2018/19 COMMUNITY SAFETY AUDIT

CONSOLIDATED REPORT

A JOINT STUDY WITH THE PROVINCIAL SECRETARIATS

TABLE OF CONTENT

ACRONYMS / ABBREVIATIONS

CBM	Citizens Based Monitoring
CBO	Community Based Organisations
CPF	Community Policing Forum
CBPR	Community Based Participatory Research
CSF	Community Safety Forum
CSPS	Civilian Secretariat for Police Service
EC	Eastern Cape
FHHs	Female-headed households
FS	Free State Province
GBH	Assault with intent to do grievous body harm
GP	Gauteng Province
IDPs	Integrated Development Plans
IGR	Intergovernmental Relations
KZN	KwaZulu-Natal Province
LP	Limpopo Province
MP	Mpumalanga Province
MTEF	Medium Term Expenditure Framework
NHW	Neighbourhood Watch
NC	Northern Cape Province
NCPS	National Crime Prevention Strategy
NDP	National Development Plan
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organisations
NW	North West Province
RCCF	Rustenburg Crime Combating Forum
SAPS	South African Police Service
SARS	South African Revenue Services
VOCS	Victims of Crime Survey
WC	Western Cape Province
WPSS	White Paper on Safety and Security
YCOP	Young Civilian on Patrol

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

As far back as 1996, Government identified the need for a multi-faceted holistic approach to addressing South Africa's crime problems. This was evident in the development of the 1996 National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) and the 1998 White Paper on Safety & Security. Research over the years has shown that the high rate of crime is linked with broader socio-political and economic factors that affect the quality of life of all citizens.[1]

The review of the above two policies culminated in the development of the 2016 White Paper on Policing (WPP) which seeks to address the areas of police and policing, and the 2016 WPSS, which promotes an integrated approach to safety. The review process demonstrated that the local sphere of government is critical in advancing safety, within a cooperative governance framework, and ensuring local government spearheads implementation of local level crime prevention programmes.

Community safety audits are at the heart of local level crime prevention, as it allows local communities to identify causes and solutions of crime & violence in their own neighbourhoods. Community safety audits shift the police's traditional crime fighting approach to include active community participation in crime prevention. The safety audits serve as a prerequisite to local crime prevention planning to enhance community safety.[2] Local safety planning is of utmost importance as municipalities are intimately linked with communities, and it requires strong local leadership of mayors, city managers, city planners, and safety audits for sustainability of initiatives at community level.[3] Given the varied principals required for safety audits, the police too remain a relevant resource in preventing and solving crime and safety concerns within communities.

Effective crime prevention requires a thorough understanding of local crime problems, where and when it occurs, how it is being committed and who is affected by it. The

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[1] Statistics South Africa. 2017. Victims of Crime Survey.
[2] National Planning Commission. 2012. National Development Plan (NDP) 2030: Chapter 12 – Building Safer Communities. Pretoria, Government Printer.
[3] Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). 2016. Making South Africa Safe: A Manual for Community-based Crime Prevention.

2018/19 community safety audit aimed to identify such concerns, in addition to determining the interventions in place, and the effectiveness of the interventions thereof.

The safety audits confirm high levels of crime in communities. The audits show that safety goes beyond the mandate of policing and that other provincial and local government departments have been neglecting their role and mandate in contributing to safety. Some municipalities do not have Community Safety Forums (CSFs) or any form of safety plans, and do not see safety as part of their larger mandate. Most municipalities complained that safety is an unfunded mandate. In most instances, there is no dedicated official to liaise with South African Police Service (SAPS) when it comes to community safety concerns. It is therefore heartening that municipal officials and ward councillors in Limpopo and Western Cape participated in the provincial safety audits.

Police management indicated that interventions implemented at police station level were effective in preventing violence and crime. This is in direct contrast from the interviews with other stakeholders, as well as the 2017/18 Victims of Crime Survey, which highlighted feelings of unsafety, high crime levels and lack of trust in the police. Additionally, the police's responses could not be supported by evidence, which should have demonstrated reduction in crimes. This means that the value and cost of the interventions cannot be measured to determine success or even progress of interventions.

The police human and physical resources shortage featured prominently with the stakeholders. Amongst others issues hampering policing, the deployment of police officials from police station to cluster level negatively affect police stations. Growth in police precinct populations are not matched by adequate resources. The police are burdened with unsuitable vehicles and poor turnaround times with regard to maintenance of vehicles. Shortage of resources hampers policing functions and undermines effective implementation of programmes and projects, and exacerbates the burden of policing at station level.

The role of the communities in safety in all the provinces is very noteworthy. A reciprocal cooperation between the police, municipalities and the community is essential to advance safety and community trust. The commitment of Community Policing Forums (CPFs) and Community Based Organisations (CBOs) working in crime prevention, not only aids the SAPS in crime prevention, but is a force multiplier for police and also contributes towards social cohesion.

There is a strong requirement to resolve social ills and injustices that induce crime. Amongst these challenges are potential xenophobic outbreaks linked to unresolved socio-economic issues and unaddressed service delivery concerns. Additionally, incidences of vigilantism and mob justice have been alluded to which requires proper governance at local government level.

Flowing from the safety audits conducted in all nine provinces, safety strategies and plans will have to developed at municipal level. It is not sufficient that police solely conduct crime prevention. In this regard, the following recommendations are made:

- Municipalities have to understand and accept their role in safety. The CSF Policy mandates municipalities to establish CSFs. This means having dedicated capacity to implement safety. Section 152 of the Constitution provides for the promotion of safe and healthy environments as one of the objects of local government. The Municipal Systems Act of 2000 (MSA) stipulates that local government must consult with communities and use municipal resources in the best interests of the local community. Communities should be involved in the Integrated Development Plans (IDPs), budgeting and specific strategies for service delivery, e.g. the development of safety plans. In the absence of CSFs, and to circumvent around the notion that CSFs are an unfunded mandate, municipalities should include safety in their IDPs. In this way, each municipality can then decide on their own mechanism to implement safety.

- As part of implementing the 2016 White Paper on Safety and Security, ward councillors, municipal managers, IDP officials, as well as provincial and local

heads of departments of sector departments must sign performance agreements with safety as a key responsibility area.

- The White Paper on Safety and Security must be a standing item of the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster meetings at all spheres of government.

- Municipalities should advance the principles of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design mainly in the development of human settlements, in formal and informal areas.

- There is also a need to broaden the network of communication between the municipalities, police stations and surrounding communities.

- Municipalities should explore the use of technology (drones, Closed-Circuit Television (CCTV), reporting applications) in safety planning, and in supporting the police in promoting safety in rural areas, densely populated areas, and in informal settlements where access is a problem.

- In order to strengthen the current crime prevention interventions and stakeholder relations, the human resource and vehicle shortages must be addressed through the SAPS annual resource needs analysis. This is then calculated at a national level and implemented based on funding and input from stations. The CSPS Resource Allocation study of 2016/17 has recommended that a percentage of police stations be resourced as per the allocation of the THRR. In this way, the THRR, and the discretion allowed to provincial commissioners as per the SAPS Act to redeploy members as they deem fit can be tested to its fullest.

- SAPS must take urgent steps to implement measures to improve its relationship with communities and deal with corruption. The CSPS as the advisor to the Minister and the body tasked to conduct oversight over the SAPS must work together with SAPS to help professionalise SAPS, deal with corruption, and build trust in the police.

- The implementation of the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Act must be fully implemented for proper oversight. The generic structure should be fast-tracked in order to capacitate and resource the Provincial Civilian Secretariats to participate in national programmes on safety, crime and violence prevention. Implementation of Civilian Secretariat Act requires that meaningful institutional arrangements be put in place at district level across the provinces. This is done so that the Departments can be in par with other departments, and to leverage the strategic impediments of the department for desirable effect at the coal-face of service delivery. In this way, capacitated Provincial Secretariats will be at the best position to respond to the impending SAPS cluster re-configuration. A fully capacitated Provincial Secretariat can also ensure that JCPS structures function optimally, and that local government understand and implements safety as part of their mandate.

- A mechanism to measure systematic progress on violence and crime prevention interventions is required. Appropriate outcome indicators are crucial to assess the impact and role of often-diverse interventions, implemented by different partners. The CSPS and the Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation as key performance-monitoring departments are crucial for this purpose.

1. INTRODUCTION

As far back as 1996, Government identified the need for a multi-faceted holistic approach to addressing South Africa's crime problems. This was evident in the development of the 1996 National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) and the 1998 White Paper on Safety & Security. Research over the years has shown that the high rate of crime is linked with broader socio-political and economic factors that affect the quality of life of all citizens.[4]

The review of the above two policies culminated in the development of the 2016 White Paper on Policing (WPP) which seeks to address the areas of police and policing, and the 2016 WPSS, which promotes an integrated approach to safety. The review process demonstrated that the local sphere of government is critical in advancing safety, within a cooperative governance framework, and ensuring local government spearheads implementation of local level crime prevention programmes.

Community safety audits are at the heart of local level crime prevention, as it allows local communities to identify causes and solutions of crime & violence in their own neighbourhoods. Community safety audits shift the police's traditional crime fighting approach to include active community participation in crime prevention. The safety audits serve as a prerequisite to local crime prevention planning to enhance community safety.[5] Safety planning requires strong local leadership of mayors, city managers, city planners, and safety audits for sustainability of initiatives at community level.[6] Given the varied principals required for safety audits, the police too remain a relevant resource in preventing and solving crime and safety concerns within communities.

The Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) 2014–2019 prioritised a range of broad outcomes to 'ensure that all people in South Africa are safe and feel safe'. Community safety audits are one means of ensuring the safety of South Africans.

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[4] Statistics South Africa. 2017. Victims of Crime Survey.
[5] National Planning Commission. 2012. National Development Plan (NDP) 2030: Chapter 12 – Building Safer Communities. Pretoria, Government Printer.
[6] Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). 2016. Making South Africa Safe: A Manual for Community-based Crime Prevention.

The MTSF target was initially a deliverable of the South Africa Police Service (SAPS), but was subsequently handed over to the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service (CSPS). The target was planned to be done in the 2016/17 and 2018/19 financial years. Due to challenges in budgeting and planning, the 2016/17 project had to be based on safety audits already undertaken in the Western Cape, Limpopo and the Eastern Cape. The CSPS was responsible for consolidating the audits.

The 2018/19 safety audits were conducted jointly with the Provincial Departments of Community Safety/ Provincial Secretariats in nine provinces. The safety audits are inclusive of the experiences of a whole range of actors at local level.

2. AIM AND OBJECTIVES OF THE STUDY

2.1.   AIM OF THE STUDY

The aim of the study was to conduct community safety audits in police station precincts that have high levels of crime in order to gain an understanding of the crime problems and contributory factors, and to identify appropriate interventions to address the identified problems.

2.2.   OBJECTIVES

The objectives of the community safety audits are as follows:
- To provide a profile of the communities, including the crime statistics;
- Conduct crime mapping[7] to identify specific crime and safety challenges;
- To identify and analyse elements contributing to safety concerns in the community, and
- To examine existing interventions and their outcomes in dealing with community safety.

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[7] The crime and safety challenges were not physically mapped out; however, the hotspots were identified in the report.

3. METHODOLOGY AND RESEARCH DESIGN

Methodology refers to ways of obtaining, organising and analysing data and includes the research design[8], setting, sample, methodological limitations, data collection and analysis techniques.[9] The study applied a mixed methodology, which is inclusive of both quantitative and qualitative design, hence considering different views. Each method serves a specific purpose. For instance, the qualitative research provided a deeper understanding of the community's experiences, knowledge and perceptions of safety. The quantitative method emphasises objectivity and numeric data analysis, and the statistical secondary research is incorporated in the literature review. The participatory research methodology, specifically the Community Based Participatory Research (CBPR) technique was adopted for this study.

3.1. COMMUNITY BASED PARTICIPATORY RESEARCH (CBPR)

CBPR was applied as an overarching framework for community safety audits. This method relies on cooperation and participation of relevant stakeholders, such as local communities to improve safety and develop or enhance targeted interventions. In this regard, CBPR is (i) focused on the local context, (ii) collaborative, (iii) problem orientated, (iv) allows democratic enquiry that perceives communities as having knowledge on safety, and (iv) action orientated, for example, change practices feed into plans and strategies.[10] Another importance of this approach is that it acknowledges the historically marginalised communities for purposes of promoting safety.

For purposes of this study, both focus groups and semi-structured interviews were utilised using an interview guide for data collection. The purpose of focus group discussions is not to infer but to understand, not to generalise to the population but to determine the range of opinion, for an in-depth understanding people's experiences of

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[8]Research design entails all processes followed from conceptualisation to data collection, analysis, interpretation, and report writing. It enables the researcher to anticipate what the appropriate research decisions are likely to be, and to maximise the validity of the eventual results. Mouton, J. & Marais, H.C. (1996:16).

[9] Mouton, J. & Marais, H.C. 1996. Basic Concepts in the Methodology of the Social Sciences. Human Sciences Research Council, Pretoria.

[10] Marshall, C & Rossman, G.B. 2016. Designing Qualitative Research, 6th ed. London, Sage publications.

their situations. In this study focus group discussions were used to complement and enrich the data from the secondary analysis. Focus group interviews took place at a venue located within the sampled police station or at the police station depending on the arrangements made by Provincial secretariats. In order to elicit views of people from "all walks of life", groups were structured to include youth, women, the elderly, students, and the employed and unemployed people.

Focus groups were conducted with community members in order to get their views regarding safety and crime issues in their selected police precincts. In this instance, community members took an active role in identifying perceived crimes within their areas of residence. The information provided by the community was cross-referenced with the SAPS station crime profile for verification.

Semi-structured individual interviews were conducted with station management in order to get: (i) factual information on areas that are contributing to high levels of crime and (ii) interventions in place to address or contain crime within the police precinct. This process was very helpful in terms of verification of information coming out of the focus group discussions, and the other stakeholders involved in crime prevention. Station management mobilised active stakeholders or organisations within the policing precinct involved in crime prevention, including community members to take part in the community safety audits.

In-depth interviews were also conducted with other key stakeholders such as ward councillors, Community Safety Forums (CSFs), Community Police Forums (CPFs), Non-Governmental Organisations (NGOs), Community Based Organisations (CBOs) and local business forums in the sampled police stations. Some of the stakeholders that were interviewed include Integrated Development Plan (IDP) managers or individuals responsible for community safety at municipal level.

A semi-structured interview guide was used for focus group discussions and individual interviews. There was an interview guide specific for SAPS management & municipal officials and a generic interview guide for other relevant stakeholders involved in crime prevention and victims of crime support. SAPS and the Provincial Secretariats Research Unit staff mobilised the participants to take part in the community safety

audits at the sampled police stations.[11] Both primary and secondary data were used for the community safety audits. The secondary data was sourced from the internet, library and from stakeholders directly and electronically.

3.2 SAMPLING TECHNIQUES

Purposive sampling technique was used to recruit participants from the wider population with the expectation that each participant will provide unique and rich information of value to the community safety audits. The following criteria was applied in selecting police stations in each province:

   a) Geographic location (rural, urban & semi-rural or urban);
   b) Police stations with reported high levels of crime (2016/17); and
   c) Provincial priority police stations.

A total of three police stations in each province was selected for this community safety audits based on high levels of reported crime (2016/17), Provincial Secretariats' priority police stations and the geographical location of the station (rural, urban & semirural or urban).

The selection of police stations was threefold, firstly the police stations were drawn to represent the geographical classification in each province. Secondly, some of the police stations selected appears in the top 10 in terms of crime reported in each province in the financial year 2016/17.[12] Lastly, some provinces selected police stations based on the provincial priority police stations for the financial year 2018/19. See Annexure A for the selected police station and motivations.

Consultations with the Provincial Secretariats led to a decision to customise the sample to provincial dynamics. For instance, one of the elements that was considered by Provincial Secretariats in selecting respective police stations for safety audits was areas in which safety audits had already been conducted and there are already existing relations. Therefore, provinces crafted their own sampling technique and

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[11] Provinces facilitated and coordinated the community audits while CSPS provided support for those provinces that experienced staff shortages.
[12] There are Provinces that used a unique selection methodology from the initial method, justifications were provided as captured in Annexure A.

provided justification or motivation for the approach undertaken as indicated in Annexure A. CSPS took part in the fieldwork conducted in Northern Cape (NC), Limpopo (LP), Mpumalanga (MP) in Witbank and North West (NW) Province.

3.3 LIMITATIONS

The study focused on only twenty-seven (27) police stations out of a total of 1 146 police stations in the country. Furthermore, the number of participants was small to constitute a representative sample, but enough to provide useful insight in the safety landscape of each of the twenty-seven police stations. The main limitation of qualitative approaches is that their findings cannot be extended to wider populations with the same degree of certainty that quantitative analyses can. This is because the findings of the research are not tested to discover whether they are statistically significant or if they are due to chance.

Semi-structured interviews were not conducted with all municipal officials responsible for community safety including the ward councillors. NC, MP, KwaZulu Natal (KZN) and Free State (FS) failed to secure interviews with respective municipal officials and ward councillors within the selected policing precinct. It should be noted that in NC the Sol Plaatjie Municipality was plagued with serious protest actions for more than two (2) weeks prior the study and therefore the municipal officials did not participate in the community safety audits. Other reasons identified for the unavailability of municipal officials were lack of cooperation and interest to participate in the community safety audits.

Due to political instability in Matlosana Local Municipality, NW could not meet with ward councillors and municipal officials. In some of the provinces, such as KZN it was difficult to mobilise community members due to the limited timeframe. In some instances, NGOs such as Families South Africa (FAMSA) and community patrollers were interviewed instead of the community members, using focus groups in NW. KaBokweni police station in MP could not arrange community members for the community safety audit. Due to limited time constraints, KZN could not conduct all the focus groups interviews in all the three sampled police stations.

3.4 DATA ANALYSIS AND VERIFICATION

Data Collection and Analysis

The process of data analysis begins during the data collection, by skilfully facilitating the discussion and generating rich data from the interview. Detailed notes were taken by the focus group observers, and the interviewers, using the interview guides. The responses of the focus group participants and semi-structured discussions were captured into the interview guide. The interviewer then verified the responses with follow up questions or restated the responses of the participants to ensure that the participants views were captured correctly. The analyses were carried out following the sequences of questions contained in the questionnaire or interview guide. The data was analysed by identifying reoccurring themes.

Verification

Validity or verification of research findings was ensured in two ways, firstly, triangulation where the different data sources, different researchers and different data collection methods induce similar findings. Secondly, research findings should be traced to the actual information provided by the participants. Therefore, original documentation where raw data is stored was used to represent the views of participants. Information such as police station profiles, sector profiles, crime statistics and stakeholder meetings or engagement was used to verify or validate the information from the focus groups discussion and in-depth interviews.

3.5 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

As part of fieldwork preparation, the CSPS informed SAPS about the study through an engagement letter to the National Commissioner. The principle of research ethics also is to respect and protect research participants through assurance of confidentiality of information shared by participants as well as anonymity by not revealing the identity of the individuals involved.[13] The researchers also obtained informed consent from key stakeholders to avoid coerced participation in the research.[14] The purpose of the

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[13] Fouka, G & Mantzorou, M. 2011. 'What are the Major Ethical Issues in Conducting Research? Is there a Conflict between the Research Ethics and the Nature of Nursing?' Health Science Journal, 5 (1): 6.
[14] Ibid

community safety audits was outlined including the procedure for the focus groups and in-depth interviews.

4. LITERATURE REVIEW

This section provides an overview of crime in South Africa, discusses the role of communities in fighting crime, and articulates the policy environment and its linkage to crime audits. It also provides a local and international perspective on safety audit practices, and gives a brief outline of the community safety audits conducted in 2017/18 in South Africa.

4.1. OVERVIEW OF CRIME IN SOUTH AFRICA

During the 2017/18 financial year, a total of 2 096 781 crimes were recorded nationally, down from the 2 126 552 million recorded in 2016/17.[15] The fluctuations and differences observed within the crime categories are as a result of increases in one crime category and decreases in other categories.[16] Despite the drop, crime levels are still high.
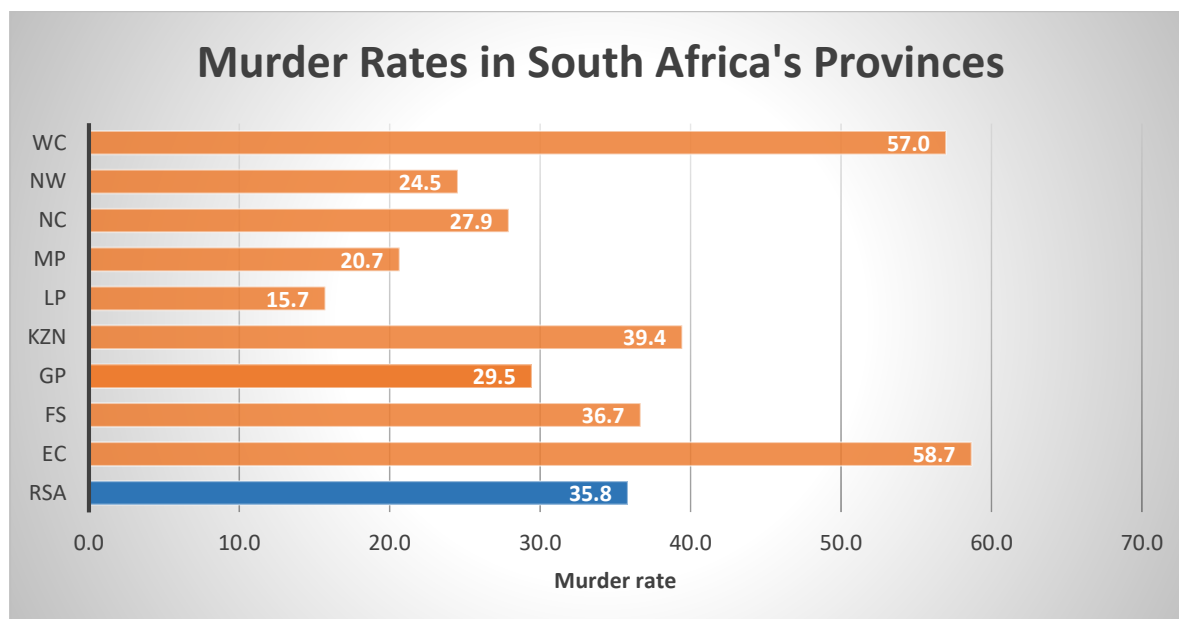
An overview of the detailed statistics shows that community-reported serious crime decreased by 4.4% in 2017/18 compared to the 2016/2017 financial year, from 1 738 980 to 1 662 815. A two-year comparison of contact crimes shows that murder went up by 6.9% from 19 016 in 2016/17 to 20 336 in 2017/18. The Eastern Cape (EC) province had the highest murder[17] rate of 58.7 per 100 000 people, followed by Western Cape (WC) at 57 per 100 000 people, KZN at 39.4 per 100 000 people and FS at 36.7 per 100 000 people which is higher than the National murder rate at 35.8 per 100 000 people (see Figure 1 below).[18]

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[15] South African Police Service. 2018. Crime Situation in RSA - Twelve Months 01 April 2017 to 31 March 2018. Accessed on 12 September 2018: https://www.saps.gov.za/services/long_version_presentation_april_to_march_2017_2018.pdf.
[16] Ibid
[17] Murder is the most reliable crime statistic and the best proxy for violence more broadly.
[18] The police used Statistics South Africa's population estimates for the end of September of the financial year (2017/18).

Figure 1: National & provincial murder rates[19] per 100 000 people, 2017/18

Murder Rates in South Africa's Provinces

Province	Murder rate
WC	57.0
NW	24.5
NC	27.9
MP	20.7
LP	15.7
KZN	39.4
GP	29.5
FS	36.7
EC	58.7
RSA	35.8

Source: South African Police Service 2017/18 crime statistics.

Housebreaking and house robbery are the most feared crimes in South Africa. Housebreaking or burglary remains the dominant household crime, accounting for 54% crimes at a total of 22 261 incidents. Meaning on average, 61 households are robbed daily. The level of satisfaction with the police continued to decline. The percentage of households who were satisfied with the police services in their area decreased from 57.3% in 2016/17 to 54.2% in 2017/18. The reasons for people's frustration with the police, include not responding on time (34%), not coming to the area (15%), were corrupt (10.5%) or lazy (10.5%).[20]

The 2017/18 Victim of Crime Survey (VOCS) indicates that aggregate crime levels increased in 2017/18 compared to 2016/17. It is estimated that over 1.5 million incidences of household crime occurred in South Africa in 2017/18, which constitutes an increase of 5% compared to the previous year. Incidences of crime on individuals are estimated to be over 1.6 million, which is an increase of 5% from the previous year. In general, the survey indicates that South Africans do not feel safe in their homes, communities and workplace.[21]

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[19] The "murder rate" refers to the number of people that were murdered per 100,000 within the province. It allows for an accurate assessment of risk as it account for the different population sizes.

[20] Statistics South Africa. 2018. Victims of Crime Survey 2017/18 Presentation, 11 October 2018. Accessed on 26 October 2018: http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P0341/presentation.pdf.

[21] Statistics South Africa. 2018. Victims of Crime Survey 2017/18 Presentation, 11 October 2018. Accessed on 26 October 2018: http://www.statssa.gov.za/publications/P0341/presentation.pdf

The declining crime trends between 2016/17 and 2017/18 were not accompanied by increased feelings of safety among households. The percentage of individuals who experienced crime in 2017/18 increased to 3.7%, compared to 4.7% in 2013/14. The percentage of households who feel safe walking in their neighbourhoods during the day declined from 84.8% in 2016/17 to 79.1% in 2017/18. About 32% of South Africans felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhoods at night, an increase of 8% from last year. However, about 79.1% of South Africans felt safe walking alone in their neighbourhoods during the day, a decrease of 5.7% from last year. [22] A 2017 Gallop Survey, compares countries across the globe on safety at night, amongst other indicators, and identified Singapore and Norway as having almost 100% safety at 94% and 93%, consecutively. In contrast, South Africa is at 31%, Brazil at 31%, and Venezuela at the worst, at 17%. These countries are amongst the worst countries to walk in your neighbourhood at night.

The above discussion on crime stats serves to provide an understanding of the crime dynamics in the country, more so, for enabling strategic interventions.

4.2.   LOCAL COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN CRIME PREVENTION

All legislation and policies since the advent of democracy pertaining to safety have been espousing for integrated and coordinated efforts to promote safety. The Constitution advances protection for all before the law, freedom from violence, degradation and harm. It further mandates local government to 'promote a safe and healthy environment' as mentioned previously, the 1996 NCPS and the 1998 WPSS identified the need for the whole of government to become involved in safety. The National Development Plan (NDP) iterates safety as a basic need and a precondition for human development, productivity and enhanced quality of life.[23]

Safety is impossible without active citizenry and proactive and co-ordinated partnerships across communities in South Africa. This calls for the three tiers of

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[22] Ibid.
[23] National Planning Commission. 2011. National Development Plan 2030 - Our future - make it work. Accessed on 17 May 2018: https://www.nationalplanningcommission.org.za/Pages/NDP.aspx.

government[24] to interact, share information and coordinate their efforts as iterated in the 2005 Intergovernmental Relations Act.[25] However, municipalities have often limited their safety responsibilities to traffic control and disaster management. Therefore, safety is wrongly viewed as an exclusive responsibility of the SAPS, a popular view that stifles collaborative efforts to advance safety within the current magnitude of crime. This notion is misaligned with the Constitutional obligation for local government to participate in safety. Rather, a pluralistic safety approach includes SAPS and acknowledges the roles of organisations such as social development, housing, public works, amongst other services. This integrated approach is entrenched by the 2016 WPSS.

The 2016 WPSS further requires meaningful active citizen involvement and participation that ensures communities' involvement in decision-making pertaining to planning, the implementation of programmes and projects that affect them.[26] Active participation in crime and violence prevention can be ensured through participation in needs assessments and safety audits, development of strategies and implementation of plans, and monitoring and evaluation of impact.[27]

In the South African context, the Municipal Systems Act of 2000 (MSA) offers communities' an opportunity to contribute in developing community IDPs, getting involved in budgeting, and developing specific strategies for service delivery. This can be done through for example, the development of safety plans in respective municipalities. The MSA also encourages communities to participate in the establishment, implementation and review of the municipal performance management system, and in the monitoring and review of municipal performance, including outcomes and impact.[28]

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[24] Pheiffer, D.C. 2013. An Analysis of the Role of the South African Police Service and the Local Government in Crime Prevention. Doctor of Literature and Philosophy: University of South Africa.

[25] Levy, N. & Tapscott, C. 2001. Intergovernmental Relations in South Africa: The Challenges of Co-operative Government. Cape Town: University of the Western Cape School of Government and IDASA Political Information and Monitoring.

[26] Council for Scientific and Industrial Research (CSIR). 2016. Making South Africa Safe: A Manual for Community-based Crime Prevention. Publisher, Pretoria.

[27] White Paper on Community Safety 2016, page 17.

[28] Local Government: Municipal Systems Act 32 of 2000: Chapter 4 - Community Participation. Accessed on 13 November 2017: http://www.msukaligwa.gov.za/MsukWeb/Documents/Acts/LOCAL%20GOVERNMENT%20MUNICIP AL%20SYSTEMS%20ACT%2032%20OF%202000.pdf.

Moreover, the 2013 Framework for Strengthening Citizen-Government Partnerships for Monitoring Frontline Service Delivery also creates a platform for citizens to voice their experiences with respect to performance of government; promote partnership that advances quality of life; and outlines government's role in Citizen Based Monitoring (CBM).[29] CBM was implemented across 9 provinces, where citizens worked hand in hand with government facilities in monitoring services delivered by that particular government department. This partnership created a demand for system improvements and allowed joint learning through two-way flow of information. The SAPS, Department of Health (DoH), Department of Social Development (DSD) and the South African Social Security Agency (SASSA) were selected as part of the pilot to test the model for facility-focused CBM. The pilot aimed to evolve and test a method for using citizen feedback to drive service delivery improvements.

Community representation structures such as CSFs, created through the CSF Policy are coordinated efforts to enhance safety and security.[30] The CSF Policy establishes CSFs in all municipalities to facilitate, coordinate and monitor the processes of attaining safety and security. This process promotes inclusivity and community activism, and well-coordinated partnerships for municipal crime & safety prevention initiatives. It further requires regular community safety audits and developing community safety plans. It is therefore critical that CSFs are established and fully functional in their municipal jurisdiction. Failure to implement CSFs is detrimental to safety at local level.

4.3. INTERNATIONAL PRACTICES ON COMMUNITY SAFETY AUDITS

Safety audits are analytic tools towards developing prevention strategies and are widely recognised by international agencies such as the World Bank, the European Union, the United Nation (UN) Office on Drugs and Crime, UN-Habitat, the World Health Organisation, the International Centre for the Prevention of Crime and the

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[29] Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation. (2015). Citizen-Based Monitoring Evaluation Report: Evaluation questions and Executive Summary. Accessed on July 2018: https://www.dpme.gov.za/keyfocusareas/cbmSite/CBM%20Documents/CBM%20Evaluation%20Report.pdf.

[30] Civilian Secretariat for Police Service. Undated. Community Safety Forums Policy. Accessed on 11 July 2018: http://www.policesecretariat.gov.za/downloads/policies/community_policing.pdf.

European Forum for Urban Safety.[31] The audits are increasingly being used across the world, at the city level, as systematic and effective diagnostic tools for crime prevention. Community safety audits are ideal for identifying issues and needs in the local context, victimised and vulnerable groups, risk factors contributing to problems, and the kinds of initiatives or services which can help to reduce them.[32]

The importance of safety audits for South Africa lies in its ability to address targeted community matters (e.g. youth, women, children, etc.). Cities and civil society organisations in Argentina, Australia, Canada, India, the Russian Federation and Tanzania, among others, adopted women's safety audits to promote women's safety needs within the city plans.[33] These audits collected detailed information about infrastructure and usage of space, and its impact on women's feelings of safety, particularly because they experience space differently from men. The process encourages users to have a common understanding, reflect on ways to improve safety, and encourages them to find solutions and to demand change from relevant authorities[34].

Another important practice of the safety audit is the El Salvador' 2006 Central American Observatory Project on Violence (OCAVI), which is composed of eleven sectors across government, and a series of 24 municipal observatories. Each undertakes safety audits to assess their needs, and in turn feeds data to the national level. The observatory facilitates studies on youth violence and promotes a regional strategy for violence prevention and the rehabilitation of vulnerable adolescents in conflict with the law. The government uses it to measure violent behaviour, and acts as a mechanism for improving data collection techniques, promoting the exchange of information, and developing appropriate violence prevention programmes. Like any

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[31] Sohail, H. 2007. Guidance on Local Safety Audits: A Compendium of International Practice. European Forum for Urban Safety (EFUS). Accessed on 11 July 2018: http://www.veilig-ontwerp-beheer.nl/publicaties/guidance-on-local-safety-audits/view.

[32] Shaw, M & Carli, V. 2010. Practical Approaches to Urban Crime Prevention Proceedings of the Workshop held at the 12th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Salvador, Brazil, April 12-19, 2010. Accessed on 11 July 2018: https://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/Practical_Approaches_to_Urban_Crime_Prevention.pdf.

[33] Margaret Shaw & Vivien Carli. (2010). Practical Approaches to Urban Crime Prevention Proceedings of the Workshop held at the 12th UN Congress on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice, Salvador, Brazil, April 12-19, 2010. Accessed on 11 July 2018: https://www.unodc.org/pdf/criminal_justice/Practical_Approaches_to_Urban_Crime_Prevention.pdf.

[34] Ibid

other observatories, the safety audit process helps to build commitment and ownership around crime prevention plans among the range of key stakeholders involved.[35]

The community safety audits in Tanzania have resulted in both small and low-cost changes, from street naming in Dar-es-Salaam, to high visibility infrastructural changes in cities, as in the redesign of metro exits in Montreal, Canada.[36] Local authorities in Saint-Gilles, Belgium developed a local safety audit based on an integrated, multi-sectoral and collaborative process to ensure that urban safety efforts are balanced in terms of prevention and crime control, and include ongoing evaluation to assess the effectiveness of both crime prevention and crime control. A local analysis was made of crime data (crime statistics, GIS and mapping) and data related to feelings of safety (surveys, perceptions of safety) collected, to create a baseline.[37]

4.4. PREVIOUS COMMUNITY SAFETY AUDITS IN SOUTH AFRICA

This section presents an overview of some of the community safety audits that were previously conducted in South Africa. It purposed to compare the issues that were previously prominent, and to determine the subsequent changes or impact that the audits and supporting safety plans made in the areas.

In 2009, the Western Cape (WC) Provincial government identified a total of 15 priority areas for the safety audit. The main drivers of crime identified included drug and alcohol abuse, gangsterism, unemployment, dysfunctional families, poor living conditions, and poor environmental design such as inadequate streetlights and lack of recreational facilities. The audit further found that communities lacked trust in the police, and crime strategies were deemed ineffective, with the result that people continued to live in fear. Other concerns raised during the audit included low levels of education and skills, which was identified as contributing factors to the poverty and unemployment levels in most WC areas.

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[35] Dr. H. Sohail. 2007. Guidance on Local Safety Audits: A Compendium of International Practice. European Forum for Urban Safety (EFUS). Accessed on 11 July 2018: http://www.veilig-ontwerp-beheer.nl/publicaties/guidance-on-local-safety-audits/view.
[36] Women in Cities International (WICI). 2008. Women's safety audits: what works and where? Montreal.
[37] International Centre for Crime Prevention (ICPC) and European Forum for Urban Security (EFUS). 2014. 100 promising practices on Safer Cities: Collation of urban safety practices. Montreal.

The 2015 EC safety audit was conducted over eight months in three cluster areas using a youth-friendly research design and concern assessment. Rape, house breaking, theft, robbery and murder were identified as the most prevalent and serious crimes in the Amahlathi Local Municipality. The main causes of crimes included drug and alcohol abuse, lack of sports facilities and absence of crime awareness campaigns. The lack of educational opportunities pushes children as young as 12 years old into drug consumption and into joining gangs, instead of being enabled to go to school to build better futures for themselves and their communities.[38]

In the LP Province, the CSF District Board members conducted a door to door safety audit in the Sekhukhune District in 2016. Community safety audits are normally updated each quarter after SAPS has presented the crime overview. The results reflected the main causes of crimes as resulting from drug abuse (nyaope), illegal liquor outlets, illegal gambling (dice and fafi), and domestic violence.[39]

5. FINDINGS OF THE 2018/19 COMMUNITY SAFETY AUDITS

This section focus on the findings of the safety audits, and includes a profile of the communities in order to give some contextual background of the area and the demographics. The section then provides a synopsis of interviews conducted with police officials, stakeholders, CPFs, municipal officials/ward councillors, CBOs and members of the general public on safety issues in their areas.

The findings are based on participants' **perceptions** of crime. As mentioned, perceptions are important since they shape how people think about, and respond to, crime. Perceptions about crime are influenced by many factors such as actual experiences, media reports, and recently occurred events that are discussed amongst family and friends.

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[38] Amahlathi Local Municipality. Undated. Reviewed Community Safety Plan 2015 – 2020.
[39] Community Safety Forum Limpopo. (2016. Sekhukhune District Municipality Safety and Crime Audit Summary Updated Quarterly.

A total number of 27 police stations participated in the community safety audits across the nine (9) provinces namely:

- Eastern Cape (Lusikisiki, Willowvale, Matatiele);
- Free State (Thabong, Bloemspruit and Parkroad);
- Gauteng (Midrand, Temba, and Johannesburg Central);
- KwaZulu-Natal (Alexandra Road, Plessislaer and Richmond);
- Limpopo (Bela-Bela, Saselamani and Phalaborwa);
- Mpumalanga (KaBokweni, Ermelo and Witbank);
- North West (Rusternburg, Jouberton and Potchefstroom);
- Northern Cape (Roodepan, Victoria West and Nababeep); and
- Western Cape (Philippi East, Atlantis, and Stellenbosch).

Table 1 below shows the number of participants that participated in the safety audits in each province:

Table 1: Number of participants from each province

PROVINCES	Community Members	SAPS	CPF	*Other	Total
Eastern Cape	276	4	6	31	**317**
Free State	1 234	42	6	0	**1 282**
Gauteng	288	06	14	10	**318**
KwaZulu-Natal	45	35	13	5	**98**
Limpopo	98	22	16	14	**145**
Mpumalanga	109	33	26	19	**187**
North West	78	31	40	39	**188**
Northern Cape	830	21	24	55	**930**
Western Cape	212	11	3	17	**243**
TOTAL	**3 170**	**205**	**148**	**190**	**3 708**

*Other = Community Based Organisations, Ward Councillors, and Municipal Officials.

It should be noted that FS, Gauteng (GP) and NC supplemented the 2018/19 safety audit with information from the provinces' 2017/18 citizen perceptions of safety surveys. This accounts for the high number of participants from these provinces as reflected in the Table above.

5.1.   PROFILE OF COMMUNITIES

This section provides a contextual background of the various police station population profiles, and of the communities in which the audits were conducted. The community profiles below rely on the 2011 census.

Free State Province

Bloemfontein falls within the police precinct of Parkroad. Out of the 81 286 households in Bloemfontein, 36.7% are female-headed households (FHHs). Bloemspruit has a total population of 256 185 people, of which 56.1% are Black Africans, followed by 29.8% White and 12.8% Coloured. Thabong falls within the Thabong police station and has a total population of 126 013 people, of which 99.3% are Black African. Out of 39 710 households in Thabong, 43.3% are FHHs. Both Thabong and Bloemfontein have low percentage of people with matric. For instance of those aged 20 years and older, 25.5% and 35.1% have completed matric, 6.2% and 24.8% have higher education, and 4.3% and 2.9% have no schooling, respectively.[40]

Northern Cape Province

Roodepan has a total population estimated at 20 263 and 83.4% of the population are Coloured with 12.2% Black African and falls within the Roodepan police precinct. Of those aged 20 years and older, 28.6% have completed matric, 4.6% have some form of higher education, and 5.6% have no schooling. There are 2 046 households and 45.4% are FHHs. Victoria West which is policed by Victoria West police station has an estimated population of 8 254, composed of 69.3% Coloured, 23.7% Black African and 5.6% White. Of those aged 20 years and older, 21.1% have completed matric, 5.9% have some form of higher education, and 14.2% have no schooling. Out of 2 046

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[40] Statistics South Africa. 2011. Statistics by place. Accessed on 04 February 2019: http://www.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=964.

households, 45.4% are FHHs. A large portion of the inhabitants are dependent of government's social grant. The Nababeep police station services Nababeep, Bulletrap, Concordia and Okiep towns, which has a total population estimated at 17 081 and 99% of the population are Coloured. There are 4 618 households and 50% are FHHs.[41]

Eastern Cape Province

Lusikisiki is located in Ngquza Hill Local Municipality and has a total population estimated at 4 028 and 94% of the population are Black African with 1.9% Coloured and 1.8% Indian/Asian. Of those aged 20 years and older, 31.2% have completed matric, 26.7% have some form of higher education, and 3.5% have no schooling. There are 1 427 households and 55.1% are FHHs. Maluti is located in Matatiele Local Municipality, within the province of Eastern Cape. Maluti has a total population estimated at 7 223 and 99.3% of the population are Black African. Of those aged 20 years and older, 25.2% have completed matric, 26.2% have some form of higher education, and 1.5% have no schooling. There are 1 462 households and 60% are FHHs.[42]

KwaZulu-Natal Province

Pietermaritzburg falls under Alexandra Road and Plessislaer police stations and has a population of about 223 448 with Black Africans constituting 70%, followed by White (14%), Indian/Asian (8.4%) and Coloured (6.9%). Out of 69 731 Pietermaritzburg households, 42.7% of households are FHHs. Of those aged 20 years and older, 33.8% have completed matric, 21.2% have some form of higher education, and 3.2% have no schooling. Richmond has a population of about 3 349 with Black Africans constituting 62.7%, Indian/Asian 16.8%, Coloured 9.6% and White 9.9% of the population. Out of 1 045 households in Richmond, 44.6% are FHHs. Of those aged 20 years and older, 35.3% have completed matric, 20.1% have some form of higher education, and 5.7% have no schooling.[43]

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[41] Statistics South Africa. 2011. Statistics by place. Accessed on 04 February 2019: http://www.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=964.
[42] Ibid.
[43] Statistics South Africa. 2011. Statistics by place. Accessed on 04 February 2019: http://www.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=964.

Limpopo Province

Bela-Bela has a total population estimated at 45 001, 89.1% are Black African and 8.2% are White population. Of those aged 20 years and older, 26.7% have completed matric, 8.8% have some form of higher education, and 10.3% have no schooling. Out of 11 675 households, 40.6% are FHHs. Phalaborwa has a total population of 13 108, 56.4% are White and 39.8% are Black Africans. Of those aged 20 years and older, 44.4% have completed matric, 28.4% have some form of higher education, and 0.9% have no schooling. There are 3 836 households and 22.2% are FHHs. Saselamani has a total population of 3 727, with a dependency ratio of 82.5. The majority, which is 36.7% of the population has no income. The majority of residents aged 20 and above have no schooling (25.5%), followed by 12.4% with matric and only 1.4% with a higher education.[44]

Mpumalanga Province

KaBokweni has a total population estimated at 21 905 and 98.3% of the population are Black African. Of those aged 20 years and older, 39.9% have completed matric, 20.7% have some form of higher education, and 4.7% have no schooling. There are 6 614 households and 40.3% are FHHs. Witbank has a total population of 108 673 of whom 48.1%% are Black African and 46.8% are Whites. Of those aged 20 years and older, 40.1% have completed matric, 27.2% have some form of higher education, while 1.9% have no form of schooling. There are 31 308 households and 24.5% are FHHs. Ermelo has a total population of 83 865 people of whom 82.6% are Black African and 14.5% are White. Of those aged 20 years and older, 34.8% have completed matric, 12.4% have some form of higher education, and 7.9% have no form of schooling. There are 24 340 households and 37.3% is female-headed households.[45]

North West Province

Rustenburg has a total population of 104 617 people, of whom 52.8 are Black African and 40.4% are White. Of those aged 20 years and older, 40.4 have completed primary school and 21.2% have some form of higher education, while 2.3% of those aged 20 years and older have no form of schooling. Out of 34 181 households, 23.6% are

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[44] Ibid
[45] Statistics South Africa. 2011. Statistics by place. Accessed on 04 February 2019: http://www.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=964.

female-headed households. Potchefstroom has a total population of 43 448 of whom 69.9% are Whites and 25.4% are Black Africans. There is a total of 17 375 households of which 37.1% are FHHs. Number of people with no schooling aged 20+ is 1.9%. Those with higher education aged 20+ is 35.8% and people with matric aged 20+ is 42.3%. Jouberton has a total population of 111 938 whom 98.53% (110 292) are Black African followed by 1.05% (1,176) Coloured, 0.19% (211) Indian/Asian and 0.11% (124) Whites with a total 32 132 households. There is 51.04% (57 129) females and 48.96% (54 809) males. Jouberton is made up of 24 707 formal and 7 209 informal including 104 traditional settlements. [46]

Western Cape Province

Phillipi East has a total of 200 603 populations of whom Black African are 90.3% and 8% Coloureds. There are a total of 64 411 households and 38.5% are FHHs. Of those aged 20 years and older, 27.8% have completed primary school and 3.9% have some form of higher education, while 3.1% of those aged 20 years and older have no form of schooling. Atlantis has a total population of 67 491 of whom 85% are Coloureds and 12.9% are Black Africans. There are a total of 15 565 households of which 39.2% are FHHs. People with matric aged 20+ makes 29.1% of the population, people with higher education aged 20+ are at 3.1%. Stellenbosch has a total population of 19 068 people, of whom 65.6% are White, followed by 16.3 % Coloureds and 15.6% Black Africans. Of those aged 20 years and older, 37% have completed matric, and 50.6% have some form of higher education, while 0.6% of those aged 20 years and older have no form of schooling. There are 6 382 households and 41.8% are FHHs.[47] It is worthwhile to note that in addition to the above population, Stellenbosch has a huge student population. Notably the police precincts' boundaries at the three sites are not always aligned with the demarcation boundaries used by Stats SA to define an area and its population dynamics.

Gauteng Province

Johannesburg has a total of 957 441 population of whom 64.2% are Black African followed by 13.9% White and Coloured respectively. Number of households is 300

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[46] Ibid
[47] Statistics South Africa. 2011. Statistics by place. Accessed on 04 February 2019: http://www.statssa.gov.za/?page_id=964.

199 with an average household size of 2.8. Higher education aged 20+ is 21.7% and number of FHHs is 36.5%. Midrand has a population of about 87 387 people of whom 54.5% are Black African followed by 24.2% White and 17% Indian/Asian. Out of a total of 33 219 households in Midrand, 33.9% houses are FHHs and 57.3% of those aged above 20 have a higher education. Temba has a population of 58 431 of which 99% are Black Africans and a total of 15 613 households. Temba is made up of 78.8% of urban and 21.2% of tribal/traditional settlements. Those aged +20 with no schooling are very few at 5.5% and 14.7% with higher education. Number of FHHs are 40.7%.[48]

5.2.   POLICE STATION MANAGEMENT

This section contains information on discussions that took place with police officials from the sampled police stations.

When asked about their specific <u>crime concerns</u>, the police officials outlined that in 2016/17, the most prevalent crimes included murder, attempted murder, residential burglary, aggravated robbery, assault common and Assault with intent to cause Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH), rape, trio crimes, drug dealings, property related crimes, and common robbery. LP and NC police were specific about the drugs that were causing harm to the youth, and creating opportunities for crime in the communities, which included nyaope or whoonga. MP police indicated that their major crime concerns included property related crimes such commercial crimes, fraud, and malicious damage to property, which are common in most of the policing precincts. The EC police indicated that their major crime concerns included burglary residential and burglary business. EC further stated that businesses owned by foreign nationals are more susceptible to regular robberies.

Some police stations in FS indicated that their major crime concerns included gang related crimes and illegal mining. The FS police linked the gang related crimes to the correctional facility in the province as a breeding ground for new gang members. They further indicated that illegal mining affects areas without mines because of movement given that those who are involved in illegal mining resides in non-mining areas. WC

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[48] Ibid.

police also cited gang related violence, as well as mob justice, trafficking of women and children, drug related crimes and domestic violence cases as their crime concerns. NW police highlighted gangsterism as a concern, which they link to most cases of murder and assaults in their areas. GP police raised the issue of lack of access control in some police stations, which makes them vulnerable to crime. They further pointed to increase in muggings or street robberies, smash & grabs, theft of motor vehicles, car-jackings, and sexual offences as crimes of concern. Sexual offences, especially rape, are reported as high in Temba, followed by murder and attempted murder. The police officials from Temba police station perceived most of the reported rape cases as unreal given high numbers of case withdrawals.[49] It was further noted that, there are some instances wherein victims want compensation and thereafter withdraw cases. There were other participants who indicated that minors feared going home the following day, and they lie to their parents about being raped.[50]

Most of the police officials indicated that crime happens at any time of the day, whenever opportunity prevails. With respect to crimes such as housebreaking, these mostly occur in the early hours of the morning especially in winter, or during the day when home owners are at work and children are at school. The participants further mentioned that murder, assault common and GBH usually happen during weekends when people are intoxicated, except for house robberies where cases are reported almost every day.

In terms of susceptibility of being victims, some LP, WC, GP, EC and MP police pointed to the vulnerability of foreign businesses who fall prey to crimes. Reasons cited for the predisposition to crime includes factors such as not banking their money but concealing it at the businesses premises, and operating the businesses until late hours, which attracts criminals. GP police explained that foreign business owners retaliate by shooting the robbers. This results in mobs then protesting against foreigners, and causing damage to the businesses. Some police said that males are usually the victims of contact crimes, while women and children are victims of domestic

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[49] The 2017 'Rape Justice in SA' research report raised a concern about many Investigation Officers who hold conservative gender attitudes and supported rape myths, especially amongst older and longer serving male officers.
[50] Gauteng Province Community Safety Audits Report 2018/19.

violence and sexual offences. Other police indicated that crime does not choose or discriminate, because anyone is vulnerable to crime regardless of gender and age.

Police station management were then asked about <u>interventions implemented</u> to deal with the crimes as highlighted. Some of the interventions include:

- **Crime Prevention Operations:**
  - o Operations by detectives for wanted suspects and making arrests
  - o Undercover surveillance and the use of informers to identify criminal activities
  - o CPFs, business forums and security forums to assist police in the reduction of crime
  - o Random operations by police conducted at different locations within a particular area to make the operations unpredictable
  - o Conducting disruptive operations such as raiding shebeens
  - o Briefings on crime hotspots during station parades and deployment of members to the hotspot areas
  - o Intensified police visibility and patrols done in identified hotspots areas
  - o Formation of task teams and deployment of specialised units to respond to particular crimes
  - o Installation of surveillance cameras
  - o Anti-Robbery Task Teams in WC
  - o Implementation of problem-based strategies to deal with stock-theft and having rural safety meetings with farmers

- **Crime Awareness Campaigns:**
  - o Door to door campaigns and the utilisation of media platforms to inform community members about crime
  - o Talks at primary and secondary schools by SAPS Social Crime Prevention Unit
  - o Visits to the old age homes by SAPS Social Crime Prevention Unit
  - o Distribution of crime awareness pamphlets at strategic locations
  - o Establishment of an information box for community members to share information with the SAPS

- o Implementation of Adopt-a-Cop initiative at schools
- o Establishment of Whatsapp chat groups with communities and other relevant stakeholders involved in crime and violence prevention to share crime information and create awareness

- **Partnerships and collaborations:**
  - o Partnering with private sector businesses to ensure that liquor outlets comply with local by-laws and comply with trading licence stipulations such as operating times
  - o Having regular police and private security company forum meetings to deal with crime concerns
  - o The Stellenbosch Safety Initiative led by the WC Stellenbosch Municipality fosters policing in the Stellenbosch area and includes private security companies
  - o Implementing CPF and Youth Desk crime prevention programmes in some police stations

Police were asked about the effectiveness of crime prevention and safety strategies and interventions. There were mixed reactions relating to the effectiveness of interventions introduced for the strategies, which ranged from effective to ineffective. It was also difficult to determine or verify the effectiveness of interventions because supporting documents and statistics on the interventions were not available.

The perception of the police from the three police stations in KZN was that the interventions had been successful in addressing crime concerns. NC indicated that when it comes to the effectiveness of their provincial interventions, the Adopt-A-Cop initiative has partially been effective because there is a portion of learners that are passionate about crime prevention. NC further cited that farm patrols where farmers are informed of police patrols on the farms have been effective since implementation started, as cases relating to stock-theft had decreased.[51] Implementation of the Rural

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[51] The SAPS Crime Statistics indicate that cases of stock theft in Nababeep had increased from 20 to 24 cases when comparing 2015/16 and 2016/17 financial year. However, stock theft cases decreased by 19 cases in 2017/18 financial year. Contradictory to the perception of the police officials about a decrease in stock-theft cases, SAPS Crime Statistics show that during 2016/17, Victoria West recorded

Safety Strategy in NC has also improved the relationship between the police and farming communities which has resulted in a decrease in stock theft. Furthermore, regular patrols conducted at taverns are effective since they have resulted in the confiscation of dangerous weapons. When it comes to awareness campaigns, NC indicated that they have not yielded the desired result due to the fact that the three police stations in the province still experience high cases of housebreaking and assault GBH.[52] MP indicated that station management hold station performance reviews on a quarterly basis to check whether interventions have yielded the desired results. WC cited the establishment of the special anti-robbery task team, as having yielding the desired results in terms of robberies in Philippi East and Stellenbosch. In addition, Stellenbosch attributed the 23% decrease in burglary at residential premises in 2017/18 to the effectiveness of the CCTV and Licence Plate Recognition System coordinated by the SSI.

Police mentioned they had multidisciplinary partners in crime and violence prevention. All the provinces mentioned that they have good working relationship with CPFs. Collaboration with other government departments was also prominent, namely with DSD, Justice, Education, Home Affairs (DoH), Correctional Services (DCS), South African Revenue Services (SARS), Traffic, security companies, Metro Police and National Traffic Police. Police also partnered with NGOs, CBOs and youth structures.

In terms of effectiveness of the outlined partnerships, the police applauded the CPFs, who assist with crime prevention projects, such as the Neighbourhood Watches. Private security companies are also effective in terms of assisting the police with patrols. KZN indicated that Ezemvelo Nature Reserve as very effective in monitoring wildlife crime, including illegal hunting with dogs and poaching. MP indicated the taxi association, Liquor Forum, South African Community Crime Watch (SACCW) and DHA as the most effective partners in violence and crime prevention.

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20 cases of stock theft, an increase of 14 cases compared to 2015/16 whereby only 6 cases were recorded. Furthermore, cases of stock theft increased to 40 cases in 2017/18 financial year.

[52] When it comes to assault GBH, all the three police station have seen a decrease from 2015/16 to 2017/18 financial years. However, it should be noted that Roodepan and Nababeep have high number of cases of assault GBH. Victoria West experienced an increased cases of burglary at residential premises for financial year 2015/16 to 2017/18 (38, 40, and 49). Roodepan and Nababeep have experience a decrease in cases of burglary at residential premises for the same period. However, it should be noted that the number of cases reported at Roodepan and Victoria West have remained high, which is of concern.

LP police stated that all fostered partnerships are effective given commitment and desire to make a difference in communities. EC police indicated that DSD is the most effective partner, however DSD offices are closed over the weekends during the period they are required the most. EC police suggested that DSD need to have members with vehicles on standby during the weekends and after hours. FS raised concern about minimal to non-existent municipalities involvement in local level crime prevention. According to NW, all the stakeholders have been effective in crime prevention, however ward councillors mostly not cooperate with the police. In addition, the police in NW mentioned that even though there is an effective relationship with the Department of Correctional Services, they do not provide the police stations with parolee conditions, which makes it difficult for police to conduct their duties. NW police further mentioned that CPFs are established, but not all of them are functional. Although WC cited partnerships with the traffic police, Metro Police, private security and municipalities, there was a mixed feeling about the effectiveness of some of these structures.

When asked about the <u>challenges hampering effective implementation of strategies and partnerships</u>, the police raised various issues as outlined below:

- **Human and physical resources**:
  - Re-deployment of police officials to cluster stations resulted in serious shortages of staff at police stations
  - Vehicles are old and some are not suitable for particular terrains
  - Incorrect allocation of police personnel to population. Expansion of police stations without consideration on police resources
  - High levels of absenteeism and poor leave management
  - Victim empowerment centres in LP are under-resourced
  - Young Civilians on Patrol (YCOP) programmes meant to instil a culture of safety are adversely affected by resource constraints
  - Unavailability of satellite stations particularly in large policing precincts
  - Inadequate budget allocations for social crime prevention programmes make it challenging to implement crime prevention programmes in NW.

- **Service delivery:**
  - o Increase in service delivery related protests, which diverts police resources
  - o Inappropriate vehicles for rural terrain
  - o Poor road conditions hamper police reaction times
  - o Unsatisfactory turnaround times for SAPS vehicle maintenance
  - o Delays in fingerprints tests resulting in some crimes remaining unsolved
  - o DSD personnel unavailable over weekends

- **Planning:**
  - o Inappropriate police performance targets deviate police from actual crime prevention duties
  - o Poor spatial planning and mushrooming of densely populated informal settlements which makes policing difficult due to issues of overcrowding, absence of streets names, street numbers and to access these areas by a vehicle

- **Collaboration:**
  - o Foreign national businesses and big businesses reject invitations from police to form part of business forums
  - o Municipalities reneging on their safety mandate and not establishing CSFs
  - o Police expected to conduct activities that are the responsibility of other departments, and departments not held accountable for non-performance
  - o Low level of commitment from other stakeholders to share responsibility through their own mandates and competencies in initiatives at station level
  - o Stakeholders do not attend meetings or send junior officials without decision making powers, and who cannot commit to decisions or resolutions
  - o Barriers experienced by the police in KZN in fostering good relations with stakeholders, such as political interference in the functioning of CPFs because of ulterior motives of some community members

- **Socio-economic and political issues**:
  - Dysfunctional families and widespread alcohol and drug abuse
  - Domestic violence cases take place in private spaces, which make it difficult for the police to prevent
  - No house numbers or street names in informal areas
  - Political interference in policing related matters
  - Need for political stability in some of the policing precincts in KZN with Amakhosi playing a bigger role

- **Poor compliance and police corruption**:
  - Taverns not adhering to bylaws regarding selling of alcohol to underage children
  - Divulging of information or tip-offs by police officials to potential criminal's prior police operations

- **Poor community police relations:**
  - Poor community police relations due to perceptions by communities that police connive with suspects
  - Community lack of trust and faith in the SAPS
  - Poor response time to complaints by SAPS
  - Police resources shortage affect community and police relationships as it hinders police ability to meet stakeholder's expectations

Picture 1: Densely populated informal settlements

5.3. COMMUNITY POLICE FORUMS

The discussion in this section is based on interviews with CPF chairpersons, members and executives from the sampled police stations.

CPF participants from the NC, GP, WC, NW, FS, LP, MP and KZN indicated that as a result of the high crime rates, they became involved in crime prevention. The participants further stated that they wanted to be actively involved in assisting the police to successfully apprehend criminals and deter crime. Moreover, they wanted to provide assistance in bridging the gap between the police and the community, as poor relations negatively affects crime prevention. The NC CPFs mentioned that their involvement in CPFs was due to the moral decay in respective communities, a desire to contribute to moral regeneration, and to assist SAPS improve its operations. The LP and NC CPF members highlighted the need for a holistic crime prevention approach to yield positive results in the South African crime context. The KZN CPF members were propelled by previous personal experiences of victimisation, hence they became actively involved in the crime prevention and safety fields. They indicated this would position them to prevent future crimes happening to them and in their communities. All three WC CPFs are functional based on the Expanded Partnership Programme (EPP) and have a good relationship with the SAPS.

The participants from NC, FS, LP, MP, NW, GP and KZN, indicated that the role of the CPF is to provide assistance and support to the police in crime prevention. This they say entails the provision of information about crimes to the police, referring victims to police stations, conducting patrols, informing, educating and providing feedback to communities about crime in their areas, and overseeing and monitoring police conduct.

The KZN CPF participants also mentioned that they collectively review their ward crime statistics with the police, which they use to assess the extent of crime in their communities, as well as to inform crime and violence prevention programmes. The NC CPF participants provide not only assistance to the community in matters relating to policing, but they also help community members take up challenges relating to other departments. The GP CPF participants from Midrand stated that their role includes

conducting oversight over the police and of holding cells, conducting inspections, doing crime scene management, sometimes cordoning off crime scenes, or even collecting evidence, and tracking and tracing vehicles of suspect criminals. The WC CPF stressed their oversight role which they perform monthly through the EPP, and added that they also implement crime awareness programmes.

All CPF members in NC, NW, FS, LP, MP, KZN, WC and GP mentioned that police management is aware of them since they hold monthly and quarterly meetings with them to discuss safety and security issues. In order to assist the police to curb crime, CPFs from NC, FS, LP, MP and KZN indicated that they conduct awareness campaigns and outreach programmes to identify crime hotspots, and solutions, distribute flyers and pamphlets containing information about crimes so that the community and businesses are aware of crimes in their areas, and they conduct patrols.

In terms of the CPF members' perceptions on the <u>effectiveness of interventions</u> implemented to address crime prevention, there were mixed responses which ranged from effective, slightly effective and not effective.

Some of CPF participants from NC, LP, KZN and MP indicated that the interventions aimed at crime prevention have been effective as evidenced by improved relations between the CPF and the police, in the reduction of dangerous weapons, drug usage and violence at schools, the reduction in some categories of crimes, and successes in identifying drug dealers in their communities. In addition, CPF participants from KZN said that effectiveness of interventions is also evidenced by a decrease in the number of complaints brought forth against the police. CPF from GP intend to process security clearances for all car guards in their precincts in order to prevent collusion with crime syndicates.

Participants from FS indicated that working collectively towards crime and violence prevention has resulted in the CPFs developing the 2018/19 Community Safety Plan for Thabong police station. Some CPF participants from the NC, KZN and MP mentioned that interventions were ineffective given the persistent crime in their communities. Some CPF participants from MP indicated that ineffectiveness is

evidenced by dysfunctional CPFs, non-linkage of crime and violence prevention activities between the police and the CPFs, lack of support from the police, and fragmentation of stakeholders tasked with crime and violence prevention. Other CPF participants indicated that even though their current efforts in crime and violence prevention may not produce immediate tangible results, they still pursue them towards reaching their goal of reducing crime in their communities.

Some CPF participants from the NC stated that the interventions were slightly effective as evidenced by fluctuations in crime figures. Other CPF members from the NC mentioned that in order to determine the effectiveness of interventions, there should be factual information in place, which was not available.

Picture 2: Municipal Flats in Roodepan (Roodepan CPF)

CPF participants from all the provinces stated that they experienced the following challenges, which are detrimental to being effective in crime and violence prevention:

- **Resourcing:**
  - Operating without resources such as writing pads, reflectors, laptops, transport, and monthly stipends, and not having standardised training

- **Governance:**
  - o Poor record keeping such as minutes, attendance registers and agendas

- **Collaboration:**
  - o Lack of cooperation and communication from stakeholders such as municipalities, police, and communities
  - o Unsolicited or bad treatment from stakeholders, and lack of recognition and support from police and communities

- **Police corruption:** Unprofessional police conduct such as police divulging the names of informants to suspects
- **Services:**
  - o Poor infrastructure and lighting and poor road conditions, which severely affects policing
  - o Poor response or reaction times from the police when crimes are reported
  - o Absence of a coherent and holistic approach to crime and violence prevention

Picture 3: Raw sewerage flowing in streets in Roodepan (Roodepan CPF)

Overall, <u>in order to strengthen crime and violence prevention interventions</u>, CPF participants mentioned that the following would be required:

- **Resourcing and professionalism:**
  - o Adequate training to be provided to police officials including refresher training, to promote professionalism in the service
  - o Provision of sufficient human and physical resources to the police
  - o All CPF members to be provided with training and resources such as name tags and reflector jackets

- **Collaboration and accountability:**
  - o Recognition of all organisations that are involved in crime prevention, the active involvement of all relevant stakeholders in crime and violence prevention, and mechanisms to be put in place to hold departments accountable in promoting safety and security.

- **Operations, planning and services**:
  - o Constant patrols to be conducted in communities to deter criminal activities
  - o Transparency regarding police resource constraints
  - o Installation of surveillance cameras and using drones to improve crime prevention
  - o Revival of neighbourhood watches and other forums in villages to deal with safety related issues

5.4. COMMUNITY BASED ORGANISATIONS (CBOs)

This section covers interviews with CBOs involved in violence and crime prevention within police stations precincts.

Most CBOs involvement in crime and violence prevention emanated from a need to help the police and communities. Others indicated they want to bridge the gap between the communities and SAPS, and to be supplementary resources for the police given the resource challenges facing SAPS.

Incema in KZN receives referrals from a number of sources, including the Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Unit, walk-in clients and DCS probation officers. They help young children who have been sexually violated, and those vulnerable to risky environmental conditions. The KZN Community Advice Centres involvement in crime and violence prevention is largely induced by high incidences of violence against women and children in Plessislaer. The NC Youth Against Crime, Sector Crime Forum, and Safety Volunteers indicated that they became involved in crime and violence prevention in order to play a proactive role in helping the police to reduce crime within their communities. Private security companies indicated a desire to help communities to create job opportunities in the private security sector, and to ultimately fight crime in their areas. The Rustenburg Crime Combating Forum (RCCF) in NW indicated that their sole purpose is to combat crime in the area because they believe that there is power in numbers.

Stakeholders were required to <u>indicate what role they played in crime and violence prevention</u> within their policing precincts. Some participants conduct safety awareness campaigns, while others hold meetings with station management to discuss crime-fighting mechanisms. Some participants aligned their role to the NDP's vision of promoting safe communities and living without fear of crime. Others saw their role as conducting patrols to improve visibility in crime hotspot areas, and referring and reporting criminal activities to the police. The Youth Desk from GP works closely with the youth in organising activities to unite young people and to steer them away from criminal activities, and identify gangs within communities and report them to the police. The WC Women on Farm Forum focuses on the prevention of gender based violence in the farming communities. In this sense, they assist in cases of domestic violence and promote gender equity at schools.

In terms of <u>measures or interventions adopted by various stakeholder</u>s to curb crime in policing precincts, the different organisations were actively involved in fighting crime through community mobilisation and awareness campaigns related to substance abuse, child abuse and domestic violence. Some use social media to update community members on crime patterns and to report any criminal activities. Some organisations promote sporting events and debates to divert youth from committing crime or using drugs. Counselling services are also provided for child sexual offenders

under 14 years, and also to at-risk children referred to them. Street committees are established to patrol the streets and report crimes to CPFs and SAPS. All the stakeholders mentioned that station management is aware of their existence within various policing precincts and that the police stations invite them to meetings as per need.

In terms of the <u>effectiveness of crime and violence prevention measures implemented</u> in their respective areas, some participants illustrated their effectiveness based on the school principals' recommendation for them to conduct awareness campaigns at various schools. Social media platforms, such as WhatsApp, are deemed effective in reporting criminal activities to the relevant people attending crime scenes, and for conveying messages to the police for further handling. The effectiveness of strategies was also demonstrated by communities' trust in the organisation and the resultant growth of organisations. Being visible and well-known within the community, and the improved SAPS-community relationship were seen as other evidence of effectiveness. According to the RCCF, the Zello application is used for communications purposes, and for reporting crimes, and it promotes intra and inter region, and provincial communication. The Community Advice Centre also advised that their programmes are perceived to be effective because of the decreased sexual offences in the Plessislaer policing precinct. Others pointed to arrests made from stop and search operations conducted by their organisations in conjunction with the police.

Some stakeholders admitted to the <u>ineffectiveness</u> of some crime strategies. For instance, some MP participants alleged that scrapyards create an environment for crimes to take place, as criminals sell stolen scrap metals. They alleged that second-hand goods and metals-related crimes are closely linked with illegal immigrants. Poor environmental planning was deemed as a major contributor to crime given lack of municipal services such as lights and proper streets in certain informal settlements. Similarly, police stations management regarded the environmental design as hampering policing within their respective policing precincts.

The following are challenges outlined by the CBOs involved in crime and violence prevention:

- **Resources:**
  - o Difficulties for police in executing their duties effectively due to shortage of both human and physical resources in most police stations
  - o Lack of funding which prevents counselling and advice centres from conducting crime awareness programmes and outreach programmes

- **Police corruption:**
  - o Allegations of suspects not being arrested by corrupt police because of friendships, suspects being released by police, and not opening criminal cases because of bribes paid, and corrupt police tipping off drug lords of planned police operations

- **Service delivery:**
  - o Police not providing feedback to communities on criminal cases opened
  - o Perception that foreign nationals are conducting business without permits
  - o Recreational facilities not being cleaned and maintained by municipalities
  - o Absence of lighting in some areas making it difficult to fight crime

- **Vulnerable groups:**
  - o Women choosing not to report their partners for domestic assault because of financial dependence
  - o Reoffending once released on bail, or victimising victims again

- **Compliance**:
  - o Liquor outlets owners not complying with stipulated operational times and others not operating with licences

In order to <u>eliminate the challenges</u> mentioned above, participants indicated that police management should discipline corrupt officials by charging them and dismissing them from the police service. The different government departments that have an obligation in crime and violence prevention must do their job, and also sensitise, inform and educate people about their respective mandates for an understanding of the available services. It was further proposed that illegal foreign nationals must be deported back to their countries of origin. The need to adequately resource police stations or upgrade

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the existing police station in order to be able to help the communities in terms of fighting crime was also highlighted. Some participants proposed patrolling of hotspots and increasing the visibility of police in areas with high crimes.

In order to strengthen crime prevention interventions, the participants reiterated municipalities' role in the provision of recreational facilities to keep the youth occupied. More police efforts are still required for improved relations with their respective communities and for better collaboration with them to fight crime, in addition to other multi-disciplinary participation in crime prevention programmes. More resources are required such as more dedicated social workers to specifically deal with sexual offence cases, improved police capabilities and monitoring of police performance by oversight structures, police's transparency to the communities about challenges facing policing. Police services such as reaction times need to improve as also suggested by the 2017/18 Victim of Crime Survey, and the recruiting of passionate police officials is a necessity for SAPS to attain its mandate.

5.4. MUNICIPAL OFFICIALS/WARDS COUNCILLORS

It must be noted that only LP and WC was able to conduct interviews with relevant municipal officials and ward councillors. LP conducted interviews with ward councillors and municipal officials from Phalaborwa and Bela-Bela Municipality. The WC conducted interviews with ward councillors from City of Cape Town and Stellenbosch Municipality where the three police precincts are located.

The participants indicated crime as a challenge for municipalities as evidenced by high crime figures. The LP ward councillors and municipal officials stated that crimes occur in public spaces such as the Central Business Districts, taverns and businesses owned by foreign nationals. Most crimes committed in these areas include theft out of the motor vehicles and theft of cell phones, business robberies and other forms of robberies. The WC councillors confirmed that crime is high in their areas and cited gang violence, murder, shootings, house robberies, house breakings, cable theft, and street robberies in shopping malls and bus terminals. They also pointed out local crime hotspots which include routes to public transports, in the mornings and evenings. In

order to improve safety in these areas, they proposed that police officials must be visible and conduct patrols. They also indicated that CSFs must be established to facilitate monitoring of the environmental factors contributing to crime, and that taverns must be constantly monitored.

The <u>causes of crimes</u> were mostly associated with drug dealing, substance abuse, taverns operating illegally or beyond authorised operating hours, disregarding environmental design in crime and violence prevention, lack of surveillance in most areas, poor municipal services such as lack of lighting, lack of sporting or entertainment facilities, and unoccupied buildings or spaces. The municipal participants perceived crime and violence prevention as the responsibility of every citizen, which is inclusive of the SAPS, CPFs, municipalities, communities, and other government departments such as DSD, Education, DoH and SARS. The participants reiterated that a multi-disciplinary approach is required to be successful in crime and violence prevention. Active participation by all concerned alleviates safety and security costs.

Phalaborwa municipal participants acknowledged both their role in crime and violence prevention and insufficient support from their side to promote safety and security, emphasising that safety is an unfunded mandate. In closing the gap, participants alluded to the recently established CSF structures by municipalities. Bela-Bela municipal participants mentioned that they attend meetings with the police and joint meetings with other Justice Cluster departments to discuss issues related to safety and security in the municipal area. They indicated that they accompany the police to participate in policing operations such as conducting raids, enforcing municipal bylaws, and raiding illegal shebeens.

In relation to the <u>effectiveness of measures to deal with safety and security</u>, the Phalaborwa municipal participants mentioned that it was too soon to comment on effectiveness since they had only recently started addressing issues of safety. Bela-Bela participants indicated their efforts to promote safety was effective, iterated that high levels of effectiveness can only be attained through cooperation of all other relevant stakeholders.

The <u>challenges experienced</u> by Phalaborwa municipal participants include a lack of budget for municipalities to address safety and security issues, and the unfunded mandate of CSFs which affects the implementation of any community safety related programmes or initiatives. The Bela-Bela municipal participants acknowledged Bela-Bela as a tourist attraction destination, and emphasised the challenge of controlling inflows of people into and out the area. The officials and ward councillors also highlighted the absence of dedicated officials to liaise with SAPS on safety issues.

<u>For safety and security to be enhanced in the municipality</u>, Phalaborwa proposed fully functional CSFs, and for adequate monitoring of the areas to prevent incidences of crime. Bela-Bela municipal participants proposed police transparency, multi-stakeholder collaboration in crime and violence prevention, and employing environmental safety officers to constantly monitor crime and risky conditions that induce crime. This is to ensure redress to factors contributing to poor environmental planning and poor enforcement of by-laws. Interventions include awareness campaigns and sports activities for the youth. As stated before the Stellenbosch Municipality established the SSI. The structure is chaired by a member of the Mayoral Committee, and draws together a number of stakeholders on a quarterly basis to address crimes in the area. A decrease in property crime has been attributed largely to this structure in Stellenbosch.

5.5. GENERAL PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS

Community members were asked through focus group discussions if they considered crime as problematic in their areas. All of them reflected crime as a problem in their areas, specifically crimes such as murder, attempted murder, rape, assaults, pick pocketing, shoplifting, domestic violence, house breaking and theft of motor vehicles and robberies at residential premises. Some members indicated rhino poaching as a problem within their policing precinct. They complained about increased drugs and substance abuse, especially by the youth, and they linked it to increased criminal activities. Scrapyards and second-hand good shops were viewed by the community in MP as catalysts for petty crimes. The community indicated that buying stolen second-hand goods and scrap metals as exacerbating criminality, and that it provided criminals with an opportunity to feed their drug and alcohol addiction. There was also

mention of increased illegal and unregistered taverns that sell alcohol to under-aged children, as well as the link to common robberies and assaults.

Some participants from FS, WC, EC, NW, MP, and LP raised gangsterism as problematic in their residential areas. Gangsters compete and fight over territories, and sell drugs, and they are known to the communities. Participants attributed most cases of murder, attempted murder, and assaults common and GBH to gang fighting for territory and dominance. Participants from NW stated that over 50% of rape related cases are connected to gangsterism. In the WC 22% (808) of murders are attributed gang violence.[53] In KZN, some community members complained that there have been no arrests on cases of stock theft because the police fail to arrest the perpetrators. Participants from EC stated that most of the murders and rapes take place during the initiation school seasons, and other crimes take place at any time. The majority of community members from LP, GP, FS, EC, MP, NW, NC and KZN felt unsafe everywhere in their residential areas, due to increased violent crimes. WC participants indicated that very unsafe areas include informal settlements, particularly at night even relatively new establishments are experiencing an influx of people relocated from other areas.

Some of the areas are unsafe to a point that community members stopped walking in the streets, especially when it starts to be dark. The lack of municipal services such as streetlights means parents cannot even send their kids to the shops in the evening because of being vulnerable to robbery. The majority of participants perceived that crime happens everywhere, particularly in places such as open velds, areas without sufficient street lights, abandoned buildings, graveyards, taverns/shebeens, dumping sites, and informal settlements. Generally, community members indicated that crime occurs throughout the day and night. Some participants felt safe only during the day, as they perceived the night as the time when most crimes are committed. Most of the GP community members use burglar doors and windows as safety measures against crime. Sadly, some community members perceived the law as protecting criminals than law-abiding citizens. According to the participants from EC, most of the crime is

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[53] Department of Community Safety. (2019. Western Cape Provincial Crime analysis 2017/18. Unpublished.

prevalent during the first week of the month. Furthermore, the EC participants are of the perception that foreign nationals are selling drugs in their shops.

Participants were asked to suggest how safety can be promoted in unsafe areas. They suggested well-resourced police stations with capacitated police officials to enforce the law and patrol the areas with high crime rates. The police presence they indicated would be felt by criminals, and could potentially decrease criminal activities. Some proposed the demolishing of dilapidated buildings, and building additional police stations or satellites police stations in areas that have grown over the years. Other participants mentioned that municipalities should fix the roads, clean open spaces and install street lights (high mast lights). Some of them highlighted a need for youth programmes that promote social cohesion and youth activism in crime prevention. Other participants held a militaristic point of view, suggesting requirement for aggressive approaches in dealing with criminals. Some participants required patrols to be conducted during peak hours or during times when crime is most likely to be committed. Some EC participants suggested that foreign nationals involved in criminal activities should leave the area because they pretend to be selling groceries when they are actually selling drugs. The participants stated that they are not xenophobic but they want those involved in criminal activities to be punished.

The notion of police as citizens was articulated as a prerequisite for promoting safety, meaning that the police should be seen as 'brothers and sisters' of the communities, and their importance as partners in fighting crime should be acknowledged by citizens. Community frustration was clearly demonstrated when it comes to police utilising state vehicles for private matters. NW participants suggested that each police vehicle should be allocated a volunteer from the community so that the police operations are monitored by community members. They further required constant monitoring of vehicle utilisation by station management to ensure that police vehicles are not been utilised for private purposes. KZN participants placed responsibility on community members to report family members who break the law. It was also iterated that police should consider drugs such as nyaope and whoonga as serious drugs. They were concerned that drug offenders get arrested and released immediately, with the result that they commit crimes soon after to feed their habits. The WC participants stressed the need to activate and support community based structures, like Neighbourhood

Watch, CPFs and for the involvement of communities in running sports activities for the youth.

Some community participants in LP perceived courts as unintentionally perpetuating a violent culture based on a perception that courts were not handing down firmer sentences to perpetrators of heinous crimes. Communities regarded this as an injustice. Government departments were perceived as being more concerned with writing reports rather than ensuring effective implementation and monitoring of programmes to achieve intended results.

According to the participants, the following are the common causes of crime in their areas of residence:

- **Socio-economic factors:**
  - Dysfunctional families
  - High unemployment rates
  - Drugs and substance abuse
  - High number of liquor outlets (taverns and bottle stores)
  - Neglected and abused children
  - Child-headed households
  - Poverty and school dropout
  - Lack of role models
  - Houses that are unattended or unoccupied
  - Identity crises among teenagers and peer pressure
  - Domestic violence
  - Scrapyards and second hand goods shops
  - Prostitution
  - Environmental designs
  - Influx of undocumented foreign immigrants and porous borders
  - Shrinking mining sector in LP (Phalaborwa) and NC (Namaqualand) province

- **Service Delivery:**
  - Abandoned and dilapidated buildings
  - Poor infrastructure (roads, dilapidated building; lighting, open areas)

- o Absence of proper infrastructure in informal settlements hampers policing
- o Lack of recreational and rehabilitation facilities
- o Violence during service delivery protests
- o Lack of proper border control in some areas in the EC

- **Police corruption**:
  - o Police conduct due to a perception that they connive with known criminals, drug lords, and are smugglers of counterfeit goods and cigarettes

- **Collaboration and partnerships**:
  - o Municipality's inactiveness in budgeting and promoting community safety
  - o Lack of collaboration between stakeholders in fighting crime

Participants were asked to indicate whether they had previously been victims of crime. The majority of the participants from MP, NW, LP, EC, WC and NC province mentioned that they had been victims of crimes, that included ATM scamming, being robbed at gunpoint, house robberies, house breakings, rape, assault GBH, general theft, car hijacking, attempted murder, domestic violence, and theft out of motor vehicle. MP participants perceived robbery at residential premises to be higher than all the other crimes they have experienced themselves. EC participants perceived rape and stock theft to be on the increase in their area of residence.

The participants had to indicate who are the most vulnerable to crime within their areas of residence. Participants mentioned the elderly, women, and children as most vulnerable and unable to defend themselves, specifically participants from NC, EC and KZN. Participants from EC further stated that females and elderly people are most likely to be victims, the reason being that they live on their own. According to EC participants, the perpetrators of sexual violence are mostly youth between the ages of 25 and 35 years. However, some of the participants from EC said that families that own live-stock are vulnerable to crime because the youth get into their kraals and steal livestock. Also KZN and EC participants added that elderly women and men are being victimised by their own kids who are after their pension grants and/or kids grant money. MP participants pointed out that the youth, business owners and White people are most vulnerable. NC highlighted safety concerns for children particularly being

mugged in the streets, kidnapped for prostitution, forced to sell drugs by drug dealers and to steal property for drug lords. Some participants from NW and WC stated that patrollers are the most vulnerable to crime because they are seen as people who are preventing opportunities for crimes. Some MP community members stated that teachers who implement strict rules are targeted, victimised and assaulted by scholars.

Some participants indicated that if they were to become victims of crime, they would report it immediately at the nearest police station, and provide assistance to the police to arrest the criminals. Some participants said that they would try to get as much information as they could in order to assist the police. However, other participants indicated that they would report crimes to the CPF given the speedy response to crime complaints, and that they lacked confidence in the police. Depending on the nature of crime committed against them, some participants felt they would 'retaliate' to save personal property if they are robbed.

When asked what they will do if they happened to witness incidents of crime, some participants said that they would report it to the police, whilst others stated that they would shout for help. Some participants indicated their willingness to report crimes to the police after careful observation of the crimes, for a better description to the police. Participants from the EC said that they would not report the matter to the police because police will not respond to the crime or they will be a delayed response. Some of them indicated that they are currently dealing with the criminals in their own way and it is helping. Some WC participants complained about lack of protection for witnesses', especially when they travelled from their homes to court and back. WC and LP participants explained that witnesses are either warned, threatened, or killed on their way to court, alleging that some corrupt police officials provide suspects with information on witnesses.

When asked about who is responsible for safety, the community perceived themselves as important in violence and crime prevention. This is due to the fact that community members are aware of the different crimes that are taking place in their communities and who the perpetrators are. They also mentioned that police are responsible for crime and violence prevention as mandated by the Constitution. Other stakeholders

responsible for violence and crime prevention are CPF, CSF, SAPS, other government departments such as DSD, Education, DoH, Sector Forums, and Municipalities.

Participants further mentioned stakeholders that are effective in crime prevention. They acknowledge the police continued commitment to their mandate, regardless of resource shortages. However, there is a perception that the police are corrupt. Some participants from NC complained about only one police station in Nababeep which services four towns with a radius of 150 km, which means the police cover a vast area when conducting policing. Some of the participants bemoaned the role of the municipalities in crime prevention, indicating sluggish municipal improvement of infrastructure and maintenance to the detriment of crime prevention efforts. The LP participants highlighted the state of Municipal ward committees as semi-functional and at worst dysfunctional. Perceptions exists which point to the potential difficulty, if not impossibility, to win the fight against crime and violence without strong social cohesion championed by ward councillors who are regarded as democratically elected community leaders. WC's participant identified the Flats Committee (particularly in Atlantis) as being instrumental in crime prevention in the flats area. However, some participants' complained, that this structure was not well supported by the municipality or the police. EC participants stated that police do not have enough vehicles to police their areas and the terrain is not conducive for quick responses, while other areas are not accessible by vehicle.

Participants from all the provinces complained that there is a high number of taverns or shebeens, which contribute to crime and violence in the areas. Participants in NC and NW stated that the municipality is inactive in crime prevention initiatives and they are failing to have open spaces cleared, demolishing dilapidated buildings, restoring electricity in areas where cables have been stolen, and installing street lights. EC participants indicated that traditional leaders must mediate where the youth from different villages violently attack each other. It was further stated that parents who do not report their children who are involved in criminal activities to the police, are making the work of the police difficult. Some of the participants said that courts do not properly prosecute criminals and they throw cases out of court unnecessarily.

In order to improve community safety across all the provinces, the following are the measures that were suggested by the participants:

- **Stakeholder relations**:
    - Different stakeholders must work together to fight crime
    - Improve relationship between community and the police for improved cooperation

- **Monitoring**:
    - Government needs to follow up on programmes that are implemented at police stations
    - Ensure compliance of taverns and shebeens operating hours
    - Departments to educate people about their role in promoting safety in their communities

- **Service Delivery**:
    - Police visibility is required in communities
    - Enforcement of by-laws by municipalities
    - Establish an integrated system for offenders after they have been released
    - SAPS must be honest with the community and provide them with feedbacks of cases that were opened
    - Municipalities need to provide communities with all the necessary services in order to avoid service delivery unrests

- **Resourcing**:
    - Provision of adequate human and physical resources to the police
    - Provision of rehabilitation centres and social worker's services as essential instruments enabling communities to fight drug abuse and addiction to alcohol.

Community members were requested to indicate their <u>participation in community based structures</u> that are involved in crime prevention and their reasons for their involvement. Some of the participants from NC, NW, WC, MP and KZN stated that they are involved in the CPF structures, NGOs, Sector Forums, CSF and volunteers

in programmes such as YCOP. Most indicated that they joined these structures in order to ensure the safety of their communities including their loved ones. Some of the participants in NC and NW said that the police cannot ensure safety of everyone and communities must be involved as inactivity contribute to lawless and anarchy. According to some of the participants, they decided to be actively involved in crime prevention because they wanted to contribute to crime reduction in their area of residence. According to the participants from EC, CPFs are non-existent which would have assisted in the cooperation between the SAPS and the community. It is important to note that most GP participants did not know of the existence of street committees, patrollers, CPFs, any community initiatives that are geared at dealing with crime in their areas.

6. ANALYSIS OF AUDIT FINDINGS

Previous community safety audits conducted in WC, EC and LP demonstrate that the causes of and contributors of crimes have been constant over the years and have not improved with interventions. This means that not much effort has been put into addressing the causes of crime despite the availability of information from previous studies. In instances where interventions may have been undertaken, the impact is so minimal that no good practices have been forthcoming.

The audit findings show that particular crimes occur at the same times and the contributors to the crime are the same. For example, murders and rapes happen mostly in the weekends, close to taverns and shebeens, and are mostly associated with alcohol and drug consumption. This means that police can have better control of these crimes and plan targeted operations, through more intensive policing of liquor outlets. Similarly, for housebreakings and robberies, the times at which the crimes occur are very specific hence, police operations and visible policing in particular can be targeted.

The study shows that safety goes beyond the mandate of policing and that other provincial and local government departments too have been neglecting their role and mandate in contributing to safety. Municipalities do not have CSFs or any form of safety plan, and do not see safety as part of their larger mandate. Most municipalities

complain that safety is an unfunded mandate. In many instances there is no dedicated official to liaise with SAPS when it comes to community safety issues.

It is therefore heartening that municipal officials and ward councillors in LP and WC participated in the provincial safety audits. They confirmed their minimal participation in safety terrain.

The location of municipalities and the mandate of municipalities make it a perfect arena in which inclusive range of interventions must be created in order to enable the delivery of services which impact on the safety and wellbeing of communities. The available literature on crime prevention practices, as well as the 2016 White Paper on Safety & Security, conclude that local government should be the coordinators and implementers of safety and safety programmes in line with their core work. This includes maintenance of public spaces and informal settlements, and ensuring street lights are working, for example. By doing this, the slow and ultimate decay of areas is minimised.

Police management as well as the other stakeholders mostly indicated the effectiveness of crime prevention programmes implemented at station level is mostly positive. In other words, they have interventions and the interventions have been effective. However, the interventions could not be supported by evidence, which would be able to demonstrate the reduction in crimes or even feelings of safety and trust in the police. This means that the value and cost of the interventions cannot be measured. This means that there is no measurable way to determine success or even progress on interventions. MP participants indicated that their quarterly reviews are used to measure performance. While there is no supporting mechanism to measure this, this method or mechanism can be used by police commanders as a useful tool to determine the viability of interventions. What is critical is having a mechanism to measure progress. Appropriate outcome indicators are crucial to assess impact and role of often diverse interventions, implemented by different partners. Evaluations and evaluating effectiveness are key.

The shortages in human and physical resources at police stations according to the audit are hampering policing functions and undermining the effective implementation of programmes and projects, which is adding to the burden on policing.

Community cooperating with the police is essential, as is police cooperation with communities. There is a reciprocal relationship at play. The role of the communities in safety in all the provinces is very noteworthy, and the commitment of CPFs and CBOs working in crime prevention, not only aids SAPS in crime prevention, but contributes towards social cohesion as well.

The audit found that in GP, CPFs have been participating in police operations, such as crime scene management and evidence collection. This is cause for concern, as according to Clause 6 of the CPF Interim Regulations, members of the CPF have no power of command and control over the SAPS and should not perform any function of the management of police.[54] Additionally, in the EC, participants indicated that they were dealing with 'criminals in their own way and it is helping'. This too is concerning as it implies vigilantism and mob justice. The SAPS in the EC have to investigate this further and ensure that criminality is dealt with within the framework of the law.

The audit also found that there were perceptions that both legal and illegal foreign nationals are involved in crimes. These perceptions need to be urgently addressed as it may lead to flare up of xenophobic violence.

6. CONCLUSION

Effective crime prevention requires a thorough understanding of local crime problems, where and when it occurs, how it is being committed and who is affected by it. The 2018/19 community safety audit aimed to identify such concerns, in addition to determining the interventions in place, and the effectiveness of the interventions thereof.

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[54] Civilian Secretariat for Police Service. 2017. Report on the Assessment of the Community Police Forums and Boards.

The police alone cannot be responsible for safety. It is a responsibility of the whole of society and whole of government. Community safety has a multitude of benefits. It will boost investor confidence, attract new investments, create employment, and promote peace and stability for and amongst citizens. Perhaps the most important for this safety audit would be that municipalities implement the 2016 White Paper on Safety & Security.

7. RECOMMENDATIONS

Flowing from the safety audits conducted in all nine provinces, safety strategies and plans will have to developed at municipal level. It is not sufficient that police solely conduct crime prevention. In this regard, the following recommendations are made:

- Municipalities have to understand and accept their role in safety. The CSF Policy mandates municipalities to establish CSFs. This means having dedicated capacity to implement safety. Section 152 of the Constitution provides for the promotion of safe and healthy environments as one of the objects of local government. The MSA of 2000 stipulates that local government must consult with communities and use municipal resources in the best interests of the local community. Communities should be involved in the IDPs, budgeting and specific strategies for service delivery, e.g. the development of safety plans. In the absence of CSFs, and to circumvent around the notion that CSFs are an unfunded mandate, municipalities should include safety in their IDPs. In this way, each municipality can then decide on their own mechanism to implement safety.

- As part of implementing the 2016 White Paper on Safety and Security, ward councillors, municipal managers, IDP officials, as well as provincial and local heads of departments of sector departments must sign performance agreements with safety as a key responsibility area.

- The White Paper on Safety and Security must be a standing item of the JCPS Cluster meetings at all spheres of government.

- Municipalities should advance the principles of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design mainly in the development of human settlements, in formal and informal areas.

- There is also a need to broaden the network of communication between the municipalities, police stations and surrounding communities.

- Municipalities should explore the use of technology (drones, CCTV, reporting applications) in safety planning, and in supporting the police in promoting safety in rural areas, densely populated areas, and in informal settlements where access is a problem.

- In order to strengthen the current crime prevention interventions and stakeholder relations, the human resource and vehicle shortages should be addressed. SAPS does on an annual basis conduct resource needs analysis. This is then calculated at a national level and implemented based on funding and input from stations. The CSPS Resource Allocation study of 2016/17 has recommended that a percentage of police stations be resourced as per the allocation of the THRR. In this way, the THRR, and the discretion allowed provincial commissioners as per the SAPS Act to redeploy members as they deem fit, can be tested to its fullest.

- SAPS must take urgent steps to implement measures to improve its relationship with communities and deal with corruption. The CSPS as the advisor to the Minister and the body tasked to conduct oversight over the SAPS must work together with SAPS to help professionalise SAPS, deal with corruption, and build trust in the police.

- The implementation of the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Act must be fully implemented for proper oversight. The generic structure should be fast-tracked in order to capacitate and resource the Provincial Civilian Secretariats to participate in national programmes on safety, crime and violence prevention. Implementation of Civilian Secretariat Act requires that meaningful institutional arrangements be put in place at district level across the provinces. This is done

so that the Departments can be in par with other departments, and to leverage the strategic impediments of the department for desirable effect at the coal-face of service delivery. In this way, capacitated Provincial Secretariats will be at the best position to respond to the impending SAPS cluster re-configuration. A fully capacitated Provincial Secretariat can also ensure that JCPS structures function optimally, and that local government understand and implements safety as part of their mandate.

- There should be constant monitoring and evaluation of crime prevention strategies implemented by the SAPS and municipalities in order to monitor their impact, and measure reduction of crimes. The Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation as a key performance monitoring department should become involved in this process.

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ANNEXURE: A

TABLE 2: SAMPLED POLICE STATIONS FOR COMMUNITY SAFETY AUDITS

REPORTED CRIMES 2016/17	POLICE STATION	CLASSIFICATION	MOTIVATION/JUSTIFICATION
EASTERN CAPE PROVINCE			
3 931	Lusikisiki	Rural	These three case studies were all selected on the basis that they were not supposed to be mere research exercises in safety auditing but safety/policing initiatives which would use a safety audit in order to further the interests of local participants.
2 419	Willowvale	Urban/Rural Mix	
1 641	Matatiele	Rural	
FREE STATE PROVINCE			
21 315	Parkroad	Urban/Rural Mix	Sampled police stations are drawn to represent the geographical classification in each province and are part of the top 10 police station in terms of crime reported in each province in the financial year 2016/17.
8 664	Thabong	Urban	
7 175	Bloemspruit	Urban/Rural Mix	Bloemspruit is also one of the stations in the province which has a very high crime rate.
GAUTENG PROVINCE			
28 308	Johannesburg Central	Urban	The objectives and the aim of the safety audits talk to the survey we have conducted in the previous financial year. And the areas sampled were also part of the 40 areas surveyed as well. Gauteng will only do the analysis from the data collected and produce the report.
17 840	Midrand	Urban	
17 041	Temba	Urban/Rural Mix	
KWAZULU-NATAL PROVINCE			

REPORTED CRIMES 2016/17	POLICE STATION	CLASSIFICATION	MOTIVATION/JUSTIFICATION
14 347	Plessielaer	Urban	This is a routinely problematic area in respect of Murder, Sexual Offences, Aggravated Robbery and Property Crime appearing in the Provinces Top 10 high crime stations annually.
7 075	Alexander Road	Urban	This is a station that has been earmarked for priority attention by the Department of Community Safety and Liaison in Kwa-Zulu Natal due to high levels of service delivery complaints. It is also an extremely problematic area in respect of Sexual Offences involving tertiary students, violent student protests and Property Crime, appearing in the Provinces Top 10 annually in respect of the last mentioned crime category. It appears in the Provinces Top 30 stations for various crimes including Assault and Vehicle Theft.
1 941	Richmond	Urban/Rural Mix	The Richmond Local Municipality has been identified as having an exceptionally high murder rate when compared with other high murder stations nationally. Although not necessarily the highest in the Province or country by volume, in terms of its population size, it is cause for ongoing concern at 192 murders per 100 000 people. Richmond's murder rate has been as high as six times that of the national rate of 31 murders per 100 000 people (2011/2012).
		LIMPOPO PROVINCE	
2 189	Phalaborwa	Urban/Rural Mix	Phalaborwa Police Station situated in Mopane District is one of the police stations in Limpopo Province which are doing fairly well. It does not feature in any of the 2017 top 10 crime statistics. It is therefore important that the environment within the policing precinct of this stations be audited to know the characteristic of the elements at play, in the fight against crime.
1 624	Saselamane	Rural	

REPORTED CRIMES 2016/17	POLICE STATION	CLASSIFICATION	MOTIVATION/JUSTIFICATION
			The 2017 Limpopo Crime Statistics classifies Saselamane Police Station in the Vhembe District in the top 10 of Sexual Offenders. This is a startling contrast to the grim reality that Saselamane has high resource constraints based on the research allocation research findings conducted in 2016/17. Both police stations are serving communities leaving near the Kruger National Park where poaching of wild animals is a constant worry and furthermore illegal emigrants use the areas as entry points into the country.
5 251	Belabela	Urban/Rural Mix	Rated as number three in top ten pertaining to substance abuse.
MPUMALANGA PROVINCE			
5 058	KaBokweni	Rural (Ehlanzeni Region)	The replaced regions are representative of the three regions in Mpumalanga, and the stations are in the Provincial Priority list of stations.
20 254	Witbank	Urban (Nkangala Region)	
9 471	Ermelo	Urban/Rural Mix (Gert Sibande Region)	
NORTH WEST PROVINCE			
19 593	Rustenburg	Urban/Rural Mix	Sampled police stations are drawn to represent the geographical classification in the province and are part of the top 10 police station in terms of crime reported in each province in the financial year 2016/17.
7 844	Jouberton	Urban/Rural Mix	
12 063	Potchefstroom	Urban/Rural Mix	

REPORTED CRIMES 2016/17	POLICE STATION	CLASSIFICATION	MOTIVATION/JUSTIFICATION
			NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE[1]
14 578	Kimberly	Urban	Gang related activities
1 866	Springbok	Urban/Rural Mix	Drugs increases on all major towns on the N7
718	Victoria West	Rural	Drugs as a result of neighbouring Western Cape towns
			WESTERN CAPE PROVINCE
7 397	Philipi East	Urban	Philippi East police precinct is in the Metro and has been part of the top 10 police precincts in the Western Cape for the past three years in terms of murder, sexual offence, robbery aggravated, carjacking, robbery at residential premises, and robbery at non-residential premises. In terms of actual recorded murder cases it recorded 87 murder cases in 2014/15, 122 in 2015/16 and 150 in 2016/17. There are four accredited NHW structures in the areas. The station had the highest murder rate in the province for 2015/16 and 2016/17 financial year. It recorded 203/100 00 and 247/100 000 of the population respectively.
12 687	Atlantis	Urban/Rural Mix	Atlantis police precinct forms part of the police precincts defined a priority gang stations. It has an active CPF and has nine are accredited NHW structures. Atlantis police precinct has been part of the top 10 police precincts in the Western Cape for the past three years in terms of, common assault and drug related crime. It recorded 34 murder cases in 2014/15, 49 in 2015/16 and 62 in 2016/17. The 2016/17 financial year murder per 100 000 of the population was 72.5.
19 761	Stellenbosch	Urban/Rural Mix	Stellenbosch is a rural police precinct listed amongst the top 10 police stations in 2016/17 for reported common robberies, burglary at residential and non- residential premises, theft out of motor vehicle and the 17 Community serious reported crimes. It is also part of the top 10

REPORTED CRIMES 2016/17	POLICE STATION	CLASSIFICATION	MOTIVATION/JUSTIFICATION
			police stations in terms of common robbery and robbery with aggravated circumstances per 100 000 of the population. The murder rate for the police precinct was 52.5 for the 2016/17 financial year.

Source: SAPS Crime Statistics, 2016/17. Accessed on 14 May 2018; https://www.saps.gov.za/services/crimestats.php

ANNEXURE B

CRIME HOTSPOTS IN NORTH WEST PROVINCE AS PER SAMPLED POLICE STATIONS:

Potchefstroom Policing Precinct	
Hotspot areas	**Most prevalent offences**
Shopping malls	card skimming, theft and robberies
CBD	common robbery and robbery with aggravating circumstances
North West University and other surrounding areas	common robberies are mostly reported
Southern part of the Nelson Mandela drive	burglaries and robberies
North Side of Nelson Mandela Drive	burglaries
Steve Biko road	burglaries
Ikageng Stadium	Children are raped and murder
Extension 11, 6 and 7 –	common robbery at night and during the day, there is gangsterism and house robberies
The passage between Phumeza/Primosa – Extension 7 route	Common robberies, rape, house breaking and assault GBH
Sarafina road and behind the stadium	Common robbery, rape and house breaking both during the day and at night
Ikageng old cemetery	robbery, rape and assault GBH
Sonderwater road to Greenfields	Common robbery, assault GBH and rape
Extension 6, 7 and 11	housebreaking, gangsterism selling of drugs, common robbery, housebreaking and GBH
Ikalafeng road	Robbery and rape
Zakhele	Housebreaking and rape
Mountain view	and rape
Open spaces, Streets and houses	Robbery of cell phones from learners and other community members and housebreakings where electronics are stolen
Taxi rank	Common robbery
Mooi River & RiverWalk Malls	General theft
Trim Park	Drugs
Sol Plaatjie Avenue	Robbery
New Market Str	Theft O/f MV, robbery
James Moroka Avenue	Theft O/f MV, common robbery
W Sisulu Str	Theft O/f MV, common robbery, assault

Mooivallei Park	House breaking,theft
Marikana Informal Settlement	Common robberies, rape, house breaking and assault GBH

Jourberton Policing Precinct	
Hotspot areas	**Most prevalent offences**
Extension 1- Shopping complex, hostel, Tshedimosetso High School, area next to Tshepong Hospital	Burglary, robbery and rape
Extension 3	Burglary
Extension 19- Grave yard	robbery, GBH and rape
Sunnyside informal settlement	There are robberies, rape and stealing of iron sheet
Extension 7- especially at the open fields.	
Stadium entry point	Robberies and rape
Extension 10- open fields and the Extension almost as a whole	
Extension 12- playing grounds, Website tavern	
Extension 22	Burglaries at residential premises, robberies at residential premises more so when the owners are not available.
Uranianville	Burglaries at residential premises, robberies at residential premises more so when the owners are not available.
Extension 20	Burglaries at residential premises, robberies at residential premises more so when the owners are not available.
Extension 6	Burglaries at residential premises, robberies at residential premises more so when the owners are not available.
Tower Shopping mall	Card skimming/cloning and robberies

Rustenburg Policing Precinct	
Hotspot areas	**Most prevalent offences**
CBD and Rustenburg East	
Rustenburg Square and Geelhout Park	
Cashan, Protea Park and Safari Tuin	
Mfidikoe and Bokamoso	
Matebeleng and Waterfall East	
Maanharand	

CRIME HOTSPOTS IN FREE STATE PROVINCE AS PER SAMPLED POLICE STATIONS:

Thabong Police Station

CRIME HOT SPOTS		
TYPE OF CRIME	**DESCRIPTION OF HOTSPOTS**	**LOCATION OF HOTSPOTS (SECTOR & CAS BLOCK)**
Assault GBH	In The Vicinity of Black Joint Pub & Tshabis Tavern; A Hostel to Mokiri Street; B Hostel Vicinity of Temba; & New Stands Next To Lesiba	SECTOR 3 (CAS BLOCK 252278); SECTOR 1 (CAS BLOCK 252300; 252304; 252257); SECTOR 4 (CAS BLOCK 252283)
Assault Common	Jerusalem Park, Oppenheimer Park. Las Vegas. Dorn Pan, Moelietsi Hostel, Temba, Dichokoleteng Park.	SECTOR 2 (CAS BLOCK 252269; 252273; 337104); SECTOR 4 (CAS BLOCK 252286); SECTOR 1 (CAS BLOCK 252305; 252253); SECTOR 3 (CAS BLOCK 252308; 252277).
Burglary Residential	2010 Village And Jerusalem; Putswastene And Orange Grove & New Stands	SECTOR 2 (CAS BLOCK 252269); SECTOR 3 (252278; 252294); SECTOR 4 (252283)
Theft General	A Hostel; Shoprite Centre And Mokiri Street; Oppenheimerpark And Boitumelo Mall; Jerusalem Park; Phokeng Village; & Sunrise View	SECTOR 1 (CAS BLOCK 252300); SECTOR 2 (252273; 252269; 337126); SECTOR 4 (252288)
Rape	Thubelisha; New Stands; Vicinity of Tsabis Tavern Rooistene	SECTOR 3 (CAS BLOCK 252309); SECTOR 4 (252284; 252298; 252278;252277)
Malicious Damage to Property	201 Village, Putswantene, Old Thabong; Temba	SECTOR 2 (CAS BLOCK 337126); SECTOR 3 (252279); SECTOR 1 (252255; 252257)
Robbery With Other Weapon	Old Thabong Shops; A Hostel And Entrance From Mannys	SECTOR 1 (CAS BLOCK 252254; 252300)
Robbery Aggravating	New Stands; Orange Groove; 2010 Village	SECTOR 4 (CAS BLOCK 252298); SECTOR 3 (252309; 252294); SECTOR 2 (252269)
Murder	New Stands	SECTOR 4 (CAS BLOCK 252286)

Common Robbery	Old Thabong; Oppenheimer Park, Dichokoleteng; New Stands	SECTOR 1 (CAS BLOCK 252255); SECTOR 2 (252273); SECTOR 3 (252308); SECTOR 4 (252294)

Bloemspruit Police Station

According to overall crime statistics the following areas have been identified by SAPS as <u>high level crime areas</u>:

➢ Sector 1 (Grasslands 2,3,4) - The majority of burglaries residential, malicious damage to property, theft general assault GBH and assault common occur in Sector 1.

➢ Sector 2 (Bloemside Phase 2 & 4);

➢ Sector 3 (Bloemside Phase 6);

➢ Sector 4 (Bloemside Phase 5 & 9);

➢ Sector 5 (Grootvlei and Mangaung Correctional Facilities.

Parkroad Police Station

Physical location of hotspots can be summarised as follows:

➢ The central business district with a higher focus area around the block from the Bloemfontein post office, to Central Park Shopping Centre, the taxi ranks through to Power Street (these are prime hotspots).

➢ The area between the Bram Fischer building to the west and SARS building to the east; nelson Mandela Street to the north and Charles Street to the south (the second area of most concern).

➢ The area between Park Road to the north, Victoria Road to the south, Parfit Road to the west; and Kolbe to the east. (This is the third area of most concern).

➢ The area around the Waterfront including the area around the Zoo (fourth area of most concern).

➢ Southern Centre, Fleurdal Mall, Muddplein, Bloemgate Centre, Brandwag next to new developments and old white flats, University of the Free State (UFS) and Universitas.

CRIME HOTSPOTS IN NORTHERN CAPE PROVINCE AS PER SAMPLED POLICE STATIONS:

Nababeep Police Station

Number of sector hot spots				Social and Economic factors possible crime generators
Sector 1	Concordia	Established Sector Forum	7 Hot Spots	Poverty, Unemployment, drug and alcohol abuse
Sector 2	Nababeep	Established Sector Forum	3 Hot Spots	Poverty, Unemployment, drug and alcohol abuse
Sector 3	Okiep	Established Sector Forum	4 Hot Spots	Poverty, Unemployment, drug and alcohol abuse
Sector 4	Bulletrap	Established Sector Forum	1 Hot Spot	Unemployment, Alcohol Abuse, drug abuse
PRIORITY CRIMES				
Sector	Crime Category			
Sector 1- Concordia	Rape, Theft out off/from motor vehicle, Stock Theft, Burglary residence, Attempted murder, Aggravated Robbery and Drug related crimes.			
Sector 2- Nababeep				
Sector 3- Okiep				
Sector 4 – Bulletrap	Burglary residence, Assault GBH and Common Attempted murder ,Robbery, Drug related crimes			

Roodepan Police Station

Number of sector hot spots				Social and Economic factors possible crime generators
Sector A 1	Roodepan A1	Established Sector Forum	4 Hot Spots	Poverty, Unemployment, drug and alcohol abuse, drug dealing, lack of education, teenage pregnancy
Sector 2	Roodepan A 2	Established Sector Forum	3 Hot Spots	Unemployment, Poverty, Drug and Alcohol Abuse
Sector 3	Roodepan B1	Established Sector Forum	4 Hot Spots	Poverty, Unemployment, drug and alcohol abuse
Sector 4	Roodepan B 2	Established Sector Forum	3 Hot Spots	Unemployment, Alcohol and drug Abuse.

PRIORITY CRIMES	
Sector	Crime Category
Sector A1- Roodepan	Assault GBH, Assault Common, Common Robbery, Burglary Business, and theft and Dealing in Drugs.
Sector A 2- Roodepan	Housebreaking and Theft, Malicious damage to property, and Assault GBH.
Sector B 1- Roodepan	Assault GBH, Assault Common, Housebreaking and Theft.
Sector B 2 – Roodepan	Assault Common, Housebreaking and Theft, Theft General and Drugs.

Victoria West Police Station

Number of sector hot spots	Social and Economic factors possible crime generators		
Sector 1	Established Sector Forum	5 Hot Spots	Poverty, Unemployment, drug and alcohol abuse. Shebeens. Lack of street lightning. Lots of hiding places for criminals.
Sector 2	Established Sector Forum	0 Hot Spots	Unemployment rate very high, Poverty, Drug and Alcohol Abuse. Shebeens.
Sector 3	Established Sector Forum	1 Hot Spot	Poverty, Unemployment, drug and alcohol abuse. Lack of street lightning.
PRIORITY CRIMES			
Sector	Crime Category		
Sector 1	Assaults, Theft off/from motor vehicle, Burglary Business, and Drug related crimes (Possession and dealing in dugs).		
Sector 2	Burglary residential premises, Assaults, Rape, and Drug related crimes (Possession and dealing in dugs).		
Sector 3	Stock Theft, Burglary Business, and Drug related crimes (Possession and dealing in dugs).		