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A large, blurred background image showing a crowd of people, possibly at a public event or protest. The image is out of focus, with various colors and shapes visible.

SA POLICE SER

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



**Western Cape
Government**

Community Safety



POLICING NEEDS AND PRIORITIES (PNP) 2015/16 REPORT

for the

BLUE DOWNS POLICE CLUSTER

held on

02 & 03 OCTOBER 2015



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GLOSSARY

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

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

As part of its annual process of identifying the policing needs and priorities for the Province, the Western Cape Department of Community Safety (DoCS) hosted a two-day workshop for the Blue Downs Cluster on 02 and 03 October 2015.

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

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

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

The 2015 PNP programme will, in an effort to increase safety service delivery, primarily focus on assisting communities to draft safety plans. The safety plans are designed to assist communities to address the safety concerns that were identified during the 2014 PNP engagement sessions, as well as any current concerns identified. The safety plans identify roles and responsibilities for relevant stakeholders including the South African Police Service (SAPS), the Community Police Forums (CPF's), DoCS and other departments, Local Government and community structures. They will be implemented by the CPF's, SAPS and Local Government with the support of the Department of Community Safety, which will also monitor its implementation.

The development of the community safety plans are conducted within the framework of the Department's Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP). Taking into account national and provincial strategic goals, and its constitutional and legal mandate, DoCS has developed a strategy for increasing safety within a 'whole of society' approach. The CSIP is designed around three outputs, namely:

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

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

2. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the PNP workshops are:

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

3. METHODOLOGY

During 2015, 16 stakeholder engagement workshops 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 Blue Downs Cluster was the 10th 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 (NGOs) and Community Based Organisations (CBOs), Faith Based Organisations (FBOs), relevant Government Departments and Municipal Management, as well as any interested member of the public. Each engagement consists of a two-day workshop. During the session, participants developed a community safety plan after selecting key priority issues that were identified in the 2014 PNP process and after consideration of any additional issues.

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

4. LIMITATIONS

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

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

The questionnaire was developed in English, but people were available to assist to provide isiXhosa translations and to guide participants where required. However, it is possible that since

English is not the home language of the majority of participants that there may have been some misinterpretation of the questions, as well as the responses.

5. CLUSTER DEMOGRAPHICS

This cluster consists of 7 police precincts namely, Belhar, Bellville South, Delft, Kleinvlei, Kuilsriver, Mfuleni and Ravensmead.¹ Blue Downs cluster is situated within the boundaries of the City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality. Table 1 below presents population figures of the different police precincts in the cluster as recorded by the South African Police Service 2001 and 2011 based on Statistics South Africa's National Census figures for 2001 and 2011.² This is to gauge broadly the size of different police precincts as compared to the possible safety needs, crime levels and policing resources. It should be noted that the 2011 census data is outdated and further population changes have most likely occurred since then.

Table 1: Blue Downs Cluster: Population Figures per Precinct

NAME OF PRECINCT	2001 CENSUS	2011 CENSUS	% INCREASE / DECREASE
Belhar	39 890	56 232	40.97
Bellville South	24 410	29 302	20.04
Delft	73 185	153 633	109.92
Kleinvlei	89 492	96 803	8.17
Kuilsriver	46 197	71 628	55.05
Mfuleni	48 827	116 968	139.56
Ravensmead	54 374	61 373	12.87
CLUSTER TOTAL	376 375	585 939	55.68
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	4 521 072	5 821 947	28.77

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

Overall, the population in the cluster increased by 55.68% from 376 375 to 585 939 between 2001 and 2011. A notable increase in the population growth took place in Mfuleni which increased by 139.56%. Similarly, Delft and Kuilsriver registered an increase of 109.92% and 55.05% respectively.

¹ The current Blue Downs Police Cluster is an amalgamation of two previous clusters namely, Delft and Kuilsriver Police Clusters.

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

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

According to the Cluster Commander, the Blue Downs Cluster receives the highest number of criminal complaints in the Province.³ The 5-year analysis shows that crime is unevenly spread amongst the three main crime categories with contact crime contributing 26.9%; crime detected by police contributing 28.3%; and property-related crime contributing 44.8% of reported crimes in the cluster (Table 2). Included within the general property-related crime category are the 'all theft not mentioned elsewhere' and 'commercial crime' sub-categories. Included within the contact crime category are 'culpable homicide' and 'neglect and ill-treatment of children' sub-categories.

Table 2 below shows that over the 5-year period, reported crime in this police cluster increased by 17.2% from 33 931 in 2009/10 to 39 752 in 2013/14. Contact crime increased by 8.3% from 10 011 in 2009/10 to 10 841 in 2013/14 in the police cluster. Crime detected by police increased by more than half (55.1%) from 7 474 in 2009/10 to 11 590 in 2013/14, suggesting an increase in police activity in this regard. Property related crime registered a 5.3% increase from 16 446 in 2009/10 to 17 321 in 2013/14 (Table 2).

Table 2: Main Crime Categories - 2009/10 – 2013/14

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	10 011	9 337	-6.7%	9 295	-0.4%	10 092	8.6%	10 841	7.4%	49 576	8.3%	26.9%
CRIME DETECTED BY POLICE	7 474	9 496	27.1%	11 006	15.9%	12 575	14.3%	11 590	-7.8%	52 141	55.1%	28.3%
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES	16 446	15 884	-3.4%	16 199	2.0%	16 730	3.3%	17 321	3.5%	82 580	5.3%	44.8%
TOTAL	33 931	34 717	2.3%	36 500	5.1%	39 397	7.9%	39 752	0.9%	184 297	17.2%	100.0%

Source: South African Police Service

³ SAPS. (2015). *Blue Downs Cluster PNP Presentation notes: 02 and 03 October 2015*.

6.1 Contact Crime Categories

The 5-year analysis shows contact crime accounts for 26.9% of the total crime reported in the cluster (Table 2). This crime category increased by 8.3% from 10 011 in 2009/10 to 10 841 in 2013/2014. Of concern is that murder increased by 79.9% from 219 in 2009/10 to 394 in 2013/14 (Table 3), and that attempted murder increased overwhelmingly by 147.3%. The murder and attempted murders are largely driven by gangsterism in the cluster. Although these have increased over the 5 year period, the SAPS report that these have stabilized in the last six months.⁴ Robbery with aggravating circumstances increased by more than half (56.2%) during the five-year period (Table 3). Car hi-jacking and business robberies are a problem, especially robberies of businesses run by foreign nationals. According to the SAPS, many people are also robbed while on their way to work.⁵

The increases in these crime categories suggest that the cluster is characterized by high levels of interpersonal violence. Domestic violence is a major contributor to assault and assault with intent to commit grievous bodily harm. The incidence of domestic violence is especially high in Delft and Kleinvlei.⁶ On the other hand, the reported number of sexual offences and neglect and ill treatment of children decreased by -26.8% and -60.1% respectively. It is not clear whether this is an indication of less reporting of these type of crimes, fewer crimes committed, or an overall decrease over the five year period or because SAPS changed its reporting on these types of crime (Table 3).

⁴ SAPS. (2015). *Blue Downs Cluster PNP Presentation: 02 and 03 October 2015*, p. 2.

⁵ SAPS. (2015). *Blue Downs Cluster PNP Presentation: 02 and 03 October 2015*, p. 2

⁶ SAPS. (2015). *Blue Downs Cluster PNP Presentation: 02 and 03 October 2015*, p. 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	CONTRI-BUTION
Murder	219	210	-4.1%	215	2.4%	314	46.0%	394	25.5%	1 352	79.9%	2.7%
Attempted murder	207	212	2.4%	266	25.5%	465	74.8%	512	10.1%	1 662	147.3%	3.4%
Total sexual Crimes	1 012	939	-7.2%	862	-8.2%	798	-7.4%	741	-7.1%	4 352	-26.8%	8.8%
Common assault	3 352	3 036	-9.4%	3 055	0.6%	3 162	3.5%	3 460	9.4%	16 065	3.2%	32.4%
Assault GBH	2 421	2 528	4.4%	2 345	-7.2%	2 259	-3.7%	2 232	-1.2%	11 785	-7.8%	23.8%
Common robbery	1 140	989	-13.2%	1 069	8.1%	1 187	11.0%	1 136	-4.3%	5 521	-0.4%	11.1%
Culpable homicide	81	78	-3.7%	75	-3.8%	74	-1.3%	77	4.1%	385	-4.9%	0.8%
Neglect and ill-treatment of children	153	125	-18.3%	75	-40.0%	62	-17.3%	61	-1.6%	476	-60.1%	1.0%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	1 426	1 220	-14.4%	1 333	9.3%	1 771	32.9%	2 228	25.8%	7 978	56.2%	16.1%
TOTAL	10 011	9 337	-6.7%	9 295	-0.4%	10 092	8.6%	10 841	7.4%	49 576	8.3%	100.0%

Source: South African Police Service

6.2 Contact Crime per Police Precinct

Delft, Mfuleni and Kleinvlei Police Precincts accounted for 62.2% of the total contact crime reported in the cluster during the period 2009/10 to 2013/14. Of concern are the increases noted at Kleinvlei and Mfuleni of 25.1% and 18.9% respectively over the five-year period. In contrast, decreases were noted at two of the seven police precincts during the period 2009/10 to 2013/14, namely at Belhar and Delft police precincts (Table 4). This is interesting particularly given the large increase in population in Delft between 2001 and 2011. 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

STATIONS 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
Belhar	956	889	-7.0%	776	-12.7%	803	3.5%	839	4.5%	4 263	-12.2%	8.6%
Bellville South	522	498	-4.6%	456	-8.4%	533	16.9%	543	1.9%	2 552	4.0%	5.1%
Delft	2 278	1 991	-12.6%	2 022	1.6%	2 168	7.2%	2 192	1.1%	10 651	-3.8%	21.5%
Kleinvele	1 820	1 765	-3.0%	1 830	3.7%	1 983	8.4%	2 276	14.8%	9 674	25.1%	19.5%
Kuilsriver	1 228	1 221	-0.6%	1 219	-0.2%	1 276	4.7%	1 310	2.7%	6 254	6.7%	12.6%
Mfuleni	2 066	1 868	-9.6%	1 956	4.7%	2 168	10.8%	2 456	13.3%	10 514	18.9%	21.2%
Ravensmead	1 141	1 105	-3.2%	1 036	-6.2%	1 161	12.1%	1 225	5.5%	5 668	7.4%	11.4%
TOTAL	10 011	9 337	-6.7%	9 295	-0.4%	10 092	8.6%	10 841	7.4%	49 576	8.3%	100.0%

Source: South African Police Service

6.3 Property-Related Crime

The property-related crime category accounts for 44.8% (Table 2) of all reported crimes in the cluster over the 5-year period. A comparative analysis over the same period shows that property-related crime increased by 5.3% from 16 446 in 2009/10 to 17 321 in 2013/14 (Table 5). Burglary at residential premises, theft out of or from motor vehicles and all theft not mentioned elsewhere accounted for 84.4% of all property-related crime in the cluster during the period 2009/10 to 2013/14 (Table 5). All other sub-categories of property-related crime increased between 2009/10 to 2013/2014, except shoplifting and commercial crime which decreased by -56.6% and -22.3% respectively.

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	636	637	0.2%	620	-2.7%	650	4.8%	747	14.9%	3 290	17.5%	4.0%
Burglary at residential premises	3 737	3 486	-6.7%	3 495	0.3%	4 013	14.8%	4 234	5.5%	18 965	13.3%	23.0%
Stock-theft	7	20	0.0%	30	0.0%	25	0.0%	25	0.0%	107	0.0%	0.1%
Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles	778	703	-9.6%	674	-4.1%	789	17.1%	948	20.2%	3 892	21.9%	4.7%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	2 147	2 271	5.8%	2 229	-1.8%	2 373	6.5%	2 384	0.5%	11 404	11.0%	13.8%
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	7 703	7 629	-1.0%	8 007	5.0%	7 820	-2.3%	8 133	4.0%	39 292	5.6%	47.6%
Shoplifting	779	598	-23.2%	580	-3.0%	486	-16.2%	338	-30.5%	2 781	-56.6%	3.4%
Commercial crime	659	540	-18.1%	564	4.4%	574	1.8%	512	-10.8%	2 849	-22.3%	3.4%
TOTAL	16 446	15 884	-3.4%	16 199	2.0%	16 730	3.3%	17 321	3.5%	82 580	5.3%	100.0%

Source: South African Police Service

6.4 Property-Related Crime per Precinct

Kuilsriver and Kleinvlei police precincts accounted for 41.7% (34 447) of the total property-related crime (82 580) in the cluster for the period 2009/10 to 2013/14. Although property-related crime in the cluster only increased by 5.3% over the 5-year period, Kleinvlei (23.8%) Mfuleni (27.1%) and Belhar (14.5%) were the three stations with notable increases during the period under review (Table 6).

Regardless of the general increase in property-related crime in the cluster, decreases were noted at Delft (-16.2%) and Ravensmead (-16.2%) during the reporting period. A case study should be conducted at Ravensmead Police Precinct to determine the contributing factors that led to the consistent year-on-year steady decline in property-related crime over the 5-year period.

Table 6: Property-Related Crime per Precinct

PROPERTY-RELATED CRIME PER STATION	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
Belhar	1 559	1 519	-2.6%	1 554	2.3%	1 441	-7.3%	1 785	23.9%	7 858	14.5%	9.5%
Bellville South	1 145	1 141	-0.3%	1 154	1.1%	1 082	-6.2%	1 230	13.7%	5 752	7.4%	7.0%
Delft	2 463	1 904	-22.7%	2 034	6.8%	1 948	-4.2%	2 064	6.0%	10 413	-16.2%	12.6%
Kleinvele	2 871	2 899	1.0%	3 080	6.2%	3 575	16.1%	3 555	-0.6%	15 980	23.8%	19.4%
Kuilsriver	3 604	3 442	-4.5%	3 733	8.5%	3 879	3.9%	3 809	-1.8%	18 467	5.7%	22.4%
Mfuleni	1 969	2 189	11.2%	2 060	-5.9%	2 358	14.5%	2 502	6.1%	11 078	27.1%	13.4%
Ravensmead	2 835	2 790	-1.6%	2 584	-7.4%	2 447	-5.3%	2 376	-2.9%	13 032	-16.2%	15.8%
TOTAL	16 446	15 884	-3.4%	16 199	2.0%	16 730	3.3%	17 321	3.5%	82 580	5.3%	100.0%

Source: South African Police Service

6.5 Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action

Crime detected as a result of police action accounted for 28.3% of all reported crimes in the 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 these two crime sub-categories contributed 96.3% of all reported crimes detected as a result of police action over the 5-year reporting period. Unlawful possession of firearms and ammunition accounted for 3.7% and increased by 82% from 289 in 2009/10 to 526 in 2013/14 indicating a growing concern of firearm-related crime. The increase in unlawful possession of firearms and ammunition is amplified by the increase

in murder, attempted murder and robbery, suggesting that firearms were used in many of these crimes. According to the Cluster Commander, firearms were used in the trio crimes, as well as in gang related murders and attempted murders.⁷

Over the 5-year period, drug-related crime increased by 71.2% from 5 895 in 2009/10 to 10 091 in 2013/14 (Table 7). The drug-related crime trend is not surprising because the Western Cape Province accounted for 47% of the national drug related crime in 2010/11, 44% in 2011/12, 40% in 2012/13, 33% in 2013/14 and 2014/15. Over the past decade, the Western Cape has consistently contributed more than a third to the national drug-related crime category. Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs in the cluster showed a decreasing trend since 2010/11 and 2011/12.

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	1 290	1 485	15.1%	1 450	-2.4%	1 399	-3.5%	973	-30.5%	6 597	-24.6%	12.7%
Drug-related crime	5 895	7 692	30.5%	9 229	20.0%	10 727	16.2%	10 091	-5.9%	43 634	71.2%	83.7%
Unlawful possession of firearms and ammunition	289	319	10.4%	327	2.5%	449	37.3%	526	17.1%	1 910	82.0%	3.7%
TOTAL	7 474	9 496	27.1%	11 006	15.9%	12 575	14.3%	11 590	-7.8%	52 141	55.1%	100.0%

Source: South African Police Services

6.6 Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action per Precinct

Crime detected as a result of police action increased by 55.1% from 7 474 in 2009/10 to 11 590 in 2013/14 in the cluster. Over the 5-year period, crime detected as a result of police action increased at 6 of the 7 stations in the cluster. Kleinvele police precinct was the only station that did not register an increase in this crime category. Notable increases were seen in Belhar (224.9%), Delft (128.4%), Mfuleni (68.4%) and Bellville South (54.9%) police precincts as per Table 8. Of the 7 police precincts, Belhar and Delft precincts are the two stations that experience gang violence. It could be inferred that the increase in this crime category may be associated with such violence. These increases reflect a pro-active policing approach to detecting these crime categories in the different communities. In

⁷SAPS. (2015). *Blue Downs Cluster PNP Presentation notes: 02 and 03 October 2015*.

terms of the total contribution in the cluster, Delft and Kleinvlei Police Precincts contributed approximately half (49.6%) of the cluster's crime detected as a result of police action cases.

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
Belhar	426	741	73.9%	1 029	38.9%	1 304	26.7%	1 384	6.1%	4 884	224.9%	9.4%
Bellville South	486	583	20.0%	851	46.0%	845	-0.7%	753	-10.9%	3 518	54.9%	6.7%
Delft	1 459	2 604	78.5%	3 212	23.3%	3 810	18.6%	3 332	-12.5%	14 417	128.4%	27.7%
Kleinvlei	2 274	2 320	2.0%	2 320	0.0%	2 421	4.4%	2 079	-14.1%	11 414	-8.6%	21.9%
Kuilsriver	1 009	1 102	9.2%	1 199	8.8%	1 348	12.4%	1 225	-9.1%	5 883	21.4%	11.3%
Mfuleni	843	1 117	32.5%	1 245	11.5%	1 496	20.2%	1 420	-5.1%	6 121	68.4%	11.7%
Ravensmead	977	1 029	5.3%	1 150	11.8%	1 351	17.5%	1 397	3.4%	5 904	43.0%	11.3%
TOTAL	7 474	9 496	27.1%	11 006	15.9%	12 575	14.3%	11 590	-7.8%	52 141	55.1%	100.0%

Source: South African Police Services

6.7 Cluster Threats and Trends

Brigadier Beaton, the Cluster Commander presented an overview of the key crime threats and trends for the cluster as follows:⁸

TABLE 9: CLUSTER THREATS AND TRENDS PER POLICE PRECINCT

THREAT	CONTRIBUTING STATIONS PER THREAT	INCREASE/ DECREASE/ STABILISED
Gangsterism	Kleinvlei; Mfuleni; Kuilsrivier; Delft; Belhar; Ravensmead	Stabilised
Trio Crimes	Kleinvlei; Mfuleni; Delft; Kuilsrivier	Increased
All Robberies	Kleinvlei; Mfuleni; Kuilsrivier; Delft; Belhar; Ravensmead; Bellville South	Increased
Drug Related Crimes	Kleinvlei; Mfuleni; Kuilsrivier; Delft; Belhar; Ravensmead	Increased
Taxi Violence	Delft; Mfuleni	Stabilised
Firearm Related Crimes	Kleinvlei; Mfuleni; Kuilsrivier; Delft; Belhar; Ravensmead	Decreased
Domestic Violence Related Crimes	Kleinvlei; Mfuleni; Kuilsrivier; Delft; Belhar; Ravensmead; Bellville South	Increased

Source: South African Police Services

6.8 Factors Influencing Policing

SAPS identified the following as factors influencing policing in the cluster:⁹

THREAT	FACTORS (INCLUDING ENVIRONMENTAL/ SOCIAL FACTORS, ETC)
Gangsterism	Peer pressure; urban design; single parent homes; lack of role models; drug abuse
Trio Crimes	Foreign owned businesses; prostitution; unemployment; By-laws relaxed
All Robberies	Low maintenance of open and public spaces; scattered transport hubs; availability of cell phones
Drug Related Crimes	Unemployment; socio-economic conditions; peer pressure
Taxi Violence	Disputes over routes; spill over from other areas
Firearm Related Crimes	Presence of gangs; inclination towards violence

⁸ South African Police Service. (2015). *Blue Downs Cluster: Policing Needs and Priorities Presentation*.

⁹ South African Police Service. (2015). *Blue Downs Cluster: Policing Needs and Priorities Presentation*.

THREAT	FACTORS (INCLUDING ENVIRONMENTAL/ SOCIAL FACTORS, ETC)
Domestic Violence Related Crimes	Low income housing; over population; informal settlements; drug and liquor abuse

Source: South African Police Services

7 COMMUNITY SAFETY SCORE CARD

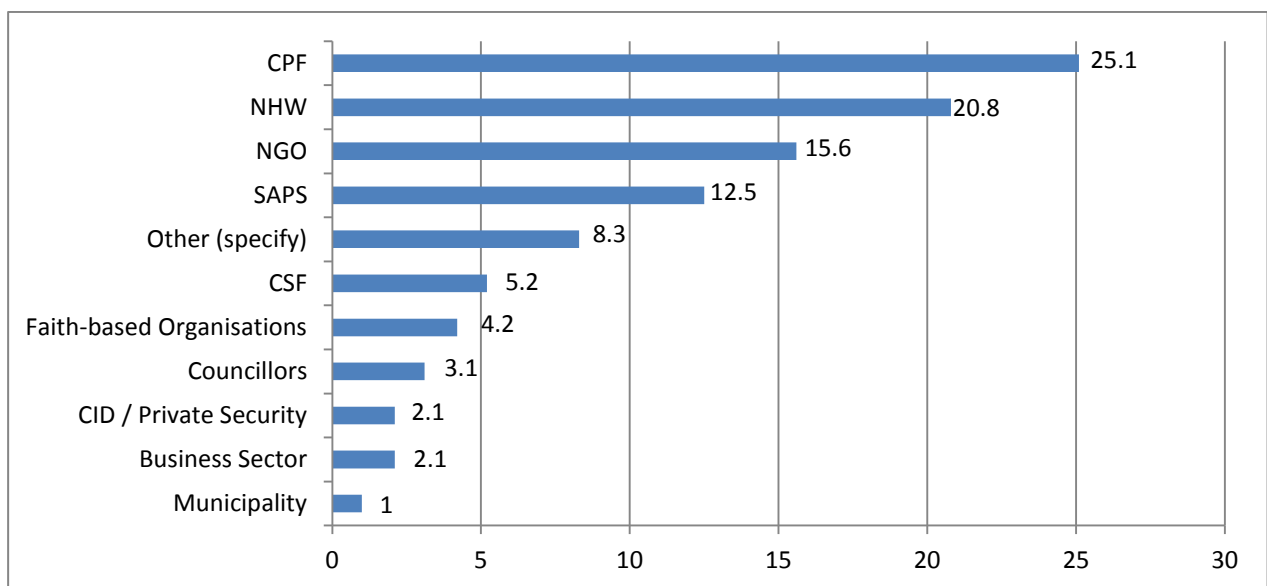
During the PNP consultative process in 2015, participants were asked to complete a questionnaire on their perceptions of professional policing, safety at public buildings and spaces, and partnerships as a vehicle to understand perceptions of levels of safety. These questions will be asked again in the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

To some extent, the results of the 2015 scorecard are compared with the results of the community perception survey that participants of the 2014/2015 PNP process completed. Results have also been compared with the national Victims of Crime Survey conducted in 2013/2014.¹⁰

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

7.1 Participants

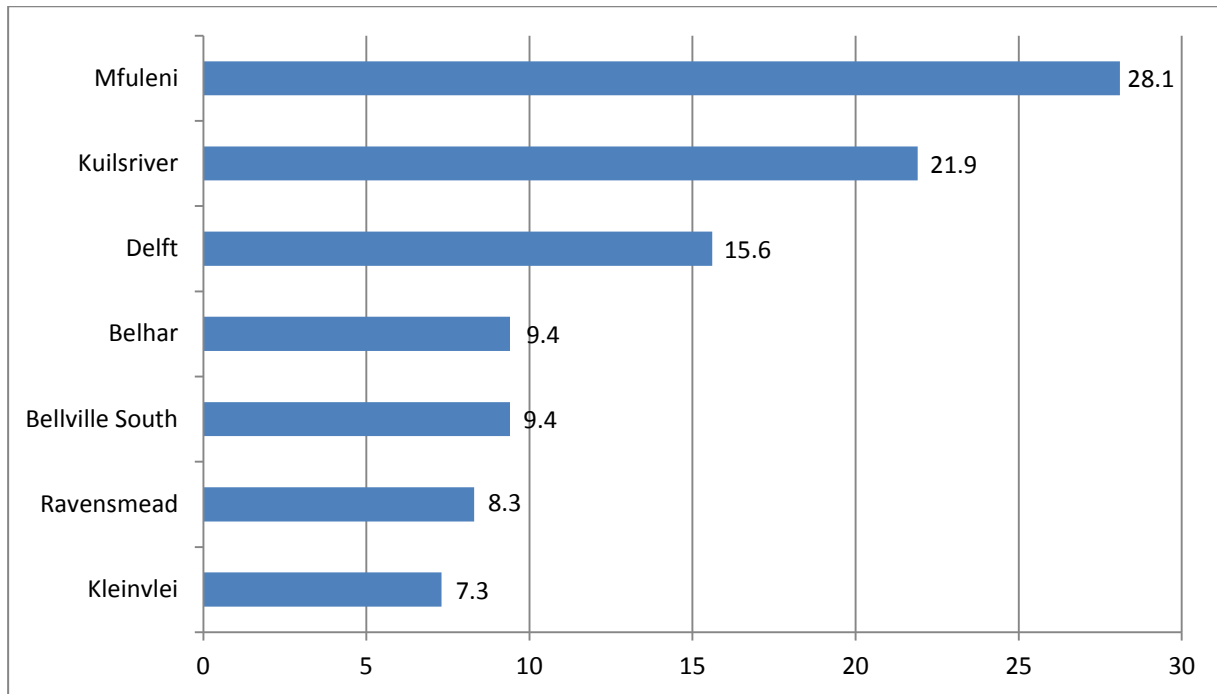
Figure 1: Respondents per Stakeholder Group (n=96)



Of the 96 people who completed the questionnaires, the majority of participants were from CPFs (25.1%), NHWs (20.8%), NGOs (15.6%) and SAPS (12.5%). Another large proportion of participants were listed as 'other' (8.3%). These include Ward Councillors and Ward Committee Members, government departments, community members, FBOs, media and members of parliament.

¹⁰ 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.

Figure 2: Participants per Precinct (n=96)



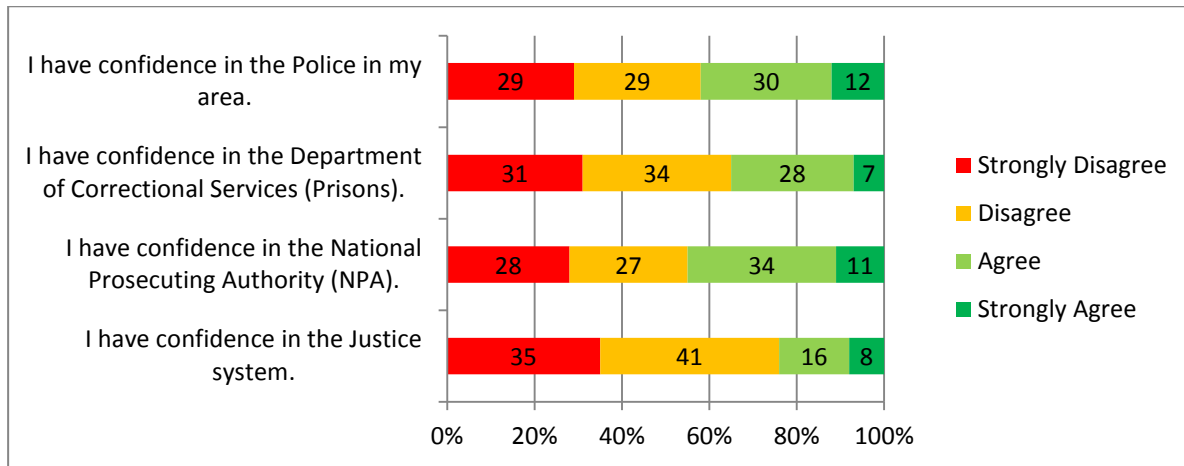
All the police precincts were represented in the survey although not equally well. The majority of respondents were from the Mfuleni (28.1%), Kuilsriver (21.9%) and Delft (15.6%) precincts (Figure 2 above). This is partially explained by the fact that the meeting was held in the Mfuleni Police Precinct.

7.2 Professional Policing

Promoting Professional Policing (PPP) is one of the key priorities of the Department of Community Safety as articulated in the Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP), Western Cape Community Safety Act (WCCSA) and the National Development Plan (NDP). It is also a priority for SAPS.¹¹ 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.

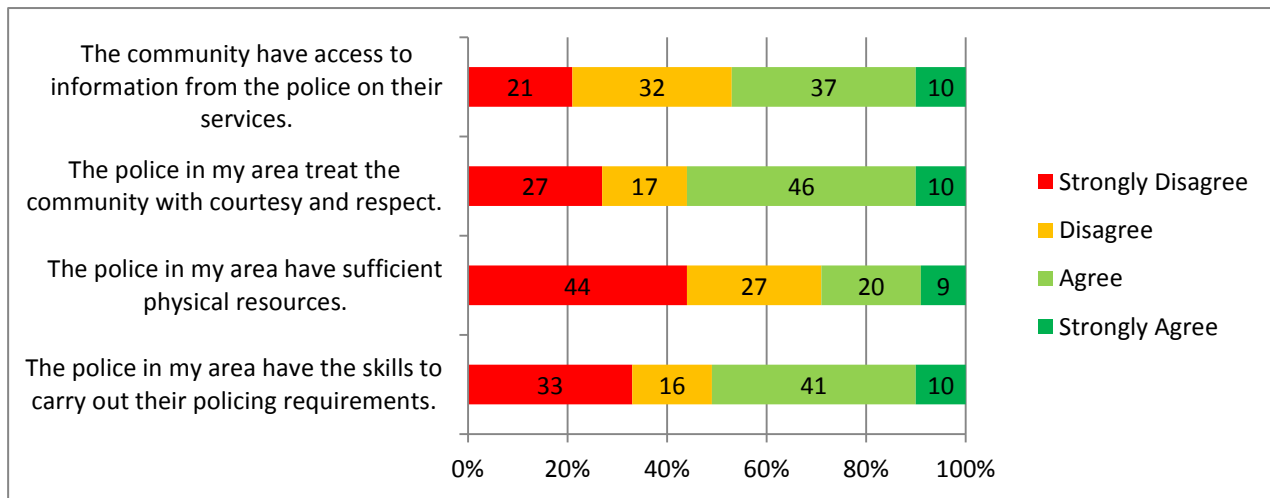
¹¹ South African Police Service. (15-17 April 2015). *Briefing by the South African Police Service on the 2014-2019 Strategic Plan and 2015/16 Annual Performance Plan and Budget*. Portfolio Committee on Police, Department of Police, p. 48.

Figure 3: Perceptions of Confidence in SAPS, Corruption and Responses to Complaints (n=96)



The perceptions of the respondents were generally negative with regard to confidence in SAPS and the Justice system. The majority of respondents (58%) had no confidence in the police in their area whilst 65% had no confidence in the Department of Correctional Services (Prisons). Furthermore, 55% of the respondents had no confidence in the National Prosecuting Authority and 76% of the respondents had no confidence in the Justice system.

Figure 4: SAPS' Interaction with Communities and Resource Requirements (n=96)

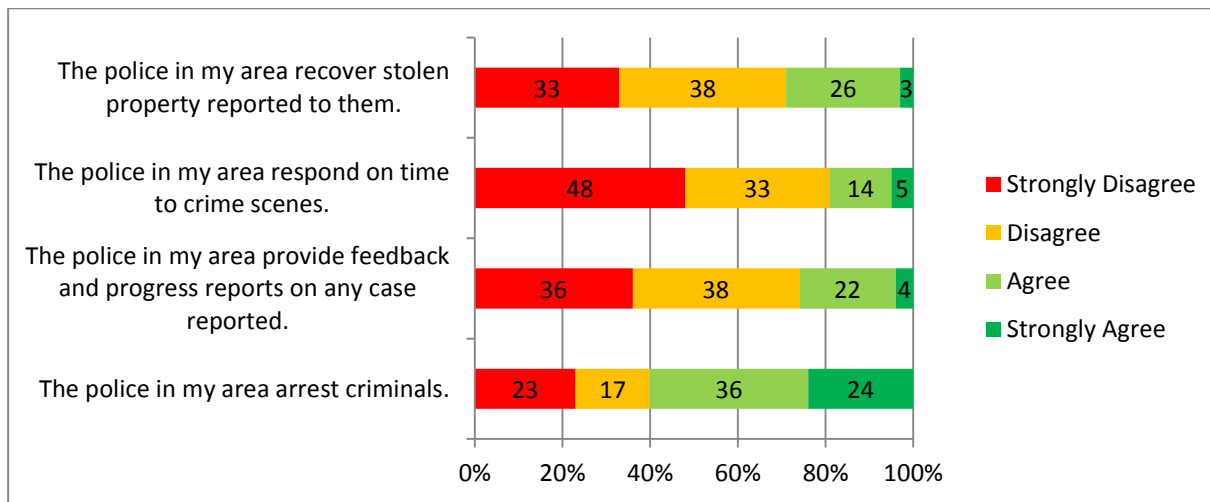


The majority of the respondents (53%) reported that the community had no access to information from the police on their services, whereas 56% felt that the police in their area treat the community with courtesy and respect. A majority of the respondents (71%) disagreed that the police in their area have sufficient physical resources. This corresponds with the Delft and Kuilsriver Cluster findings of the PNP 2014/15 that also indicated that most of the respondents (73.68% in the

Delft Cluster and 71.84% in the Kuilsriver Cluster) felt that there were an insufficient amount of police resources for their communities.¹²

Only 51% of participants agreed that the police in their area have the skills to carry out their policing requirements.

Figure 5: Police Service Delivery and Performing of their Functions (n=96)



An overwhelming majority of the respondents (71%) disagreed that the police in their area recover stolen property reported to them. In addition, 81% of the respondents disagreed that the police in their area respond on time to crime scenes. This corresponds with the Kuilsriver Cluster findings of the PNP 2014/15 that also indicated that 60.42% of the respondents reported that SAPS arrived at crime scenes either not within a reasonable time or not at all.¹³ On the other hand, the Delft Cluster findings of last year's PNP 2014/15 indicated that 100% of respondents experienced SAPS arrival time on crime scenes within reasonable time.¹⁴

The majority of the respondents (74%) disagreed with the statement that the police in their area provide feedback and progress reports on any case reported. This corresponds with the Delft Cluster findings of the PNP 2014/15 that also indicated that the majority of the respondents (74.55%) who opened a case with the police either received infrequent progress reports, or only when requested, or never received any feedback.¹⁵ Furthermore, the results also corresponds with the Kuilsriver Cluster findings of the PNP 2014/15 where the majority of the respondents (79.27%) who opened a case with the police reported that they either received infrequent progress reports

¹² Department of Community Safety. (2015). *PNP 2014/15: Delft and Kuilsriver Cluster Reports*, p. 23 (Delft Cluster Report) and p. 22 (Kuilsriver Cluster Report).

¹³ Department of Community Safety. (2015). *PNP 2014/15: Kuilsriver Cluster Report*, p. 19.

¹⁴ Department of Community Safety. (2015). *PNP 2014/15: Delft Cluster Report*, p. 18.

¹⁵ Department of Community Safety. (2015). *PNP 2014/15: Delft Cluster Report*, p. 21.

or only when requested or they never received any feedback.¹⁶ This is an issue addressed in the Community Safety Plan.

Only 60% of participants agreed that the police in the area arrest criminals.

7.3 Public Spaces

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

Figure 6: Perceptions of Safety at Home and on the Street (n=96)

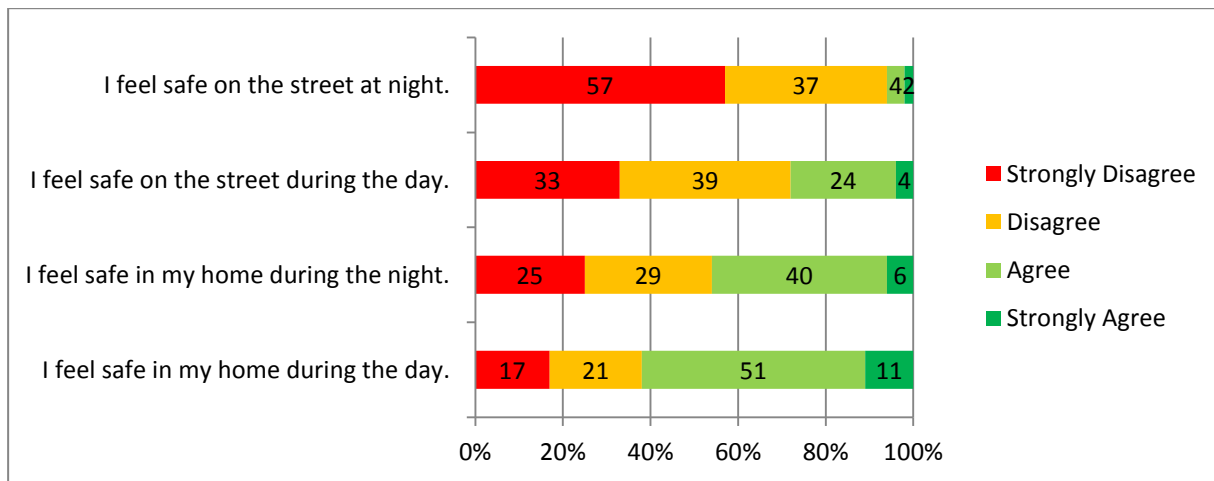
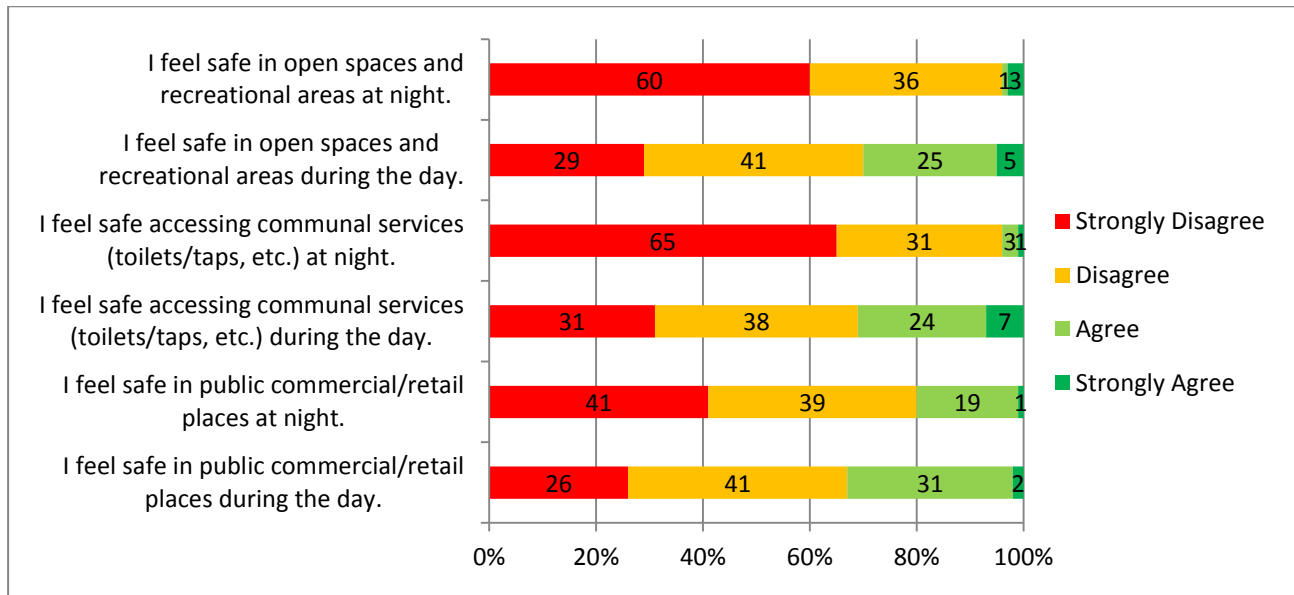


Figure 6 above shows that almost all the respondents (94%) did not feel safe on the street at night. Furthermore, 72% of the respondents did not feel safe on the street during the day. The majority of the respondents (54%) did not feel safe in their homes during the night whereas only 38% felt unsafe during the day. During discussions in the development of the Community Safety Plan, participants talked about how dark unlit areas or places where bushes aren't cut back create opportunities for crime. They also spoke about gangsterism and drug dealing which contributes towards a feeling of lack of safety in open areas.

¹⁶ Department of Community Safety. (2015). *PNP 2014/15: Kuilsriver Cluster Report*, p. 21.

Figure 7: Perception of Safety in Community Spaces and Public Commercial Buildings (n=96)



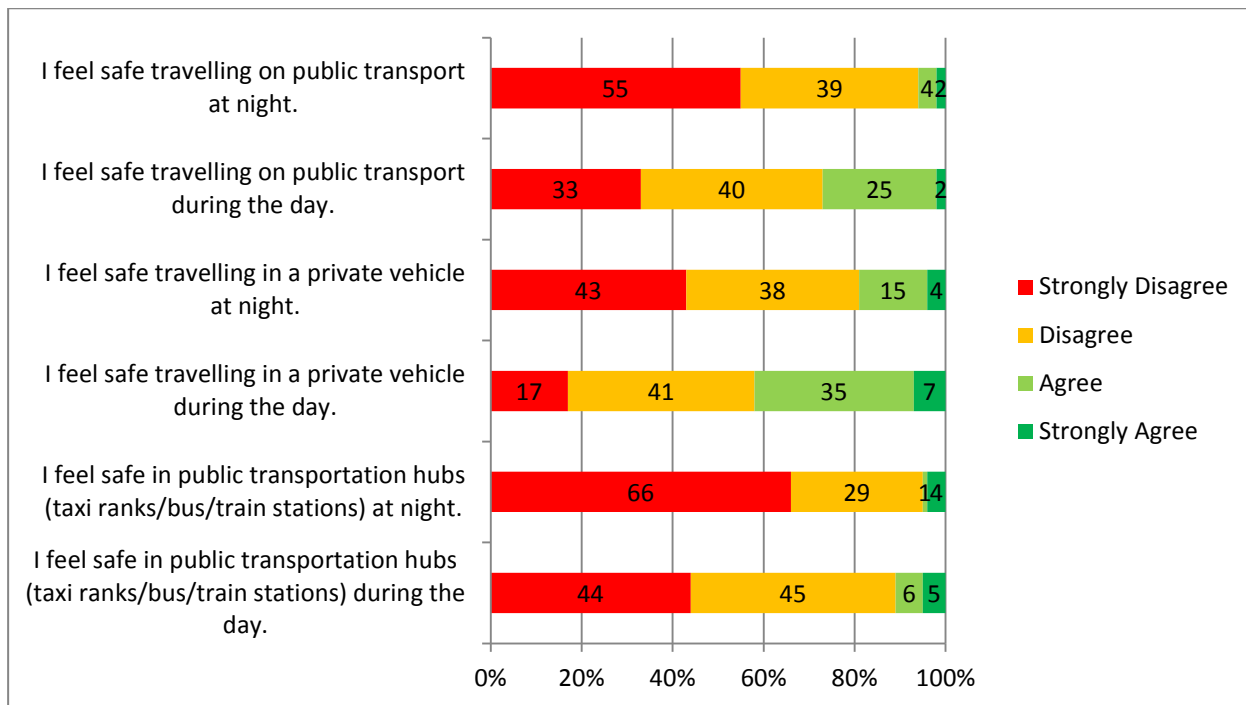
The perceptions of the respondents were generally very negative with regard to safety in community spaces and public commercial buildings. Almost all the respondents (96%) did not feel safe in open spaces and recreational areas at night, and 70% did not feel safe during the day. Similarly, almost all the respondents (96%) did not feel safe accessing communal services (toilets, taps, etc.) at night whilst 69% did not feel safe during the day. The Victims of Crime Survey (2013/14) found that in the Western Cape 40.8% of people avoided going to open spaces or parks due to fear of crime – this percentage was higher than the national average, and third after the Northern Cape and Gauteng.¹⁷ In particular, the study found that 21.2% were prevented from walking to the shops, 40.8% were prevented from going to open spaces or parks and 44.8% were prevented from allowing children to play in the area as a result of fear of crime.¹⁸ During the discussions around the safety plan, participants spoke of how bushy, unkempt areas, illegal structures and graffiti contribute to a perception of unsafety.

An overwhelming majority of the respondents (80%) did not feel safe in public commercial/ retail places at night while 67% did not feel safe during the day.

¹⁷ Statistics South Africa. (2014). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2013/14*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, p. 13.

¹⁸ Ibid.

Figure 8: Perception of Safety when Travelling and Using Public Transport (n=96)



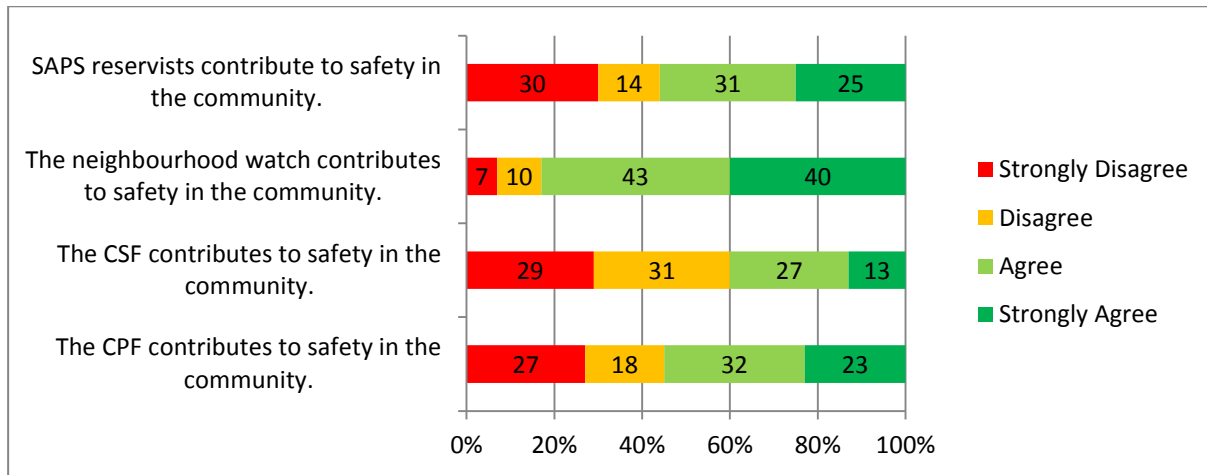
Likewise the perceptions of the respondents were generally negative in regard to safety when travelling and using public transport. Almost all the respondents (94%) felt unsafe travelling on public transport at night whereas 73% felt unsafe during the day. An overwhelming majority of the respondents (81%) did not feel safe travelling in a private vehicle at night while 58% did not feel safe during the day. Almost all the respondents (95%) did not feel safe at public transportation hubs at night and 89% did not feel safe 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 because of fear of crime.¹⁹

7.4. Partnerships

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

¹⁹ Statistics South Africa. (2014). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2013/14*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, p. 32.

Figure 9: Institutions Contributing to Safety (n=96)



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

1. Neighbourhood Watch programme (83% agreed)
2. SAPS Reservist programme (56% agreed)
3. Community Police Forums (55% agreed)
4. Community Safety Forums (40% agreed)

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



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. Information shared during the course of the workshop, as well as additional sources of information was also taken into account. The safety plan seeks to increase community involvement in contributing towards safety. This approach seeks to promote making safety everyone's responsibility and building local accountability for safety levels. This is in accordance with the integrated approach to crime and safety in line with the Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP).²⁰

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

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

The key concerns identified were:

8.1 Public Spaces

1. Bushy areas and poor lighting creates places where criminals can hide. The councilor has struggled to get a response on properties belonging to the Western Cape government.
2. Illegal structures are used to conduct illegal activities like drug smuggling and alcohol trading.
3. There are concerns that the SAPS respond late to calls for assistance, and sometimes, not at all. Inaccessible roads, as well as understaffing, impact on poor response times. Un-numbered and unfenced houses which negatively influence the response time of SAPS and EMS.
4. There is a lot of graffiti within the cluster.
5. Gang and prostitution activity within the cluster.
6. Illegal dumping sites within the cluster.

8.2 Professional Policing

7. There is a shortage of human resources (police officials) at all police stations in the cluster. This impacts on SAPS' response times and ability to investigate crimes.
8. Insufficient police vehicles. Vehicles take too long to be repaired due to the long administrative processes. Some vehicles used by members for private purposes. This impacts on the police's ability to perform their functions and on response times.
9. Police respond slowly or not at all to complaints from the public. This contributes to a lack of trust in the police. This is the cluster with the highest number of Alpha, Bravo and Charlie complaints. Unreliability of 10111 line and sector phones contributes to the problem.
10. There is a lack of communication across clusters and within the cluster. There is a lack of feedback to complainants. Concerns that some sensitive information is leaked by the police. There is a lack of communication between the CPF and the community and between the police and the community.
11. High levels of gangsterism and drugs in the community with relatively little impact of policing on them.

8.3 Partnerships

12. Absenteeism from school is a major concern to be addressed by the Education Department. Sport opportunities need to be implemented to get children involved in

sport and prevent them from being absent from school and falling into drugs, crime and gangsterism.

13. Foreign owned businesses are a potential crime generator. Illegal deals between Spaza Shops and gangs is a major concern. Increase of robberies from Spaza shops as well as killings of the owners or shop assistants.
14. There is a concern that the relevant government and provincial departments do not attend PNP meetings, e.g. Correctional Services.
15. No resources issued over to NHW who received training from DoCS.
16. There is a lack of communication between CPFs and the public with regard to safety concerns.
17. Safety Concern: Technology should be used to improve communication between SAPS and the community e.g. Whatsapp and Facebook, etc.

9. IMPLEMENTATION AND MONITORING

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

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

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

10. CONCLUSION

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



11. ANNEXURE 1: BLUE DOWNS CLUSTER SAFETY PLAN:

PUBLIC SPACES

1. **Safety Concern:** Bushy areas and poor lighting creates places where criminals can hide. The Ward Councilor has struggled to get a response on properties belonging to the Western Cape Government.
Objective: To improve surveillance of natural areas within each of the policing areas.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
Each CPF will identify the bushy areas and the poorly lit areas and report it to the owner of the property. CPF's to consider involving members of the community in 'clean-up days' in bushy areas and other unkempt areas.	To reduce crime in the areas identified.	Owners of the property maintain it and keep it clean.	CPF's to identify these areas and to report it to the respective owners.	February 2016	CPF

2. **Safety Concern:** Illegal structures are used to conduct illegal activities like drug smuggling and alcohol trading.
Objective: To improve the police's response to information regarding drug houses and illegal shebeens.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
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Each CPF to identify the drug houses which are difficult to access by SAPS due to illegal structures.	To reduce the number of drug houses.	Reduction in the number of drug houses in the cluster, where drugs are sold to the community.	To send a letter to the MEC and the Local Councillor.	End Oct 2015	CPF / SAPS Station Commanders
CPF to forward the list of 20 drug houses which are not easily accessible in the Kleinvlei area to the CoCT to remove the illegal structures. Identify the owners of vacant land and approach them requesting this to be cleaned up.					CPF, CoCT

3. **Safety Concern:** There are concerns that the SAPS respond late to calls for assistance, and sometimes, not at all. Inaccessible roads, as well as understaffing, impacts on poor response times. Un-numbered and unfenced houses which negatively influence the response time of SAPS and EMS.

Objective: To make sure that houses and public spaces are easy to find and identify. To improve the response time of SAPS and Law Enforcement Agencies.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
The CPF's / SAPS to identify the inaccessible roads which hamper their response times.	To improve the response time of SAPS.	Fewer complaints about SAPS' poor response times.	CPF to identify the inaccessible roads and to report them to the CoCT and DoTPW.	Feb 2016	CPF / SAPS
The CPF will identify the houses without numbers, develop a	To have more identifiable houses	Improved response times by SAPS and	CPF to develop a project plan for NHW's	Feb 2016	CPF

project plan for NHW's to mark these houses and also explore the possibility of making it an EPWP project of the City of Cape Town.	which will improve the response time of SAPS and EMS.	EMS	to compile a list of houses without markings and no fences.		
K9 to provide more detailed information on the fencing of open yards in Nooitgedacht.					SAPS K9 unit
<p>4. Safety Concern: There is a lot of graffiti within the cluster.</p> <p>Objective: To create a more attractive environment to discourage crime.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
<p>Each CPF will identify the areas marred by graffiti and to report it to the owner of the property.</p> <p>The CPF and SAPS are to engage the programme run by Charl Viljoen - CoCT Broken Window Project.</p> <p>CPF to work with the schools to identify graffiti artists.</p>	To reduce gang-related graffiti and impact on crime.	Reduced gang-related crime in the area.	CPF to identify the areas marred by graffiti and to invite Charl Viljoen to talk about the <i>Broken Window</i> project.	November 2015.	CPF Cluster
<p>5. Safety Concern: Gang and prostitution activity within the cluster.</p> <p>Objective: To improve police visibility in the cluster.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person

<p>The cluster will consult with all the Councillors at the next Cluster meeting to see what funds they have available to contribute to installing CCTV cameras in the cluster.</p>	<p>To improve policing information through CCTV surveillance.</p>	<p>Reduced crime in public spaces.</p>	<p>Request the KCI (Kuilsvier Camera Initiative) to expand their initiative to include the whole cluster and raise funds from possible sponsors which must include the WCED, Safer Schools, DoCS [EPP Funding / Matching Grant], Business and Religious groups.</p>	<p>Feb 2016</p>	<p>CPF / KCI / CPF Cluster</p>
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6. **Concern:** Illegal dumping sites within the cluster.

Objective: To reduce the number of illegal dumping sites within the cluster.

<p>Activities</p>	<p>Desired Outcome</p>	<p>Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)</p>	<p>First Step</p>	<p>Date of First Action</p>	<p>Responsible implementing agent/person</p>
<p>The CPF to raise awareness about the contact details for reporting illegal dumping and what rewards can be accessed by the community for reporting.</p> <p>CPF's to meet with councilors to discuss areas of concern.</p>	<p>To have a more attractive environment and prevent crime.</p>	<p>Reduction in illegal dumping sites.</p>	<p>Councillor van Daal to provide a list of the contact details of the different agencies and rewards that can be offered to the CPF's.</p>	<p>End Oct 2015</p>	<p>Councillor, CPF</p>

PROFESSIONAL POLICING

7. **Concern:** There is a shortage of human resources (police officials) at all police stations in the cluster. This impact on response times and ability to investigate crimes.
 Due to shortage of staff, there are not always people who speak the same language of complainants.
 Excessive leave further reduces the number of officials on duty. Transfers, duty arrangements and resignations reduce available staff numbers.

Objective: To monitor the number of police official's overtime and to advocate for the increase in police officials.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
Station Commanders at each police station to report to CPF on: Fixed establishment (approved posts and vacancies). This should also indicate what officials are available in each functional area.	To understand what are the exact shortages against approved posts.	Written and oral report made to the CPF.	Station Commissioners to compile report.	Next CPF meeting	Station Commanders, CPF
CPF and Cluster CPF to write letter to the Provincial Commissioner and National Commissioner of SAPS indicating the shortfall in staff and requesting further staff.	Increase in staff numbers.	Response to the letter from PC and national commissioner's office.	Cluster to coordinate information from CPFs.	The following cluster meeting.	Cluster chairperson, CPF chairpersons.
Station commanders to report to CPF on the vacation and sick leave taken by staff over a 12 month period.	Reduce abuse of leave.	Reports to CPF.	Station commanders to compile information for CPF	Next CPF meeting (November 2015)	SAPS station commander, CPF chairpersons.

8. **Concern:** Insufficient police vehicles. Vehicles take too long to be repaired due to the long administrative process. Some vehicles used by members for private purposes. Impacts on police ability to perform their functions and on response times.

Police stations need to be upgraded in Belhar, Kleinvlei, and Ravensmead. Insufficient office space, storage space and unhygienic working conditions. Wesbank needs a police station or satellite police station due to extent of crime in the area and distance from police station.

In addition, there is no space for CPF to operate at Belhar.

Objective: To ensure that police are adequately housed and equipped.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
CPF and SAPS to draft report on infrastructure needs and submit it to the Provincial Commissioner and National Commissioner.	Improvement in physical infrastructure.	Response from National Commissioner.	Collate information from each police station.	November 2015	SAPS, CPF, Department of Public Works, DOCS, Councillors.
CPF and community members to report when police vehicles parked at private homes overnight or during the day.	To ensure the proper use of police vehicles.	Reports from the CPF and response from the SAPS.		ongoing	CPF, SAPS
<p>9. Concern: Police respond slowly or not at all to complaints from the public. Contributes to lack of trust in the police. This is the cluster with the highest number of Alpha, Bravo and Charlie complaints. Unreliability of 10111 line and sector phones contributes to the problem.</p> <p>Objective: To improve SAPS response time.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
<p>CPF to monitor SAPS response times on A, B, and C complaints against the target for each police station.</p> <p>CPF to monitor whether sector phones are answered, and how they are answered.</p>	To improve SAPS response time.	Reduction in the number of complaints about response time.	Station commanders to report to CPF on response time target and actual response times, using AVL (automated vehicle locator) data	November 2015	CPF, Station commander

<p>SAPS to report on automated vehicle tracking system (AVL) which tracks the use of police vehicles – though it has limited coverage.</p> <p>CPF or members of the public can submit complaints to the Western Cape Police Ombudsman (021 483 0669).</p>	<p>To prevent misuse of police vehicles.</p>				
<p>10. Concern: Lack of communication across clusters, and within the cluster. Lack of feedback to complainants. Concern that some sensitive information is leaked by the police. Lack of communication between the CPF and the community, and between the police and the community.</p> <p>Objective: To improve communication.</p>					
<p>Activities</p>	<p>Desired Outcome</p>	<p>Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)</p>	<p>First Step</p>	<p>Date of First Action</p>	<p>Responsible implementing agent/person</p>
<p>CPF to consider circulating information on safety tips to the community.</p> <p>SAPS must conduct regular stop and search patrols to create a sense of visibility and to re-establish trust. They must use these opportunities to introduce themselves to the community.</p>	<p>Improve community awareness around policing and safety issues.</p>	<p>More community members attend public meetings.</p>	<p>Develop a strategy for communicating with members of the public.</p>	<p>December 2015</p>	<p>CPF, Cluster CPF</p>

11. **Concern:** High levels of gangsterism and drugs in the community with relatively little impact of policing on them.

Objective: To reduce the impact of gangs and drugs in the community and to strengthen police operations.

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Date of First Action	Responsible implementing agent/person
<p>SAPS needs to utilise more intelligence-led policing strategies in dealing with gangs.</p> <p>CPF must encourage members of the community to come forward and provide information and evidence.</p> <p>SAPS needs to make more use of Asset Forfeiture investigations, and or SARS involvement.</p>	<p>Successful operations against high profile gang members and drug dealers.</p>	<p>Number of gangs members who are apprehended and prosecuted.</p>	<p>SAPS to develop strategy to deal with gangs. To inform CPF of the existence and successes of the strategy.</p>	<p>January 2016.</p>	<p>SAPS, CPF, Cluster</p>

PARTNERSHIPS

12. **Safety Concern:** Absenteeism from school is a major concern to be addressed by the Education Department. Sport opportunities need to be implemented to get children involved in sport and prevent them from absenteeism and falling into drugs, crime and gangsterism.

Objectives: To improve the available facilities were necessary and to establish facilities in areas where there is a shortage. To reduce the rate of absenteeism at schools within the communities.

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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Encourage reading and writing for children.	Children that can read and write.	Children develop a love of reading at school and the frequent visits of children at local libraries.	CPF to meet with School governing body in order to rally community support.	End January 2016	CPF, School Governing Bodies, Education Department, SAPS, DOCS
Absence of perimeter fencing. Learners that bunk school.	Activate NHW at schools and adopt the slogan 'your child is my child'.	Learners that are monitored and stay at school for the duration	DoCS or Department of Education to implement School Safety at relevant schools	End January 2016	CPF, School SGB, WCED, SAPS, DOCS, DOE.
Improve sport facilities and create sport facilities where it is not available.	To create and maintain sports facilities at schools and in the community.	Adequate facilities at schools and in Community.	Counsellors to host programmes for the youth to become aware of resources.	End March 2016	Counsellors, Education Department, COCT, CPF
DoCS to provide funding for Youth and Religious Organisations to support holiday programmes.	To expose the Youth to alternative programmes.	Number of young people that participate in the Youth and Religious programmes to be received by this cluster.	DoCS to provide the CPF with the details and brochure based on the Youth and Religious programme.	End January 2016	DoCS and CPF
<p>13. Safety Concern: Foreign owned businesses are a potential crime generator. Illegal deals between Spaza Shops and gangs. Increase of Robberies from Spaza shops as well as killings of the owners or shop assistants.</p> <p>Objective: Reduce the level of crime generated by foreign owned businesses</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
Encourage the licensing of businesses (Spaza Shop).	Ensure that business license applications are adhered to.	Uniform application of the by-laws.	Invite Department of Economics Trade and Industry and Home Affairs to CPF meeting to provide information	End March 2016	CPF, City Of Cape Town, Department Economics Trade and

			and procedures on the relevant laws, acts and by-laws.		Industry and Home Affairs.
Discourage the sub-letting by local residents as well as the lack of the regulation for use of containers which also pose health risks.	SAPS and Law Enforcement to Apply Business Act which relates to the business by-laws.	Community Awareness	Invite CoCT to provide information and procedures relating to Sub-Letting.	30 March 2016	CoCT, CPF, SAPS
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
Encourage business empowerment from government to local community members.	Empowerment education of local community members regarding entrepreneurship.	Empowered community members to manage a small business	CPF to set meeting with Department Economic Trade and Industry.	30 March 2016	CPF, Department Economic Trade and Industry.
Improve safety at spaza shops for owners, staff and customers.	Engage and Involve foreign nationals in the CPF.	Reduction of deals with gangs.	NHW to assist when patrolling by reporting illegal activity at the different Spaza Shops.		NHW, CPF, SAPS
Prevent foreign nationals fighting with local community members.	Engage the Department of Home Affairs with regards to Refugee status of Foreign Nationals.	Regular meetings between community including Foreign Nationals.	CPF meet with all shop owners in community.	30 March 2016	CPF, DOCS, SAPS
<p>14. Safety Concern: There is a concern that the relevant government and provincial departments do not attending PNP meetings, e.g. Correctional Services</p> <p>Objective: To promote a more active role of relevant government departments within communities.</p>					

Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
Social Development and Correctional services to play a more active role within the communities.	Safety sub-forums to be activated within the communities where different government departments can play an active role.	More interactive role of the departments.	Set up an Memorandum of Agreement with the relevant government departments.	End March 2016	DoCS, CPF, SAPS
<p>15. Safety Concern: No resources issued over to NHW who received training from DoCS.</p> <p>Objective: To ensure that NHW receive their resources shortly after completing their training.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
Resources and trained NHWs in the community.	All trained NHW to receive necessary resources from DoCS.	Well-resourced NHW	CPF to liaise with DoCS	Nov 2015	CPF, DoCS
<p>16. Safety Concern: There is a lack of communication between CPFs and the public with regard to safety concerns.</p> <p>Objective: To improve communication amongst all stakeholders.</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
Churches to play a role in the communities.	DoCS to provide information with respect to Youth and Religious programme of DoCS.	Number of young people that participate in the Youth and Religious programmes to be	To provide the CPF with the details and brochure based on the Youth and Religious programme.	End January 2016	DoCS and CPF

		received by this cluster.			
<p>17. Safety Concern: Technology should be used to improve communication between SAPS and the community e.g. Whatsapp and Facebook etc.</p> <p>Objective: To improve communication between Stakeholders</p>					
Activities	Desired Outcome	Indicator (how do we know the outcome is met?)	First Step	Deadline (By When)	Responsible implementing agent/person
<p>Make use of technology to improve communication when reporting crime and announcements of important event.</p> <p>Communities to use Whatsapp to communicate with one another on crimes happening in their community.</p>	Well managed communication between stakeholders	Improved communication	Set up chat rooms	Nov 2015	CPF, SAPS

12. ANNEXURE 2: SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORE CARD

A. INTRODUCTION

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

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

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

B. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

Please indicate which stakeholder group you represent

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

Please indicate in which police precinct you reside/represent:

01 = Belhar	05 = Kuilsriver
02 = Bellville South	06 = Mfuleni
03 = Delft	07 = Ravensmead
04 = Kleinvlei	

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 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
17. In my home during the day	1	2	3	4

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

3. ESTABLISH SAFETY PARTNERSHIPS

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

2.1 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
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2.2 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

2.3 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

2.4 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!!!