



Western Cape  
Government



Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety

# Western Cape Policing Needs and Priorities Report 2023/24

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# FOREWORD BY THE WESTERN CAPE MINISTER OF POLICE OVERSIGHT AND COMMUNITY SAFETY

It is fundamentally critical that the South African Police Service (SAPS) is assisted through various mechanisms to ensure they are able to deliver a professional and dignified service to all who live in our country. The SAPS' Constitutional mandate is clear, and that is to serve and protect all.

The Provincial Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) report, which is produced by the Western Cape Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety (POCS) is one such component to assist SAPS in their duty. This annual report is a legislative responsibility of the POCS, which not only creates awareness in SAPS about the actual needs in their domain, but it also allows the service to ensure that the protection of society at large is improved. My gratitude goes to all stakeholders who engaged us about the specific PNPs in their districts, municipal borders and communities. SAPS, neighbourhood (NHW) and farm watches, the Community Policing Forums (CPFs), municipal law enforcement entities, sister departments, business, various other organisations and the greater society played a key role in providing various pieces to ensure this puzzle, called the PNP could be collated and put together.

POCS, as part of its oversight mandate places this report, which contains various insights into different areas, in SAPS' hands to ensure that the service is better placed to become more effective in its mandate. Given the active involvement of community members in the entire process, it ensures that there is greater synergy, collaboration and cooperation between SAPS and communities. This, in turn, will go a long way in improving the deficit of trust that various communities might have in SAPS.

A deeply consistent and worrying trend that is continuing to rear its ugly head is the skewed resource allocation at station level. One of these is the continued skewed resource allocation in particularly poorer communities. The Khayelitsha Commission of Inquiry reported in 2014 that the Theoretical Human Resource Requirement (THRR) showed a 32% deficiency in the number of posts appointed to police stations in Khayelitsha. This doesn't take vacancies into account, which is currently standing at approximately 10%.

During the 2011/2012 financial year, the ideal staffing requirement at SAPS station level across South Africa, was 157 836, but the actual total of officers was only 122 617. Fast forward to the 2021/2022 financial year, the ideal was 193 476, with an actual of only 105 935 officers. Effectively, this means that recruitment in SAPS is lagging behind by approximately 20 years and just less than 90 000 officers that should be on the ground. Not only has the requirement never been met but staffing at station level has declined to such an extent that it has become clear that the national government will and cannot address police resourcing anywhere in South Africa. The national police-to-population ratio is one officer for every 413 residents.

The granted establishment for the Western Cape is 21 367, but as at the 2020/21 financial year, this stood at 19 505. The province's police-to-population ratio currently sits at one officer for every 378 residents. This ratio, which excludes specialised units has steadily increased since 2018, when it was 1:345. Worse still, is that the 13 priority stations have a higher ratio than that of the province. These stations as at March 2023 are, Harare with a ratio of 1:773, Khayelitsha, 1:638, Samora Machel 1:838, Gugulethu, 1:874, Kraaifontein 1:740, Delft, 1:784, Philippi, 1:674, Mfuleni 1:581, Nyanga 1:635, Mitchell's Plain, 1:600, Bishop Lavis, 1:646, Atlantis, 1:564 and Philippi East, 1:435.

In addition to this, a rural station such as Cloeteville in Stellenbosch, has a police-to-population ratio of 1:1 242.

As the Western Cape Government (WCG), we introduced our Western Cape Safety Plan (WCSP) in September 2019, to address the high murder rate which we have been experiencing throughout the province. Our ultimate aim

is to reduce the murder rate by 50% by 2029. We are making steady progress in this regard and will continue to invest in both violence prevention and law enforcement initiatives to achieve this goal.

In the Cape Metro, we have our Law Enforcement Advancement Plan (LEAP) officers who are deployed to murder hotspot areas. In non-Metro areas, our K-9 and Rural Safety Units have been established in the Swartland and Overstrand Municipalities. These units are serving the entire West Coast and Overberg Districts to ensure greater safety across the board. SAPS would on a regular basis express their gratitude for the manner in which these extra boots on the ground are assisting them to combat crime. In July 2023, we will be adding the Mossel Bay K-9 unit, further expanding our footprint across the province. During the first half of 2023 we also added Peace Officers in a number of non-Metro municipalities. These include Drakenstein, Witzenberg, Bergrivier, Overstrand, George, Mossel Bay, Hessequa and Stellenbosch. This is a clear demonstration of our commitment to create a safer Western Cape.

The more there is cooperation and collaboration, the more we can ensure that crime fighting efforts are strengthened and coordinated. This will assist in ensuring our residents can live free of fear.



Minister of Police Oversight and Community Safety  
Western Cape Government  
Date: 2024/06/11

# 1. ACRONYMS

Acronym	Description
ABET	Adult Basic Education and Training
APCOF	African Policing Civilian Oversight Forum
AGIP	Anti-Gang Implementation Plan
AGU	Anti-Gang Unit
ABTs	Area-Based Teams
ANPR	Automatic Number Plate Recognition
AVL	Automatic Vehicle Location
BAC	Business Against Crime
CWDM	Cape Winelands District Municipality
CFR	Central Firearm Registry
CKD	Central Karoo District
CID	City Improvement District
CoCT	City of Cape Town
CCTV	Closed-Circuit Television
CBO	Community-Based Organisations
CPF	Community Police Forum
CSF	Community Safety Forum
CSC	Community Service Centre
CI	Crime Intelligence
CPTED	Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design
DoA	Department of Agriculture
DCS	Department of Correctional Services
DEDAT	Department of Economic Development and Tourism
DevCom	Development Committee
DFFE	Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment
DoH&W	Department of Health and Wellness
DHA	Department of Home Affairs
DoHS	Department of Human Settlements
DoJ&CD	Department of Justice and Constitutional Development
DoLG	Department of Local Government
POCS	Police Oversight and Community Safety
DSD	Department of Social Development
DTPW	Department of Transport and Public Works
DDG	Deputy Director General
ECD	Early Childhood Development
EMS	Emergency Medical Services
EPIC	Emergency Police Incident Control
EPWP	Expanded Public Works Programme

Acronym	Description
FBO	Faith-Based Organisation
FCA	Firearm Control Act
FGD	Focus Group Discussions
FW	Farm Watch
GRD	Garden Route District
GBV	Gender-based Violence
GBVF	Gender-based Violence and Femicide
GBH	Grievous Bodily Harm
IPID	Independent Police Investigative Directorate
ICVPS	Integrated Crime and Violence Prevention Strategy
IO	Investigating Officers
JDMA	Joint District and Metro Approach
JOC	Joint Operational Centre
LE	Law Enforcement
LEAP	Law Enforcement Advancement Plan
LDAC	Local Drug Action Committee
LED	Local Economic Development
MTSF	Medium-Term Strategic Framework
MEC	Member of the Executive Council
MinMEC	Minister and Member of Executive Council
MoU	Memorandum of Understanding
MERO	Municipal Economic Review and Outlook
NAGS	National Anti-Gangsterism Strategy
NDP	National Development Plan
NICOC	National Intelligence Coordinating Committee
NPA	National Prosecuting Authority
NHW	Neighbourhood Watch
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation
ODM	Overberg District Municipality
PRASA	Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa
PA	Performance Agreement
PNP	Policing Needs and Priorities
POCA	Prevention of Organised Crime Act
PAIA	Promotion of Access to Information Act
POPIA	Protection of Personal Information Act
PDMS	Provincial Disaster Management Structures
PERO	Provincial Economic Review and Outlook
PSP	Provincial Strategic Plan
POP	Public Order Policing
PTI	Public Transport Interchanges

Acronym	Description
RSEP	Regional Socio-Economic Programme
SETA	Sector Education and Training Authority
SPCA	Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals
SALGA	South African Local Government Association
SANCO	South African National Civic Organization
SANDF	South African National Defence Force
SANRAL	South African National Roads Agency
SAPS	South African Police Service
SARS	South African Revenue Service
SASSA	South African Social Security Agency
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
THRR	Theoretical Human Resource Requirement
TFR	Transnet Freight Rail
UN	United Nations
VCP	Vehicle Check Point
VEP	Victim Empowerment Programme
VIP	Vision Inspired Priority
WCCSA	Western Cape Community Safety Act
WCED	Western Cape Education Department
WCG	Western Cape Government
WCLA	Western Cape Liquor Authority
WCPO	Western Cape Police Ombudsman
WCSP	Western Cape Safety Plan
WOGA	Whole of Government Approach
WOSA	Whole of Society Approach



# 1. INTRODUCTION

The Western Cape continues to experience high levels of violent crime. The South African Police Service (SAPS) bears the primary burden of responding to crime and violence, but they do so in collaboration with a range of other stakeholders. The Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety's annual determination of Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) incorporated a "whole of society" and "whole of government" approach. Safety remains one of the most pressing concerns in the Western Cape, even more so in the face of increased poverty, unemployment and socio-economic challenges facing the Province. In this context, it is crucial that government plays its part in ensuring safety and security through responding to the needs of the society.

The Western Cape Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety (POCS) annually facilitates the identification of Policing Needs and Priorities in consultation with local safety experts and communities through a series of consultative workshops as part of its oversight function over the police service in the Province. During the 2022/23 financial year, the Department hosted Rural Safety Summits and PNP engagements over two consecutive days with key stakeholders in the safety and security environment who are based in the five district municipalities in the Province, namely; Cape Winelands, Central Karoo, Overberg, Garden Route and West Coast. In addition to the district PNP engagements, the Department also hosted two PNP engagements in the City of Cape Town (CoCT) Metropolitan Municipality, one in the East Metro and one in the West Metro sub-district.

The need for Rural Safety Summits in the five districts was motivated by the requirement for an integrated and coordinated approach to rural safety, taking into account social unrest, an increase in attacks in both urban and rural communities, and the prevention of violent crime. The Rural Safety Summits were hosted in collaboration with the Western Cape Department of Agriculture (DoA) and the five district municipalities to provide subject matter expertise into the structure and process for the summits. This took place within the framework of the Joint District and Metro Approach (JDMA) which was adopted by the Premier's Co-ordinating Forum in June 2019 with the aim to speed up service delivery and ensure that municipalities are properly supported and adequately resourced.

The scope of work for the PNP programme for the 2022/23 - 2023/24 financial year also entailed the compilation of six policy briefs on a range of topics, which include: Public Order Policing; policing strategies for murder and violent crime reduction; addressing police corruption; local government and law enforcement; firearm violence and firearm control; and policing of gang related crime. Furthermore, secondary data sources such as relevant oversight reports generated through the Department's oversight functions were used.

Together, this information constitutes the Department's assessment of the state of policing in the province to determine the policing needs and priorities in order to make recommendations on how to address these.

## 2. OBJECTIVES

The objective of this research is to provide intelligence at a SAPS District level. It aims to inform National, Provincial and Municipal planning and budgeting processes, inclusive of municipal integrated development plans (IDPs), local economic development (LED) strategies, and CSF strategies, SAPS strategic and operational plans as well as policies and CPF crime prevention plans. These are the consulted and identified policing needs and priorities and indicate what should be prioritised by all stakeholders in the safety and security environment.

The PNP programme aims to improve police accountability, transparency and more importantly, influence resource allocation. The main objectives of the PNPs are:

1. Determine the Policing Needs and Priorities for the Western Cape.
2. Make policy recommendations to decision makers such as the Provincial Cabinet, SAPS, municipalities and the National Minister of Police.

3. Publish a Provincial Policing Needs and Priorities report.
4. To distribute the report to a wide number of key role players and decision makers such as the Provincial Standing Committee, Cabinet, National Minister for Police, National Secretariat for Safety and Security, Provincial Police Commissioner, SAPS District and Station Commanders, Metro Police, all Provincial, cluster and local CPF chairpersons, Provincial Government Departments, District and Local Municipalities to name a few.
5. To influence the allocation, distribution and utilisation of policing and safety resources in line with the identified policing needs and priorities.
6. Guide and influence the formulation of policing priorities at local, provincial and national level in respect of identified provincial PNPs.

### 3. METHODOLOGY

A mixed methodology was followed that yielded both qualitative and quantitative results in the 2022/23 financial year. Two research instruments were used, namely a survey and focus group discussions (FGD). A survey was developed and three templates to facilitate the FGDs along the three broad themes of Law Enforcement, Social Cohesion and Urban Design. Facilitators and scribes were sourced and briefed for each of the seven sessions. A total of 533 surveys were completed and captured. Because of the small sample size, it was decided not to include the data in this report.

FGD notes were captured and then coded and presented through the three lenses of Law Enforcement, Social cohesion and Urban Design.

Secondary and relevant literature sources such as the SAPS Annual Report, the previous PNP reports, internal POCS reports, Victims of Crime Survey, media reports, Provincial and Municipal Economic Review and Outlook (PERO and MERO) reports<sup>1</sup> were reviewed to augment the findings amongst others. The SAPS Crime statistics on reported crimes were also used to augment the findings and to give some crime perspective and context.

This included the policy briefs that were compiled on six focus areas that were identified by the Department, namely:

- Policing of serious violent crimes in the Western Cape
- Public Order Policing and implications for the Western Cape
- Local Government and Law Enforcement
- Firearm violence and firearm control in the Western Cape
- Policing of gang related crime and,
- Corruption in the police

A desktop analysis was conducted of key policing and safety concerns and issues in the province, as well as developments during the year. The research was conducted via 7 public consultations, one per district and two in the Metro. The 5 District consultations were held over two days, dedicating day 1 to Rural Safety and day 2 to the Policing Needs and Priorities. The target group for the PNPs were people who were believed to be representing the key stakeholders in the safety environment of the Western Cape. Purposive sampling was used where the leadership in crime prevention/safety field was invited to attend, such as the Neighbourhood Watch (NHW) and Farm Watch (FW) Chairpersons, members of the Provincial Standing Committee on Community Safety, members of Cabinet, SAPS District and Station Commanders, Metro Police, all Provincial, cluster and local CPF chairpersons, National and Provincial Government Departments, District and Local Municipalities, District and Local Municipal

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<sup>1</sup> The MERO report is intended to be used in the municipal integrated development plans (IDPs); spatial development frameworks (SDFs); local economic development (LED) strategies; and budgets for evidence-based decision-making, as well as implementation of the Joint District and Metro Approach to socio-economic development across the Province. Western Cape Government. 22/23 MERO Report, p. 5.

Mayors and Municipal Managers, Mayco members for Safety and Security, IDP Coordinators and Managers, Heads of Disaster Management, Law Enforcement (LE), Traffic and Protection Services, NPA, Correctional Services and DoJ, safe schools managers, Mayors, Municipal managers, speakers, councillors for safety, IDP managers and the Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Community-Based Organisations (CBOs) and Faith-Based Organisations (FBOs), Agricultural organisations, Business Sector and the media.

The Department started the PNP engagements in September 2022 in Bredasdorp when it had its first summit with Overberg District Municipality. The last engagement was held in the City of Cape Town’s sub district i.e., West Metro on 3 February 2023. The PNPs started off with presentations setting the scene, followed by questions and answers which were directed to the presenters. Thereafter, the participants were given an opportunity to determine their policing needs and priorities by participating in focus group discussions (FGDs) where they were randomly assigned to groups to brainstorm and discuss their policing needs and priorities according to the three lenses of the WCG Safety Priority namely Law Enforcement, Social Cohesion and Urban Design. Each group had a facilitator and a scribe. Input was captured on a template developed by the Department which was later analysed to identify key issues and common themes for inclusion in the report.

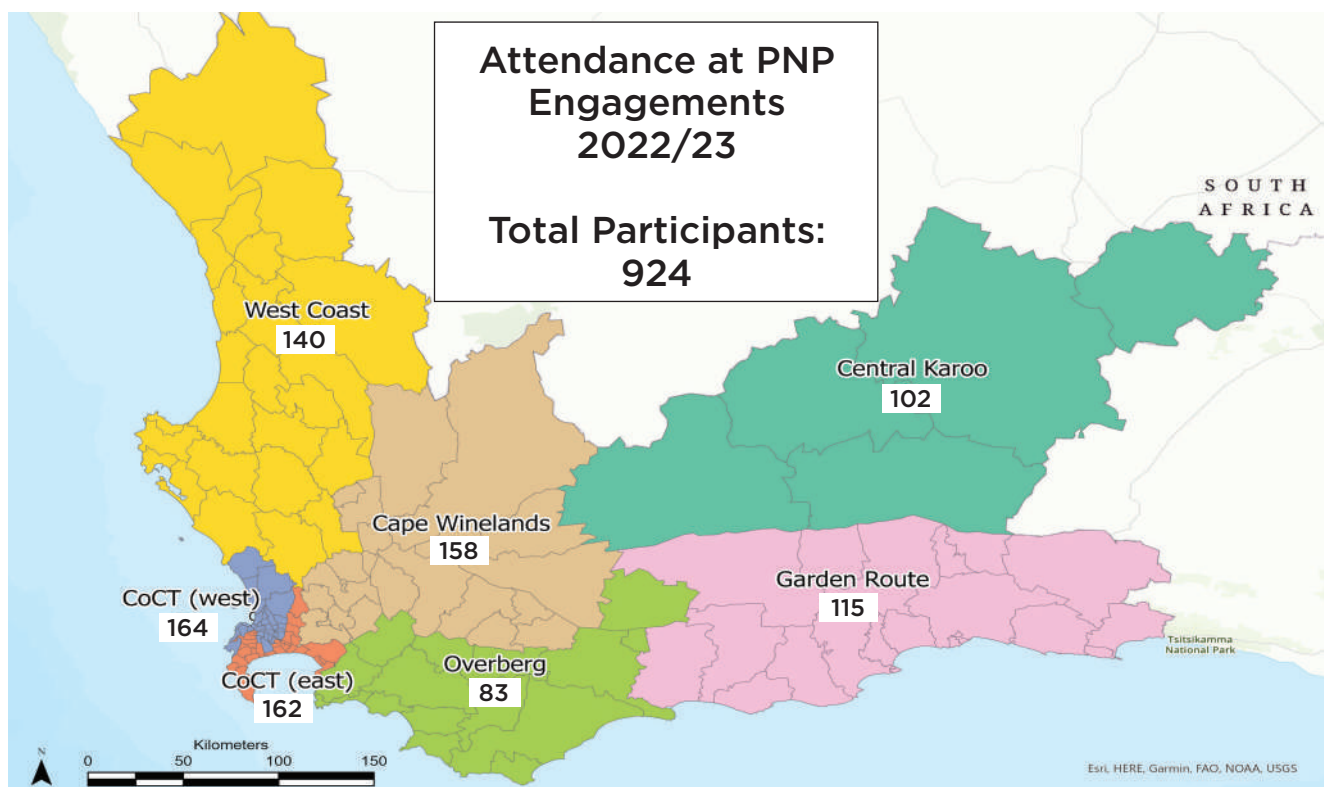
The report was submitted to the SAPS Western Cape for their notification, comments and responses. SAPS provided a detailed response to the PNP report.<sup>2</sup> The responses were noted and where appropriate have been incorporated in the report under the relevant headings, before it was finalised and submitted to the Standing Committee.

### Participant Overview

A total of 924 participants took part in the policing needs and priorities engagements during the 22/23 financial year disaggregated as follows:

164 participants in the West Metro PNP, 162 participants the East Metro, 158 participants took part in the Cape Winelands District PNP, 140 participants in the West Coast District, 115 participants in the Garden Route District, 102 participants in the Central Karoo District and 83 participants in the Overberg District.

**Figure 1: Attendance at PNP engagements**



## 4. LIMITATIONS

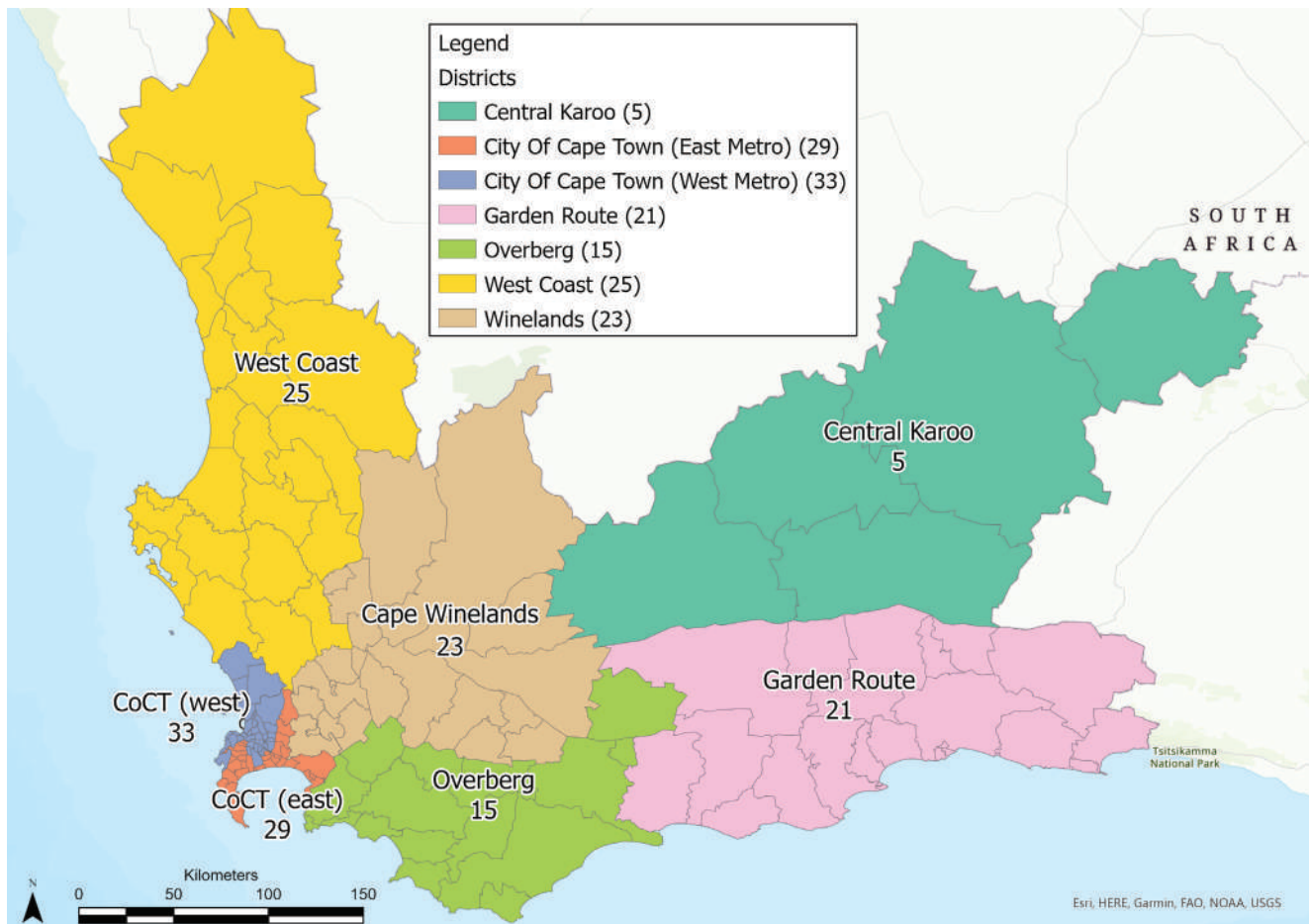
Some Departmental oversight reports are specific to some police precincts and therefore their overall findings might not be generalisable to the whole Province as the sample sizes were small. The report has indicated where those findings might be more specific.

The views of the focus group participants have been incorporated into the District findings. However, it should be noted that it is the perspectives of individuals participating in the sessions and has not been separately verified.

## 5. DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION OF THE WESTERN CAPE

The Western Cape Province covers an area of 129 386 km<sup>2</sup> and has the third largest population in South Africa, with and in accordance with the latest data from Census 2022<sup>3</sup>, an estimated 7,43 million people. The Province encompasses 151 police precincts which used to be grouped into 16 police clusters/regions namely: Beaufort West, Blue Downs, Cape Town, Da Gamaskop, Eden, Khayelitsha, Milnerton, Mitchell's Plain, Nyanga, Overberg, Tygerberg, Vredenburg, Vredendal, Winelands, Worcester and Wynberg - across five (5) district municipalities, namely the West Coast, Cape Winelands, Overberg, Garden Route, Central Karoo and the City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality.

However, as of August 2022, the SAPS Provincial head office organised the 16 police clusters into six (6) police districts, which are aligned with the district municipal boundaries. The six (6) police districts are: City of Cape Town District (which has two sub-districts, namely East Metro and West Metro), Garden Route District, Central Karoo District, Overberg District, West Coast District and Winelands District.



<sup>2</sup> South African Police Service response to the Western Cape Policing Needs and Priorities Report 2023/24: June 2023. Signed by Lieutenant General Patekile, Provincial Commissioner, 22 August 2023.

Table 1 below provides an outline of population and growth in the Western Cape as a whole and the districts from 1996 to 2022. What becomes apparent is that in all districts there has been an increase in population since 1996. The population in the province grew by 2.2% per year between 2011-2022, but at a higher rate in Garden Route and in the Central Karoo. The extent of population growth in the province over the past 25 years when compared to the most recent figures is almost 90%, over 20 years the change in population numbers was 64% and over the most recent 10 years the figure is 27.64%. The level of growth is significant and needs to be forefronted in any discussion on Policing Needs and Priorities in the province to meet the demands of a larger population. The growth of the population can strain policing resources by increasing the volume and complexity of tasks that law enforcement agencies must handle, as well as by stretching their capacity to provide effective coverage and response.

**Table 1: Population & Growth Western Cape 1996-2022**

	Population				Population Growth Rate (% p.a)			% growth 2011-2022
	1996	2001	2011	2022	1996-2001	1996-2001	1996-2011	
Western Cape	3,915,094	4,524,330	5,822,731	7,432,331	2.9	2.5	2.22	27.64%
West Coast	232,946	282,672	391,767	497,386	3.9	3.3	2.17	26.96%
Cape Winelands	559,133	630,284	787,490	862,578	2.4	2.2	0.83	9.54%
Overberg	157,283	203,728	258,176	359,414	5.2	2.4	3.01	39.21%
Garden Route	375,082	454,926	574,262	838,422	3.9	2.3	3.44	46.00%
Central Karoo	55,776	60,482	71,011	102,176	1.6	1.6	3.31	43.89%
City of Cape Town	2,534,877	2,892,243	3,740,026	4,772,355	2.6	2.6	2.22	27.60%

Source: Statistics South Africa Census 2022, data obtained by kind permission from the Provincial Population Unit Department of Social Development, WCG (Feb 2024).

## 6. CRIME IN THE WESTERN CAPE

### 6.1 Main crime categories

The annual crime statistics for 2022/23 were released by SAPS in November 2023.<sup>4</sup> These statistics encompassed the crime data from April 2022 to the end of March 2023. This section will discuss some of the main highlights from the release.

In 2022/23 there were 303 648 community reported crimes reported to SAPS in the Western Cape, an increase of 10.2% from the 275 555 crimes reported in 2021/22. Most crime categories increased: contact crimes increased by 10.6% to 112 800; contact related crime increased by 5.6% to 28 571; property related crimes increased by 7.8% to 66 257; and other serious crimes increased by 12.9% to 95 921.

There were 79 156 crimes detected as a result of police action, an increase of 15.3% from the 68 641 crimes reported the previous year. This is a positive indication of increased police activity and successful operations.

### 6.2 Murder

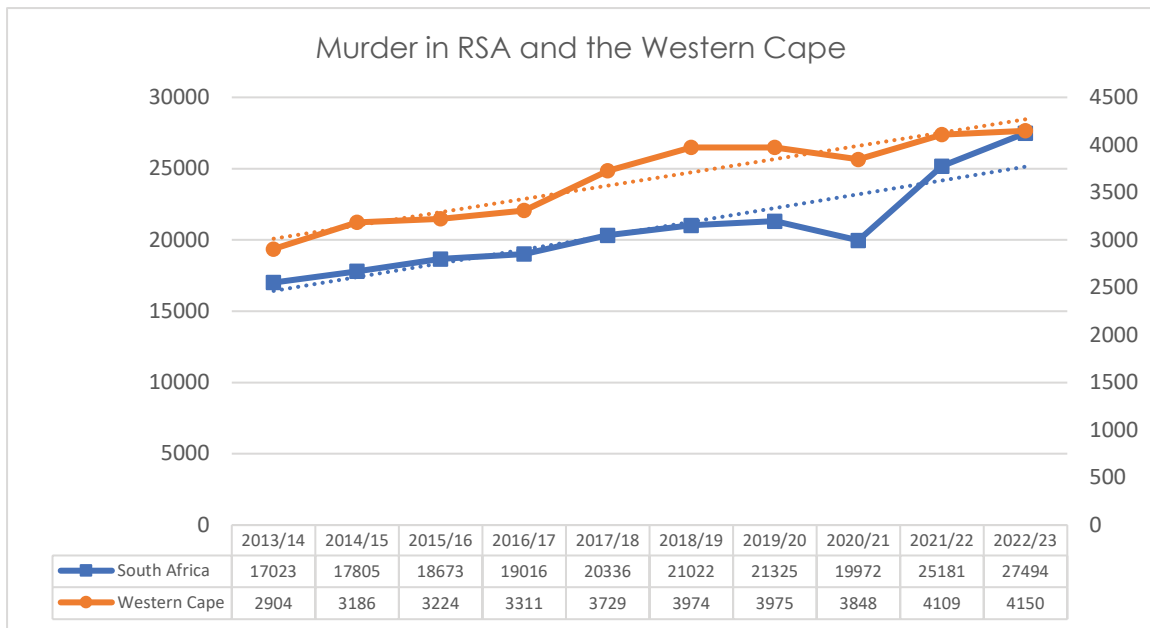
Murder increased by 1% in the Western Cape in 2022/23, when compared with the previous year, whilst murder increased by 9.2% nationally. From 2020/21 to 2022/23, murder increased by 37.6% nationally, and by 7.8% in the

<sup>3</sup> Statistics South Africa Census 2022, data obtained by kind permission from the Provincial Population Unit Department of Social Development, WCG (Feb 2024).

<sup>4</sup> Annual Crime Statistics Release 17th November 2023 SAPS.

Western Cape from 3 848 in 2020/21 to 4 150 in 2022/23. This represents an alarming increase both nationally and in the Western Cape. However, the rate of increase did slow down in the last year in the Western Cape. See Figure 3.

**Figure 3: Murder in the Republic of South Africa compared with the Western Cape: 2013/14 to 2022/23** <sup>5</sup>



**Table 2: Murder in the Priority Precincts in the Western Cape: 2020/21 - 2022/23**

MURDER					
Precincts	2020/21	2021/22	2022/23	2021/22-2022/23 (n)	2021/22-2022/23 (%)
Atlantis	52	64	44	-20	-31%
Bishop Lavis	74	71	65	-6	-8%
Delft	442	268	277	9	3%
Gugulethu	145	165	165	0	0%
Harare	189	218	203	-15	-7%
Khayelitsha	265	197	167	-30	-15%
Kraaifontein	196	237	210	-27	-11%
Mfuleni	172	232	227	-5	-2%
Mitchells Plain	103	101	125	24	24%
Nyanga	203	164	235	71	43%
Philippi	67	64	81	17	27%
Philippi East	183	110	165	55	50%
Samora Machel	115	129	129	0	0%
<b>LEAP areas</b>	<b>1 988</b>	<b>2 020</b>	<b>2 093</b>	<b>73</b>	<b>4%</b>
<b>Western Cape including LEAP</b>	<b>3 848</b>	<b>4 109</b>	<b>4 150</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>1.0%</b>
<b>Western Cape excluding LEAP</b>	<b>1 860</b>	<b>2 089</b>	<b>2 057</b>	<b>-32</b>	<b>-2%</b>
<b>LEAP provincial contribution</b>	<b>52%</b>	<b>49%</b>	<b>50%</b>		

<sup>5</sup> This graph looks at the annual murder statistics.

Crime and violence are concentrated in a small number of police precincts in the Western Cape and these identified precincts account for up to and over 50% of all murders. These precincts are identified as the Western Cape Priority areas and they are the precincts where the Law Enforcement Advancement Plan (LEAP) officers are deployed. Delft remains the precinct with the highest number of murders in the province (277 in 2022/23), followed by Nyanga (235), Mfuleni (227) and Kraaifontein (210) for the same period. The contribution of the ten stations increased from 49% of the provincial total in 2021/22 to 50% in 2022/23.

Encouragingly, over the last financial year, six of the priority precincts showed a decrease in murder namely; Atlantis (-31%), Bishop Lavis (-8%), Mfuleni (-2%), Kraaifontein (-11%), Harare (-7%) and Khayelitsha (-15%). Gugulethu and Samora Machel stabilised showing no change. Four precincts showed an increase in murder; Delft (3%), Nyanga (43%), Philippi East (50%) and Mitchell's Plain (24%). The priority precincts showed an overall increase of 4% over the last year, compared with a 1% increase across the province.

### 6.3 Factors contributing to murder in the province

Table 3 below provides insights into the contributing factors to murder cases. The major factors identified include gang-related murders, arguments/misunderstanding, retaliation/revenge, robbery, community/retaliation/vigilantism/ domestic violence/ vigilantism/mob justice and taxi-related murders.<sup>6</sup>

**Table 3: Factors contributing to murder in the province: 2017/18 -2021/22**

Financial year	Percent-ages and numbers	Gang related	Arguments/ misunderstanding	Retaliation/ revenge	Robbery	Community/ retaliation/ vigilantism	Domestic violence	Vigil-antism/ mob justice	Taxi related
2021/22	%	18.6%	15.9%	10.8%	6.4%	6.0%	5.7%	6.5%	-
	Actual Number	765	653	443	265	246	235	266	115
2020/21	%	19.1%	11.8%	7.6%	5.3%	5.2%	10.1%	0.0%	3.1%
	Actual Number	736	453	387	294	198	205	0	121
2019/20	%	20.7%	11.1%	3.3%	5.7%	4.4%	5.0%	0.0%	0%0
	Actual Number	821	441	132	226	175	198	0	0
2018/19	%	23.7%	9.0%	2.9%	5.6%	3.8%	5.7%	0.0%	0%
	Actual Number	938	358	114	223	151	228	0	0
2017/18	%	22.0%	13.2%	3.8%	8.1%	4.7%	5.6%	0.0%	0.0%
	Actual Number	808	484	141	297	173	208	0	0

Source: SAPS crime statistics

Gang related murders constitute most murders in the Western Cape. The gang-related murders have contributed to between 19% and 23% of the total murders in the province over the course of five years and accounted for 18.6% (765 counts) in 2021/22, which is a lower percentage than previous years.<sup>7</sup> SAPS reported that gang violence is

<sup>6</sup> Ibid., 28.

<sup>7</sup> It should be noted that these figures are based on a sample of dockets analysed by SAPS. These figures are taken from the SAPS Annual Reports in the Western Cape. The latest available report is for the 2021/22 financial year. The percentage contribution was lower in 2021/22 due to factors like arguments and retaliation being on the increase. The actual numbers indicate that gang related murders were actually higher than in the previous year, it is the contribution that was lower.

a prevalent cause of murder in the Western Cape and is commonly reported in the Cape Flats. There were 54 stations which recorded gang related murders in the province. Out of these, 40 of these incidents (not counts), indicate multiple counts of murder equating to 86 people being killed in multiple murder incidents. The identified contributing factors to gang related murders as given in SAPS annual report, included drug trade, prostitution, and other organised crimes, such as the illegal harvesting and sale of abalone.<sup>8</sup> These murders also result from revenge, retaliation, and counterattacks between gangs in conflict to secure their markets and to expand their territory. Other factors include the elimination of witnesses and extortion.<sup>9</sup>

The following contributing factors to murder after gang-violence include arguments/ misunderstanding (15.9%) and retaliation/revenge (10.8%). Robbery accounted for (6.4%), community/retaliation/vigilantism (6.0%), domestic violence (5.7%) and vigilantism/mob justice for 6.5%. There were 115 murders due to taxi violence in the year, driven by factors such as route invasions, leadership conflict and inefficient regulation of the industry. Top contributing stations in this regard included Harare (21), Nyanga (14), Ceres (10), Khayelitsha (9), Philippi East (8), Delft (7) and Samora Machel (6).

The 10 stations reporting the highest gang-related murders in the province include Delft (86 counts), Mitchell's Plain (68 counts), Manenberg (53 counts), Kraaifontein (45 counts), Elsies River (43 counts), Bishop Lavis (42 counts), Grassy Park (36 counts), Atlantis (35 counts), Steenberg (32 counts), Mfuleni (29 counts) and Lenteguur (29 counts).<sup>10</sup>

According to SAPS, 51.4% (2 950 counts) of murders occur over weekends in the province.<sup>11</sup> Sundays recorded a percentage contribution of 28% (1 124 counts), preceded by Saturdays contributing 23.4% (941 counts). Mondays contributed 11.3% (456), while Fridays contributed 10.7% (429). These four days collectively contributed 73.4% of the total murders recorded in the province. SAPS reported that 19.4% of murder cases recorded took place from 21:00 to 23:59, followed by 18:00 to 20:59 (19.0%) and 00:00 to 02:59 (13.6%).

Firearms were the weapons of choice in most murders and were used in 48.5% (1 950) thereof, with pistols/ revolvers being used in 1 898 counts, followed by high calibre firearms (34) and shotguns (15). Homemade firearms were used in 3 counts. Knives were the weapons of choice in 20.9% (842) of murders and sharp instruments in 8.5% (340).<sup>12</sup>

## 6.4 Crime overview of the Western Cape Districts

Table 4 (Annexure B) indicates the crime trends within different districts in the Western Cape. Differences in the extent of crime per district in the province indicates the importance of understanding different community dynamics and their contribution to crime including the existence of gangs, demographic characteristics of a community, social status and poverty.<sup>13</sup> Table 5 below indicates the murder statistics in each policing district for 2022/23 compared with 2021/22. Whereas murder increased by 1% in the Western Cape in the financial year, murder increased by 2% in the City of Cape Town. In the rural districts, Cape Winelands decreased by 4%. The Central Karoo decreased by 18%; the Garden Route by 3% and West Coast by 11%. The Overberg increased by 13%. There, the greatest increases were in the Theewaterskloof Municipality.

Figure 4 below indicates that the City of Cape Town accounts for the majority, or 77.9% of murders in the Province, followed by the Cape Winelands contributing 9.1%, Central Karoo contributes 0.4%, Garden Route contributes 4.9%, Overberg 4.1% and West Coast 3.5%. Generally, differences in the extent of crime in different areas is attributed to

<sup>8</sup> Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety. 2023. Western Cape Crime Trends 2021/22, p. 29.

<sup>9</sup> Ibid.

<sup>10</sup> Ibid., p. 30.

<sup>11</sup> Ibid.

<sup>12</sup> Ibid., p. 24.

<sup>13</sup> Davids, D., 2020. How I walk through the gang streets in Manenberg, South Africa. *Politeia* (02568845), 39(1).



factors such as 'the degree of urbanisation and populated density, the greater rates of migration and population growth in urban populations, and the differences in demographic structures.<sup>14</sup>

- All Districts showed an increase over the total contact crime category with the highest increases in Central Karoo (14%), City of Cape Town (12%), and Cape Winelands (10%) (Annexure B).
- Sexual offences increased across the province by 2%. Increases were noted in four of the Districts: Cape Winelands (8%), City of Cape Town (2%), Overberg (7%) and West Coast (11%). Encouragingly, sexual offences decreased in Central Karoo (-18%) and Garden Route (-11%).
- Robbery with aggravated circumstances increased across all Districts, and in the province by 3%.
- Property related crimes increased in the province by 8% and increased in all Districts except for Overberg which reduced by 1%.
- Other serious crimes increased across the province by 13%, and increases were likewise noted across all Districts.
- Crimes detected as a result of police action increased in the province by 15% - a positive sign of increased policing. These activities also increased across all the Districts, though possession of firearms and ammunition decreased in four Districts: Cape Winelands, Central Karoo, Garden Route, and West Coast. This is concerning as there has been an increase in firearm related crime.

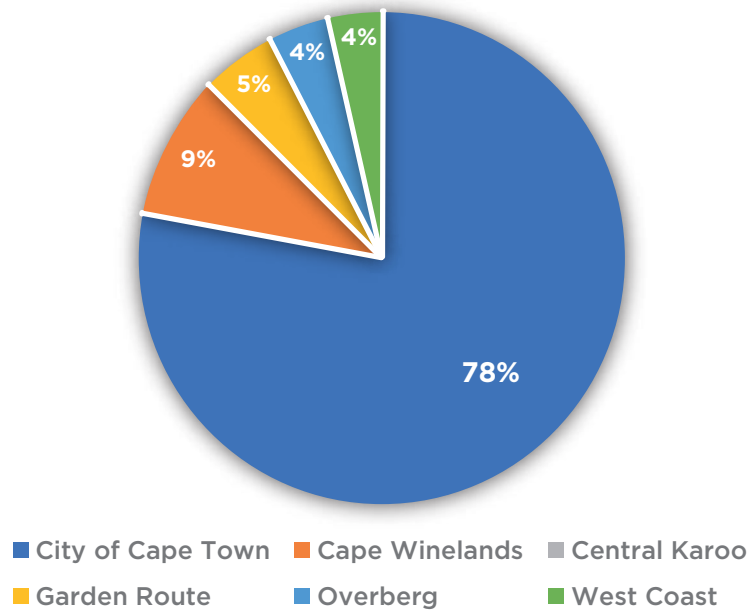
**Table 3: Murder in the Western Cape Districts: 2021/22-2022/23**

Murder				
City of Cape Town				
Local Municipality	2021/2022	2022/23	22/23-21/22	% Diff
City of Cape Town (East Metro)	1674	1680	6	0,4%
City of Cape Town (West Metro)	1491	1553	62	4,2%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>3165</b>	<b>3233</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>2,1%</b>
<b>Contribution in Western Cape</b>		<b>77,9%</b>		
Murder				
City Winelands				
Local Municipality	2021/2022	2022/23	22/23-21/22	% Diff
Breede River	90	84	-6	-6,7%
Drakenstein	117	107	-10	-8,5%
Langeberg	33	36	6	%
Stellenbosch	75	72	-3	%
Witzenberg	79	75	-4	%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>394</b>	<b>377</b>	<b>-17</b>	<b>2,1%</b>
<b>Contribution in Western Cape</b>		<b>9%</b>		
Murder				
Central Karoo				
Local Municipality	2021/2022	2022/23	22/23-21/22	% Diff
Beaufort West	17	16	-1	-5,9%
Laingsburg	0	0	0	0,0%
Prince Albert	5	2	-3	-60,0%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>18</b>	<b>-4</b>	<b>-18,2%</b>
<b>Contribution in Western Cape</b>		<b>0,4%</b>		

<sup>14</sup> Ladbroke, D.A., 1988. Why are crime rates higher in urban than in rural areas? Evidence from Japan. Australian & New Zealand Journal of Criminology, 21(2), pp. 81-103.

Murder				
Garden Route				
Local Municipality	2021/2022	2022/23	22/23-21/22	% Diff
Bitou	11	6	-5	-45,5,4%
George	84	103	19	22,6%
Hessequa	14	10	-4	-28,6%
Kannaland	5	3	-2	-40,0%
Knysna	23	22	-1	-4,3%
Mossel Bay	54	44	10	-18,5%
Oudtshoorn	21	17	-4	-19,0%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>212</b>	<b>205</b>	<b>-7</b>	<b>-3,3%</b>
<b>Contribution in Western Cape</b>		<b>4,9%</b>		
Murder				
Overberg				
Local Municipality	2021/2022	2022/23	22/23-21/22	% Diff
Cape Agulhas	11	9	-2	-18,2%
Overstrand	34	34	0	0,0%
Swellendam	11	15	4	36,4%
Theewaterskloof	96	113	17	17,7%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>171</b>	<b>19</b>	<b>12,5%</b>
<b>Contribution in Western Cape</b>		<b>4,1%</b>		
Murder				
West Coast				
Local Municipality	2021/2022	2022/23	22/23-21/22	% Diff
Bergrivier	18	8	-10	-55,6%
Cederberg	39	33	-6	-15,4%
Matzikama	28	19	-9	-32,1%
Saldanha Bay	40	40	0	0,0%
Swartland	39	46	7	17,9%
<b>Grand Total</b>	<b>167</b>	<b>146</b>	<b>-18</b>	<b>-11,0%</b>
<b>Contribution in Western Cape</b>		<b>3,5%</b>		
<b>Total Western Cape</b>	<b>4109</b>	<b>4150</b>		

Figure 4: Distribution of murder by District: 2021/22 – 2022/23



Source: SAPS crime statistics



<sup>15</sup> Using the quarterly statistics as released by the SAPS for the 2022/23 year.

## 7. THE CONTEXT OF POLICING AND SAFETY IN THE WESTERN CAPE

The Western Cape continues to experience high levels of violent crime. Four thousand one hundred and fourteen people (4 114) people were killed in the Western Cape between April 2022 and March 2023. This is an increase of 5 murders compared to the same period the previous year.<sup>15</sup>

The South African Police Service (SAPS) bears the primary burden of responding to crime and violence, but they do so in collaboration with a range of other stakeholders. Safety remains one of the most pressing concerns in the Western Cape, even more so in the face of increased poverty, unemployment and socio-economic challenges facing the Province. In this context, it is crucial that government plays its part in ensuring safety and security through responding to the determined needs and priorities of the citizens.

The Western Cape Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety (POCS) annually facilitates the identification of Policing Needs and Priorities (PNPs) in consultation with local safety experts and communities through a series of consultative workshops as part of its oversight function over the police service in the Province. The POCS annual determination of PNPs incorporated a “whole of society” and “whole of government” approach.

The scope of work for the PNP programme for the 2023/24 financial year entailed the compilation of six policy briefs on a range of topics, which include: Public Order Policing; policing strategies for murder and violent crime reduction; addressing police corruption; local government and law enforcement; firearm violence and firearm control; and policing of gang related crime as well as the facilitation of 7 District engagements with focus group discussions that were all completed in 2022/23 financial year with the report writing and submission in the 2023/24 financial year to take into consideration when national resource allocation is done. Furthermore, secondary data sources such as relevant oversight reports generated through the Department’s oversight functions were used.

During the 2022/23 financial year, the Department hosted Rural Safety Summits and PNP engagements over two consecutive days with key stakeholders in the safety and security environment who are based in the five district municipalities in the Province, namely; Cape Winelands, Central Karoo, Overberg, Garden Route and West Coast. In addition to the district PNP engagements, the Department also hosted two PNP engagements in the City of Cape Town (CoCT) Metropolitan Municipality, one in the East Metro and one in the West Metro sub-district.

The need for Rural Safety Summits in the five districts was motivated by the requirement of an integrated and coordinated approach to rural safety, taking into account social unrest, an increase in attacks in both urban and rural communities, and the prevention of violent crime. The Rural Safety Summits were hosted in collaboration with the Western Cape Department of Agriculture (DoA) and the five district municipalities. This took place within the framework of the Joint District and Metro Approach (JDMA) which was adopted by the Premier’s Co-ordinating Forum (PCF) in June 2019 with the aim to speed up service delivery and ensure that municipalities are properly supported and adequately resourced.

Along with key literature on policing, this information constitutes the Department’s assessment of the state of policing in the province to determine the policing needs and priorities in order to make recommendations on how to address these.

### 7.1 SAPS key policing objectives

During the 2021/22 financial year the Department of Police identified the following as its revised institutional outcomes:

- strengthened community police relations;
- a transformed and accountable police service;

- strengthened community participation in the fight against crime;
- strengthened collaboration, coordination and integration towards the implementation of the Integrated Crime and Violence Prevention Strategy (ICVPS); and
- strengthened relationships to ensure responsive policing.<sup>16</sup>

In 2021/22 the South African Police Service in the Western Cape adopted a policing approach which comprised of four (4) broad focus areas, namely:

- cohesive pace-setting leadership,
- prevention and investigation as imperatives for justice,
- professionalism,
- as well as appropriate resourcing.<sup>17</sup>

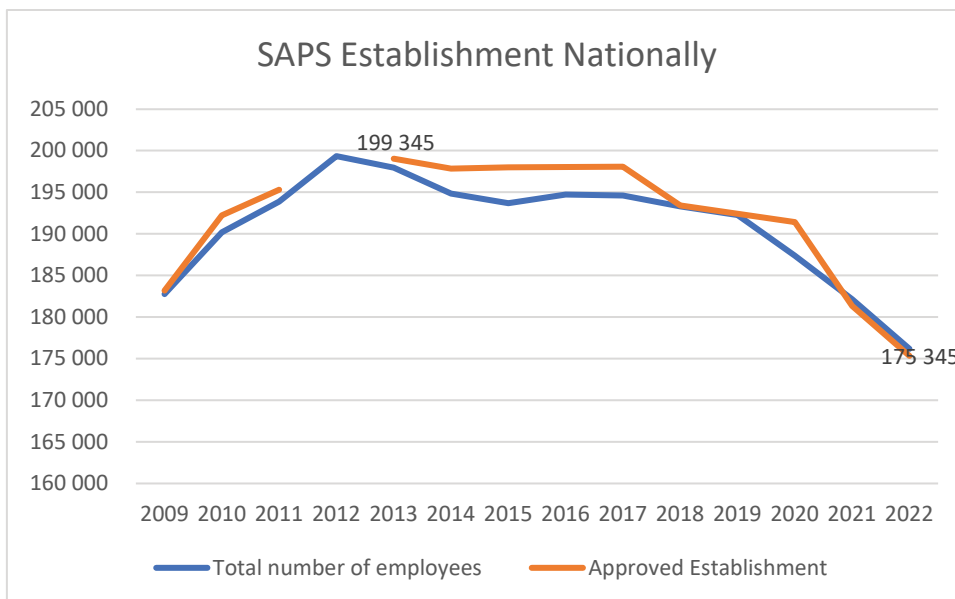
This underpinned programmes such as focused interventions at stations with the highest reported incidence of violent crimes, including gender-based violence and femicide (GBVF) related crime.<sup>18</sup> The eight (8) stations that benefitted from those interventions were Nyanga, Khayelitsha, Harare, Delft, Mfuleni, Mitchell’s Plain, Kraaifontein and Cape Town Central.<sup>19</sup>

## 7.2 SAPS Human resources

### 7.2.1 Planning and utilisation

Nationally, the number of staff employed by SAPS has continued to decline from a high of 199 345 in 2012 to a low of 176 180 by March 2022. This is a decrease of 11.62% over a ten-year period. The approved establishment has decreased to 175 345, though SAPS was able to staff it at 100.48%. The establishment has reduced as a result of budget cuts to the compensation budget by National Treasury. SAPS was expected to increase the staff numbers to 178 708 in the 2022/23 year, as a result of approval to appoint 12 000 new recruits. Ten thousand of these will replace staff lost over the years through natural attribution, so the numbers will effectively only increase by 2000.<sup>20</sup>

**Figure 5: SAPS national staff establishment: 2009/10 to 2021/22**



<sup>16</sup> South African Police Service. 2022. 2021/22 South African Police Service Annual Report, p. 12.

<sup>17</sup> South African Police Service. 2022. 2021/22 South African Police Service Western Cape Annual Report, p. 7.

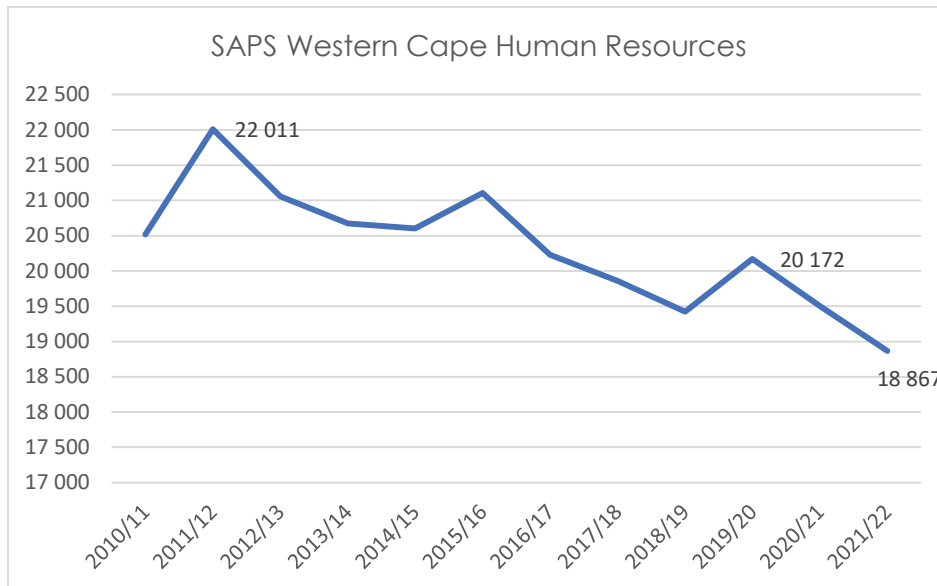
<sup>18</sup> Ibid.

<sup>19</sup> Ibid.

<sup>20</sup> South African Police Service. (2022). Annual Report 2021/22, p. 16.

Of the 176 180 staff employed, 36 245 were Public Service Act (PSA) employees (20.57%), and 118 715 (67.38%) are police officials appointed in terms of the South African Police Service Act and 12.05% is management and the executive.<sup>21</sup>

**Figure 6: SAPS Western Cape staffing levels from 2010/11 – 2021/22** <sup>22</sup>



The SAPS staff establishment in the Western Cape has also suffered a decline in human resources from a high of 22 011 in 2011/12 to 18 867 in 2021/22 – a decrease of 14.28%. Of the current 18 867 personnel, 15 730 (83.27%) are SAPS Act personnel and 3 137 are PSA Act personnel (16.62%).<sup>23</sup> This represents a downward trend even when comparing with the previous year as the number of SAPS employees decreased (3.27%) from 19 505 in 2020/21 to 18 867 in 2021/22.<sup>24</sup> The actual establishment was 88%, below the approved establishment of 21 367. This is 10% below the national Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) standard of 98%.<sup>25</sup>

The real decline in police numbers is worsened by the fact that the population in the Western Cape has increased over the period by 34.5% to 7 113 776 in 2021.<sup>27</sup> The police to population ratio for the Western Cape is 1:417 <sup>28</sup> compared with the national ratio of 1: 430.<sup>29</sup> The police to population ratio during the 2021/22 financial year varied at different police precincts from a high 1:1281 at Cloeteville to a low of 1:86 at Table Bay Harbour (Annexure A). Of concern is that the police precincts with the highest numbers of murders in the 2021/22 financial year (Table 1 above) are among those precincts with the highest police to population ratio (Table 3 below). Samora Machel, Harare, Gugulethu and Delft all have police to population ratios above 1:800 which is very high.<sup>30</sup> Of concern also is that many of these precincts have a high vacancy rate. Mitchell’s Plain has a -18% vacancy rate, followed by Bishop Lavis at -16% and Gugulethu at -11%. Encouragingly, some of these precincts had been capacitated at levels higher than their establishment, such as Samora Machel with 11% staffing and Delft with 9% above the establishment. It is important that those stations with the highest rate of murders should be fully capacitated so that they are adequately able to respond to the high levels of serious crime. As at 31 March 2022, Sea Point

<sup>21</sup> South African Police Service. (2022). Annual Report 2021/22, p. 44.

<sup>22</sup> SAPS Western Cape Annual Reports.

<sup>23</sup> South African Police Service Western Cape. (2022). Annual Report 2021/22, p. 13.

<sup>24</sup> Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety. (2021). Western Cape Policing Needs and Priorities report 2021/22, p. 23.

<sup>25</sup> Ibid., p. 20.

<sup>26</sup> Ibid., p. 21.

<sup>27</sup> Population figure as cited by the South African Police Service Western Cape. (2022). Annual Report 2021/22, p. 13.

<sup>28</sup> Correspondence from the Provincial Commissioner, SAPS to the Head of Department, Community Safety, dated 22 November 2022.

<sup>29</sup> South African Police Service. (2022). Annual Report 2021/22, p. 45.

<sup>30</sup> The police to population ratios are calculated utilising all police officials, and excludes civilians appointed according to the Public Service Act. These numbers also exclude the specialized units and components delivering services to police precincts across the Western Cape, such as the Provincial Head Quarters, the District Offices, Flying Squad, Protection unit, and so on.

had the highest vacancy rate at 31%, followed by Table Bay Harbour (29%), and Diep River (28%) (Annexure A). SAPS Western Cape reported that in response to the ruling of the Equality Court on the Theoretical Human Resource Requirement (THRR) in 2018, it is implementing a strategy to correct the errors – the Station Post Requirement (SPR), and requirements for police stations in the 2022/23 year were calculated in line with the Organisational Implementation Plan and will be annually reviewed.<sup>31</sup>

**Table 4: Police to population ratio and police vacancies at the 10 stations with the highest murder counts, as at 31 March 2022<sup>32</sup>**

Station Name (10 stations with most murder counts in 2021/22)	Police to population ratio	Vacancy rate
Delft	841	9%
Kraaifontein	751	-4%
Mfuleni	649	-4%
Mitchell's Plain	586	-18%
Nyanga	612	-5%
Philippi East	433	3%
Gugulethu	853	-11%
Harare	868	13%
Khayelitsha	664	-6%
Samora Machel	884	11%
Bishop Lavis	624	-16%
City of Cape Town District	622	-
<b>Western Cape Province</b>	<b>417</b>	<b>-12%</b>

SAPS indicated that of the new intake of SAPS trainees, 1 118 were allocated to the Western Cape. This includes entry level constables and the graduate programme. A further 105 personnel that were Public Service Act (PSA) personnel or reservists were also enlisted.<sup>33</sup> SAPS reported that during the year three intakes of students did attend training. This includes 100 PSA and reservists who graduated as constables; 947 new recruits who graduated as constables. 500 of these recruits were allocated to Public Order Policing (POP). It is expected that a further 67 recruits will complete their basic training in June 2023.<sup>34</sup> SAPS also recruited 1000 reservists during the year to add capacity.<sup>35</sup>

## 7.2.2 Detection of crime

The investigation of crime is one of the key competencies of the police. It requires detectives in sufficient numbers and with the requisite skills and supervision. In 2021/22 SAPS was still dealing with the impact of Covid 19 on its staffing numbers but reported that of the 342 978 cases brought to SAPS, 159 122 (46.4%) were referred to court, and this resulted in 27 177 convictions (7.9% of all cases and 17% of all court cases).<sup>36</sup>

<sup>31</sup> South African Police Service response to the Western Cape Policing Needs and Priorities Report 2023/24: June 2023. Signed by Lieutenant General Patekile, Provincial Commissioner, 22 August 2023.

<sup>32</sup> Correspondence from the Provincial Commissioner, SAPS to the Head of Department, Police Oversight and Community Safety dated 22 November 2022.

<sup>33</sup> Correspondence from the Provincial Commissioner, SAPS to the Chairperson of the Standing Committee on Community Safety, Cultural Affairs and Sport, dated 2022.04.11.

<sup>34</sup> SAPS response to the Western Cape Policing Needs and Priorities report of 2021/22. Presentation made to the Standing Committee on Community Safety, Cultural Affairs and Sport on 7 March 2023, p. 13.

<sup>35</sup> Ibid.

<sup>36</sup> South African Police Service Western Cape. (2022). Annual Report 2021/22, p. 143.

**Table 5: Detection rate in the Western Cape<sup>37</sup>**

Crime category	Detection rate 2019/20	Detection rate 2020/21	Detection rate 2021/22
All serious crimes	37.35%	37.43%	37.78% (0.35% of target)
Contact crimes	50.47%	48.46%	49.80% (-2.97% of target)
Property related crimes	17.57%	19.19%	19.04% (-0.15%)
Contact related crimes	47.77%	48.42%	50.27% (1.85% of target)
Crimes against women	78.33%	-	75.34% (0.09% of target)
Crimes against children	70.48%	-	68.78% (-1.37% of target)
Trio crimes	-	-	16.68% (0.11% of target)

SAPS did not meet its detection rate target for many of the crime categories. One of the factors influencing this lack of success is the number of detectives. These numbers have declined by 7.34% from 2 792 detectives in 2018/19 to 2 587 detectives in June 2022. SAPS attribute the decline in numbers to resignations due to poor health, age, other career opportunities, the nature of the work and poor opportunities for promotion. To deal with some of the shortfall, SAPS aims to select detectives at training colleges through psychometric assessment, as well as to encourage officials to move from the Vispol environment.<sup>38</sup>

### 7.2.3 SAPS Performance management

SAPS employment regulations, 2018, stipulates that the National Commissioner must determine and implement performance management and staff development systems for the South African Police Service. The performance management system requires a staff member to enter into a performance agreement (PA) with the employer. The performance management system must include the following: a clear job description for the employee which stipulates the main objectives, job purpose and required outputs or key performance areas, and a work plan outlining the outputs, activities and relevant resources required.<sup>39</sup>

The SAPS annual report indicated that 99% of targets with regard to the performance management process for levels 1-12 were achieved, as well as a 100% achievement with regard to the management of poor performance.<sup>40</sup> However, the targets with regard to the performance management process for senior managers were not achieved due to system restrictions after promotion to a higher level (12 to 13) and extended periods of illness.<sup>41</sup>

## 7.3 SAPS Management structure

The number of police stations in the province remained the same as in the previous financial year at 151 police precincts. However, as of August 2022, SAPS re-organised the 16 police clusters into six (6) police districts, which are aligned with the district municipal boundaries. The six (6) police districts are: City of Cape Town (sub-divided into East and West Metro sub-districts due to the number of stations in the District), Garden Route, Central Karoo, Overberg, West Coast and Winelands.

## 7.4 Joint District and Metro Approach (JDMA)

In the 2019 State of the Nation Address the President raised the urgency for a district-based approach to “speed

<sup>37</sup> The South African Police Service Western Cape Annual Reports of 2019/20, 2020/21 and 2021/22.

<sup>38</sup> Written reply to Parliamentary Question dated 29 July 2022, Question 5, SAPS.

<sup>39</sup> Population figure as cited by the South African Police Service Western Cape. (2022). Annual Report 2021/22, p. 13.

<sup>40</sup> Correspondence from the Provincial Commissioner, SAPS to the Head of Department, Community Safety, dated 22 November 2022.

<sup>41</sup> South African Police Service. (2022). Annual Report 2021/22, p. 45.



up service delivery to ensure that municipalities are properly supported and adequately resourced”.<sup>42</sup>

In support of the National government’s efforts to advance collaboration and integration in all three spheres of government where local municipalities are to be empowered to deliver services effectively and efficiently, the Joint District and Metro Approach was conceptualised and further developed in the Western Cape Province. It constitutes a geographical and team based, citizen focused approach underpinned by collaboration in a specific geographical area, being either the metro or a district.<sup>43</sup> It is promoting and advancing collaboration through co-planning, co-budgeting and co-implementation which will lead to accelerated and sustainable service delivery and developmental local government that is founded on good governance. The Western Cape Government acknowledges that collaboration across all spheres of government results in innovation and higher levels of excellence in local government, to ensure the growth and prosperity of communities. This philosophy adopted by the Western Cape Government resulted in the introduction of the “Joint District and Metro Approach” in the Western Cape Province during November 2018.<sup>44</sup>

Since 2018/19 the Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety (POCS) entered into formal agreements with the five (5) district municipalities in the Province to give effect to the determined PNPs by developing safety plans and implementing it through a District Safety Forum. Section 206(3) of the Constitution entitles each province to promote good relations between the police and the community. This cannot be achieved by the relevant provincial organ of state without the concomitant involvement of the national and local spheres of government.<sup>45</sup> The White Paper on Safety and Security<sup>46</sup> makes numerous, specific references to the role of local authorities in crime prevention starting with the internal prevention of crime within the Municipality, working with the local SAPS and CPFs in setting priorities, aligning resources and objectives within a crime prevention framework, ensuring that development projects take crime prevention principles into account, coordinate crime prevention initiatives operating within the municipal area to avoid duplication, effective by-law enforcement, effective traffic law enforcement, initiate targeted crime prevention programmes and local government to play a lead role in local crime prevention and promoting crime prevention through multi-agency partnerships. Districts and Local Municipalities are thus considered crucial partners in safety provision and are ideally placed to play an active and coordinating role.

## **7.5 Law Enforcement Advanced Plan (LEAP) programme contribution to strengthening police and law enforcement visibility.**

The Law Enforcement Advancement Plan (LEAP) was initiated in 2019 by the Western Cape Government and implemented from March 2020. It is implemented in partnership with the City of Cape Town (CoCT) to increase Law enforcement visibility and to strengthen SAPS’ hand in 10 prioritised areas where the murder rate is the highest, namely. Delft, Gugulethu, Harare, Khayelitsha (Site B policing precinct), Kraaifontein, Mfuleni, Mitchell’s Plain, Nyanga, Philippi East and Samora Machel. Other high crime areas in which they are deployed are Atlantis, Bishop Lavis and Hanover Park (Philippi). By June 2023 a total of 1 228 LEAP officers were deployed with 1 082 of them deployed in the 13 crime-ridden areas. A Reaction Unit is deployed where the need arises, such as recently in Lavender Hill, Steenberg and Grassy Park.<sup>47</sup> The LEAP officers are deployed after analysing the crime and homicide data of the province.

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<sup>42</sup> The police to population ratios are calculated utilising all police officials, and excludes civilians appointed according to the Public Service Act. These numbers also exclude the specialized units and components delivering services to police precincts across the Western Cape, such as the Provincial Head Quarters, the District Offices, Flying Squad, Protection unit, and so on.

<sup>43</sup> Western Cape Government. 2021. Joint District and Metro Approach Concept Document, p. 4.

<sup>44</sup> Western Cape Government. 2021. Joint District and Metro Approach Concept Document, p. 8.

<sup>45</sup> South African Constitution.

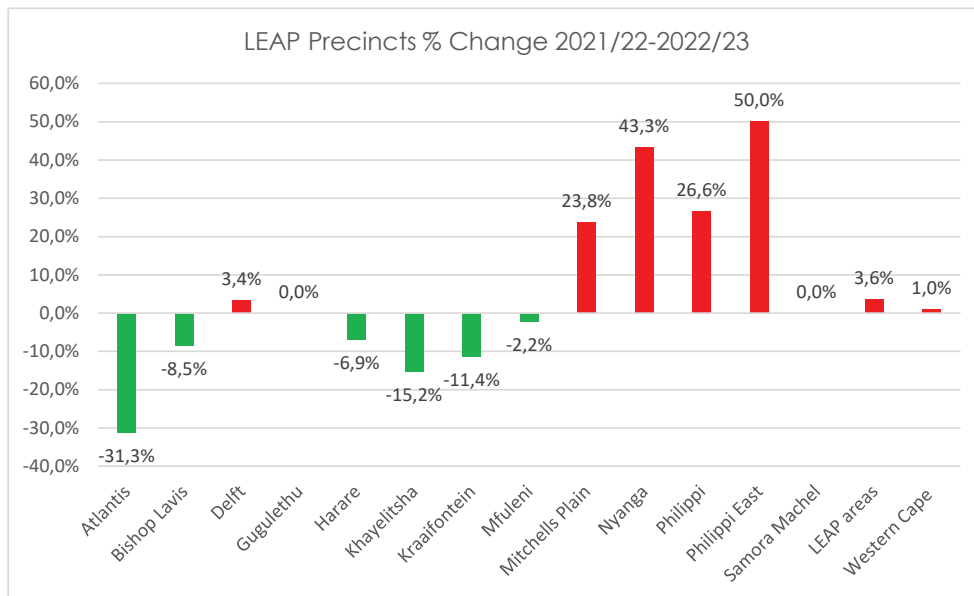
<sup>46</sup> White Paper on Safety and Security, 1998.

<sup>47</sup> SA Government. (2022). ‘Western Cape Police Oversight and Community Safety on LEAP officers securing over 550 arrests in September’. Available at <https://www.gov.za/speeches/western-cape-government-leap-officers-securing-over-550-arrests-september-13-oct-2022>. Accessed on 17 January 2023.



Some of the focus areas of the LEAP programme includes locating persons of interest, habitual offenders, parolees and wanted criminals, alcohol access control in collaboration with the Western Cape Liquor Authority (WCLA) and relevant SAPS and City units, by implementing target driven interventions at liquor outlets and consumption premises statistically linked with high crime and murder in the SAPS precincts. In addition, the LEAP focus on operations to ensure recoveries of illegal firearms and on joint operations to target drug dealers and stop and search actions.<sup>48</sup> LEAP officers have confiscated over 363 firearms since their inception.<sup>49</sup> In the period October to December 2022, LEAP made 2 422 arrests, confiscated 59 firearms and 973 rounds of ammunition.<sup>50</sup> LEAP has contributed to strengthening police and law enforcement visibility.

**Figure 7: Murder statistics in the LEAP areas: April to March 2021/22 – 2022/23**



Source: SAPS crime statistics

<sup>48</sup> City of Cape Town. (2022). LEAP REPORT, Law Enforcement Advancement Plan Biannual Report July 2022 to January 2023.

<sup>49</sup> Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety. (June 2023). LEAP Management Report.

<sup>50</sup> Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety. (June 2023). Report on LEAP Operations for the period October to December 2022.

In the LEAP areas, murder increased by 3.6% over the financial year, higher than the provincial average of 1%, but lower than the national average of 9.2%. Murder decreased in 7 LEAP precincts over this period (Atlantis, Bishop Lavis, Harare, Khayelitsha, Mfuleni). Murder remained stable in Samora Machel. Murder increased in 5 precincts (Delft, Mitchells Plain, Nyanga, Philippi, and Philippi East).

LEAP continues to demonstrate how effective law enforcement can be if it is deployed in a strategic and deliberate manner, given that the deployment is informed by data, evidence and where the need is greatest.<sup>51</sup>

## 7.6 K9 units

The Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety contributes towards the establishment of K9 units in the Western Cape, including the City of Cape Town as well as the Swartland and Overstrand municipalities. The K9 units' main objective is to serve as a crime fighting force multiplier to SAPS and other role-players. The unit does this through the detection and searching of contraband, particularly illegal drugs, firearms, ammunition as well as providing assistance to the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and the Environment (DFFE) to curb the illegal trade of abalone, crayfish and other marine products.<sup>52</sup> The units work closely in collaboration with SAPS but also with the Western Cape Liquor Authority, Correctional Services, Western Cape Education Department (WCED), Social Development, Neighbourhood Watches and Community Policing Forums, Cape Nature, the Department of Forestry, Fisheries and Environmental Affairs and the South African Defence Force.<sup>53</sup>



<sup>51</sup> Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety. (2023). Annual Performance Plan 3rd draft.

<sup>52</sup> SA Government. (2022). 'Western Cape Police and Community Safety K-9 unit sniffs out criminals'. Available at: <https://www.gov.za/speeches/western-cape-police-and-community-safety-k-9-unit-sniffs-out-criminals>. Accessed on 17 January 2023.

<sup>53</sup> Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety. (2023). Rapid Evaluation of the K9 Units in Swartland and Overstrand.

A rapid assessment of the two District K9 units found that overall ‘the K9 units are contributing immensely to improved safety and crime prevention in the districts. The evaluation found that the intervention should be strongly considered for expansion and or further roll out to other municipalities/districts.<sup>54</sup> The two units have many successes.

The main type of activities undertaken by the Swartland Unit were around vehicle, person and premises searches and almost half of their arrests were drug arrests. For the Overstrand Unit their main areas of successful arrest were in relation to wanted suspects, possession of abalone, driving under the influence and the possession of illegal flora. The units have since their inception, been yielding on average of 52 arrests per month and the value of exhibits and cash confiscated ranges from R3 million to over R60 million.<sup>55</sup>



## 7.7 Rural safety

The Department of Agriculture (DoA) has prioritised Rural Safety as a Ministerial Priority. Consequently, Rural Safety has been institutionalised within the Department and a strategy was approved in August 2020. In this regard, the Department has taken the lead in the Inter-Ministerial Committee on Rural Safety chaired by Minister Meyer and Technical Committee on Rural Safety chaired by the Deputy Director General (DDG) of the Department. In addition, a Rural Safety Desk has been established within the Western Cape Department of Agriculture. The desk provides a platform for the public, farmers/producers, Agri workers and agricultural stakeholders to log enquiries, queries, and matters on rural safety.<sup>56</sup>

Some of the focus areas of the DoA's rural safety strategy include the following.<sup>57</sup>

- Tracking of farm attacks through a Spatial Dashboard.
- Support and advocacy of the Rural Safety Strategy of SAPS and strengthen partnerships with SAPS.
- Analyse and roll out District Safety Plans in consultation with the District Municipalities.
- Address the root cause of community conflicts, arising from high levels of unemployment of local residents including engagement with Department of Home Affairs and Department of Labour on the ease of access of foreign nationals obtaining work permits for low skilled work.

<sup>54</sup> Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety. (2023). Rapid Evaluation of the K9 Units in Swartland and Overstrand.

<sup>55</sup> Ibid.

<sup>56</sup> Western Cape Department of Agriculture. Available at: <https://www.elsenburg.com/programmes/rural-safety/>. Accessed on 13 February 2023.

<sup>57</sup> Western Cape Department of Agriculture. (2020). Rural Safety Pocket Guide, p. 6.

- Engage with Transnet Freight Rail (TFR) on shifting of transport of goods from road to rail in order to not only relieve congestion on roads but also mitigate the risk of angry communities from blocking key access routes, thus disrupting the logistics chain.
- Extensive use of integrated technological solutions.

During 2022/23 the Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety in partnership with the Department of Agriculture facilitated Rural Safety summits in all five district municipalities of the Western Cape. The aim of the summits was to engage Rural Safety stakeholders to deliberate on ways in which the existing and future rural safety technology systems can be integrated to maximise their impact and ensure a collaborative and integrated approach to the fight against crime. The Rural Safety Summit took place back-to-back with the district PNP engagements.

The summits attracted various key stakeholders from the national departments, Western Cape provincial departments, district municipalities, local municipalities, private sector, farm owners, civil society, Municipal Law Enforcement, South African Police Services, Faith Based Organisations, Business Chambers, Neighbourhood Watches, Farm Watches and Community Police Fora.<sup>58</sup>

During the summits, participants discussed the:

- Progress on implementing the SAPS Provincial Rural Safety Strategy and overview of related crimes.
- Districts Rural Safety Responses and current interventions.
- Rationale for an integrated response to rural safety and communication.
- District Municipalities and POCS rural safety technology innovations.
- Integrated responses the Districts have in place.
- Existing gaps and provided proposals for integration.

## 7.8 Area Based Teams (ABTs)

The Western Cape Government adopted an Area-Based Teams (ABTs) approach to foster integration and collaboration in tackling crime and violence in the province's crime-ridden areas. This initiative was aimed at increasing safety by coordinating and supporting safety initiatives implemented by different role players within a police precinct and was led by the Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety.<sup>59</sup> The approach encompasses three workstreams based on the provincial safety priorities namely Law Enforcement, Urban Design and Social Cohesion, and were designed to address crime and violence in a holistic manner.

During 2021, eleven ABTs were established in the Metropolitan City of Cape Town whilst five (5) were established in each district municipality in Theewaterskloof, Witzenberg, Swartland, George and Beaufort West local municipalities. By March 2022 the ABTs were at different levels of functionality, some were at the initial stages while others had established all three workstreams and a few had even started with implementation of joint activities.

The Premier of the Western Cape shifted responsibility for coordinating the area-based teams to the Department of Health (DoH) with effect from April 2022. The Department of Health and Wellness is currently engaged in planning for the roll-out of the ABTs in all 18 areas in the province. The ABTs are intended to address safety needs and challenges of the specific areas.

<sup>58</sup> Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety. (2023). West Coast District Rural Safety Summit Concept Document

<sup>59</sup> Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety. (2022). Earmark Allocation ABT and WiFi project Report 2022

## 8. KEY FINDINGS

### 8.1 Focus Group Discussions

This section outlines the key findings of the focus group discussions (FGD) that were held in each District. Participants were divided into groups where they were asked to identify the key policing needs and priorities according to the three lenses of the provincial safety priority: Law Enforcement, Social Cohesion and Urban Design. Participants were asked to identify key needs, to propose solutions, to make recommendations, and to identify current interventions that they considered to be effective. After participants had identified a range of safety concerns, they were asked to rank these in terms of most important. The groups had detailed discussions on these issues, and a summary of those discussions is presented below.

#### 8.1.1 Overberg District Municipality

##### Overview

The Overberg District Municipality (ODM) comprises of four local municipal areas, namely the Theewaterskloof, Overstrand, Cape Agulhas and Swellendam municipal areas.<sup>60</sup>

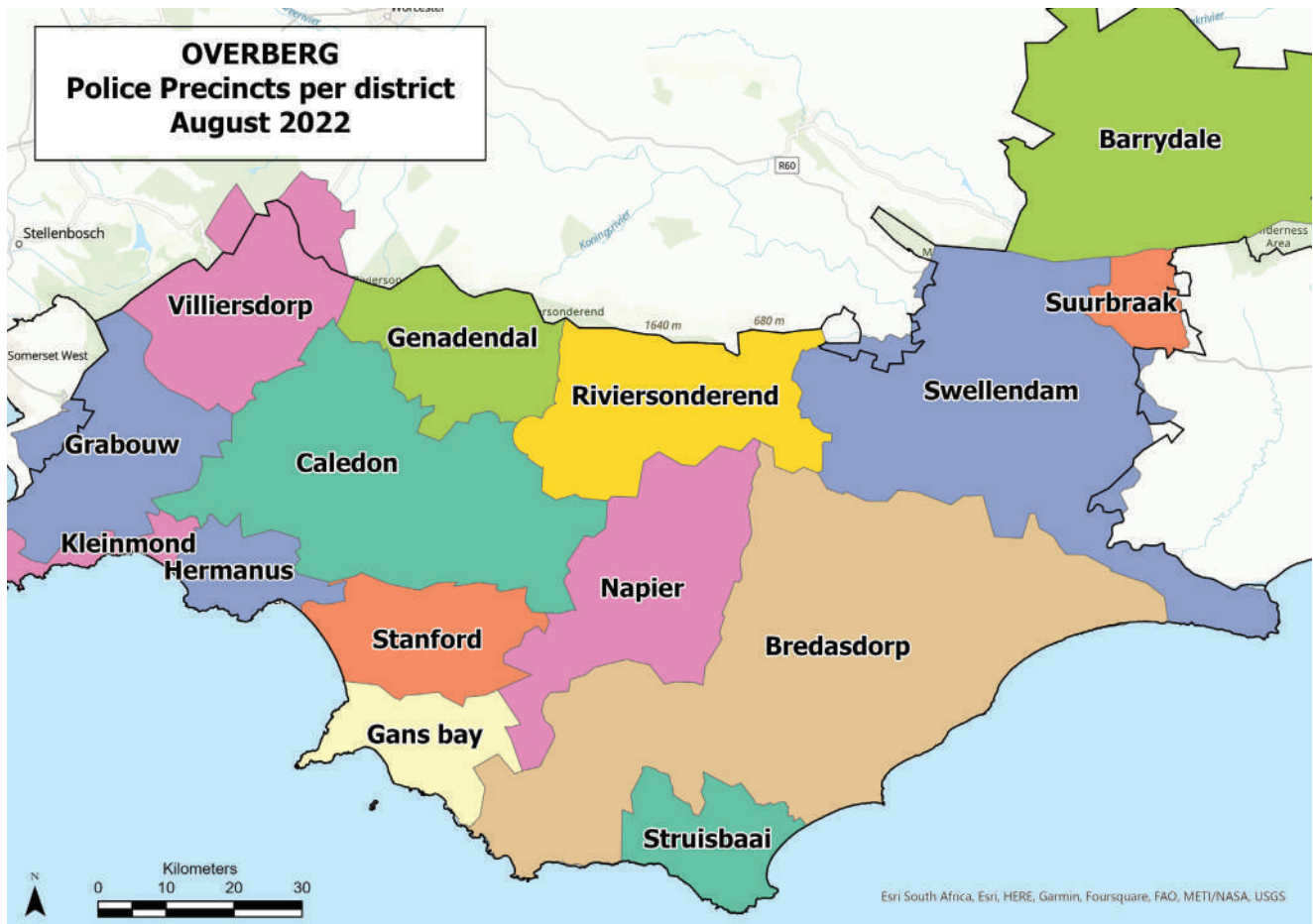
There are 15 police stations in the SAPS Overberg District. The former cluster is, as of August 2022, organised into one police District, which is aligned with the District municipal boundaries.<sup>61</sup>



<sup>60</sup> Western Cape Government. Provincial Treasury. 2022. Municipal and Economic Review & Outlook Report Overberg District 2022/2023, p.53.

<sup>61</sup> Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety. (2022). Overberg District Municipal Overview, p. 7.

Figure 8: Police precincts in the SAPS Overberg District and District Municipality



Source: SAPS and Provincial Data Office of the Department of the Premier

The Overberg District participants identified a few safety interventions that they considered to be effective. For instance, the coordination of law enforcement in Hemel and Aarde in Hermanus works well and Vehicle Check Point (VCP) operations are held where farm shebeens and poaching are addressed. Hermanus has a well-functioning Municipal Law Enforcement structure, NHW structures and Farm Watches which are all effective. Hermanus has an effective Joint Operational Centre (JOC) and there are integrated and cross border operations by Law Enforcement units.

The participants also mentioned that there is a functioning Local Drug Action Committee (LDAC). To tackle substance abuse and gang related activities SAPS, CPFs and NHWs search students' school bags every morning. There is peer education programmes at schools that help the community and youth to be more informed. Hermanus and Bredasdorp have shelters for homeless people.

With regard to urban design related interventions the participants reported that there are joint Integrated operations between SAPS, Rural Safety Coordinators and the Department of Home Affairs (Immigration unit), the South African Revenue Service (SARS) Counterfeit Goods Unit, K9 unit and Law Enforcement in some areas to deal with undocumented foreign nationals. In terms of illegal power connections, the participants acknowledged that in areas where communities work with the municipality on campaigns against illegal power connections the campaigns become effective. Although illegal power cables are removed the challenge is that communities reconnect them immediately after law enforcement operations are done (only effective for a few hours).

Below follows a summary of policing needs and priorities through the lenses of Law Enforcement, Social Cohesion and Urban Design that was extracted from the FGDs, including the challenges or context from the participant's perspective and possible solutions and recommendations for consideration by all relevant role players.

## Policing Needs and Priorities in the Overberg District

### Law Enforcement

#### 1. Lack of Working Relationship amongst Criminal Justice System stakeholders

- There is lack of working relationship and cooperation amongst the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA)/Justice/SAPS.
- Concern that cases are thrown out of court and sentences are too light, are inconsistent: some courts only issue warnings for serious cases such as drug dealing, and sentences do not match the offence.
- Courts appear to exercise different requirements from prosecutors to secure convictions.
- State prosecutors do not communicate sufficiently with Investigating Officers (IO) or complainants.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- There is a need for POCS to facilitate a discussion between NPA/Justice and SAPS to resolve the relationship issues to improve their cooperation to secure convictions.
  - According to SAPS the facilitation from POCS between the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) and SAPS to improve the cooperation and secure convicting is welcomed.<sup>62</sup>
- 'Case-flow' meetings should be more structured and should include issues to streamline the process. Better guidance should be given to IOs and prosecutors on the requirements needed to secure convictions in different kinds of cases.
  - According to SAPS the applicable directives relating to the monthly 'case flow' meetings, are still in effect.<sup>63</sup>
- Forensic analysis must be fast tracked to prevent delays in the trial process.

#### 2. Municipal service delivery on Safety Provision: Lack of Law Enforcement cooperation

- There is a need for improved working relationships and cooperation between SAPS and Municipal Law Enforcement.
- Municipal Law Enforcement officials are not always available, especially over weekends.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- Law Enforcement need better training and must adjust operational schedules to be available during the night as well.
- POCS to do audit on municipal LE units, their strength and capacity and working hours.
- SAPS reported that it is in continuous collaboration with Law enforcement, LEAP, private and government wide entities. Weekly joint planning meetings are taking place, which include all four sub-municipal areas: Swellendam, Overstrand, Cape Agulhas and Theewaterskloof.<sup>64</sup>

#### 3. Insufficient SAPS Human Resources (Police Personnel)

- There are challenges with the Theoretical Human Resource Requirement (THRR) leading to the inadequate distribution of police across the district. This needs to be revised.
- Policing human resources are not sufficient and detectives have too many cases to investigate. There are no supportive systems for reservists at station level.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- The Theoretical Human Resource Requirement (THRR) needs to be revised.
- Filling of SAPS funded vacant posts immediately and increasing police capacity in line with population growth.
- Ensure the right people are recruited.
  - According to SAPS the 15 stations situated in the Overberg District have the following staffing levels on average: 98% at visible policing, 95% in the Detective and 100% in support environments, resulting in an average overall staffing capacity of 96%.
  - Staffing of police station are based on the approved Fixed Establishments and not solely on the Station Post Requirements (SPR).

<sup>62</sup> South African Police Service response to the Western Cape Policing Needs and Priorities Report 2023/24: June 2023. Signed by Lieutenant General Patekile, Provincial Commissioner, 22 August 2023.

<sup>63</sup> ibid.

<sup>64</sup> South African Police Service response to the Western Cape Policing Needs and Priorities Report 2023/24: June 2023. Signed by Lieutenant General Patekile, Provincial Commissioner, 22 August 2023.



- o A total of 42 Entry Level Constables (ELC) from the recent project '10 000 ELC', were placed at 9 stations within the Overberg District. For the first phase 2023/2024 promotional phase, six middle management and one non-commissioned post was advertised for filling.<sup>65</sup>

#### 4. Corruption within SAPS

- There are leakages of sensitive information provided to SAPS officers.
- There is a perception that CPFs and NHWs are infiltrated by criminals for personal gain such as getting access to information and protection and are somehow passing the screening and vetting process.

##### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- SAPS need to conduct unplanned undercover operations and prevent the leaking of information within the SAPS.
- Regular change of members working on operations is required.
  - o SAPS reported that it remains a zero tolerance to corruption. All personnel must reaffirm their commitment to the SAPS code of conduct on an annual basis, as an internal control measure to institute integrity and ethical conduct.<sup>66</sup>

#### 5. Poaching

- Poaching attracts the biggest corruption syndicates operating in the area due to it being so lucrative as an income generator.

##### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- SAPS and Law Enforcement need to work together to address poaching. The Overstrand K9 unit should continue to focus on this
  - o According to SAPS this crime category is included in weekly operations with Operation: Phakisa as the leading agent. A concentrated effort is placed on high contributing stations, based on crime pattern analysis on reported incidents.<sup>67</sup>

#### 6. Alcohol abuse and illegal trading

- Illegal alcohol trading is not adequately addressed and is one of the root causes of GBV and rape.
- Every municipality has different by-laws around the sale of alcohol, off-site alcohol sales, trading hours, and this makes it difficult to police.
- Off-site sales on Sunday lead a to spike of murders on Sundays.
- Municipal decisions are not communicated to SAPS around Sunday trading and municipal corruption is an issue.
- By-laws are not enforced which frustrates the SAPS and community alike.

##### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- There is a need for standardized alcohol related by-laws across the province.
- Stricter trading hours must be implemented to prevent easy access to alcohol.
- The Municipality and SAPS must agree on and implement a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) around alcohol related municipal decisions.
  - o According to SAPS drugs, alcohol abuse and gangsterism remain part of the list of crime generators. Hence all stations within the District conduct weekly liquor operations and specific targets in accordance to the Annual Operational Plan are developed. These are monitored weekly at the District Crime Combatting Forum.<sup>68</sup>
  - o SAPS embark on awareness campaigns together with stakeholders such as the Department of Social Development, Liquor Board, NPOs, etc., in educating the community, especially the youth on the effects of the utilization and abuse thereof.<sup>69</sup>

<sup>65</sup> South African Police Service response to the Western Cape Policing Needs and Priorities Report 2023/24: June 2023. Signed by Lieutenant General Patekile, Provincial Commissioner, 22 August 2023.

<sup>66</sup> South African Police Service response to the Western Cape Policing Needs and Priorities Report 2023/24: June 2023. Signed by Lieutenant General Patekile, Provincial Commissioner, 22 August 2023.

<sup>67</sup> South African Police Service response to the Western Cape Policing Needs and Priorities Report 2023/24: June 2023. Signed by Lieutenant General Patekile, Provincial Commissioner, 22 August 2023.

<sup>68</sup> Ibid.

<sup>69</sup> South African Police Service response to the Western Cape Policing Needs and Priorities Report 2023/24: June 2023. Signed by Correspondence between the Office of the Provincial Commissioner Western Cape and the Head of Department, Police Oversight and Community Safety, 22 August 2023.

- o Provincial Firearms, Liquor and Secondhand Goods (FLASH) conducts monthly meetings with top 20 contact crime stations where set targets are discussed, and instructions issued to ensure operations are conducted against illegal premises resulting in the closure of identified shebeens.<sup>70</sup>

## 7. SAPS service delivery challenges: Complaints

- Communities do not know where or how to complain about police service delivery or do not have the means to complain (via cellphone etc.) and complaining systems are thus inaccessible.
- Communities are not sufficiently involved and there are few Imbizos facilitated by SAPS. Funding to implement projects are scarce.

### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- Communities must be educated on SAPS's services available and where to complain.
- There is a call for the POCS's funding to be extended to CPFs.
  - o According to SAPS the SAPS' Inspectorate Section ensures that all service delivery complaints are investigated and redressed as per the public service delivery standards, for all public service departments (Batho Pele principles). The Inspectorate functions as an internal assurance body, providing a report on the posture on the compliance rate of police stations to the regulatory framework, procedures, system utilisation and the provision/production of set outputs.<sup>71</sup>
  - o The SAPS' service charter is displayed in full view of the public with contact details of station management to be used to report poor service delivery and matters of concern.<sup>72</sup>
  - o SAPS Western Cape has implemented a short web-based electronic questionnaire called to rate its service through a link or Quick Response (QR) Code. The QR Code is displayed at all Community Service Centres (CSC).<sup>73</sup>

## 8. SAPS service delivery challenges: Distance between farms and police stations

Due to the vast distances in the District, it may take SAPS a long time to drive to and attend a complaint on the farms. When they arrive, the perpetrators have often got away.

According to SAPS, the Overberg District has 12 active Farm Watches, which receive funding from the Overberg District Safety Forum. Weekly operations are conducted at each station, in collaboration with the established Farm Watches, by the appointed Rural Coordinators. These operations regularly include the Department of Labour and Immigration and farm owners are issued with fines when undocumented persons are found on farms and employed.<sup>74</sup>

### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- POCS must facilitate training for farm workers and Farm Watches in First Aid.
- SAPS must establish and activate NHW/FW in areas with no accredited NHW.
- SAPS must ensure effective utilisation of NHW/FW to gather intelligence and advice in terms of early warning.
- The District must facilitate sharing / integration of resources by the different Local Municipalities.

## Social Cohesion

### 1. Drug and alcohol abuse

- Drug addiction is a major challenge among children and youth.
- There are high levels of alcohol abuse in Theewaterskloof municipality which contributed to increased murders.
- Overberg has no drug rehabilitation centre.
- Respondents felt that the Department of Social Development (DSD) and social workers are absent during the day but available after hours (possibly due to overtime being paid for after-hours work). There is a perceived correlation between GBV and drug and alcohol abuse.

<sup>70</sup> Ibid.

<sup>71</sup> Correspondence between the Office of the Provincial Commissioner Western Cape and the Head of Department, Police Oversight and Community Safety, 22 August 2023.

<sup>72</sup> Ibid.

<sup>73</sup> Ibid.

<sup>74</sup> Correspondence between the Office of the Provincial Commissioner Western Cape and the Head of Department, Police Oversight and Community Safety, 22 August 2023.

### **Proposed solutions / recommendations**

- DSD must prioritise a Drug Rehabilitation Centre for the Overberg District.
- DSD must create more awareness of their offerings/services including victim support training and how to access it.
- DSD should sign a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) with CPFs and SAPS on Victim Support and the availability and accessibility of social workers as they are mostly only available after hours. There is a call for DSD to be more responsive in the area.
- There needs to be a youth training centre and the faith-based organisations and NGO programmes to keep the youth occupied.
- Street Committees and Ward Committees as well as NHWs should conduct site visits to the places that cause problems in the community such as the places selling drugs and alcohol.

## **2. Lack of integration of services by government**

- There is a silo approach in the manner the government departments are operating.

### **Proposed solutions / recommendations**

- Government departments and Section 9 institutions need to implement extended effective communication campaigns to ensure community members are aware of the services they are rendering.

## **3. Youth: School dropouts and child pregnancy**

- There is a silo approach in the manner the government departments are operating.

### **Proposed solutions / recommendations**

- Early childhood development (ECD) services to be enhanced.
- Re-introduction of youth centres/ youth café.

## **4. Lack of Parenting skills: Parent absenteeism/ poor parenting**

- There is lack of proper parenting skills and absence of parents in the lives of their children.

### **Proposed solutions / recommendations**

- Increase family and parental guidance programmes in all communities.

## **5. Border Control and management of illegal foreign nationals in the Province: Influx of farm workers/seasonal workers and foreign nationals**

- The influx of seasonal workers and foreign nationals contributes to the outbreak of xenophobic-related violence.

### **Proposed solutions / recommendations**

- Home Affairs Immigration Directorate in partnership with the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) border patrols needs to collaborate to improve border security.
- Home Affairs and all law enforcement agencies should monitor and ensure that foreign nationals in holding facilities are indeed leaving the country as required.

## **6. Bullying and cyber bullying**

- Bullying at schools and in the community as well as cyber bullying.

### **Proposed solutions / recommendations**

- WCED should consider implementing programmes instilling positive values.
- Young people should be allocated a role model to learn positive values in life.
- Government and the private sector must do much more targeted public education around cyber bullying.

## **7. Poverty**

- Poverty affects people in various ways in the District including drug dealing and young girls having sexual relationships with older men (sugar daddies).

- Also, there is a perceived correlation between poverty and abalone poaching.

#### **Proposed solutions / recommendations**

- Government departments and Section 9 institutions need to implement extended effective communication
- The government must increase support for business in the community.
- WCG must create more internship opportunities for the youth so that they can develop work experience, earn an income and obtain a certificate.

### **Urban Design**

#### **1. Hospital unable to provide sufficient services for mentally challenged**

- There is lack of facilities for people who are mentally challenged.
- According to the Mental Health Act when SAPS encounter the mentally challenged, they must book them into hospitals or arrest them and may release them after 72 hours. However, hospitals don't have enough facilities to accommodate this need. SAPS on the other hand cannot provide medical help for those who need it.

#### **Proposed solutions / recommendations**

- DoH&W must provide facilities to assist these people who are brought in by SAPS.
- Hospitals need to be present and actively participate in the JDMA for this need to remain a priority and for progress to be monitored as the problem cannot be solved by SAPS and hospitals only.

#### **2. Youth: Lack of sufficient recreational facilities for youth**

- Participants felt there are only a few sport fields or recreational parks available for youth in some areas. Youth end up playing in the streets. Unengaged youth are often drawn into illegal activities.
- There are often long distances between residential areas and the available sports fields/grounds as they are situated outside the residential areas. This makes it difficult for some youth to participate actively.

#### **Proposed solutions / recommendations**

- Government departments and municipalities must identify and prepare the open spaces to be utilised for recreational activities in conjunction with communities.
- Municipalities and Department of Human Settlements (DoHS) must consider and provide for recreational facilities when planning and building houses and not add it as an afterthought.
- WCED must provide education for children to refrain from destroying/vandalising public property and children must be involved in recreational activities.

#### **3. Poor road infrastructure/ Lawlessness programmes or activities**

- There is a dangerous four-way crossing in Gansbaai where children have to cross the road to get home (in Masakane informal settlement).
- People and children cross without ensuring that it is safe to do so and if cars hoot, they are thrown with stones.
- Pedestrians are frequently the victims of road accidents.

#### **Proposed solutions / recommendations**

- The municipality must install traffic lights or erect a fly-over bridge for pedestrians.
- The municipality must provide road safety education in a consistent manner.
- Traffic officers should be deployed as an immediate intervention to the area during peak times to ensure law and order until the behaviour has improved/changed.

#### **4. Illegal power connections**

- Illegal connections affect all areas and residents. The offenders use brooms to get to the electric poles and electric wires form spider webs which causes frequent power failures and it is a fire hazard.
- The municipality lost three transformers in July 2022 due to illegal connections.
- Illegal connections are made mostly during load shedding.
- Informal dwellers refuse to be moved out of the informal settlements which do not have enough safe grounds to provide proper infrastructure.

#### **Proposed solutions / recommendations**

- The municipality must continue maintaining power lines.

- The District must mobilise communities in all areas to work with them to report illegal connections.
- The municipality must create power safety awareness in the community.
- SAPS must extend joint integrated operations to new policing areas in the district.

#### 5. Lack of surveillance cameras and streetlights

- Inadequate monitoring of the Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV) cameras.
- All CCTV footage is linked to the main control room in Hermanus and the SAPS takes long to access it
- The Protection of Personal Information Act (POPIA) complicates access to footage as it restricts where cameras can be placed.
- Streetlights are not installed in informal settlements so that crime cannot be monitored. There is also a lack of communication amongst the role players.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- Each SAPS area must have their own control room (substations) if it is financially feasible.
- POCS must facilitate the integration of technological systems to increase their intelligence and monitoring ability.

#### 6. Bushy areas

- Robberies take place easily because of bushy areas that become places for criminals to hide. Offenders stand behind bushes and throw stones at people.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- Local municipalities to clear the areas to promote safety.
- CPFs must facilitate the process of clearing the bushy areas. The utilisation of EPWP to be considered.



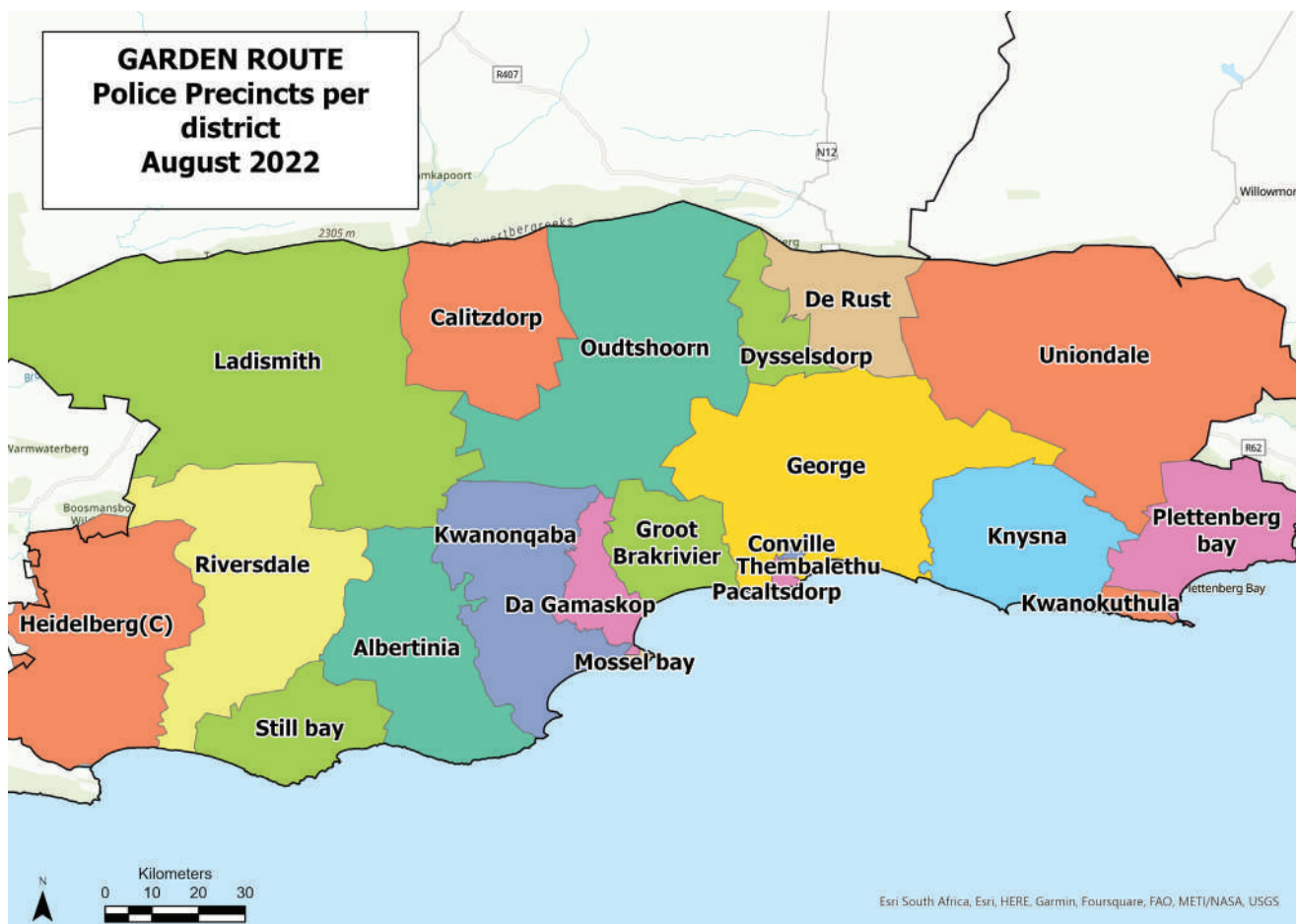
## 8.1.2 Garden Route District Municipality

### Overview

The Garden Route District comprises of seven municipalities: Bitou, George, Hessequa, Kannaland, Knysna, Mossel Bay and Oudtshoorn.<sup>75</sup>

There are 21 police stations in the SAPS Garden Route District. The former two clusters (Eden and Da Gamaskop) are, as of August 2022, organised into one police District, which is aligned with the District municipal boundaries.<sup>76</sup>

Figure 9: Police precincts in the SAPS Garden Route District and District Municipality



Source: SAPS and Provincial Data Office of the Department of the Premier

The Garden Route focus group participants viewed several interventions implemented in the district as effective. For instance, an agreement between Bitou Law Enforcement and SAPS has resulted in Law Enforcement officers allocated to all schools in Bitou. Mossel Bay has a Municipal Court. A partnership between Knysna SAPS, Knysna Municipality and the local Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJ&CD) to explore the possibility of establishing a Municipal Court in Knysna is underway.

In Knysna, a partnership between SAPS and Disaster Management is in place with the partners providing SAPS and the Municipality access to shared complaints data to identify and record crime patterns in the area. WCED and

<sup>75</sup> Garden Route Municipality. (2022). Garden Route Safety Plan 2022/2026.

<sup>76</sup> Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety. (2022). Garden Route Municipal Overview, p. 7.

DoH&W Home-Based Care Unit in partnership with SAPS are conducting door to door campaigns where various social issues including bullying are addressed.

Several community structures such as NHWs and Farm Watches operate and engage with SAPS, NGOs and other stakeholders through structured meetings and assist in distributing information to relevant authorities. This arrangement facilitates cooperation among the various stakeholders and strengthened partnerships in policing. There are Joint Operational Centres (JOCs) that are active within the district which enables centralised communication amongst various stakeholders (SAPS, LE, and Emergency Medical Services (EMS), etc.). Technology such as License Plate Recognition (LPR) cameras, CCTV, drones are used in many rural areas.

Below follows a summary of policing needs and priorities through the lenses of Law Enforcement, Social Cohesion and Urban Design that was extracted from the focus group discussions, including the challenges or context from the participants' perspective and possible solutions and recommendations.

## Policing Needs and Priorities in the Garden Route District

### Law Enforcement

#### 1. Insufficient SAPS human and physical resources

- Participants complained of a shortage of SAPS human resources which puts SAPS staff and buildings at risk. Often there is only one person in a patrol van and one in the Community Service Centre (CSC), which becomes a safety risk. Participants felt that POCS is not exerting enough pressure on the National Minister to allocate resources to the Province.
- There is a lack of physical resources such as vehicles for both police and Law Enforcement. Vehicles are not fit for purpose in some cases for the work that is needed to be done, farm roads are poor.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

POCS must put more pressure on National SAPS to get adequate SAPS human resources in place as the situation is dire in rural areas.

- According to SAPS the 21 Stations situated in the Garden Route District have a staffing capacity of 95% at Visible Policing, 100% in the Detective Service and 108% in the Support environments, resulting in an overall average of 97%.<sup>77</sup>
- Staffing of Police Stations are based on the approved Fixed Establishment and not Station Post Requirements (SPR).<sup>78</sup>
- A total of 94 Entry Level Constables (ELC) from the recent project '10 000 ELC', were placed at 16 Stations within the Garden Route District.<sup>79</sup>
- For the first phase of the 2023/2024 promotional phase seven commissioned officers and one non-commissioned officer post was advertised.<sup>80</sup>

#### 2. Insufficient Law Enforcement human resources

- There is insufficient officials and inconsistent allocation of Law Enforcement officials within local municipalities.
- Law Enforcement are doing more compliance inspections in working hours whilst most crimes occur after-hours and over weekends.
- There is a perceived political interference in the implementation of Municipal by-laws and political instability at municipal level impacts Law Enforcement service delivery severely.
- Some participants felt that the Municipality is not doing enough regarding fighting crime.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- Both SAPS and Law Enforcement need to work together to ensure by-law enforcement.
- Capacitate and empower both SAPS and Law Enforcement.
- Local Law Enforcement needs to work 24-hour shifts. The South African Local Government Association (SALGA) should do a feasibility study and facilitate the amendment in the conditions of employment for this category.
- An over-arching body to be established (at Provincial level - Department of Local Government) to drive the development and implementation of uniform minimum service delivery standards for Law Enforcement to ensure accountability and to keep up with the times we live in.

#### 3. Drug dealing

- There is poor policing of drugs and drug lords/houses.
- Drug houses and dealers are known in the areas to both Law Enforcement agencies and the community.
- Forensic analysis is too slow to provide timeous results and the criminal justice system is not keeping the drug lords "inside" jail.
- The Garden Route District (GRD) has youth groupings around drugs that are becoming violent and if this is not stopped it may develop into gangs / organised crime problem.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- More integrated roadblocks are needed to confiscate drugs/stolen goods.
- More unannounced SAPS integrated operations to arrest drug lords are needed.
- SAPS should focus more on drug lords than on stop and searches.

<sup>77</sup> Correspondence between the Office of the Provincial Commissioner Western Cape and the Head of Department, Police Oversight and Community Safety, 22 August 2023.

<sup>78</sup> Ibid.

<sup>79</sup> Ibid.

<sup>80</sup> Ibid.



- o According to SAPS drugs, alcohol abuse and gangsterism remain part of the list of crime generators. SAPS embarks on awareness campaigns together with stakeholders such as Department of Social Development, Liquor Board, NPOs etc., in educating the community, especially the youth on the effects of the utilisation and abuse thereof.<sup>81</sup>
- o Continuous integrated, focused and intelligence driven operations are conducted targeting the identified 'drug dens'. Purposeful stop and searches are also conducted as part of disruptive operations.<sup>82</sup>

#### 4. Poaching

- Drug addiction is a major challenge among children and youth.
- Poaching is the largest form of organised crime in the area. Poaching is lucrative as an income generator. Other forms of crime are copper theft, drugs and housebreakings.
- There was a concern that municipal officials leak information about poaching operations.

##### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- There is a need for intelligence-led policing of these crimes, supported by the law enforcement and other stakeholders.
  - o Allegations of officials leaking information must be investigated. According to SAPS monitoring systems are in place at the District to monitor the movement of potential poaching groups in the area. Areas prone to poaching are monitored and integrated reaction teams consisting of the SAPS Stock Theft and Endangered Species Unit, game rangers, local security companies and farm watches, are in place to respond to incidents.<sup>83</sup>
  - o Partnership meetings are conducted to identify potential high-risk areas and animals and operations are planned accordingly.<sup>84</sup>

#### 5. Management of parolees

- Participants reported that parolees are not adhering to conditions of parole partly because Correctional Services does not monitor parolees effectively.

##### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- The Department of Correctional Services (DCS) must inform SAPS, CPFs and Ward Committee and councilors when parolees are released, and of their parole conditions to enable better management and monitoring.
  - o According to SAPS, parolees are monitored by the SAPS in partnership with the Community Correctional Centres. The monitoring is done by all stations on a continuous basis. Swift and immediate action is taken against transgressors and the SAPS is represented on parole board forums with the Department of Correctional Service.<sup>85</sup>

#### 6. Neighbourhood Watches (NHWs) challenges- Inconsistency in the way NHWs function

- POCS supports and accredits NHWs. However, not all Afriforum NHWs are accredited with POCS, but they do have access to confidential NHW information and CCTVs.
- Some of these unaccredited NHWs have threatened people and used force such as pepper spray. Their behaviour caused ongoing tension between the Afriforum and other NHWs.
- POCS does not allocate funding to all NHWs and POCS does not respond promptly to NHW needs or enquiries.

##### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- SAPS needs to manage the roles and responsibilities of the different safety partners such as Afriforum and Private security.
- POCS should engage with all NHWs and ensure consistent policies, strategies and funding across NHWs.
- POCS needs to monitor its response rate to NHW needs and enquiries.

<sup>81</sup> Correspondence between the Office of the Provincial Commissioner Western Cape and the Head of Department, Police Oversight and Community Safety, 22 August 2023.

<sup>82</sup> Ibid.

<sup>83</sup> Ibid.

<sup>84</sup> Ibid.

<sup>85</sup> Correspondence between the Office of the Provincial Commissioner Western Cape and the Head of Department, Police Oversight and Community Safety, 22 August 2023.

## Social Cohesion

### 1. Drug abuse

- Drugs and other substances are easily available, abused by young people and children and is a problem that communities have to contend with.
- SAPS have insufficient capacity to raid and close drug houses.
- Communities are not playing an active role in tackling crime in their areas because they lack trust and confidence in the Law Enforcement agencies, especially the SAPS.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- Strengthen communication: Feedback is needed regarding programme implementation.
- SAPS need to update complainants and victims in terms of their cases to earn the trust of communities. A standard regarding regularity of feedback needs to be set up by SAPS and implemented.

### 2. Lack of Parenting skills

- Broken family structures result in child delinquency.
- Parents lack the ability to provide guidance because they either lack parenting skills and/or appropriate tools to discipline their children.
- Parents feel that children do not take responsibility and do whatever they want with no consequences.
- Sometimes children are neglected and left without supervision.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- Develop strategies to support broken family structures (family strengthening programmes).
- Parental guidance programmes are required and should be implemented to prevent drug addiction, gangsterism, bullying and school dropouts.
- Promote and implement community-based solutions to create a culture of caring and provide support for children and youth.

### 3. Ineffective social welfare system

- Only limited social welfare services are provided to communities.
- Social welfare interventions provided by the government have limited impact on the lives of the youth, according to participants.
- There are no protection and early intervention services aimed at young children within the family context.
- There is a lack of integrated support for victims of GBV at victim support rooms.
- NGOs that are meant to augment the government services are under resourced and are not getting the required support from the government.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- Provide a whole of government and whole of society approach to deal with socio-economic challenges.
- The municipality must support NGOs financially to build their capacity to implement child and youth programmes in the community.

### 4. Lack of cooperation amongst stakeholders

- Under-reporting of crime by communities mainly due to fear of victimisation, retaliation or retribution.
- Ineffective communication due to language barriers, misinterpretation and misunderstanding amongst authorities and the communities that they serve.
- Lack of a citizen-centric approach to deal with issues within communities.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- Activate Ward Councillors, Ward Committees and Community Development Workers to play an active role in the development of their areas.
- Use the EPWP to promote youth participation in community safety.
- Improve social cohesion and encourage residents to care for each other and safeguard each other's properties.
- Establish a free hotline telephone number for community to report crime and register their complaints anonymously.

## Urban Design

### 1. Informal settlement challenges

- There is no proper access route to schools in some areas.
- No access to services by informal settlement dwellers.
- People walk far distances and in the dark to make use of public transport.
- The condition of some of the Central Business Districts is deteriorating due to lack of maintenance and development.
- Poor road infrastructure makes it difficult for Law Enforcement to access crime scenes.
- No/poor house numbering and street name signage especially in informal settlements.
- Residents travel long distances to access services at the police station.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- Make roads more accessible and replace erf numbers with house numbers.
- Also ensure streets have signage and are tarred and accessible.
- Municipality must develop the roads, improve transport routes and redesign houses and infrastructure.
- The walking bus project for children to safely arrive at school should be considered.
- All spheres of government should consider taking mobile services to the informal settlement communities to ease access to services.
- Due to design of informal settlements, LE agencies should do more foot patrols, or make use of modern technology such as drones.

### 2. Spaza shops and taverns

- Lack of proper zoning and regulation of spaza shops, scrap yards and taverns resulting in them operating without necessary permission.
- Liquor stores do not comply with the relevant regulations regarding operating hours.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- Local Economic Development (LED) depts at municipalities should review/update their by-laws to better regulate spaza shops.
- Municipal and District LED departments must ensure uniform by-laws that can be applied by all municipalities.
- There is a need for more collaboration between the private and public sector.
- Spaza Shops need to be monitored in order to make sure they comply with regulations.
- The spaza shops must be vetted and the spaza shop owners must pay tax.
- Involve the Department of Economic Development and Tourism (DEDAT) to engage in conversations around zoning in the Community Safety Forum (CSF) meetings.
- Conduct an audit on all spaza shops.
- Municipal Courts should be established at all Municipalities.

### 3. Load shedding, poor street lighting, cable theft & compatible CCTV cameras

- There is a shortage of streetlights and cameras which do not function during load shedding. Cable theft is part of the reason why streetlights do not work properly.
- Where there are cameras, they often cannot be connected to an integrated system as they are incompatible due to different technologies/specifications used when it is procured.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- Guidelines should be developed to ensure that all the cameras and technology are able to speak to each other and are linked for greater synergy and impact.
- More cameras should be installed.
- The cameras need to be monitored 24/7, and they must be linked to police and Law Enforcement so that they can respond immediately when an incident is reported.
- Scrap yards need to be inspected on a regular basis in order to prevent criminals from selling stolen cables.

### 4. Problematic buildings / Unused properties

- Vacant houses are used for criminal activities.
- There is vandalism and looting of unused Infrastructure.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- The municipality must take steps to secure vacant municipal structures and houses.

## 5. Vagrants

- The influx of seasonal workers and foreign nationals contributes to the outbreak of xenophobic-related violence.

## 6. Youth: Lack of recreational and sport facilities

- There is lack of recreational and sport facilities for children and young people, which can be used to divert them away from criminal activities.

### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- Municipality should look at establishing recreational facilities where they are needed. This needs to be supported by DCAS and community based organisations.

## 8.1.3 Cape Winelands District Municipality

### Overview

The Cape Winelands District Municipality comprises of five (5) local municipalities namely Breede Valley, Drakenstein, Langeberg, Stellenbosch and Witzenberg. There are 23 police stations in the SAPS Cape Winelands District.<sup>86</sup>

The district municipality highlighted, among other things, illegal land invasions, lack of school safety, theft and vandalism of non-ferrous metal, illegal shebeens and substance abuse, cable theft, gender based and domestic violence as well as taxi violence as some of the safety concerns across the district.<sup>87</sup> The high unemployment rate, drug use and abuse, liquor, domestic violence, labour brokers and employment of foreign nationals/undocumented persons are among the main contributors to crime.<sup>88</sup>

The former two police clusters namely Worcester and Winelands clusters are, as of August 2022, organised into one Police District, which is aligned with the District Municipal Boundaries.<sup>89</sup>



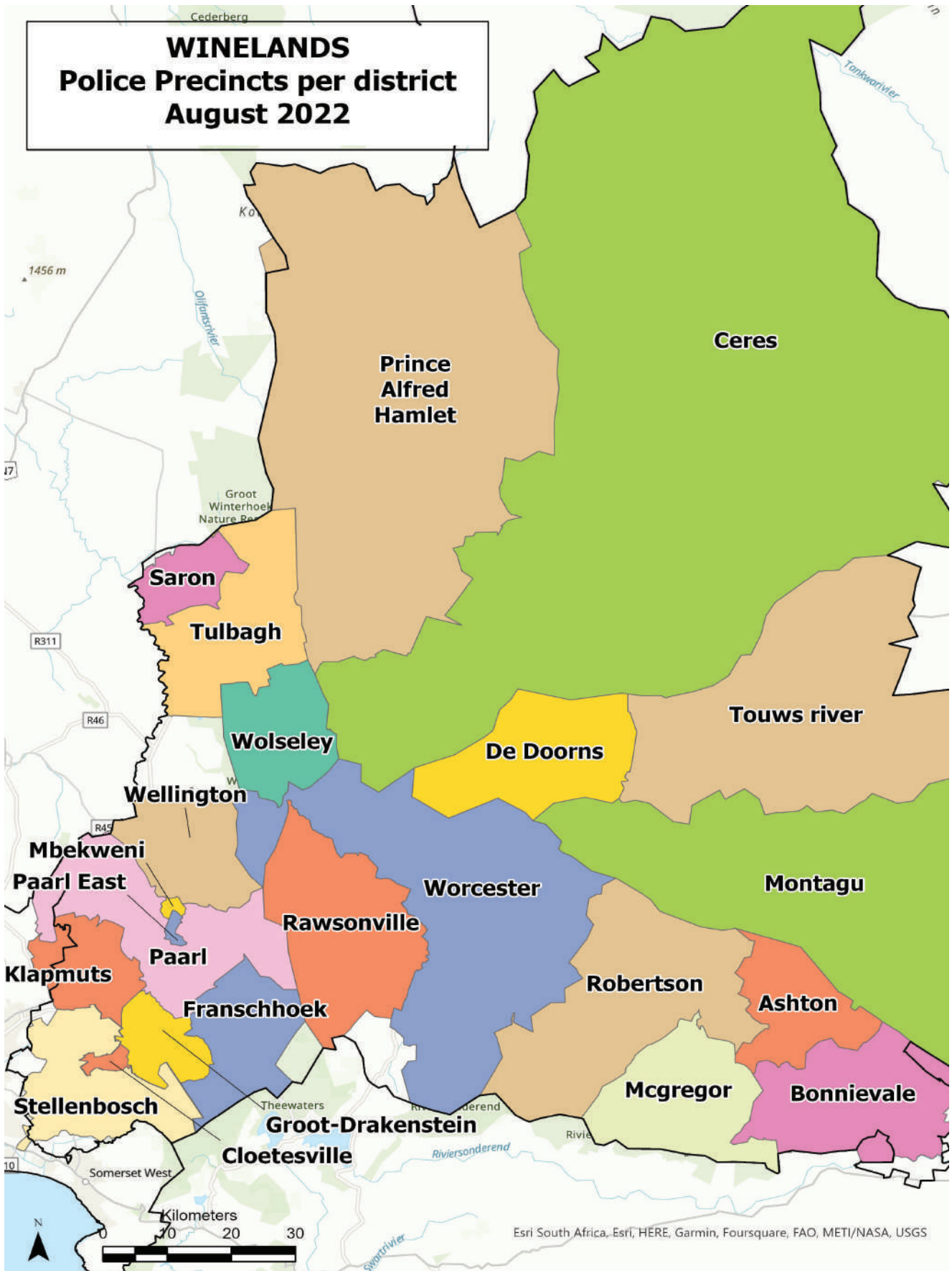
<sup>86</sup> South African Police Service Western Cape. (2022). PNP 2022 Cape Winelands District Presentation.

<sup>87</sup> Cape Winelands District Municipality. (2022). Rural Safety Summit Cape Winelands District Presentation.

<sup>88</sup> South African Police Service Western Cape. (2022). PNP 2022 Cape Winelands District Presentation.

<sup>89</sup> Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety. (2022). Cape Winelands District Municipal Overview, p. 6.

Figure 10: Police precincts in the SAPS Cape Winelands District and District Municipality



Source: SAPS and Provincial Data Office of the Department of the Premier

Cape Winelands focus group participants viewed a number of interventions implemented in the district as effective. For instance, community meetings are held with foreign national business owners including spaza shops who reside in the district to be part of the solutions dialogue and organised them into an extortion counter-action group to address criminality and extortion. Community initiatives were introduced to assist families experiencing GBV.

Municipalities are utilising Peace Officers paid through the EPWP programme and appointed on a one-year contract. However, the application process takes up to six (6) months to conclude and then this expertise leaves after one year. Worcester SAPS started to invite Breede Valley Law Enforcement to weekly planning meetings – and implemented joint operations with the Department of Home Affairs (Immigrations unit), spaza shops, building inspectors, town planning and fire units.

Breede Valley Municipality installed high quality CCTV cameras in Worcester to assist SAPS as theirs are outdated. Stellenbosch has a 24-hour control room. The District has Victim Empowerment Programme (VEP) volunteers and NGOs but not in all areas. NGOs assist with the painting of Victim Support Rooms and toys. Wellington CPF, Neighbourhood Watch and SAPS conduct monthly patrols with security companies which works well even in gang areas.

SAPS hold monthly Imbizos on farms to give feedback on farm safety. SAPS conduct programmes at schools around bullying and gangs. The POCS Court Watching Brief programme works well. Law enforcement agencies do assist each other with integrated Operations. The NHWs and City Improvement Districts (CIDs) act as the eyes and ears of the Law Enforcement Agencies. Awareness Campaigns (education on GBV) are implemented in the district.

Below follows a summary of policing needs and priorities through the lenses of Law Enforcement, Social Cohesion and Urban Design that was extracted from the focus group discussions, including the challenges or context from the participants' perspective and possible solutions and recommendations.



## Policing Needs and Priorities in the Cape Winelands District

### Law Enforcement

#### 1. Lack of relationship between law enforcement/Criminal Justice System agencies and communities.

- The lack of collaboration, integration and effective communication amongst the law enforcement agencies is a concern.
- Lack of awareness of their respective mandates, roles and responsibilities and those of other stakeholders is also a concern.
- The perception is that SAPS are not conducting full investigations of crimes that are reported. Not enough cases reported lead to successful arrests and prosecutions with information provided by the community. Participants reported that SAPS could do much more to prevent and combat crime, resulting in more trust of communities.
- SAPS is not communicating with communities effectively, sometimes telephones are not answered.
- NHWs and CPFs are not getting the required support from SAPS and government.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- SAPS must facilitate quarterly stakeholders' engagements, workshops and meetings to learn about each other's mandates and roles and promote joint operational planning amongst all law enforcement agencies and joint social crime prevention projects including community patrols with CPFs and NHWs.
- SAPS and other law enforcement agencies should provide contactable cellphone numbers to complainants to reach them during load shedding.
  - According to SAPS, forums have been established in the Cape Winelands District to address the concerns. The Langeberg area is currently in the process of establishing a similar forum for the purpose of a better joint policing impact.<sup>90</sup>
  - Stellenbosch SAPS is identified as part of the Safer City initiative, which also combines various role-players. The implemented forums will clarify the respective roles, responsibilities and mandates of each role-player.<sup>91</sup>
- SAPS need to update complainants and victims in terms of their cases to earn the trust of communities. A standard regarding regularity of feedback needs to be set up by SAPS and implemented.

#### 2. Insufficient SAPS and Law Enforcement resources (human and physical resources)

- SAPS and Law Enforcement do not have enough vehicles which affect service delivery. The community is often informed that there is no vehicle available. Although the precinct may have vehicles allocated to it, many vehicles are in garages, awaiting repairs and others have high mileage. Many vehicles are not suitable for the policing environment.
- The required ratio of SAPS members to population is not achieved at police stations. There is a shortage of staff at police stations. It is acutely felt when some officers are on leave and this affects the number of officers on a shift. If there are too few, it poses safety risks to the lives of SAPS and Law Enforcement officers.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- SAPS should provide additional funds to encourage and compensate officers for overtime worked.
- SAPS must be given a deadline by which to have filled their vacant and funded vacancies on the approved establishment to address the shortage of human resources.
- SAPS to procure more and suitable vehicles to suit the terrain.
- SAPS should deploy more officers to stations in the District.
- POCS to advocate for SAPS to embrace the use of technology within SAPS. This will enable SAPS to operate more efficiently with limited resources.
- Recruit, train and deploy more police reservists.
- POCS and the Cape Winelands District Municipality (CWDM) should invest in CPFs and NHWs by adequately capacitating and providing them with enough resources (required equipment and gear).
  - According to SAPS the 23 Stations situated in the Cape Winelands District have an average overall staffing capacity of 100%. Visible Policing with 97%, Detective Services and Support environment with 108%. Staffing of Police Stations are based on approved Fixed Establishment and not Station Post Requirements (SPR).<sup>92</sup>
  - A total of 53 Entry Level Constables (ELC) from the recent project '10 000 ELC', were placed at 16 Stations within the Cape Winelands District.<sup>93</sup>

<sup>90</sup> Correspondence between the Office of the Provincial Commissioner, Western Cape, and the Head of Department, Police Oversight and Community Safety, 22 August 2023.

<sup>91</sup> Ibid.

<sup>92</sup> Ibid.

<sup>93</sup> Ibid.

- o Promotional posts were prioritised in 2023/2024 for the District with nine commissioned and two non-commissioned posts for the Cape Winelands District.<sup>94</sup>

### 3. Lack of effective response to Gender Based Violence (GBV)

- GBV is very prevalent in farming areas, occurring more around month end and pay days.
- Unemployment exacerbates GBV due to the psychological stress of family heads/breadwinners being unable to provide for their families.
- Not all SAPS, Law Enforcement officials and courts/NPA staff are adequately trained in treating and responding to victims of GBV.
- There is a lack of cooperation and communication between SAPS and the courts when issuing court orders.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- SAPS and DSD must facilitate “door to door” campaigns, distribution of information pamphlets and workshops to inform and educate communities about ways to seek help when faced by GBV.
- School visits by vetted and qualified organisations specialising in GBV prevention to inform and educate learners about the effects GBV is having on society and how to prevent it should be allowed by WCED.
- “Adopt a child programme” should be introduced to provide care and support to children who are affected by GBV.
- DSD should assist communities to form support groups for women who are victims of GBV.
- Capable trained officials to be placed at courts to attend to GBV cases to ensure that complainants are assisted in a proper manner.
- Capacitate SAPS officials especially those who staff the CSC to ensure professional and proper management of GBV cases and victims.
- Facilitate joint sessions between SAPS and courts to promote collaboration.
- DSD should facilitate training workshops to empower both SAPS and court officials in terms of referral pathways to ensure smooth handling of the court order process and clarify roles for both stakeholders and on how to treat and respond to victims.
  - o According to SAPS GBV Training is provided during the SAPS Basic Development Learning Programme, and all entry level personnel of the organisation are exposed and trained in the subject matter on inception.<sup>95</sup>
  - o For the 2022/2023 financial year, the SAPS Western Cape prioritised GBV training for operational and support members with an 80/20 percentage split. Even though court orderlies are not the first responders to acts of Gender Based Violence, training is available and if required, will be nominated to attend a relevant learning programme.<sup>96</sup>

### 4. Municipal Service Delivery: Lack of enforcement of by-laws

- Municipal Law Enforcement do not address homeless people and drinking on the street adequately.
- There is a lack of capacity from municipal Law Enforcement to enforce by-laws effectively as they only operate during office hours.
- For example, at the time of the workshop it was reported that Worcester has seven (7) Law Enforcement officers with only three (3) working vehicles for Breede Valley. They have three (3) officers on duty in the evening. Each officer receives up to 100 complaints a day which is attended to the following day. These officers are also expected to provide security to other municipal officials who are repairing electricity in the area.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- Municipalities must address working hours and avail funding for overtime to enable Law Enforcement officers to implement by-laws effectively.
- Municipalities should conduct an audit of training needs and capacity of Law Enforcement officials with a view to improve service delivery.
- Law Enforcement officers need more training on their roles and responses.

### 5. Border Control and management of illegal foreign nationals in the Province: Influx of Illegal foreigners as seasonal workers who engage in criminal activity

- Many undocumented foreign nationals come into the area, initially as seasonal workers to be employed on farms and remain in the district after the seasonal work ends resulting in a high number of illegal immigrants in the area and tensions between the residents and the foreigners.
- To survive, some foreign nationals have resorted to operating taxis or joining the taxi business/industry. Some commit offences such as operating taxis without permits, drug dealing and cable theft.

<sup>94</sup> Ibid.

<sup>95</sup> Ibid.

<sup>96</sup> Ibid.



- This influx of foreign nationals causes a strain on government service delivery such as health services resulting in a decline in the provision of available resources for the district's residents. It also impacts negatively on the economy of the area.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- Foreign nationals' involvement in community and leadership structures should be encouraged.
- SAPS crime intelligence (CI) must play a critical role in fostering collaboration with border management control. Home affairs immigration directorate in partnership with SANDF border patrols needs to collaborate to improve border security. Home Affairs and all law enforcement agencies should monitor and ensure that foreign nationals in holding facilities are indeed leaving the country as required.
  - According to SAPS, the integrated operations with the Rural Safety officials, Crime Intelligence, established Farm Watches and the Department of Labour and Immigration will be encouraged at District level to address the findings and identify farmers that employ undocumented foreign nationals.<sup>97</sup>

### 6. Organised Crime / Gangsterism

- Organised crime in the municipality includes the commission of offences such as drug dealing, cable theft and gangsterism at a grand scale.
- Crime in the area is largely driven by organised criminal groupings (gangs) that are mainly taking advantage of poor social infrastructure and are aimed at making profit.
- These crimes also have an international footprint, including international shipments of any illegally obtained materials from the area. It has become difficult to identify the exact leaders of this criminal gangs, because the actual leaders at times are not locally based and may be as far as countries such as China.
- Residents are afraid and unable to work with the police to identify the locally based ring leaders involved in organised crime, since it is said that many of these criminals have internal connections within the local police.
- Participants reported that the gangs operating in the district are not only limited to the local areas. Their operations, ranging for example from drug dealing to criminal links with the police shows that there are influential and rich people who are financing the flourishing of gangs locally.
- Areas most affected are Avian Park, Roodewal, Riverview (Worcester), Cloetesville (Stellenbosch), Paarl, Paarl East, Wellington, Bella Vista, Rooi Kamp (Ceres) and Franschoek.
- Gangsterism is linked to drugs, drug trafficking, illegal spaza shops and shebeens. Participants believe that gangs extort money from illegal shebeens and other local business owners in Paarl East, Mbekweni and Smarty Town for example. The SAPS had indicated that reported figures on this crime is very low. However, the general sentiment expressed is that extortion is on the increase and that due to intimidation it generally goes unreported to SAPS. The criminals also break into people's houses and steal. Gangs in prison instruct their members outside prison to extort money. Children and elderly people become victims of sexual offences as a result. Men are also targeted for sexual assaults.  
An increase in school dropouts is strongly linked with gang recruitment and activities.
- Cable theft has increased exponentially, and it is evident that the processing of the copper that is extracted from the cables and the destination points of the product (extracts) is not within the boundaries of the district. The opinion of residents is that organised criminals from neighbouring countries such as Lesotho play an instrumental role in the theft and processing of the copper obtained from the stolen cables.
- Drug dealing and the proliferation of drugs in the area demonstrates that the operations around the dealing in drugs are the work of sophisticated criminal gangs who are highly organised. Participants believe that mainly the illegal Nigerian nationals are involved in drug dealing and money laundering.
- Respondents were of the opinion that SAPS Crime intelligence is not playing an effective role in curbing the operations of the organised crime syndicates in the area.
- Local youth are recruited into peddling the local operations of the drug dealers. At times the local drug dealers are connected to the police. It then becomes very difficult for the ordinary residents to combat the problem in the area.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- Greater collaboration is necessary between law enforcement agencies, municipalities, Department of Home Affairs (Immigration Unit), NHWs, CPFs, crime intelligence and the Department of Labour aiming at the sharing of information and joint operations to combat organised crime.
- The establishment of locally based (district) anonymous tip-off lines by SAPS to share confidential information on organised crime is required.
- The greater involvement of the United Nations (UN) as an organisation with a global footprint and influence may positively impact plans to combat organised crime, where there is collaboration with local state security services and the SAPS.
- A high-level intervention is needed by SAPS and provincial government into police corruption to look in-depth at the level of corruption in the SAPS and develop recommendations which can be implemented across the province.

<sup>97</sup> Ibid.

- Participants recommended that SAPS should not deploy officers who reside in the designated areas or community. The deployment of officers not residing in the area will have the effect of reducing corruption and bribery transactions between local community members who may be well known to the police officers.
- Business organisations such as Somali and Pakistani organisations must be included in community meetings and engagements to include them in the legitimate processes aimed at combatting organised crime.
- Community meetings aiming at finding solutions must always include the participation of municipal councillors.
- WCG must allocate funds to youth initiatives and programmes especially in the rural and farming areas.
- According to SAPS, the SAPS Cape Winelands District is aware of the identified areas and are included in operational strategies and plans. The District is currently addressing gang / group-initiated extortion as part of a project that is coordinated from the Western Cape Provincial Office.<sup>98</sup>
- There is an extortion hotline in place that is being marketed to support victims of this crime.<sup>99</sup>
- Various enquiries regarding extortion have been opened at Station, District and Provincial Organised Crime for investigation.<sup>100</sup>

## Social Cohesion

### 1. Lack of parenting skills:

#### Lack of effective care and guidance for children

- There is a lack of proper parental guidance, positive role models and leadership to guide children and community members.
- It was reported that there is inadequate monitoring of children by the Department of Social Development and other social cluster departments.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- Encourage NGOs to participate in social programmes.
- Involve DSD, religious organisations and ward councillors.
- Parents must take responsibility for their children and be held accountable.
- Enlist all stakeholders' commitment to work together and share information.
- Go back to basics and show respect for one another.
- The strengthening of multi-sectoral partnerships to address social issues.
- Student /youth programmes should be prioritised.

### 2. Service Delivery: Lack of collaboration in the delivery of Victim Empowerment Programme

- Overseeing the Victim Empowerment Programme is part of CPF responsibilities, and they are not doing referrals, they need support from POCS, DSD and SAPS.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- The SAPS, DSD & POCS should do a proper audit to determine needs, gaps and number of volunteers, level of functionality, training and referral protocols existing at each station with a view to improve service delivery.
- SAPS and DSD need to upgrade Victim Support rooms in the Cape Winelands District and recruit and train Victim Support Volunteers.

## Urban Design

### 1. Open spaces/ and public places

- Public places like malls, parks, spaza shops and open fields are not safe as they are used for gambling, prostitution and to sell drugs.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- The SAPS and NHWs must have a joint plan on how to monitor these challenges.
- NHWs must work very closely with SAPS and Law Enforcement to address the above challenges.
- Provincial and local government spheres must take responsibility in terms of maintenance and management of public spaces.
- Public Private Partnership must take part in this issue. The owners of the shops need to adhere to the agreed opening and closing times as youth gather around these shops and misbehave.

<sup>98</sup> Ibid.

<sup>99</sup> Ibid.

<sup>100</sup> Ibid.

- Drones should be introduced at all municipalities in the district to detect where these problems occur.
- Municipalities should promote the use of open spaces for sports grounds or other creative activities.

## 2. Problem buildings - Abandoned houses/ Neglected municipal buildings

- Abandoned houses and neglected municipal buildings are some of the safety challenges in the district.

### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- The CoCT should share their by-law and strategies for responding to problematic buildings with other municipalities.

## 3. Lack of adequate streetlighting

- Socio-economic circumstances and poverty contribute to illegal electricity-connections and cable theft. It is exacerbated by load shedding.

### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- Municipal planning and Law Enforcement and electricity units must address the challenge jointly but also plan how to design the environment to prevent this type of crime from happening. NHW should also play active roles in those communities.

## 4. Municipal Service Delivery: Lack of Integrated Development Plan (IDP) consultation

- There is lack of adequate public participation in the consultation of the Integrated Development Plan.
- Communities are not adequately informed about the development plans and how they can participate.
- SAPS participants expressed concern as they are not adequately involved in IDPs/ Integrated planning at local level.

### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- The Department of Local Government (DoLG) must use existing data for community profiling (data and evidence-based).
- DoLG should also consider ward base planning and analysis.
- The local municipalities must hold ward committee engagements to inform the ward of allocated budgets, plans and decision making.
- Ward Committees should identify the needs of the community.
- More ward members should be active in the community.
- DoLG must ensure that SAPS are serving on the Provincial IDP workgroup and that information and decisions shared there, are shared with SAPS head office, District heads and station commanders.

## 5. Municipal Service Delivery: Numbering of residential houses /shacks/ informal settlements.

- Unnumbered houses and lack of street names make it difficult for law enforcement to locate addresses and it lengthens response times.
- This challenge is worse in some informal settlements.

### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- The District and local municipalities should ensure integrated planning, integration of safety and crime prevention through environmental design principles into rural and urban design planning, development and upgrading initiatives.
- Municipalities should ensure proper house numbering and street naming for improved law enforcement agency responses.
- Other forms of law enforcement in informal settlements must be deployed such as drones or foot patrols to improve service delivery to these communities.

## 8.1.4 West Coast District Municipality

### Overview

The West Coast District Municipality consists of five municipal areas, namely Swartland, Bergrivier, Cederberg, Matzikama and Saldanha Bay.

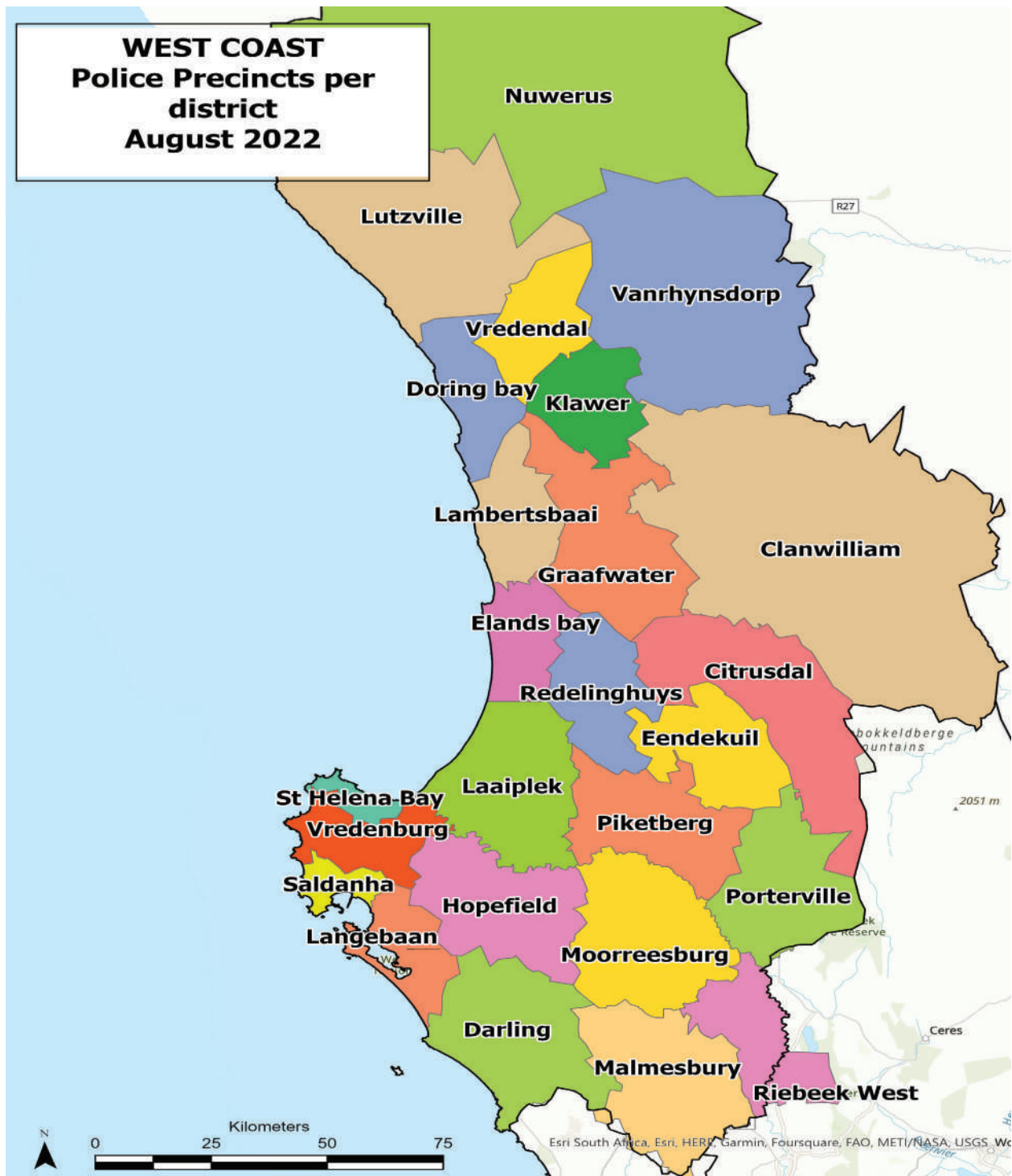
The various stubborn crimes identified in the district include murder, assault, sexual offences, property damage, burglary at businesses as well as theft, such as stock theft, theft of motor vehicles and theft out of vehicles, some of which were also highlighted in the focus group discussions with the stakeholders from the area.

There are 25 police stations in the SAPS West Coast District. The former two clusters of Vredenburg and Vredendal are, as of August 2022, organised into one police District, which is aligned with the District municipal boundaries.<sup>101</sup>



<sup>101</sup> Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety. 2022. West Coast District Municipal Overview, p. 7.

Figure 11: Police precincts in the SAPS West Coast District and District Municipality



Source: SAPS and Provincial Data Office of the Department of the Premier

The West Coast focus group participants highlighted a number of interventions implemented in the district as effective. For instance, a Joint Operational Centre (JOC) was established and meets regularly to facilitate planning of integrated operations.

To deal with substance abuse-related challenges, the Department of Social Development (DSD) has a Harms Reduction Programme, active Local Drug Action Committees (LDACs) and is facilitating the distribution of drug kits to schools and implement awareness-raising campaigns. In addition, SAPS conduct monthly searches in schools.

Furthermore, there is a range of programmes in place for children and families led by the DSD and non-governmental organisations (NGOs), such as child protection services; programmes for children in conflict with the law; and victim and family support services. The participants also indicated that maintenance of streetlights is taking place though is not adequate. There are safety agreements in place between municipalities and the South African National Roads Agency (SANRAL) to install automatic license plate recognition on national roads at no cost.

Below follows a summary of policing needs and priorities through the lenses of Law Enforcement, Social Cohesion and Urban Design that was extracted from the focus group discussions, including the challenges or context from the participants' perspective and possible solutions and recommendations.

## Policing Needs and Priorities in the Cape West Coast District

### Law Enforcement

#### 1. Insufficient SAPS and Law Enforcement human and physical resources and lack of adequate training

- There are limited SAPS and LE officials, with some areas having a complete lack of Law Enforcement officials.
- Law Enforcement officials are only employed on weekdays, consequently, there is a lack of Law Enforcement presence on weekends whereas this is the time where the majority of crime occurs. Traffic and Law Enforcement officers are mostly unavailable when called.
- There is a lack of training of Law Enforcement officers as well as a lack of awareness, among community members, on their functions and powers.
- There are few SAPS vehicles to respond to crime. This is especially problematic in the vast rural areas with many farms and distances, causing delays in efficiently responding to crime.
- Furthermore, the vehicles that are provided to SAPS are restricted in terms of speed and often said to be slower than the vehicles driven by criminals, thereby obstructing any chase of criminals.
- Community members experienced challenges when the SAPS officers in the area do not speak or understand Afrikaans.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- SAPS should increase administrative staff, thereby freeing up police officers' time to focus on crime. This should be prioritised and addressed at the Standing Committee level.
- SAPS must facilitate integrated operations which include all role players.
- SAPS need to revisit the National Rural Safety Strategy and appoint a rural safety officer as a potential solution to resource constraints.
- SAPS must provide vehicles that can drive at the required speed and only using these vehicles for official purposes.
- Stakeholders proposed at least four (4) vehicles per colonel station and 4X4 bakkies. The number of bakkies available should outweigh the number of light motor vehicles.
- The use of drones should be fast tracked and other electronic devices should be acquired to improve service delivery, such as handheld devices for spot fines. Increased funds, sponsorships, donations as well as improved resource allocation were considered key solutions to current challenges.
  - According to SAPS the 25 Stations situated in the West Coast District has a staffing capacity of 93% at Visible Policing, 92% in the Detective Services and 108% in the Support environments, resulting in an overall average of 94%.<sup>102</sup>
  - Staffing of police stations are based on approved Fixed Establishment and not the Station Post Requirements (SPR).<sup>103</sup>
  - A total of 58 Entry Level Constables (ELC) from the recent project '10 000 ELC', were placed at 14 Stations within the West Coast District.<sup>104</sup>
  - For the first phase of the 2023/2024 promotional phase, six commissioned officers and three non-commissioned posts were advertised for the District.<sup>105</sup>

#### 2. Lack of effective response to Gender Based Violence (GBV)

- There is a lack of rehabilitative or support services in place for women and children, with this lack of support especially problematic over weekends.
- There are instances where there are no facilities open over weekends for SAPS to drop off children who are at risk.
- Sometimes the victim support rooms are used as an interim shelter.

<sup>102</sup> Ibid.

<sup>103</sup> Ibid.

<sup>104</sup> Ibid.

<sup>105</sup> Ibid.

- Attitudes are an additional cause for concern, especially as these pose a problem for addressing gender-based violence (GBV). For example, in a focus group discussion, it was explained that there may be a desensitization to domestic violence among the police potentially contributing to slow responses to these cases.

#### **Proposed solutions / recommendations**

- POCS and other role players must focus on implementing specific prevention programmes.
- The DSD should implement a widespread communication strategy regarding their availability and amend shifts to be available when needed.
- The SAPS officials need to be debriefed more regularly to sensitize them to GBV issues.
  - The SAPS has welcomed the proposed solutions and agrees that the DSD should implement a widespread communication strategy regarding their availability and amend shifts to be available when needed for both SAPS and the community.<sup>106</sup>

## **Social Cohesion**

### **1. Substance-related challenges**

- Drugs and alcohol are easily accessible within the West Coast, especially with liquor outlets operating after hours and the plethora of drug houses in the areas.
- Drug addiction leads to school dropouts, resulting in children being used as runners, ultimately becoming drug lords and generating a perpetuating cycle, possibly of addiction and crime, and inhibiting self-actualisation.
- Addiction causes aggressive or violent behaviour, leading to the assault of parents or caregivers, further breaking down already disintegrated parent-child relationships, known to be a vital protective factor against substance use.
- The challenges mentioned included: the abuse of drugs and alcohol, the selling of drugs in schools and the presence of drug houses in the areas.
- There is also a lack of treatment or rehabilitative services in some areas.
- Unemployment presents an added challenge in terms of substances, especially because it was reported that drug dealers provide financial assistance to unemployed community members in return for not reporting them to the police.
- There is little support, such as rehabilitation services or out-patient programmes for substance abuse or dependency.
- Apart from the police, there are few key role players on duty over weekends to curb the impact of drugs and alcohol.

#### **Proposed solutions / recommendations**

- SAPS need to mobilise other important role players including municipalities, the Western Cape Liquor Authority (WCLA) and the NPA to address issues of substance abuse. Together with the SAPS, and WCLA, and LE need to conduct liquor related operations including regular raids of drug houses and closure of drug houses.
- SAPS to focus on drug houses and drug dealers.
- The Swartland municipality should create more awareness of the K9-Unit availability to municipalities.
- There is a need for more integrated Law Enforcement and SAPS operations, a need to stop chasing targets and to plan working hours around the crime statistics.
- POCS must facilitate amendments to the Western Cape Liquor Act, for example, setting limitations on the amount of liquor being sold as well as not handing confiscated alcohol back to the owners.
- WCG must provide adequate funding for rehabilitation programmes and widespread community education to address substance use or dependency and increase awareness of services, respectively.
- SAPS to strengthen their response to the illegal shebeens in the District.
- Municipalities must establish more municipal courts, in all towns, with increased powers as well as the need for increased facilities for minors.

### **2. Unemployment**

- Unemployment was viewed as a key challenge in terms of social cohesion within the West Coast.
- Promising solutions currently in place for unemployment include: The Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP), Community Works Programme and the Pay Intern Project of the Premier.

#### **Proposed solutions / recommendations**

- WCED must consider reopening of technical high schools.
- WCED to increase Adult Basic Education and Training (ABET) Institutions for people to develop.
- Department of Higher Education must revise the Sector Education and Training Authority (SETA) criteria and Further Education and Training (FET) colleges to refer students who present with problems

<sup>106</sup> Ibid.

### 3. Lack of parenting skills & challenges

- A lack of parenting skills, disengaged parenting and limited child supervision was viewed as another key issue related to social cohesion in the West Coast.

## Urban Design

### 1. Influx of migrant and immigrant farm workers

- Stakeholders expressed difficulty with the influx of migrant and immigrant workers into the rural areas.
- The challenges related to language barriers between farm workers and their employers; police clearance issues; attacks on spaza shops; the reinforcement of cheap labour practices; and a reported general increase in unrest within communities.
- Furthermore, perceived lack of proper immigration systems is implicated in the uncontrollable increase in informal settlements.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- A need for increased monitoring of migrant and immigrant workers by DHA and deporting of illegal residents from the country.
- Limiting work permits; intensifying the Department of Home Affairs' (DHA) involvement and West Coast engagement; the DHA conducting inspections; and verifying vehicles crossing the border.
- Municipalities and DHA must establish a database documenting immigrant worker and checking farms to verify labour practices were also suggested.

### 2. Inadequate Streetlights and CCTV cameras

- Poor lighting in communities is a persistent challenge due to the limited streetlights in the areas.
- Communities are experiencing illegal connection of electricity.
- CCTV cameras and automatic number plate recognition (ANPR) are not evident in communities.
- There is limited accessibility to and sharing of safety information regarding the utilisation of CCTV cameras. The infrastructure is also expensive.
- Load shedding affects the functionality of the lights and cameras adversely.
- Cameras are not strategically positioned; there is lack of integration; lack of supportive by-laws.
- The infrastructure is also not secured and monitored adequately making it vulnerable to vandalism and theft. Stolen items are sold at scrapyards, with the money used to buy drugs.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- To deal with ANPR/CCTV management, stakeholders recommended having a supportive budget; by-laws and the enforcement thereof at district level; as well as supportive agreements and collaboration between the provincial government and district municipalities.
- Stakeholders also indicated the need to strengthen investigations and prosecutions related to buyers of stolen goods or property.
- Key role players to be mobilised included: SAPS, Law Enforcement, the NPA and community members.
- The South African National Civic Organisation (SANCO) to facilitate establishment of street committees to assist with safeguarding of the infrastructure.
- There is a need for increased monitoring by West Coast District Municipality, for example, by the Court Watching Briefs and it was suggested that SAPS develop a database of offenders and share this with key law enforcement agencies.
- Community members and owners of property need to take ownership of their property and public spaces to prevent vandalism.
- POCS to facilitate the integration of technology by the different stakeholders.
- Municipalities to install proper lighting in communities and proper zoning of businesses, spaza shops and taverns.

### 3. Drug and alcohol houses

- Drug houses and unlicensed liquor outlets contribute to problems in communities.
- Stakeholders are concerned that there are too many liquor outlets in certain areas; limited enforcement of legal operating hours; and alleged corruption with the license application processes.
- Criminals are being released too quickly after their arrests and dockets going missing, causing frustration among SAPS and the community.
- While community members are key role players in safety, they are reportedly too afraid to get involved for fear of harmful repercussions.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- Stakeholders expressed the need for increased convictions and continued support of the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development and the WCLA.

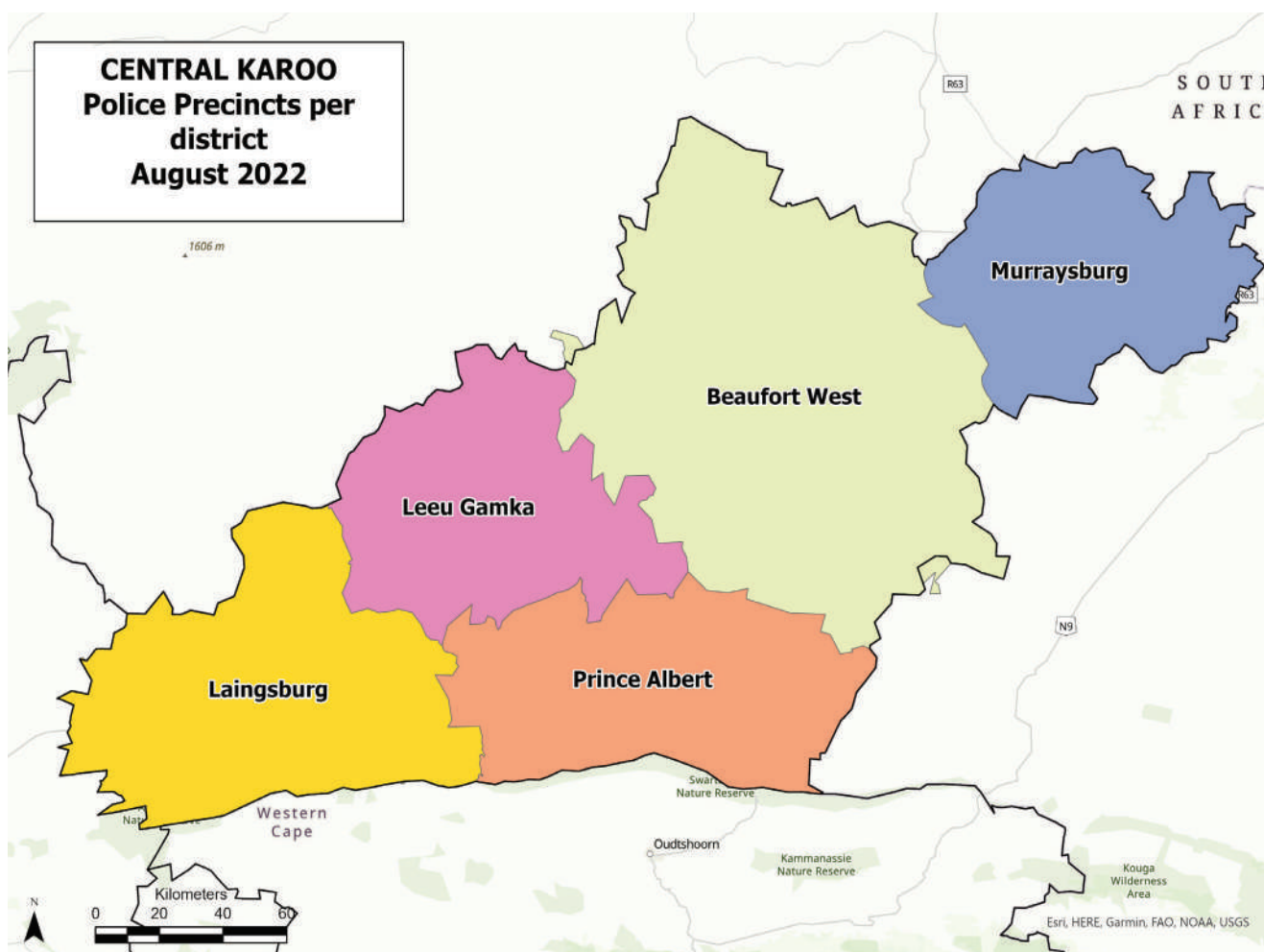


## 8.1.5 Central Karoo District Municipality

### Overview

The Central Karoo District (CKD) Municipality comprises of the municipalities of Beaufort West, Prince Albert and Laingsburg.<sup>107</sup>

According to SAPS, contact and property crimes are the biggest problematic crime categories. The biggest crime generators in CKD are unemployment, drugs (dagga, tik and mandrax), liquor, poor family values and community negligence. There are five police stations in the SAPS Central Karoo District. The former Beaufort West cluster is, as of August 2022, organised into one police District which is aligned with the District municipal boundaries.<sup>108</sup>



Source: SAPS and Provincial Data Office of the Department of the Premier

<sup>107</sup> Central Karoo District Municipal Presentation, PNP, 30 January 2023, p. 1.

<sup>108</sup> Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety. (2023). Central Karoo District Municipal Overview. p. 6.

The Central Karoo focus group participants viewed several interventions implemented in the District as effective. For instance, SAPS implement regular social crime prevention awareness campaigns and programmes within all stations, addressing the issues such as substance abuse, school safety, community safety and domestic violence and conduct quarterly rural safety meetings. Tri-lateral operations with Northern Cape, Western Cape and Eastern Cape are conducted on a regular basis. Monthly integrated rural operations are held. Weekly and daily operations which include stop and search operations, roadblocks and VCP's, blue light patrols are held. Integrated operations also include visits to vulnerable areas, Section 252(a) and search warrant operations, compliance inspections at firearm premises, liquor outlets and second-hand good premises and seizure of stolen and illegal property.

An integrated approach at district and station level includes the following partners: SAPS, CPFs and Sub-Forums, NHW and FW Structures, DCS, DoH, WCED, DHA, DoJ&CD, NPA, DoA, Department of Land Reform and Rural Development, POCS and Sanparks.

Below follows a summary of policing needs and priorities through the lenses of Law Enforcement, Social Cohesion and Urban Design that was extracted from the focus group discussions, including the challenges or context from the participants' perspective and possible solutions and recommendations.

<b>Policing Needs and Priorities in the Central Karoo District</b>	
<b>Law Enforcement</b>	
<b>1. Stock theft</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Although under-reported, stock theft is a major problem in most of the farm areas in the district.</li> </ul>	
<b>Proposed solutions / recommendations</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The municipality should install licence plate recognition (LPR) cameras in rural areas and on routes leading to it.</li> <li>An audit and costing by all relevant parties should be done to negotiate financial contributions and how the footage will be monitored and managed.</li> <li>Treasury and relevant public sector stakeholders should prioritise funding for radio systems and improved information technology systems that can be integrated for better response coordination.</li> <li>Hotspots of the different farm areas should be identified and data analysed to ensure a targeted response and approach.</li> <li>DoA must educate farm workers and dwellers to be more vigilant.               <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The SAPS supports the recommendations regarding technology to reduce livestock theft at farms. Murraysburg is identified as a hotspot for stock theft. The Stock Theft and Endangered Species Unit conducted regular operations in the area and surrounding farms, patrols were increased and waylay duties conducted. Crime intelligence, flying squad and rural safety all play in integral part to reduce and address the crime.<sup>109</sup></li> </ul> </li> </ul>	
<b>2. Insufficient SAPS human resources</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Under-resourced police stations (human resources (lack of personnel))- is an issue that has worsened over time and is affecting all police stations.</li> <li>It was reported that Beaufort West has a 15% vacancy rate which is way above the norm for vacancy rates.</li> <li>Nelspoort has no manpower, three (3) members of Beaufort West are posted there but, on some days, there are no vehicles to travel there and then there is no SAPS service.</li> <li>Officials are stretched thinly: SAPS officers are required to do Rural Safety and court orderly duties, transport prisoners to and from court and this leaves hardly any time for Rural Safety related policing to be done.</li> <li>Beaufort West has two vacancies for Rural Safety but only one post filled.</li> <li>One rural safety officer is responsible for 300 farms which makes policing impossible.</li> <li>There are insufficient detectives to deal with the heavy case load in the CKD.</li> </ul>	
<b>Proposed solutions / recommendations</b>	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>SAPS must recruit and train police reservists to bolster their ability to address crime. The existing reservists per station must be monitored to see if there are any growth over a financial year and SAPS should be asked to report to the MEC on this indicator bi-annually.</li> </ul>	

<sup>109</sup> South African Police Service response to the Western Cape Policing Needs and Priorities Report 2023/24: June 2023. Signed by Lieutenant General Patekile, Provincial Commissioner, 22 August 2023.

- Police officers should not be moved from one area to serve in another area that they are not familiar with.
- Recruitment of Men in Blue should be prioritised.
- Maintain close working relationships with private security companies.
- An increase in the establishment of street committees, block committees, SAPS CPF forums and accredited NHWs and FWs to assist SAPS is required.
- SAPS should ensure that they are contactable when load shedding happens and increase their patrols during load shedding.
  - According to SAPS, the five 5 stations situated in the Central Karoo District have an average of 96% at Visible Policing, 92% in the Detective Service and 92% in the Support environments, resulting in an overall staffing average of 93%.
  - Staffing of police stations are based on approved Fixed Establishment and not the Station Post Requirements (SPR).
  - A total of 25 Entry Level Constables (ELC) from the recent project '10 000 ELC', were placed at 5 Stations within the Central Karoo District. Promotional posts were prioritised in 2023/2024 for the District with 2 commissioned posts advertised for the Central Karoo District.<sup>110</sup>

### 3. Insufficient SAPS Physical Resources

- Under-resourced police stations (physical resources)- equipment, vehicles and infrastructure/facilities (holding cells) - is an issue that has gotten worse over time and is affecting all police stations.
- In Beaufort West is a derelict satellite police station for years and it is now the dwelling of criminals. Participants questioned why the building was not being repaired and utilized.
- Holding cells are not suitable so police officers often have to travel from Klaarstoom to Prince Albert to book in people that have been arrested.
- SAPS do not have enough vehicles. Some vehicles are just standing in the yard with no tyres to put on them or the tyres are flat but cannot be fixed due to procurement challenges.
- There is a concern regarding procurement and vehicle repairs: the paperwork is meticulously completed, but there are minor issues which affect whether the procurement process is successful. This causes delays in supply chain management. SAPS procurement and approval process takes way too long.
- Garages wait very long after quotes are submitted to SAPS for SAPS to give the go ahead for repairs to be affected.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- SAPS must address infrastructure issues as it severely impacts on service delivery and already stretched resources, especially in relation to the lack of holding cells.
- SAPS should be asked to account on the maintenance and building plans for the Western Cape Province and specifically for the Central Karoo that work with long distances.
- POCS must closely monitor and exert pressure on SAPS to address vehicle procurement and repair issues and the time it takes to be repaired through research, advocacy and policy recommendations to national SAPS.
  - SAPS responded: The SAPS Supply Chain Management (SCM) and Mechanical Services ensure that service standards are maintained by achieving the set targets for repairs and services. In-house repairs remain a priority to increase the turnaround times.
  - Ensuring the upkeep and maintenance of the physical appearance/ aesthetics, unplanned maintenance at police stations is done on a continuous basis through the day-to-day maintenance program.<sup>111</sup>

### 4. Insufficient SAPS visibility

- SAPS visibility is low and absenteeism affects it even further. SAPS officers are booked off sick/on training/ leave/family responsibility/study leave which impacts on already stretched available resources.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- SAPS must implement bicycle patrols to increase visible policing.
- Maintaining close working relationships with private security companies.
- Municipal Law Enforcement officials should be utilised as a force multiplier and municipalities should work closer with SAPS on operations.
  - SAPS responded that CPFs and NHWs increase visibility over weekends as per the crime pattern analysis. Partnerships with security companies was established for visibility in the CBD area. The CPU and K9 unit increase visibility and patrols between Thursdays to Sundays.
  - In instances relating to the abuse of sick leave, basic protocols are outlined in a national instruction

<sup>110</sup> South African Police Service response to the Western Cape Policing Needs and Priorities Report 2023/24: June 2023. Signed by Lieutenant General Patekile, Provincial Commissioner, 22 August 2023.

<sup>111</sup> South African Police Service response to the Western Cape Policing Needs and Priorities Report 2023/24: June 2023. Signed by Lieutenant General Patekile, Provincial Commissioner, 22 August 2023.

(NI13/2019), where supervisors are to determine reasonable cause, monitor and report, develop a case file and escalate for due process and remedial action.<sup>112</sup>

## 5. SAPS Service Delivery issues

- The 10111 number is a problem – as it is not working.
- Reaction time of police officers is very slow due to a lack of resources, poor infrastructure (bad roads) and long distances that must be travelled.
- Laingsburg has a severe shortage of staff and vehicles but the whole CKD is affected.

### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- Police must upgrade/replace their 10111 system without further delay.
- Staff manning the phones must know the area very well and communicate fluently.
- POCS should monitor reaction times in Central Karoo to establish the extent of the problem and possible solutions/policy recommendations.
  - o SAPS responded that all complaints received through the 10 111 Call Centre are redirected to respective policing precincts (police stations in the Central Karoo) with policing jurisdiction in the respective area. Calls are attended to by the respective station CSC or switchboard operator.
  - o A standard operating procedure for all switchboard operators dictates that any call taker in the SAPS requires that certain level of professionalism and decorum be maintained when dealing with all members of the public.<sup>113</sup>

## 6. SAPS recruitment

- People who apply to become SAPS members must write exams in set locations instead of the areas where they reside. This causes unnecessary financial burdens on those unemployed applicants who often do not have the funds to travel.

### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- This practical recruitment issue should be discussed with SAPS to amend their policy around the venues where the exams must be written.
  - o The SAPS reported that it assists applicants as far as possible during the recruitment process. The Accounting station travels to the surrounding stations like Laingsburg, Leeu Gamka, Prince Albert and Murraysburg for the completion of the psychometric testing. Stations also provide transport for applicants when they need to attend fitness assessments at Beaufort West.<sup>114</sup>

## 7. Lack of collaboration amongst law enforcement agencies

- Law Enforcement agencies work in silos in CKD.
- SAPS expressed frustration at arresting and confiscating liquor from illegal shebeen owners (often brewed by owners), but the suspects are released back into the community due to technical issues.
- There is a lack of confidentiality and trust in relation to how case dockets are managed.
- NPA/SAPS relationship/case flow management meetings are not functional.

### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- POCS should address this issue at the MINMEC, DEVCOM and ProvJoint levels via various ways of submission, discussion, mediation and ensuring good cooperation.
- SAPS officials attending case flow management meetings must provide feedback to their teams to improve service delivery.
- The NPA must communicate why they are dismissing the cases and provide guidance to SAPS in terms of minimum requirements to secure a conviction and the local municipality should see how they can assist with a by-law on the issue.
- 'Case-flow' management meetings must be held, and the information shared/discussed must be conveyed to all SAPS members to improve service delivery.
- The Criminal Justice System Departments must improve their cooperation to ensure shebeens are closed.
  - o SAPS responded that engagements will follow with the municipality to strengthen working relationship with law enforcement agencies. Station Commanders and Detective Commanders will ensure that monthly 'case flow' meetings are attended and that issues raised are addressed and conveyed to

<sup>112</sup> South African Police Service response to the Western Cape Policing Needs and Priorities Report 2023/24: June 2023. Signed by Lieutenant General Patekile, Provincial Commissioner, 22 August 2023.

<sup>113</sup> Ibid.

<sup>114</sup> South African Police Service response to the Western Cape Policing Needs and Priorities Report 2023/24: June 2023. Signed by Lieutenant General Patekile, Provincial Commissioner, 22 August 2023.

members. These engagements include matters related GBV (Protection Orders etc).<sup>115</sup>

## 8. Lack of SAPS Management availability

- There was a concern that SAPS management are not on duty or available after hours.
- SAPS should investigate a different operating model to ensure seniors are on duty over weekends when most crimes occur, alternatively SAPS must look at creative ways of managing staff to be present when most needed. A best practice is Van Rhynsdorp station management. SAPS should report to MINMEC on this issue.
  - Station management work in strict compliance with existing Provincial Instructions, Provincial Instruction 2/2016, 5/2016, 10/2016, 5/2019, which pertains to management's involvement in operations. Station management's scheduled standby list for the District bolsters command and control over weekends.

## 9. Neighbourhood Watches (NHWs) challenges

- Murraysburg and Laingsburg have no NHWs or Farm Watches.
- NHWs are not properly trained, or they are not adequately equipped. They are not at all funded in the CKD.

### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- POCS should consider policy options to address NHWs needs.
- POCS must strengthen NHWs, FWs and street committees in the CKD. This requires recruitment, training and equipping them to meaningfully participate. Special focus on Murraysburg and Laingsburg is required.
- The officer delegated to liaise with and organise CPFs, NHWs and in some instances SAPS reservists must be a priority for SAPS and the responsibility must be at a higher than constable level.

## 10. Insufficient and lack of proper utilisation of Law Enforcement Officers

- Murraysburg has no Law Enforcement presence and needs Law Enforcement and Traffic Officers.
- There is seemingly a lack of a standing operating procedure (SOP)/protocol at accident scenes and Provincial Traffic must take control and lead to prevent looting. There was a concern that often SAPS do not cordon off the scene at a recent accident.
- There is no provision made for Law Enforcement overtime. Municipal Law Enforcement are deployed only in town in the CBD area, not in townships, where it is more needed.
- By-Laws are not enforced including no enforcement of liquor outlet closing times.
- The rapid turnover of Peace Officers is mainly due to the lack of funding, short EPWP contracts and insufficient PPE is provided.

### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- The Municipality must ensure Murraysburg is allocated the necessary Law Enforcement and traffic officers' presence.
- A SOP needs to be established to outline the responsibilities of different stakeholders at road accidents.
- Municipalities must ensure that LE is equipped, trained and empowered.
- The District Municipality must develop a model by-law that is applied across municipalities on the closing times of liquor outlets as it differs from municipality to municipality creating crime and social problems.

## Social Cohesion

### 1. Availability of drugs & drug abuse by youth (dagga, tik)

- Abuse of drugs, especially of tik leads to youth having short tempers, becoming out of control and with impaired speech. Interdepartmental co-operation is a challenge.
- SAPS recently confiscated 30 000 tablets of mandrax to the value of R1,5 million on its way to Cape Town.
- There is a need for a substance abuse rehabilitation centre for the CKD. A situational analysis is needed to understand the situation better.

### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- To design and implement a comprehensive drug prevention programme.
- DSD to prioritise a rehabilitation centre for the CKD and all citizens must be made aware of the services that DSD is offering in this regard.
- More outpatient programmes should be implemented.

<sup>115</sup> South African Police Service response to the Western Cape Policing Needs and Priorities Report 2023/24: June 2023. Signed by Lieutenant General Patekile, Provincial Commissioner, 22 August 2023.

## 2. Availability of Alcohol and its abuse (shebeens)

- Alcohol is easily available, and this promotes its abuse.

### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- Ensure that WCLA officials are available to inspect liquor premises.

## 3. Insufficient stakeholder engagement

- Participation and empowerment is needed amongst stakeholders so that they can contribute more meaningfully.

### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- Municipalities must put intentional effort into stakeholder engagement and participation and empowerment to ensure municipal legitimacy.

## 4. Youth and crime

- Young people are often involved in crime.
- There are not enough youth programmes to occupy the space, build resilience, empower young people and offer alternatives to crime (municipal) residential programmes.

### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- Department of Social Development to review their support of mental wellness of youth.
- Children should not be on the streets but should be occupied with capacity and resilience building programmes to secure a future for them.

## 5. School safety

- There are no local schools in some areas resulting in children having to travel to other areas but there is a lack of safety at schools, homes and hostels and there is bullying at schools.

### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- WCED to consider the building of more high schools in local areas to prevent youth having to stay in hostels.
- Hostels, schools and workplaces require much more focus on bullying.

## 6. Lack of parental skills & guidance )

- Relationships between children and parents needs improvement. Parenting skills are desperately needed.

### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- WCED and DSD social workers must intervene, create interconnectivity of social cohesion, and address the root causes of crime.
- Parenting programmes should be provided.

## Urban Design

### 1. Unfenced/unsecured houses and bushy areas

- Unfenced/unsecured houses in residential areas poses a risk as criminals views this as easy targets.
- Bushy areas decrease community safety, as drug and alcohol use, GBV and rape occurs in dense bushes

### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- Municipalities (Parks, LED) and the Department of Transport and Public Works (DTPW) Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) programme must plan regular scheduled cutting of dense bushes to prevent this crime.
- SAPS, POCS and Local Municipalities must implement neighbourhood community safety campaigns.
- A possible WhatsApp reporting line per ward should be considered by Councilors. Alternatively, the municipality should consider using unoccupied bushy areas to build sport fields.

## 2. Load shedding and inadequate street lighting

- There is a lack of adequate streetlights especially during load shedding.
- There are not enough streetlights nor are they replaced when broken, and it is not giving accurate lighting in certain areas.
- In addition, phones and other electronic equipment do not work during load shedding.

### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- The Municipality is responsible for the maintenance of streetlights and should prioritise this.
- Solar options should be installed where possible, and public and private partnerships should be entered into providing funding to support municipalities.
- Reliable public transport with adequate lighting is required. Ward councillors must be proactive. Introduce and install solar-powered lights.
- A community safety campaign with NHWs to change behaviour of stealing and vandalism should be implemented.

## 3. Poor road infrastructure

- There is a need for infrastructure improvement – potholes, gravel roads, animals on the road, high road volumes (trucks), flooding (block access to certain communities), emergency access. Speed humps are not properly erected.

### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- National, provincial and local stakeholders must ensure the roads are maintained as Beaufort West is the gateway to the Province and see large numbers of vehicles and trucks passing through daily.
- Local municipal budgets must prioritise the maintenance of roads and gravel roads, fixing of potholes. They should enter partnership with NGOs like the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA) to prevent stray animals on the roads.
- An alternative route for trucks could be considered.
- The Road Master plan must translate into the IDP deliverables and should include road infrastructure issues.
- The issue of speed humps should be tabled at the Joint District Forums and the roads engineering department should account on the workmanship and municipalities should inform communities where to complain and what their local councillor's contact details are to address these issues decisively.

## 4. Stray animals causing accidents

- Animal cruelty and irresponsibility of those owning dangerous dogs is rife in the district.

### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- Public education is required and the Council and NGOs like the SPCA must put concerted effective measures in place to curb this abuse of animals.

## 5. Service Delivery: Distance between residents and service centres

- Relationships between children and parents needs improvement. Parenting skills are desperately needed. • Centres such as DSD, the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA), etc. are too far with impoverished citizens finding it difficult to even reach these services.

### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- Establish economic hubs and government services (mobile units) must be taken closer to the people in the short term whilst it is addressed over the long term with better planning and provision of infrastructure and services.

## 6. Youth: Lack of recreational facilities

- There is lack of recreational facilities in the district and participants felt this could potentially divert children away from criminal activities.

### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- The municipality should apply to the Province for Regional Socio-economic Programme (RSEP) funding to create recreational areas where it will make the biggest difference.
- Council and the Department of Water Affairs and Sanitation should devise a plan to provide sewage / borehole water for recreational facilities such as sport fields.
- Municipalities to advocate for the introduction of community owned solutions.

## 7. Vandalism of infrastructure and existing facilities.

- The vandalism of infrastructure by the community members is an ongoing issue.

### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- The Communication units of Local Municipalities should do public education on the importance of community assets and the safekeeping to inculcate pride and ownership of these assets through proper and effective communication campaigns.
- Community members should be engaged on the importance of taking care of community infrastructure. This should be championed by street committees, local councilors and ward committees.
- This should be a standing item at District Safety Forum meetings.
- The root causes of the vandalism problem must be addressed.
- SAPS assisted by Municipal Law Enforcement must do much more targeted efforts to address scrap metal shops who buy stolen metals from community members.

## 8. Service Delivery: Houses not properly numbered

- Houses are not numbered properly especially in the informal settlements and there are no proper street names.
- This leads to delayed responses to informal settlements during disasters or when crimes are happening.

### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- DoLG and the District and Municipalities should prioritise project funding from their safety plan funding and LED and or social funding to number houses for easy identification and street names for Law Enforcement Agencies, including ambulances to act promptly when needed.
- The municipalities must promote integrated urban and environmental design planning e.g., housing developments with crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) principles included in the planning and execution.

## 9. Integration of safety technology

- There is a lack of integration/partnership in the planning and utilisation of technological systems.

### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- The DoA, district municipalities, POCS to coordinate other stakeholders and facilitate integration of safety technology in the district.

### 8.1.6 City of Cape Town (Metro East Sub-District)

#### Overview

The Metro East SAPS precincts, include three stations which feature in the 10 stations of the country with the highest count of murder according to the combined quarterly crime statistics for the 2022/23 year. These stations are Mfuleni, Kraaifontein and Harare, with Mfuleni, holding first position, Kraaifontein holding seventh position and Harare in eighth position. Mitchell's Plain and Khayelitsha stations are among the 30 stations with the highest count of murder in the country. With the exception of Khayelitsha, the statistics indicate that murder continues to increase in these areas.

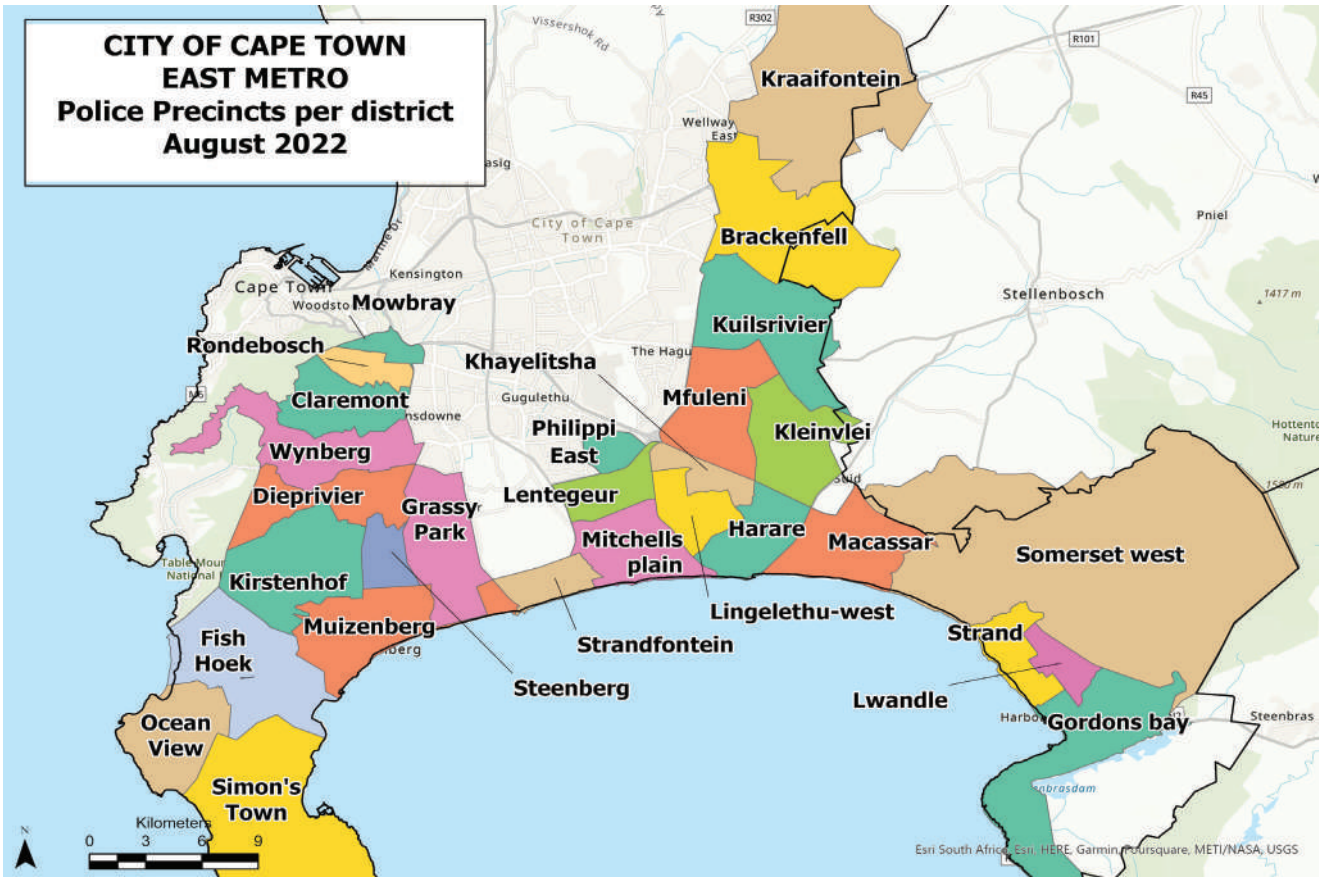
SAPS identified the main crimes experienced in the Metro East which include murder, attempted murder, aggravated robbery, extortion and GBV. The following contributors to crime were highlighted in the PNP workshop: substance abuse, illegal firearms, extortion, gangsterism, environmental design, poor infrastructure, socio economic conditions and load shedding.

The City of Cape Town is one policing District with one District Commander but has been divided into two sub-districts: Metro East and Metro West. There are 29 police stations in the SAPS Metro East Sub-District.<sup>116</sup>

<sup>116</sup> Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety. 2023. City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipal Overview (SAPS Metro East District), p. 6.



Figure 13: Police precincts in the Metro East Sub-District of the SAPS City of Cape Town District and Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality.



Source: SAPS and Provincial Data Office of the Department of the Premier



## Policing Needs and Priorities in the Metro East Sub-District

### Law Enforcement

#### 1. Gangsterism and firearm violence

- Gangsterism was identified as an issue to be dealt with in the Metro East Sub-District and participants raised concerns about youth involvement in gangs.
- Gangsters are well-equipped and knowledgeable in terms of the law. Gangsters are aware that minors cannot be arrested for using a firearm and therefore use minors to carry out criminal activities.
- Wesbank East footbridge / pedestrian bridge is problematic as there are different gang groups that gather at both ends of the bridge and rob community members.
- Participants believed that some community members support gangs, especially in the Mitchell's Plain area.
- Some respondents reported that when SAPS is called by the communities to deal with gangsterism, the police do not always respond. In contrast, participants said that Metro Police responds quickly when they are called.
- Stakeholders maintained that they are concerned about continued firearm possession amongst the gangs. The use of firearms is a major concern in the Metro East Sub-District. Some of the firearm-related issues that arose in the groups included: gang shootings; loss of neighbourhood watch members due to shootings; school children reportedly threatening teachers with guns; and alleged shootings with illegal firearms.
- There is a concern regarding the risk and expense attached to transporting firearms to its destruction site in Johannesburg.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- SAPS and LE must deploy more manpower to gang invested areas and increase operations by Station Commanders in communities.
- Government to revise the Prevention of Organised Crime Act (POCA) to expand the definition of gangs.
- SAPS must strengthen their anti-gang unit and should consider expanding it.
- SAPS must improve the capacity of the extortion task team and strengthen networks with communities and key stakeholders to safeguard the social services.
- Conduct joint patrolling by neighbourhood watches and the SAPS in Wesbank.
- Communities should lodge complaints of any police regarding non-delivery of services with the Ombudsman.
- There was a call for government to provide insurance cover for neighbourhood watch or CPF members who get injured on duty.
- Implement no bail and a minimum of 10-year sentences for gang members caught with guns.
- SAPS and LE must increase police visibility in and around schools.
- SAPS electronic tracking system to be enhanced.
- SAPS to improved command and control of state firearms.
- SAPS must establish a firearm destruction sight in the Western Cape. SAPS must streamline the processes involved in getting firearms ready for destruction.
- SAPS must properly vet the family members of gun applicants to prevent the issuing of licenses to gangsters' families.
- SAPS should implement gun buybacks; implement widespread communication on incentive campaigns for informers; and increase SAPS communication and feedback to CPFs and NHWs using bulk SMS technology.
- Further firearm amnesties should be considered as a way of recovering firearms from the community.
  - SAPS reported that drugs, alcohol abuse and gangsterism remain part of the list of crime generators. SAPS embarks on awareness campaigns together with stakeholders such as Department of Social Development, Liquor Board, NPOs etc. in educating the community, especially the youth on the effects of the utilisation and the abuse thereof. Continuous integrated, focused and intelligence driven operations are conducted targeting the identified 'drug dens'. Purposeful stop and searches are also conducted as part of disruptive operations.<sup>117</sup>

#### 2. Insufficient SAPS and Law Enforcement resources

- There are limited police officers to attend to crime and very low law enforcement visibility in certain settings, such as schools.
- The Parow police station, in particular, was flagged as having too few SAPS manpower even though participants perceived it as a high crime area.
- According to the stakeholders, community-police relations may be affected as constrained resources may be mistaken for non-performance.
- Some respondents felt that too little is done in terms of police investigations due to having insufficient detectives.
- There is little motivation among the SAPS to become detectives due to the belief that there is inadequate incentives or benefits, such as cellphone allowances or payment for overtime work.

<sup>117</sup> South African Police Service response to the Western Cape Policing Needs and Priorities Report 2023/24: June 2023. Signed by Lieutenant General Patekile, Provincial Commissioner, 22 August 2023.

- There is inadequate and inconsistent detective or investigator training.
- SAPS absenteeism is also a problem, particularly in the Kirstenhof area. This adds to the existing capacity issues.
- Participants reported that SAPS takes time to respond to crimes in that they could take up to three hours to arrive at a crime scene, sometimes do not arrive at all and often prioritise murder scenes over other crime reports.
- Communities battle to reach the police during shift changes.
- The working hours of Law Enforcement is problematic i.e. working until 17:00 and not over weekends. LEAP officers work 24 hours a day.
- There is a lack of vehicles, cellphones and other technological equipment, with Wynberg SAPS specifically flagged as an under-resourced station.
- The lack of cellphones may also contribute to unresolved cases as investigators may struggle to contact informants. Other technological equipment, such as drones and cameras are limited.
- Lack of vehicles in high gang areas, with no vehicles to escort children to school, potentially contributing to robberies of children.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- SAPS must increase police presence in high crime areas when crime is most likely to occur. For example, robberies are high in Kraaifontein in the early mornings and increased police presence may prevent robberies.
- SAPS must employ more administrative staff to do administrative functions, thereby freeing up Law Enforcement and SAPS officials' time to attend to crime.
- SAPS to employ more detectives or investigators as well as auxiliary workers in the communities.
- Introduce overlapping shifts by 30 minutes.
- SAPS to provide adequate detective training.
- Government to enhance bursary programmes as a measure of staff retention as the SAPS officers would need to first work back funded years.
- SAPS must procure additional vehicles; repair broken vehicles; secure more garages for the repair of vehicles.
- SAPS fleet managers should monitor the movement of vehicles on the Automatic Vehicle Location (AVL) system.
- SAPS and Law Enforcement must explore alternatives to ineffective technology; utilise body cameras and drones; and develop a technological strategy to increase the SAPS' effectiveness.
  - SAPS responded that staffing compliments are constantly monitored at a provincial level. Normal attrition and extended sick leave adversely influence these levels. Staffing levels are based on the Station's Fixed Establishment.<sup>118</sup>

### 3. Load Shedding

- Consistent load shedding is a problem as it leads to an increase in crime such as street robberies, hijackings, assaults, kidnapping, home break-ins, rape, attempted murder, cable theft, infrastructure and streetlight damage as well as traffic congestion.
- Other concerns were the health and fire risks posed for patients in hospitals.
- Load shedding also affects the services provided by the SAPS - their cellphones do not function during load shedding times and switchboards can only handle one call at a time, resulting in lost calls.
- During load shedding there is also limited visibility of traffic and Law Enforcement officers and it is difficult attending to complaints.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- The City of Cape Town must install solar panels or lights in high crime areas and newly developed areas to keep these areas alight during load shedding, with older communities upgraded and electricity resources maintained.
- POCS must provide equipment, such as torches and reflectors to neighbourhood watches.
  - SAPS reported that funding is available for the procurement and installation of portable generators and connected invertors. The installed inverters will power the main telephone servers at Stations to maintain telephone connectivity.<sup>119</sup>

### 4. Violent and Property Crime

- Violent crimes identified in the Metro East area included: GBV among women and children, rape, domestic violence, robberies, hijacking and murder, including murder of police officials.

<sup>118</sup> South African Police Service response to the Western Cape Policing Needs and Priorities Report 2023/24: June 2023. Signed by Lieutenant General Patekile, Provincial Commissioner, 22 August 2023.

<sup>119</sup> South African Police Service response to the Western Cape Policing Needs and Priorities Report 2023/24: June 2023. Signed by Lieutenant General Patekile, Provincial Commissioner, 22 August 2023.

- Robberies occur during the day and night times, with women and children usually the victims and men said to be common perpetrators.
- Property crimes included theft of cellphones and cables as well as house break-ins. Load shedding has contributed to house break-ins as alarm systems do not function optimally.
- There is limited availability of social workers after hours and limited establishments for children to go to when they have been removed from their homes.

#### **Proposed solutions / recommendations**

- To address GBV, DSD must implement interventions for child headed homes; training for law enforcement on child protection and working with people with disabilities; as well as refresher or ongoing training on domestic violence for officers and others.
- DSD, SAPS and NGOs need to introduce awareness programmes; positive role-modelling for children; cultural awareness initiatives; and spiritual crime prevention from religious and community leaders.
- To tackle robberies WCG departments must host community-based roadshows to increase awareness, combat the reported lack of communication from government departments and strengthen relationships between communities and government departments.
- POCS must provide more incentives for NHW to increase the recruitment of members.
- CoCT must ensure the maintenance of roads, signage and infrastructure to address carjackings.
- CoCT to increase signage (billboards) that create awareness and alert people of hotspot areas and prioritise LPR cameras in hotspot areas to detect hijackings.
- Community members to use social media platforms to send out alerts about hijacking incidents.
- SAPS to closely monitor vehicle chop shops as some stolen cars are sold to them.
  - o SAPS reported that Station Commanders have established good partnerships with private security companies, which assist in hotspot policing. Community engagements encourage communities to join safety structures in the District.<sup>120</sup>

## **Social Cohesion**

### **1. Substance-related Challenges**

- Participants felt that alcohol abuse and the number of unsupervised children increase during the festive period.
- Children are used to purchase alcohol on behalf of their parents.
- Participants believed there is a link between alcohol abuse and GBV and other crimes, such as murder.
- Both alcohol and drugs are easily accessible in the Metro East communities.
- Drug dealing occurs on the streets and from vehicles; children are even selling drugs which is prevalent in schools.
- There is a lack of psychological services for individuals who are addicted to drugs. Stakeholders were concerned that drug addiction among children may perpetuate crime.

#### **Proposed solutions / recommendations**

- WCLA and SAPS must increase monitoring of shebeens and nightclubs.
- WCLA, SAPS and CoCT must improve laws and monitoring related to alcohol outlets and their zoning; and strengthen inter-governmental relationships in order to collaborate.
- Department of Social Development must implement programmes to tackle the abuse of alcohol.

### **2. Gangsterism affects youth**

- Gangs recruit young boys to sell drugs in gang territories.
- Gangsterism and drug dealing are prevalent because of unemployment and the lack of funding for youth empowerment programmes.
- Mothers protect their children when they enter gang groups.
- NGO's get victimised by gangs and thus hinders their provision of services.

#### **Proposed solutions / recommendations**

- Government to provide funding to contribute to the establishment of youth empowerment programmes, such as peer education on the prison environment to change youths' mindset about gangsterism and crime.

<sup>120</sup> South African Police Service response to the Western Cape Policing Needs and Priorities Report 2023/24: June 2023. Signed by Lieutenant General Patekile, Provincial Commissioner, 22 August 2023.

## Urban Design

### 1. Poor Lighting and Electricity Theft

- Poor lighting and illegal electricity connections are a challenge in the Metro East.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- CoCT to install streetlights in dark areas, Sir Lowry Road and within the Muizenberg community.
- NHWs must report poor lighting conditions to the City of Cape Town.
- SAPS to act on minor crimes and arrest those responsible for illegal connections.

### 2. Vacant Buildings and Vandalism

- Vacant buildings become used by criminals and are vandalised, with the lack of by-law enforcement adding to these difficulties. A community hall has also been vandalised in the Metro East.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- Increased security measures, such as deploying law enforcement officers or security guards; rebuild the community hall; and CoCT to act swiftly to prevent more illegal activities that can be performed in the unmonitored community hall.

### 3. Service Delivery Issues

Various issues emerged in terms of service delivery, such as: illegal dumping and lack of proper waste management; inadequate infrastructure; issues with roads and access to informal areas; overpopulation or high density in residential areas resulting in sewerage problems; and a lack of integrated planning between stakeholders when building houses and other infrastructure. Litter on beaches and potholes were also flagged.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

Improve services in township areas with various housing interventions proposed, such as increased housing and land provision; deal with and prevent bribery in the allocation of houses; and employing suitably qualified individuals to deal with housing projects and housing allocations. In addition, it was suggested to hire people to pick up litter and hold councilors accountable in terms of fixing roads.

## 8.1.7 City of Cape Town (Metro West Sub-District)

### Overview

The Metro West SAPS precincts, include two stations which feature in the top 10 murder stations of the country according to the October to December 2022 SAPS quarterly crime statistics. These stations are in Delft and Nyanga, with Delft holding third position, and Nyanga in fifth position. Gugulethu station is among the top 30 stations for murder in the country. The statistics indicate that murder continues to increase in these areas.

The City of Cape Town is one policing District with one District Commander but has been divided into two sub-districts: Metro East and Metro West. There are 29 police stations in the SAPS Metro West District.<sup>121</sup>

<sup>121</sup> Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety. 2023. City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipal Overview (SAPS Metro East District), p. 6.23.



The Metro West focus group participants viewed several interventions implemented in the sub-district as effective. For example, NHWs are more visible (patrolling at the hotspot areas) from 5am and 5pm where robberies, especially smash and grabs and car hijackings occurs. However, they felt that the current strategies have limited success in reducing violent crimes and gangs – murder or attempted murder. Participants felt that current efforts to address the alcohol and drug problem in the Province are not effective.

Below follows a summary of policing needs and priorities through the lenses of Law Enforcement, Social Cohesion and Urban Design that was extracted from the focus group discussions, including the challenges or context from the participants’ perspective and possible solutions and recommendations.

Figure 14: Police precincts in the Metro West District



Source: SAPS and Provincial Data Office of the Department of the Premier

## Policing Needs and Priorities in the Metro West Sub-District

### Law Enforcement

#### 1. Corruption (Traffic officials, Metro police officials and SAPS officials)

- Participants felt communities do not trust SAPS.
- Langa is an area flagged for interventions needed to eradicate corruption.
- Participants believed that traffic officials take bribe money from taxi drivers for offences committed.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- Improved management required – more effective command and control is needed.
- The use of technology, like the Emergency Police Incident Control (EPIC) system should be used. Law enforcement officers from the CoCT are issued with devices that they are to switch on at all times to monitor their whereabouts. The CoCT should monitor more closely via their control rooms coupled with its 900 surveillance cameras. EPIC dense tracker, vehicle tracker and radio tracker should be used in order to monitor Law Enforcement officials all the time.
- Law Enforcement Partners are needed – like a “buddy system” and both NHWs and CPFs could potentially be used and paid a stipend to monitor law enforcement and assist with patrolling.
- All spheres of government should develop and launch an effective communication strategy to encourage the reporting of corruption so that those officials can be dealt with to restore trust in the Law Enforcement agencies.
  - SAPS reports that all SAPS employees are continually sensitised regarding the prevention of corruption and the consequences thereof. The government wide Anti-Corruption strategy is implemented without bias, where cases are reported of corruption. Regulation 9 of the SAPS Disciplinary Regulation is instituted for incidents of reported and investigated cases of corruption.
  - The SAPS has a posture of zero tolerance to corruption, having developed an internal Anti-Corruption Strategy. This ensures that all senior managers are subjected to a vetting process.
  - In addition, the application of the Minimum Information Security Standards (MISS) in the organisation is to regulate the classification, consumption and dissemination of documents. The contravention thereof results in a serious sanction being applied, as per the disciplinary regulations.<sup>122</sup>

#### 2. Street shootings

- Street shooting is more prevalent in areas like Hannover Park, Jo Slovo, Milnerton and Mitchell's Plain.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- Law Enforcement should use drone technology in crime ridden areas.
- Law Enforcement should expand the shot spotter system and introduce it in crime ridden areas. Currently it is available in Hanover Park, Manenberg and Steenberg.
- Intelligence driven operations focusing on suppressing gang activities, working more closely with the anti-gang unit, gun amnesty and gun buy backs are proposed.
- Zip guns and blank guns should be addressed via the Firearms Control Act e.g. if a round can be dislodged, then it should be regarded as a firearm. Educating the public or creating awareness of what is currently legal is required as blank guns can be bought via on-line shops.
- Although the SAPS' Gun Amnesty programme did decrease guns this was limited. Other alternatives to recovering firearms should be investigated.
  - The application of drone capacity in the Western Cape was examined and identified potential drone pilots/operators and training has commenced.
  - SAPS Milnerton continues with their intelligence driven operations to address street shootings in the area and performs awareness campaigns in the hotspot areas.<sup>123</sup>

#### 3. Robberies

- Robberies are a Provincial problem.
- It was reported that gangsters have at times dressed in NHW bibs to rob people in Hanover Park and Ravensmead.
- Langa suffers from “smash and grab” robberies and car hi-jackings, especially at Vanguard Drive where there is a barrier field before Jakes Gerwel Drive.
- It was reported that Avanza /Taxis are participating in house robberies and or grab workers' bags.
- Drug lords are using underaged children as they are regarded as minors and can thus not be convicted.
- Young children stay with their grannies and are mostly unsupervised, and some of them are in the street late at night, or begging or standing at the robots.

<sup>122</sup> South African Police Service response to the Western Cape Policing Needs and Priorities Report 2023/24: June 2023. Signed by Lieutenant General Patekile, Provincial Commissioner, 22 August 2023.

<sup>123</sup> Ibid.



#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- NHWs to patrol (especially early in the morning where people get robbed on their way to work and from work) to increase safety.
- DSD's after hour system must be improved.
- POCS can implement community public education campaigns educating motorists to be more vigilant.
- WCED must educate children to be more vigilant and parents to ensure their children do not put themselves at risk. WCED, DSD and POCS should all consider implementing effective parental guidance skills in respect of unsupervised children.
- CoCT to establish more "walking buses" to protect learners walking to and from school.
- SAPS to increase police visibility especially at hotspot areas. More CCTV cameras are needed.
- Community Policing partnerships with CPF, NHWs and safety partners is needed.
  - SAPS reports that as a result of the prevailing street robberies in the Sub-District additional integrated operations were conducted and a noticeable reduction was obtained. However, visibility remains a priority and operations are coordinated accordingly. There were no reported arrests made, at the mentioned stations, where gangs have been dressed in NHW bibs.<sup>124</sup>

#### 4. Cable theft, illegal scrapyards & market for stolen goods (in Hout Bay and Hanover Park)

- Stolen scrap metal is sold to scrap yards, who sell it on quickly which makes it difficult to trace. The damage caused by theft of cables and metal from key infrastructure impact on quality of life of citizens far outweighs the value of these illegal activities; damaged caused to train lines are sometimes beyond repair.
- Participants felt that criminals often pose as people who deal with scrap.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- The CoCT must enforce the by-laws with greater emphasis on closing scrap yards.
- SAPS must police scrap metal dealers on a regular basis.
  - SAPS reports that compliance inspections at the identified stations were intensified resulting in a success with the arrest of a scrap yard manager. Weekly operations are planned and coordinated in identified areas to address the theft and the scrap dealers.<sup>125</sup>

#### 5. Drugs and Alcohol

- Unlicensed taverns at Langa – high volumes of alcohol sold and consumed, resulting in high noise pollution (loud music throughout the night). Taverns and illegal liquor outlets that open until late resulting in increased GBV in communities, robberies and people feeling unsafe walking in the community.
- Some spaza shops sell drugs.
- Drugs trading across the sub-district especially in Goodwood, Hanover Park, Ravensmead and KTC. The drivers of crimes in the area are unemployment.
- There are many Drug houses. Drugs are too easily available on school premises.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- SAPS must strengthen relationship and communication with NHWs.
- Deployment of government officials by WCG in all police stations.
- DSD and CoCT to implement more parental guidance programmes.
- Intelligence-led operations must be instituted against drug dealers.
- SAPS and WCLA to introduce stricter regulations at liquor outlets. This should include more patrols at liquor outlets and random stop and search in all areas to keep owners accountable.
  - SAPS Langa identified 16 problematic liquor outlets to be addressed through weekly intelligence operations. Cross station boundary operations are coordinated to address the trade of illegal drugs. 501 drug outlets were identified and two such outlets are to be addressed weekly.<sup>126</sup>

#### 6. Service Delivery: Lack of knowledge by community to access services

- SAPS are often seen as the response to all community problems and this places an additional burden on the already overburdened telephone lines and workload of SAPS officials. SAPS should be called in regard to crime related matters.

<sup>124</sup> South African Police Service response to the Western Cape Policing Needs and Priorities Report 2023/24: June 2023. Signed by Lieutenant General Patekile, Provincial Commissioner, 22 August 2023.

<sup>125</sup> Ibid.

<sup>126</sup> South African Police Service response to the Western Cape Policing Needs and Priorities Report 2023/24: June 2023. Signed by Lieutenant General Patekile, Provincial Commissioner, 22 August 2023.

### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- All spheres of government must educate communities through effective communication and information campaigns to access services/hot lines/mobile services in line with a citizen centric approach.

## 7. Lack of Working Relationship amongst Criminal Justice System stakeholders

- Better collaboration between DCS/DoJ/SAPS/NPA is required for better efficacy and efficiency.
- The Dept of Justice (Ravensmead) needs to attend coordinating meetings.
- There is a concern that people are released from prison or parole too soon, and there is inadequate follow up of parolees from Dept of Correctional Services.
  - SAPS reports that the applicable directives relating to 'case-flow' meetings which take place monthly are still in effect.<sup>127</sup>

## 8. Violent crimes & gangs – murder, attempted murder

- Children are recruited by the gangs, into being runners for drugs, and required to carry guns. They are also recruited by gangsters throw stones.
- In the Delft community, extortion gangs were identified as an issue. Extortion here involves spaza shops, fights over territory and shop-related killings.

### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- A collaborative whole of government approach is required to address the causes of violent crime and to develop integrated responses.
- Joint operations must continue in all areas, not just the areas where crime is rife because criminals shift to other areas.
- Community structures must work together with SAPS.
- Better usage and implementation of the POCA Act.
  - The SAPS has identified and prioritised the top 30 crime weight stations in which Delft is listed. These Stations are closely and constantly monitored and provided with appropriate resourcing and additional funding.
  - There is cohesion and collaboration between the SAPS and external role players /community structures during the focused operations, as proposed and recommended in the report.

## 9. Anti-gang unit treating community members with a lack of dignity and respect

- Some participants said that Anti-Gang Unit (AGU) officers tend to overstep their boundaries. There is also a lack of integration and cooperation between different police and law enforcement units.

### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- AGU need to know and work with CPF and NHW in their areas. They need to treat community members with dignity and respect. They need to work with the local police stations.
- AGU needs a proper investigating unit.
  - SAPS reports that the inculcation of a culture of professionalism is reiterated in all meetings/operational briefings within the organisation, where the standard practice is to read out the SAPS' Code on Conduct.
  - All personnel are required to provide an annual certification to reaffirm their compliance to the code.<sup>128</sup>

## 10. Extortion

- There has been an increase in extortion and related violence in many communities. This may be linked to an influx of foreign nationals as well as a shift in criminal markets. Spaza/corner shops are being targeted the most in this regard.

### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- SAPS must facilitate awareness programmes that are accessible to communities and encourage victims and witnesses to report extortion. These crimes need to be thoroughly investigated and prosecuted.
- SAPS must conduct a root cause analysis on extortion.

<sup>127</sup> South African Police Service response to the Western Cape Policing Needs and Priorities Report 2023/24: June 2023. Signed by Lieutenant General Patekile, Provincial Commissioner, 22 August 2023.

<sup>128</sup> Ibid.

- SAPS must continue with an integrated approach working with all criminal justice role-players and community safety stakeholders.
  - The SAPS has an established extortion task team and works in conjunction with other role players however, due to the sensitivity and nature of investigations, further details cannot be provided.

### 11. Non-Ferrous metal theft

- Participants expressed concern for the rise of non-ferrous metal theft in their areas.
- The theft of these metals results in extensive power cuts and blackouts. It was disclosed that organised gangs are involved in the theft of non-ferrous metals, specifically copper and aluminum.
- The high unemployment rate is said to be the cause of the increase in non-ferrous metal theft.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- SAPS to increase inspections/operations of scrap metal dealers.
- Deregulate the selling and buying of copper and aluminum.
- SAPS to create operations to target 'bucket' shops/ scrapyards.
  - This remains to be a priority for the SAPS. There are regular engagements between the section, Firearms, Liquor and Second Hand Goods (FLASH) and all role players. Integrated operations continue.

### 12. Insufficient SAPS Human Resources (shortage of staff)

- A shortage of SAPS members exists at many police stations. For example: Camps Bay operating at 50% strength. There have been efforts to increase SAPS numbers in other areas, but overall numbers have reduced impacting all stations.
- SAPS need to be more selective in recruitment.
- Salary should match the responsibility/ level of the job.
- Experienced SAPS people should be promoted. However, many of these experienced officers leave the service.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- SAPS need to recruit and train more officials and not just redistribute.
  - The shortage at SAPS Camps Bay is currently 13.89%. This is attributed due to normal attrition and extended sick leave. The staffing levels are continuously monitored at a provincial level.<sup>129</sup>

### 13. Language barrier

- There is a language barrier across the province. SAPS members cannot always communicate well in the language of the community in which they are located. This leads to a breakdown in communication and trust. Sometimes people have to walk 8 km's to a police station only to find when they get there that a person doesn't speak their language.
- The official written language of SAPS is English, but many officials have poor English speaking and written skills, or the community cannot understand when they write in English.
- Officers are often deployed to areas they do not know.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- SAPS members must speak at least two official languages of the Province fluently. They need to be proficient in the main language spoken in the area that is served in the interest of efficient service delivery. Language support should be provided to upskill officials.
- Placement must be appropriate to demographics of the precinct.
- Focus on improving written language: partner with WCED and other service providers.
  - SAPS reports that the language issue is a sensitive matter that ought to be considered as such within the South African context. All SAPS members are able to serve the community in English and where possible in their preferred language. All stations have a diverse workforce to serve their communities regardless of language.
  - It is a requirement when recruiting police officials that they are at least proficient in at least one official South African language.<sup>130</sup>

## Social Cohesion

### 1. Socio-economic Issues

- Issues such as poverty, unemployment and education are said to have a huge impact on the participants' communities.

<sup>129</sup> South African Police Service response to the Western Cape Policing Needs and Priorities Report 2023/24: June 2023. Signed by Lieutenant General Patekile, Provincial Commissioner, 22 August 2023.

<sup>130</sup> Ibid.

- Poverty has resulted in an increase in homelessness and vagrants on the streets, which has further culminated in issues of illegal structures such as tents.
- Unemployment has also risen which is said to influence crimes such as theft and house robberies.
- There is a high number of street children. These children don't attend school and are getting recruited by gangs. They go on to target the elderly in street robberies for items such as cell phones and jewelry.

#### **Proposed solutions / recommendations**

- DSD to be more involved regarding the street children and further place them in reintegration programmes or safe homes.
- WCED to find appropriate schooling for street children.
- POCS must expand the Chrysalis Academy to assist youth at risk with educational programmes.

## **2. Gangsterism**

- Gangs are recruiting young boys in communities. These boys do not attend school, they pass on information to gang leaders and use parks/fields and vacant buildings to consume drugs.

#### **Proposed solutions / recommendations**

- DSD to increase youth at-risk interventions.
- SAPS must conduct a root cause analysis to improve strategies and operations to arrest the gangsterism problem.
- The Department of Economic Affairs and Tourism should do much more in job creation and small business support in targeted gangster stations to provide alternative income to joining gangs for income possibilities.

## **3. Drug and alcohol abuse**

- People are reported to be occupying vacant buildings, fields and parks and using these spaces to consume drugs.
- Many of the communities are suffering from substance abuse with alcohol playing a massive role. Alcohol abuse is also known to result in GBV and other crimes.

#### **Proposed solutions / recommendations**

- SAPS must have targets to close drug houses and illegal shebeens and report monthly on progress to the MEC.
- The municipality to address the illegal occupancy of houses/buildings.
- It was suggested that they should revisit the legislation around land invasions with the Department of Justice.

## **4. Undocumented refugees/Illegal immigrants**

- Contributors mentioned a significant influx of foreign nationals and have noticed an increase in crime as a whole. It was said that undocumented refugees also set up illegal structures.

#### **Proposed solutions / recommendations**

- Integrated operations targeted at undocumented persons.

## **5. Lack of Youth programmes**

- There is a lack of youth programmes. Children are alone at home, not in aftercare and therefore on the streets.
- There are no gang recruitment prevention programmes.

#### **Proposed solutions / recommendations**

- Ward Councilors must work in partnership with POCS to implement programmes for youth.
- The provincial anti-gangsterism strategy needs to be implemented, which encourages integrated whole of government interventions for youth at risk of joining gangs. DSD to strengthen aftercare programmes for youth.
- DSD and CoCT to introduce anti-gang recruitment programme.

## Urban Design

### 1. Lack of CCTV cameras.

- CCTV can record crime incidents, alert responders and provide more details about the crime committed.
- Budget constraints (costly), repair costs due to vandalism, theft and replacing stolen cables.
- Some respondents felt that there were insufficient cameras in problem areas (high risk areas), mostly only in affluent areas (funded by community).
- Lack of infrastructure due to corruption and lack of knowledge.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- CCTV cameras should be prioritised in crime ridden areas which cannot afford CCTV cameras. CoCT or Business Against Crime (BAC) should subsidise or fund disadvantaged communities to install CCTV cameras.
- Enhancement of the CoCT control rooms.

### 2. Open/unused spaces

- Open/unused spaces are security risks, lack of lighting increase the risk even more. Participants felt that the City is not maintaining/cleaning open spaces adequately due to budget constraints.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- Open spaces need to be developed by the City or community (fences or community gardens).
- CoCT or specifically the ward Councilor needs to create recreational spaces/facilities.
- Communities to safeguard, clean and maintain spaces.
- Central Improvement District or ratepayers' association to attend to open spaces (money should be donated by community). Build houses on open spaces (development of open spaces).

### 3. City properties/facilities taken over by drug dealers and squatters

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- NHW bases could be established on City owned open spaces but they would also need to have the assistance of Law Enforcement whilst working from the base.
- Property owners to take responsibility for securing their properties.

### 4. Lack of accountability/responsibility by organs of state and state entities

- Shacks are built next to railway stations (different organisations have accountability for different parts of railway lines due to for example subletting.)
- Vandalism of and dumping on railway lines.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- National government needs to provide funding to maintain and upgrade railway lines.
- CoCT proposes to take over the responsibility for the rail services.
- All spheres of government need to find alternative solutions for trespassers on railway lines.

### 5. Informal settlements, infrastructure and service delivery challenges

- Smash and grabs take place along highways due to informal settlements setting up close by which has massively increased since the Covid-19 pandemic.
- Potholes and poor maintenance of the roads has resulted to robberies and smash and grabs, when cars have to slow down to navigate the potholes.
- Since Covid-19, dumping has become a very big problem at Langa intersite and Hanover Park.
- Informal areas render it impossible for law enforcement to enter the area in their vehicles, they are making it difficult to police.

#### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- There needs to be rigorous enforcement of the by-laws.
- SAPS and other key stakeholders need to develop systems to deal with informal settlements.
- There should be amendments in the legislation regarding the regulation of informal settlements.
- Citizens should report all issues in terms of stormwater drains (blocked, lids removed/stolen, etc.) as soon as they become aware of it to the CoCT. City of Cape Town to regularly maintain stormwater drains especially before the winter season.

## 6. Load shedding/ Street lights / Signal problem

- Streetlights are not maintained causing darkness in some streets in Hout Bay which provides opportunity for criminals.
- In Langa intersite – criminals hide in between shacks as streetlights are not working properly.
- In Ravensmead, Hanover Park and KTC communities suffer from poor streetlights and load shedding increases crime. Community members can't get hold of SAPS during load shedding.
- Streetlights are affecting surveillance and cameras installed in community spaces are not effective.
- Telephones not working during load shedding (impacting on response time for law enforcement). Such lines at SAPS stations are supposed to have back up capacity but many do not.
- Load shedding affects house alarms. The command centre is unable to attend to multiple alarms which are triggered during load shedding.
- Copper theft when the electrical currents are not live.
- Some participants recommend that the government needs to declare crime as a national disaster.

### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- SAPS need to have a contingency plan to operate under load shedding through the revision of their infrastructure. Ensure all telephones have back up batteries.
- Shot spotter data should be compared during load shedding and non-load shedding times for trends.
- Some areas don't get load shedding, CoCT should use this method to keep lights on in high crime hotspots.

## 7. Unregulated business hours of illegal traders along certain roads.

- Participants mentioned the existence of informal businesses and local shops that operate till late hours.
- It was also emphasised that illegal immigrants embark on informal business that contributes to crime in communities that also does not adhere to health and safety guidelines.

### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- Improved communication between SAPS, CPF and NHW.
- Involvement of the MEC in the disaster management structures (PDMS). Regular health inspections should also take place.

## 8. Lack of physical security including fencing alongside the N1 highway and around the railway areas.

- This creates a throughway for criminals. The fences are being taken down and sold for scrap weekly. This was said to give criminals easy access to communities.
- The poor maintenance of fencing was associated with unclear role between SANRAL and the Passenger Rail Agency of South Africa (PRASA).

### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- There must be engagements with key stakeholders involved in service delivery to define roles and plan in providing service to the community. There needs to be a coordinating structure to improve the integrated approach to service delivery.

## 9. Problematic buildings and recreational facilities

- City properties/facilities taken over by drug dealers and squatters.
- There is a lack of safety in recreational areas which includes maintenance of park and sport grounds. Gang members recruit children in these spaces for drug dealings and prostitution prevails.
- Unmaintained bushes in Hout Bay (especially sidewalks) and Ravensmead (De La Rey Road) creates opportunities for crime.
- Ravensmead sports field – not maintained and are vandalised – and youth are using it to smoke drugs and young girls to have sex with adult men.
- Vandalised/unoccupied buildings with broken windows on the harbor in Hout Bay and in Kuilsriver becomes crime generators.

### Proposed solutions / recommendations

- Improved and maintenance of community structures such as parks and clinics. CoCT to address infrastructure, parks and recreational facilities and unmaintained bushes in Kuils River and Hout Bay especially.
- Parental involvement should be encouraged for support and guidance for children.
- Facilities for children to play and interact to regulate the time they spend on TV and other technological gadgets.
- NHW bases could be erected on City owned open spaces but they would also need to have the assistance of Law Enforcement whilst working from the base.

- Property owners to take responsibility for securing their properties.

#### 10. Homelessness/ Street people and prostitution

- Vagrancy in communities has resulted in an increase in local crime. Begging mothers and children in areas including Goodwood, Melkbosstrand and other areas. Influx of people - people come from as far as Atlantis and sleep on the beach in Melkbosstrand.

##### **Proposed solutions / recommendations**

- Improved community cohesion.
- There should be programmes aimed at creating strong family relations.
- Parental involvement should be encouraged to support and provide guidance for children. Facilities for children to play and interact to regulate the time they spend on TV and other technological gadgets which may negatively affect their social skills.
- DSD to increase shelters for the homeless.

#### 11. Public transport interchange (PTI)

- Lack of official taxi ranks resulting to road blockages and frustration. Public transport interchanges are too small for the number of taxis. Where taxis are forced to stop anywhere, and drivers get frustrated with this.

##### **Proposed solutions / recommendations**

- Improved service delivery to allow for more formal official taxi ranks to avoid this chaos and violence that ensues.

## 8.2 Policy Briefs

During the course of the 2022/23 financial year the Department appointed the African Policing Civilian Oversight Forum (APCOF) to compile six (6) policy briefs on key policing issues in the Western Cape, which it did with the assistance of experts in the field.<sup>131</sup> The purpose of the policy briefs was to provide information and key policy recommendations for the Provincial MEC to incorporate into the Provincial PNP report on key issues regarding policing in the Province. The focus areas for the policy briefs were:

- Policing of serious violent crimes in the Western Cape
- Public Order Policing and implications for the Western Cape
- Local Government and Law Enforcement
- Firearm violence and firearm control in the Western Cape
- Policing of gang related crime and
- Corruption in the police

Below are the key findings and recommendations of the policy briefs.

### 8.2.1 Policing to address serious violent crimes in the Western Cape

This policy brief is about the Policing addressing serious violent crime in the Western Cape. The brief refers to murder as a proxy for serious violence and argues that the Western Cape has a serious violent crime problem, including high rates of murder.<sup>132</sup> Murder is one of the most reliable measures of violence because police and other government partners record almost all murders, whereas there are considerable discrepancies in the reporting of other crimes and in the rate at which police formally record them.<sup>133</sup> Crime, including violent crime, is not random but it clusters in certain places, times and among particular people and their activities.<sup>134</sup> “Therefore, where murder is common, it is likely that other types of serious violence will be common too, including assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm (GBH), sexual violence, and aggravated robbery.”<sup>135</sup>

In the Western Cape, the proliferation of firearms and organised crime in the form of gangs, extortion rackets, and substance abuse combined with the nationwide drivers of poverty, unemployment and violence-promoting norms to ignite and sustain high levels of serious violence.<sup>136</sup> Where violence is predictable in place and time, geographic and temporal interventions should have an impact.<sup>137</sup> The brief recommends that police should be deployed where and do what is most needed, where and when it is most needed, because most serious violence is predictable.<sup>138</sup>

Police also need to follow an evidence-based approach to policing, using approaches which are shown to be most effective at particular points in time. It is noted that SAPS Western Cape adopted an evidence-based approach (EBP) as part of the CEPPAT Strategy. EBP is a proactive approach where a root cause analysis is conducted to determine the causative factors of crime, thus allowing for policing activities that are informed by available evidence and relevant data.<sup>139</sup>

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<sup>131</sup> The authors of the policy briefs were Dr Andrew Faull (Policing of serious violent crimes in the Western Cape), Mr Themba Masuku (Public Order Policing and implications for the Western Cape), Dr Jean Redpath (Local Government and Law Enforcement), Dr Guy Lamb (Firearm violence and firearm control in the Western Cape), Mr Nathaniel Roloff (Policing of gang related crime) and Professor Lukas Muntingh (Corruption in the police).

<sup>132</sup> Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety. (2022). Western Cape Policing Needs and Priorities Policy Brief: Policing to address serious violent crime in the Western Cape, p.1.

<sup>133</sup> Ibid., 2.

<sup>134</sup> Ibid.

<sup>135</sup> Andrew Faull (2019) How to map violence without police data, Southern Africa Report No. 22. Institute for Security Studies, p. 3. (Cited in the policy brief for Policing to address serious violent crimes in the Western Cape).

<sup>136</sup> Ibid., 4.

<sup>137</sup> Ibid.

<sup>138</sup> Ibid.

<sup>139</sup> South African Police Service Western Cape. (2023). SAPS response to PNP Report Presentation, p. 4



## 8.2.2 Public Order Policing and implications for the Western Cape

There has been a dramatic increase in the public order incidents of which a substantial proportion was regarded as violent. There were 760 incidents reported in 2015/2016 and this increased substantially to 2 715 during 2018/2019. About 774 of these public order incidents in 2018/2019 were regarded as violent resulting in the arrest of 1 659 people. Despite the increase in incidents, the personnel strength for Public Order Policing (POP) units in the Western Cape has decreased from 541 personnel in 2008 to 406 personnel in 2020.<sup>140</sup> For the Project 10 000 entry level constables, 100 posts were given to bolster the capacity in the Western Cape.<sup>141</sup>

The decline in numbers of POP personnel in the context of increasing public order incidents is a concern. There is a risk that police officers and other law enforcement personnel deployed to public order incidents, to augment this capacity, are not adequately trained to respond effectively. There are also several other challenges that impact on the effectiveness with which public order incidents are managed. These include lack of adequate equipment, and limited training facilities for POP members, including limited on-going in-service training.

The City of Cape Town is regarded as the second epicentre for protests in South Africa. For instance, there were 6117 protests in the City of Cape Town between 2010 and 2017 which were categorised as non-violent while there were 482 protests regarded as violent. Only the City of Johannesburg had a higher number of protests with 11 575 public protests within the same period.

Despite the many changes and improvements to enhance public order policing and crowd management, we continue to witness public order policing responses that continue to undermine the successful transformation of public order and crowd management responses by law enforcement officers. These include violent tactics, the use of force, and the lack of adequate capacity to respond effectively to public order and crowd management incidents.

There are several challenges facing public order policing and crowd management in South Africa. The Parliamentary Research unit identified personnel shortages, lack of adequate basic training in crowd management, failure to transform organisational culture, failure to demilitarise and professionalise and improve crowd control skills and equip POP units with less lethal equipment, failure to upgrade equipment for POP units and command and control.

Several other reports have identified similar challenges to public policing in South Africa. The Marikana Commission of Inquiry report and the Panel of Experts on Crowd Management report identified some of key challenges including political interference in police operations, lack of awareness of issues of principles in relations to operational decisions, failure to adhere to the Code of Conduct, and the lack of commitment to the principle of accountability. They also identified that measures at the disposal of POP units are completely inadequate for purposes of dealing with crowds, armed with sharp weapons and firearms. Other challenges include inadequate public order policing operations training, lack of police accountability, negative police legitimacy, restructuring, lack of adequate POP personnel, and an increase in violent public order incidents.

## 8.2.3 Local Government and Law Enforcement

The South African Police Services has weakened in policing, and SAPS policing human resources are not distributed in an equitable and effective manner. Municipal / metropolitan police require enormous amount of resources to set up, even though they have significant policing powers and have adequately trained members. They are therefore not viable for smaller municipalities. Adding to this, the Municipal / metropolitan police may not be established with external funding and are governed by national guidelines.<sup>142</sup>

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<sup>140</sup> Andrew Faull (2019) How to map violence without police data, Southern Africa Report No. 22. Institute for Security Studies, p. 3. (Cited in the policy brief for Policing to address serious violent crimes in the Western Cape).

<sup>141</sup> South African Police Service response to the Western Cape Policing Needs and Priorities Report 2023/24: June 2023. Signed by Lieutenant General Patekile, Provincial Commissioner, 22 August 2023.

<sup>142</sup> Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety. (2022). Western Cape Policing Needs and Priorities Policy Brief: Local Government and Law Enforcement, p. 3.

Law Enforcement officers have extensive policing powers. In 2002 the minister of police declared Law Enforcement Officers as peace officers which gave Law Enforcement Officers powers in relation to certain by-law offences. Subsequently in 2018, the powers of Law Enforcement Officers in relation to these offences extended to the issuing of written notices in terms of section 341 and section 56 of the Criminal Procedures Act (CPA); the execution of warrants of arrest in terms of section 44 and section 55(2) of the CPA; section 41(1) powers (power to call upon a person suspected of an offence or witness to an offence to provide an address); and some section 40 CPA peace officer powers of arrest without a warrant in relation to some circumstances and some offences. In late 2018 powers of municipal Law Enforcement officers were further expanded significantly. For example, they now have powers to arrest without a warrant in respect of all offences for which Law Enforcement have jurisdiction, including by-law offences, and, in terms of section 64F of the SAPS Act municipal law enforcement have policing powers even at times extending beyond their respective municipal boundaries.<sup>143</sup>

Unlike SAPS, most of the Law Enforcement are not office bound but out in the streets either in vehicles or on foot patrols, which gives them the potential to provide crucial visible policing and reactive policing towards improving safety.<sup>144</sup>

Moreover, this capacity includes Traffic officers and Law Enforcement who have significant crime prevention powers. Local traffic officers, in addition to their specific powers contained in section 31 of the National Road Traffic Act, such as the power to enter a vehicle, require a vehicle to stop, or impound a vehicle, have been accorded crime prevention powers.<sup>145</sup>

One limitation on Law Enforcement is that they normally operate during the day. Their shifts do not coincide with SAPS shifts, which has a limiting effect on joint operations.<sup>146</sup>



<sup>143</sup> Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety. (2022). Western Cape Policing Needs and Priorities Policy Brief: Local Government and Law Enforcement, p. 14.

<sup>144</sup> Ibid.

<sup>145</sup> Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety. (2022). Western Cape Policing Needs and Priorities Policy Brief: Local Government and Law Enforcement, p. 17.

<sup>146</sup> Ibid.

## 8.2.4 Firearm violence and firearm control in the Western Cape

Firearms are the most common weapon used to commit murder, attempted murder, and robberies with aggravating circumstances in the Western Cape. Firearms also feature prominently in collective violence, such as gang violence, minibus taxi violence and more recently in extortion-related crime. Firearms control legislation and associated measures appear to have contributed to significant reductions in firearm violence in the 2000s, but there has been a sustained increase in firearm violence in the Western Cape since 2011/12.

The greater the availability of firearms, the higher the risk for firearm violence in general, particularly in violence-prone contexts. Studies in other countries have indicated that the introduction of more stringent firearms controls can result in a reduction, or an accelerated reduction in firearm homicides, as is the case of Austria, Australia, Brazil, Canada, and New Zealand. Furthermore, studies of a select number of proactive targeted policing interventions that focus on illegal firearms have suggested that such interventions can contribute to a reduction in firearm crime, with scholars highlighting policing operations in Kansas City, New York City, Indianapolis, Richmond, Boston and Pittsburgh.<sup>147</sup> Moreover, studies have demonstrated that police interventions that specifically target criminal groups that engage in firearm violence, such as gangs can significantly reduce incidents of firearm violence.<sup>148</sup>

SAPS reported that specialised Detectives in collaboration with the NPA are running a project to increase prosecutorial driven investigations on cases related to firearms.<sup>149</sup>

## 8.2.5 Policing of gang related crime

In the Western Cape, gangsterism and gang violence continues to be rife. It contributes to the high levels of violence in the Province. The crime statistics for the 2021/22 financial year indicated that gang related murders constituted 18.6% of murders in the Western Cape and 28.2% of attempted murders.<sup>150</sup> The highest percentage of gang-related murders were in: Steenberg (84.2%), Elsies River (75.4%) and Grassy Park (67.9%). The South African Police Services (SAPS) also identified the following gang priority police stations in the province (in no specific order): Athlone, Atlantis, Bishop Lavis, Bellville South, Belhar, Cloetesville, Delft, Elsies River, Gansbaai, Grassy Park, Hermanus, Hout Bay, Kensington, Kuilsriver, Kleinvlei, Kraaifontein, Lenteguur, Macassar, Manenberg, Muizenberg, Mitchell's Plain, Mfuleni, Ocean View, Philippi, Paarl East, Ravensmead, Steenberg, Strand, Strandfontein, Woodstock and Worcester.

In response to the challenge with gangsterism on a national level, the National Intelligence Coordinating Committee (NICOC) developed a National Anti-Gangsterism Strategy (NAGS) which was adopted by National Cabinet in June 2016. The main aim of the strategy is to provide a national inter-departmental strategy to address the challenge with gangsterism. The NAGS states that it is grounded in a community-based approach, which recognises the need for a holistic response that incorporates socio-economic development and address the root causes and enabling factors of gangsterism.

The NAGS is based on four pillars which includes:

- Empowering communities - by addressing human development, social cohesion, unemployment, poverty and inequality.
- Communicating with communities - through social partnerships, stakeholder and community engagement (including civil society and the private sector).
- Prevention - through improved spatial design and creating safe living spaces.
- Combatting - through effective law enforcement strategies, upholding the rule of law, and maintaining the integrity and efficacy of the criminal justice system.

<sup>147</sup> Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety. (2022). Western Cape Policing Needs and Priorities Policy Brief: Firearm violence and firearm control in the Western Cape, p. 10.

<sup>148</sup> Ibid.

<sup>149</sup> South African Police Service Western Cape. (2023). SAPS response to PNP Report Presentation, p. 27.

<sup>150</sup> South African Police Service. (2022). Annual Report for 2021/22, Western Cape.

Deriving from the NAGS, the ProvJoints in the Western Cape was tasked with developing a provincial response to the national strategy which led to the drafting of the “Strategic Roadmap towards Implementation of the National Anti-Gangsterism Strategy in the Western Cape”, which was adopted on 10 June 2021. The province is in the process of developing an Anti-Gang Implementation Plan (AGIP) that is a transversal effort to adopt a broader, holistic response to gangsterism; which finds local, provincial and national departments collaborating. Though police and the criminal justice process play a crucial role, the provincial strategy calls for a Whole of Government Approach.

### **8.2.6 Corruption in the police- effective monitoring and oversight for a transparent and accountable police service**

The focus of this brief was largely on police corruption experienced at operational level by the public, generally of an administrative or extractive nature, but recognising that endemic and systemic corruption in the police is a critically important dimension of the problem.

To do their work, the police are entrusted with a high level of discretion. Whilst discretion is essential to the police for performing their work, there is also a significant and inherent risk for corruption. The brief states that evidence shows that police officials are not consistently and proportionately held accountable for disciplinary violations or even more serious criminal transgressions. There has indeed been a drastic decline in the number of police officials subject to internal discipline and criminal prosecutions are an even rarer event. Declining skills and knowledge levels in SAPS have resulted in the effective loss of command and control and the ability of the organisation to effectively detect and investigate crime resulting in low public trust in the police whilst internally it is facing an integrity crisis and low morale.

It is argued that while corruption is widely acknowledged as a problem, especially bribery by police officials, the powers of the provincial government to hold SAPS management accountable are constitutionally curtailed and has indeed been the subject of litigation, with the Constitutional Court confirming that a province has a legitimate interest in monitoring police conduct.

- o SAPS responded that All SAPS employees are continually sensitised regarding the prevention of corruption and the consequences thereof. The government wide Anti Corruption strategy is implemented with no bias, where cases are reported of corruption. Regulation 9 of the SAPS Disciplinary Regulation is instituted for incidents, of reported and investigated cases, of corruption, therefore, where personnel are criminally charged, departmental processes are instituted and duly followed.
- o The purpose of the Minimum Information Security Standards (MISS) in the organisation is to regulate the classification, consumption and dissemination of documents. The contravention thereof results in a serious sanction being applied, as per the disciplinary regulations.<sup>151</sup>
- o The SAPS affords all members of the community, oversight committees and other organisations the platforms to report or lay complaints against any member of the SAPS or other organs of the state suspected of fraud and/or corruption or those failing to address reports or complaints of suspected fraud and corruption.<sup>152</sup>

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<sup>151</sup> South African Police Service response to the Western Cape Policing Needs and Priorities Report 2023/24: June 2023. Signed by Lieutenant General Patekile, Provincial Commissioner, 22 August 2023.

<sup>152</sup> Ibid.

## 9. RECOMMENDATIONS

The Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety submit the following Policing Needs and Priorities recommendations. The recommendations are intended as a guide for policy and decision making by the SAPS as well as other government stakeholders and the private sector. The recommendations are broadly grouped along the three broad lenses of Law Enforcement, Social Cohesion and Urban Design.

### LAW ENFORCEMENT

#### 9.1 Policing of serious violent crimes

##### 9.1.1 Responding to crime hotspots (Hot Spot policing)

It is argued that many murders and other serious violent crimes occur at predictable times and places. Evidence shows that police resources and activities should intentionally focus in these areas and times to reduce crime without displacing it elsewhere.<sup>153</sup> In addition, a data-led and evidence-based approach must be implemented. All law enforcement agencies are therefore obligated to make every effort to implement data led and evidence-based policing in their respective areas of jurisdiction.

##### 9.1.2. Continuing to utilise an evidence-based approach (EBP) to policing

SAPS in the Western Cape have adopted an EBP approach to policing. This needs to be fully implemented with policing initiatives tailored to the particular requirements of a specific area. The EBP pilot initiative in Mitchells Plain, implemented in collaboration with the SAPS, City of Cape Town and Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety, needs to be implemented and monitored and good practices can be extended to other areas.

##### 9.1.3 Responding to high-risk repeat offenders

Evidence shows that identifying, targeting and supporting repeat violent offenders is one of the most effective means to reduce serious violence. Preventing them from committing criminal acts through enforcement and social support disproportionately reduces crime and improves safety.<sup>154</sup>

##### 9.1.4 Regulation of alcohol sales and consumption

Although evidence on the impact of policing on alcohol harm has been inconclusive, the effect on violence during the pandemic-related alcohol bans suggests that effective law enforcement can reduce related risks.<sup>155</sup> The Department of Health and the University of Cape Town conducted a study to establish whether the COVID-19 lock down and restricted access to alcohol impacted injury-related deaths and blood alcohol concentrations (BACs) in these cases. The study confirmed the great burden of injury-related mortality in the Western Cape and revealed an almost 50% decrease in injury-related deaths during the stricter lockdown periods that coincided with the alcohol ban and limitation of movement, and a rebound increase following relaxation of restrictions on movement and alcohol sales.<sup>156</sup>

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<sup>153</sup> Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety. (2022). Western Cape Policing Needs and Priorities Policy Brief: Policing to address serious violent crime in the Western Cape, p. 10.

<sup>154</sup> Ibid., 11.

<sup>155</sup> Ibid., 12.

<sup>156</sup> Bachan V., Molefe I. & Davies B. (2023). Investigating blood alcohol concentrations in injury related deaths before and during the COVID-19 national lockdown in Western Cape Province, South Africa: A cross-sectional retrospective review, p. 55.

### **9.1.5 Standardised alcohol related by-laws**

It is recommended that the MinMay Forum should agree on standardised alcohol related by-laws on the closing times of liquor outlets that is applied across the province as it differs from municipality to municipality creating crime and social problems. Stricter trading hours must be implemented and enforced to prevent easy access to alcohol or for the problem to move as per the closing times of the respective shebeens. Municipalities and SAPS must agree on and implement a Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) to keep each other informed around alcohol related municipal decisions i.e., Sunday trading times and municipal corruption must be addressed decisively.

### **9.1.6 Amendments to the Western Cape Liquor Act**

POCS must facilitate amendments to the Western Cape Liquor Act, for example, to look at prosecuting people who buy stolen goods, setting limitations on the amount of liquor being sold as well as not handing confiscated alcohol back to the owners. SAPS and WCLA to introduce stricter regulations at liquor outlets. The Western Cape Government has embarked on the process of further amending the Western Cape Liquor Act. The proposed amendments to the Act, aimed at reducing the illegal sales and proliferation of alcohol and reducing alcohol related harms. The current amendment process aims to recognise the need to regulate the sale of liquor through legislative means that are sensitive to the harms caused by excessive availability of liquor.

The policy interventions that are proposed entails the introduction of the Minimum Unit Pricing of alcohol (MUP) and uniform alcohol trading times parameters in the province. The MUP aims to cause the price of alcoholic beverages to be determined according to the alcohol content in a unit of alcohol beverage. The intervention would target cheap alcoholic drinks which mostly have a high alcohol content.

- The MUP would have a significant impact in reducing binge drinking and reduce the high accessibility of alcohol due to the cheap or affordability of alcoholic drinks.
- Uniform trading times legislation would introduce uniform trading times across all the municipalities in the province. The current position entails each municipality determining its own trading times. This inconsistency in the varying trading hours has contributed to a varying degree of harm and illegality associated with the extended availability of liquor in various municipalities in the province.

### **9.1.7 Law Enforcement Agency Responses**

WCLA, Metro Police, Law Enforcement, Traffic, Leap officers and NHWs and SAPS must strengthen their response and increase –

- Compliance monitoring of liquor outlets,
- Monitoring of illegal shebeens and nightclubs (especially in Metro East) and their zoning,
- Patrols around liquor outlets,
- Operations and random stop and search in all areas to keep owners accountable and to reduce murders and violent crimes and report on these to the Standing Committee.

### **9.1.8 Municipal Courts**

Municipalities must establish more municipal courts, in all towns, with increased powers.

### **9.1.9 Alcohol Prevention Programmes**

The Department of Social Development and relevant NGOs, other social cluster departments and municipalities should implement alcohol treatment and prevention programmes to tackle the misuse and abuse of alcohol. Funding should be made available for evidence-based intervention programmes to assist people with recovery and for prevention education. Facilities for minors especially in the West Coast is highly recommended.

### 9.1.10 Building trust and legitimacy to reduce violence

Evidence suggests that police can enhance trust and legitimacy by treating all people fairly, including procedurally fair and respectfully. This improves public cooperation with the police and compliance with the law.<sup>157</sup> Improved trust relationships between the community and the police will encourage reporting and information sharing.

The levels of trust in the police should be measured periodically across the province to determine trends over time.

### 9.1.11 Focus on organised crimes like extortion, gangsterism and kidnapping

Extortion is on the increase, but due to intimidation, it goes unreported to SAPS. There must be greater coordination and more integrated operations between the SAPS, Law Enforcement and Metro Police and Traffic to conduct intelligence led special operations against extortion, gangsterism and kidnapping.

Working hours should be planned around crime statistics and not targets. SAPS must improve the capacity of the extortion task team and strengthen networks with communities and key stakeholders such as government departments, CPFs, NHWs, the private sector, NGOs and Municipalities.

SAPS and Metro Police must facilitate awareness programmes that are accessible to communities and encourage victims and witnesses to report extortion. SAPS must conduct a root cause analysis on extortion to address it effectively.

Greater collaboration is necessary between law enforcement agencies, municipalities, Department of Home Affairs (Immigration Unit), NHWs, CPFs, crime intelligence and the Department of Labour aiming at the sharing of information and joint operations to combat organised crime.

## 9.2 Firearm violence and firearm control

### 9.2.1 Law reform is recommended

9.2.1.1 Finalise amendments to the Firearm Control Act (FCA) Zip guns and blank guns should be addressed via the Act e.g. if a round can be dislodged, then it should be regarded as a firearm. Educating the public or creating awareness of what is currently legal is required as blank guns can be bought via on-line shops.

9.2.1.2 Amend Section 60 of the Criminal Procedure Act



<sup>157</sup> Ibid., 13.

To implement no bail and a minimum of 10-year sentences for gang members caught with guns. Accelerate the implementation of the Central Firearm Registry (CFR) turnaround strategy.

## 9.2.2 A new firearm plan

Given the high levels of firearm crime in South Africa, the SAPS should consider establishing and implementing a new firearm plan that is drafted in consultation with crime-affected communities and other relevant stakeholders.

- 9.2.2.1 Expand the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) nodal point approach on firearms and continue to work with specialised detectives to investigate firearm related crimes.
- 9.2.2.2 Establish a dedicated project or 'desk' within the Western Cape Police Ombudsman's office or POCS that specifically deals with firearms-related complaints.
- 9.2.2.3 Continue Court Watching Brief focus on firearm cases and monitor the rate of successful investigations and prosecutions of firearm related crimes.
- 9.2.2.4 Pilot electronic firearm management system for SAPS 13 stores. There is considerable stock/asset management expertise in the private sector, and there is value in the SAPS entering into partnerships with reputable private sector entities to devise manageable and affordable solutions.
- 9.2.2.5 The neighbourhood watch accreditation system in the Western Cape (and associated resourcing and reporting) could include elements of firearm related matters, where neighbourhood watch members could provide detailed (place-specific) information on illegal firearm possession and use.
- 9.2.2.6 It is required that gunsmiths and manufacturers be inspected at least once a quarter. Stock and ammunition registers forms part of the inspections. Dealers must also submit records of all firearms received and sold per month to Central Firearm Registry (CFR).<sup>158</sup> There should be increased surveillance of firearm dealers / monitoring of sales.
- 9.2.2.7 Pilot the tracking of firearms and ammunition.
- 9.2.2.8 Expand the City of Cape Town Shotspotter project and ensure a coordinated monitoring and response to recorded gun shots and street shootings. Currently it is only available in Hanover Park, Manenberg and Steenberg.
- 9.2.2.9 Conduct dedicated firearm policing operations. Addressing gun violence in a particular area. Research evidence from Cape Town indicates that murder rates decline when there is a firearm-focused cordon and search operation in areas that experience high rates of murder.<sup>159</sup>
  - 9.2.2.9.1 Continue and expand LEAP and other policing and law enforcement operations to have a firearm hot spot approach.
  - 9.2.2.9.2 Communicate on incentives for informers; and increase SAPS communication and feedback to CPFs and NHWs using bulk SMS technology.
  - 9.2.2.9.3 SAPS must properly vet the family members of gun applicants to prevent the issuing of licenses to organised crime groups and their families.

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<sup>158</sup> South African Police Service Western Cape. (2023). SAPS response to PNP Report Presentation, p. 27.

<sup>159</sup> Ibid., p. 11.



9.2.2.10 SAPS must improve command and control of state firearms.

### **9.2.3 Firearm destruction sight in the Western Cape**

It is recommended that a destruction site be identified in the Western Cape. SAPS must streamline the processes involved in getting firearms ready for destruction.

### **9.2.4 Gun Amnesty programme**

The SAPS Gun Amnesty programme did decrease guns albeit to a limited extent. Further firearm amnesties or gun buy backs should be considered as a way of recovering firearms from the community. Other alternatives to recovering firearms should be investigated.

## **9.3 Gang related crime**

Organised crime in municipalities includes the commission of offences such as drug dealing, cable theft and gangsterism at a grand scale. Crime in the area is largely driven by organised criminal groupings (gangs) that are mainly taking advantage of poor social infrastructure and are aimed at making profits in the Cape Wineland District. These crimes also have an international footprint, including international shipments of any illegally obtained materials from the area. It has become difficult to identify the exact leaders of this criminal gangs because the actual leaders at times are not locally based and may be as far as countries such as China for example.

Residents are afraid and unable to work with the police to identify the locally based ring leaders involved in organised crime, since many of these criminals have allegedly strong links and internal connections within the local police in the Cape Winelands District. Participants reported that the gangs operating in the district are not only limited to the local areas. Their operations, ranging for example from drug dealing to criminal links with the police shows that there are influential and wealthy people who are financing the flourishing of gangs locally. Many areas are affected.

Gangsterism is linked to but not limited to drugs, drug trafficking, illegal spaza shops and shebeens. Participants believe that gangs extort money from illegal shebeen and other local business owners in Paarl East, Mbekweni and Smartie Town for example. The SAPS had indicated that, according to their records and statistics this type of crime is almost non-existent in the mentioned areas. However, the general sentiment expressed is that extortion is on the increase and that due to the intimidation element in its commission, it generally goes unreported to SAPS. An increase in school dropouts is strongly linked with gang recruitment and activities.

### **9.3.1 Expand the SAPS Anti-Gang unit**

Strengthen, capacitate, resource and expand the SAPS Anti-Gang unit and provide a proper investigating unit and consider building capacity at District level. The Anti-gang unit should be made aware to treat community members with dignity and respect. The AGU should form relationships and work with CPFs and NHWs in their areas. The AGU should be sensitised to treat community members with dignity and respect. The AGU should work more closely with local police stations.

### **9.3.2 Law reform is recommended on the arrests of drugs and alcohol and gangs**

There should be an expansion of the definition of gangs and review the minimum sentences for convictions under the Prevention of Organised Crime Act (POCA). Legislation should also be reviewed around land invasions. Municipalities should address the illegal occupancy of houses/buildings especially where inhabitants are found to be involved with gangs.

### **9.3.3 Greater involvement of the United Nations (UN)**

The greater involvement of the United Nations (UN) as an organisation with a global footprint and influence may positively impact plans to combat organised crime, where there is collaboration with local state security services and the SAPS. It is proposed that designated officials, provided with the necessary seniority, are appointed to exclusively manage and prioritise the coordination and collaboration between the different levels of government departments in their responses to gangsterism, and enhance stakeholder relations to lead the development of the Anti-Gang Implementation Plan. This would include the improvement of collection and sharing of local information to inform responses to gangsterism in the areas.

### **9.3.4 Interventions at an area-based level**

Emphasis must be placed on interventions at an area-based level. This includes intensifying intelligence led operations and responses at an operational level working closely with the AGU and NHWs doing joint patrols in gang identified precincts/areas.

### **9.3.5 Utilise technology**

SAPS and other law enforcement agencies to utilise technology to assist them to respond to gangsterism.

### **9.3.6 Qualitative research**

POCS should increase applied qualitative research to deepen the understanding of gangs to be able to recommend effective responses. In addition, SAPS and POCS must conduct a root cause analysis in conjunction with anthropologists and criminologists to improve strategies and operations to arrest the gangsterism problem. Conduct evaluations on the current interventions aiming to address gangsterism to record evidence of what works.

### **9.3.7 WOGA approach**

DSD should increase support for youth at-risk and ensure that these youth are provided with a continuum of care. The Department of Economic Affairs and Tourism needs to provide support in terms of job creation and small business support in targeted gangster stations to provide youth with alternative income opportunities.

### **9.3.8 Close drug houses and illegal shebeens**

SAPS must have targets to close drug houses and illegal shebeens.

### **9.3.9 Increase Public Awareness of Police Ombudsman**

Communities should be educated to lodge complaints of any police non-service delivery issue with the Police Ombudsman.

### **9.3.10 Increase police visibility in and around schools**

SAPS, Metro Police, Traffic and Law Enforcement must increase police visibility in and around schools and should report on such to the Standing Committee.

### **9.3.11 Youth empowerment programmes**

Government to provide funding to contribute to the establishment of youth empowerment programmes, such as peer education on the prison environment to change youths' mindset about gangsterism and crime.

### 9.3.12 District anonymous tip-off lines by SAPS

The establishment of locally based (district) anonymous tip-off lines by SAPS to share confidential information on organised crime is required.

## 9.4 Corruption in the police, metro police, traffic police and Law Enforcement

SAPS reported on a number of anti-corruption measures in its response to the 2020/21 PNP report including that a government wide Anti-Corruption strategy is implemented where cases of corruption are reported, and that SAPS has a zero-tolerance approach to corruption. An internal anti-corruption strategy was developed and implemented to ensure that all senior managers are subjected to a vetting process, all financial/ supply chain management (SCM) personnel and middle managers (salary level 10 and 12) complete financial disclosures on an annual basis to mitigate personal financial risk. In addition, the application of the Minimum Information Security Standards (MISS) standard, regulates the classification of documents, consumption and dissemination. The contravention thereof imposes serious consequences as per the disciplinary regulations.<sup>160</sup>

The following are additional recommendations:

- 9.4.1 A programme of integrity testing needs to be established by the National Minister of Police, targeting municipal Law Enforcement, Metro Police, Traffic and SAPS.
- 9.4.2 The “Provincial Monitoring Tool - ‘State of Policing’” requires a review to focus on outputs and outcomes in order to strengthen the oversight and monitoring mandate of the provincial government.
- 9.4.3 SAPS and other Law Enforcement agencies must ensure that their staff are regularly trained on the standards of ethical and accountable policing and report to the provinces on this. Regular refresher training is strongly advised. This should ideally take the form of scenario discussions and not merely circulars or reminders at shift parades.
- 9.4.4 POCS, with the Provincial Secretariat for Police, to monitor the scope and accuracy of reporting by the Provincial Commissioner on the finalisation of disciplinary matters as required by the Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) Act.
- 9.4.5 Corruption matters involving SAPS must be investigated by IPID if referred by the Minister, MEC or Secretary for the Police.
- 9.4.6 SAPS need to conduct unplanned undercover operations and prevent the leaking of information within the SAPS.
- 9.4.7 Regular change of members working on operations is required.
- 9.4.8 CPFs and NHWs must be screened and vetted to prevent criminals from gaining unlawful access to information.
- 9.4.9 Improved management of corruption is required – more effective command and control is needed.
- 9.4.10 The use of technology, like the Emergency Police Incident Control (EPIC) system should be the norm.

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<sup>160</sup> South African Police Service Western Cape. (2023). SAPS response to PNP Report Presentation, p. 22.

Law enforcement officers from the CoCT are issued with devices that they are to switch on at all times to monitor their whereabouts. The CoCT should monitor more closely via their control rooms coupled with its 900 surveillance cameras. EPIC dense tracker, vehicle tracker and radio tracker should be used in order to monitor Law Enforcement officials all the time. Similar should apply to SAPS officials.

- 9.4.11 Law Enforcement support is needed – like a “buddy system” and both NHWs and CPFs could potentially be used and paid a stipend to monitor law enforcement and assist with patrolling and administrative tasks.
- 9.4.12 All spheres of government should develop and launch an effective communication strategy to encourage the reporting of corruption so that those officials can be dealt with to restore trust in the Law Enforcement agencies.
- 9.4.13 POCS should investigate the level of corruption in SAPS and develop recommendations which can be implemented across the province.

## 9.5 Public Order Policing

- 9.5.1 Review the very broad mandate of the Public Order Policing (POP) units. SAPS should restrict the further dilution of POP capacity by removing additional extraneous functions from these units. In line with restricting the mandate, POP units should be specialised in public order and crowd management situations and appropriately equipped with less lethal weapons
- 9.5.2 POP units should be specialised, and the content of their training should reflect the dynamics of protests, gatherings and demonstrations in South Africa. The training should prepare police to respond appropriately without the need to resort to using unnecessary force. In this regard, training facilities designed for both urban and rural situations should be created to improve tactics and techniques for different environments. Importantly training on responding to violent chaotic riot-like situations must be included.
- 9.5.3 SAPS should implement its enhancement plan it presented to parliament in 2016 which was aimed at building the personnel capacity of SAPS, increasing the number of POP units in all provinces and resourcing POP units with equipment for public order policing. POP units should at least meet their minimum capacity threshold in terms of SAPS policy to enable these units to implement their strategies and tactics and avoid resorting to use of force. It is noted that 100 of the 10 000 entry level constables were allocated to POP.
- 9.5.4 SAPS need to continue providing integrated training involving all role players. This is critical in ensuring operational efficiency and coordination during large scale public order operations involving all critical role players. Some coordination is also required with private security to improve operational efficiency and prevent injuries and deaths. More stringent oversight of the private security is required to prevent violations of rights during public protests. The oversight of the private security is particularly critical considering the Critical Infrastructure Protection Act.
- 9.5.5 SAPS should review the data it captures on the Incident Registration Information System (IRIS) to ensure policy development.
- 9.5.6 Given that SAPS recognises the role of other role players in crowd management namely, traffic police and Emergency Services (EMS) and other police units namely airwing and tactical units, there is a need to expand POP training to include all the role players who are likely to play a role in a public order situation.

- 9.5.7 SAPS should develop a basic training manual for marshals to enhance their capacity during public order and crowd management situations. During crowd management situations marshals are required to play an MOU and provide training to all marshals in recognised trade unions.
- 9.5.8 The Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety should continue with its programme of strengthening the mediation capacity at District municipality level. The role of mediators has been significant in reducing violent public protests. This capability should be strengthened in all districts in the Western Cape to ensure that services are provided and reduce violent protests in the province.
- 9.5.9 The Western Cape should support district and local municipalities to build law enforcement capacity to fill the gap resulting from diminishing capacity of POP in the province. This will improve the response times and prevent destruction of property which may result in the police using force.
- 9.5.10 Public order policing and crowd management is dynamic and requires constant review of the training manual to make sure that it is relevant and effective. This is also in line with the recommendation to create POP units as specialist units for crowd management.
- 9.5.11 Given concerns related to rubber bullets SAPS should develop and introduce stricter and better designed protocol for the use of rubber bullets. Only designated police officers should be authorised to use rubber bullets and must be appropriately trained to reduce serious injuries and deaths.

## 9.6 Local Government and Law Enforcement

- 9.6.1 Strengthen local municipalities' law enforcement capacity and strength. POCS should do an audit on municipal LE units, their strength, capacity and working hours and training needs with a view to improve service delivery.
- 9.6.2 Provide a dedicated provincial vetting service for municipalities wishing to recruit law enforcement personnel. This could build on the existing vetting unit located in the City of Cape Town (COCT) or it could be an additional unit serving other municipalities.
- 9.6.3 Provide a training college or support the training college of the City of Cape Town for the training of law enforcement officers throughout the province, similar to the Gene Louw Provincial Traffic Training College.
- 9.6.4 Monitor training quality and ensure the accreditation of the qualification and standardisation offered by the training college.
- 9.6.5 Offering municipalities assistance in training their law enforcement members or require municipalities to give evidence of the training they have given, if they do not make use of the College. Law Enforcement need better training on their roles and responsibilities across the Province.
- 9.6.6 Encouraging SAPS to co-operate productively with Law Enforcement in by-law enforcement and other operations in municipalities. In the Overberg District joint collaboration is required to address poaching effectively for example. The newly established Overstrand K9 unit should continue to focus on successes achieved thus far.
- 9.6.7 Municipalities must address working hours and avail funding for overtime to enable Law Enforcement officers to implement by-laws effectively. It is recommended that Local Law Enforcement introduce a 24-hour shift system. The South African Local Government Association (SALGA) should do a feasibility

study and facilitate the amendment in the conditions of employment for this human resource category. Creative efforts must be made to adjust Law Enforcement officials' operational schedules to be available after hours and over weekends or changes to conditions of employment contracts going forward should be investigated to ensure this resource is optimally utilised.

- 9.6.8 Establish an over-arching body at Provincial level – (lead by POCS and Department of Local Government) to drive the development and implementation of uniform minimum service delivery standards for Law Enforcement to ensure accountability and to keep up with the times we live in.
- 9.6.9 Allegations of officials leaking information must be investigated and dealt with swiftly and decisively through the necessary disciplinary procedures.
- 9.6.10 The Beaufort West Municipality must ensure Murraysburg is allocated the necessary Law Enforcement and Traffic officers as there are none.
- 9.6.11 Improved Law Enforcement Management is required – more effective command and control to manage the insufficient Law Enforcement human resources. The use of technology, like the Emergency Police Incident Control (EPIC) system should be used to monitor LE officials.



## 9.7 Insufficient SAPS human resources

- 9.7.1 SAPS must be given a deadline by which to have filled their vacant and funded vacancies on the approved establishment to address the shortage of human resources. Vacancies at priority stations with the highest level of violent crime should be prioritised. The shortage of staff at police stations is acutely

felt when some officers are on any type of leave affecting the number of officers on a shift which poses safety risks to the lives of SAPS and Law Enforcement officers. Furthermore, it severely compromises police visibility and the following are further recommended:

- 9.7.2 SAPS must implement more bicycle and foot patrols to increase visible policing.
- 9.7.3 Municipal Law Enforcement officials should be utilised as a force multiplier to increase visibility and municipalities should work closer with SAPS on operations.
- 9.7.4 The revised Theoretical Human Resource Requirement (THRR) needs to be revised and implemented and its impact should be monitored to determine whether it does address the inequality of resource distribution.
- 9.7.5 The required ratio of SAPS members to population is not achieved at police stations. SAPS should increase police capacity in line with the population growth.
- 9.7.6 SAPS must ensure that there is proper screening of new recruits and applicants for training to ensure the right people are recruited.
- 9.7.7 Though SAPS resources are especially needed in the high priority precincts in the City of Cape Town, there are also expanding needs in rural areas which must also be attended to. The crime pattern clearly indicates an increase (displacement) in crimes in some Districts and towns such as Prince Albert, Hessequa and Tembaletu, Oudtshoorn and Saldanha Bay whilst the City's crime shows a decrease.
- 9.7.8 Other forms of Law Enforcement assistance to SAPS should be prioritised by relevant Government Departments and Municipalities – such as –
  - 9.7.8.1 The recruitment and training of more police reservists to bolster SAPS' ability to address crime. The existing reservists per station must be monitored to see if there are any growth in numbers over a financial year and SAPS should be asked to report to the MEC on this indicator bi-annually. Adequate support systems must be instituted at station level for new reservists. Chrysalis graduates should be a tool to draw from when recruiting reservists.
  - 9.7.8.2 As part of the Community Safety Strategy, the SAPS implemented the Community in Blue initiative to bolster Community Policing Forums (CPFs). This includes proper vetting and training of all Community Policing Forum members. This aims to provide multiple streams of force multipliers to SAPS.<sup>161</sup>
  - 9.7.8.3 Formalising and maintaining close working relationships with private security companies to ensure visibility in all areas may be an effective strategy for SAPS to implement across the Province. Private Security companies are viewed as a potential force multiplier and strategic partner in crime prevention. This includes SOPs in terms of responding to crime.
  - 9.7.8.4 The recruitment and training of NHWs and farm watches to assist with visibility in communities. Their presence in communities can make a huge difference as a crime deterrent.
  - 9.7.8.5 POCS and the Cape Winelands District Municipality (CWDM) CSF more specifically should invest in CPFs and NHWs by adequately capacitating and providing them with enough resources (required equipment and gear).

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<sup>161</sup> South African Police Service Western Cape. (2023). SAPS response to PNP Report Presentation, p. 14.

- 9.7.8.6 SAPS must increase police presence in high crime areas, and not only during the peak hours of crime.
- 9.7.8.7 SAPS must facilitate more integrated operations which include all role players, such as metro police, and municipal law enforcement.
- 9.7.8.8 SAPS should consider introducing overlapping shifts by 30 minutes to ensure that policing continues seamlessly over a 24-hour period.

## 9.8 Insufficient SAPS Physical Resources

### 9.8.1 Infrastructure

SAPS must at least address 50% of their infrastructure issues over the next three financial years as it severely impacts on service delivery and already stretched resources, especially in relation to the lack of holding cells, equipment and vehicles as it has gotten worse over time and is affecting most police stations. The lack of holding cells at some precincts means that SAPS officers often have to travel, losing valuable time and impacting on visible policing.

The number of police stations should increase as the population of the Province is growing. SAPS should be asked to account on the maintenance and building plans for the Western Cape Province and specifically for the Central Karoo that work with long distances.

### 9.8.2 Vehicles

In the PNP engagements respondents reported that SAPS and Municipal Law Enforcement do not have enough vehicles which affect service delivery. It is noted that 362 vehicles were delivered to SAPS Western Cape during 2023 to full their budgeted needs.<sup>162</sup>

SAPS must ensure any shortages in vehicles is minimised and ensure that vehicles appropriate to the terrain are procured. SAPS must procure vehicles that can drive at the required speed and should only use these vehicles for official purposes.

According to SAPS, sixty percent of vehicles should be repaired in-house and forty percent outsourced to external providers. Inhouse repairs should be prioritised to reduce turnaround times and reduce expenditure. Alternatively, more external providers should be appointed. The procurement process, and the RT46 processes should be scrutinised for review.<sup>163</sup> The time it takes to get approval for vehicle repairs should be reduced as outsourced service providers wait very long after quotes are submitted to SAPS to get approval for repairs to be affected.

It is further recommended that SAPS account to the Standing Committee on their repair turnaround time standards and if this is monitored and this should be closely monitored by POCS.

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<sup>162</sup> Dube, W. (11 May 2023). RateWeb. 'Boost for Safety: 362 New Police Vehicles Hit Western Cape Streets', available online on Boost for Safety: 362 New Police Vehicles Hit Western Cape Streets | Rateweb - South Africa.

<sup>163</sup> SAPS Response to the Western Cape Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) of 2021/22. Presentation to the Standing Committee on Community Safety, Cultural Affairs and Sport, 7 March 2023, p. 10.



### 9.8.3 Movement of vehicles

SAPS fleet managers should monitor the movement of vehicles on the Automatic Vehicle Location (AVL) system and address irregularities without delay. This should be monitored by POCS and reported on in SAPS' Annual Report.

### 9.8.4 SAPS Reaction times

POCS should monitor reaction times especially in rural areas to establish the extent of the problem and possible solutions/policy recommendations.

### 9.8.5 Training and training quality

POCS should monitor SAPS detective and general training quality as well as Metro Police and Law Enforcement's to ensure better policing.

## 9.9 Coordination, collaboration, integration and effective communication amongst law enforcement agencies and Criminal Justice System role players

More effort should be made to address the silo approach in the way government departments are operating and delivering services. The lack of collaboration, integration and effective communication amongst the law enforcement agencies and Criminal Justice System Departments is a concern. Better coordination and collaboration between DCS/DoJ/SAPS/NPA is required for better efficacy and efficiency. The perception is that SAPS are not conducting full investigations of crimes that are reported. Not enough cases reported lead to successful arrests and prosecutions with information provided by the community. There is evidence that this perception is valid. Of the 342 978 cases brought to SAPS, only 159 122 (46.4%) were referred to court during 2021/22.<sup>164</sup> Participants reported that SAPS could do much more to prevent and combat crime, resulting in more trust of communities.

**Therefore, the working relationship between SAPS and the NPA must be strengthened:**

### 9.9.1 Conviction Rate

Better communication and guidance from NPA state prosecutors to detectives will go a long way in securing more convictions. Currently the conviction rate for 2021/22 stands on 17% of all cases referred to court.<sup>165</sup>

### 9.9.2 Regular Case-Flow Management Meetings

This must be convened by the NPA, should be more structured to provide guidance to commanders/ investigating officers and prosecutors on the requirements needed to secure convictions in different kinds of cases.

- 9.9.2.1 Equally important is that SAPS officials attending case flow management meetings must provide proper feedback on the information shared/discussed to all SAPS members to improve service delivery.

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<sup>164</sup> South African Police Service Western Cape. (2022). Annual Report 2021/22, p. 143.

<sup>165</sup> South African Police Service Western Cape. (2022). Annual Report 2021/22, p. 143.

- 9.9.2.2 In the FGD SAPS expressed frustration at arresting and confiscating liquor from illegal shebeen owners (often brewed by owners), but the suspects are released back into the community due to technical issues. The NPA and SAPS must discuss issues like this to ensure both parties are contributing towards crime prevention, law enforcement and increased convictions so that the general public can see and feel that the criminal justice system is working. The Criminal Justice System Departments must improve their cooperation to ensure illegal shebeens are closed and the conviction rate is improved.
- 9.9.2.3 POCS must highlight at DevCom the importance of state prosecutors understanding the importance of prosecuting alcohol related crimes in order to prevent them leading to bigger social ills.

### **9.9.3 Management of parolees**

- 9.9.3.1 Added to the complex relationship is the management of parolees. There is a concern that prisoners are released from prison or granted parole too soon, and there is inadequate follow up of parolees and monitoring from Department of Correctional Services. This leads to parolees not adhering to conditions of parole. The criminal justice role players need to collaborate on how to improve the management of parolees.

### **9.9.4 Role clarification**

- 9.9.4.1 In addition, there is a need for role clarification due to a lack of awareness/knowledge of their respective mandates, roles and responsibilities and those of other stakeholders. It is recommended that Municipal CSFs and CPFs and SAPS facilitate quarterly stakeholders' engagements, workshops and meetings to learn about each other's mandates and roles and promote joint operational planning amongst all law enforcement agencies and joint social crime prevention projects including community patrols with CPFs and NHWs.
- 9.9.4.2 It is recommended that a SOP be developed by Provincial Traffic to outline the responsibilities of different stakeholders at road accident scenes. This should be workshopped with all the relevant law enforcement role-players.
- 9.9.4.3 Municipalities must ensure that law enforcement is equipped, trained and empowered to help even at road accident scenes when necessary.

### **9.9.5 Social workers and NPA prosecutor's availability to be expanded**

It is further recommended that DSD strengthens its afterhours services for children who are apprehended. Police stations should be fully informed of social workers' availability.

## **9.10 Extended effective communication campaigns around services**

Government departments and Section 9 institutions need to implement extended effective communication campaigns to ensure community members are aware of the services they are rendering.

## 9.11 Feedback to complainants

It is recommended that SAPS develop a standard regarding regularity of feedback to update complainants and victims on progress made on their cases to earn the trust of communities. This should be monitored by POCS to improve service delivery.

## 9.12 Integrate various crime fighting technologies

The use of drones should be fast tracked, and other electronic devices should be acquired to improve service delivery, such as handheld devices for spot fines.

- 9.12.1 The DoA, district municipalities and POCS to coordinate other stakeholders and facilitate integration of safety technology in the Districts.
- 9.12.2 SAPS and Law Enforcement must explore alternatives to ineffective technology; utilise body cameras and drones; and develop a technological strategy to increase the SAPS' effectiveness. POCS to advocate for SAPS to embrace the use of technology within SAPS. This will enable SAPS to operate more efficiently with limited resources.
- 9.12.3 SAPS must upgrade/replace their 10111 system. Staff manning the phones must know the area very well and have the ability to communicate fluently.
- 9.12.4 POCS in collaboration with Districts and all relevant roleplayers should develop an integrated communication platform to ensure that different law enforcement and policing agencies are able to access information generated through CCTV and ANPR cameras and other forms of technology. This should be available across all municipalities. POCS in collaboration with DoLG Disaster Risk Management should developed guidelines and issue them to ensure that the technologies are able to communicate with one another.
- 9.12.5 The Western Cape Government, specifically the Department of Mobility should assist with the integration as to produce data to inform policing and law enforcement. The data can be used also to monitor the impact of policing and crime prevention approaches.

## 9.13 Border Control and management of influx of illegal foreign nationals/immigrants/ migrants /Undocumented refugees as farm /seasonal workers

- 9.13.1 It is recommended that the Department of Home Affairs (DHA) immigration directorate in partnership with the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) border patrols needs to collaborate to improve border security. SAPS crime intelligence (CI) must play a critical role in fostering collaboration with border management control.
- 9.13.2 The Department of Home Affairs' (DHA) involvement in the form of integrated operations targeted at undocumented persons should be intensified, conducting inspections; and verifying vehicles crossing the border and limiting work permits to address the influx of illegal migrants to the Western Cape.
- 9.13.3 Municipalities and DHA to establish a database documenting immigrant worker and checking farms to verify labour practices.

- 9.13.4 Home Affairs and all law enforcement agencies should monitor migrant and illegal immigrant workers and deport illegal residents from the country and ensure that foreign nationals in holding facilities are indeed leaving the country as required.
- 9.13.5 Legal foreign nationals' involvement in community and leadership structures should be encouraged. Business organisations such as Somali and Pakistani organisations should be included in community meetings and engagements to include them in the legitimate processes aimed at combatting organised crime.

## **SOCIAL COHESION**

### **9.14 Family strengthening programmes**

Evidence-informed parenting programmes need to be strengthened. NGOs that are meant to augment the government services are under resourced and are not getting the required support from government. NGO funding provision by government is crucial, and DSD would be encouraged to provide adequate budget for these programmes.

- 9.14.1 It is recommended that the DoH&W consider offering all pregnant mothers and their partners a parental guidance course in preparation for parenthood and this should be incorporated into the first 1000 days and/or prior to that.

### **9.15 A comprehensive drug prevention programme**

- 9.15.1 Drugs is the silent killer in the Western Cape. Provincial Government social cluster departments should jointly design, budget for and implement a comprehensive drug prevention programme in collaboration with DSD and all spheres of government, NGOs and private sector.
- 9.15.2 Drug rehabilitation centres should be prioritised for each District in the Province, especially where there is none, such as the Central Karoo District.
- 9.15.3 All citizens must be made aware of the services that DSD is offering in this regard through an effective communication campaign. It would be useful to assess the reach and impact of existing communication strategies.
- 9.15.4 Drug outpatient programmes in each municipality should be prioritised for those who cannot afford or access medical aid/ private services.
- 9.15.5 Each municipality should, through their CSF structures, ensure a Local Drug Action Committee is established in collaboration with the Dept of Social Development in areas where most drug problems are emanating from.
- 9.15.6 SAPS need to mobilise other important role players including municipalities, the Western Cape Liquor Authority (WCLA) and the NPA to address issues of substance abuse.
- 9.15.7 Metro Police, SAPS and Law Enforcement to focus more on drug lords/dealers and drug houses than on drug abusers. Drug abusers should rather be referred for intervention to address addiction.

- 9.15.8 More regular integrated roadblocks and operations (unannounced), raids of drug houses are needed to confiscate drugs/stolen goods and arrest drug lords.
- 9.15.9 Drug houses should aggressively be closed down and SAPS and other Law Enforcement agencies should account on number of drug houses closed per quarter.
- 9.15.10 Government stock should be repossessed when found to be used for drug activities.
- 9.15.11 WCG must provide adequate funding for rehabilitation programmes and widespread community education to address substance use or dependency and increase awareness of services, respectively.

## 9.16 Marketing of SAPS and other government services available in communities

SAPS are often seen as the response to all community problems and this places an additional burden on the already overburdened telephone lines and workload of SAPS officials. SAPS should be called regarding crime related matters. Communities must be educated about SAPS services available and where to complain about other matters. All spheres of government must educate communities through effective communication and information campaigns to access services/hot lines/mobile services in line with a citizen centric approach.

## 9.17 Victim Support Rooms and Integrated Service Delivery

- 9.17.1 SAPS reported to the Standing Committee in March 2023 that in an effort to provide concentrated focus, SAPS has identified Gender based Violence (GBV) priority stations with the highest cases of reported GBV for closer monitoring, implementation and proactive policing measures and information sharing sessions (Social Crime Prevention). They reported that all 151 police stations in the province have a Victim Friendly Room (VFR).<sup>166</sup>
- 9.17.2 SAPS and DSD must upgrade Victim Support rooms where needed and recruit and train Victim Support Volunteers across the Province.
- 9.17.3 An integrated multi-disciplinary approach must be adopted which includes all relevant stakeholders to address the root causes of Gender Based Violence.<sup>167</sup> SAPS, DSD & POCS should do regular bi-annual proper audits to determine lack of collaboration in the delivery of Victim Empowerment Programmes at Victim Support Rooms, the needs, gaps and number of volunteers, level of functionality, training received and needs, access to the rooms and referral protocols existing at each station with a view to improve service delivery as more integrated support for victims of GBV at victim support rooms are required.
- 9.17.4 DSD should clarify with CPFs and SAPS on Victim Support collaboration and the availability and accessibility of social workers as they are not always available after hours.

## 9.18 Address Farm and Neighbourhood Watch (NHWs) challenges

NHWs and CPFs complain about not getting the required support from SAPS and government and there is inconsistency in the way NHWs function.

<sup>166</sup> South African Police Service Western Cape. (2023). SAPS response to PNP Report Presentation, p. 23.

<sup>167</sup> South African Police Service Western Cape. (2023). SAPS response to PNP Report Presentation, p. 23.

- 9.18.1 It is recommended that all NHWs across the Province report for duty to SAPS or to law enforcement when patrols are started and that at least a SAPS reservist be made available to either accompany the NHWs or to be on standby should back up assistance be required.
- 9.18.2 POCS should facilitate training for farm workers and Farm Watches in First Aid.
- 9.18.3 POCS to regulate and ensure consistent policies, strategies and funding across NHWs be applied. POCS should consider providing bigger project funding to CPFs.
- 9.18.4 SAPS and POCS establish and activate NHW/FWs in areas with no accredited NHWs/FWs.
- 9.18.5 SAPS to strengthen their relationship and communication with NHWs and for the effective utilisation of
- 9.18.6 POCS and SAPS need to manage the roles and responsibilities of the different safety partners such as Afriforum and Private security.
- 9.18.7 POCS should strengthen NHWs, FWs and street committees in the CKD. This requires recruitment, training and equipping them to meaningfully participate. Special focus on Murraysburg and Laingsburg is required as they have no NHWs or FWs.
- 9.18.8 There should be a SAPS officer delegated to liaise with and organise CPFs, NHWs and in some instances SAPS reservists must be a priority for SAPS and the responsibility must be at a higher than constable level.

## 9.19 Stakeholder engagement

Municipalities must put intentional effort into stakeholder engagement, participation and empowerment to ensure municipal legitimacy over the medium term. Ward Councillors, Ward Committees and Community Development Workers should play an active role in stakeholder engagement and the development of their areas and should be held accountable.

## 9.20 Youth needs targeted youth programmes

- 9.20.1 It is recommended that all government departments prioritise student /youth programmes with dedicated funding especially in rural and farming areas.
- 9.20.2 DoH&W need to intensify the implementation of child pregnancy prevention programmes.
- 9.20.3 DSD should consider the re-introduction/expansion of youth centres/ youth cafés to address the high levels of school dropouts, provide IT training to upskill the youth, build resilience and raise awareness around the importance of choices. Children need to be capacitated through resilience building and aftercare programmes (ECD, faith-based, NGO programmes and government programmes) to secure a future for them.
- 9.20.4 WCED should fast track early childhood development (ECD) services and to look at the VPUU ECD best practice implemented in informal settlements.

- 9.20.5 Municipalities should look at establishing recreational facilities where they are needed by using the RSEP model of skateparks and best practices in Breede Valley Municipality. This needs to be supported by DCAS and community-based organisations.
- 9.20.6 Municipalities should develop a policy around the management of public spaces like parks and utilise the youth to manage the assets and remunerate via the EPWP programme.
- 9.20.7 Department of Social Development and DOH&W are encouraged to review their support of mental wellness of youth.
- 9.20.8 Ward Councillors need to work in partnership with WCG to implement programmes for youth.
- 9.20.9 The SAPS and POCS provincial anti-gangsterism strategy be implemented, which encourages integrated whole of government interventions for youth at risk in preventing the joining of gangs. Government departments should strengthen aftercare programmes for youth.
- 9.20.10 POCS must expand the Chrysalis Academy to assist youth at risk with educational programmes. POCS should appoint Safety Ambassadors in communities.

## **9.21 Address Homelessness/ Street people and prostitution/Vagrants**

The number of street children and homeless people are increasing, affecting tourism, economic activities and they pose a safety risk to pedestrians.

- 9.21.1 A provincial task team needs to address this social ill, convened by DSD to address homelessness and their specific needs of street children across the Province. This must be supported by a public education and communication plan informing the public how to support the plan and what the legislation provisions are.
- 9.21.2 DSD need to increase shelters for the homeless and street people across the province. The City of Cape Town needs to continue to expand its homeless shelters.
- 9.21.3 DSD to communicate better about their involvement regarding street children and further place them in reintegration programmes or safe homes.
- 9.21.4 WCED to provide appropriate schooling for street children.

## **9.22 Unemployment**

Unemployment is rising and this includes youth unemployment.

- 9.22.1 It is recommended that WCED consider reopening of technical high schools/ schools of skills.
- 9.22.2 WCED to increase Adult Basic Education and Training (ABET) Institutions for people to develop.
- 9.22.3 Department of Higher Education must revise the Sector Education and Training Authority (SETA) criteria and Further Education and Training (FET) colleges to accommodate students who present with problems.

## 9.23 Bullying and cyber bullying and cyber crime

- 9.23.1 It is recommended that WCED consider implementing programmes instilling positive values.
- 9.23.2 Programmes could be implemented where young persons are allocated a role model to learn positive values in life.
- 9.23.3 Government (SAPS, Metro Police, Dept of Economic Affairs and Tourism and POCS) and the private sector need to implement targeted public education around cyber bullying, cybercrime and identity theft.
- 9.23.4 WCED to consider the building of more high schools in local areas in Central Karoo.
- 9.23.5 WCED to implement and prevent bullying of youth having to stay in hostels as there is bullying happening in hostels. Hostels, schools and workplaces require much more focus on bullying.

## URBAN DESIGN

### 9.24 Improving physical security around railways and other infrastructure

- 9.24.1 It is recommended that national government provide funding to maintain and upgrade railway lines in the Province, that SAPS fill the posts on the railway unit establishment.
- 9.24.2 CoCT should take over the responsibility for the rail services in the City of Cape Town.
- 9.24.3 All spheres of government need to find alternative solutions for trespassers on railway lines. Legislation reform is required to amend the Act on Trespassing.
- 9.24.4 There must be engagements with key stakeholders involved in service delivery to define roles and plan in providing service to the community. There needs to be a coordinating structure to improve the integrated approach to service delivery.

### 9.25 More Accessible roads

Accessibility to basic policing services is hampered by the lack of road infrastructure in many informal settlements that are also crime hotspots.<sup>168</sup>

DoLG, Districts and Municipalities need to prioritise project funding from their POCS safety plan funding, LED and/or social funding to ensure roads are more accessible (tarred if possible) by proper house/shack numbering and street naming for improved law enforcement agency responses. Currently this leads to delayed responses to informal settlements during medical emergencies, disasters or when crimes are happening.

- 9.25.1 Erf numbers to be replaced with house/shack numbers by making use of the best practice of VPUU NPC. This is to ensure that SAPS and other law enforcement officials are able to locate houses easily.

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<sup>168</sup> South African Police Service Western Cape. (2023). SAPS response to PNP Report Presentation, p. 38.



## **9.26 Crime prevention through environmental design principles should be incorporated into rural and urban design planning**

Districts and local municipalities should ensure integrated planning, integration of safety and crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) principles into rural and urban design planning, e.g., housing developments and transport routes and other upgrading initiatives.

## **9.27 Other forms of law enforcement in informal settlements**

Due to the design of informal settlements, law enforcement agencies should do more foot patrols, or make use of modern technology such as drones at inaccessible areas to improve service delivery to these communities.

9.27.1 Walking Bus Project for children to safely arrive at school should be considered by all municipalities and willing NHWs and LE/Metro Police/SAPS and Private Security (at least three schools per Police precinct, one per school most at risk).

9.27.2 Municipalities should implement rigorous and uniform enforcement of the by-laws.

9.27.3 SAPS, Metro Police and other key stakeholders to develop systems to deal effectively with informal settlements.

9.27.4 Citizens should report all issues in terms of stormwater drains (blocked, lids removed/stolen, etc.) as soon as they become aware of it to their municipality. City of Cape Town and other municipalities to regularly maintain stormwater drains especially before the winter season and educate the public on the relevant phone numbers.

9.27.5 Services in township areas must be improved with increased housing and land provision; deal with and prevent bribery in the allocation of houses; and employing suitably qualified individuals to deal with housing projects and housing allocations. In addition, municipalities can consider hiring local people to pick up litter and hold councillors accountable in terms of fixing the roads.

9.27.6 The South African National Civic Organisation (SANCO) to facilitate establishment of street committees to assist with safeguarding of the infrastructure.

## **9.28 Problematic buildings and unused properties**

9.28.1 It is recommended that municipalities take steps to secure vacant municipal structures and houses to prevent vandalism and looting of unused infrastructure or use by criminals.

9.28.2 The CoCT need to share their by-law and strategies for responding to problematic buildings with other municipalities especially in the Cape Winelands.

9.28.3 NHW bases to be erected/build on City/Provincial owned open spaces but they would also need to have the assistance of Law Enforcement whilst working from the base.

9.28.4 Property owners to be held responsible for securing their properties, including the DOI and units responsible for infrastructure development.

## 9.29 Bushy areas

Municipalities (Parks, LED) and the Department of Infrastructure (DOI) Expanded Public Works Programme (EPWP) programme must plan regular scheduled cutting of dense bushes to prevent crime across the Province. Alternatively, municipalities should consider using unoccupied bushy areas to build sport fields where feasible.

## 9.30 Stray animals causing accidents

Public education is required and the Council and NGOs like the SPCA or similar must put concerted effective measures in place to curb the number of stray animals.

## 9.31 Load shedding, electricity theft, inadequate street lighting, cable theft & incompatible CCTV cameras

### 9.31.1 Load shedding

Loadshedding has become the norm in the country, and the SAPS have indicated that it impacts on crime as well as on the functioning of police stations.

- 9.31.1.1 SAPS should analyse crime statistics to establish whether there is an increase in crime during loadshedding periods.
- 9.31.1.2 It is recommended that the National Minister of Police ensure the provision of uninterrupted electricity to police stations and the required alternative solutions in the event of load shedding are in place as it severely affects SAPS service delivery and poses a huge safety risk for already stressed communities.
- 9.31.1.3 SAPS and all Law Enforcement agencies – traffic, metro police, Law enforcement and private security to increase their patrols during load shedding.
- 9.31.1.4 SAPS and other law enforcement agencies to provide contactable cellphone numbers to complainants to reach them during load shedding. Ensure all telephones have back up batteries.
- 9.31.1.5 SAPS to have a contingency plan to operate under complete load shedding.
- 9.31.1.6 The City should compare Shot spotter data during load shedding and non-load shedding times for trends analyses that can inform operational decisions.

### 9.31.2 Electricity theft

Illegal power connections affect all areas and residents.

- 9.31.2.1 It is recommended that Municipalities continue maintaining power lines and mobilise communities in all areas to work with them to report illegal connections.
- 9.31.2.2 Municipalities to create effective power safety and electricity saving awareness campaigns in communities.
- 9.31.2.3 SAPS and law enforcement to extend joint integrated operations to areas with illegal connections and police and act on minor crimes and arrest those responsible for illegal connections and

effectively disrupt the theft of electricity regularly whilst the town planning and electricity provision units must design innovative ways to stop illegal connections.

9.31.2.4 A community safety campaign to change behaviour of stealing and vandalism to be implemented with NHWs.

9.31.2.5 Municipal planning, law enforcement and electricity units must address the challenge jointly and plan how to design the environment to prevent this type of crime from happening.

### 9.31.3 Cable theft

9.31.3.1 It is recommended that scrap yards be inspected on a regular basis in order to prevent criminals from selling stolen cables.

9.31.3.2 Investigations and prosecutions related to buyers of stolen goods or property be strengthened.

9.31.3.3 The POCS Court Watching Briefs increase its focus on cable theft to create deeper understanding to inform better operations and prevention strategies.



## 9.32 Streetlights

Poor street lighting creates an environment conducive for criminal activity. Should this issue not be adequately addressed it impacts negatively on the safety of communities.<sup>169</sup> Municipalities are responsible for the maintenance of streetlights.

- 9.32.1 It is recommended that CoCT and all municipalities consider the provision of adequate street lighting alternatives like solar lighting solutions especially in high crime hotspots and newly developed areas whilst older communities be upgraded, and electricity resources are maintained.
- 9.32.2 NHWs to record and report poor lighting conditions to their local municipalities.
- 9.32.3 Reliable public transport hubs with adequate lighting should be provided.
- 9.32.4 Ward councillors play a key proactive role in the provision of solar-powered streetlights with their ward allocations.
- 9.32.5 POCS to provide equipment, such as torches and reflectors to accredited neighbourhood watches.

## 9.33 CCTV cameras

CCTV cameras can assist in the fight against crime, but its usefulness depends on how it is monitored and reacted upon to effectively arrest criminals.

- 9.33.1 It is recommended that the National Minister of Police ensure that there are CCTV cameras at all SAPS stations in the Province and prioritise stations in crime ridden areas together with a maintenance plan with adequate budget allocation to the province.
- 9.33.2 Provincial Government should take the lead in working with government role-players to develop an integrated communication technology system.
- 9.33.3 The cameras to be monitored 24/7 and linked to SAPS and Metro police and Law Enforcement so that they can respond immediately when an incident is reported.
- 9.33.4 COCT and Municipalities or Business Against Crime (BAC) to subsidise or fund disadvantaged communities to install CCTV cameras in hot spot areas. DSD must prioritise a Drug Rehabilitation Centre for the Overberg District.
- 9.33.5 Each SAPS area must have their own control room (substations) if it is financially feasible.
- 9.33.6 A supportive budget and agreements and collaboration between the provincial government and district municipalities to be established; by-laws and the enforcement to deal with ANPR/CCTV management at district level.

## 9.34 Spaza shops and taverns

- 9.34.1 Local Economic Development (LED) departments at municipalities should review/update their by-laws to better regulate spaza shops who do not comply with the relevant regulations regarding operating hours

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<sup>169</sup> South African Police Service Western Cape. (2023). SAPS response to PNP Report Presentation, p. 37.

or zoning requirements. Municipal and District LED departments must ensure uniform by-laws that can be applied by all municipalities.

- 9.34.2 There is a need for more collaboration between the private and public sector.
- 9.34.3 Conduct an audit on all spaza shops. Spaza Shops need to be monitored in order to make sure they comply with regulations.
- 9.34.4 The spaza shops must be vetted and the spaza shop owners must pay tax.
- 9.34.5 Involve the Department of Economic Development and Tourism (DEDAT) to engage in conversations around zoning in the Community Safety Forum (CSF) meetings.

### **9.35 Poor road infrastructure/ Lawlessness**

There are many dangerous intersections across the province and in the City. People and children cross without ensuring that it is safe to do so and if cars hoot, they are thrown with stones. Pedestrians are frequently the victims of road accidents.

- 9.35.1 Traffic officers should be deployed at dangerous areas as an immediate intervention to the area during peak times to ensure law and order until the behaviour has improved/changed.
- 9.35.2 The municipality must provide road safety education in a consistent manner.
- 9.35.3 The municipality should consider installing traffic lights or erect a fly-over bridge for pedestrians.
- 9.35.4 Local municipal budgets must prioritise the maintenance of roads and gravel roads, fixing of potholes. They should enter in partnership with NGOs like the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals (SPCA) to prevent stray animals on the roads.
- 9.35.5 The Road Master plan must translate into the IDP deliverables and should include road infrastructure.
- 9.35.6 The issue of speed humps should be tabled at the Joint District Forums and the roads engineering department should account on the workmanship and municipalities should inform communities where to complain and what their local councillor's contact details are to address these issues decisively.

### **9.36 Youth: recreational facilities for youth**

- 9.36.1 Government departments and municipalities must identify and prepare the open spaces to be utilised for recreational activities in conjunction with communities.
- 9.36.2 Municipalities and Department of Human Settlements (DoHS) must consider and provide for recreational facilities when planning and building houses and not add it as an afterthought.
- 9.36.3 WCED must provide education for children to refrain from destroying/vandalising public property and children must be involved in recreational activities.
- 9.36.4 The municipality should apply to the Province for Regional Socio-economic Programme (RSEP) funding to create recreational areas where it will make the biggest difference.

9.36.5 Council and the Department of Water Affairs and Sanitation should devise a plan to provide sewage / borehole water for recreational facilities such as sport fields.

9.36.6 Municipalities to advocate for the introduction of community owned solutions.

### 9.37 Integrated Development Plan (IDP) consultation

9.37.1 The Department of Local Government (DoLG) must use existing data for community profiling (data and evidence-based). DoLG should also consider ward base safety planning and analysis. The local municipalities must hold ward committee engagements to inform the ward of allocated budgets, plans and decision making.

9.37.2 Ward Committees should identify the needs of the community. More ward members should be active in the community. DoLG must ensure that SAPS are serving on the Provincial IDP workgroup and that information and decisions shared there, are shared with SAPS head office, District heads and station commanders.



### 9.38 Open spaces/ and public places

9.38.1 Open spaces need to be developed by the City or community (fences or community gardens). CoCT or specifically the Ward Councilor needs to create recreational spaces/facilities.

9.38.2 Municipalities should promote the use of open spaces for sports grounds or other creative activities.

9.38.3 Communities to safeguard, clean and maintain spaces.

9.38.4 Central Improvement District or ratepayers' association to attend to open spaces (money should be donated by community). Build houses on open spaces (development of open spaces).

- 9.38.5 The SAPS and NHWs must have a joint plan on how to monitor these challenges. NHWs must work very closely with SAPS and Law Enforcement to address the above challenges.
- 9.38.6 Provincial and local government spheres must take responsibility in terms of maintenance and management of public spaces. Public and Private Partnership must take part in this issue. The owners of the shops need to adhere to the agreed opening and closing times as youth gather around these shops and misbehave.

### **9.39 Vandalism of infrastructure and existing facilities**

- 9.39.1 The Communication units of Local Municipalities should do public education on the importance of community assets and the safekeeping to inculcate pride and ownership of these assets through proper and effective communication campaigns.
- 9.39.2 Community members should be engaged on the importance of taking care of community infrastructure. This should be championed by street committees, local councilors and ward committees.
- 9.39.3 Scrap yards need to be inspected regularly to prevent criminals from selling stolen cables. SAPS assisted by Municipal Law Enforcement must do much more targeted efforts to address scrap metal shops who buy stolen metals from community members.
- 9.39.4 SAPS and law enforcement need to ensure that security is provided to workers from the City and municipalities deployed to repair infrastructure as they are frequently targeted for robberies. Similarly, security must be provided for infrastructure development projects.

### **9.40 Public transport interchange (PTI)**

- 9.40.1 Public transport interchanges must be enhanced to minimise opportunities for crime and to improve safety and reduce congestion.
- 9.40.2 SAPS, POCS and Local Municipalities must implement integrated neighbourhood community safety campaigns to increase safety.

## 10. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

We acknowledge all the officials from the various sub-programmes within the Department of Police Oversight and Community Safety who have played a vital role in terms of their participation and providing content for the report. A special thanks goes to all the sub-programme managers for the essential role that they played in ensuring that the data required was submitted timeously.

We also acknowledge the contributions of the SAPS, City of Cape Town and local and district municipal officials, as well as representatives from government departments. Special thanks go to the Departments of Social Development, Agriculture and Health and Wellness for assisting with the facilitation of the workshops.



# 11. ANNEXURES:

## ANNEXURE A: POLICE TO POPULATION RATIOS AND VACANCY RATE PER POLICE STATION IN THE WESTERN CAPE, 31 MARCH 2022 <sup>170</sup>

No	Station	Police-to-population ratio (As at Mar-22)	Vacancy rate	No	Station	Police-to-population ratio (As at Mar-22)	Vacancy rate
1	Albertinia	402	-18%	77	Lutzville	696	-25%
2	Ashton	496	-4%	78	Lwandle	958	-7%
3	Athlone	574	-13%	79	Macassar	955	-19%
4	Atlantis	564	-8%	80	Maitland	479	-24%
5	Barrydale	331	-15%	81	Malmesbury	676	-2%
6	Beaufort West	356	-11%	82	Manenberg	650	-17%
7	Belhar	933	-15%	83	Mbekweni	747	1%
8	Bellville	345	-14%	84	McGregor	247	-8%
9	Bellville South	762	-22%	85	Melkbosstrand	516	-15%
10	Bishop Lavis	624	-16%	86	Mfuleni	649	-4%
11	Bonnievale	477	0%	87	Milnerton	640	-20%
12	Bothasig	842	-25%	88	Mitchell's Plain	586	-18%
13	Brackenfell	822	-21%	89	Montagu	623	-9%
14	Bredasdorp	411	-14%	90	Moorreesburg	649	-21%
15	Caledon	356	-16%	91	Mossel Bay	180	-6%
16	Calitzdorp	314	-9%	92	Mowbray	277	-21%
17	Camps Bay	245	-27%	93	Muizenberg	831	-18%
18	Cape Town Central	116	-23%	94	Murraysburg	307	-5%
19	Ceres	475	-11%	95	Napier	353	-5%
20	Citrusdal	552	-14%	96	Nuwerus	216	-8%
21	Clanwilliam	432	-14%	97	Nyanga	612	-5%
22	Claremont	329	-19%	98	Ocean View	844	-19%
23	Cloetesville	1281	-14%	99	Oudtshoorn	385	-5%
24	Conville	581	-15%	100	Paarl	309	-8%
25	Da Gamaskop	391	-6%	101	Paarl East	777	-9%
26	Darling	712	-16%	102	Pacaltsdorp	717	-13%
27	De Doorns	988	-7%	103	Parow	518	-14%
28	De Rust	236	0%	104	Philadelphia	349	-16%
29	Delft	841	9%	105	Philippi	668	-16%
30	Dieprivier	945	-28%	106	Philippi East	433	3%
31	Doring Bay	161	-14%	107	Piketberg	618	-15%
32	Durbanville	949	-23%	108	Pinelands	524	-14%
33	Dysselsdorp	617	-2%	109	Plettenberg Bay	309	-6%
34	Eendekuil	309	-6%	110	Porterville	448	-15%
35	Elands Bay	154	-19%	111	Prince Albert	325	-14%

<sup>170</sup> South African Police Service Western Cape. (2023). SAPS response to PNP Report Presentation, p. 23.

No	Station	Police-to-population ratio (As at Mar-22)	Vacancy rate	No	Station	Police-to-population ratio (As at Mar-22)	Vacancy rate
36	Elsies River	553	-18%	112	Prince Alfred Hamlet	827	-11%
37	Fish Hoek	505	-14%	113	Ravensmead	727	-12%
38	Franschhoek	876	-11%	114	Rawsonville	350	-9%
39	Gans Bay	463	-22%	115	Redelinghuys	132	-19%
40	Genadendal	387	-14%	116	Riebeek West	617	-7%
41	George	332	-8%	117	Riversdale	505	-19%
42	Goodwood	614	-17%	118	Riviersonderend	325	0%
43	Gordons Bay	669	-22%	119	Robertson	427	-6%
44	Graafwater	237	-16%	120	Rondebosch	358	-15%
45	Grabouw	706	-15%	121	Saldanha	775	-7%
46	Grassy Park	915	-20%	122	Samora Machel	884	11%
47	Groot Brakrivier	878	-7%	123	Saron	366	0%
48	Groot-Drakenstein	681	-3%	124	Sea Point	338	-31%
49	Gugulethu	853	-11%	125	Simons Town	592	-24%
50	Harare	868	13%	126	Somerset West	493	-10%
51	Heidelberg (C)	458	-24%	127	St Helena Bay	483	-11%
52	Hermanus	512	-10%	128	Stanford	270	-3%
53	Hopefield	336	-5%	129	Steenberg	827	-18%
54	Hout Bay	871	-18%	130	Stellenbosch	341	-8%
55	Kensington	733	-15%	131	Still Bay	393	-11%
56	Khayelitsha	664	-6%	132	Strand	550	-16%
57	Kirstenhof	717	-14%	133	Strandfontein	1260	-24%
58	Klapmuts	429	7%	134	Struisbaai	237	-3%
59	Klawer	590	-23%	135	Suurbraak	141	-14%
60	Kleinmond	410	-13%	136	Swellendam	413	-11%
61	Kleinvlei	723	-13%	137	Table Bay Harbour	86	-29%
62	Knysna	530	-2%	138	Table View	705	-11%
63	Kraaifontein	751	-4%	139	Thembaletu	601	-13%
64	Kuilsrivier	596	-8%	140	Touws River	375	-3%
65	Kwanokuthula	532	-3%	141	Tulbagh	407	-13%
66	Kwanonqaba	609	-10%	142	Uniondale	333	-16%
67	Laaiplek	717	-18%	143	Vanrhynsdorp	373	-15%
68	Ladismith	310	-14%	144	Villiersdorp	636	-12%
69	Laingsburg	249	-16%	145	Vredenburg	530	-14%
70	Lamberts Bay	312	0%	146	Vredendal	391	-21%
71	Langa	779	-14%	147	Wellington	705	-8%
72	Langebaan	363	-3%	148	Wolseley	539	-6%
73	Lansdowne	859	-26%	149	Woodstock	325	-21%
74	Leeu-Gamka	236	-15%	150	Worcester	495	-7%
75	Lentegeur	760	-11%	151	Wynberg	223	-22%
76	Lingeletu-West	770	-15%				

## ANNEXURE B: CRIME OVERVIEW OF THE WESTERN CAPE DISTRICTS

Table 4: Crime in the Western Cape Districts: 2021/22 – 2022/23

Broad Crime Category	Crime Category	Cape Winelands			Central Karoo			City of Cape Town		
		2021/22	2022/23	% Diff	2021/22	2022/23	% Diff	2021/22	2022/23	%Diff
Contact Crimes	Murder	394	377	-4%	22	18	-18%	3 165	3 233	2%
	Sexual offences	867	937	8%	83	68	-18%	4 451	4 561	2%
	Attempted murder	421	412	-2%	26	38	46%	2 662	2 579	-3%
	Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	4 470	4 858	9%	638	704	10%	10 049	10 815	8%
	Common assault	5 644	6 238	11%	682	824	21%	21 896	24 519	12%
	Common robbery	916	1 064	16%	60	60	0%	6 394	7 897	24%
	Robbery with aggravating circumstances	1 370	1 628	19%	49	64	31%	15 975	18 649	17%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>14 082</b>	<b>15 514</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>1 560</b>	<b>1 776</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>64 592</b>	<b>72 253</b>	<b>12%</b>
<b>% Contribution per municipality</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>14%</b>		<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>		<b>63%</b>	<b>64%</b>		
Sexual Offences		<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>% Diff</b>	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>% Diff</b>	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>% Diff</b>
	Rape	552	637	15%	47	40	-15%	3 080	3 189	4%
	Sexual Assault	206	206	0%	27	24	-11%	1 011	1 050	4%
	Attempted Sexual Offences	63	65	3%	7	3	-57%	192	212	10%
	Contact Sexual Offences	46	29	-37%	2	1	-50%	168	110	-35%
<b>Total</b>	<b>867</b>	<b>937</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>68</b>	<b>-18%</b>	<b>4 451</b>	<b>4 561</b>	<b>2%</b>	
<b>% Contribution per municipality</b>	<b>12%</b>	<b>13%</b>		<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>		<b>62%</b>	<b>63%</b>		
Sub category of Robbery Aggravated		<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>% Diff</b>	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>% Diff</b>	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>% Diff</b>
	Carjacking	34	35	3%	1	1	0%	2 498	3 036	22%
	Robbery at residential premises	147	151	3%	5	10	100%	2 222	1 920	-14%
	Robbery at non-residential premises	205	210	2%	6	12	100%	1 104	1 036	-6%
	Robbery of cash in transit	3	3	0%	0	0	0%	9	5	-44%
	Bank robbery	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	7	0	-100%
	Truck hijacking	16	29	81%	0	0	0%	71	71	0%
<b>Total</b>	<b>405</b>	<b>428</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>23</b>	<b>92%</b>	<b>5 911</b>	<b>6 068</b>	<b>3%</b>	
<b>% Contribution per municipality</b>	<b>6%</b>	<b>6%</b>		<b>0,2%</b>	<b>0,3%</b>		<b>85,0%</b>	<b>84,7%</b>		
Contact related crimes		<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>% Diff</b>	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>% Diff</b>	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>% Diff</b>
	Arson	119	112	-6%	3	10	233%	401	410	2%
	Malicious damage to property	4 048	4 178	3%	509	520	2%	16 300	17 570	8%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>4 167</b>	<b>4 290</b>	<b>3%</b>	<b>512</b>	<b>530</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>16 701</b>	<b>17 980</b>	<b>8%</b>
<b>% Contribution per municipality</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>16%</b>		<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>		<b>62%</b>	<b>63%</b>		
Property related crimes		<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>% Diff</b>	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>% Diff</b>	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>% Diff</b>
	Burglary at non-residential	1 711	1 788	5%	124	113	-9%	3 817	3 847	1%
	Burglary at residential	4 030	4 171	3%	456	500	10%	13 476	14 736	9%
	Theft of motor and motorcycle	290	319	10,0%	9	9	0%	4 119	4 316	5%
	Theft out or from motor vehicle	3 076	3 557	16%	275	284	3%	14 865	16 911	14%
	Stock-theft	127	157	24%	128	130	2%	58	47	-19%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>9 234</b>	<b>9 992</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>992</b>	<b>1 036</b>	<b>4%</b>	<b>36 335</b>	<b>39 857</b>	<b>10%</b>
<b>% Contribution per municipality</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>15%</b>		<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>		<b>59%</b>	<b>60%</b>		
Other serious crimes		<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>% Diff</b>	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>% Diff</b>	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>% Diff</b>
	All theft not mentioned elsewhere	9 260	9 859	6%	931	940	1%	35 359	40 811	15%
	Commercial crimes	2 046	2 237	9%	251	355	41%	12 722	14 382	13%
	Shoplifting	1 078	1 305	21%	84	131	56%	6 078	6 238	3%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12 384</b>	<b>13 401</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>1 266</b>	<b>1 426</b>	<b>13%</b>	<b>54 159</b>	<b>61 431</b>	<b>13%</b>
<b>% Contribution per municipality</b>	<b>15%</b>	<b>14%</b>		<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>		<b>64%</b>	<b>64%</b>		
17 Community reported serious crimes		<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>% Diff</b>	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>% Diff</b>	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>% Diff</b>
	<b>Total</b>	<b>39 867</b>	<b>43 197</b>	<b>8%</b>	<b>4 330</b>	<b>4 768</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>171 787</b>	<b>191 521</b>	<b>11%</b>
<b>% Contribution per municipality</b>	<b>14%</b>	<b>14%</b>		<b>2%</b>	<b>2%</b>		<b>62%</b>	<b>63%</b>		
Crime detected as a result of police action		<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>% Diff</b>	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>% Diff</b>	<b>2021/22</b>	<b>2022/23</b>	<b>% Diff</b>
	Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	186	159	-15%	18	6	-67%	2 185	2 360	8%
	Drug-related crimes	5 657	6 300	11%	542	579	7%	41 485	45 019	9%
	Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	834	681	-18%	72	289	301%	2 861	4 909	72%
	Sexual offences detected as a result of police action	7	4	-43%	0	0	0%	20	25	25%
	<b>Total</b>	<b>6 684</b>	<b>7 144</b>	<b>7%</b>	<b>632</b>	<b>874</b>	<b>38%</b>	<b>46 551</b>	<b>52 313</b>	<b>12%</b>
<b>% Contribution per municipality</b>	<b>10%</b>	<b>9%</b>		<b>1%</b>	<b>1%</b>		<b>68%</b>	<b>66%</b>		

Broad Crime Category	Garden Route			Overberg			West Coast			Total		
	2021/22	2022/23	%Diff	2021/22	2022/23	% Diff	2021/22	2022/23	% Diff	2021/22	2022/23	% Diff
Contact Crimes	212	205	-3%	152	171	13%	164	146	-11%	4 109	4 150	1.0%
	959	850	-11%	341	366	7.3%	462	512	11%	7 163	7 294	2%
	312	267	-14%	128	158	23%	120	140	17%	3 669	3 594	-2%
	3 287	3 584	9%	1 450	1 512	4%	2 007	2 067	3%	21 901	23 540	7%
	4 952	5 219	5%	1 839	2 088	14%	2 689	2 912	8%	37 702	41 800	11%
	495	596	20%	169	200	18%	187	263	41%	8 221	10 080	23%
	1 039	1 157	11%	437	459	5%	422	484	15%	19 292	22 441	16%
	11 256	11 878	6%	4 516	4 954	10%	6 051	6 524	8%	102 057	112 899	11%
11%	11%		4%	4%		6%	6%		100%	100%		
Sexual Offences	2021/22	2022/23	% Diff	2021/22	2022/23	% Diff	2021/22	2022/23	% Diff	2021/22	2022/23	% Diff
	625	574	-8%	231	246	6%	308	343	11%	4 843	5 029	4%
	204	194	-5%	72	77	7%	107	123	15%	1 627	1 674	3%
	71	58	-18%	22	29	32%	34	39	15%	389	406	4%
	59	24	-59%	16	14	-13%	13	7	-46%	304	185	-39%
	959	850	-11%	341	366	7%	462	512	11%	7 163	7 294	2%
	13%	12%		5%	5%		8%	7%		100%	100%	
Sub category of Robbery Aggravated	2021/22	2022/23	% Diff	2021/22	2022/23	% Diff	2021/22	2022/23	% Diff	2021/22	2022/23	% Diff
	11	12	9%	8	5	-38%	10	7	-30%	2 562	3 096	21%
	121	131	8%	96	78	-19%	76	78	3%	2 667	2 368	-11%
	151	139	-8%	70	70	0%	74	115	55%	1 610	1 582	-2%
	2	1	-50%	0	1	100%	0	1	100%	14	11	-21%
	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	0	0	0%	7	0	-100%
	4	3	-25%	2	2	0%	0	1	100%	93	106	14%
	289	286	-1%	176	156	-11%	160	202	26%	6 953	7 163	3%
4%	4%		3%	2%		2%	3%		100%	100%		
Contact related crimes	2021/22	2022/23	% Diff	2021/22	2022/23	% Diff	2021/22	2022/23	% Diff	2021/22	2022/23	% Diff
	109	104	-5%	39	38	-3%	40	37	-8%	711	711	0%
	2 691	2 790	4%	1 175	1 263	7%	1 616	1 539	-5%	26 339	27 860	6%
	2 800	2 894	3%	1 214	1 301	7%	1 656	1 576	-5%	27 050	28 571	6%
	10%	11%		4%	5%		6%	6%		100%	106%	
Property related crimes	2021/22	2022/23	% Diff	2021/22	2022/23	% Diff	2021/22	2022/23	% Diff	2021/22	2022/23	% Diff
	1 229	1 234	0%	673	593	-12%	655	785	20%	8 209	8 360	2%
	3 738	3 989	7%	2 295	2 392	4%	2 296	2 387	4%	26 291	28 175	7%
	145	129	-11%	69	76	10%	100	107	7%	4 732	4 956	5%
	1 793	1 790	0%	751	749	0%	772	785	2%	21 532	24 076	12%
	180	198	10%	106	62	-42%	123	96	-22%	722	690	-4%
	7 085	7 340	4%	3 894	3 872	-1%	3 946	4 160	5%	61 486	66 257	8%
12%	11%		6%	6%		6%	6%		100%	100%		
Other serious crimes	2021/22	2022/23	% Diff	2021/22	2022/23	% Diff	2021/22	2022/23	% Diff	2021/22	2022/23	% Diff
	5 802	6 334	9%	2 805	3 098	10%	3 386	3 523	4%	57 543	64 565	12%
	1 674	2 186	31%	905	1 082	20%	817	1 051	29%	18 415	21 293	16%
	991	1 384	40%	278	341	23%	495	664	34%	9 004	10 063	12%
	8 467	9 904	17%	3 988	4 521	13%	4 698	5 238	11%	84 962	95 921	13%
10%	10%		5%	5%		6%	5%		100%	100%		
17 Community reported serious crimes	2021/22	2022/23	% Diff	2021/22	2022/23	% Diff	2021/22	2022/23	% Diff	2021/22	2022/23	% Diff
	29 608	32 016	8%	13 612	14 648	8%	16 351	17 498	7%	275 555	303 648	10%
11%	11%		5%	5%		6%	6%		100%	100%		
Crime detected as a result of police action	2021/22	2022/23	% Diff	2021/22	2022/23	% Diff	2021/22	2022/23	% Diff	2021/22	2022/23	% Diff
	92	87	-5%	61	85	39%	101	99	-2%	2 643	2 796	6%
	5 019	6 708	34%	3 333	4 133	24%	4 199	4 324	3%	60 235	67 063	11%
	1 086	1 828	68%	419	760	81%	458	789	72%	5 730	9 256	62%
	2	5	150%	2	4	100%	2	3	50%	33	41	24%
	6 199	8 628	39%	3 815	4 982	31%	4 760	5 215	10%	68 641	79 156	15%
9%	11%		6%	6%		7%	7%		100%	100%		



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**Western Cape  
Government**

PR135/2024  
ISBN: 978-0-621-52086-6