



**Western Cape
Government**

Community Safety



Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) 2017/18 report for the Riebeek West Police Precinct

19 October 2017

Acknowledgements

Research Report Team

Amanda Dissel

(Director: Policy and Research)

Therasha Hanekom

Bhekithemba Simelane

Khumbulani Mfanta

Winston Cogill

Glenda Malan

Shakirah Ariefdien

Logistics Team

Charmaine Marman

Jo-Anne Fortuin

Siphesande Sele

Adrian Van Noie

Issued by:

Directorate: Policy and Research, Chief Directorate Secretariat for Safety and Security,
Western Cape Department of Community Safety, 24 November 2017

TABLE OF CONTENTS	PAGE
-------------------	------

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND	5
2. OBJECTIVES.....	6
3. METHODOLOGY	6
4. LIMITATIONS	7
5. CLUSTER DEMOGRAPHICS.....	8
6. RIEBEEK WEST CRIME ANALYSIS AND TRENDS: 2011/2012-2015/2016	11
6.1 Contact with the Criminal Justice System	11
6.2 Property Related Crime Analysis	16
6.3 Crime heavily dependent on police action for detection analysis.....	16
6.4 Contact Crime Analysis	18
6.5 Challenges experienced by key stakeholders in optimising safety levels.....	19
7. COMMUNITY SAFETY SCORE CARD	20
7.1 Participants.....	21
7.2 Professional Policing.....	22
7.3 Public Spaces.....	26
7.4. Partnerships	28
8. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS.....	37
9. ANNEXURE 1: SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORE CARD	40

GLOSSARY

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

1. INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

The Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) consultation engagements are derived from Section 206(1) of the Constitution.

Section 206(1) of the Constitution requires the Minister of Police to determine national policing policy after consulting provincial governments and considering the policing needs and priorities as determined by provincial executives when resource allocation to provinces is considered. As required by the Community Safety Act, No 3 of 2013, the Provincial Minister responsible for policing, the MEC for Community Safety, must determine these on an annual basis.

Section 3 of the Community Safety Act obliges the MEC, amongst other things, to monitor the effectiveness and efficiency of the police service; to analyse the competency and capacity of the police service; to receive and analyse information about the funding, expenditure, activities, outputs and outcomes of policing; to review the practices and patterns of policing; to identify problems and shortcomings; and to identify the policing needs and priorities of the province.



Section 23 provides that the MEC must report annually to the Provincial Parliament on his findings and submit the report to the Standing Committee on Community safety. After affording the Provincial Commissioner of Police an opportunity to comment on the report, the Provincial Minister must formulate recommendations on the policing needs and priorities for the Province for the approval by the Provincial Cabinet. The approved report must be submitted to the national Minister of Police to be taken into account when the policing policies and plans for the Province are formulated, as contemplated in sections 206(1) and (2) of the Constitution.

For the past several years, the Western Cape Department of Community Safety (DoCS) has annually embarked on a public consultation process to determine the Province's Policing Needs and Priorities (PNPs). Public engagements were held within each policing cluster, with participation by key stakeholders such as SAPS Cluster and Station Commanders, Cluster and Community Police Forum Chairpersons and representatives, Neighbourhood Watch chairpersons and members, security service providers, business owners, national, provincial and local government departments, mayors, municipalities, councillors, faith-based organisations, non-governmental organisations, the media, law enforcement, traffic and selected community members. The Department facilitated the development of cluster level community safety plans for implementation through the Community Police Forums together with the municipalities.

The Department noted that whilst policing needs and priorities are identified and submitted to the National Minister for consideration, these needs and priorities are not yet necessarily taken into consideration when resources are allocated to the various provinces and police stations. Ensuring that this is taken into consideration will be driven by MEC Plato at MINMEC meetings.

2. OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the PNP public engagements are:

1. To engage the communities of 6 SAPS precincts on their local policing needs and priorities.
2. The 2017 PNP programme, in an effort to increase safety service delivery, primarily focused on assisting 6 prioritised precincts to identify their local PNPs and to draft safety plans. However for the Riebeeck West precinct only a policing needs and priorities consultative engagement was held to identify the needs and priorities in order to prioritise crime prevention in the Valley. Though there were discussions around the CSIP themes, a community safety plan was not developed as the municipality expressed interest in establishing a Swartland Safety Initiative which would drive a safety strategy and plan for the area. The safety plan to be developed will be designed to assist key stakeholders from the public and private sector such as the South African Police Service (SAPS), the Community Police Forums (CPFs), NHWs, DoCS and other departments, local government and community structures to address the safety concerns that were identified during the 2016 and 2017 PNP engagement sessions, as well as any current concerns identified. The safety plan will also identify roles and responsibilities for relevant stakeholders in addressing safety concerns raised and will be implemented by the relevant mentioned key partners such as local municipalities, CPFs and SAPS with the support of the Department of Community Safety, which will also monitor its implementation.
3. To determine the community's perception in regard to their experience of policing, criminal justice role-players, as well as safety in the community through means of a Community Safety Scorecard research tool (questionnaire).

3. METHODOLOGY

In the past few years, the Western Cape Department of Community Safety (DoCS) has identified the policing needs and priorities through different mechanisms. This has included community based surveys to understand perceptions of safety and concerns of members of the community; annual public consultative engagements for each policing cluster with participation by key stakeholders such as SAPS Cluster and Station Commanders, Cluster and Community Police Forum Chairpersons and representatives, Neighbourhood Watch members, security service providers, business owners, national, provincial and local government departments, mayors, municipalities, councillors, faith-based organisations, non-governmental organisations, security companies, the media, law enforcement, traffic enforcement and community members; and desktop research on safety and policing issues.

The Department facilitated the development of cluster level community safety plans for implementation through the Community Police Forums together with the municipalities.

In 2016, 16 PNP cluster reports were compiled and one provincial report was distributed to National and Provincial SAPS, all cluster commanders and station commanders, the Provincial Community Police Board, all District and Local Municipalities in the province and the Standing Committee to advise them on relevant safety issues and so as to influence resource allocation. In 2017, the

Department limited its engagements to five priority areas, namely: Saldanha, Paarl East, Gunya (Gugulethu and Nyanga), Khayelitsha and Manenberg. This was later extended to include Riebeek West. This was prompted by the increase in crime levels over the past 3 years and the recent murder of a child in the Valley.

The Western Cape Department of Community Safety (DoCS) in partnership with the Swartland Municipality hosted a consultation engagement for the Riebeek West precinct on 19 October 2017.

The Department's engagement in Riebeek West was organised around the Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP) framework which aims:

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

In 2017, the Department limited its engagements to five priority areas, namely: Saldanha, Paarl East, Gunya (Gugulethu and Nyanga), Khayelitsha and Manenberg. As mentioned earlier, this was later extended to include Riebeek West.

Primary data on the indicators of the Community Safety Scorecard was collected directly from participants via a questionnaire and captured on Survey Monkey. Although 52 participants attended the meeting, only 14 respondents completed the Scorecard. Unfortunately, that affects the representivity of the results. Secondary data sources such as previous PNP reports, Victims of Crime Survey, DoCS briefing reports (containing crime trends and analysis and a snapshot of DoCS interventions in the area) SAPS presentations and the plenary discussions were used to augment the primary data.

4. LIMITATIONS

The Municipality invited stakeholders via their ward committee system who it understands are fully representative of the community they serve and who are concerned with safety in their communities. The engagement was mainly attended by people who are working in or are actively engaged in the sector. A variety of stakeholders such as faith-based organisations, NGOs, youth groups, national and provincial government departments were absent from the engagement. Some participants also noted that not enough notice of the engagement was given.

As regards the Community Safety Scorecard, the perceptions are those of participants of the engagement. Due to their engagement with the safety issues, their experience of working with CPFs or NHWs and their relationship with the SAPS, their responses might be more reflective of their own experiences, and may not be representative of the broader community. Only one SAPS member (Station Commander) attended the meeting.

5. CLUSTER DEMOGRAPHICS

Riebeek West falls within the Milnerton Policing Cluster. This cluster consists of nine (9) police precincts namely; Atlantis, Darling, Malmesbury, Melkbosstrand, Milnerton, Moorreesburg, Philadelphia, Riebeek West and Table View. Some of the police precincts are located within the boundaries of the City of Cape Town Metropolitan Municipality and others are within the boundaries of the West Coast District Municipality. Table 1 below presents population figures of the different police precincts in the cluster as recorded by Statistics South Africa National Census of 2001, 2011 and 2015.¹ This is to gauge broadly the size of different police precincts as compared to the possible safety needs, crime levels and policing resources. In 2015, the cluster has a population of 397 320 and consists of nine precincts and two satellite stations and one contact point.

Table 1: Population Figures per Police Station: 2001 - 2015 Mid-year Estimate

NAME OF PRECINCT	2001 CENSUS	2011 CENSUS	% INCREASE / DECREASE	2015 MID YEAR ESTIMATE	% INCREASE / DECREASE 2011-2015	% INCREASE / DECREASE 2001-2015
Atlantis	64547	79429	23.1%	84250	6.1%	30.5%
Darling	14480	15473	6.7%	16379	5.9%	13.1%
Malmesbury	35830	61807	72.5%	63417	2.6%	77.0%
Melkbosstrand	7231	14879	105.8%	13685	-8.0%	89.3%
Milnerton	34831	88529	154.2%	91723	3.6%	163.3%
Moorreesburg	14464	23602	63.2%	24694	4.6%	70.7%
Philadelphia	4389	7407	68.8%	7720	4.2%	75.9%
Riebeek West	10902	13300	22.0%	16924	27.2%	55.2%
Table View	38543	72113	87.1%	78528	8.9%	103.7%
CLUSTER TOTAL	225217	376539	67.2%	397,320	5.5%	76.4%
PROVINCIAL TOTAL	4521072	5821947	28.8%	6113294	5.0%	35.2%

Source: Statistics SA

It is clear that the population of Riebeek West increased by 55.2% between 2001 and 2011 but not the policing resources, based on an inspection of the police station that DoCS conducted in 2014 and the presentation made by SAPS.

A presentation was given on SAPS by the station commander, Captain Majiedt. Riebeek West police station is a fully-fledged captain station and is located in the Swartland local municipality of the West Coast District Municipality. .

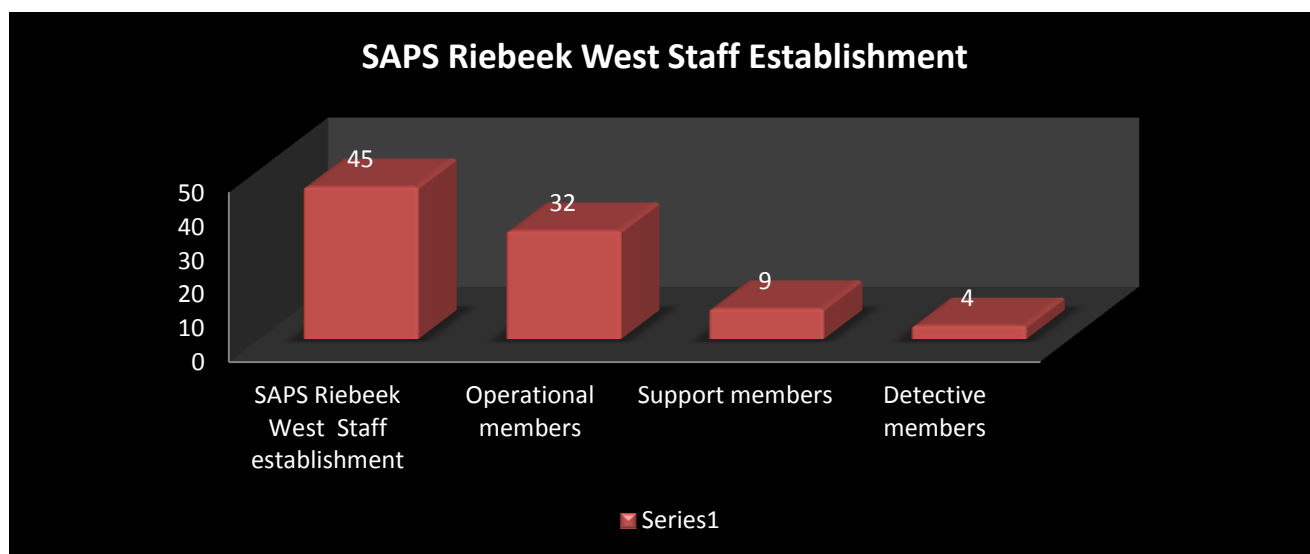
Riebeek West is divided into two policing sectors (Sector 1: Urban, Sector 2: Rural serving the three areas) and has a satellite police station in Riebeek Kasteel. However, the station management indicated that ideally there should be three sectors due to the vast geographical area the station serves. The types of policing areas² that are the main drivers of crime and safety in the area are

¹ Statistics South Africa, South African National Census of 2001, 2011 and 2015.

² **Types of Policing Areas:** **Urban:** A continuously built-up area with characteristics such as type of economic activity and land use. Cities, towns, townships, suburbs, etc. are typical urban areas. **Rural:** Any area that is not classified urban. **Formal:** A formal urban settlement is usually structured and organised and includes suburbs and townships. Services such as water, sewage, electricity and refuse removal are provided; roads are formally planned and maintained by the council. **Informal:** Urban informal settlements, or "squatter camps", are usually located in urban areas and are typically disorderly and congested. Dwelling units are usually made of materials such as zinc, mud, wood, plastics, etc. **Business:** An area that is predominantly structured for commercial business activities, e.g. commercial mall, shopping complex, town/city Central Business District (CBD). **Industrial:** An area that predominantly has industry as its main land use. **Farming:** An area of land, together with its

outlined below. These areas require policing resources to attend to visible complaints and sector policing and investigation of crime (detectives). Riebeek West policing area is divided into urban (8%), rural (2%), formal (70%), business (10%) and farming (10%) areas.

Figure 1: SAPS Riebeek West Actual Staff Establishment (2017)



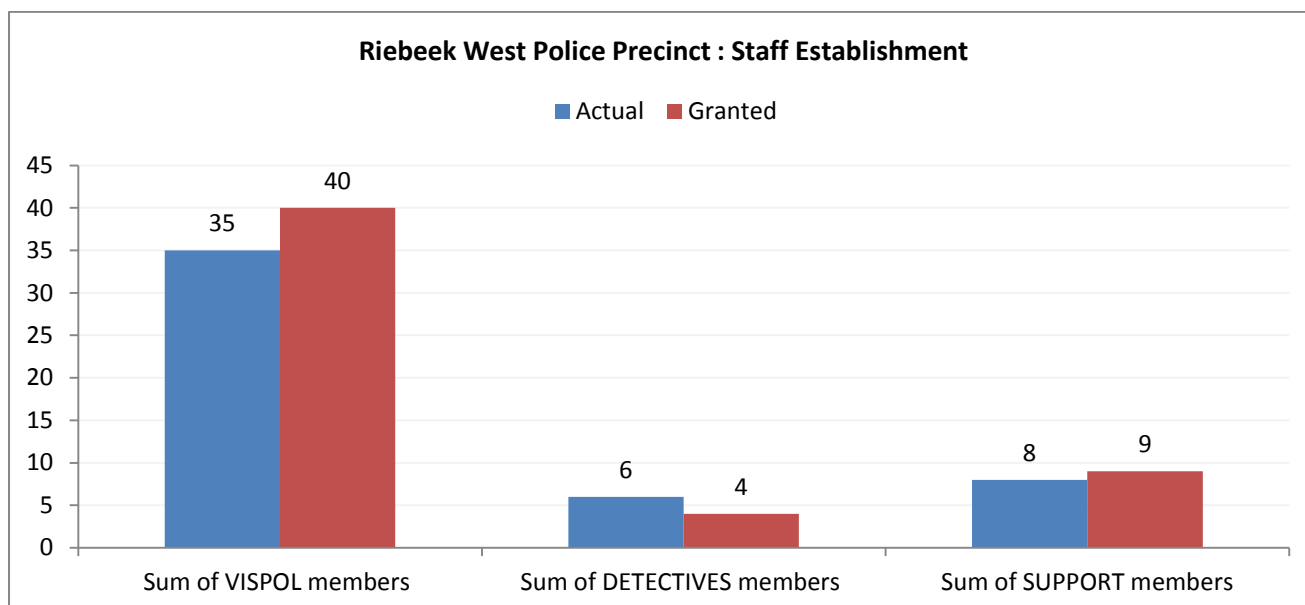
Source: SAPS presentation

Total Staff establishment: 45 (Operational members: 32; Support members: 9 Detective members: 4)

At the time of the last oversight inspection of the police station conducted by DoCS in 2014, Riebeek West SAPS station had a total staff establishment of forty nine (49) members. The situation has deteriorated since 2014 as the staff establishment decreased from 49 in 2014 to 45 in 2017 although the approved establishment was 53 posts. Operational members decreased from 35 in 2014 to 32 in 2017 against 40 granted posts. While the population increased by 52% between 2001 and 2015. Staffing at the station has not kept up with the increase in population.

buildings, concerned with the growing of crops or the raising of animals. **.Plot/small holding:** A piece of land smaller than a farm used for cultivation of vegetables or the breeding of animals.

Figure 2: Actual personnel distribution at the station, 2014



Source: Department of Community Safety

According to the DoCS inspection in 2014, the station had five (5) detectives (including the detective commander). Regarding qualifications one (1) detective had 0 to 1-years' experience, one (1) detective had 2 to 5 years' experience, one (1) detective had 6 to 10 years' experience and two (2) detectives had more than 11 years' experience. The number of detectives decreased from 6 to 4 in 2017. In 2014, the station had a Crime Intelligence Officer (CIO) who assisted to analyze crime trends & patterns. The CIO received training in CIMAC, BI system, Profiling and CRIM. The station complained that it did not receive adequate support from the Crime Intelligence Gatherers, as they never interacted with them. The station received adequate support from the Local Criminal Record Centre (LCRC). The station had eight (8) registered informers and all the members had registered informers.

During the PNP the station commander noted that the station currently experiences a shortage of manpower as members are transferred and not replaced. Staff on sick, study or annual leave make it difficult to police effectively. The station has two vans and it services two courts in Malmesbury. A 24-hour service is rendered with four shifts which serve Hermon, Riebeek West and Riebeek Kasteel and a total of 110 farming communities, covering a very large geographical area.

According to SAPS the station has more crime than Darling/Philadelphia and Melkbosstrand stations. There is a huge influx of seasonal workers during the festive season.

The Detective Branch of the Riebeek West SAPS station is located at the main station premises. The station has no dedicated rooms to interview suspects; the detective offices are utilised for the purpose. One of the major problems is the high number of cases withdrawn by complainants; cases referred to mediation; and cases provisionally withdrawn due to outstanding lab reports. The average detection rate for the period 01 July 2013 to 30 June 2014 was 59%. The average conviction rate for that period was 73.34%.³

The Riebeek West SAPS building is a state-owned building, renovated in 2010. The physical condition of the station in terms of cleanliness and state of repair is fair. The station is easily accessible to the

³ Police Oversight Audit conducted in loco on 29 October 2014. Source: Data obtained from Riebeek West SAPS station.

public in general and to those using public transport. The station is very big for a captain station; the cellblock is far from the CSC and police cannot hear detainees. There is periodical court at the station.⁴

Capt SC Majiedt was promoted as Station Commander to Riebeek West on 1 October 2016.

6. RIEBEEK WEST CRIME ANALYSIS AND TRENDS: 2011/2012-2015/2016

The prevalent contact crimes in the area are sexual offences, assault, burglary, malicious damage to property and drugs. The possible factors contributing to the high incidence of these prevalent crimes experienced in the area are liquor and drug abuse (especially use of TIK), domestic violence and socio economic circumstances. The measures put in place by SAPS to address these prevalent crimes are: awareness campaigns, vehicle check points, stop and search and partnership policing.

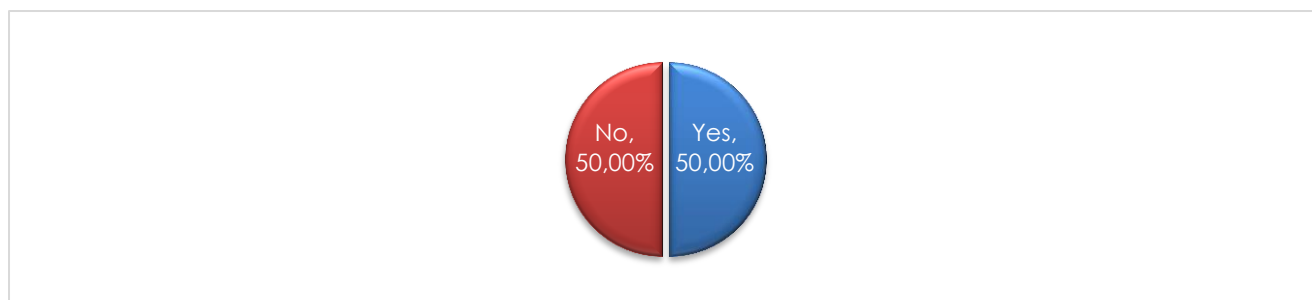
Table 2 below presents a summary of Riebeek West reported crime and proportion of each crime category over the 5-year period.

Table 2: Riebeek West Police Precinct Crime Categories Summary 2011/12 to 2015/16

Crime categories	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16	Total	% 2011/12- 2015/16
Contact Crimes	339	412	427	503	495	2,176	38,9%
Contact-Related Crimes	63	99	77	104	102	445	7,9%
Crime Detected as a Result of Police Action	141	159	222	234	123	879	15,7%
Other Serious Crimes	175	262	208	271	267	1,183	21,1%
Property-Related Crimes	147	180	176	166	225	894	16,0%
Subcategories of Aggravated Robbery	2	4	6	2	7	21	0,4%
Grand Total	867	1,116	1,116	1,280	1,219	5,598	100,0%

6.1 Contact with the Criminal Justice System

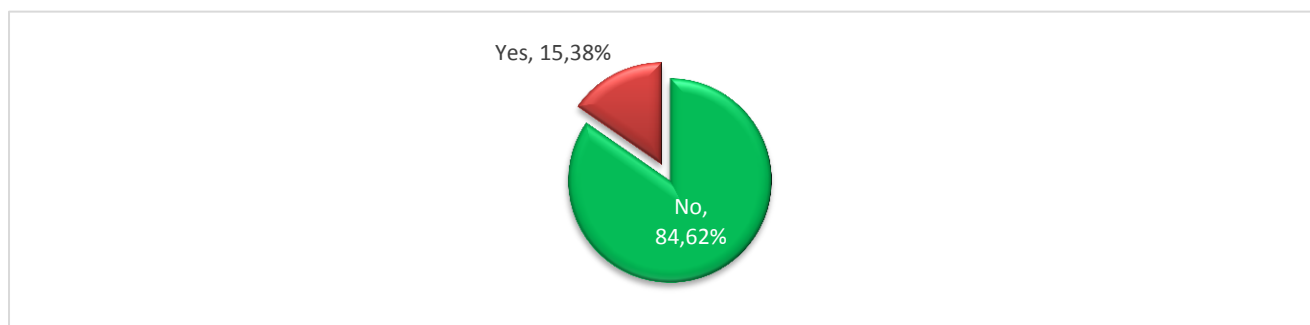
Figure 3: Household crime victimization – Have you or a member of your household been a victim of crime in the last 12 months(n=14)



⁴ Ibid.

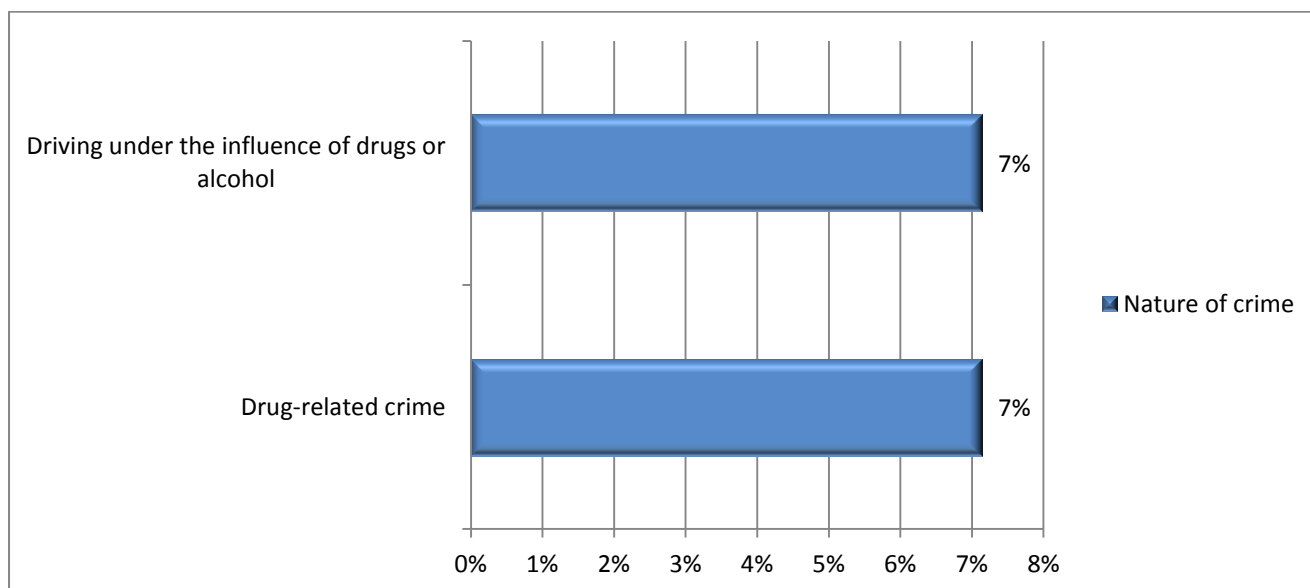
Half of the participants (50%) confirmed that they or a member of their household had been a victim of crime over the past 12 months whilst the other half (50%) had not been victims.

Figure 4: Have you or a member of your household been charged with crime detected as a result of police action? (n=13)



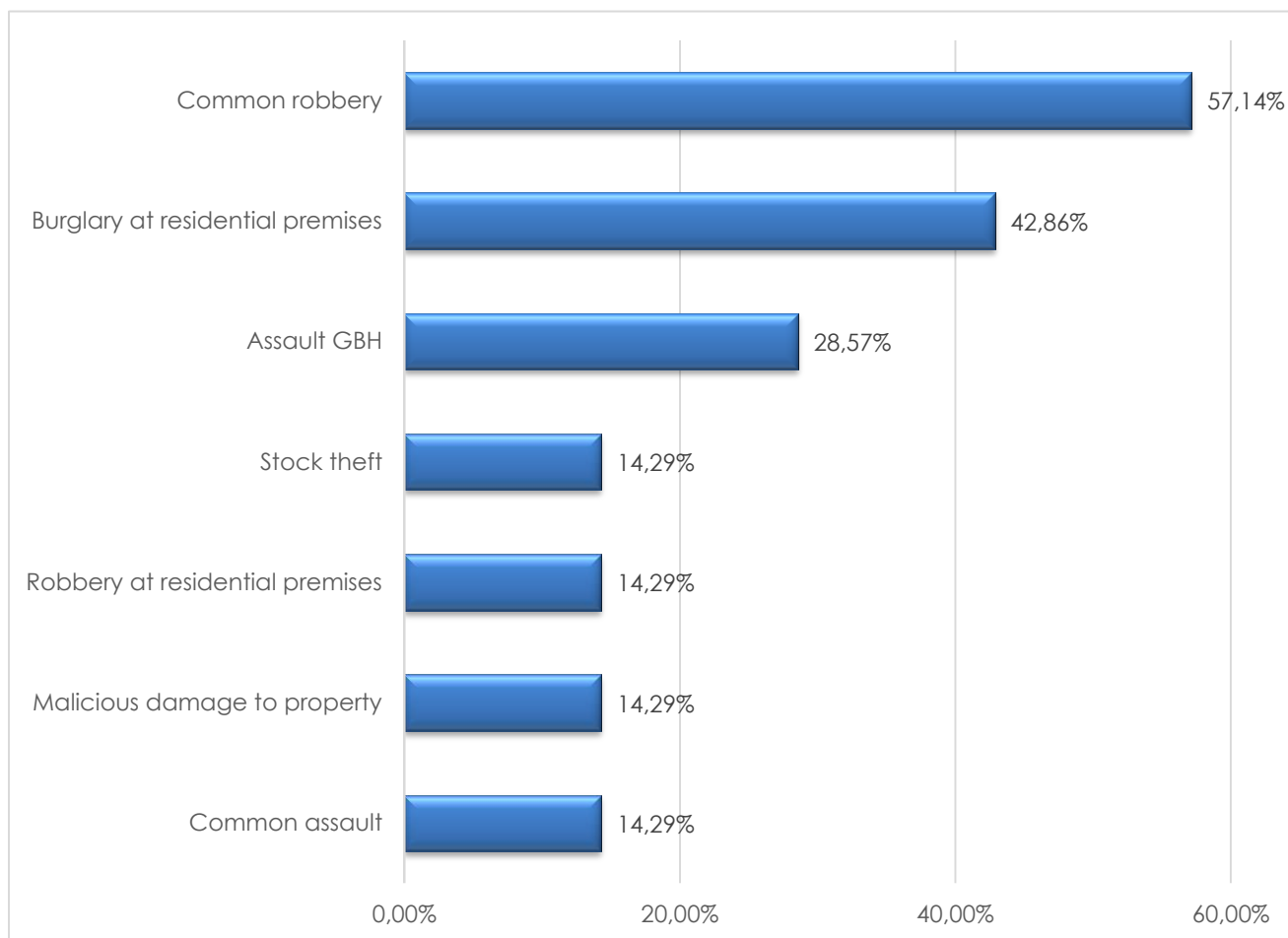
15.4% of the respondents or a member of their household had been charged with crime detected as a result of police action.

Figure 5: Nature of crime (n=14)



Of the 15.4% who were charged, charges were for driving under the influence of drugs and alcohol (7%) and drug-related crime (7%). 86% did not answer the question. Participants felt that drug-related crimes are compromising the safety of citizens in the area.

Figure 6: Nature of crime (n=13)



The majority of participants who were victim to crime (43%) had fallen victim to burglaries at their residences whilst 29% were assaulted with the intent to commit grievous bodily harm. Other prominent crimes experienced were stock theft (14.3%), robberies at residential premises (14.3%) and malicious damage to properties (14.3%)

Figure 7: Several Hot spots were identified in Riebeeck Valley – move this back to the crime issues

Riebeeck-West	Riebeeck-Kasteel	Hermon
Modderrasvlei: Malan houses	Madeliefie street	Rondeheuwel
Solomon street	Vygie street	Main road
Conville street	Jasmyn street	Hermon railway station
Stasieweg	Mimosa street	
	Ebenheazer farm	

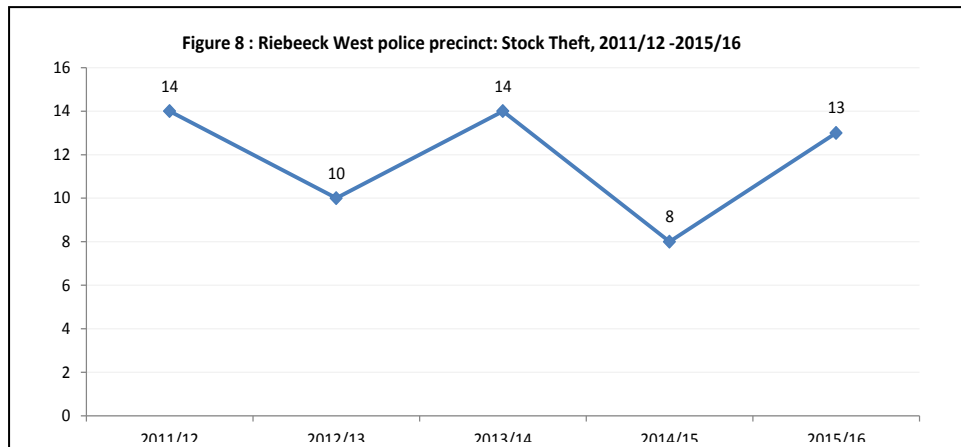
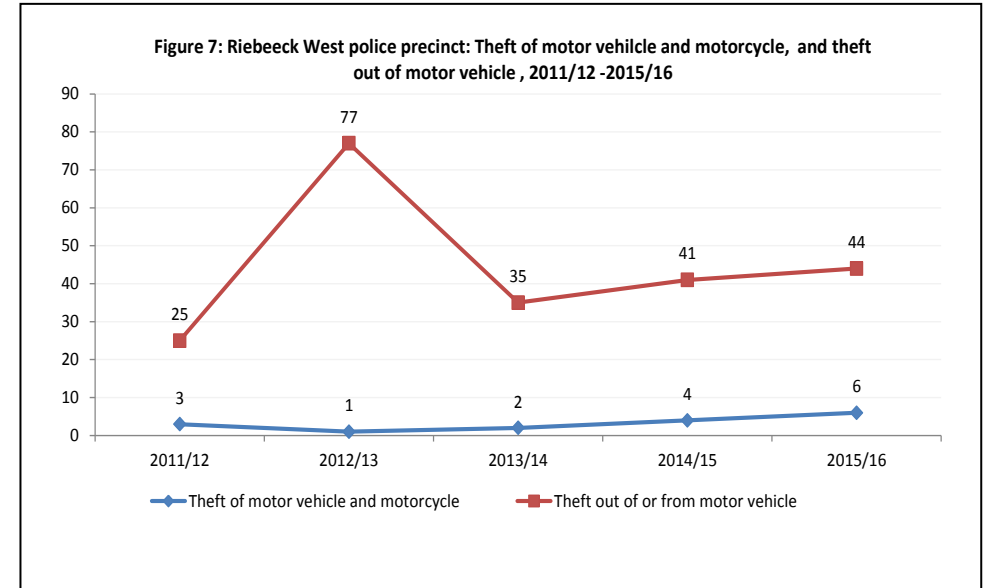
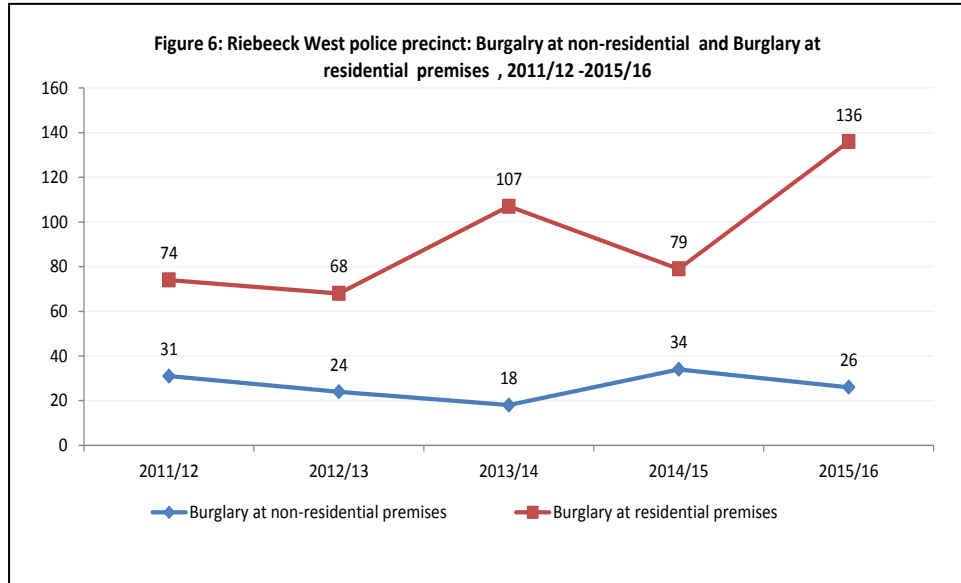
Table 3: Riebeek West Police Precinct Crime Analysis

Crime	2011/12	2012/13	Diff 2011/12- 2012/13	% Diff 2011/12- 2012/13	2013/14	Diff 2013/14- 2012/13	% Diff 2013/14- 2012/13	2014/15	Diff 2014/15- 2013/14	% Diff 2014/15- 2013/14	2015/16	Diff 2015/16- 2014/15	% Diff 2015/16- 2014/15	Grand Total	Diff 2011/12- 2015/16	% Diff 2011/12- 2015/16	% Contribution per precinct per crime category
CONTACT CRIMES	339	412	73	21,5%	427	15	3,6%	503	76	17,8%	495	-8	-1,6%	2,176	156	46,0%	39%
Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm	101	128	27	26,7%	138	10	7,8%	174	36	26,1%	166	-8	-4,6%	707	65	64,4%	12,6%
Attempted murder	1	3	2	200,0%	1	-2	-66,7%	4	3	300,0%	6	2	50,0%	15	5	500,0%	0,3%
Common assault	185	215	30	16,2%	212	-3	-1,4%	253	41	19,3%	247	-6	-2,4%	1,112	62	33,5%	19,9%
Common robbery	10	8	-2	-20,0%	19	11	137,5%	18	-1	-5,3%	20	2	11,1%	75	10	100,0%	1,3%
Murder	5	5	0	0,0%	4	-1	-20,0%	2	-2	-50,0%	3	1	50,0%	19	-2	-40,0%	0,3%
Robbery with aggravating circumstances	5	13	8	160,0%	15	2	15,4%	9	-6	-40,0%	22	13	144,4%	64	17	340,0%	1,1%
Sexual Offences	32	40	8	25,0%	38	-2	-5,0%	43	5	13,2%	31	-12	-27,9%	184	-1	-3,1%	3,3%
Crime	2011/12	2012/13	Diff 2011/12- 2012/13	% Diff 2011/12- 2012/13	2013/14	Diff 2013/14- 2012/13	% Diff 2013/14- 2012/13	2014/15	Diff 2014/15- 2013/14	% Diff 2014/15- 2013/14	2015/16	Diff 2015/16- 2014/15	% Diff 2015/16- 2014/15	Grand Total	Diff 2011/12- 2015/16	% Diff 2011/12- 2015/16	% Contribution per precinct per crime category
CONTACT-RELATED CRIMES	63	99	36	57,1%	77	-22	-22,2%	104	27	35,1%	102	-2	-1,9%	445	39	61,9%	7,9%
Arson	1	4	3	300,0%	4	0	0,0%	5	1	25,0%	6	1	20,0%	20	5	500,0%	0,4%
Malicious damage to property	62	95	33	53,2%	73	-22	-23,2%	99	26	35,6%	96	-3	-3,0%	425	34	54,8%	7,6%
CRIME DETECTED AS A RESULT OF POLICE ACTION	141	159	18	12,8%	222	63	39,6%	234	12	5,4%	123	-111	-47,4%	879	-18	-12,8%	15,7%
Driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs	21	19	-2	-9,5%	24	5	26,3%	16	-8	-33,3%	11	-5	-31,3%	91	-10	-47,6%	1,6%
Drug-related crime	118	139	21	17,8%	195	56	40,3%	217	22	11,3%	110	-107	-49,3%	779	-8	-6,8%	13,9%
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	1	0	-1	-100,0%	3	3	3 More	1	-2	-66,7%	0	-1	-100,0%	5	-1	-100,0%	0,1%
Sexual offences as result of police action	1	1	0	0,0%	0	-1	-100,0%	0	0	0,0%	2	2	2 More	4	1	100,0%	0,1%
Crime	2011/12	2012/13	Diff 2011/12- 2012/13	% Diff 2011/12- 2012/13	2013/14	Diff 2013/14- 2012/13	% Diff 2013/14- 2012/13	2014/15	Diff 2014/15- 2013/14	% Diff 2014/15- 2013/14	2015/16	Diff 2015/16- 2014/15	% Diff 2015/16- 2014/15	Grand Total	Diff 2011/12- 2015/16	% Diff 2011/12- 2015/16	% Contribution per precinct per crime category
OTHER SERIOUS CRIMES	175	262	87	49,7%	208	-54	-20,6%	271	63	30,3%	267	-4	-1,5%	1,183	92	52,6%	21,1%
All theft not mentioned elsewhere	152	216	64	42,1%	189	-27	-12,5%	242	53	28,0%	237	-5	-2,1%	1,036	85	55,9%	18,5%

Commercial crime	4	10	6	150,0%	5	-5	-50,0%	10	5	100,0%	12	2	20,0%	41	8	200,0%	0,7%
Shoplifting	19	36	17	89,5%	14	-22	-61,1%	19	5	35,7%	18	-1	-5,3%	106	-1	-5,3%	1,9%
Crime	2011/12	2012/13	Diff 2011/12-2012/13	% Diff 2011/12-2012/13	2013/14	Diff 2013/14-2012/13	% Diff 2013/14-2012/13	2014/15	Diff 2014/15-2013/14	% Diff 2014/15-2013/14	2015/16	Diff 2015/16-2014/15	% Diff 2015/16-2014/15	Grand Total	Diff 2011/12-2015/16	% Diff 2011/12-2015/16	% Contribution per precinct per crime category
PROPERTY-RELATED CRIMES	147	180	33	22,4%	176	-4	-2,2%	166	-10	-5,7%	225	59	35,5%	894	78	53,1%	16,0%
Burglary at non-residential premises	31	24	-7	-22,6%	18	-6	-25,0%	34	16	88,9%	26	-8	-23,5%	133	-5	-16,1%	2,4%
Burglary at residential premises	74	68	-6	-8,1%	107	39	57,4%	79	-28	-26,2%	136	57	72,2%	464	62	83,8%	8,3%
Stock-theft	14	10	-4	-28,6%	14	4	40,0%	8	-6	-42,9%	13	5	62,5%	59	-1	-7,1%	1,1%
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	3	1	-2	-66,7%	2	1	100,0%	4	2	100,0%	6	2	50,0%	16	3	100,0%	0,3%
Theft out of or from motor vehicle	25	77	52	208,0%	35	-42	-54,5%	41	6	17,1%	44	3	7,3%	222	19	76,0%	4,0%
Crime	2011/12	2012/13	Diff 2011/12-2012/13	% Diff 2011/12-2012/13	2013/14	Diff 2013/14-2012/13	% Diff 2013/14-2012/13	2014/15	Diff 2014/15-2013/14	% Diff 2014/15-2013/14	2015/16	Diff 2015/16-2014/15	% Diff 2015/16-2014/15	Grand Total	Diff 2011/12-2015/16	% Diff 2011/12-2015/16	% Contribution per precinct per crime category
SUBCATEGORIES OF AGGRAVATED ROBBERY	2	4	2	100,0%	6	2	50,0%	2	-4	-66,7%	7	5	250,0%	21	5	250,0%	0,4%
Bank robbery	0	0	0	0,0%	0	0	0,0%	0	0	0,0%	0	0	0,0%	0	0	0,0%	0,0%
Carjacking	0	0	0	0,0%	0	0	0,0%	0	0	0,0%	1	1	1 More	1	1	1 More	0,0%
Robbery at non-residential premises	0	3	3	3 More	3	0	0,0%	2	-1	-33,3%	4	2	100,0%	12	4	4 More	0,2%
Robbery at residential premises	2	1	-1	-50,0%	3	2	200,0%	0	-3	-100,0%	2	2	2 More	8	0	0,0%	0,1%
Robbery of cash in transit	0	0	0	0,0%	0	0	0,0%	0	0	0,0%	0	0	0,0%	0	0	0,0%	0,0%
Truck hijacking	0	0	0	0,0%	0	0	0,0%	0	0	0,0%	0	0	0,0%	0	0	0,0%	0,0%
Grand Total	867	1,116	249	28,7%	1,116	0	0,0%	1,280	164	14,7%	1,219	-61	-4,8%	5,598	352	40,6%	100,0%

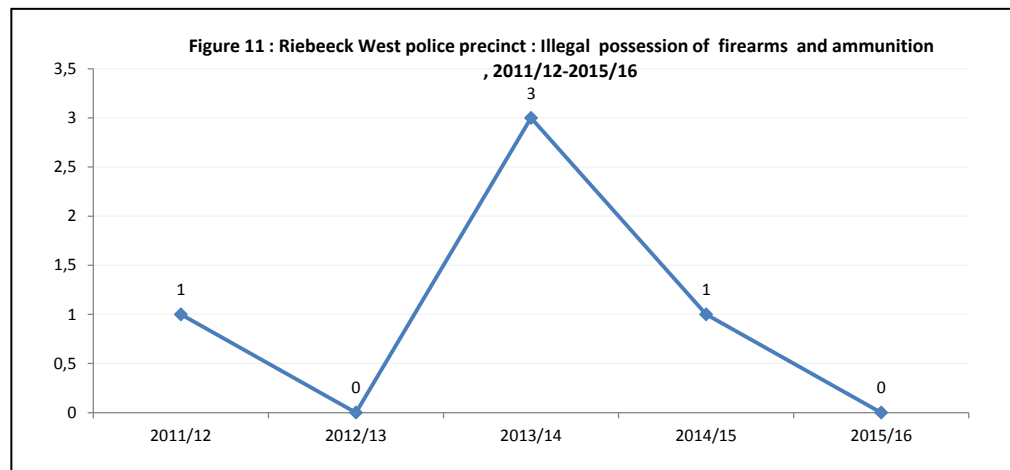
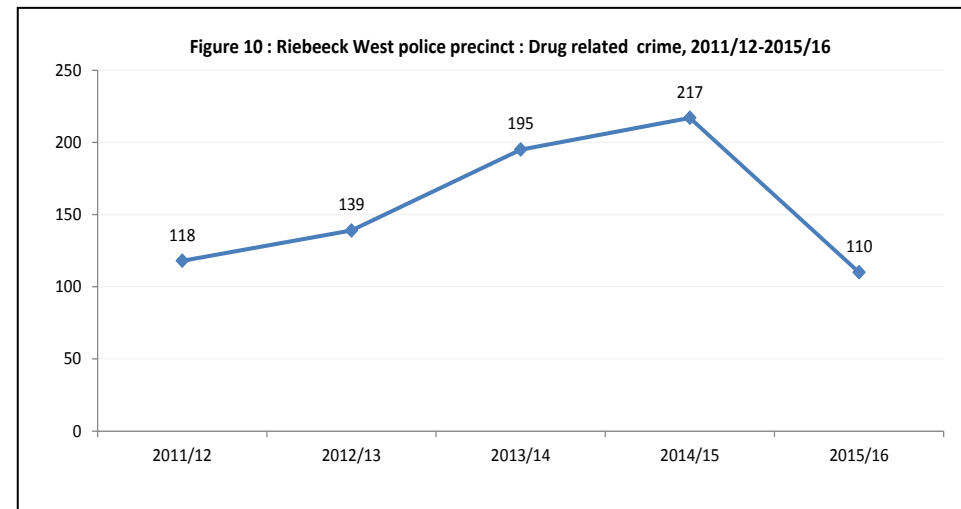
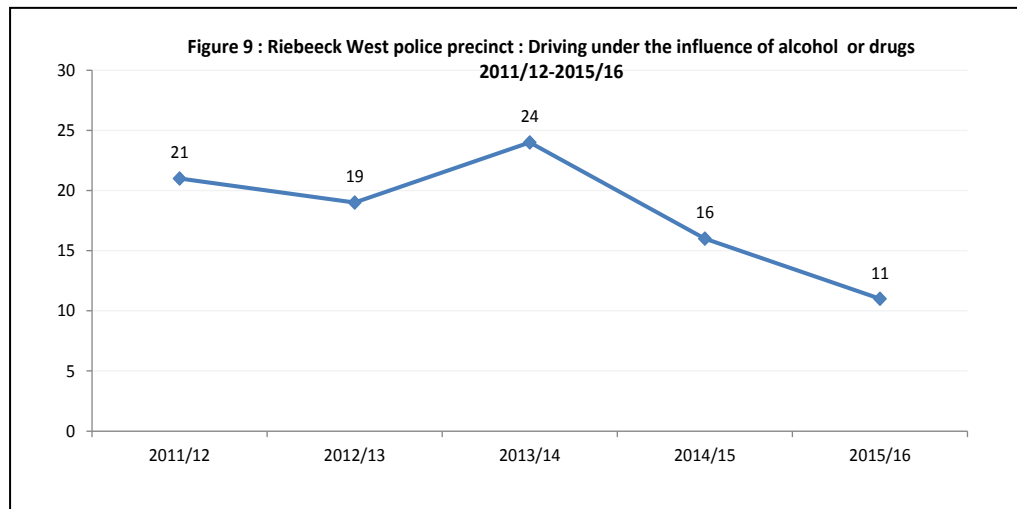
Over the past 5 years, contact crime accounted for 39% (2 176) of the total reported crime in Riebeeck West police precinct (5 598). Over the same period, crime dependent on police action for detection and property related crime accounted for 15,7% (879) and 16% (894) respectively. Overall, Riebeeck West police precinct contact crime increased by 46% from 339 in 2011/12 to 495 in the 2015/16 financial year. Similarly, property related crime increased by more than half (53,1%) from 147 in 2011/12 to 225 in 2015/16. Over the 5 year period the total number of recorded crimes increased by 40,6% from 867 in 2011/12 to 1 219 in 2015/16 in Riebeeck West.

6.2 Property Related Crime Analysis



Overall property related crime in Riebeeck West increased by 53,1% over the 5 year period. Of the total 894 property related crimes in the area, burglary at residential premises accounted for 51,9% (464) and increased by 83,8% from 74 in 201/12 to 136 in 2015/16. Burglary at non-residential premises seems to be decreasing. Theft out of motor vehicles is a concern. There was a spike in this crime category in 2012/13, after which it reduced in 2013/14 but is gradually climbing again since then.

6.3 Crime heavily dependent on police action for detection analysis



Overall crime detected as a result of police action decreased from 141 in 2011/12 to 123 in 2015/16. The three graphs above bear evidence of the decreasing trend. Drug related crimes increased since 2011/12 where 118 cases were recorded to 2014/15 where 217 cases were recorded. This trajectory changed and a 49,3% (107) decrease was recorded in 2015/16. Very few cases of illegal possession of firearms and ammunition have been reported over the period. This could either indicate a lack of SAPS operations and hence the drop in figures or that less crime in these categories is being committed although this is highly unlikely when evaluated against the increasing crime trends in all categories for the precinct.

6.4 Contact Crime Analysis

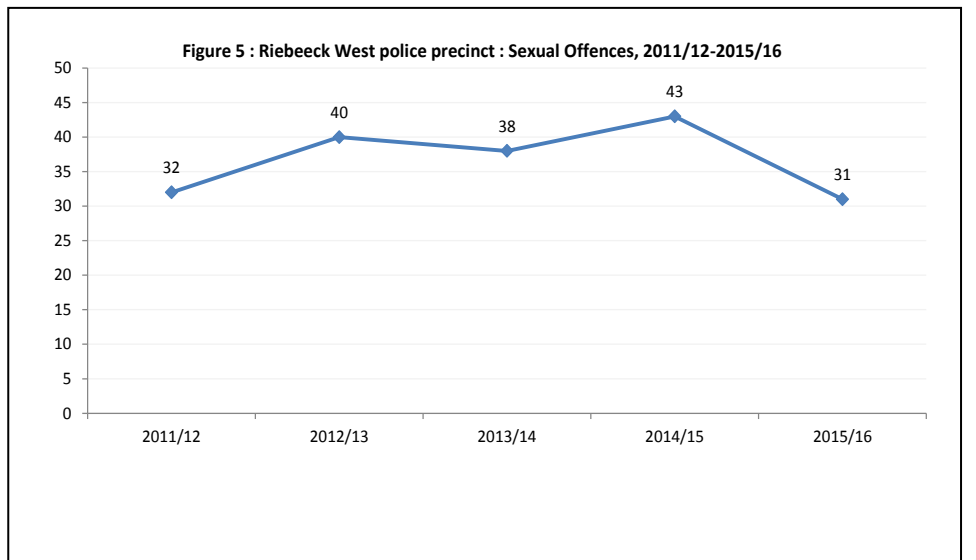
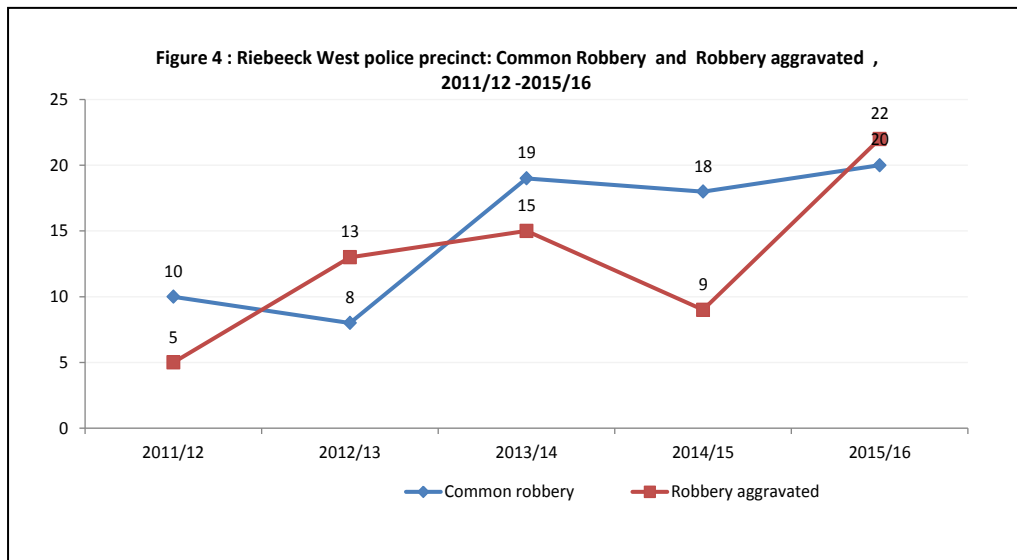
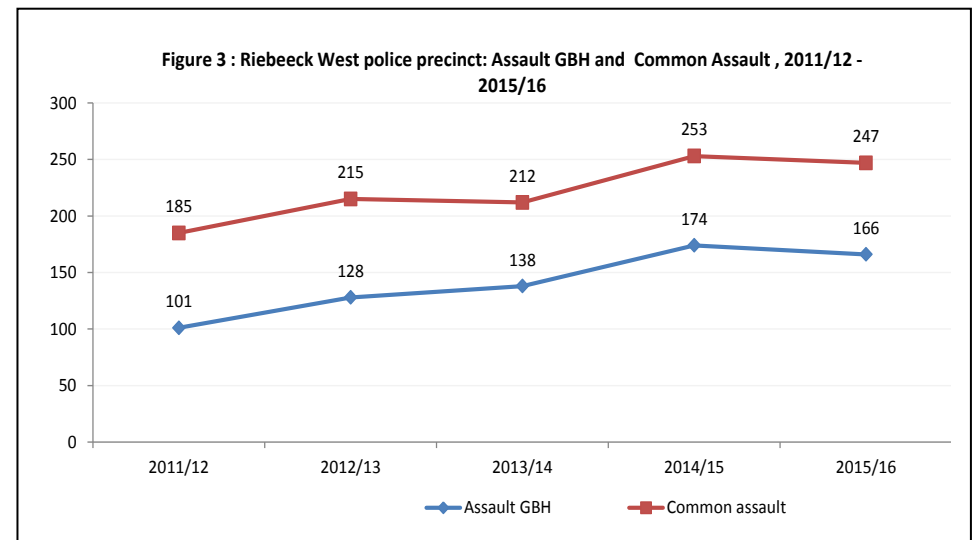
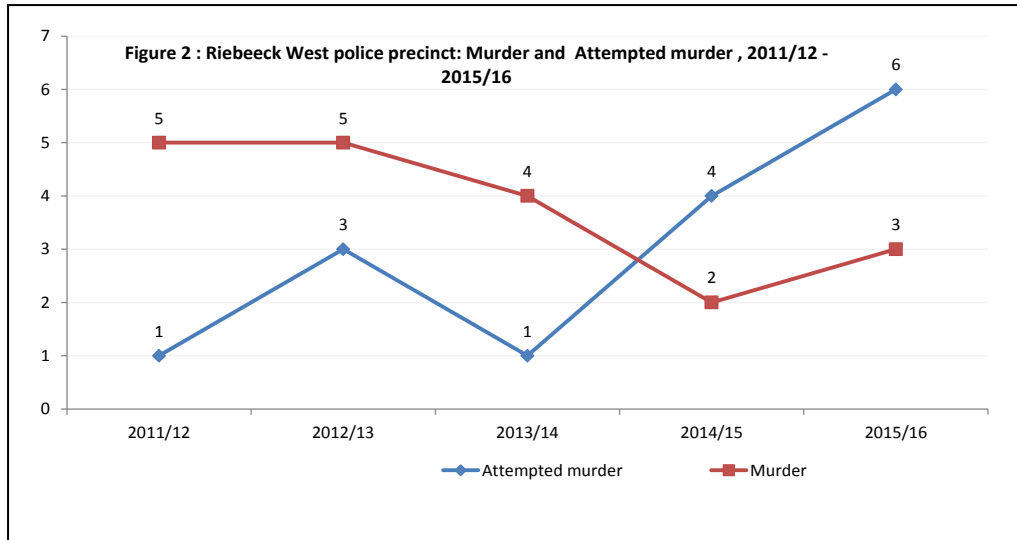
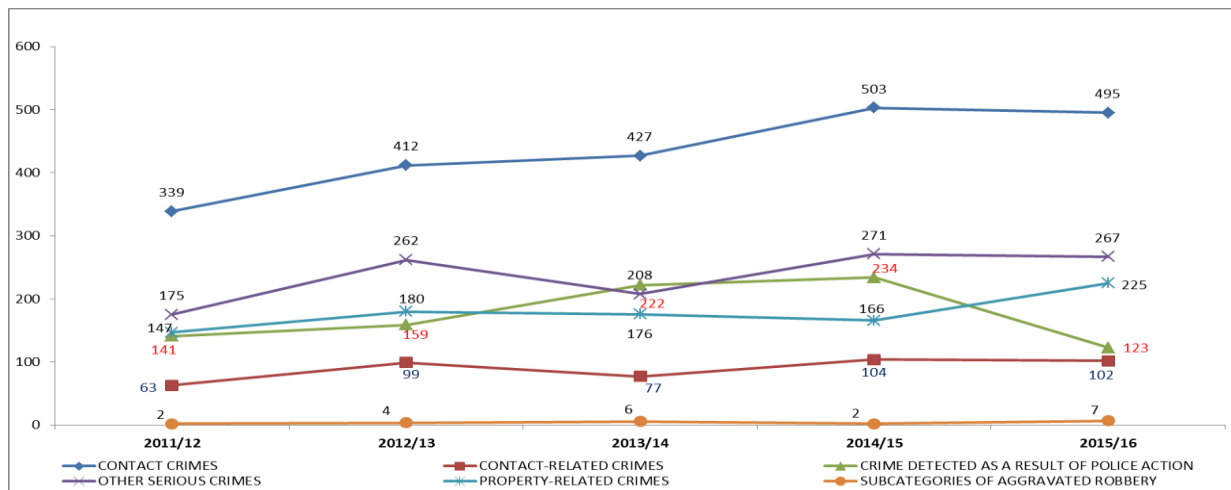


Figure 8: Riebeek West Police Precinct Crime Trends, 2011/12 to 2015/16



Over the 5-year period, the main categories of crime in Riebeek West police precinct show an increasing trend of 40.6% from 867 in 2011/12 to 1 219 crimes in 2015/16. However crime detected as a result of police action decreased by 12.8% from 141 in 2011/12 to 123 in 2015/16. Contact crime increased by 46%. Contact related and property related crime increased by 61.% and 53.1% respectively.

Captain Majiedt, Station Commander of Riebeek West, highlighted that recently a 5-year old girl was murdered in Riebeek West. A female person went missing and was found dead at Sewerage Dam in Riebeek Kasteel and a male died at Hermon railway station. All these and other crimes contributed towards a heightened feeling of unsafety in the valley and gave rise to the need to hold a PNP to determine how all role players can contribute to optimise crime prevention and increase levels of safety in the valley.

6.5 Challenges experienced by key stakeholders in optimising safety levels

Obstacles preventing SAPS Riebeek West from doing their work

According to SAPS, the following difficulties have been encountered in their work.

1. No SAPS contact points in Riebeek-Kasteel or Hermon.
2. No senior Commanders at SAPS Riebeek-West.
3. Shortage of man-power and vehicles.
4. Members promoted, transferred or resigned and not being replaced at the station, leaving a shortage of members.

Swartland Municipal Traffic and Law Enforcement feedback

Mr Roman Steyn, Chief of Law Enforcement & Traffic Services at Swartland Municipality said that during July 2013 the service changed from a Municipal Police to Traffic and Law Enforcement Services. The Municipal police were previously responsible for combatting crime and crime prevention whilst the Traffic Unit was and still is responsible for road safety.



Law Enforcement unit is now responsible for by-law enforcement. Traffic operations revolve around: vehicle patrols, foot patrols, bicycle patrols, high visibility patrols, roadblocks (k78), land management, vehicle check point (VCP), awareness campaigns and support to by-law operations. By-law operations revolve around: drunk in public, drinking in public, public open spaces, informal traders (hawkers), urinating in public, dumping, contravention of by-laws in public spaces, selling of liquor, hours of liquor trading, animal control, illegal structures and building regulations. It was reported that the number of Swartland Metro Police available to address crime and crime prevention has reduced drastically for the area.

Traffic and law enforcement reported that their ongoing challenges are dealing with B-crimes, illegal dumping, stray animals, illegal structures, speeding and current road works.

7. COMMUNITY SAFETY SCORE CARD

During the PNP consultative process in 2017, participants were asked to complete a questionnaire on their perceptions of professional policing, safety at public buildings and spaces and partnerships as a vehicle to understand perceptions of levels of safety. It is intended that these questions will be asked next year to determine any change in perception relating to these three areas.

To some extent, the results of the 2017 scorecard are compared with the results of the community perception survey completed by the participants of the 2016/2017 PNP process (held in 2017).⁵ However, in 2016/17 it was administered to the Cluster, whereas this is just for the Riebeek West police precinct. Results have also been compared with the national Victims of Crime Survey conducted in 2016/2017.⁶

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

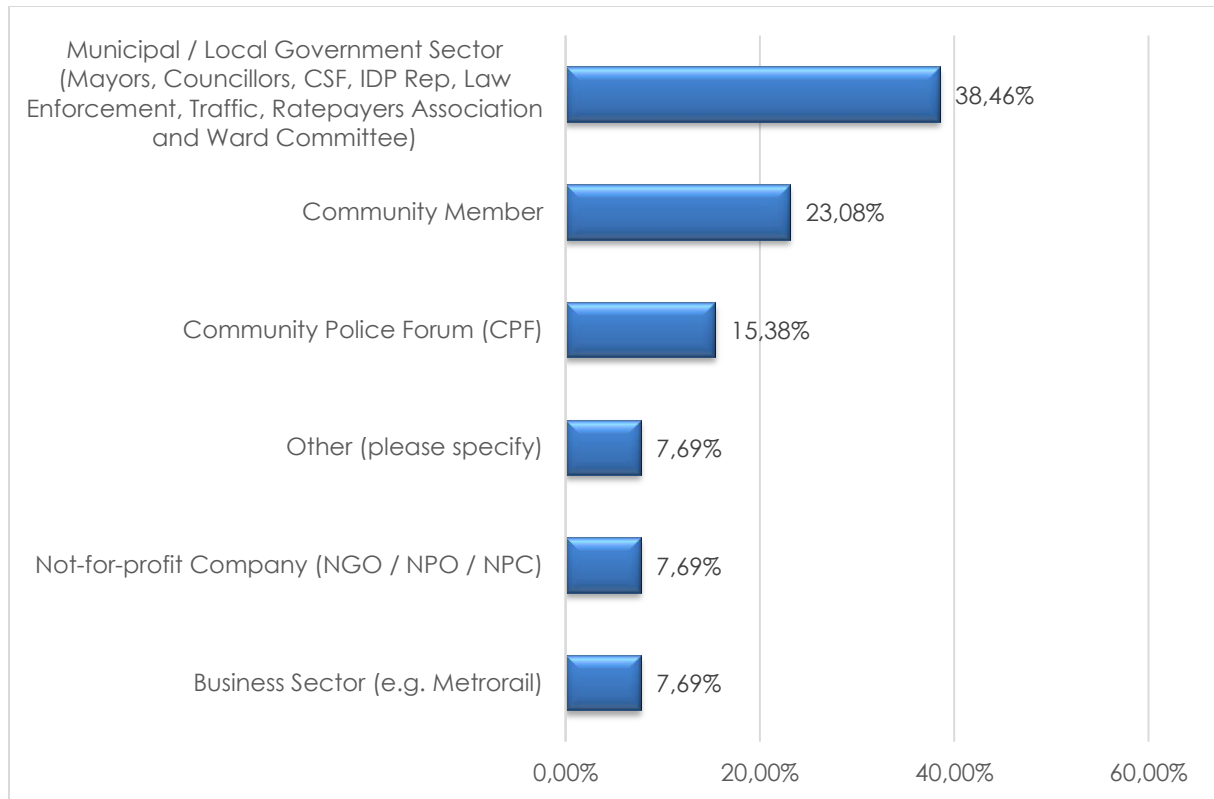
⁵ Department of Community Safety. (2015). *Policing Needs and Priorities 2014/2015: Beaufort West Police Cluster Report*; 24 November 2014.

⁶ Statistics South Africa. (2014). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2010-2013/14*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa.

7.1 Participants

A total of 14 people from Riebeek West and Riebeek Kasteel precincts completed the questionnaire.

Figure 9: Participants (N=14)



The majority of participants were from the local municipality (38,5%) inclusive of the Mayor, Municipal Manager, Ward Councillors, Mayco member for Safety and Security, Law Enforcement and Traffic officials, followed by community members inclusive of Neighbourhood Watch members (23%) and CPF chairperson and members (15,4%). NGO's and Business sectors had an equal representation of 7,7 % respectively.

Figure 10: Participants per Gender

The majority of respondents were males (64,3%) whilst females constituted 35,7%.



64% males



36% females

7.2 Professional Policing

The Promotion of Professional Policing (PPP) is one of the key priorities of the Department of Community Safety as articulated in the Community Safety Improvement Partnership (CSIP), Western Cape Community Safety Act (WCCSA) and the National Development Plan (NDP). It is also a priority for SAPS.⁷ Professional policing relates to the manner in which the police conduct their services, and the relationship they have with the communities. The CSIP considers effective oversight of policing as a mechanism to promote professional policing and partnerships.

Complaints recorded and dealt with by the Western Cape Police Ombudsman Office

The Western Cape Police Ombudsman (WCPO) is mandated to deal with complaints from communities relating to poor service delivery from police in the Province and/or breakdown in relations between the police and the community. In Riebeeck West police precinct, there were three complaints lodged with the Western Cape Police Ombudsman office, all relating to poor communication. For the 2016/17 financial year, there was one complaint which was finalised. For the 2017/18 financial year, there were two complaints which are still under investigation.⁸

Professional Policing

As reflected in the 2016 PNP report for the Milnerton Cluster, a major concern in the cluster was the use and abuse of drugs. This leads to a breakdown in families and the community. Drug lords and drug dealers associated with gangsterism. There is a need for high-level SAPS investigations of drug dealers. Drugs are a problem in the schools. Sexual violence and domestic violence is common in the community but people do not report cases. The community does not trust the police, or they do not have a good experience when reporting to the police. SAPS members are stressed because of excessive workloads and the violence and difficult social issues they deal with. There is a need to improve the professional way the SAPS treat the community, especially in the junior ranks. Corrupt officials need to be disciplined and criminally charged where appropriate. SAPS members who perform well should be recognised for their work. There is a concern for the safety of police officials. There is a shortage of police and physical resources. The recruitment of new staff will only impact on the SAPS when they finish training in a few years' time. The SAPS need to increase visibility through support from NHWs and reservists and other safety role players. Illegal shebeens in the community across the cluster are contributing to the abuse of alcohol. Numerous illegal shebeens and spaza shops do not operate in accordance with the by-laws. There are too many liquor outlets. Liquor licensing needs to be addressed.⁹

Watching Briefs

The Department has a Watching Brief programme which monitors the progress of certain criminal prosecutions through the magistrates' courts and identifies blockages and

⁷ South African Police Service. (15-17 April 2015). *Briefing by the South African Police Service on the 2014-2019 Strategic Plan and 2015/16 Annual Performance Plan and Budget*. Portfolio Committee on Police, Department of Police, p. 48.

⁸ Police Oversight Audit conducted in loco on 29 October 2014. Source: Data obtained from Riebeeck West SAPS station.

⁹ Police Oversight Audit conducted in loco on 29 October 2014. Source: Data obtained from Riebeeck West SAPS station.

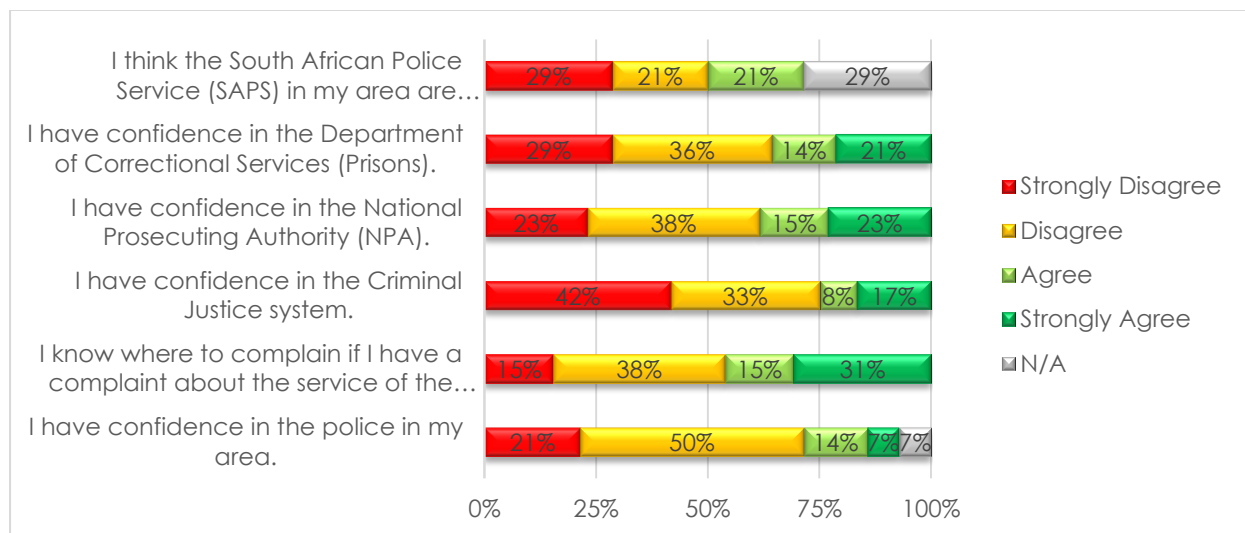
systematic failures in the system. In Riebeek West the Watching Brief programme has been active and recorded five systemic failures for the period 2016/17 to 2017/18. The findings of the programme are presented in Table 4 below.¹⁰

Table 4: Watching Brief Project: Riebeek West SAPS 2016/17-2017/18

Watching Brief Project: Riebeek West SAPS 2016/17-2017/18		
Categories	Cases	Total
Matters struck off the roll. (Incomplete Investigations)	• Dealing in drugs	2
	• Rape	1
	• Assault	1
	• Attempted Rape	1
Grand Total:		5

Source: Department of Community Safety

Figure 11: Perceptions of Confidence in SAPS, Corruption and Responses to Complaints (N=14)



Of the 14 participants who completed the scorecard, 21% thought that the SAPS in Riebeek West are corrupt, whilst 50% disagreed and 29% did not express an opinion on the matter.

Only 35% had confidence in the Department of Correctional Services, 38% had confidence in the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA). 25% indicated they had confidence in the Criminal Justice System.

Only a small percentage of participants reported having confidence in the police in the area (21%) whilst the majority has no confidence in SAPS (71%).

There were 46% of respondents who knew where to complain if they had a complaint/concern about the police service whilst the majority of (53%) did not know where to lay a complaint.

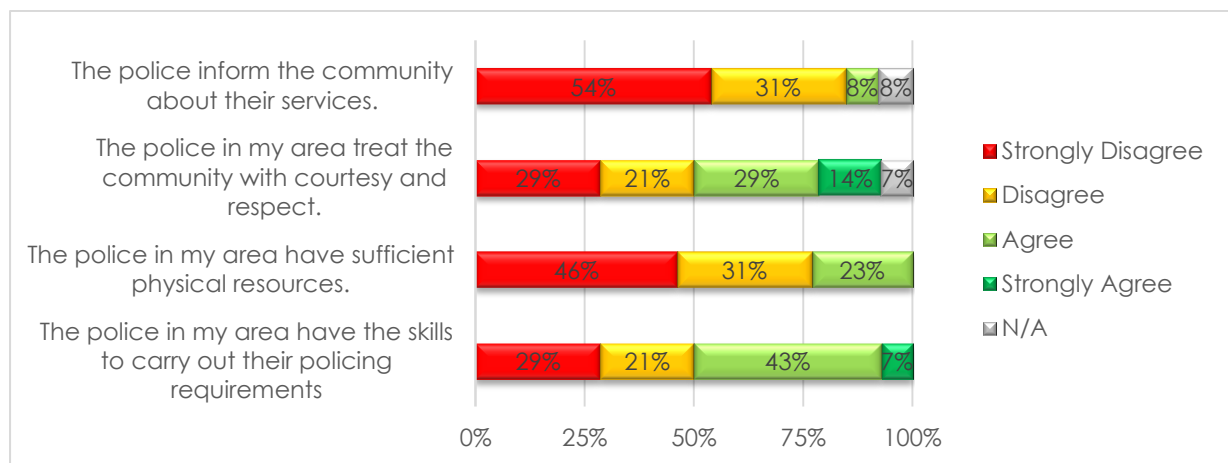
¹⁰ Ibid.

Some of the factors leading to loss of confidence in the police are alluded to in the listed policing needs and priorities section discussed at the PNP consultation. These include the police not responding to complaints; arriving late at crime scenes; delays in investigation of crimes; and a shortage of personnel and vehicles impacting on service delivery.

Area specific inspection results (Domestic Violence Act):¹¹

It was verified through a DoCS inspection of the Community Service Centre (CSC) in 2014 that the necessary documents as required in terms of the Domestic Violence Act, 116 of 1998, Domestic Violence Regulations, National Instruction 7/1999 on the DVA, Station Order on the Domestic Violence and a List of Organisations & Services were available at the Community Service Centre (CSC). The list of Organisations and Services was updated.

Figure 12: SAPS' Interaction with Communities and Resource Requirements (N=14)



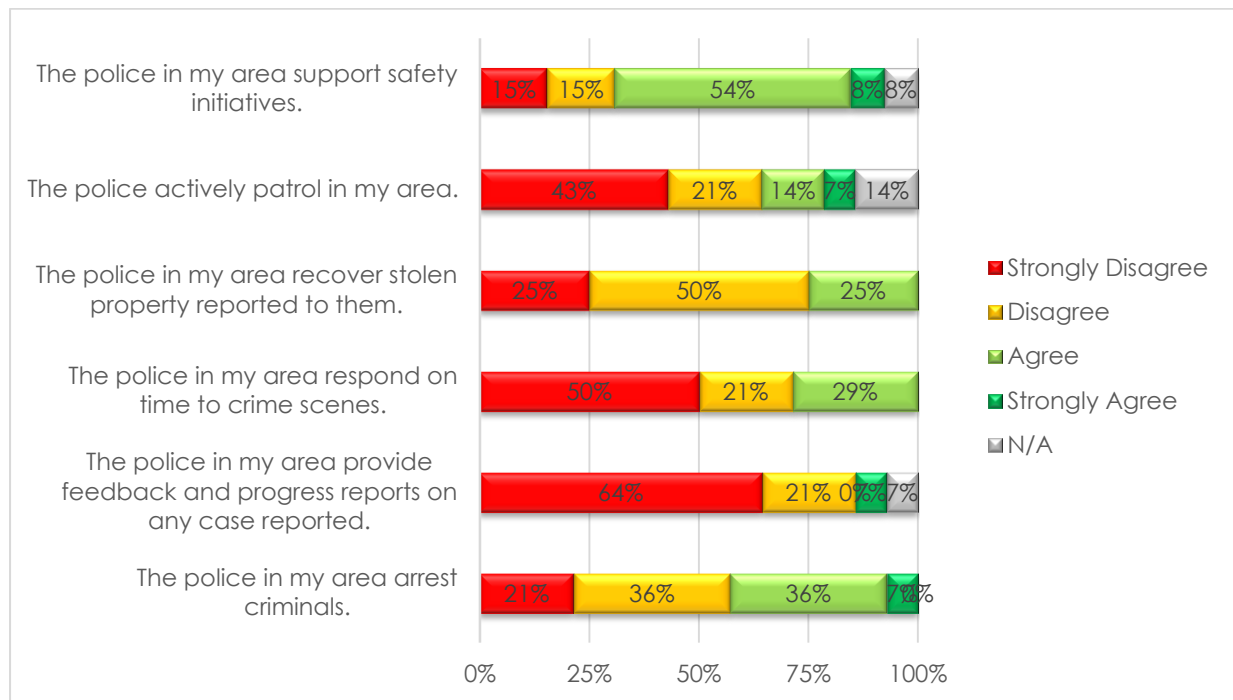
The majority of respondents (85%) indicated that SAPS do not inform the community about their services whilst only 8% felt they did.

Only 8% of respondents felt that SAPS informs the community about their services whilst an overwhelming 85% felt SAPS are not doing so. 8% did not express any opinion on the matter.

Less than half of respondents (43%) felt the police treat the community with courtesy and respect. The majority (77%) felt the SAPS do not have sufficient physical resources to serve the area with. Opinions were divided when it came to whether SAPS have the skills to carry out their policing requirements.

¹¹ Police Oversight Audit conducted in loco on 29 October 2014. Source: Data obtained from Riebeeck West SAPS station.

Figure 13: Police Service Delivery and Performance of Functions (N=14)



The majority of respondents (62%) indicated that SAPS support safety initiatives in the area whilst 30% disagreed and 8% did not express any opinion on the matter.

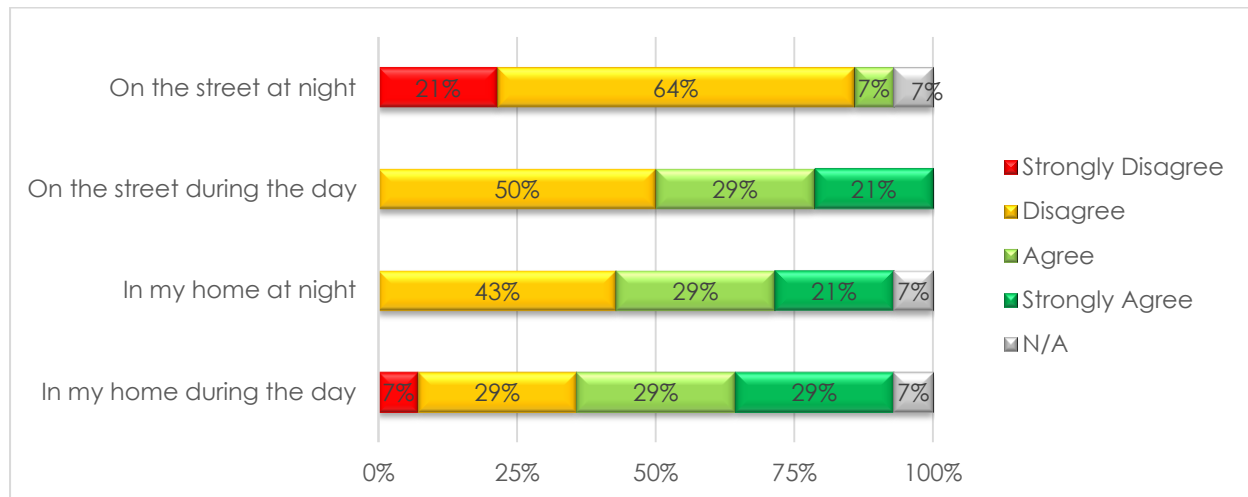
Only 21% of respondents reported that the police actively patrol their area. A very low percentage of respondents (25%) indicated that SAPS recover stolen property. The majority (71%) indicated that the police in Riebeeck West area do not respond on time to crime scenes.

An overwhelming majority (85%) indicated that SAPS does not provide feedback and progress reports on cases reported. 57% of respondents said SAPS does not arrest criminals in the area whilst 36% indicated that SAPS do arrest criminals and 7% did not express any opinion.

7.3 Public Spaces

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

Figure 14: Safety at Home and on the Street (N=14)



The majority of respondents (85%) do not feel safe on the street at night. More respondents felt safe in their homes at night (50%) but 43% did not feel safe. More respondents felt safe in their homes during the day (58%) than those who did not (36%).

Poor lighting of streets and public spaces create an enabling environment for crime to be committed in this cluster. Bushy fields/overgrown areas where the public must walk through to catch public transport present a danger and some community members have been victims of assault and robbery. Vagrants and traffic light beggars present an opportunity for crime. There were complaints that public communal spaces are becoming a hive for various criminal activities. Milnerton Cluster PNP report page 45 as cited in DoCS. (2017). Riebeek West Situational Analysis Report, page 13 listed a major safety concern of drinking in public that is a problem in the cluster that leads to various public offences including public violence and Riebeek West is no exception.¹² It is evident that the concern of drinking in public was not resolved either, as it was again confirmed as a big safety concern and challenge during the discussions which results in the public being afraid to be on the street at night.

¹² Department of Community Safety. Riebeek West Situational Analysis Report. 2017, p.13.

Figure 15: Perception of Safety in Community Spaces and Public Commercial Buildings (N=14)

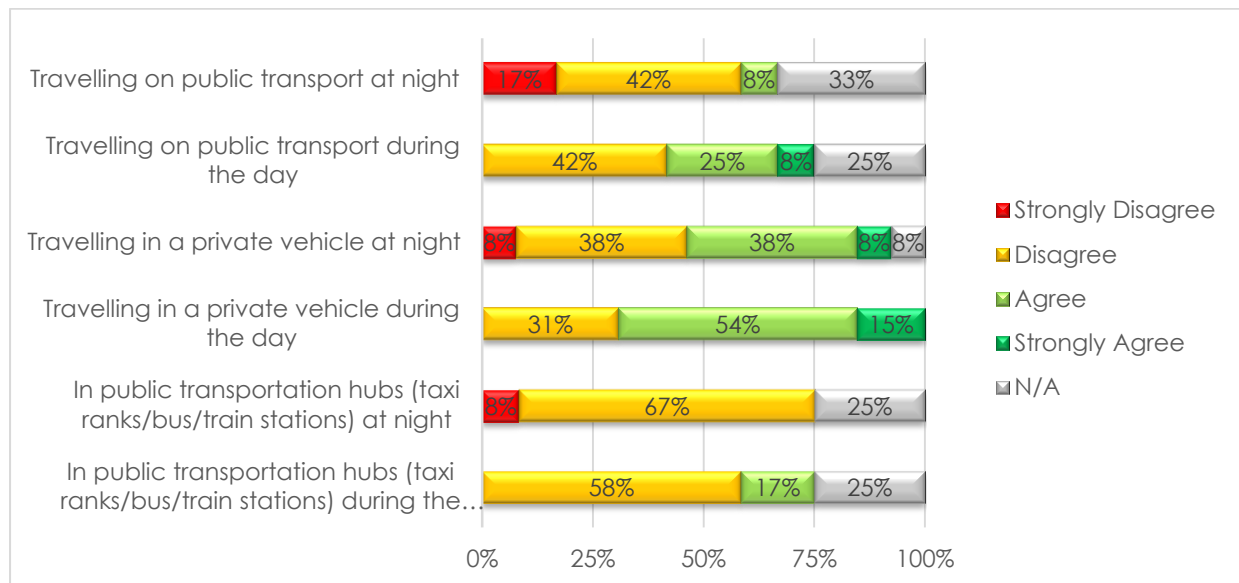


58% of respondents felt unsafe in open spaces and recreational areas at night and 39% felt unsafe during the day. This is significantly higher than the national average as the South African VOCS 2016/17 data shows that, due to the fear of crime, most households who were interviewed were prevented from going to open spaces (31,5%), allowing children to play in their area (19,9%) and walking to town (15,0%). About 13,9% of households that have children were prevented from allowing their children to walk to school due to the fear of crime.¹³

72% felt unsafe accessing communal services (toilets/taps etc.) at night whilst 50% also felt unsafe during the day. 67% felt safe in government facilities (hospitals, clinics, schools etc.) 66% of respondents felt unsafe in public commercial/ retail places (shopping centres, malls and Spaza shops) at night whilst 50% felt unsafe during the day.

¹³ Statistics South Africa. (2017). *Public Perceptions about Crime Prevention and the Criminal Justice System: In depth analysis of the Victims of Crime Survey Data 2016/17*, Pretoria: Statistics South Africa, p. 58.

Figure 16: Perception of Safety when Travelling and Using Public Transport (N=14)



The majority of participants do not feel safe when traveling on public transport at night whilst only 33% fell safe when using public transport during the day. Only 46% feel safe when travelling in their private vehicles at night whilst 69% feel safe during the day.

In our current economic situation, many respondents are dependent on public transport, which they may have to use to access jobs, schooling, shopping and social activities. It is important for provincial government, the SAPS and local traffic law enforcement agencies to address safety concerns regarding public transport, especially at transport hubs. Visible traffic policing also plays a major role in how people feel and are safe.

The majority of respondents (75%) do not feel safe in public transportation hubs (taxi ranks/bus/train stations) at night whilst over half 58% do not feel safe even during the day at public transportation hubs.

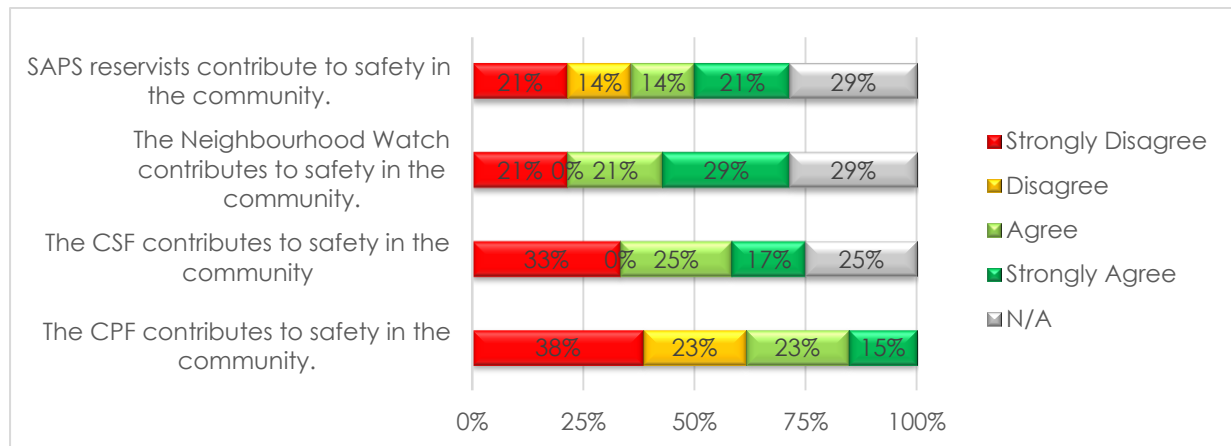
7.4. Partnerships

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

Some of the issues highlighted as limiting effective partnerships in the precinct were the lack of funding for the CPFs in the cluster. Not all CPFs report and access EPP funds. The Department of Community Safety makes funding available through the Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP) to all participating CPFs and will make further matching grants available to participating CPFs. The Department will also enter into MOUs with Local Municipalities to facilitate access to its CSIP Programme.

There is a lack of safety at schools. Previously there was a concern that school children were not kept active during school holidays and they become vulnerable to crime or gangsterism.¹⁴ This statement was supported during the open discussion.

Figure 17: Institutions Contributing to Safety (N=14)



Only 35% thought SAPS reservists contribute to safety in the community.

Half of the respondents (50%) thought the NHW contributed to safety in the community whilst 42% disagreed and 29% did not express an opinion on the matter.

42% thought the CSFs contributed to safety in the community whilst 33% disagreed and 25% did not express an opinion on the matter.

Only 38% thought the CPF contributed to safety in the community whilst the majority (61%) disagreed.

The above perception is in alignment with the low usage of available funding for the CPF via the Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP) funding model whereby each CPF qualifies for R36 700 annually if they participate fully in the programme. The EPP aims to assist CPFs to fulfil their functions in terms of Section 18(1) of the SAPS Act.¹⁵

Partnerships require the mobilization of a wider range of state and non-state capacities, resources at all levels, active citizen involvement and co-responsibility. National, provincial and local government has an important role to play in addressing safety issues, securing funding, ensuring cooperation, and synergy between the various role players. It is imperative to establish strategic partnerships to support safety initiatives.

For both 2015/16 and 2016/17 financial years, the Riebeeck West CPF signed a Transfer Payment Agreement (TPA) with DoCS for which they received R2 500. For the 2017/18 financial year, the CPF signed the TPA receiving R1 405 and submitted one EPP report claiming R1 850,50 (out of a possible 8 that could have been submitted).¹⁶

¹⁴ Police Oversight Audit conducted in loco on 29 October 2014. Source: Data obtained from Riebeeck West SAPS station.

¹⁵ Police Oversight Audit conducted in loco on 29 October 2014. Source: Data obtained from Riebeeck West SAPS station.

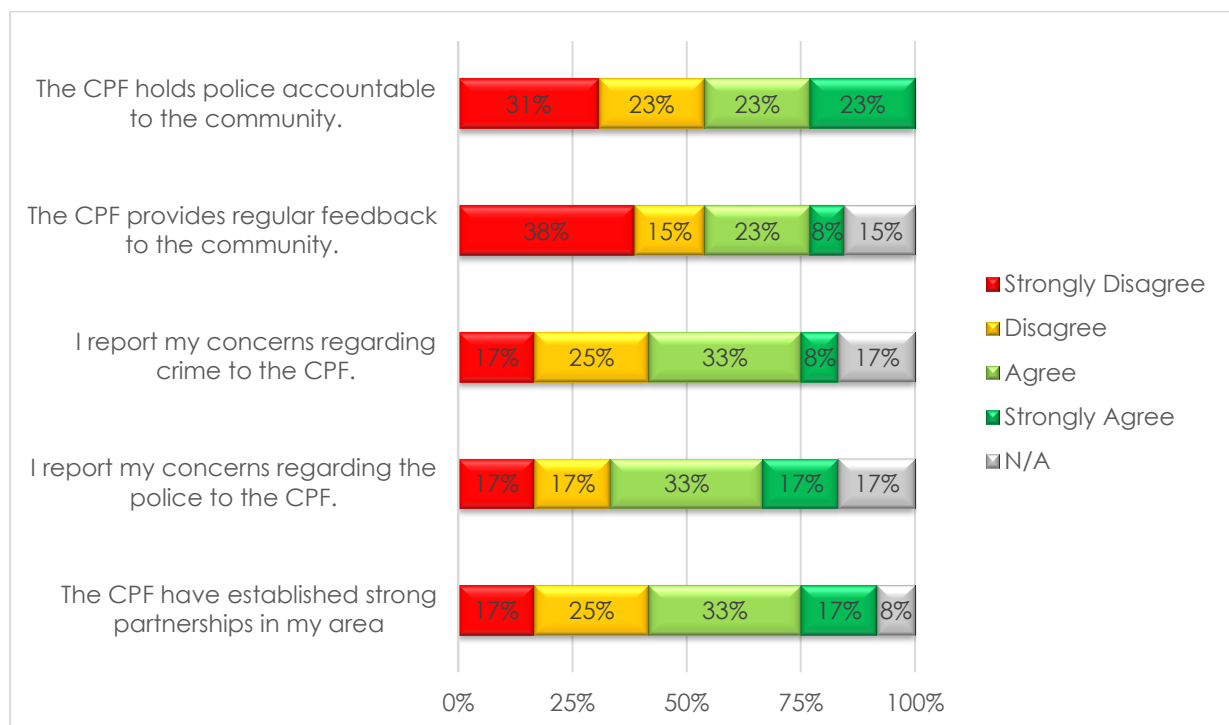
¹⁶ Ibid.

Riebeeck West CPF chairman, Mr Erwin Law, said that cooperation is required at the highest level by SAPS, Local Government and the Community. Constructive interaction is the driver of any CPF – to interact at all levels to achieve success.

Swartland Municipal Manager, Mr Joggie Stolz gave a presentation where he indicated that there seems to be a general lack of moral fibre given the current crime situation in the area. The municipality is there to shape a better future for all and build relationships with all. The difference between the private and public sector is anything but 101 pieces of legislation that must be complied with.

Mr Stolz said that any municipality has five core functions: provision of water, electricity, refuse removal, streets and storm water drainage, and they need to stay financially viable. This being said, in 7 out of the 11 towns Eskom is still the electricity provider. Municipalities are inundated with unfunded mandates such as road worthy tests, Local Drug Action Committees, etc.¹⁷

Figure 18: Holding the police accountable through the CPF (N=13)



The majority of respondents (54%) felt the CPF does not hold the police accountable to the community. DoCS Director Deon Oosthuizen said CPFs were established before 1994. After the 1994 elections the emphasis for CPF was focused on oversight as well as engagement with the community.

The majority (53%) felt the CPF does not provide regular feedback to the community whilst 31% felt the CPF does and 15% did not express an opinion on the matter.

Only 41% did report their concerns regarding crime to the CPF. Half of the respondents (50%) reported their concerns regarding the police to the CPF whilst.

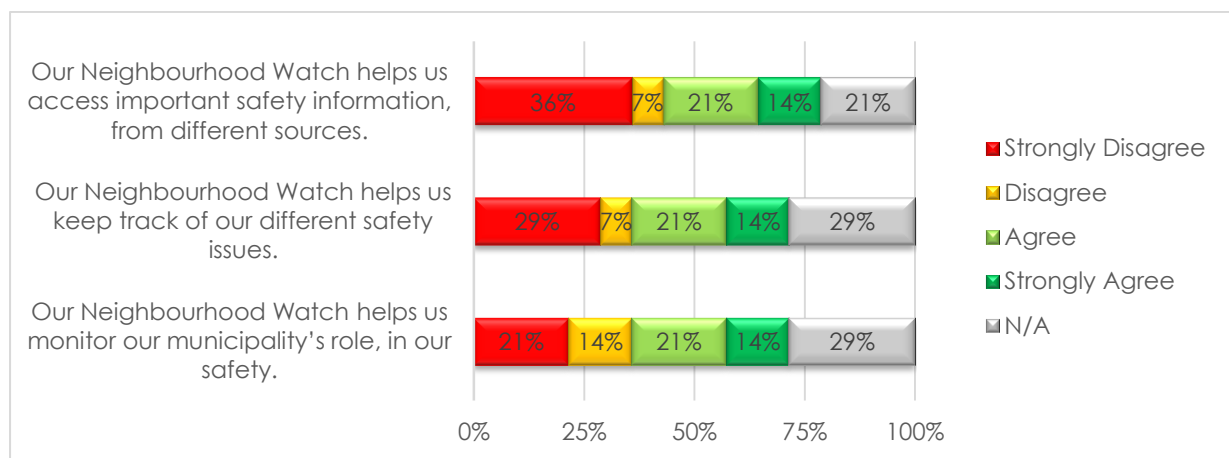
¹⁷ Swartland Municipality, (2017). Presentation at the 2017/18 Riebeeck West PNP Consultation, 19 October 2017.

It would appear from these results that the community require more engagement by the CPF.

Community Police Forum (CPF) training and capacitation: For the 2016/17 financial year, nine CPF members received training from DoCS, and the CPF was assessed on the 24 March 2017 based on the CPF National Monitoring Tool. The assessment is meant to determine the functionality and ascertain whether the CPF upholds its oversight role over SAPS. For the 2017/18 financial year, three CPF members received training, and on the 15 August 2017, the CPF attended an EXCO and Cluster Board meeting.¹⁸

Half of the respondents (50%) felt the CPF have established strong partnerships whilst 42% disagreed and 8% did not express any opinion on the matter.

Figure 19: Neighbourhood Watch as a monitoring mechanism (N=14)



Only 35% of respondents thought that the NHW helps the community to access important safety information from different sources, whilst 43% strongly disagreed and 21% did not express an opinion on the matter.

The group's opinions varied on whether the NHW helps to keep track of the different safety issues. Only 35% felt the NHW does keep track, whilst 36% felt the NHW does not keep track of safety issues and 29% did not express an opinion on the matter.

Only 35% thought that the NHW helps the community to monitor their municipality's role in their safety whilst 35% thought that this is not the case and 29% did not express an opinion on the matter.

At the time of writing this report there was no application for NHW accreditation or training from Riebeeck West area.¹⁹ The CPF confirmed that they are executing a NHW function but that they are not registered or accredited with the Department.

The respondents ranked the following institutions in terms of their contribution towards safety in the community.

¹⁸ Police Oversight Audit conducted in loco on 29 October 2014. Source: Data obtained from Riebeeck West SAPS station.

¹⁹ Police Oversight Audit conducted in loco on 29 October 2014. Source: Data obtained from Riebeeck West SAPS station.

1. Neighbourhood Watch programme (50% agreed)
2. Community Safety Forums (42% agreed)
3. Community Police Forums (38% agreed)
4. SAPS Reservist programme (35% agreed)

This ranking of importance is surprising given the level of representation in terms of numbers of NHW, CPFs, CSF and SAPS members who completed the survey. Nonetheless, the response demonstrates that participants understand the importance of and support members of the community working together with the police to ensure safety in the community.

Table 5: Riebeek West Precinct specific policing needs and priorities, and safety needs and concerns raised by stakeholders during the open discussion:

Safety need/concern raised	Description	Action/Stakeholder to attend to matter raised/ commitment made
<p>Professional Policing:</p> <p>SAPS slow response time</p> <p>Police resource allocation</p> <p>Large geographic area to cover</p>	<p>It takes SAPS on average an hour to arrive when called out, specifically farms. The policing precinct is very large. Participants were concerned this does not appear to have been taken into account when resource allocation was done. SAPS confirmed that 34 operational members are available to serve the area of at least 50km in radius, which is too few.</p> <p>There is also a concern that SAPS members are not replaced when they resign or are moved, yet the population continues to grow.</p> <p>More SAPS human resources were requested. More visible policing at farming communities and improving communication with the farming community.</p>	<p>The distances to be travelled need to be taken into account when allocating resources.</p> <p>Speed up recruitment process of new personnel.</p> <p>SAPS DOCS M&E</p>
<p>Professional policing:</p> <p>Lack of police station/contact point in Riebeek Kasteel</p>	<p>The members of the community in Riebeek Kasteel find it difficult to lay charges in Riebeek West. There is lack of patrols in their area. Drugs and violence in the area is rife. Participants requested that a police station be rebuilt in Riebeek Kasteel as the station were closed a couple of years ago. Participants wanted to know what the procedure was to open up the ears of SAPS with regards to the needs of the citizens.</p>	<p>SAPS</p>
<p>Professional Policing:</p> <p>Slow detective services</p>	<p>A respondent from Ward 12 said her son was accosted in the street and she has not seen any detective in 3 months since reporting. She felt there was no monitoring of detectives and this needs to change.</p> <p>The citizens of the Riebeek Valley demand that SAPS improve their service delivery.</p>	<p>Recommend that experienced SAPS officials up to 50 years of age are recruited to join the SAPS again.</p> <p>SAPS Detective Services</p>

Safety need/concern raised	Description	Action/Stakeholder to attend to matter raised/ commitment made
Professional Policing: Rotating Law Enforcement	There was a complaint regarding the law enforcement officials in the area that are too familiar with some members of the community and therefore not acting against transgressors and the suggestion was that the municipality look into a policy of rotating law enforcement staff with those of Malmesbury to ensure better law enforcement.	MEC said that DoCS should look into the powers to Law Enforcement and Traffic Officers. Swartland Municipality MM: will look into the viability of a local law enforcement and traffic office for Riebeeck West and a rotating of Law Enforcement officials policy.
Professional Policing: Cherry picking Law Enforcement	CPF Riebeeck West said that Law Enforcement is inconsistent in enforcing the law when liquor is consumed in public during festivals when people walk in the middle of the street and drive drunk home but other times law enforcement is strictly applied. It was suggested that law enforcement should be more consistently applied.	Municipal Law Enforcement SAPS CPF
Professional Policing: Working hours of Law Enforcement officers	There was a complaint that Law Enforcement only works office hours from 8 – 4/5pm but most problems occur after 4 and 5 pm.	Municipal Law Enforcement need to look at budget and office hours
Partnerships: Increase in crime	There was a concern about the increase in crime levels. One participant in Ward 12 reported that his house was broken into twice during 2015/16 and municipal law enforcement did not cooperating. All stakeholders have a responsibility to make the environment less attractive to criminals.	SAPS Municipal ratepayer's association NHWs Municipal Law Enforcement
Partnerships: Role of Farm Watches	Farmers can form farm watches and become part of the neighbourhood watch structure to increase safety on farms.	DOCS SAPS
Partnerships: Difference between CPF and NHW patrollers	The need has been expressed for the Department of Community Safety to clarify the difference between a Community Police Forum patrol and Neighbourhood Watch patrol.	DOCS
Partnerships: NHW accreditation and vigilantism	There was a concern that patrollers/NHWs could resort to vigilantism if they do not have to accredit with DoCS. All NHW members were encouraged to apply for accreditation.	DOCS
Partnerships:	One respondent felt that NHWs are being used by SAPS to look after their homes and	DOCS, SAPS

Safety need/concern raised	Description	Action/Stakeholder to attend to matter raised/ commitment made
NHW	are manipulated.	
Partnerships: CPF meetings and Absence of Councillors	The CPF Riebeek West representative said that it was important that Councillors are in CPF meetings and the Municipal Manager previously undertook to ensure this. However, they have not been attending these meetings regularly. This problem must be addressed urgently by the municipality.	Municipal manager committed to ensuring that a senior law enforcement officer (one per area) will be allocated to attend CPF meetings.
Safer Public Spaces Safety on Trains	A representative from Ward 12, representing the disabled expressed concern for the safety of the disabled and blind on trains. He said that even non-disabled people are afraid. He asked whether retired SAPS members could provide security on trains. He asked what the Western Cape is going to do to improve safety on trains.	Public Rail Association of South Africa (PRASA), Railway Police, DOCS, NHW SAPS
Safer Public Spaces Mast Spray Lights	A member of the CPF Riebeek West requested mast spray lights and said housing can perhaps assist in prevention and treatment of TB.	Swartland Municipality
Safer Public Spaces CCTV cameras	Erecting CCTV cameras is good but the community needs a more hands on approach and needs job creation. She suggested a system of street committees/blocks/Zones/streets be implemented and they meet regularly with SAPS and tell them what is happening. This model works in black communities.	The municipality will invest in a CCTV camera for Wesbank area, for each CCTV camera that the businesses put up in CBD area.
Safer Public Spaces Loitering not taken seriously	Loitering is not taken seriously and no action is taken against offenders.	Municipal Law Enforcement, NHW
Safer Public Spaces Play parks/fields for children	Children have no place to play.	The Minister undertook to provide information to youth on FET training college opportunities.
Safer Public Spaces illegal drag racing	Illegal drag racing occurs (Voortrekker Road) and needs to be addressed.	Traffic SAPS
Partnerships: Child rapes without consequences	A representative from Ward 12 said that children are allegedly raped with no consequences to perpetrators.	WCED DSD
Partnerships:	Participants expressed concern about who was invited to the PNP as some of them	

Safety need/concern raised	Description	Action/Stakeholder to attend to matter raised/ commitment made
Invites to PNP	only heard by chance. They said it was important that all stakeholders are invited as crime affects everyone. There was a call for the MEC to engage the community and invite more people. Liquor Board should come and pay them a visit. There shouldn't discriminated against colour and accommodate everyone	
Partnerships: Absence Of Correctional Services	The absence of Correctional Services is a problem since the lack of monitoring of parolees is one of the biggest problems facing the community.	DOCS Correctional Services DoJ &CD
Partnerships: Farm evictions	The absence of rural development is a concern as there are lots of evictions in the area.	Dept Agriculture
Partnerships: Business representation	One participant questioned why partnerships with businesses are talked about, but there are no Black business owners at the meeting. There is a lack of space for black businesses. Only illegal shebeens exist. Is government really assisting the people to get in order? Liquor Authority has a problem.	Municipality DoCS Liquor Authority
Partnerships: Walking bus	It was requested that a project be started where children are being walked to school.	Minister Plato undertook to investigate the structuring of a walking bus for the area.
Partnerships	Request that they should all work hand in hand despite their differences as everyone is affected and not choose sides and colour	All agreed
Partnerships:	Swartland Safety Initiative Swartland Municipality is committed to cooperate and will look into the establishment of a Safety Initiative and the development of a safety strategy and plan. In this regard Swartland Municipality already allocated R100 000 per town to invest its resources, IT equipment to assist in the fight against crime. Swartland Municipality is willing to take on the additional safety functions on condition that the necessary funding accompanies the new function.	Swartland Municipality is serving 11 towns and the challenge is perhaps to choose 4/5 areas to begin such an initiative in.

8. CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS



The crime landscape of Riebeeck West police precincts demands a concerted effort from all relevant stakeholders in the area to turn the situation around. Over the 5 year period, contact crime, mainly assault GBH and common assault, murder, attempted murder, robberies increased, however, their numbers remain relatively low. Similarly, property crime, particularly, burglaries at residential premises, stock theft, and theft out of motor vehicle show an increasing trend over the period under review. Attempts should be made to find a long term solution to address crime in Riebeeck West police precinct. The solution depends on the willingness of the different stakeholders, to work synergistically and redirect their resources to respond to the community needs in the context of the whole of the society approach.

In line with its mandate the Department of Community Safety conducted and is continuing to conduct interventions aimed at improving the safety of ordinary civilians. The interventions implemented by the Department are divided into three broad themes in line with the CSIP methodological approach namely, Promote Professional Policing; Promote Safety at all Public Spaces, and Establish Viable Safety Partnerships. Below is a brief outline of these initiatives:

- **Promote professional policing:** (Inspection of police stations; investigation and reporting of service delivery complaints and Watching Briefs; Policing Needs and Priorities);
- **Promote safety at all public spaces:** (the safety and security assessment of public facility i.e. FM Fransgen Hall (empty school facility) in the Riebeeck West area; and
- **Establishment of viable safety partnerships:** (Safety Plan development, CPF capacitation and CPF functionality and NHW accreditation and support.

This report presents the safety concerns and desired outcomes for the Riebeeck West Precinct with one goal: to increase wellness, safety and reduce social ills. As discussed in the report safety needs, concerns and perceptions call for concerted interventions that should be

continuously monitored. However, the realisation of this goal depends on all the responsible implementing agents identified in the safety plan working together to build a safer Riebeek West Precinct. The envisaged safety plan is a first step towards achieving that goal.

Key recommendations made were:

1. SAPS needs to work with CPF and the community to recruit more reservists to augment SAPS staff shortages.
2. DoCS, SAPS, CPF and Swartland Municipality to encourage the community to report crimes.
3. The CPF needs to build relationships and conduct oversight visits to the police station and fulfil the functions under the guidance of DoCS. Although the Municipality has no obligation to work with the CPF it would be encouraged as part of a collaborative approach.
4. Ex-officio seats for Councillors at CPF meetings needs to be addressed by DoCS in the new CPF constitution and Swartland Municipal policy.
5. Partnerships for combatting crime in the area need to be strengthened by DoCS, CPFs and SAPS.
6. Monitoring of the Swartland Municipal Law Enforcement to deal decisively with allegations of corruption and inefficiency.
7. Partners such as DoCS, other government departments and Swartland Municipality need to view the CPF as an equal partner.
8. Neighbourhood watches are under-utilised and needs to be better utilised by SAPS.
9. All policing needs and priorities raised must be considered by all relevant stakeholders to address what they have direct control over and to report back at the next PNP in 2018. The vehicle to do this through the establishment of a Swartland Safety Initiative.
10. DoCS will submit the policing needs and priorities raised at the meeting to the Swartland Safety Initiative when this structure is established.
11. Drug-related crimes are compromising the safety of citizens in the area. Stakeholders need to participate in the Local Drug Action Committee (LDAC).
12. The CPF needs to ensure that it is active on the EPP system and accesses available funds.
13. There is a lack of safety at schools. School children are not kept active during school holidays and they become vulnerable to crime or gangsterism. It is recommended that strong Gang Resistance Education and Training programmes be implemented at primary school level.
14. SAPS needs to implement a targeted multi-stakeholder approach and operational plan to reduce theft of and out of motor vehicles and burglary at residential premises.
15. Swartland municipality can play a more active role by creating awareness of crime and safety issues through its accounts system, and other mechanisms.

Key commitments made by the Swartland Municipality MM:

1. To look into the viability and consider establishing a law enforcement and traffic office in Riebeek West to bring service delivery closer to where it is needed.
2. To allocate a senior law enforcement officer (one per area) to attend CPF meetings.
3. Committed to cooperate with stakeholders and to look into the establishment of a Safety Initiative and the development of a safety strategy and plan. In this regard DoCS guidance and assistance will be required.
4. To pilot the initiative in 4 or 5 areas of the 11 towns covered by the municipality.
5. Is willing to take on the additional safety functions on condition that the necessary capacitation and funding accompanies the new function.

6. Already allocated R100 000 per town to invest in resources, IT equipment to assist in the fight against crime.
7. The municipality will invest in one CCTV camera for the Wesbank area, for each CCTV camera that the businesses community put up in the CBD area.

9. ANNEXURE 1: SAFETY CONFIDENCE SCORE CARD

A. INTRODUCTION

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

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

The safety confidence scorecard perception survey will be administered as part of the Department of Community Safety's 2017/18 Policing Needs and Priorities process per police cluster. It will be administered to respondents attending the consultative meeting.

B. DEMOGRAPHIC DATA

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

1 = SAPS		2 = Community Police Forum	
3 = Neighbourhood Watch		4 = City Improvement District / Private Security Company	
5 = Community member		6 = Business Sector (i.e. Metrorail)	
7 = Not for profit company (NGO / NPO / NPC)		8 = Religious Sector (Faith-Based Organisation)	
9 = Victim Support programme		10 = Municipal/Local Government Sector (Mayors, Councillors, CSF, IDP Rep, Law Enforcement, Traffic, Rate Payers' Association and Ward Committee)	
11= Media		12 = National and Provincial Government Departments (NPA, Provincial Traffic, Ombudsman, Provincial Parliament, IPID, SASSA, Social Development, Correctional Services, Justice)	
13 = Other (specify please)			

Please indicate your gender:

1 = Male		2 = Female	
----------	--	------------	--

C: KEY INDICATORS

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

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

If yes, please indicate which kind of crime/s you have been a victim of by ticking the relevant box/es below:

1 = Contact crime			
If you ticked 1 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:			
1 = Assault GBH		2 = Sexual offence	
3 = Common assault		4 = Aggravated robbery *	
5 = Domestic violence		6 = Murder	
7 = Attempted murder		8 = Common robbery	
* Subcategories of Aggravated robbery			
* If you ticked 4 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:			
9 = Carjacking		10 = Truck hijacking	
11 = Robbery of cash-in-transit		12 = Bank robbery	
13 = Robbery at residential premises		14 = Robbery at non-residential premises (Business robbery)	
2 = Contact-related crime			
If you ticked 2 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:			
15 = Arson		16 = Malicious damage to property	
3 = Property-related crime			
If you ticked 3 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:			
17 = Burglary at residential premises		18 = Burglary at non-residential premises	
19 = Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle		20 = Theft out of or from motor vehicle	
21 = Stock-theft			
4 = Other serious crimes			
If you ticked 4 above, please indicate the category by ticking the relevant box/es below:			

22 = All theft not mentioned elsewhere		23 = Commercial crime	
24 = Shoplifting			

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

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

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

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

SCALE

To record the answers we will use a **4-point scale**: Four (**4**) means you **strongly agree**, One (**1**) means you **strongly disagree**. There is no right or wrong answer; the purpose of the exercise will be to assess your views and experience in terms of safety in the community. If you have no experience or do not know the answer please choose **0**.

1. PROFESSIONAL POLICING

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

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Not Applicable
1. The police in my area have the skills to carry out their policing requirements.	1	2	3	4	0
2. The police in my area have sufficient physical resources.	1	2	3	4	0
3. The police in my area treat the community with courtesy and respect.	1	2	3	4	0
4. The police in my area arrest criminals.	1	2	3	4	0
5. The police in my area provide feedback and progress reports on any case reported.	1	2	3	4	0
6. The police in my area respond on time to crime scenes.	1	2	3	4	0
7. The police in my area recover stolen property reported to them.	1	2	3	4	0
8. I have confidence in the police in my area.	1	2	3	4	0
9. The police inform the community about their services.	1	2	3	4	0

To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements?					
10. The police actively patrol in my area.	1	2	3	4	0
11. I know where to complain if I have a complaint about the service of the police.	1	2	3	4	0
12. The police in my area support safety initiatives.	1	2	3	4	0
13. I have confidence in the Criminal Justice system.	1	2	3	4	0
14. I have confidence in the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA).	1	2	3	4	0
15. I have confidence in the Department of Correctional Services (Prisons).	1	2	3	4	0
16. I think the South African Police Service (SAPS) in my area are corrupt.	1	2	3	4	0

2. PUBLIC SPACES

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

I feel safe at the following places in my area:					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Not Applicable
17. In my home during the day	1	2	3	4	0
18. In my home at night	1	2	3	4	0
19. On the street during the day	1	2	3	4	0
20. On the street at night	1	2	3	4	0
21. In public commercial/retail places (Shopping centres, Malls, Spaza shops, etc.) during the day	1	2	3	4	0
22. In public commercial/retail places (Shopping centres, Malls, Spaza shops, etc.) at night	1	2	3	4	0
23. In government facilities (Hospitals, Clinics, Schools, etc.)	1	2	3	4	0
24. In public transportation hubs (taxi ranks/bus/train stations) during the day	1	2	3	4	0
25. In public transportation hubs (taxi ranks/bus/train stations) at night	1	2	3	4	0
26. Travelling in a private vehicle during the day	1	2	3	4	0
27. Travelling in a private vehicle at night	1	2	3	4	0

I feel safe at the following places in my area:					
28.Travelling on public transport during the day	1	2	3	4	0
29.Travelling on public transport at night	1	2	3	4	0
30.Accessing communal services (toilets/taps, etc.) during the day	1	2	3	4	0
31.Accessing communal services (toilets/taps, etc.) at night	1	2	3	4	0
32.Open spaces and recreational areas during the day	1	2	3	4	0
33.Open spaces and recreational areas at night	1	2	3	4	0

3. ESTABLISH SAFETY PARTNERSHIPS

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

3.1 Community Policing Forum (CPF)

Community Policing Forum (CPF)					
	Strongly Disagree	Disagree	Agree	Strongly Agree	Not Applicable
34.The CPF has established strong partnerships in my area.	1	2	3	4	0
35.I report my concerns regarding the police to the CPF.	1	2	3	4	0
36.I report my concerns regarding crime to the CPF.	1	2	3	4	0
37.The CPF provides regular feedback to the community.	1	2	3	4	0
38.The CPF holds police accountable to the community.	1	2	3	4	0
39.The CPF contributes to safety in the community.	1	2	3	4	0

3.2 Community Safety Forum (CSF)

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

3.3 Neighbourhood Watch (NHW)

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

3.4 Reservist Programme of SAPS

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

Thank you for your participation

Western Cape Government Community Safety
35 Wale Street,
2nd Floor, Room 2.06, Cape Town, 8001
Private Bag X 5346, Cape Town, 8000
Tel: +27 21 483 5717 **Fax:** +27 86 650 2485

www.westerncape.gov.za

Afrikaans and isiXhosa versions of this publication are available on request.



**Western Cape
Government**

Community Safety