

9. PROGRAMME 2 VISIBLE POLICING

9.1 Purpose

Enable police stations to institute and preserve safety and security, and provide for specialised interventions and the policing of South Africa's borderlines.

9.2 Measurable objectives

Discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will prevent the priority crimes rate from increasing.

The Visible Policing programme funds services at police stations, specialised interventions, and the policing of South Africa's borderlines.

There are three subprogrammes:

- Crime Prevention provides for basic crime prevention and visible policing services at police stations, including at community service centres.
- Borderline Security provides for the policing of borderlines.
- Specialised Interventions comprises the air wing, special task force and area crime combating units, among others.

9.3 Service delivery achievements

TABLE 6 *Actual performance against target*

SUB-PROGRAMMES	OUTPUT	OUTPUT PERFORMANCE MEASURES/SERVICE DELIVERY INDICATORS	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET	
			TARGET	ACTUAL
Crime Prevention	Visible crime deterrence	Number of high-contact crime stations where crime prevention initiatives will be established (proactive partnerships)	Initiatives established at 169 high-contact crime stations	Reviving of CPFs, implementation of reservists, Big Business Working Group and social crime prevention.
		Number of high-contact crime stations where preventive actions will be taken	Actions undertaken at 169 high-contact crime stations	Roadblocks, cordon and searches and other actions led to 1 227 751 arrests, 43% of total arrests in 169 stations.

PROGRAMME 2

SUB-PROGRAMMES	OUTPUT	OUTPUT PERFORMANCE MEASURES/SERVICE DELIVERY INDICATORS	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET	
			TARGET	ACTUAL
		Percentage of firearms recovered relative to firearms stolen ¹	85% recovered	89% firearms recovered
		Percentage of vehicles recovered relative to vehicles stolen ²	46% recovered	44% vehicles recovered
		Value and quantity of drugs seized ³	Maintain or increase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 213 114 kg cannabis to the value of R277 049 366 • 129 665 kg methaqualone • 1 238 351 kg cocaine • 7 736 heroin • Decrease in cannabis and increase in drugs
		Number of high-contact crime stations where sector policing takes place	Sector policing established at 169 high-contact crime stations	76% fully implemented
		Rate of reduction of contact crimes	Contact crimes reduced by 7% a year	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Murder 3.5% • Rape -4.2% • Attempted murder -2.0% • Assault GBH -3.9% • Common assault -7.7% • Indecent assault -4.5% • Robbery with aggravating circumstances 5.7% • Common robbery -4.8%
Borderline Security	Deterrence of illegal activities at borderlines.	Number of illegal firearms recovered at borderlines ⁴	Maintain or increase	83 illegal firearms and 804 rounds of ammunition recovered.
		Number of stolen vehicles recovered at borderlines ⁵	Maintain or increase	208 vehicles recovered
		Value and quantity of drugs seized at borderlines ⁶	Maintain or increase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cat, crack, Mandrax, Ecstasy = 178 tablets • Cocaine = 0,117 g • Cannabis = 30 046 kg • Value = R39 106 816
		Value of illegal goods recovered at borderlines ⁷	Maintain or increase	R6 356 103
		Number of arrests at borderlines for illegal firearms, stolen vehicles, drugs, illegal goods and human smuggling and trafficking	Maintain or increase	19 235 arrests

1- 3 These indicators will be dealt with, together with the indicator "Preventive Actions"

4- 7 These indicators cannot be measured as a proportion of the total incidence of the crime because, for example, the number of illegal goods that move both in and out of the country illegally cannot be determined. The measurement of illegal activities at borderlines commenced during this financial year. Therefore, increases or decreases can only be determined during the 2007/2008 financial year.

SUB-PROGRAMMES	OUTPUT	OUTPUT PERFORMANCE MEASURES/SERVICE DELIVERY INDICATORS	ACTUAL PERFORMANCE AGAINST TARGET	
			TARGET	ACTUAL
Specialised Interventions	Neutralise dangerous and potentially dangerous situations	Number of actions for violent, public and collective incidents ⁸	Maintain or increase	9 423 arrests for crowd-related incidents
		Number of high-risk operations ⁹	Maintain or increase	76 operations, which led to the arrest of 241 persons and the recovery of 119 firearms.

9.4 Service delivery objectives and indicators

9.4.1 Subprogramme: Crime Prevention

It is internationally recognised that crime prevention is not solely a criminal justice issue. Crime prevention is most likely to succeed when it is tackled by a range of role players, including government departments such as the Departments of Health, Education and Social Development, local government, non-governmental organisations (NGOs), the business sector and the general public.

Government has demonstrated this by adopting a number of policies, programmes and actions that are included in its Programme of Action. Various social crime prevention activities have been undertaken with a range of role players such as the Big Business Working Group and Business Against Crime who assist government in developing and sustaining responses to the complex challenges presented by crime.

Although the responsibility for crime prevention is shared, the SAPS makes a significant contribution to crime prevention through its policing functions which act as a deterrent to crime. These policing functions include law enforcement, crime investigations, maintaining order and visible policing.

9.4.1.1 Preventive actions

In his State of the Nation address in February 2006, the President stated that “we will focus on integrated law enforcement operations in priority areas, reducing the number of illegal firearms and ensuring better processing of applications for firearm licences, reducing drug trafficking and substance abuse, and implementing social crime prevention measures”.

8-9 The number of actions indicated to combat violent, public and collective incidents, as well as high-risk operations, cannot be determined beforehand. Measurement of actions for violent, public and collective incidents and high-risk operations commenced during this financial year. Therefore, it will only be possible to determine increases or decreases during the 2007/2008 financial year.

(a) Successes of police action

Table 7 provides an overview of the actions, including special operations, carried out by the SAPS as part of its crime prevention role.

TABLE 7 *Results of crime prevention actions*

CRIME PREVENTION OPERATIONS	
ACTIONS CARRIED OUT	NUMBER
Roadblocks	45 928
Cordons and searches	52 772
Air support operations	798
Vehicles searched	3 590 731
Premises searched	418 516
Persons searched	10 345 846
Vehicle patrols	1 098 085
Farm visits	239 317
Firearms checked	55 133
School visits	140 649
Stop and search operations	920 374
Hostage and suicide incidents	812
SUCCESSSES	
ARRESTS	
<i>Contact crimes related to the social fabric</i>	
Murder and attempted murder	19 577
Rape and attempted rape	19 629
Assault GBH	95 967
Common assault	46 085
Indecent assault	1 953
<i>Violent organised contact crimes</i>	
Car-jacking	1 462
Truck-jacking	91
House robbery	2 664
Business robbery	427
Cash-in-transit robbery	41
Bank robbery	26
Other aggravated robberies	21 926

CRIME PREVENTION OPERATIONS	
ACTIONS CARRIED OUT	NUMBER
<i>Property-related and commercial crime</i>	
Housebreaking (Residential and Business)	43 106
Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles	6 089
Theft out of/from motor vehicles	4 839
Shoplifting	38 434
Other theft	57 041
Stock theft	3 125
<i>Crimes dependent on police action for detection</i>	
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	8 300
Drug-related crime	57 760
Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs	20 004
Arrests – priority crimes	516 104
Arrests – other crimes – including undocumented persons	711 647
TOTAL	1 227 751
GOODS CONFISCATED	
Firearms confiscated in day-to-day operations	22 936
Cellphones	18 415
<i>Licensed liquor premises</i>	
Estimated number of existing liquor premises (31 March 2007)	50 012
Number of inspections (from 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	79 308
<i>Unlicensed liquor premises</i>	
Estimated number of premises (31 March 2007)	34 264
Number of premises closed down (from 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007)	17 173

During the period under review the focus was on actions carried out and successes achieved at the 169 high-contact crime police stations. The total number of arrests made within the boundaries of these high-contact crime stations comprised 43% of all arrests made during operations.

In July 2006 a specific operational strategy was adopted to combat violent crime. The focus was on arresting perpetrators wanted for murder, attempted murder, rape, aggravated (armed) robberies and vehicle hijacking. The strategy included executing warrants of arrest for repeat offenders and suspects identified from crime scene investigations who had been linked to three or more cases. Competent tracing teams were established to focus on the wanted suspects. Subsequently, 8 536 suspects were arrested who had been involved in 10 292 serious and violent criminal cases.

(b) Firearms

Table 8 provides a breakdown per province of firearms recovered relative to firearms stolen.

TABLE 8 *Firearms recovered relative to firearms stolen*

PROVINCE	CIRCULATED AS LOST/STOLEN	FIREARMS CONFISCATED/RECOVERED
Eastern Cape	988	807
Free State	552	285
Gauteng	5 681	1 746
KwaZulu-Natal	3 223	5 909
Mpumalanga	955	382
North West	971	726
Northern Cape	117	42
Limpopo	445	645
Western Cape	1 627	2 489
Military Police Agency HQ	20	0
SAPS	103	74
Head Office	0	15
TOTAL	14 682	13 120

The cancellation figure (recoveries) per province is calculated by adding all the calculations in a specific province. Therefore, if a firearm is circulated as lost or stolen in one province and the firearm is recovered in another province, the calculation is calculated for the province where the firearm has been cancelled.

During the period under review 14 682 firearms were circulated as lost or stolen (compared to 14 842 in the previous financial year) and 13 120 firearms were confiscated/recovered (compared to 12 351 in the previous financial year).

From the figures in the above table it is clear that the national target of recovering 85% of all stolen and lost firearms was achieved (89% firearms were recovered). Please note that the total number of firearms confiscated/recovered during the period under review included firearms that had been circulated as lost/stolen during previous financial years.

Firearms strategy

During the past financial year the South African Police Service focused on operationalising the Firearms Strategy (FS) to address the proliferation of firearms and ammunition. The following progress has been made regarding the five-pronged firearms strategic approaches of the South African Police Service.

Pillar One: Developing and maintaining appropriate firearms-related regulators

The Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No. 60 of 2000), and the Firearms Control Amendment Act, 2003 (Act No. 43 of 2003), intended to assist the South African Police Service in preventing the proliferation of illegal firearms and removing them from society, as well as to control legally owned firearms. The Firearms Control Act, 2000 came into effect on 1 July 2004.

The renewal of licences, permits or authorisations issued under the previous Act, namely the Arms and Ammunition Act, 1969 (Act No. 75 of 1969), as amended, commenced on 1 January 2005 and will be phased in over a period of four years as part of the transitional provisions of the Act.

The draft Firearms Control Amendment Bill was published for public comment in the Government Gazette on 24 February 2006. This came about as a result of consultative meetings between the Minister for Safety and Security, Mr Charles Nqakula, and various stakeholders on the implementation of the Firearms Control Act, 2000.

The Department for Safety and Security commenced with drafting amendments to the Firearms Control Regulations, 2004 in order to align the regulations with the provisions contained in the Amendment Bill. The Firearms Control Amendment Bill was approved by both Houses of Parliament at the end of 2006. The Act will only be put into operation once the Regulations which will be affected by the Bill have been drafted.

Pillar Two: Developing and maintaining effective control processes and procedures regarding firearms

During the period under review, the focus of the South African Police Service was on the renewal of existing firearm licences, permits and authorisations of persons born between 1 April and 30 June. People seeking firearm licences are compelled to undergo competency testing and obtain a competency

certificate before being granted a firearm licence. The South African Police Service is responsible for issuing competency certificates to firearm licence holders and potential firearm licence holders in order to declare such persons fit and proper to possess firearms.

201 476 firearm licence renewals and 106 686 competency certifications were processed by the South African Police Service.

Accreditation of business entities, associations and organisations forms an integral part of the entire implementation of the Firearms Control legislation in South Africa. 1 338 institutions, such as training providers, shooting ranges, hunting associations, sport-shooting organisations were accredited to support the implementation of the Firearms Control legislation. Table 9 provides an overview of the total number of accredited institutions per province.

TABLE 9 *Accredited institutions as on 31 March 2007*

PROVINCE	TOTAL
Eastern Cape	132
Free State	85
Gauteng	304
KwaZulu-Natal	149
Mpumalanga	86
North West	119
Northern Cape	61
Limpopo	234
Western Cape	168
TOTAL	1 338

Pillar Three: Reducing and eradicating the illegal pool and criminal use of firearms

During the period under review, the SAPS focused on tracing illegal firearms and testing legal compliance. 22 936 firearms and 215 041 rounds of ammunition were confiscated by the SAPS to address the proliferation of firearms.

Specific procedures are in place for the voluntary handing over of firearms by legal owners to the SAPS so that they can be destroyed. The aim is to assist persons who legally possess firearms to hand in the firearms to the SAPS so that they can comply with the requirements of the Firearms Control legislation.

During the period under review, 18 817 legal firearms and 248 445 rounds of ammunition were handed in voluntarily to the South African Police Service.

The total number of firearms that were reported as lost/stolen for the period 2006-04-01 to 2007-03-31 is 14 682. There was a noticeable decrease in the number of firearms reported as lost/stolen compared to the previous year. 13 120 firearms were reported as found for the period 1 April 2006 to 31 March 2007 (see table 8).

The circulation of lost, stolen and found firearms plays a key role in the investigation of firearms-related crime and, ultimately, the efficient control of firearms. The prompt circulation of lost, stolen and found firearms has been achieved by decentralising the circulation functions to the provincial level.

The destruction of confiscated firearms at the various provinces contributed to the increase in the number of firearms that was destroyed by the SAPS. During the period under review, a total of 160 718 firearms were destroyed by the SAPS in relation to 107 468 in 2005/2006.

Pillar Four: Preventing crime and violence through awareness and social crime prevention partnerships

The SAPS, the Private Security Regulatory Authority (PSIRA), the Security Industry Authority and the Training Authority (SASSETA) and the Security Industry Authority (SIA) held izimbizos throughout the country to address the renewal of firearm licences for business purposes (particularly in the private security industry). The izimbizos were also used to focus on service providers responsible for the provision of training to firearm owners and potential firearm owners in terms of the Firearms Control legislation.

Various pamphlets and brochures on the implementation of the Firearms Control legislation were distributed countrywide to address and promote the implementation of the Firearms Control legislation.

Pillar Five: Regional cooperation

In the 2006/2007 financial year, the SAPS specifically focused on implementing the various articles of the SADC Protocol on the control of firearms, ammunition and other related materials. These articles are also embedded in the Firearms Control Legislation.

A SARPCCO workshop was held from 5 to 7 March 2007. During this workshop, the following matters were addressed:

- The formal establishment of a Firearm Registrars' Forum in Southern Africa, consisting of the registrars of all SARPCCO countries
- The need to exchange strategies for effectively implementing the protocol on the control of firearms, ammunition and other related materials in the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region
- Record-keeping and stockpile management in the SADC region
- Computerising firearms control systems
- Harmonising legislation and standard operating procedures/administrative measures
- Marking and tracing firearms
- Capacity-building
- Awareness raising among the civilian population.

(c) Vehicles

Table 10 provides a breakdown per province of the vehicles recovered relative to the vehicles which had been reported as stolen or robbed.

TABLE 10 *Vehicles recovered relative to vehicles stolen*

TOTAL NUMBER OF VEHICLES RECOVERED IN RELATION TO THE TOTAL NUMBER OF VEHICLES STOLEN/ROBBED								
PROVINCE	STOLEN BY MEANS OF			RECOVERED AFTER BEING REPORTED 1 APRIL 2006 TO 31 MARCH 2007		RECOVERED AFTER BEING REPORTED PRIOR TO 31 MARCH 2006		TOTAL
	THEFT	ROBBERY	TOTAL	THEFT	ROBBERY	THEFT	ROBBERY	
Eastern Cape	4 800	543	5 343	2 165	397	361	31	2 954
Free State	2 559	143	2 702	1 023	93	220	19	1 355
Gauteng	37 216	7 444	44 660	8 528	3 399	1 568	363	13 858
KwaZulu-Natal	12 764	3 328	16 092	4 466	1 918	763	174	7 321
Mpumalanga	2 825	605	3 430	1 231	412	244	61	1 948
North West	3 010	700	3 710	1 143	387	195	37	1 762
Northern Cape	218	8	226	128	9	37	5	179
Limpopo	1 251	158	1 409	642	142	138	26	948
Western Cape	12 628	988	13 616	6 790	763	912	66	8 531
Military Police Agency HQ	28	1	29	8	0	3	0	11

**TOTAL NUMBER OF VEHICLES RECOVERED IN RELATION TO THE
TOTAL NUMBER OF VEHICLES STOLEN/ROBBED**

PROVINCE	STOLEN BY MEANS OF			RECOVERED AFTER BEING REPORTED 1 APRIL 2006 TO 31 MARCH 2007		RECOVERED AFTER BEING REPORTED PRIOR TO 31 MARCH 2006		TOTAL
	THEFT	ROBBERY	TOTAL	THEFT	ROBBERY	THEFT	ROBBERY	
Head Office	0	0	0	34	19	74	23	150
SAPS 13 Components not linked to a province on Persal	0	0	0	907	483	142	41	1 573
TOTAL	77 299	13 918	91 217	27 065	8 022	4 657	846	40 590

The cancellation figure (recoveries) per province is calculated by adding all the cancellations in a specific province. Therefore, if a vehicle was circulated as stolen or robbed in one province and the vehicle was recovered in another province, the cancellation is calculated for the province where the vehicle was cancelled.

During the period under review, 91 217 vehicles were stolen and robbed (compared to 95 803 in 2005/2006). Of these, 49% (excluding stolen/robbed military police vehicles) were stolen and robbed in Gauteng. The recovery rate of stolen vehicles (including recoveries that had been reported previously) was 41%, while the recovery rate of robbed vehicles was 63,7%. The average recovery rate for stolen and robbed vehicles was 44,5%. A national target of 46% had been set for the 2006/2007 financial year. This target was not achieved because of the difficulties experienced in identifying the vehicles. Many vehicles have insufficient identification numbers and criminals also became more sophisticated in tampering with the VIN numbers.

The total number of vehicles stolen/robbed during the reporting period excludes vehicles stolen and or robbed in foreign countries.

(d) Drugs

Table 11 provides an overview of the kind of drugs seized, together with their quantity and street value.

TABLE 11 Value and quantity of drugs seized

QUANTITY SEIZED AND VALUE OF CANNABIS			
TYPE OF DRUG	QUANTITY	STREET VALUE	TOTAL VALUE
Cannabis (excluding plants)	213 114 kg 897 g	R1,30 per gram	R277 049366,10
Cannabis plants	Approximately 3 407 515 plants	-	

During the period under review 213 114 kg 897 g cannabis was confiscated nationwide, as opposed to 290 117 kg 108 g in the previous financial year.

DRUGS REPORTED BY THE NATIONAL FORENSIC SCIENCE LABORATORY FOR 2006

TYPE OF DRUG	NUMBER OF DOSAGE UNITS	MASS OF DRUGS (IN GRAMS)
Methaqualone	212 580	129 665.0
Cocaine	39 394	1 238 351.6
Heroin		7 736.6
LSD	225	7.0
Amphetamine-type stimulants	42 082	75 141.7

During the period 1 January 2006 to 31 December 2006 most occurrences were related to methaqualone, cocaine and amphetamine-type stimulants. In comparison with 2005/2006, 83 712.0 g more methaqualone was seized.

9.4.1.2 Crime prevention initiatives (Partnerships)

(a) Social crime prevention

In line with the Government's Programme of Action, the SAPS is involved in various activities pertaining to social crime prevention.

Extent of the implementation of the Anti-rape Strategy

The SAPS continues to participate in the Interdepartmental Management team for the Anti-Rape Strategic Framework. The Strategic Framework focuses on prevention, the criminal justice process and support to victims of sexual offences.

During the period under review 67 awareness campaigns were conducted nationally. The awareness campaigns are aimed at modifying the behaviour of members of the public and preventing rape/sexual offences and other forms of gender-based violence, for example domestic violence. The initiatives include the Anti-Rape Awareness Drama conducted in the Northern Cape in the following station areas: Kakamas, Keimoes, Upington, Rosedale and Pabalello.

The 16 Days of Activism (25 November to 10 December 2006), which focused on the prevention of violence against women and children, created an opportunity to draw attention to the prevention of violence, particularly as it impacts on women and children. During the 16 Days of Activism, the Deputy Minister

for Safety and Security visited Daveyton SAPS, assessing services for victims of rape and domestic violence. The Minister for Safety and Security visited Wolwefontein in the Eastern Cape, acknowledging the social role of the elderly and providing them with gifts. An additional 12 stations were visited by members of the Division: Visible Policing to assess service delivery in respect of the Domestic Violence Act. These stations were Rietgat, Pretoria Central, Dobsonville, Mmabatho, Garankuwa, Calcutta, Kabokweni, Warrenton, Galeshewe, Thabong, Mitchell's Plain and KwaMashu.

2 151 campaigns were conducted focusing on the general public, children and the youth, vulnerable groups (the elderly, the disabled) and the mobilisation of men (traditional leaders, soccer matches, marches) during the 16 Days of Activism. These campaigns reached approximately 376 828 people and 280 909 pamphlets were distributed. Successes of crime-combating operations undertaken in support of the 16 Days of Activism included 2 057 arrests, and the confiscation of 23 firearms and 4 933 litres of alcohol.

The SAPS participated in the development of a National Action Plan for 365 Days to end Violence and Gender-Based Violence to ensure the integrated interdepartmental implementation of programmes to end gender-based violence. The programme, led by the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA), emanated from the Kopanong Declaration which had been issued in May 2005.

Extent of the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act

During the previous financial year an interdepartmental Domestic Violence Training Programme was developed and additional modules and learning programmes were developed specifically for the SAPS to deal with the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act. 91 trainers had been trained by December 2006 in the revised SAPS Domestic Violence Learning Programme. Furthermore, a total number of 9 656 SAPS members had completed the Domestic Violence Learning Programme. In order to further strengthen the capacity of the police in rendering services to victims, particularly those of domestic violence, four workshops were conducted in Mpumalanga for station commissioners, Crime Prevention Unit commanders and members of the Community Policing forums.

In addition to activities that took place during the 16 Days of Activism, 56 projects to reduce domestic violence were implemented in the reporting period, including the following: Project Assault (Bloemspuit, Free State); Women of

Strength Project (George, Western Cape); and Women Empowerment Project (Northern Cape). The objectives of domestic violence campaigns/projects were to reduce cases of domestic violence, to educate the community on domestic violence and sensitise them about the effect of liquor and drugs on behaviour, to empower women and to improve services rendered to victims of crime.

Youth Crime Prevention Capacity-building Programmes

- Safe Schools Programme

The SAPS participated in a colloquium in Pretoria on safe schools organised by the Department of Education. The purpose of the colloquium was to determine ways of addressing violence in schools by adopting an integrated approach and reviewing policies in this regard. The SAPS made a presentation on the role it can play in ensuring safety at schools. The SAPS and the Department of Education are continuing to cooperate in addressing crime and violence that affect schools.

The Department of Education was consulted on the Drug Education Programme as part of the review of content on drug education training. 154 crime prevention awareness-raising campaigns were conducted to educate the youth and facilitate youth crime prevention. As part of its programmes aimed at supporting school safety and at raising an awareness of crime prevention, the SAPS continued to undertake school visits which includes patrols, Adopt-a-Cop initiatives, Captain Crime Stop initiatives, attendance of meetings on school safety and the conducting of searches for drugs and weapons.

- Child Protection

The SAPS participated in public hearings on school-based violence organised by the Human Rights Commission.

The SAPS also participated in the review process of the National Intersectoral Protocols for the Prevention and Management of Child Abuse and Neglect, with the goal of reviewing the enabling framework for systems that could operate at local level. The protocols followed from the revised policy framework for Child Protection will define the required roles and responsibilities of all the departments on an operational level.

One national and nine provincial awareness campaigns were conducted during Child Protection Week from 29 May 2006 to 2 June 2006. These awareness campaigns included the following:

- Safeguarding of Children’s Programme in the Western Cape (National Campaign)
 - Launch of a policy on homeless children in the Western Cape
 - Awareness campaigns on children’s rights - Clarens and Moakeng in the Free State
 - Homeless children’s campaign - Phutaditjhaba in the Free State
 - Awareness campaigns on domestic violence in KwaZulu-Natal
 - Awareness campaigns on children’s rights in Mpumalanga
- Youth Development Strategy

Provincial Youth Development strategies were launched in Mpumalanga at Kabokweni, Kwaggafontein and Ermelo, as well as in the Northern Cape.

Two workshops on the establishment and management of youth desks were conducted in Germiston and Tsakane in Gauteng. Eight youth desks were established in support of the youth crime prevention and development strategy.

- Homeless Children’s Programme

Seven projects were implemented nationally to support the Homeless Children’s Programme. In the Free State, a Homeless Children’s Campaign was conducted at Phutaditjhaba with the aim of reducing the number of street children. At the Western Cape Centre in Woodstock, work on the development of children living on the streets and their reintegration into families has been ongoing.

- Child kidnapping/stealing

Four awareness campaigns were conducted at schools to educate children on the prevention of child kidnapping.

- Crimes relating to circumcisions

Three awareness campaigns were conducted in the Eastern Cape to educate the children and community on crimes relating to circumcisions and the initiation process. Furthermore, a campaign was conducted on ritual killings and, in Limpopo, two projects on ritual killings were implemented, namely, "Operation Tlalo La Motho" and "Operation Sekhukhune".

- Children in conflict with the law

During the period under review the SAPS dealt with the following strategic processes as part of the Intersectoral Committee for Child Justice:

- Work commenced on a Management Information System which will enable the criminal justice system to track children who are in trouble with the law, thereby ensuring that the correct interventions are undertaken to prevent them from offending repeatedly. The system will also enable identification of problem areas/challenges, with the view to resolving these challenges.
- The provincial Systems for the Management of Children Awaiting Trial were reviewed to ensure that effective and immediate interventions can be done across departments to address local challenges in the management of the child justice system.
- Revisiting the preventive strategies to prevent children from becoming offenders, as well structured partnerships between departments and civil institutions to promote crime prevention.

- Child labour

The SAPS participated in the Children Used by Adults for Committing Crime (CUBAC) pilot intervention which commenced in 2005. Over the past year a strategy was developed to roll out the programme to all provinces.

The CUBAC intervention was piloted by the Department of Labour (funded by the International Labour Organisation (ILO)) in order to establish sound practices for the treatment and rehabilitation of children used by adults to commit crime and to facilitate the prosecution of those adults. Under the ILO Conventions, CUBAC is recognised as one of the worst forms of child labour.

The pilot sites were Mitchells Plain and Mamelodi and involved SAPS provincial offices and station commissioners, as well as other officials of the criminal justice system (prosecutors, social workers, court officials, etc). A final report is expected to be available from the Department of Labour by July 2007.

- Alcohol and drug abuse

The South African Police Service, together with the Department of Education, and assisted by Business Against Crime, launched a Drug Reduction Programme at Garsfontein High School in Pretoria on 25 May 2006. Eleven schools in the Tshwane area took part in the event. The aim of the programme was to raise awareness of the risks that substance abuse poses to the youth and to alert the community that ignorance in this regard is dangerous. The goal was to consolidate the relationship between schools and the police in order to effectively prevent drug abuse among the South African youth. The programme will be rolled out throughout the country to reach as many learners as possible.

Eleven workshops were held in and around Pretoria in August 2006 to train educators and police officials to look for the signs and preliminary symptoms of drug abuse.

In 2006 the SAPS participated in establishing the Tshwane Substance Abuse Forum, along with members of the NPA, SANCA, CPFs, the Departments of Social Development and Education and the Tshwane Metro Police. The aim of the forum was to address substance abuse in the Tshwane municipal area.

During the period under review, 77 awareness campaigns were conducted to educate the community and the youth about the dangers of substance abuse.

Violence Prevention programmes

Violence Prevention is aimed at reducing violence through strategic partnerships with departments, civil society and non-governmental organisations addressing the social generators of crime. This involvement is aimed at reducing victimisation/offending; repeat victimisation/offending and at preventing victimisation. The programmes managed included programmes for children and the youth, and programmes on victim empowerment, reducing gender-based

violence, rape and domestic violence. Government initiated these programmes but involved civil society in developing and implementing them. The following are strategic partnerships in this regard:

- Interdepartmental Victim Empowerment Management Committee
This committee managed the implementation of the Victim Empowerment Programme (VEP), established as a result of the National Crime Prevention Strategy (1996). The Programme was led by the Department of Social Development for the purpose of developing, implementing and monitoring the VEP across departments. Key activities in the period under review included the costing of the draft VEP policy and the monitoring of interdepartmental provincial service provision.
- Victim’s Charter Committee
The Victim Charter is a subprogramme of the VEP. The implementation of the Victim’s Charter, also known as the “Services Charter for Victims of Crime” is coordinated by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development. Key activities during the period under review have included the establishment of inter-departmental provincial monitoring mechanisms for the Victim’s Charter and the development of an inter-sectoral training framework.

Victim Empowerment Programme

A total number of 594 victim-friendly facilities have been established to date and are located per province as indicated in table 12:

TABLE 12 *Victim-friendly facilities per province*

COMPONENT	TOTAL
Eastern Cape	51
Free State	41
Gauteng	86
KwaZulu-Natal	146
Mpumalanga	22
North West	22
Northern Cape	38
Limpopo	21
Western Cape	167
TOTAL	594

During the reporting period 454 members were trained in victim empowerment.

Local Crime Prevention Development Programme

- Crime prevention in Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme (ISRDP) and Urban Renewal Programme (URP) nodes

Eastern Cape Motherwell	The Motherwell Crime Prevention Strategy was concluded, but is being reviewed following a change in the politicians in council. Community-based crime prevention projects included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Junior Traffic Safety • Housing projects to decrease the number of shacks • Tyoksville roads project to improve response time
Eastern Cape OR Tambo	Community-based crime prevention projects included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Project: Stock branding to reduce stock theft • Elderly Project focusing on prevention of elderly abuse • Tourist Safety Programme • The upgrading of roads • The installation of street lights • Project: House Numbering and Street Naming to improve response time • Demolition of desolated buildings to decrease opportunities for crime
Western Cape Central Karoo	The CSIR facilitated the implementation of the local crime prevention strategy in the Central Karoo. The process included the establishment of responsibilities and the way forward with regard to the implementation of projects that resulted from the strategy.
Mdantsane	Community-based crime prevention projects included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Youth Against Crime • Sports Against Crime, including - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - the upgrading of sports fields and - the building of an indoor sports centre • Churches Against Crime • Taxis/buses Against Crime • Street-numbering project • The upgrading of main roads • The upgrading of stadium used for Youth Against Crime activities • The development of the environment, e.g. cemetery, open spaces, shopping centres • Relocation of people to RDP houses
Maluti-a-Phofung	The Victim Crisis Centre was established and is being managed by the SAPS, in conjunction with the Department of Health and other stakeholders. The SAPS, via the EU Donor Office, was responsible for procuring and purchasing medical/electronic equipment and furniture for the centre.

Capacity-building work sessions were conducted in seven provinces (Eastern Cape, Limpopo, Mpumalanga, Free State, Northern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng) to ensure a uniform understanding of the responsibilities of the SAPS in the ISRDP and URP nodes and in the Integrated Development Planning processes at local government level. The focus was on using these programmes to address causes and contributing factors to crime that are related to the functions of other departments and participants in these programmes.

- Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED)

All station commissioners from police stations within the ISRDP/URP nodes, as well as contact crime stations, were capacitated regarding CPTED. A total number of 362 officials from the SAPS, local government and other departments were capacitated during the work sessions.

Guidelines on crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) were developed, illustrating the commitment of the SAPS to provide guidance in creating safer and more secure communities. The concept of crime prevention through environmental design focuses on Pillar Two (reducing crime through environmental design) of the National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) which was conceptualised in May 1996. The aim of these guidelines is to promote cooperation between the SAPS, local government, key role players and other community structures to engage and participate in improving crime prevention initiatives at a local level by adopting the principles of crime prevention through environmental design. This document provides practical recommendations that will assist the SAPS, local government and other role players to incorporate CPTED principles when planning and designing new environments (buildings such as schools, shopping malls, hospitals as well as residential areas, parks, etc.).

(b) Community policing

In terms of section 22 (2) of the South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 68 of 1995) community policing was introduced in the SAPS in 1994 as an approach to policing which recognises the interdependence and shared responsibility of the police and the community in establishing safety and security. The key to this approach is the establishment of active partnerships between the police and the public through which crime and community safety issues

can be jointly addressed. Police/community partnerships have been structured by means of Community Policing Forums (CPFs), as prescribed by section 27 of the South African Police Service Act, 1995.

In 2006 the Minister for Safety and Security, together with the SAPS, embarked on an intensive exercise to get communities involved in preventing and combating crime and to reintroduce community policing as the required policing perspective for building partnerships. Discussions were held with various stakeholders, including the labour federations, the business sector, the National Religious Leaders Forum and private security firms, in an attempt to mobilise them to be part of law enforcement, thereby creating conditions for security and stability in South Africa.

In November 2006 the National Community Policing Consultative Forum (NCPCF) was reintroduced. The Forum represents role players from the SAPS, the National Secretariat for Safety and Security and the provincial chairpersons of the CPFs. The following matters were tabled at the NCPCF and agreed upon:

- The draft Communication and Marketing Strategy for CPFs as a working document.
- The draft Uniform Constitution for CPFs would stand over until the South African Police Service Act has been amended.
- The establishment of a task team to draft the Community Policing Training Manual.

To date, 1 064 CPFs have been established at 1 115 police stations, including the 169 high-contact crime stations. Discussions are under way to change the profile of the CPFs, which will allow the CPFs to act on behalf of the communities, interact with the police about the policing priorities and draw up a policing programme which will be co-owned by both parties. Regular feedback will be provided to the communities on crime trends. In turn, the communities will be involved in assessing police performance based on their policing priorities and targets as set in the policing programme.

The Minister is looking at expanding the role of the CPFs across the criminal justice system by transforming the CPFs into integrated community safety centres. The Minister indicated that, in order to realize the above, some changes will have to be made to the South African Police Service Act regarding the roles and responsibilities of the CPFs. Principles according to which the CPFs should be resourced should also be looked into. The link between the CPFs and local government and reservists should also be clearly defined.

(c) Reservists

The 2003 State of the Nation Address called for measures to support and duly regulate security agencies such as the commandos. The aim was to ensure security for all in rural areas and to create a new system of which the composition and ethos would accord with the requirements of all rural communities. This led to the establishment of a national joint task team aimed at ensuring the smooth exit of the SANDF commando system and at capacitating the revised reservist system of the SAPS. The strategic objective of the task team was to develop the capacity of the SAPS so that it could take over the role and function of SANDF commandos, and to close down 20 group headquarters and 183 commando units, as well as manage the future utilization of human and logistical resources. Since 2005, 172 commando units and 12 group headquarters have been closed down. The remaining units and headquarters will be closed down over the next two years.

This step necessitated developing a revised reservist system that would support an increase in the number of reservists within the SAPS and provide for the call up and future payment of reservists on a more regular basis. A revised reservist system was therefore developed and implemented on 1 April 2006. This entailed calling up reservists for addressing priority crime areas, policing areas designated as 'crime hot spots', urban and rural safety, big events, community service centre duties and the enhancement of visible policing, for which they would be paid. Reservists are called up on a rotational basis and every reservist is called up for a period not exceeding 160 hours a month, for which they are paid. However, the essence of the reservist system remains voluntary, in that they do 16 hours' voluntary duty a month. The main thrust of the revised system is the creation of a part-time professional police service to consolidate the sector policing programme, among other things.

These reservists are being used as follows:

Category A: Functional deployment

Category B: Deployed as support personnel at stations

Category C: Specialised support personnel at stations, e.g. doctors and pilots

Category D: Rural and urban safety

An outcomes-based Introductory Training Programme for Reservists was developed and piloted at selected Basic Training and Provincial Training institutions (Ulundi, Graaff-Reinet, All Saints, Thabong and Appingendam) and 2 649 reservists have since been trained. Reservists are currently being

trained at police stations. The training is presented by decentralised training institutions.

During the period under review, 35 285 reservists were recruited, which brings the total number of reservists to 44 356. (15 484 were recruited for functional deployment, 18 954 for rural and urban safety and 847 for Category B and Category C reservists. 1 589 commando members form part of the total.) The 35 285 reservists recruited have not necessarily been appointed as reservists. A huge turnover is being experienced within the reservist system. The reasons for this are as follows:

- The system is a voluntary community-based structure.
- Reservists who do not render the minimum of 16 hours' functional duty a month for three months become inactive.
- Recruits do not meet the specific requirements for becoming reservists.
- Recruits are not fit to complete the reservist training programme.
- Resignations.
- Discharges.

(d) Sector Policing

In line with the philosophy of community policing, namely to build relationships between the police and communities in order to address crime by adopting a problem-solving approach, sector policing must be seen as an enabling mechanism which organises and mobilises communities on microlevel (for example, within the boundaries of neighbourhoods or so-called sectors) in order to bring the police service closer to the community. Sector policing entails that, by understanding the causes of crime and the factors that enable it to take place, the police and the community join their capabilities and, in partnership, launch projects aimed at addressing these causes, enabling factors, identified hot spots and vulnerable communities.

Therefore, sector policing is based on the following principles:

- The geographical division of a police station area into smaller, manageable sectors based on geographical constraints, the composition and diversity of communities and community interests and needs.
- Establishing sector teams, managed by a sector commander and with adequate resources to ensure the provision of an appropriate and effective policing service in a specific sector.

- Participation by the role players, within their areas of responsibility, in establishing safer communities.
- Using intelligence-driven crime prevention projects at sector level in co-operation with identified role players.
- Establishing an effective communication structure in the form of a sector crime forum, as a subforum of the community policing forum, to ensure the integration and coordination of attempts to establish safer communities.

The SAPS has been implementing sector policing since 2002. During the period under review, the focus of sector policing was on the 169 high-contact crime stations, which included 12 of the 14 presidential stations, as well as the majority of the priority stations (47 priority stations – see 2005/2006 Annual Report).

Sector policing at these stations was classified as either fully implemented or not fully implemented.

- Fully implemented: All operational units at the station, namely Crime Prevention, Detective Service and Community Service Centre personnel, were deployed in the respective sectors on a 24-hour basis and therefore remained dedicated to a particular sector.
- Not fully implemented: Not all the operational units were involved in the sectors on a 24-hour basis. It might be that sector policing was being implemented within that specific station area, but only sectors where high levels of crime were reported were policed on a 24-hour basis on sector level.

Table 13 provides an overview of the progress made in implementing sector policing at the 169 high-contact crime stations.

TABLE 13 Sector policing – implementation at the 169 high-contact crime stations

169 HIGH-CONTACT CRIME POLICE STATIONS			
PROVINCES AND STATIONS	TOTAL NUMBER OF SECTORS	STATUS OF SECTORS	
		FULLY IMPLEMENTED ON 24-HOUR BASIS	NOT FULLY IMPLEMENTED
GAUTENG			
1. Hillbrow	6	6	0
2. Sophiatown	7	7	0
3. Yeoville	3	3	0
4. Johannesburg Central (Priority)	6	6	0
5. Booyens (Priority)	6	0	6
6. Alexandra (Presidential)	6	6	0
7. Jeppe (Priority)	4	4	0
8. Mamelodi (Priority)	10	10	0
9. Pretoria Central (Priority)	4	4	0
10. Rietgat	5	4	1
11. Atteridgeville	4	4	0
12. Sunnyside (Priority)	6	6	0
13. Tembisa (Priority)	12	12	0
14. Daveyton	3	3	0
15. Ivory Park	5	5	0
16. Benoni (Priority)	12	12	0
17. Katlehong (Presidential and Priority)	8	8	0
18. Roodepoort (Priority)	9	9	0
19. Randfontein Priority	9	9	0
20. Krugersdorp (Priority)	10	10	0
21. Evaton	5	5	0
22. Orange Farm	5	5	0
23. Sebokeng	6	6	0
24. Vanderbijlpark (Priority)	7	7	0
25. Meadowlands	5	5	0
26. Dobsonville	3	3	0
27. Lenasia	4	4	0
28. Moroka (Priority)	7	7	0
29. Kliptown	3	3	0
TOTAL	180	173	7

PROGRAMME 2

169 HIGH-CONTACT CRIME POLICE STATIONS

PROVINCES AND STATIONS	TOTAL NUMBER OF SECTORS	STATUS OF SECTORS	
		FULLY IMPLEMENTED ON 24-HOUR BASIS	NOT FULLY IMPLEMENTED
KWAZULU-NATAL			
30. Durban Central (Priority)	6	6	0
31. KwaMashu (Presidential)	12	12	0
32. Umlazi	3	3	0
33. Inanda (Presidential)	7	4	3
34. Empangeni (Priority)	3	3	0
35. Plessislaer	4	0	4
36. Phoenix	7	7	0
37. Point (Priority)	5	5	0
38. Esikhawini	3	0	3
39. Kwadabeka	2	2	0
40. Mount Rise	5	5	0
41. Chatsworth	5	0	5
42. Ladysmith	7	2	5
43. Madadeni	2	2	0
44. Pietermaritzburg (Priority)	13	0	13
45. Marianhill	4	1	3
46. Pinetown (Priority)	3	3	0
47. Bhekithemba	4	2	2
48. Eshowe	1	0	1
49. KwaDukuza	4	0	4
50. Kwamsane	1	1	0
51. Cato Manor	2	0	2
52. Richards Bay	5	1	4
53. Osizweni	8	1	7
54. Verulam	4	0	4
55. Nongoma	15	0	15
56. Hillcrest	3	0	3
TOTAL	138	60	78
WESTERN CAPE			
57. Khayelitsha (Presidential and Priority)	4	4	0
58. Nyanga	6	6	0
59. Kuilsrivier (Priority)	2	2	0
60. Mitchells Plain (Presidential and Priority)	10	10	0

169 HIGH-CONTACT CRIME POLICE STATIONS

PROVINCES AND STATIONS	TOTAL NUMBER OF SECTORS	STATUS OF SECTORS	
		FULLY IMPLEMENTED ON 24-HOUR BASIS	NOT FULLY IMPLEMENTED
61. Worcester (Priority)	7	7	0
62. Guguletu	4	4	0
63. Delft	6	5	1
64. Kraaifontein	7	7	0
65. Elsies River	5	4	1
66. Cape Town Central (Priority)	4	4	0
67. Bishop Lavis	4	4	0
68. Langa	2	2	0
69. Paarl	6	6	0
70. Oudtshoorn	4	4	0
71. Manenberg	3	3	0
72. Paarl East	4	4	0
73. Knysna	6	6	0
TOTAL	84	82	2
EASTERN CAPE			
74. Kwazakele	5	4	1
75. New Brighton	3	3	0
76. Mtatha	4	4	0
77. Kwanobuhle	5	5	0
78. Motherwell (Presidential)	6	6	0
79. Mdantsane (Presidential)	6	6	0
80. Bethelsdorp	3	3	0
81. Duncan Village	4	4	0
82. Gelvandale	3	3	0
83. East London (Priority)	7	7	0
84. Grahamstown	4	4	0
85. Queenstown	5	5	0
86. Kamesh	4	4	0
87. Walmer	5	5	0
88. Cambridge	7	7	0
89. Humewood (Priority)	3	2	1
90. Buffalo Flats	2	2	0
91. King Williams Town	5	5	0
92. Lusikisiki	4	4	0

PROGRAMME 2

169 HIGH-CONTACT CRIME POLICE STATIONS

PROVINCES AND STATIONS	TOTAL NUMBER OF SECTORS	STATUS OF SECTORS	
		FULLY IMPLEMENTED ON 24-HOUR BASIS	NOT FULLY IMPLEMENTED
93. Cradock	4	4	0
94. Butterworth	5	2	3
95. Inyibiba	5	5	0
96. Engcobo	2	0	2
97. Ngqeleni	2	0	2
98. Ngangelizwe	5	0	5
99. Vulindlela	5	0	5
100. Zwelitsha	4	4	0
101. Mqanduli	2	2	0
102. Mount Frere	3	3	0
103. Libode	2	0	2
TOTAL	124	103	21
NORTH WEST			
104. Temba	5	5	0
105. Ikageng	3	3	0
106. Rustenburg (Priority)	6	6	0
107. Loate	3	0	3
108. Jouberton	3	3	0
109. Phokeng	7	5	2
110. Ga-Rankuwa	4	4	0
111. Mabopane	3	3	0
112. Mmabatho	3	3	0
113. Vryburg	4	4	0
114. Brits	4	4	0
115. Klerksdorp	3	3	0
116. Potchefstroom	3	3	0
117. Tlhabane	4	4	0
TOTAL	55	50	5
MPUMALANGA			
118. Vosman	4	4	0
119. Kanyamazane (Priority)	4	4	0
120. Tonga	5	3	2
121. Nelspruit (Priority)	4	4	0
122. Siyabuswa	4	4	0

169 HIGH-CONTACT CRIME POLICE STATIONS

PROVINCES AND STATIONS	TOTAL NUMBER OF SECTORS	STATUS OF SECTORS	
		FULLY IMPLEMENTED ON 24-HOUR BASIS	NOT FULLY IMPLEMENTED
123. Kwamhlanga	4	2	2
124. Embalehle	5	5	0
125. Kabokweni	3	0	3
126. Witbank (Priority)	5	5	0
127. Ermelo	7	0	7
128. Kwaggafontein	5	5	0
129. Masoyi	2	0	2
130. Piet Retief	4	4	0
131. Mhluzi	4	1	3
TOTAL	60	41	19
FREE STATE			
132. Batho	3	3	0
133. Thabong (Presidential)	36	36	0
134. Park Road (Priority)	6	6	0
135. Sasolburg	16	11	5
136. Bloemspuit	15	3	12
137. Bethlehem	24	12	12
138. Botshabelo	11	11	0
139. Boithuso	5	5	0
140. Kagisanong	14	9	5
141. Welkom	21	0	21
142. Odendaalsrus	10	8	2
143. Maokeng	27	27	0
144. Selossha	11	9	2
TOTAL	199	140	59
LIMPOPO			
145. Thohoyandou (Presidential)	7	7	0
146. Polokwane (Priority)	8	7	1
147. Mokopane	2	0	2
148. Seshego	4	4	0
149. MW Makhubela	5	3	2
150. Tzaneen	4	4	0
151. Mankweng	5	1	4
152. Bolobedu	3	2	1

169 HIGH-CONTACT CRIME POLICE STATIONS

PROVINCES AND STATIONS	TOTAL NUMBER OF SECTORS	STATUS OF SECTORS	
		FULLY IMPLEMENTED ON 24-HOUR BASIS	NOT FULLY IMPLEMENTED
153. Maake	4	0	4
154. Lebowakgomo	4	0	4
155. Calcutta	3	2	1
156. Bushbuckridge	3	3	0
157. Letsitele	3	3	0
158. Makhado	5	5	0
159. Malamulele	3	3	0
160. Bela-Bela	3	0	3
161. Tubatse	6	0	6
TOTAL	72	44	28
NORTHERN CAPE			
162. Galeshewe (Presidential)	5	5	0
163. Kimberley (Priority)	5	5	0
164. Rosedale	4	4	0
165. Upington	5	4	1
166. Roodepan	4	3	1
167. Kakamas	2	2	0
168. Groblershoop	3	0	3
169. Pabalello	2	0	2
TOTAL	30	23	7
TOTAL	942	716	226

From the figures in the above table it is clear that sector policing was fully implemented on a 24-hour basis in 716 (76%) of the 942 sectors at the 169 high-contact crime stations (compared to 52% of 1 249 by the end of March 2006).

Although support was provided in implementing sector policing, it was established that all the sectors could not be resourced sufficiently. The number of sectors at these stations was therefore reduced from 1 249 sectors to 942 sectors in 2006/2007 to resource them adequately. In addition to the human and physical resources that were made available to resource the different sectors, newly appointed reservists, specifically reservists appointed under Category D, are being used as force multipliers within sectors.

Various capacity-building work sessions were conducted with station commissioners, sector commanders and CPFs to empower them with the knowledge and skills required to implement and resource sector policing.

In addition, marketing material on sector policing was printed and distributed to the various provincial training institutions within the nine provinces. This included:

- 15 000 learner manuals on sector policing
- 2 500 booklets on community safety
- 16 000 posters on sector policing
- 300 000 sector policing flyers in five African languages (isiXhosa, isi-Zulu, Xitsonga, Sepedi and Setswana).

A total number of 60 Geographical Positioning systems (GPSs) were distributed to the following rural police stations to help them identify sectors through the geographical mapping of their police station areas:

- Ngangelizwe
- Lusikisiki
- Uitenhage
- Ngeleni
- Tsolo
- Qumbu
- Tina Falls
- Bolo
- Mount Frere
- Umtata
- Inyibiba
- Cradock
- Komga
- Motherwell
- Kwazakele
- Mdantsane

All the presidential stations fully implemented sector policing.

(e) Big Business Working Group and Business Against Crime initiatives

During the latter half of 2006 the Minister for Safety and Security established a Big Business Working Group, which, along with Business Against Crime, would support government in its response to the high levels of crime. In terms of this approach business assists the government in achieving a sustained, systematic and rational problem-solving response to the complexities of tackling crime challenges.

Emanating from this, a high-level strategic governance structure, the Crime Leadership Forum, was established with the Ministers of the six departments forming the Justice Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster and senior business leaders. This Forum provides a platform for constructive debate and deliberations on the crime challenges facing the country, and the prioritising of approaches through which the business sector will be able to provide meaningful support to Government in tackling crime.

Four working groups were established in priority areas. Priorities and work programmes were developed in each working group, namely, Violent Organised Crime, Criminal Justice System Review, Baseline Effectiveness and Innovation.

At present three broad operational and cooperative initiatives for dealing with violent organised crime are under way. These initiatives, facilitated and promoted by Business Against Crime, are enhanced by the Industry Alignment Forum, which has 14 industry association members representing approximately 250 CEOs. They include a Vehicle Hijacking Project, a Retail Robberies Initiative and a Cash Risk Management Initiative.

To improve the baseline effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System and the CJS Review, four broad initiatives have been identified and are being facilitated by Business Against Crime. These initiatives include a Support Programme for Police Stations, a Criminal Justice Strengthening Programme, Specialised Commercial Court Centres and a Correctional Service Support Programme.

The Big Business Working Group has received more than 40 innovative ideas for assistance from skilled persons interested in improving the Criminal Justice System and mobilising the public against crime. Business is at present supporting a crime prevention programme aimed at the youth in schools.

9.4.1.3 Rate of reduction of contact crime

In this report the crime statistics for 2006/2007 are discussed and compared to those recorded during the preceding financial years. The crime trends and subtrends, particularly in relation to contact crime (crimes against the person), are elucidated on the basis of docket, geographical and timeline analysis (for a detailed discussion of the crime situation, see Annexure A).

If crime figures for 2006/2007 are compared to those recorded in 2005/2006, the following transpires:

- Six of the eight contact crimes, namely rape, attempted murder, assault GBH, common assault, indecent assault and common robbery, decreased by between -8,7% (common assault) and -3,0% (attempted murder). The decreases in these crimes in order of significance are as follows:

Common assault	-8,7%
Common robbery	-5,8%
Indecent assault	-5,5%
Rape	-5,2%
Assault GBH	-4,9%
Attempted murder	-3,0%

An overall decrease of 3,4% in the incidence of contact crime was recorded during the period under review.

- Two of the eight contact crimes, namely aggravated robbery and murder, increased by 4,6% and 2,4% respectively. The marginal increase of 2,4% in the incidence of murder - and the smaller decrease in the reported number of attempted murders (-3,0%) compared to the previous two financial years (2004/2005 and 2005/2006) in particular - can be explained in terms of the 4,6% increase in aggravated robbery. In more than 70,0% of aggravated robberies, firearms are used (this is almost a trademark of aggravated robberies). Whenever perpetrators, victims or bystanders shoot at one another during an aggravated robbery, attempted murders will be registered.

Detailed docket, geographical and timeline analyses of the contact crimes confirm that at least two thirds of all contact crime cases are strongly linked to specific social behavioural patterns which inter alia involve alcohol and other substance abuse and are mainly associated with informal settlements in mega-townships.

These crimes usually also occur among people knowing one another (varying between 59,4% for attempted murders and 89,1% for assaults GBH). A further calculation indicates that social contact crime accounts for at least two thirds of all contact crime, while approximately 15% of contact crimes are generated by aggravated robbery.

In this report aggravated robbery has been disaggregated into subcategories. These are as follows:

Street/public robbery	72,7%
Carjacking	10,7%
Robbery at residential premises	10,1%
Robbery at business premises	5,3%
Truckjacking	0,7%
CIT robbery	0,4%
Bank robbery	0,1%

Almost three quarters (72,7%) of all aggravated robberies are street/public robberies. These occur mainly in CBD areas and the black mega-townships (e.g. Tembisa, Mamelodi East, Khayelitsha, KwaMashu and Umlazi) where ordinary people are robbed of their money or other valuables at gun or knifepoint. By far the majority of these incidents are therefore not high-profile cases involving well-known people and are rarely reported in the media.

Carjacking and robbery at residential premises, which account for just more than one out of five aggravated robberies, increased by 6,0% and 25,4% respectively. The carjackings and house robberies most frequently occur in the more affluent suburbs of Gauteng such as Sandton, Honeydew, Douglasdale, Brooklyn and Garsfontein. Extreme violence resulting in severe injuries or fatalities is only used in a small proportion of these cases of carjacking and house robbery. However, extreme violence does occasionally occur because the crimes are usually committed at places where it is less likely for bystanders or eyewitnesses to intervene; firearms are more likely to be involved; the robbers want specific items (frequently the key to a safe or a car); and the perpetrators may be disposed to use threats or violence to obtain their aim. The victims may also react in ways that could trigger violence. Because the crimes frequently occur in more affluent areas, the chances of somebody well-known being targeted and even killed are much higher. Such incidents feature on the front pages and in the headlines of the media and reverberate around the world. Such focused and selective reporting on less than 5,0% of South Africa's contact crime, read together with the contact crime statistics, consequently creates an international image of South Africa as an extremely violent society.

South Africa compares quite favourably with the rest of the INTERPOL member countries regarding the incidence of property-related crime and all the other remaining categories of serious crime. In fact, most of the contact-related, property-related and other serious crimes decreased. Reductions were recorded in the incidence of malicious damage to property (-1,7%); burglary at residential premises (-5,9%); theft out of or from motor vehicles (-11,8%); all theft not mentioned elsewhere (-5,1%); stock theft (-0,8%); and theft of motor vehicles (-0,7%). Commercial crime increased by 12,6%; burglary at business premises by 6,3%; and shoplifting by a marginal 0,5%.

Crimes heavily dependent on police action for detection all increased significantly, even against the backdrop of the marked increases recorded over the past two to three years. This clearly indicates that the SAPS and other policing agencies are doing their utmost to combat these crimes, which are also strong generators of other crime. Drug-related crime, illegal possession of firearms and ammunition and driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs increased by 8,2%, 5,6% and 14,3% respectively.

The extent to which the different provinces succeeded in recording decreases in the occurrence of contact crime meeting the Government's targets of reducing crime by 7 to 10% is indicated below:

- Murder: None
- Attempted murder: Eastern Cape (-14,7%)
- Rape: Eastern Cape (-13,0%)
Northern Cape (-7,5%)
Western Cape (-6,9%)
- Indecent assault: Mpumalanga (-15,0%)
Free State (-10,7%)
Western Cape (-7,9%)
- Assault GBH: Western Cape (-9,0%)
Northern Cape (-6,6%)
- Common assault: All provinces except Eastern Cape and Gauteng which just missed the target of reducing crime by 7 to 10% and Mpumalanga which missed it by far
- Aggravated robbery: None
- Common robbery: Northern Cape (-21,8%)
North West (-15,4%)

KwaZulu-Natal (-9,5%)

Western Cape (-7,4%)

Between 2005/2006 and 2006/2007 the following trends were observed regarding acts of violence against the farming community, escapes from police custody and attacks on and murders of members of the SAPS:

- Incidents of violence against the farming community increased by 24,8%. Murders of persons living on farms decreased by 2,3% (from 88 to 86).
- The number of escapes from police custody decreased by 18,3% and the number of escapees involved by 26,2%.
- The number of murdered police members increased by 13,7% (from 95 in 2005/2006 to 108 in 2006/2007).

9.4.2 Subprogramme: Borderline Security

9.4.2.1 Deterrence of illegal activities at borderlines

During the previous reporting period the SAPS took over the border functions from the SANDF, in accordance with a decision made at a Cabinet Lekgotla in 2003. The bases at the borders which were taken over included those at Swartwater, Rooibokkraal and Pontdrif in Limpopo, Ladybrand and Fouriesburg in the Free State, Maluti in the Eastern Cape, Upper Tugela and Himeville in KwaZulu-Natal. The SAPS also took over six echo stations along the border with Botswana and Zimbabwe, after which the SAPS deployment was increased on the Zimbabwean border (echo stations refer to substations along the borderline. The Nabob fence is monitored from these stations).

The sea border control was launched operationally in the Western Cape in January 2006, with members being deployed from the Table Bay Harbour. During the reporting period the operational area of responsibility extended seawards by 200 nautical miles and 10 kilometres inland off the shoreline. The deployment included the policing of maritime zones such as the South African Territorial, Contiguous Zone and Exclusive Economical Zone. Duties performed during the reporting period included sea patrols, searching vessels, the policing of slipways and small harbours, enforcing the Marine Living Resource Act and the Merchant Shipping Act, vehicle patrols and observation, and way-lay duties.

Operations regarding air border control were rolled out to the Limpopo province. With the successes achieved along the Limpopo air border, the project was rolled out to Gauteng, Mpumalanga, North West, the Eastern Cape, the Northern Cape, the Free State and Kwa-

Zulu-Natal. Duties performed during the period under review included actually visiting airfields/strips to determine who was using the airfields/strips and for which purpose, identifying illegal activities, involving the farming community on an individual basis through AgriSA, as well as performing general policing duties.

Table 14 reflects statistics for the financial year 2006/2007 relating to successes achieved at borderlines.

TABLE 14 *Successes achieved at borderlines*

STOLEN/HIJACKED VEHICLES	
Arrest	62
Seizures	208
Value	R13 765 178
FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION	
Arrests	30
Seizures	83 firearms and 804 rounds of ammunition
Value	Firearms: R418 460,00 Ammunition: R6 834,00
NARCOTICS	
Arrest	231
Quantity: Cannabis	30 046 kg
CAT, crack, Mandrax, Ecstasy	178 tablets
Cocaine	0.117 g
Heroin	0.005 g
Value	R39 106 816
ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS/AIDING AND ABETTING	
Arrests	18 886
ILLEGAL GOODS	
Arrests	26
Value	R6 356 103

9.4.3 Subprogramme: Specialised Interventions

9.4.3.1 Combating public violence and stabilising serious crime-related incidents

During the period under review there were various national strikes about wage disputes, as well as protest actions aimed at improving workers' working conditions, and other labour-related matters. The most prominent incident occurred in the Carletonville, Khutsong area in the North West province and concerned the demarcation of the province. A major focus of

attention was the strikes that took place primarily at Shoprite/Checkers stores countrywide; incidents of malicious damage to property were reported. The strike also spread to various Southern Sun casinos and resorts.

As a result of combating public violence and stabilising crime-related incidents, 9 423 persons were arrested for various forms of crowd unrest (for example, attacks, barricades, unlawful gatherings and strikes, damage to property and arson). Various hostage-related incidents led to the arrest of 22 hostage takers and 15 firearms being seized.

A start was made to review the current ACCU policy document during the first and second quarters of the reporting period in order to align the units with the present process of restructuring and reorganisation in the SAPS. Furthermore, the national municipal policing standard on the role of the municipal police in crowd management and how this impacts on Public Order Police units is being reviewed.

9.4.3.2 High-risk operations

The Special Task Force conducted 76 operations, which contributed to the arrest of 241 persons, the seizure of 119 firearms, ammunition, magazines, various drugs and illegal goods.

Seven designated pilots were trained as helicopter pilots in terms of a Designated Pilot Training Programme. Five pilots qualified, including two female helicopter pilots. Two new Squirrel AS 350 B3 helicopters and a PC 12 airplane were procured and issued to units to enhance the operational capability of the Air Wing. Operational successes for the Air Wing, Headquarters and Wonderboom included the spraying of 2 991 hectares of cannabis and the confiscation of 37 580 kg of dry bags of cannabis.

9.4.3.3 Rendering specialised policing services to neighbouring countries

In July 2006, 33 members of the South African Police Service departed to the Democratic Republic of Congo (DRC) to assist the Congolese National Police during their national elections. These members were deployed at 20 venues throughout the DRC in conjunction with South African observer teams. Duties performed included the management of operational information, the VIP protection of high-ranking government officials, decision-making procedures and communication procedures. After an official request was received from the President of the South African Independent Election Committee (IEC) and the Ambassador of the Republic of South Africa to the DRC, the deployment of members was extended to 16 August 2006. This was done to assist the RSA IEC members deployed in the DRC.

In October 2006, 40 members of the South African Police Service departed to the DRC to assist the Congolese National Police during the second round of the presidential elections.

Most members were deployed in Kinshasa and performed duties similar to those performed during the national elections. The SAPS Special Task Force and members of the CAT team of the Security Services were used as a standby force to facilitate evacuation, as well as the VIP protection of the Deputy Minister of Defence, the President of SA IEC and the South African Ambassador to the DRC. Following an official request from the President of SA IEC and the South African Ambassador to the DRC, the deployment of members was extended to November 2006.

On 1 October 2006 16 SAPS members and 25 trainees of the SARPCCO Illegal Firearms and Cross-Border Operations course were deployed to Mozambique for Operation Rachel XII (I). Nine provinces in Mozambique were visited and various arms caches were destroyed, including 2 830 firearms, 300 000 rounds of ammunition, as well as a large number of mortar bombs, missiles, grenades, detonators, launchers and anti-tank mines. 8% of the firearms found were still in full working condition.

250 members were deployed in Darfur in the Sudan. During their period of deployment members were required to render assistance in developing proactive public confidence-building measures; establishing and maintaining contact with the police authorities of the host country; collaborating with the police of the host country in day-to-day police activities; and performing village and town patrols, as well as patrols within the internally displaced persons camps in the mission area together with the police of the host country. Members were also required to observe, monitor and report on the effectiveness of the service delivery of the police of the host country.

9.4.3.4 Major events

A Major Events Conference was hosted in KwaZulu-Natal in October 2006. The conference was attended by provincial designated officers responsible for inter alia the 2010 FIFA World Cup and officials responsible for major events from other divisions. The conference provided an opportunity to enlist the cooperation of other role players regarding coordinated planning for major events such as the 2010 FIFA World Cup.

In March 2007 the SAPS attended an International Conference in Australia to learn the best practices in dealing with disaster management, including contingency planning during major events.

A National Integrated Strategic Disaster Management Session was attended in February 2007. The purpose of this session was to draft the National Disaster Management Plan as required by the Disaster Management Act and to set guidelines for an integrated and coordinated plan of action in dealing with disasters.