

CITY OF CAPE TOWN | ISIXEKO SASEKAPA | STAD KAAPSTAD

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CAPE TOWN METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT



ANNUAL POLICE PLAN 2012 - 2013

ANNUAL POLICE PLAN 2012/2013

In terms of Section 64C (2) (g) of the South African Police Service Act, No. 68 of 1995

- An annual police plan must be developed by the Executive Head of the municipal police service after consultation with the South African Police Force (SAPF) and relevant Community Police Forums (CPFs).
- The plan must be submitted to the Provincial Commissioner and the member of the Executive Council (MEC) responsible for transport and traffic matters at least 60 days before the end of each financial year.
- Within 30 days after the receipt of the plan the Provincial Commissioner must-
 - If satisfied that the implementation of the plan will improve effective policing, submit a certificate confirming that, in relation to crime prevention, the plan has been developed in cooperation with the SAPF and will improve effective policing.
 - If not satisfied that, the implementation of the plan will not improve effective policing; submit a certificate in which he or she sets out the reasons why he or she is not satisfied.
- Within 30 days after the receipt of the plan, MEC responsible for transport and traffic matters may in writing submit comments concerning the plan, relating to traffic matters, to the Executive Head concerned.
- Upon receipt of a certificate contemplated in subsection (3), the Executive Head must submit the plan referred to in section 64C (2) (g), together with the said certificate, to the committee referred to in section 64J.
- Upon the approval by the municipal council concerned of the annual plan contemplated in section 64C (2) (g), a copy of the plan must be forwarded to the member of the Executive Council, the member of the MEC responsible for transport and traffic matters, PC.

Compiled: CTMPD, Office of the Chief of Metropolitan Police
Deputy Chief W. Le Roux

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GLOSSARY

Terms/Acronyms/Abbreviations	Definition/Explanation
APP	Annual Police Plan
BRT	Bus Rapid Transport system
CBD	Central Business District
CCTV	Closed Circuit Television
CIA	Civilian and Internal Affairs
CIVOC	Civilian Oversight Committee
CoCT	City of Cape Town
CPF	Community Police Forums
CRU	Camera Response Unit
CTMPD	Cape Town Metropolitan Police Department
CSV	Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation
DPP	Department of Public Prosecution
FIFA	Fédération Internationale de Football Association
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation
FMS	Freeway Management System
ICD	Independent Complaints Directorate
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
IRT	Integrated Rapid Transport System
ISERMS	Integrated Spatially Enabled Response Management System
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
OMF	Operational Management Forum
RTMC	Road Traffic Management Corporation
SAPS	South African Police Services
SAU	Substance Abuse Unit
SDBIP	Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan
SETAs	Sector Education and Training Authorities
SLA	Service Level Agreement
TRU	Tactical Response Unit
UCT	University of Cape Town
UN	United Nations
USA	United States of America
VCP	Vehicle Check Points
VPUU	Violence Prevention Through Urban Upgrade
WSP	Workplace Skills Plan

JOINT FOREWORD BY THE EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR FOR SAFETY & SECURITY AND THE CHAIRPERSON OF THE CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE:

Since inception of the Municipal Police Service in Cape Town, first as the Cape Town City Police Department and later as the Cape Town Metropolitan Police Department, the Department has continued to grow as a leading contributor in the fight against crime in our communities.

The importance of community policing and a collaborative approach to our crime problems cannot be underscored and this is seen by the positive results of our operational campaigns based on sharing of information between various entities such as the South African Police Force, The Department of Community Safety, The Department of Transport, The Department of Immigration, Correctional Services, The Department of Education, Community Police Forums and the community at large.

We are confident that the social crime prevention initiatives such as the Neighborhood Watch programs, the School Resource Officers programs etc, will go a long way in enhancing relationships and re – enforcing confidence of the department within our broader communities.

In addition to our external role-players previously mentioned, the Cape Town Metropolitan Police Department will also enjoy the support from the other enforcement agencies within the Safety & Security Directorate – namely: The Cape Town Traffic Department and Law Enforcement.

The Department recognizes that its legislative mandate of crime prevention, traffic policing and bylaw enforcement could never be carried out successfully in isolation. It is vital to

continue to work shoulder to shoulder with strategic partners, internal role players and the community alike on a local, provincial and national level.

This year will once again demand our unified efforts to prove our detractors wrong and show that Cape Town has an unequalled track record in how we police major events and incidents.

With the guidance of the Civilian Oversight Committee and in the spirit of cooperation, the Department will continue to apply the principles of “Batho Pele” and will not tolerate any corrupt, unethical or unprofessional behavior.

.....
Executive Director: Safety and Security
Richard Bosman

.....
Chairperson: Civilian Oversight Committee
Heather Tager



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A MESSAGE AND WORD OF APPRECIATION FROM THE METROPOLITAN POLICE CHIEF WITH REGARDS TO THE CTMPDs COMPLIANCE TO THE 2010/2011 ANNUAL POLICE PLAN:

The Cape Town Metropolitan Police Department continues to be an important contributor in the City's efforts to enhance safety and security within the metropole this is evident in the results of our pro-active and re-active operations and initiatives. The compliance to the Department's 2010 / 2011 Annual police Plan has been a high point for the Department in that for the first time six years we have achieved all of our indicators (targets) and in fact over achieving on some of them by substantial amounts.

This success can be ascribed to the commitment and dedication of our staff and the collaboration and co-operation of both internal and external partners, inclusive of community members who have assisted us in our fight against crime by being our eyes and ears in the communities.

I would like to take this opportunity to sincerely thank all the Metropolitan Police staff members for remaining focused and dedicated regardless of the challenges we have had to face, this has shown your dedication not only to the Department but to the City of Cape Town and its inhabitants and visitors.

It is also prudent of me to extend a word of heartfelt appreciation to all of our internal and external partners, without whom our achievements could not have been reached.

Going forward we will continue to adopt a collaborative and coordinated approach to policing in partnership with local, national and international role-players. Our focus will be aligned to the South African Police Services' policing priorities (illegal drugs and liquor, firearms & dangerous weapons) for the year, as we aim to enhance safety and security in our communities.

We will continue to hold the reputation of the City of Cape Town high and will not compromise on our service delivery to our communities in our pursuit for service excellence, consistent with the Integrated Development Plan and the Constitution.

.....
 Metropolitan Police Chief
 Cape Town Metropolitan Police
 Mr. Wayne Le Roux

Vision

Cape Town is the safest Metropolitan City in Africa, conducive to economic growth, rule of law and democratic governance.

Mission

The Cape Town Metropolitan Police Department is dedicated to rendering an equitable, accessible and sustainable policing service to the community in partnership with the SAPS and other stakeholders. We do this by applying the principles of good governance, investment in excellence and the fair and just enforcement of the rule of law.

Our Core Values

- S - Sincere
- M - Motivated
- A - Accountable
- R - Reliable
- T - Trustworthy

INTRODUCTION

Cape Town Metropolitan Police Department's Annual Police Plan 2011/2012 has been divided in various sections as set out below:

PART ONE: THE CAPE TOWN METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT'S COMPLIANCE TO THE 2010 / 2011 ANNUAL POLICE PLAN.

PART TWO: A BRIEF HISTORY INTO THE CAPE TOWN METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, IT'S MANDATE AND THE MANDATES OF THE CAPE TOWN TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT, LAW ENFORCEMENT, THE CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE AND THE SAFETY & SECURITY PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE.

PART THREE: BACKGROUND, CONTEXT OF CRIME IN CAPE TOWN AND THE CURRENT SITUATION PREVAILING IN THE CAPE TOWN METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

PART FOUR: PROVIDES A QUALITATIVE BRIEF ON THE STRATEGIC OPERATIONAL THEMES FOR THE DEPARTMENT OVER THE NEXT FINANCIAL YEAR

PART FIVE: KEY STRATEGIC ORGANIZATIONAL THRUSTS WHICH DRIVE THE ANNUAL POLICE PLAN

PART SIX: SERVICE DELIVERY BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (SDBIP) AS PRESCRIBED IN THE MFMA

PART ONE: THE CAPE TOWN METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT'S COMPLIANCE TO THE 2010 / 2011 ANNUAL POLICE PLAN.

This report provides a comprehensive account of the Cape Town Metropolitan Police Departments compliance to the 2010/2011 Annual Police Plan in relation to the Enforcement Strategy and Operation Plan and Key actions. It further provides comparisons with some of the statistical achievements of the 2009 / 2010 Annual Police Plan for ease of reference.

The Department's strategic focus for the period July 2010 to June 2011 was to develop and implement strategies to address the root causes of crime in an interactive manner through establishing and maintaining close working relations with various internal and external role players.

Operational plans were aligned to the Departments legislative mandates, which were measured in accordance to the following operational themes and concepts:

SECURITY AT MAJOR EVENTS AND POPULAR TOURIST DESTINATIONS:

President Jacob Zuma, in his State of the Nation Address on 10 February 2011, congratulated the country's agencies for hosting one of the most successful FIFA Soccer World Cup™ events. The fear of human trafficking and prostitution, including child prostitution linked to organised crime did not rise as early warnings indicated this could be ascribed to the high levels of enforcement, visibility and sound intelligence driven operations to deter criminals.

The Metropolitan Police Department, together with other City law enforcement agencies contributed significantly to the safety planning surrounding the event by actively taking part in all relevant work streams and trial runs with SAPS and other stakeholders. The City formed part of the integrated task team established to manage safety and security

related issues in the periods leading up to, during and after the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup™ event.

A substantial amount of resources were invested and wide scale deployment of not only Metropolitan Police members but indeed both provincial and national government departments necessitated coordination of the highest order, which resulted in a comprehensive Operational Strategy that in detail described the roles and responsibilities of all law enforcement agencies in order to ensure the safety of the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup™.

The plan was discussed at the Provincial JOINTS of SAPS and complied with legislation around major events which significantly impacted on all events and determined minimum legislative standards of safety during events.

Legacies of 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup™ has increased confidence, capacity, operational expertise and will ensure that Cape Town stadium and the Fan Mile will be activated during major sporting events together with the transport infrastructure that will reduce congestion and increase vehicular flow in and out of the CBDs.

The department worked closely with other organs of State in the safety and security arena to ensure maximum safety during the City's hosting of other major events such as World Conferences within the Cape Town International Convention Centre and the annual procession of the Minstrels in central CBD. Members were also deployed to monitor such tourist destinations as Table Mountain, Signal Hill and various "Flea Markets" and beaches.

Our beaches have consistently attained Blue Flag status and very few incidents were recorded during the Festive Season deployment. Metropolitan Police are confident our high visibility and VCP's has contributed significantly towards the City receiving this accolade.

INTEGRATED RAPID TRANSIT SYSTEM – 2010 AND BEYOND:

The department established a specialised unit “The Metro Police Highway Unit” these members were all experienced Metro Police Officers having being drawn from the ranks of the operational areas.

A Superintendent was assigned to supervise the unit, which deployed along the main arterial routes into the City and included patrols of the routes relevant to the Bus Rapid Transport (BRT) and the Integrated Rapid Transport (IRT) Systems. The much anticipated resistance to the system from other franchises within the transport industry did not rise to the expected level this could be ascribed to the proactive phased approach to visible policing in the affected areas and routes.

CLOSED CIRCUIT TELEVISION SURVEILLANCE (CCTV)

The Areas covered by cameras include:

- The Vanguard Drive Corridor
- Sea Point
- Woodstock
- Salt River
- Observatory
- Gugulethu
- Khayelitsha
- Mitchell’s Plain
- Bellville
- Bonteheuwel
- Mannenberg
- Cape Town CBD
- Green Point
- The Klipfontein Corridor

It must be mentioned that in some instances such as the Bellville Area the camera coverage is restricted to the Bellville public transport interchange and surrounds and in Mitchells Plain for instance the cameras are restricted to the town centre.

48 additional cameras were installed with the run up to the world cup; these cameras were spread between the stadium and the fan walk.

TRAFFIC POLICING:

The CTMPD's daily vehicle patrols, vehicle check points, foot patrols, equestrian patrols and regular roadblocks aimed at addressing:

- Driving whilst intoxicated
- Vehicle Defects
- Unlicensed Drivers
- Permit Transgressions
- Route Transgressions
- Outstanding Warrants
- Inconsiderate driving
- Reckless and negligent driving
- Safety Belts
- Cellular Phones
- Number Plates
- General moving violations
- Parking violations

This resulted in a total 2112 arrests and 154 323 traffic fines being issued.

SPECIALISED LAW ENFORCEMENT:

Considerable movement took place with regards to the specialised units:

- The Anti-Land Invasion Unit, the Metal Theft Unit and the Displaced Persons within Law Enforcement enjoys a good relationship with Metro Police, whereby assistance is rendered to each other on an on-going and regular basis.
- The Substance Abuse Unit remains extremely effective and successful with a high percentage of drug related arrests being affected as a result of their observations of suspected drug houses / outlets. The Unit has also been involved in numerous 252A operations with SAPS.

- The Camera Response Unit, within Metro Police resides with the Strategic Surveillance Unit.
- The Informal Trading Unit within Law Enforcement enjoys a good relationship with Metro Police, whereby assistance is rendered to each other on an on-going ad-hoc basis.
- The Canine Unit has joined with the Equestrian Unit to form the Service Animals Unit, which resides within Special Operations of Metro Police. The Canine Unit consists of 16 dogs and includes narcotic detection dogs, explosive detection dogs and patrol dogs.

All of these units have established themselves as valuable assets to the City in its fight to rid it's communities of crime. The nature of the working relationship between the units has gone a long way in increasing the City's ability to achieve its goals to this end.

OPTIMUM VISIBILITY AND REASSURANCE:

The reality of the human resource issue within the department called for a fresh approach with regards to visibility, this lead to the strengthening or increasing of saturated soft border operations. For the first half of the year, which was then scaled down in preparation for the FIFA 2010 World Cup? In addition to these operations Areas where instructed to increase visibility by means of pro-active vehicle checks points. The ratio of patrol hours in relation to availability exceeded the annual target of 55% in that the department achieved 61.5 %.

The operational areas within Metro Police, together with Special Operations were involved in operations aimed at addressing alcohol and drug related offences, it is commonly known that a vast majority of day to day criminal activity stems from alcohol and drug abuse, these include but are not limited to:

- Domestic violence
- Sexual Offences
- Robbery
- Theft
- Assault

In order to combat the scourge of drug and alcohol related offences numerous Joint Operations, Integrated Operations, Autonomous Operations and Road blocks were conducted throughout the City during the 2010 / 2011 period this resulted in 1383 drug related arrests and 2298 alcohol related arrests.

The general enforcement initiatives around by-laws in alignment to the “broken Windows” approach to policing culminated in 7775 by-law infringement being addressed.

PARTNERSHIPS WITH OTHER ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES:

The interaction between SAPS and the CTMPD is a continuous process which occurs at Head Office level with the professional relationship between the two bodies and information sharing improving daily.

On a local level the Operational Areas of Metro Police are represented at both the Community Forum meetings and the station joints.

Continued information sharing and training between the department and the Federal Bureau of Investigations and the Dutch Police is on-going.

INNOVATIVE POLICING:

Various best practices and information sharing techniques have proven beneficial not only to the Department but also to other internal and external role-players. The very basis of Joint Operations Planning lends itself to the sharing of information and different view and options to address issues.

Besides the regular operational planning sessions the department is involved with, there are other initiatives such as:

- Regular attendance of the Chiefs Forum at National Level.
- Joint training initiatives with:
 1. The South African Police Services
 2. The Department of Correctional Services
 3. Disaster Risk Management
 4. The Traffic Department
 5. The US Consulates

6. The Federal Bureau of Investigations (USA)
 7. Customs
 8. Home Affairs
 9. The Dutch Police
- Regular Mock / Table Top exercises are also carried out in terms of preparedness for possible emergency situations such as.
 1. Koeberg Nuclear Evacuation Plan
 2. Air disasters

CRIMINAL DATA BASE CHECKS:

The Department embraced the “Morpho Touch” (finger print recognition) technology over the past few years however the use thereof over the past year has been limited due to availability.

OBSERVATION AND TIP OFF OPERATIONS LINKED TO THE DRUG AND ALCOHOL COMBATING PROGRAMME.

This has proved perhaps to have been the best tool in the fight against drugs and alcohol; members of public from varied communities have come forth with valuable information which has led to the successful arrests of not only drug users but more importantly drug dealers and the closure of several labs.

DOUBLE BARREL ROADBLOCKS AND VEHICLE CHECK POINTS.

This has largely taken place in the form of vehicle check points hence the large amount of vehicle check points which have been recorded, it has had the effect of creating the image that Metro Police is out in numbers in the Areas where it has been applied and has successfully stabilised the respective areas for some time after the operations.

SOFT BORDER JOINT OPERATIONS:

These operations have taken place with a large degree of success and remain an important part of the Departments modus operandi in the fight against crime. In addition to this many soft border operations were conducted in terms of the various:

- Sporting events throughout the City inclusive of the 2010 FIFA World Cup.
- Pickets
- Marches
- Industrial Action
- Service Delivery issues

COMMUNITY POLICING / INTERACTIVE POLICING

The Department has fostered strong working relationships with both internal and external role players in its fight against crime and has attained a 100% attendance of community police forums. This is also evident in the amount of Joint Operations the department has embarked on.

2009 / 2010 ACHIEVEMENTS VS 2010 /2011:

ACHIEVED 2009 / 2010	INDICATOR	ACHIEVED 2010 / 2011	TARGET 2010 / 2011
955	Drug related arrests	1383	1002
New	Drug related operations	885	688
New	Section 13 Roadblocks	99	96
130 259	Traffic Fines	154 323	149 000
1920	DWI Arrests	2298	2112
New	Patrol hours in relation to man hours	61.5%	55%
5833	By-law Enforcement	7775	6412
90%	Community Police Forum attendance	100%	100%

PART TWO: A BRIEF HISTORY INTO THE CAPE TOWN METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT, IT'S MANDATE AND THE MANDATES OF THE CAPE TOWN TRAFFIC DEPARTMENT, LAW ENFORCEMENT, THE CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT COMMITTEE AND THE SAFETY & SECURITY PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE.

2.1 Brief History

The Department was established in terms of Section 64 of Act number 68 of 1995, in 2001 and was first known as the Cape Town City Police Department, although it functioned in collaboration with the other City of Cape Town enforcement agencies, it retained its independence and to a large degree executed its mandate autonomously and through joint operations with the South African Police Force.

This all changed with the amalgamation of the Cape Town City Police Department, Cape Town Traffic Services and the Cape Town Law Enforcement into one department, namely the Cape Town Metropolitan Police Department in 2007, this however was short lived and the various departments separated again in Although the amalgamation was short lived it had far reaching positive implications. The relationships forged during the amalgamation period and the lessons learned has helped to shape the City of Cape Town's Safety and Security Directorate into the leader it is today.

2.2 Mandates

- The Cape Town Metropolitan Police Department has a threefold mandate, which includes Traffic Enforcement, By-law Enforcement and Crime Prevention. All three of these mandates are encompassed within the Departments Annual Police Plan and the department is held accountable in terms of the indicators and targets set out in the Annual Police Plan. The CTMPD renders a 24 hour deployment.
- The Cape Town Traffic Department's mandate includes general traffic enforcement inclusive of moving violations, parking violations, driver fitness and vehicle fitness. A large percentage of the Traffic Departments core business revolves around vehicle testing stations in order to test vehicle fitness and driver testing stations in terms of facilitation of learner's license and drivers tests.

- **The Law Enforcement Department's** mandate includes the enforcement of all City of Cape Town by-laws from noise pollution issues to littering and informal trading, the Department also deals with contraventions of the **Sea Fisheries Act** and houses specialized units such as the Anti-land invasion Unit, the Metal Theft Unit, the Vice Squad, the Displaced Persons Unit, the informal traders unit and the liquor Unit.
- **The Civilian Oversight Committee (CIVOC)** The City is required by law to establish such a committee to oversee the performance of its Safety and Security Departments and to report to the City Manager. This committee must be reconstituted every two years. CIVOC oversees and monitors the performance of the City's Metro Police, Traffic Services and Law Enforcement Departments. Cape Town's CIVOC leads the way countrywide as far as effective civilian oversight is concerned and has in recent years contributed greatly towards ensuring the effective functioning of the City's Safety & Security Directorate.
- **The Safety & Security Portfolio Committee:** The City of Cape Town has approved 11 political oversight committees and grouped them into three clusters. These committees, also known as Portfolio Committees or Section 79 Committees, monitor a Council portfolio and are able to hold departments, municipal entities and members of the mayoral committee accountable. In term of Section 79 of the Municipal Structures Act, Act 117 of 1998, the City is required to establish one or more committees necessary for 'the effective and efficient performance of any of its functions or the exercise of any of its powers.' Council then appoints councillors to the committees. The City's 11 oversight committees are divided into three clusters: Corporate; Community; and Economic Growth, Development and Infrastructure. The Corporate cluster consists of the Finance and Corporate Services committees. The Economic Growth, Development and Infrastructure cluster includes Transport Roads & Stormwater, Utility Services, Economic, Environmental & Spatial Planning, as well as Tourism, Events & Marketing. The five committees in the Community cluster are Human Settlements, Health,

Social Development & Early Childhood Development, Community Services, and Safety&Security.

These committees play an oversight role (i.e. they are responsible for making sure that the system works efficiently and effectively), formulate policy, and monitor implementation within their portfolio area. They also prepare reports for submission to Council, where final decisions are then taken.

PART THREE: BACKGROUND, CONTEXT OF CRIME IN CAPE TOWN AND THE CURRENT SITUATION PREVAILING IN THE CAPE TOWN METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

3.1 Background

Cape Town is one of the most diverse cities in the world, with a rich cultural make-up and some of the most beautiful tourist sites, including Table Mountain which was recently named as one of the new Seven Wonders of the World. Several of the City's beaches have also achieved blue flag status and this together with the ever increasing events taking place in the City, demands a public service that mirrors and responds to the increasing demand for Safety and Security.

Sporting events range from local, national to international and the same can be said for the musical and cultural events. Many of these events requiring the activation of the fan walk and related safety and security measures.

In addition to these events there are also various historical events such as the minstrel and Cape Malay bands, marches and competitions which draw large spectator support. There is also the opening of National and Provincial Parliament and many other historical events which all draw healthy spectator support.

Cape Town has been established as one of the premium venues for film shoots.

The Department is therefore committed to being a progressive organisation which promotes the Batho Pele and King principles of good cooperative governance in our individual and collective pursuits of service excellence. This is guided by our core values expressed in our Code of Conduct, which frames the character of our personnel, management and organisational ethos.

The Metropolitan Police Department is a local government response to providing critical support to the primary law enforcement agency, the South African Police Services. This Annual Police Plan reveals the City of Cape Town's commitment to ensuring the safety and security of both community and visitors to the mother City.

3.2 Context of Crime in Cape Town

The Western Cape Province Department of Committee Safety issued their barometer results in a Report on the identification of policing needs and priorities in the 2011/2012 edition. It confirms the City of Cape Town's focus on pro-active approaches in that it highlights burglary at residential premises, Domestic Violence, Assault GBH, Sexual Offences are rife. In addition, their study elicited selected communities responses which suggest 69% agrees visible policing is the key deterrent for crime. Key recommendations are the confiscation of dangerous weapons and combating illegal drug peddling at its root supply which all are in line with the Metropolitan Police Department's strategic operational themes.

Although the latest SAPS statistics generally show a steady decline in most crime categories for the Western Cape, the issues around drug related crime and its link to gangsterism especially in the Cape Flats Area remains cause for grave concern.

Gang-related activities seem to fuel a large amount of crime in highly densely populated areas. In addition, youth are increasingly becoming victims of violent crimes.

Research suggests people still feel unsafe in Cape Town and think crime is out of hand. This affects their quality of life and is especially true in the townships and impoverished communities, because upper income groups can afford private security to keep them safe.

Robbery, housebreaking and hijacking are cited as most prevalent crime categories and the respondents feel more police visibility is needed.

Globally crime is one of the most challenging phenomenon confronting governments. The World Bank, in the CoCT Development report 2008, states that crime not only impacts on victims but also adversely affects households and individuals in accessing services and employment. It increases household stress and degrades public wellbeing.

The Centre for the Study of Violence and Reconciliation conducting a comprehensive study to understand the violent nature of crime in South Africa in 2008. Root causes of crime are seen in localized cultures which are often characterized by high levels of male-male violence are critical in contributing to the culture of violence. When young men perceive threats from other men often they are driven to firearms and other

weapons to defend themselves. In turn, this often boils over to other forms of violence especially against women and strangers. Street robberies serve as a training ground for robber who later advance to more sophisticated type of robberies targeted at middle class and businesses. For the Centre, this pervasive violence consolidated itself especially in Cities and townships and must be addressed if we are to succeed in addressing violent crime. Other causes of crime are

- Inequality, poverty, unemployment, social exclusion and marginalization;
- Perceptions and values relating to violence and crime;
- Vulnerability of young people linked to inadequate child rearing and poor youth socialization;
- Weakness of the criminal justice system and aligned systems for dealing with perpetrators of violent crime.

South Africa has a high incidence of crime, particularly violent crime. Statistics, however, prove crime increased in 1996/7, stabilized in 2000/1 and again decreased. The latest statistics in 2011 generally show a steady decline in most crime categories for the Western Cape.

3.3 CURRENT SITUATION PREVAILING IN THE CAPE TOWN METROPOLITAN POLICE DEPARTMENT

Figure 1: Jurisdiction of Cape Town Metropolitan Police

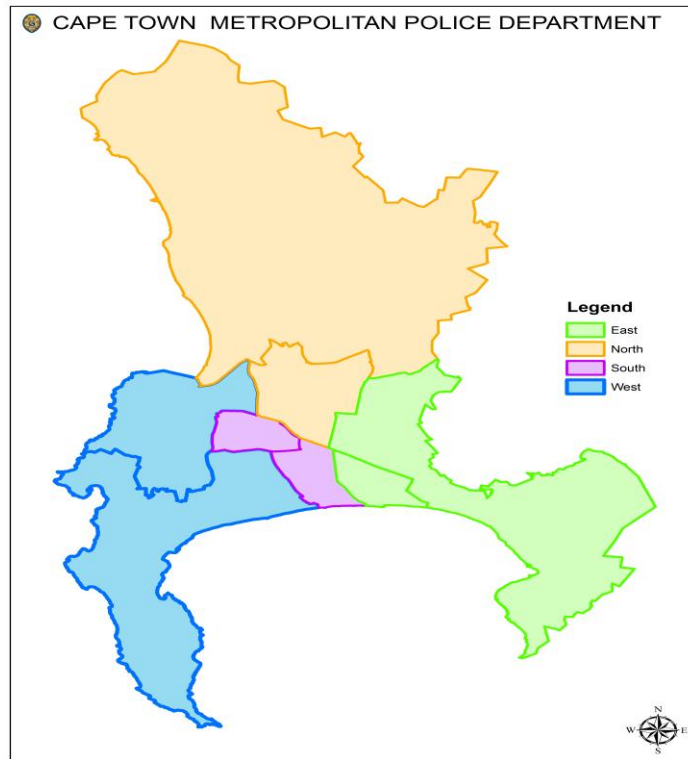


Figure 1 shows the four area model comprising the jurisdiction of Cape Town Metropolitan Police Department. Each operational area averages 80 members per area. A total of 469 operational members are deployed across the entire City of Cape Town geographical area of 2,461 km² with a population of 3,6million (Ratio 1:6,754). Table 2 further in the plan details the resource allocations to each area. Compared to the Johannesburg Metropolitan Police Department (JMPD) 1:1,272; Tshwane Metropolitan Police Department 1:3,072, Ekurhuleni Metropolitan Police Department 1:5,252, Durban Metropolitan Police Department 1:2,452 and SAPS National 1:511 (SAPS National 2004/2005, Newman, *Getting into the City Beat*). The Department currently has 469 (62 Civilians) from 533 personnel last year members of which 469 are operationally deployed. 400 officers are on ground level. The ratio of 1:9,000 is used from the 400 to present a realistic figure. With the establishment of Cape Town Metropolitan Police Department the geographical, operational boundaries were divided into eight. The

department underwent a re-alignment process that sought to make the department more efficient because of the reduced numbers. To bring the reader to an acute understanding of the challenges in respect of numbers, consider the situation in Khayelitsha. It has 1,000 SAPS personnel versus approximately 40 Metropolitan Police officers. Government has committed to increasing this number.

3.3.1 Legislative mandate

The Annual Police Plan is driven within the following legislative framework:

- The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa contemplates in Section 152 (1) that local government creates a conducive and safe environment to support development.
- A cornerstone of the White Paper on Local Government are local entities lead activities such as environmental design principles that would inform urban planning, public values, education and awareness and finally promote the principles of Social Crime Prevention.
- Municipal System Act of 2000 (11) (4) (i) obligates municipalities to foster a safe and healthy environment.
- White paper on Safety and Security - Determines a multi-disciplinary approach to introduce crime prevention initiatives and curtail incidences of crime.
- National Crime Prevention Strategy 1996 - Multi-agency approach to crime prevention remains the root of this strategy and recognizes the myriad of stakeholders that collectively contributes towards safety and security in region. It further advocates localized solutions for crime prevention through reliable data management and information.
- The South African Police Service Act (South Africa, 1995) (hereinafter 'the SAPS Act') provides the legislative basis for the establishment of a municipal/metropolitan police department in South Africa. In line with section 64(E) of the Act, the CTMPD's mandate is multifaceted, and includes traffic policing, bylaw enforcement and crime prevention.
- Furthermore, section 64(C) of the SAPS Act (South Africa, 1995) compels a municipal police department to demonstrate in an APP how it plans to carry out its mandate. In addition, such plan should outline the focus areas, outcomes and objectives of the local

government, in close collaboration with SAPS as far as these relate to crime prevention. Other imperatives, such as the Road Traffic Management Corporation (RTMC) priorities, Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the City, as well as Community Police Forums (CPFs) and other stakeholders, also influence the objectives of the plan.

3.3.2 Resource overview

The South African Police Services Act requires that a municipality must show in the Annual Police Plan the resources it is going to allocate to the Metropolitan Police Department i.e. human capital, logistical and financial resources.

The Cape Town Metro Police Department services an Area of 2,461 km² with a population of 3648 370 using the resources tabulated into the four geographical areas (North, South, East and West).

Table depicting suburbs / SAPS stations and resource allocation

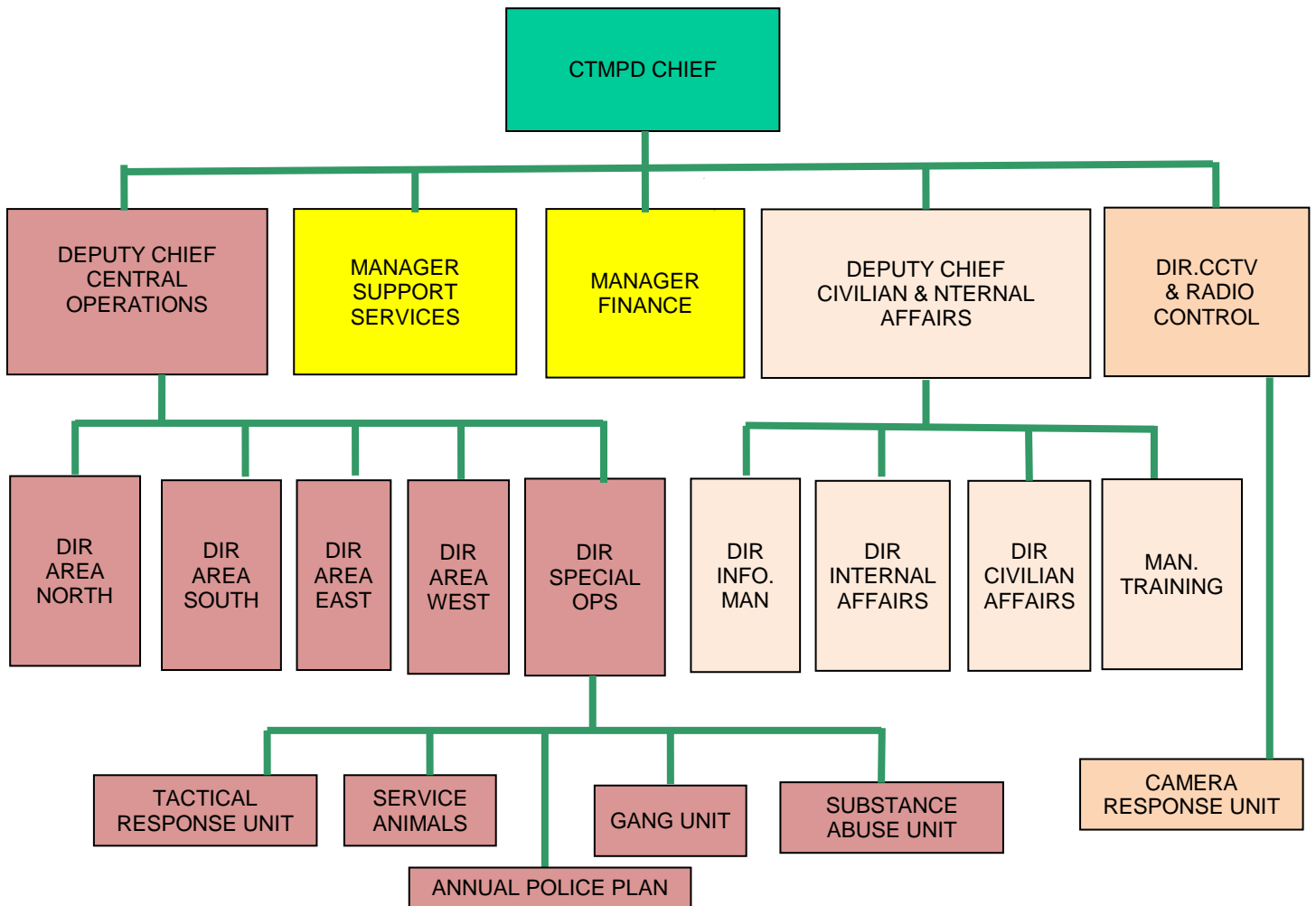
AREA NORTH SUBURBS / TOWNS	POLICE STATIONS	PERSONEL	VEHICLES
Elsies River Ravensmead Netreg Valhalla Park Bishop Lavis Bonteheuwel Matroosfontein Epping Eerste River Parow Leonsdale Ruiterswacht Goodwood Parow Bellville Belhar Modderdam Bellville Stikland La Belle Monte Vista Panorama Milnerton Bothasig Du Noon Table View Melkbos Atlantis Mamre Phisantekraal Bloekombos Kraaifontein Wallacedene Scottsdene Northpine Brackenfell Durbanville	Goodwood Parow Bellville Bellville South Belhar Bishop Lavis Elsies River Ravensmead Atlantis Melkbos Table View Milnerton Kraaifontein Brackenfell Durbanville	1 X Director 2 X Snr Supt 4XSupts 12 X Sergeants 68 X Constables <u>83</u>	41 x sedans 12 x light delivery vehicles (LDVs) 2 x trailers 7 x minibuses/ Condors

AREA SOUTH			
SUBURBS / TOWNS	POLICE STATIONS	PERSONEL	VEHICLES
Philippi Weltevreden –Valley Brown's Farm Crossroads Lenteguur Westridge Rocklands Tafelsig Portlands Mitchell's Plain CBD, Eastridge Nyanga Gugulethu Mannenberg Surrey Estate Heideveld Hazendal Athlone New Fields Lansdowne Hanover Park	Lansdowne Athlone Philippi East Mannenberg Nyanga Gugulethu Philippi Mitchell's Plain	1 X Director 2 X Snr Supts 3 X Supts 14 X Sergeants 61 X Constables <u>81</u>	51 x sedans 14 x LDVs 2 x trailers 7 x minibuses/Condors 1 x scrambler bike 1 x caravan
AREA EAST			
SUBURBS / TOWNS	POLICE STATIONS	PERSONEL	VEHICLES
Kuilsriver Wesbank Kleinvele Eerste River Mfuleni Blue Downs Delft Sarepta Macassar Somerset West Strand Gordon's Bay Sir Lowry's Pass Lingulethu West Site B Site E Site C Harare Khayelitsha-CBD	Strand Gordon's Bay Sir Lowry's Pass Macassar Somerset West Kuilsriver Wesbank Kleinvele Delft Lingulethu West Site B Site C Lwandle	1 X Director 2 X Snr Supts 3 X Supts 12 X Sergeants 65 X Constables <u>82</u>	68 x sedans 15 x LDVs 3 x trailers 7 x minibuses/Condors 4 x scrambler bikes

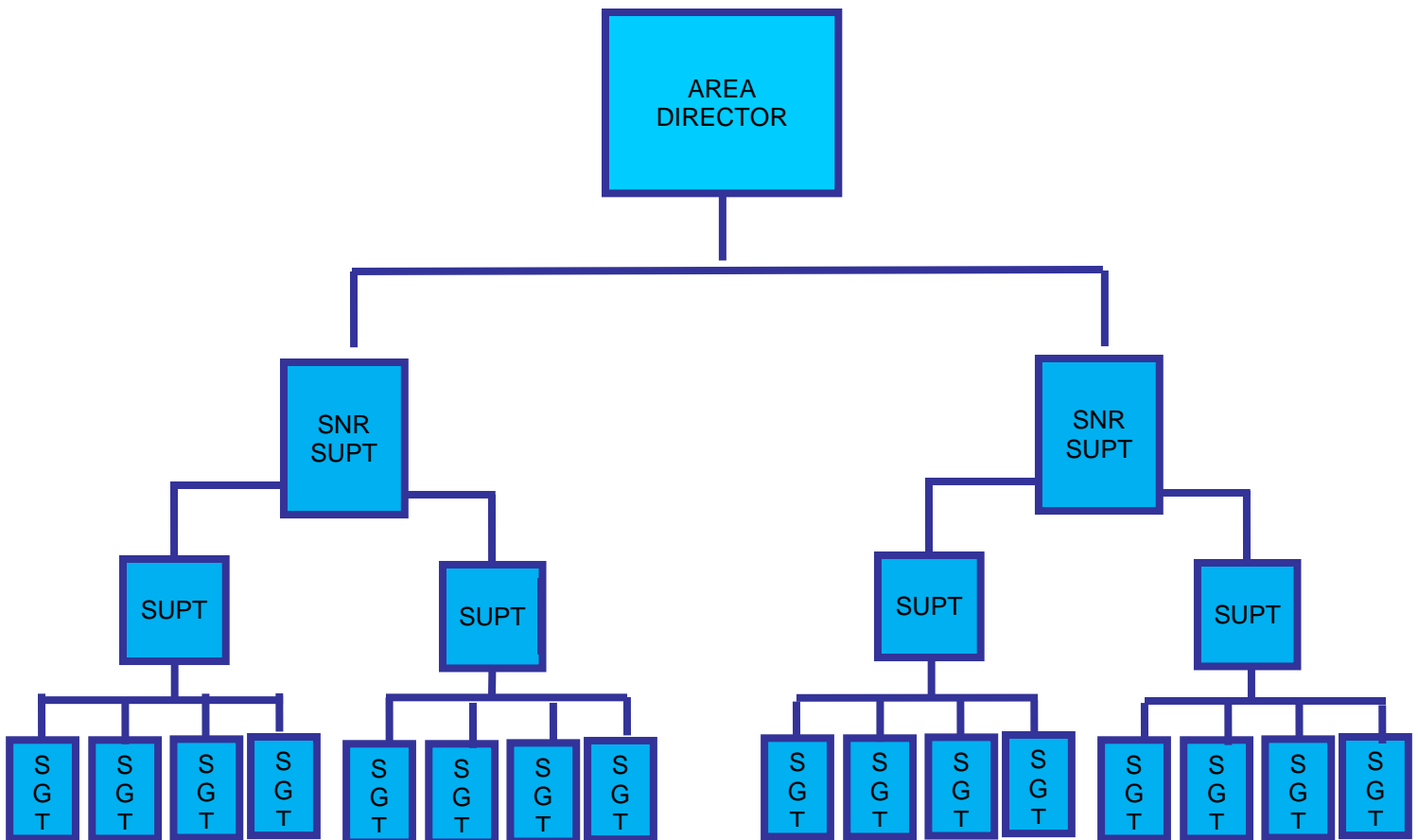
AREA WEST			
SUBURBS / TOWNS	POLICE STATIONS	PERSONEL	VEHICLES
Retreat Sea Winds Strandfontein Grassy Park Lotus River Hout Bay Noordhoek Sun Valley Ocean View Simon's Town Fishhoek Muizenberg Steenberg Epping 1 Langa Kensington Maitland Woodstock Sea Point City Centre Mowbray Rondebosch Claremont Wynberg Diep River to Tokai	Cape Town Sea Point Camps Bay Maitland Pinelands Langa Woodstock Rondebosch Mowbray Claremont Wynberg Diep River Kensington Table Bay Harbour Simonstown Ocean View Strandfontein Philippi Grassy park Steenberg Houtbay Kirstenhof Muizenberg Fish Hoek	1 X Director 2 X Snr Supts 3X Supts 12X Sergeants 85 X Constables 103	33 x sedans 14 x LDVs 2 x double cabs 2 x trailers 4 x minibuses/Condors 3 x quad bikes
SPECIAL OPERATIONS	POLICE STATIONS	PERSONEL	VEHICLES
Metro Wide	Metro Wide	1 X Director 2 X Snr Supts 2 X Supts 9X Sergeants 51 X Constables	21 x sedans 4 x LDVs 7 x double cabs 1 x trailers 3 x minibuses/Condors 1 x scrambler bike

All the areas work on a three-shift system of an eight (8) week cycle. Firstly 06h00-18h00 secondly 18h00-06h00 and thirdly 07h00-16h00. The average total of members per shift ranges between six (6) to seven (7) members. Areas operate a three-shift system to ensure 24 hours, seven days a week service to satisfy community demands and legislative requirements.

3.3.3 Cape Town Metropolitan Police Department (CTMPD): Organisational Structure



3.3.4 Ideal generic Area Model



3.3.5 Finances

The SAPS Act dictates that once a municipality opts to establish a municipal police, they must ensure sufficient resource allocations are appropriated to sustain acceptable service delivery standards. Financial resources are allocated and managed directly by Cost Centre managers i.e. Operational Directors, who are accountable for expenditure of such finances in accordance with the CoCT delegations as well as the Municipal Finance Management Act, No. 56 of 2003. The table hereafter presents a breakdown of the allocations divided into Capital and Operating expenditure. Metropolitan Police Department has consistently exceeded expenditure targets of 95% spent on both Capital and Operating budget supporting the City's endeavors for financial efficiency and has been one of the leading departments on this front.

CTMPD Budget for the financial year 2013

Expenditure type	Allocation in Rands
Operating Budget	
Capital Budget	
Total	

3.3.6 Governance

The Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster argue an overriding theme and dominant dimension for successful crime prevention efforts is a multi-disciplinary approach. In fact, civil society recognized the golden thread that leads to world renowned successful hosting of the FIFA Soccer World Cup 2010 was the intensity of planning, coordination and collaboration between agencies. South African Police Services and Metropolitan Police Department continue to actively seek opportunities to harmonize already mutually supportive relationships. Evidence of this bonding is witnessed in the number of joint operations and planning that precedes our drug enforcement strategy. This underscores the complementary roles the two entities have in line with the Intergovernmental Relations Policy of the City and legislation.

The Chief of Metropolitan Police periodically reports to both the Safety and Security Portfolio Committee and the Civilian Oversight Committee. The former being a policy-making body and the latter is concerned with discipline and making recommendations to the City Manager to ameliorate the ethical climate and member conduct. By virtue of a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) the department also has links with entities such as National Forum of Municipal Police Chiefs (A communication platform to engage with the SAPS National Commissioner), Road Traffic Management Corporation (RTMC) respecting traffic matters, Ministerial Monitoring Committee as well as Independent Complaints Directorate (ICD). The Executive Director: Safety and Security also represents the City at the SAPS Provincial JOINTS which meets once per month.

PART FOUR: PROVIDES A QUALITATIVE BRIEF ON THE STRATEGIC OPERATIONAL THEMES FOR THE DEPARTMENT OVER THE NEXT FINANCIAL YEAR

4.1 Drug and Alcohol combating programme (Gangsterism)

It is accepted that the leading agency in terms of combating drug and alcohol related crimes remains the South African Police Force, however the City has a vital role to play in support of the leading agency and as such the City launched a comprehensive Drug and Alcohol Combating Strategy in July 2007 in support of the National Drug Master Plan. The strategy includes programmes aimed at prevention, treatment and enforcement. A Drug and alcohol Combating Strategy for the safety & security directorate has been drafted as part of the overarching City Strategy and provides for the following:

- Focused enforcement action on “Driving whilst under the influence of alcohol.”
- Enforcement of the City’s By-Law relating to streets, public places and prevention of nuisances.
- Dedicated enforcement action to be taken against persons dealing in drugs.
- Participation in local drug action committees that will be established and driven by Social Development.
- Contribute to the principles of “restorative justice” as also highlighted by the Integrated Justice Cluster.
- Increase in the number of roadblocks and/or vehicle check points across the City.

As contained in the IDP, the Safety and Security Directorate has accordingly stepped up its alcohol and drug enforcement operations with the introduction of the highly successful saturation operations, which targets illegal liquor outlets and drug houses throughout the City, which are either directly or indirectly major contributors to crime within an area. An emerging concern particularly raised by the Integrated Justice Cluster is the conviction rates if / during drug arrests are made. Efforts shall be made for the employment of pro-active, evidential based and focused operational concepts to combat this threat.

The direct linkage between Gangs and drugs, firearms, prostitution and violent crimes cannot be underscored and the specialized units of the CTMPD will continue to focus on this problem holistically.

4.2 Integrated Rapid Transport System

The City of Cape Town has undertaken various major projects to improve its road infrastructure. The main initiative, with a multi-million rand budget is the implementation of a national government initiative known as the Integrated Rapid Transport or BRT system. This initiative seeks to integrate all forms of public transport in an effort to provide a safe, effective and user-friendly system for all commuters and reduce the number of vehicles on our roads.

The first phase had as its primary focus the northern section of the City, as well as the 2010 stadium precinct and airport route, and involved a series of dedicated bus transport lanes for specially adapted buses capable of transporting commuters safely and conveniently.

The follow up phase which should reach completion in 2014 will see the system rolled out to the Khayelitsha and Mitchells Plain areas.

4.3 Closed Circuit Television (CCTV)

The CoCT prides itself with the most sophisticated CCTV footprints in Africa. Its network has a definite focus on the gradual covering of key economic and transport locations, “hotspots” for crime and disorder. A mandate for the extension of the footprint of this system was given by the Mayoral Committee during its meeting in March 2011. In 1998 a CCTV pilot project of 12 cameras was launched. The CoCT then funded a full project of 72 cameras throughout the Cape Town CBD which cost close to R8.5million and completed end of 1999. To date the City has 296 CCTV Cameras and for the FIFA Soccer World Cup™ and additional 35 CCTV cameras were rolled out.

Surveillance on the current CCTV network is done by a contracted security company, 24 hours, 7 days a week with a total complement of 180 staff divided into three shifts. The operations are overseen by Metro Police staff. A technical company contracted to the

Metro Police maintains the entire CCTV system as per a Service Level Agreement. CCTV is approved and supported by DPP and evidence is accepted by the judicial system.

CCTV roll out for the 2012 / 2013 period will be Main Road between Mowbray and Rondebosch including Newlands between Boundary and Belmont Roads.

4.4 Traffic policing

A no-nonsense approach towards the general disregard for traffic rules and regulations which is particularly prevalent in the Public Transport industry will be adopted and vigorously pursued. These will include i.e. Reckless and negligent driving behaviour, Inconsiderate driving behaviour, Driving whilst intoxicated, Vehicle and Driver fitness, Permit and Route Transgressions, Safety belts, Cellular Phones, Barrier lines, Parking offences and general moving violations.

Metropolitan Police will partner with the Traffic Services who will deal with the speed enforcement and will continue to deal effectively with the threat of accidents where the major contributing factor has been excessive speed; this will take place mainly at high accident locations and identified risk areas for pedestrians. In conjunction to this a no-nonsense approach to offenders failing to display number plates (registration plates) to curb incidences of theft of motor-vehicles and hijackings.

Another aspect of Traffic Policing which will enjoy intensified attention is traffic management initiatives at sporting events, concerts and public facilities such as beaches and pools. Although Traffic Services remains the primary role player in relation to the above, both the Metropolitan Police Department and Law Enforcement have a vital role to play in respect of supporting Traffic Services.

The CTMPD will continue to support Traffic Services with its operation reclaim initiative, which is aimed at executing outstanding warrants and bringing repeat offenders to book.

4.5 By law enforcement and Specialised Services

The IDP reveals high levels of disorder in the City persist, with anti-social behaviour such as loitering, drinking in public and drunkenness, aggressive begging and urinating in public being common occurrences. The Metro Police Department will support the Law Enforcement Services with their dedicated enforcement initiatives which comprises of the following units:

- Anti-Land Invasion
- Metal Theft Unit
- Displaced Peoples Unit
- Informal Trading Unit
- Vice Squad
- Anti-liquor Unit

The CTMPD Special Operations Unit which includes the following units will assist Law Enforcement upon request.

- The Tactical response Unit
- The Gang Unit
- The Substance Abuse Unit
- The Canine Unit
- The Equestrian unit

4.6 Security at major events and popular tourist destinations

The CoCT has become a popular Tourist destination for its ability to host international sporting events, Film industry and other world renowned attractions. Cognisance is taken that a major film studio is currently being developed in Eastern part of the City and the department will have to position itself to ensure the most viable and feasible manner it can play a role to support economic growth and employment opportunities. The department will work closely with other organs of State in the safety and security arena to ensure maximum safety during the City's hosting of other major events such as World Conferences within the Cape Town International Convention Centre and the annual procession of the Minstrels in central CBD. Surveillance cameras are deployed along

the Constantia Signal Hill, SANPARKS erected cameras on “Lions Head” which Metropolitan Police will monitor through its CCTV. Other attractions that we often respond to are the Castle, Grand Parade, Sea Point beachfront, deep South and the world wonder, iconic Table Mountain to name but a few.

It is no small matter that our beaches have consistently attained Blue Flag status and very few incidents were recorded during our Festive Season deployment. Metropolitan Police is confident our high visibility and VCP’s has contributed significantly towards the City receiving this accolade. The aforementioned operational concepts shall once again feature this year allowing both locals and foreigners to imbue themselves in the party atmosphere in Cape Town. Beachgoers are cautioned we will continue to raise the banner of “no alcohol” on our beaches during this period and together with SAPS, ensure we maintain high levels of police visibility at our picturesque beaches. Parents are urged to be responsible and not send their children without adult supervision to the beaches, and when on the beach, that they always know where their children are.

4.7 Optimum visibility and re-assurance

Evidence suggests the perception of safety is to a large extent influenced by the level of police visibility. For that matter the Department is encouraged by the Minister of Finance, Pravin Gordhan announcement on the 23 February 2011, at the Budget Speech that the total expenditure on public order and safety functions increased to R91billion and R105billion in 2013/2014. R12.8billion will go towards increase police personnel and R670 million in IT. It is often the most effective tool available to law enforcement agencies to deter crime and anti-social behaviour. Police visibility should, however, not only be seen as “patrolling the streets” and providing a “presence” but rather as “getting pro-actively involved” by arresting perpetrators for minor crimes, addressing other petty offences and dealing effectively with community concerns. In this way, the Metropolitan Police Department will be able to contribute to public reassurance, confidence and the prevention of crime.

4.8 Innovative policing

Constant rejuvenation, review, analysis and self-reflection are considered critical for any dynamic organisation, especially a policing department. Therefore the department shall seek to learn and share best practices with organisations that share our vision and principles. By partnering with some of the leading academic institutions and experts in the field of policing and crime and criminology, the department ensures an objective critique of our practices. The Department will also share best practices as informed by other role-players, namely:

- Other Metropolitan Police Departments
- The South African Police Services
- Netherlands Police (Amsterdam/Amstelland)
- Manchester Police
- United States of America (US Embassy: Law Enforcement)
- Academic research institutions such as UCT.

4.9 Observation and tip-off operations

No better opportunity exist for the community to play an active part in policing than sharing of information that may lead to the arrest of a known felon or to prevention of a crime. In essence these types of operations are largely dependent on members of the community providing information which identify alleged drug-houses and illegal shebeens. Statements are then taken and the premises observed by members of the Special Operations Unit (SOU) in an attempt to confirm illegal activity. Operations are planned, warrants are obtained and the premises and occupants are then searched in cordon and search operations in conjunction with the SAPS. The Special Operations Unit must work hand-in-glove with SAPS in order to ensure the success of these operations with coordination through the Operational Management Forum (OMF).

4.10 Double Barrel roadblocks and vehicle check points

A secondary vehicle check point (VCP) designed to target those motorists who deliberately try to avoid the main roadblock will be set up on alternative routes. Secondary roadblocks have proven extremely effective and have the added advantage of mobility.

4.11 Soft Border Joint Operations

In an effort to maximise visibility, each of the four operational areas will plan and execute at least one soft-border joint operation in their area per quarter. During these operations members from the remaining three areas will be deployed in the relevant area under command of that area's director. Other agencies will also be involved in these operations. It is important that these operations are planned in an integrated fashion.

4.12 Information Technology

The ISERMS technology project will enable the Metro Police Department to better utilise their combined resources and co-ordinate their activities. It is a multi-layered dynamic approach to crime and disorder reduction and personnel and resource management, and will contribute significantly to efficient service delivery. One of the key benefits of the system is the real-time information on resource availability and deployment. There is a need for greater alignment, shared resource deployment and prevention of duplication of services espoused as a key strategic focus of the Integrated Justice Cluster. How this is often pragmatically realised is the sharing of information pertaining to offenders between government agencies. Residents want to see the results of arrests or cases. Therefore ISERMS will be developed in the direction of integration with Justice IT systems and other case management systems.

4.13 Partnerships with other enforcement agencies

4.13.1 Anti-land invasion

The CTMPD will continue to render its support to Law Enforcement who will, in the 2012/13 financial year, continue to refine and improve its Anti-Land Invasion Strategy in co-operation with other relevant City Directorates. It will also strengthen its existing Anti-Land Invasion Unit to become a dedicated 24/7 operational Unit to effectively prevent unauthorized occupation of City land. This Unit will achieve its objectives through the direct co-operation with the Housing Department's Informal Settlement Unit. Hijacking of apartments in City Centres is also becoming a growing concern and we will also support our counterparts in this regard.

4.14 Emergency Contingency Plans

During 2008 and 2009 the country witnessed one of the most gruesome phenomenon in Xenophobic attacks and since recent an upsurge in Taxi Violence, Strikes, Service Delivery protests. In addition, the national key points, Airport, Nuclear site at Koeberg all is embraced in an Emergency Contingency plan of Metropolitan Police that is activated in cooperation with our partners, SAPS. Evidence of the effectiveness of the Contingency plans was gloriously showcased with the unplanned strike of the Security personnel during the World Cup. Together with SAPS, we can achieve minimum disruptions as possible and intend to do more of the same with the relevant stakeholders that will take lead.

PART FIVE: KEY STRATEGIC ORGANIZATIONAL THRUSTS WHICH DRIVE THE ANNUAL POLICE PLAN

5.1 Training and Development

In the milieu of the global financial crisis, many organisations are re-engineering for efficiency sake. Governments and indeed the CoCT have not been insulated against these realities. Organisational development tendencies almost always reveal diminishing recruitment activities but conversely show an increase in training and development in pursuit of heightened efficiency. Therefore a strategic focus for the CoCT, as captured in the IDP, will be the on-going training and development of police officers. Training and Development will be pervasive addressing all strata and categories of employees. Metropolitan Police Department boasts its own accredited training college that provides legislative training in Firearms, Traffic and By-law Enforcement as prescribed by legislation. In addition, strong relationships with SAPS, DOCS and RTMC allow the department to take advantage of training opportunities provided by our strategic partners. Partnerships with international police agencies such as United States Department of State and Netherlands Police are already yielding excellent opportunities for capacity building. More specifically the department shall focus on:

- Building and improvement of training facilities as well as continuous capacity building of training staff. Crucial would be the maintenance of the accreditation received in May 2010 through prescribed Sector Education and Training Authorities (SETAs).
- Officers will be subjected to for instance Wellness and physical fitness Policy; Anger management, Firearm training and Ethics training.

5.2 Community Policing / Interactive Policing

In pursuance to the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster's ideals, Cape Town Metropolitan Police Department will continue to interact and build productive relationships with both internal and external role players. The advent of the Community Safety Forums is noted.

- Community Police Forums and Neighbourhood Watches
- The South African Police Services
- Department of Community Safety
- Department of Home Affairs (Immigration)
- Department of Justice
- Department of Education
- Cape Town Traffic Services
- Cape Town Law Enforcement Services
- City of Cape Town Disaster Risk management
- Improvement Districts

As part of the department's commitment to community policing in the broad sense the department is a key role player in a joined project with the Dutch Police in Amsterdam and the University of Cape Town. This project entails the deployment of Neighbourhood Safety Coordinators in three (3) pilot areas namely Muizenberg, Nyanga and Gordon's Bay. The Department will continue further roll-out of the project to other areas as far as resources permit.

In addition, the CTMPD actively participates in the City's Neighbourhood Watch Strengthening Programme by providing patrol assistance and further capacitating the neighbourhood Watches by facilitating specialised training programmes, provision of

basic patrol equipment and the solving of crime related problems. The Department will continue to support the further roll-out of this project as far as its resources permit.

5.3 Quality of life issues

Ensuring that public places are safe by embarking on partnerships with other stakeholders, to engage in focused operations which are information driven and target minor offences that relate to anti-social behaviour. This year the Metropolitan Police will continue to clamp down on i.e. Drug-related offences; Drunkenness; Drinking in public; Domestic Violence; Urinating in public; Gambling; Noise nuisance; Graffiti; Driving whilst under the influence of alcohol; Using abusive language; Inconsiderate driving behaviour; Illegal dumping and Illegal Trading.

Alcohol-related offences are of particular concern here, as the high levels of alcohol abuse in the City contribute not only to violent crime but also to road deaths, due to drunk drivers and inebriated pedestrians. The City of Cape Town has embarked upon a process for the development of a draft by-law relating to the control of undertakings which sell liquor to the public.

In the same vein the grave issue of drug abuse and dealing in narcotics will be addressed through information-driven operations aimed at suspected drug houses and drug dealers. This will involve both integrated operations carried out with other internal and external agencies as well as autonomous operations conducted by Metro Police.

5.4 Collaborative relationships

The CTMPD's focus for 2012/2013 will be to develop and implement plans to support the primary enforcement agency, SAPS. This in no manner is derogating any efforts of other stakeholders to work towards our common vision of a safe and caring City. These are some of our key partners:

- Community Police Forums and Neighbourhood Watches
- The South African Police Services
- Department of Community Safety
- Department of Home Affairs (Immigration)
- Department of Justice

- The Department of Education
- The Civilian Oversight Committee
- Cape Town Traffic Services
- Cape Town Law Enforcement Services
- City of Cape Town Disaster Risk management
- Road Traffic Management Corporation
- National Forum for Municipal / Metropolitan Police Chiefs / Chiefs of Metropolitan Police
- Academic institutions such as the University of Cape Town (UCT) and CPU
- United States of America (FBI) Embassy in South Africa
- Netherlands (Amsterdam/Amstelland Police)
- Improvement Districts

5.5 Human Capital investment

It is generally accepted that education levels in and around major Cities such as the CoCT will be much higher than in the rural areas. This situation demands correspondingly an appropriate level of service delivery and heightened professionalism from our officers. For that matter we are aligning the department to the Human Resource Plan of the City as encapsulated in the IDP which seeks to enhance service delivery with efficient institutional arrangements through various strategies. More specifically, the department is committed to ensure quality recruitment and promotion practices are observed. This will entail balancing external assessments against manager input necessary to ensure the best candidates are promoted in line with employment equity principles. Metropolitan Police shall actively recruit, promote, retain and capacitate its personnel within fiscal parameters.

Metropolitan Police shall continue to cascade the Corporate Talent Management Strategy and Personal Development plans for staff. The Department is in the process of rolling out a Quality Management System to improve efficiencies.

5.6 SOCIAL CRIME PREVENTION INITIATIVES

These initiatives will include the following projects:

5.6.1 DOMESTIC VIOLENCE AND CHILD SAFETY CAMPAINS

This will focus on domestic violence and child safety and will include the distribution of information pamphlets, highlighting proactive responses to domestic violence and raising awareness of the problem.

5.6.2 THE GOOD TOUCH BAD TOUCH INITIATIVE

To remind children that no-one is allowed to touch them in a way that makes them feel uncomfortable. These sessions will be aimed at junior school intervention.

5.6.3 SMASH AND GRAB CAMPAINS

Pamphlets will be distributed in “hot spot” areas associated with this crime and will offer valuable safety tips to minimise the risk of becoming a victim of smash and grab crime.

5.6.4 CANINE SCHOOL SHOWS / EXHIBITIONS

The dogs will be used as a tool to attract the children’s attention as they are educated about the dangers and repercussions associated with the use of drugs. It will also be an opportunity to gather information from the learners relating to possible drug activity at school and in the communities.

5.6.5 SCHOOL RESOURCE OFFICERS

This project is in its infancy stage but the role of these officers is to be the conduit between the learners and the police in an attempt to encompass the learning institutions in the community policing sphere. This will build relationships and trust which will result in community reassurance.

5.6.6 NEIGHBOURHOOD SAFETY OFFICERS

This project is also in its infancy stage with 10 pilot areas been chosen for the initial phase, each area will have a dedicated Metro Police member assigned to it. These officers will function in a similar fashion to the School Resource officers and will also share information and ideas amongst each other and the communities.

5.6.7 NEIGHBORHOOD SAFETY PROBLEM-SOLVING PRO-ACTIVE POLICING

In partnership with the Centre of Criminology at UCT, and the Amsterdam/Amstelland region of the Netherlands police, the Department is engaged in an innovative project on Neighborhood-based problem solving. This entails the deployment of local safety officers in four areas, namely Nyanga, Muizenberg, Gordon's Bay and Atlantis. The Department will continue to roll out the project to other areas as well, as far as resources permit.

5.6.8 CEASEFIRE

Ceasefire used prevention and community-mobilization strategies to reduce shootings and killings in especially gang-ridden areas. MP will support the directorate in the piloting of this programme that was successful in causing a reduction in the toughest neighborhoods in Chicago and Illinois during 1999. Last year, Professor Gary Slutkin (National Institute of Justice in United States) invited by the City, through its partnership with the America Consular-General, explained the programs strategies were adapted from public health sector which attained notable success using community participation, public education, anger management counseling, drug and alcohol treatment and by interrupting the cycle for youth at risk.

PART SIX: SERVICE DELIVERY BUDGET IMPLEMENTATION PLAN (SDBIP) AS PRESCRIBED IN THE MFMA

The objectives contained in the Annual Police Plan (APP) 2011/2012 mirrors the Service Delivery Budget Implementation Plan (SDBIP) as derived from the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) of the City of Cape Town and also aligns itself with the SAPS policing priorities {illegal drugs and liquor, firearms and dangerous weapons}. This method allows for a greater alignment of both the APP and the SDBIP. By tabulating the objectives against the indicators, reporting of how key actions and outputs are achieved will be improved.

CRIME PREVENTION

OBJECTIVES	KEY ACTION / OUTPUT	MEASURE/ INDICATOR	ANNUAL TARGET
1) Effective Policing and Prevention of Drug Possession, Trafficking and Dealing.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Targeted patrols in accordance to crime threat analysis. b) Conduct regular “stop & searches” of suspected “clients” and “dealers”. c) Conduct Joint and Autonomous Operations targeting known and or suspected drug houses and routes leading to drug houses. d) Conduct Section 13 Roadblocks targeting known and or suspected drug routes leading to drug houses. 	Percentage increase in arrests in drug related crimes (Possession & Dealing)	5% increase in drug related arrests
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 2a) Effective Policing and Prevention of Drug Possession, Trafficking and Dealing. b) Combatting of contraventions of the arms and ammunitions act. c) Combatting of dangerous weapons / implements. Combatting of Gang related activities. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Take part in targeted joint operations in identified high risk areas in support of SAPS. b) Autonomous Operations targeting known and or suspected drug houses and routes leading to drug houses, as well as houses suspected of conducting gang activity. c) Maintain high levels of visibility in targeted crime and disorder “hot spots”. (Stabilization Patrols) d) Conduct vehicle check points and stop and searches in order to address the issue of illegal firearms and dangerous weapons / implements. 	Percentage increase in Alcohol, Drug, firearm and dangerous weapon related Operations – inclusive of 252A operations and Section 13 Roadblocks.	5 % increase in operations.
3) Effective and efficient visible policing to increase Law Compliance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Saturated, soft border operations (Choke), aimed at increasing visibility and addressing the three legislative mandates of the CTMPD. 	Patrol hours to be 70% of available man hours	70%

TRAFFIC INDICATORS

OBJECTIVES	KEY ACTION / OUTPUT	MEASURE/ INDICATOR	ANNUAL TARGET
4) Effective and efficient visible policing to increase Law Compliance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Maintain traffic policing visibility and enforcement with emphasis on moving violations and vehicle / driver fitness. b) Policing of public transport interchanges / routes and enforcing the National Road Traffic Act and the National road transition Act. 	The amount of traffic fines issued in order to enhance compliance to the N.R.T.A.	Maintain previous achievement
5) Effective and efficient visible policing to increase Law Compliance in respect of alcohol related offences.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Operations aimed at apprehending “drunk drivers” b) VCP’s c) Visible patrols d) DWI Roadblocks 	Percentage increase in Driving Whilst Intoxicated (DWI) arrests.	5 % increase in DWI arrests.

BY-LAW INDICATORS

OBJECTIVES	KEY ACTION / OUTPUT	MEASURE/ INDICATOR	ANNUAL TARGET
5) Effective and efficient visible policing to increase By-Law Compliance.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Focus on the detection of petty offences including by-law offences and minor crimes. b) Vigorous enforcement of the City By-Laws aimed at curbing general anti-social behaviour e.g. urinating in public, drinking on beaches, dumping, open spaces infringements, etc. c) Target offenders of minor crimes and increase arrest rate for such offences. 	The amount of fines issued for By-Law offences in order to enhance compliance to the City's by-laws.	Maintain previous achievement

COMMUNITY CONSULTATION

OBJECTIVES	KEY ACTION / OUTPUT	MEASURE/ INDICATOR	ANNUAL TARGET
8) Enhance operational effectiveness and efficiency of the Service to deliver on its mandate of Crime Prevention, Road Policing and By-Law enforcement.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> a) Designate senior members to attend meetings of, and contribute meaningfully to all active CPF's in the metropolitan area. b) Ensure continuity in member participation in CPF and related forums. 	% Consistent attendance of members at all active Community Police Forums.	100% attendance of all scheduled meetings

CCTV AND CRIME PREVENTION

OBJECTIVES	KEY ACTION / OUTPUT	MEASURE/ INDICATOR	ANNUAL TARGET
9) To increase the Department's capacity to detect incidence of traffic violations, by-law offences, crime and other emergencies.	a) Reduce criminal activity & enhance public safety in areas where cameras are installed.	Effectiveness of CCTV cameras as measured by % functionality (benchmark: at least 90% of cameras operational at all times)	Maintain minimum of 92% functionality at all times. (i.e. at least 92% of cameras operational at all times)

TRAINING

OBJECTIVES	KEY ACTION / OUTPUT	MEASURE/ INDICATOR	ANNUAL TARGET
10) Provide continuous training in order to enhance operational effectiveness.	Percentage of staff undergoing training	Percentage of staff receiving training during the period under review	100 % training

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You may also e-mail us at: annual.policeplan@capetown.gov.za or alternatively sean.petersen@capetown.gov.za. Further copies of the Annual Police Plan can be obtained by phoning at (021) 427 5147 / 5151 or (021) 370 2200.

CONSULTATION OPPORTUNITIES

Both the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa and the South African Police Services Act prescribes consultation with communities through the Community Police Forums (CPF's) duly established. Details of your nearest CPF can be found at your local South African Police Services Community Service Centre. Advertisements will also be placed at specific periods of the year in local newspapers inviting comments from the general public.

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