUSTER MURDER TRENDS

- Murder in Vredenburg cluster increased by a third (33.3%) from 10 in 2011/12 to 40 in 2015/16.
- Murder in Saldanha police precinct increased from 6 in 2011/12 to 13 in 2015/16 as per Table 2.
- Of concern is that Saldanha (24.5%) and Vredenburg (40.6%) police precincts contributed 65.1% of all murders committed in Vredenburg cluster during the period 2011/12 to 2015/16.

Table 2: Murder per police precinct 2010/11 to 2014/15

PERIOD	Eendekuil	Hopefield	Laaipek	Langebaan	Piketberg	Porterville	Redelinghuys	Saldanha	St Helena Bay	Vredenburg
2011/12	0	2	0	3	6	2	1	6	1	9
2012/13	0	2	3	0	3	1	0	6	3	18
2013/14	1	0	3	0	4	2	1	8	1	16
2014/15	0	1	4	2	5	0	0	14	2	22
2015/16	1	1	2	2	4	2	1	13	1	13

Figure 1: Main categories of crime: 2010/11 to 2014/15



4. MAIN CATEGORIES OF CRIME

Based on the reported crime for the period 2011/12 to 2015/16, crime is almost evenly distributed amongst the three main categories in Vredenburg police cluster as per Figure 2.

- Contact crime contributed **32.6%** of all reported crime over the same period. Contact crime consists of murder, attempted murder, common assault, assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm, common robbery, robbery aggravated and sexual offences.
- Crime detected as a result of police action contributed **31.9%** of all reported crime for the period 2011/12 to 2015/16 in the cluster. It mainly consists of drug-related crime, driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs and illegal possession of firearms and ammunition.
- Property-related crime contributed **35.5%** of all reported crime. It mainly consists of burglary at residential premises, burglary at non-residential premises, theft of motor vehicles/ motorcycles, theft out of motor vehicles and stock theft.

5. CONTACT CRIME

- During the period 2011/12 to 2015/16, common assault (43.4%) and assault GBH (33.8%) contributed 77.2% of all contact crime reported in the cluster as per Figure 2.
- Robbery with aggravating circumstances (6.8%) and common robbery (4.9%) contributed 11.7% to the contact crime in Vredenburg cluster.
- Total sexual offences accounted for 8.5% of contact crime in the cluster.

Figure 2: Contact crime: 2010/11 to 2014/15

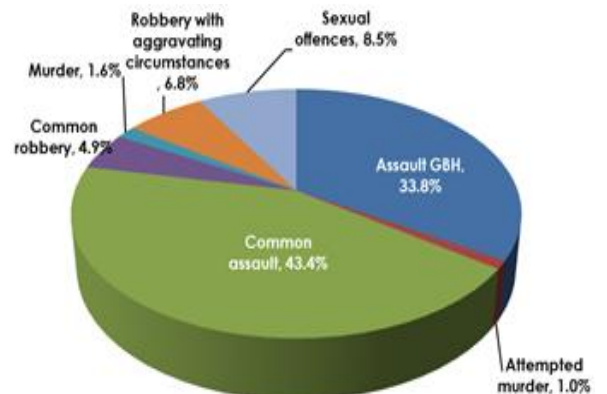
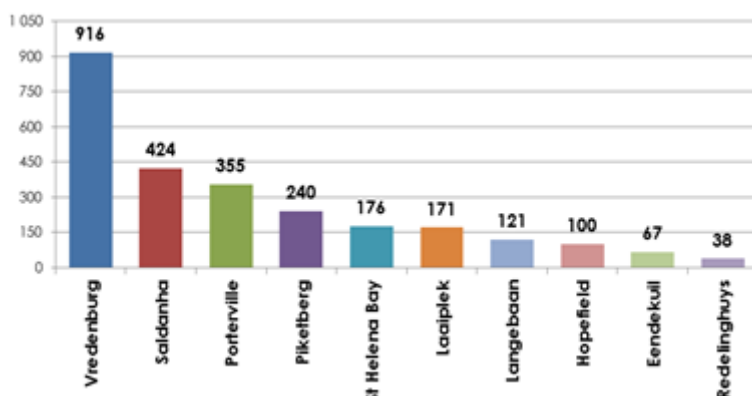


Figure 3: Reported contact crime for the period 2014/15



- Figure 3 indicates that contact crime was more rife in Vredenburg (916) police precinct during the period 2015/16.
- Police precincts such as Redelinghuys (38) and Eendekuil (67) had the least number of contact crime reported in Vredenburg cluster during the 2015/16 financial year.

6. PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME

- Figure 4 indicates that burglary at residential premises (53.3%) and burglary at non-residential premises (16.3%) contributed 69.6% of all property-related crime during the period 2011/12 to 2015/16.
- During the period 2011/12 to 2015/16, theft out of motor vehicles contributed to additional 27.9% of the property-related crime in Vredenburg cluster (Figure 4).

Figure 4: Property-related crime:2010/11 to 2014/15

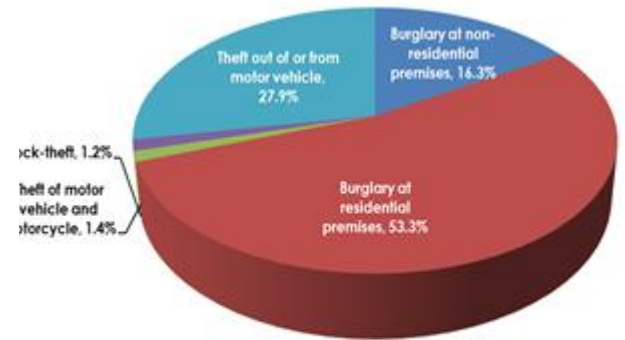
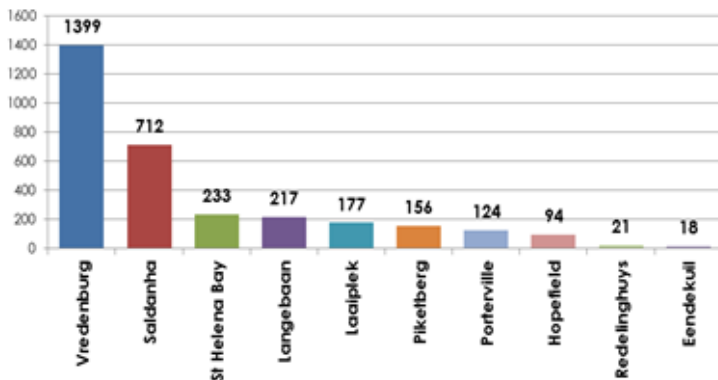


Figure 5: Reported property-related crime for the period

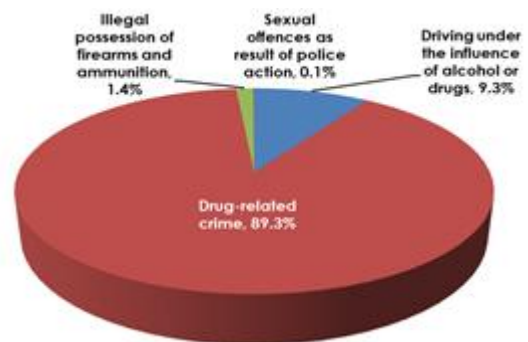


- More property-related crime were reported in Vredenburg police precinct (1 399) during 2015/16 (Figure 5).
- In contrast, the least property-related crimes were reported in Eendekuil (18) and Redelinghuys (21) police precincts as shown in Figure 5 over the period 2015/16. Redelinghuys police precinct has the smallest population in the cluster.

7. CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION

- Figure 6 indicates that during the period 2011/12 to 2015/16, drug-related crime contributed 89.3% to crime detected as a result of police action in Vredenburg cluster, followed by driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs (9.3%).
- The analysis in figure 6 shows that drug related crime is a huge challenge in the cluster.

Figure 6: Crime detected as a result of police action: 2010/11 to 2014/15



8. DRUG-RELATED CRIME

- In terms of crime detected as a result of police action, Porterville (743) and Piketberg (370) police precincts had the highest number of reported cases compared to the other police precincts in the cluster (Table 3).
- The percentage of drug related crime per police station in the cluster ranges from 80.1% recorded in Saldanha police precinct to 96.5% recorded in Redelinghuys police precinct (Table 3).
- An increase in drug-related crime on the one hand indicates an increasing drug problem, on the other hand, it also indicates proactive action by the police.
- Of the 774 crime detected as a result of police action recorded in Porterville police precinct, 96% (743) is drug related crime. Similarly, Redelinghuys police precinct recorded 96% (110) of the 114 cases as drug related crime. Driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs, illegal possession of firearms and ammunition and sexual offences detected as a result of police action account for the difference (Table 3).
- Over 2014/15 and the 2015/16 financial year, the Western Cape Province's contribution to the national drug-related crime was 33% and 36 respectively. For a decade, the Western Cape has contributed at least a third of drug related crime per year to the national drug related crime. The prevalence of drug-related crime and substance abuse has been confirmed through DoCS' engagement with community key structures through the Policing Needs and Priority programme.

Police precinct	Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	Drug-related crime	Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	Sexual offences as result of police action	Total crime dependent on police action for detection	% Drug related crime
Eendekuil	4	39	0	0	43	90.7%
Hopefield	8	105	1	0	114	92.1%
Laaiplek	24	129	4	0	157	82.2%
Langebaan	12	144	2	0	158	91.1%
Piketberg	34	370	3	0	407	90.9%
Porterville	31	743	0	0	774	96.0%
Redelinghuys	4	110	0	0	114	96.5%
Saldanha	43	197	6	0	246	80.1%
St Helena Bay	7	180	3	1	191	94.2%
Vredenburg	68	317	10	0	395	80.3%
Grand Total	235	2 334	29	1	2 599	89.8%

Table 3: Crime detected as a result of police action per police precinct for period 2015/16

NOTE:

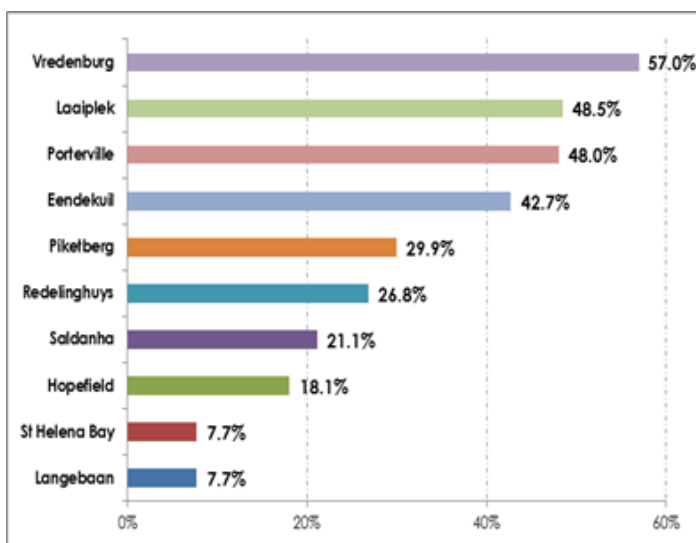
It should be noted that the population size of the police stations does affect the number of reported cases.

PROFESSIONAL POLICING: Substance abuse is the source and cause of all other crimes; concerns about the SAPS service delivery; and ineffective criminal justice system.

PUBLIC SPACES: Bushy areas and Poor Street lighting; pedestrians being targeted by criminals; lack of facilities for the youth and community; and extended liquor trading hours is of concern.

PARTNERSHIPS: Lack of training opportunities for the youth; need to develop and support a Community Safety Plan; need for recreational programmes; unemployment has an effect on the crime in the region; and a MOU between the Department of Community Safety and the Municipality needed to ensure that commitments are met.

Figure 7: EPP participation for period 2015/16



10. EXPANDED PARTNERSHIP PROGRAMME (EPP) CPF PARTICIPATION

- The EPP is a funding model whereby each CPF qualifies for R32 500 annually if they participate fully on the programme.
- From April 2015 to March 2016 an amount of R325 000 was available for the cluster, of which R99 980.52 (30.8%) was accessed by CPFs.

11. COMMUNITY ORGANISATION DATABASE

- There are currently 27 community organisations that are registered on the Community Organisation Database of the Department of Community Safety (DoCS) in this cluster. Eight of these organisations are based in Vredenburg police precincts as per Table 4
- Of concern is the limited number of community organisations that are registered with the Department in Laaiplek, Langebaan, Porterville and St. Helena Bay police precincts. Community organisations are needed the most in these areas to contribute meaningfully in an attempt to increase safety.

Table 4: Registered organisations per police precinct 2015/16

NAME OF PRECINCT	NO OF ORGANISATIONS	DISTRIBUTION
Eendekuil	2	7.4%
Hopefield	2	7.4%
Laaipelek	1	3.7%
Langebaan	1	3.7%
Piketberg	3	11.1%
Porterville	1	3.7%
Redelinghuys	2	7.4%
Saldanha	6	22.2%
St Helena Bay	1	3.7%
Vredenburg	8	29.6%
TOTAL:	27	100.0%

12. CONCLUSION

Common assault, assault GBH, burglary at residential premises and theft out of motor vehicles should be a concern for the residents of Vredenburg cluster. Over a 5 year period, drug-related crime dominated crime detected as a result of police action which could be a contributing factor to most of the contact and property-related crime in the cluster. Overall the CPFs only claimed 30.8% of the R325 000 allocated to the cluster. The long term success in terms of addressing crime in the cluster depends on the willingness of the different stakeholders, including government, to redirect their resources to respond to the community needs in the context of the whole of the society approach.

MORE INFORMATION

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