

## 2.2.2 Programme 2: Visible Policing

### Purpose

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

### Strategic objective

To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crime.

The Visible Policing Programme comprises the following three subprogrammes:

- ▶ *Crime Prevention* provides for basic crime prevention and visible policing services rendered at police stations, including at community services centres.
- ▶ *Borderline Security* provides for the policing of borderlines.
- ▶ *Specialised Interventions* comprise the Air Wing, the Special Task Force and the crime-combating capacity, among others.



## Service delivery objectives and indicators

Table 11: Actual performance against targets

Subprogramme: Crime Prevention				Reason for Variance	
Objective	Output	Measure/Indicator	Actual performance against target		
			Target	Actual	
<p>To discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crimes relating to:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <b>More policeable crime:</b></li> <li>• Aggravated robbery</li> <li>• Carjacking</li> <li>• Truck-hijacking</li> <li>• Bank robbery</li> <li>• Robbery of cash in transit</li> <li>• Robbery at residential premises</li> <li>• Robbery at business premises</li> <li>• Common robbery</li> <li>• Other aggravated robbery</li> <li>• Housebreaking and unlawful intrusion (residential and non-residential)</li> <li>• Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles</li> <li>• Theft out of or from motor vehicles</li> <li>• Stock theft</li> <li>• Malicious damage to property</li> </ul> <p>All of the above include attempts</p>	<p>Visible crime deterrence</p>	<p>Number of police stations rendering a victim friendly service to victims of rape, sexual offences and abuse</p>	<p>An additional 79 police stations rendering a victim friendly service in 2010/11</p>	<p>10 additional Victim Support Rooms (VSRs) were established at police stations namely at Jane Furse, Bothokwa, Zamdela, Pienaar, Brakpan (Tsakane), Thokoza, Mbuzini, Hazyview, Blue Downs and Giyani police stations.</p>	<p>Target not achieved.</p> <p>Due to other priorities that had to be funded, including the 2010 FIFA World Cup™, funding could not be allocated for the establishment of VSRS in 2010/11. A budget will be allocated for this purpose during the following financial years.</p>
			<p>Conduct a minimum of 25 000 crime prevention actions in 2010/11</p>	<p>29 891 crime prevention actions were conducted. These include intelligence driven operations, targeting 'hot spot' areas, according to the Crime Pattern Analysis (CPA) and Crime Threat Analysis (CTA) in order to prevent or reduce the levels of crime.</p>	<p>Target achieved.</p>

Subprogramme: Crime Prevention					
Objective	Output	Measure/Indicator	Actual performance against target		Reason for Variance
			Target	Actual	
<p><b>Contact crime</b> which occurs as a result of more policeable crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Murder and attempted murder</li> <li>• Sexual offences</li> </ul> <p><b>Crimes dependent on police action for detection:</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition</li> <li>• Drug-related crime</li> <li>• Driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs</li> </ul>	Visible crime deterrence	Rate of all serious crime, contact crimes and trio crimes	All serious crime to be reduced by between 1 to 1.8% by 2010/11	All serious crime reduced by -2.4%	Target achieved.
			Contact crimes reduced to 1288 per 100 000 of the population by 2010/11	Contact crimes reduced to 1 277 per 100 000 of the population.	Target achieved.
		Trio crimes reduced to 90 per 100 000 of the population by 2010/11	Trio crimes reduced to 84 per 100 000 of the population.	Target achieved.	Target achieved.
		Number of escapes from police custody	Decrease the number of incidents of escapes from police custody by 50% in 2010/11	Decreased by 20.6%. 478 escape incidents occurred in 2010/11 during which 669 persons escaped from police custody compared to 602 incidents in 2009/10 during which 857 persons escaped.	Target not achieved. Although there has been a decrease in the number of incidents of escapes, the target could not be achieved due to the fact that, since escapes were identified as a strategic priority risk, measures and mechanisms put in place in that regard, were not yet cascaded down to police station level during 2010/11, as this process was scheduled to be fully implemented during 2011/12.

Subprogramme: Borderline Security					
Objective	Output	Measure/Indicator	Actual performance against target		Reason for Variance
			Target	Actual	
<p>To secure borderlines by focusing on arrest and seizures in respect of the following prioritised crime:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Criminal organisations involved in crimes relating to firearms, vehicles, drugs and illegal goods.</li> <li>• Violations in terms of the Immigration Act.</li> <li>• Corruption</li> <li>• Marine life resources.</li> <li>• Precious metals and stones.</li> <li>• Illegal smuggling and trafficking of humans</li> </ul>	Deterrence of illegal activities at borderlines	Number of policing actions at borderlines focusing on prioritised crime	Conduct a minimum of 350 policing actions in 2010/11	261 policing actions were conducted in 2010/11. These include joint operations, cross border operations, assistance to other police components along the borders and follow-up operations.	Target not achieved due to the commitment of members to the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ and the withdrawal of SAPS members from borderline bases which were handed over to the SANDF.

Subprogramme: Specialised Interventions					
Objective	Output	Measure/Indicator	Actual performance against target		Reason for Variance
			Target	Actual	
<p>To provide a rapid response capability for intervening in dangerous and potentially dangerous situations where normal policing must be supported, including the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Serious and violent crime incidents.</li> <li>• Public gatherings and marches.</li> <li>• Hostage situations</li> </ul>	Stabilise dangerous and potentially dangerous situations	Number of medium to high-risk incidents stabilised	Stabilise 95% incidents in 2010/11	97.2% incidents were successfully stabilised during 2010/11 (14 807 incidents were attended to, of which 14 387 were stabilised).	Target achieved.

## Service Delivery Achievements in relation to objectives and performance measures

### Subprogramme: Crime Prevention

#### *Programmes in support of interdepartmental and partnership initiatives to improve services to women and children and the reduction of crime*

- Recognising that the Department of Police alone cannot prevent crime necessitates the engagement of the SAPS in partnerships to prevent crime and in mobilising communities and specific sectors to address crimes that affect them. An effective response to crime also requires partnerships between the department and other stakeholders in the Criminal Justice System to ensure coordinated and integrated responses to crimes.
- As a result, the SAPS' role in crime prevention does not take place in isolation but focuses on working with other departments and stakeholders to address crime, and in particular social fabric crimes. Cooperation does not only happens at national level where legislation and policies are defined and training programmes developed, but also at provincial and local level where stakeholders must implement legislation in a coordinated manner, as reflected below.

#### Gender-based violence

- The SAPS continued to participate in the Interdepartmental Management Team (IDMT) for the Rape and Sexual Offences programme, led by the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA). This programme focuses on prevention, improving the criminal justice response and support to victims of sexual offences. SAPS responsibilities include proactive policing (prevention) and victim support (investigation).
- During the period under review, the Interdepartmental Task Team on Domestic Violence, which involves the SAPS, developed and circulated a draft Domestic Violence Strategy to all stakeholders for comments and inputs. In addition to the developed strategy, the task team compiled a domestic violence booklet entitled: "A Guide to Management of Domestic Violence". The booklet was compiled as a reference tool for service providers in all frontline service points, such as police stations, to facilitate assistance and provision of information to applicants.
- The SAPS participated in the round table discussions at the Commission and Protection of the Rights of Cultural, Religious and Linguistic pertaining to the Ukuthwala practice. "Ukuthwala/Hoshobedisa" refers to a practice which can be, but not always, the early and forced marriage of young girls. In certain instances this may be the elopement of consenting adults. Discussions were held around the "Ukuthwala/Hoshobedisa" custom when relating to abductions and particularly of underage sexual activities of children, and how government departments can deal with this issue in a coordinated manner. The responsibilities of the SAPS in terms of "Ukuthwala/Hoshobedisa" are as follows:
  - where parties are not in agreement, charges of abduction and rape can be brought against the abductor;
  - where both parties are between the ages of 12 and 15, they can be charged in terms of section 14 of the Criminal Law for consensual rape; and
  - where one party is under the age of 16, the other can be charged with statutory rape.
- The SAPS participated in the development of the Sexual Offences National Policy Framework led by

the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development.

- ▶ The multi-disciplinary training on sexual offences was developed and finalised in consultation with Criminal Justice Departments affected by the Sexual Offences Amendment Act, 2007.
- ▶ The SAPS formed part of the delegation accompanying the Minister for Women, Children and Persons with Disabilities to Switzerland. The purpose of the visit was to table the country report at the Convention for the Elimination of all forms of Discrimination against Women (CEDAW). Achievements, challenges and sound practices by South African Governments were discussed at the convention.
- ▶ 1 117 SAPS members were trained in the Sexual Offences First Responders course during 2010/11 aimed at first responders to sexual offences, which include community service centre personnel, emergency police service personnel and detectives.
- ▶ To ensure that service delivery by SAPS members to the community complies with the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No. 116 of 1998), 1 983 members were trained in the Domestic Violence Programme in 2010/11.

#### Human trafficking

- ▶ During the period under review, the SAPS participated in the development and finalisation of the Human Trafficking step-by-step guideline for front line service personnel. The aim of the guidelines is to direct members in the provision of services for human trafficking victims. SAPS responsibilities in terms of the guidelines include: identifying the victims; screening of victims to determine if they are indeed victims of human trafficking; implementing procedures to be followed when the person has been identified as the victim; dealing with child victims in terms of National Instruction 3/2010 (the Care and Protection of Children in terms of the Children's Act), preliminary enquiries and investigation and the duties of detectives when dealing with a victim of human trafficking.
- ▶ The SAPS participated in the official launch of the Red Card Campaign (RCC) against human trafficking and other forms of violence which was held at the Mbombela Stadium in the Mpumalanga province. The Red Card Campaign is a preventative awareness programme developed to sensitise communities, tourists and young people on the dangers of trafficking. This campaign also provides information on where to report incidents of human trafficking.

#### Children and youth at risk

##### Child justice and child protection

- ▶ The SAPS continues to be represented in the Inter-Sectoral Steering Committee for Child Justice led by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development. The committee is responsible for monitoring the observation of the constitutional rights of children awaiting trial. The SAPS is represented in similar structures that have been established at provincial level to ensure SAPS representation.
- ▶ During the period under review, the National Instructions on the Children Act and Child Justice Act were finalised and approved by the National Commissioner. To ensure effective compliance with the responsibilities of the SAPS as described in the Children Act and Child Justice Act, an implementation plan was developed and tabled in parliament for Justice Portfolio Committee members.
- ▶ To give effect to SAPS responsibilities in terms of the Children Act and Child Justice Act, a training programme for vulnerable children was developed to capacitate SAPS members dealing with

children in conflict with the law and children in need of care and protection. 15 891 members were trained in this programme.

- To enable police officials to refer children in conflict with the law and those in need of care and protection to the relevant nearest authorities, a list of probation officers and secure care facilities were circulated to all police stations countrywide.
- In May 2010, the SAPS presented a national awareness programme regarding child protection and ambassadorship at Glenstantia Primary school. The event was attended by 1 370 children. In addition, a national programme was also presented on 16 June 2010 at the Union Buildings.

#### Youth crime prevention

- The SAPS continues to be represented in the Interdepartmental Youth Committee headed by the National Youth Development Agency in the Presidency. During the reporting period, government departments were consulted on the draft SAPS Manual for Youth Crime Prevention to gather inputs and comments. Provincial work sessions were also conducted in the Eastern Cape, Free State, Northern Cape, Limpopo and Gauteng provinces to gather inputs from provincial role players.
- The SAPS was also represented in the youth month projects that were organised by the National Youth Development Agency. The SAPS attended the main event on 16 June 2010, a rally at Thulamahashe stadium in Mpumalanga, to encourage the youth to join the police in the fight against crime.

#### Safer Schools Programme

- During 2010/11, the SAPS and the Department of Basic Education engaged in several consultative processes with the aim of formulating interdepartmental protocol geared at outlining the roles and responsibilities of both departments in creating a safe and secure schooling environment. A collaborative protocol document was jointly developed and submitted to both Ministries for approval. The objectives of the partnership are to: link police stations to schools; establish Safe School Committees, implement joint social crime prevention programmes and to mobilise communities to take ownership. Various collaborative provincial meetings between the SAPS and the Department of Basic Education led to the linkage of 9 000 public schools to establish Safe School Committees, implement joint social crime prevention programmes and to mobilise communities.
- During the period under review, 1 001 schools with 174 248 learners were visited to discuss drug and substance abuse, safety when crossing the road and crime-related issues.

#### Drug Demand Reduction Programme

- In March 2011, a National Biannual Summit on substance abuse was held in Durban, KwaZulu-Natal at the ICC Convention Centre. The theme for the summit was "an integrated approach towards a drug free society". The SAPS as the key role player, participated in drafting the resolutions that would inform the new National Drug Master Plan and the National Programme of Action to combat substance abuse.

#### Victim Empowerment Programme (VEP)

- The VEP is aimed at reducing victimisation/offending, repeat victimisation/offending and preventing victimisation through the delivery of services. SAPS responsibilities with regard to victim empowerment include the development, monitoring and implementation of policies, directives and instructions aimed at improving services to victims of crime; sensitising and training SAPS members to render a professional victim friendly service; and assist in the establishment of

### Victim Support Rooms.

- ▶ During the reporting period, the SAPS participated in the following interdepartmental initiatives aimed at reducing victimisation and preventing victimisation through the delivery of services:
  - *a workshop on the development of the Victim Empowerment Programme System within all government departments led by the Department of Social Development*  
The aim of the workshop was to give opportunity to all victim empowerment programme stakeholders and programme managers to make inputs to the process of developing an information system to capture data of all victims receiving support from the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster (JCPS) Departments as well as to seek support from all victim empowerment programme stakeholders for the development and implementation of the Victims Register and database. The register will be managed by the SAPS, and will keep victims of violent and sexual offences updated regarding any developments relating to their reported cases.
  - *a seminar to review section 188 of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977).*  
The purpose of the seminar was to review the issue of victim participation and the repercussions in criminal court proceedings as set out in section 188 of the above Act.
  - *a Victims Rights Awareness Week (13 to 17 September 2010)*  
During Victim Rights Awareness Week, the SAPS was represented as a role-player in the National Victims' Charter Programme, led by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, in visiting identified provinces as part of Government's Victims Rights Week. The aim of the visits was to address specific challenges in the delivery of services to victims of crime and to assess the implementation of the Victims' Charter by government departments. Provinces visited included the Western Cape, North West and Limpopo. During these visits training was provided to provincial victim empowerment coordinators to improve service delivery to victims of crime. The SAPS also attended the International Conference on Victim Empowerment on 29 and 30 October 2010. The conference was held in Polokwane in the Limpopo Province.
  - *a victim of crime survey coordinated by the Department of Social Development*  
The objectives of the survey were to: gain insight into the levels of satisfaction or dissatisfaction by victims on services provided by the JCPS; identify various areas that need improvement and to identify measures that can be implemented to improve services; and to assess whether the users understand the role of each cluster department, and victims perceptions about the safety and effectiveness of the cluster departments.
- ▶ The SAPS VEP training programme sensitises police officials about the needs of crime victims. The content of the training programme includes: affirming communication skills, sensitising members to victims' needs, ensuring that victims are treated with respect, networking with other service providers and making referrals to other role players. During the period under review, 1 018 members were trained in the Victim Empowerment Programme.

### Victim Support Rooms (VSRs)

- ▶ The SAPS VSRs are used for interviews, statement taking and consultations with victims of sexual offences, child abuse and domestic violence. During the period under review, 10 VSRs were established at the following police stations: Jane Furse, Botlhokwa, Zamdela, Pienaar, Brakpan (Tsakane), Thokoza, Mbuzini, Hazyview, Blue Downs and Giyani. This brings the current number of functioning VSRs to 900 compared to 806 at the end of March 2010.
- ▶ There are a number of stations that do not have office space available for building VSRs. In order

to address this issue, an arrangement was made to provide park homes that will be used as VSRs to provide for these stations. Four park home type facilities were presented and inspected and have been approved by the SAPS since they meet the requirements of a VSR. A budget would be allocated for this purpose in the following financial years.

- ▶ In addition to the above, an audit on the existing VSRs at police stations countrywide was conducted during 2010/11. The finalised audit included an additional 90 VSRs already in existence that was not captured previously on the national database, bringing the total number of audited VSRs to 890.
- ▶ Table 12 provides an overview of VSRs per province, as at 31 March 2011. These figures include VSRs at 20 satellite police stations, 22 contact points, 29 railway police stations and mobile units, 3 airport police stations, 27 Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Units, 789 police stations and 10 newly established.

Table 12: Number of Victim Support Rooms per province

Province	Total
Eastern Cape	97
Free State	52
Gauteng	146
KwaZulu-Natal	175
Mpumalanga	72
North West	40
Northern Cape	57
Limpopo	71
Western Cape	190
<b>Total RSA</b>	<b>900</b>

### Local Crime Prevention Development Programme

- ▶ SAPS police stations work in nodes in support of the implementation of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) and the Urban Renewal Programme (URP) to improve access to policing, police service delivery and integrated community safety programmes.
- ▶ The following additional sites were identified and capacitated on the CRDP, namely, Muyexe in Limpopo (Giyane cluster stations), Makgolokweng and Diyatalawa in the Free State (Harrysmith cluster stations) and Riemvasmaak in the Northern Cape (Kakamas cluster stations).
- ▶ Capacity building work sessions were conducted in various provinces regarding the CRDP and URP programmes. All police stations within the nodes, contact crime police stations and relevant role players were empowered to build capacity and strengthen partnerships between role players; to develop an integrated plan to address the causes of socio fabric factors of crime; to capacitate stations on programmes to fight crime; and to capacitate SAPS members on the Integrated Development Planning Process and the development of a station profile.
- ▶ Information sessions were conducted throughout the country to sensitise police stations on safety and security during the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ with a focus on viewing areas, whereby big screen television sets were installed to afford communities to watch the soccer games.

#### Crime Stop and Primedia Crime Line

- Crime Stop is a call centre responsible for collecting information/intelligence on criminal activity from the public. When phoning 08600 10111, members of the public are assisted by trained interviewing specialists to pass on information about criminal activity to the SAPS.
- From 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011, the call centre received 168 560 calls and 686 web tips which led to 226 positive cases compared to 299 positive cases in 2009/10. As a result, 280 arrests were made and goods valued at R1.4 million were seized.
- The partnership between the Primedia Group and the SAPS, launched in June 2007, provides members of the community to blow the whistle on crime by reporting it anonymously via sms to the number 32211 or by reporting it on the website [www.crimeline.co.za](http://www.crimeline.co.za). This information is passed electronically to the SAPS's Crime Stop office, from where it is disseminated to nodal points in each province. From 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011, 1 257 sms tips and 632 web tips were received which led to 73 positive cases. 116 arrests were made and goods valued at R4 million were seized as a result of this partnership.

### *The crime challenge facing the South African Police Service*

- ▶ The main purpose of the South African Police Service is to reduce crime through crime combating (meaning both the prevention and detection of crime). The first question posed by members of the public in this regard is always whether the South African Police Service succeeds in creating a safer environment to live in. This annual report provides a detailed response to this question and illustrates how crime combating was geared towards addressing the different dimensions of the crime challenge facing South Africa.
- ▶ The ratios, raw figures and decreases or increases recorded in the incidence of all serious crime, contact crime and trio crime<sup>2</sup> respectively during the 2010/11 financial year are reflected in tables 1, 2, 3 and 4. These statistics provide a synopsis of the challenges posed by crime to the South African society. From the tables the following issues already emerge: The occurrence of all serious crime, contact crime and trio crime was reduced by **-5,0%**, **-6,9%** and **-10,7%** respectively, while the government reduction targets for the past financial year aimed at reductions of **-1,0%** to **-1,7%**, **-8,5%** and **-7,7%** respectively. The targets for serious crime and trio crimes were thus not only met, but exceeded by a significant margin. The only exception is noted in the case of contact crime, which decreased by an overall **-6,9%** somewhat short of the **-8,5%** target. The more detailed analysis of the crime situation in Annexure A explains that the main reason for only achieving **81,2%** of the contact crime reduction target is that conventional policing alone cannot effectively address the more voluminous social contact crime.

### *Police actions*

- ▶ Table 13 provides an overview of the actions carried out during SAPS operations to enhance visibility, as well as the seizures/recoveries and arrests made in terms of priority crime. The actions were carried out in all station areas.
- ▶ There were 29 891 crime prevention operations conducted from 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011.

<sup>2</sup> For the different crime categories included under these three crime types see the footnotes under tables 2-4 in Annexure A.

Table 13: Police actions and successes for contact crime, contact-related crime, crimes dependent on police action for detection, property-related and other serious crime.

<b>Crime prevention actions</b>	
<b>Action</b>	<b>Number</b>
Roadblocks	65 381
Cordon and Searches	61 216
Air support operations	682
Vehicles searched	7 712 536
Premises searched	845 112
Vehicle patrols (business, residential and rural areas)	3 851 034
Stop and search operations	2 063 923
Persons searched	19 754 241
Farm visits	872 466
Firearms checked	83 881
School visits (include patrols, attending to complaints, searches for drugs and weapons, attending meetings on school safety and other crime prevention initiatives)	1 058 936
Hostage and suicide incidents attended to	1 292
Licensed liquor premises inspected	153 140
Unlicensed liquor premises closed down	18 883
Liquor confiscated	1 219 215,643lt

<b>Successes</b>	
<b>Contact crime</b>	
<b>Crime type</b>	<b>Number of arrests</b>
Murder (including farm murders)	14 756
Attempted murders (including attempted farm murders)	7 424
Sexual offences (including rape and attempted rape and indecent assault)	26 803
Assault GBH	120 706
Common assault	64 099
Aggravated robbery (includes hijacking of cars and trucks, house robbery, business robbery, CIT robbery, bank robbery and robbery with a firearm)	25 077
Common robbery	24 137
<b>Subcategories of aggravated robbery</b>	
<b>Crime type</b>	<b>Number of arrests</b>
Carjacking	1 961
Truck hijacking	204
Robbery at residential premises (house robbery)	5 334
Robbery at business premises (business robbery)	4 540
Cash-in-transit robbery	60
Bank robbery	30
Other robbery with aggravated circumstances (robbery with a firearm and robbery with weapon other than firearm)	12 948
<b>Contact-related crime</b>	
<b>Crime type</b>	<b>Number of arrests</b>
Arson	1 748
Malicious damage to property	30 874

<b>Crimes dependent on police action for detection</b>	
<b>Crime type</b>	<b>Number of arrests</b>
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	10 262
Drug-related crime (offences under the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act No. 40 of 1992) and the Medicines and Related Substances Amendment Act)	92 620
Driving under the influence of liquor and drugs	46 256
<b>Property-related and other serious crime</b>	
<b>Crime type</b>	<b>Number of arrests</b>
Burglary at residential premises	43 508
Burglary at non-residential premises	7 281
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	6 375
Theft out of or from motor vehicles	5 855
Stock theft	4 806
Commercial crime (fraud)	13 748
Shoplifting	55 685
Other theft	73 290
<b>Total arrests for priority crime</b>	<b>688 937</b>
<b>Total arrests for other crime</b>	<b>763 663</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 452 600</b>

- ▶ Table 13 indicates that 1 452 600 arrests were made for all crime during policing actions, compared to 1 361 504 in 2009/10. Most arrests were made in the Gauteng province with 560 372 or 38.6% followed by the Western Cape with 220 036 or 15%. 47.4% or 688 937 of the 1 452 600 total number of arrests made were related to priority crime.
- ▶ From 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011, 65 381 roadblocks and 2 063 923 stop-and-searches were conducted compared to 52 233 roadblocks and 1 524 031 stop-and-searches in 2009/10.

#### **Sector policing**

- Sector policing is an operational policing tool adopted in terms of the community policing approach of the SAPS. It provides for practical policing practices to complement community participation in accordance with policing needs and community requirements, and links up to community structures.
- Sector Policing has been rolled out to 208 or 99.5% of the 209 provincial priority stations by the end of September 2010. Sector policing is not fully implemented at Tarlton police station in Gauteng, a new police station which formerly formed part of Krugersdorp police station, due to insufficient resources and the non-existence of Community Policing sub forums in the sectors.
- Up to the end of March 2011, sector policing has been introduced to 986 (88%) of the 1 120 police stations.

### Reservists

- Reservists are being used to support the SAPS in combating crime, as part of cooperative police-community relations. The reservist system provides for the active involvement of the community in policing that supports a problem-orientated approach.
- The categories in which reservists are appointed determine the nature of work that they will perform. These categories are:
  - Functional deployment
  - Support personnel at stations
  - Specialised support e.g. doctors and pilots
  - Rural and urban safety
- In support of the recruitment of qualifying reservists as permanent members of the SAPS, 1 245 reservists were appointed in terms of the SAPS Act, 1995 and 332 in terms of the Public Service Act, 1994 from 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011.
- The establishment of the Reserve Police Force stood at 64 360 reservists at the end of March 2011. An audit to align information on all active reservists conducted during the period under review revealed that only 26 259 are considered active reservists (performs at least 16 hours duty per month).
- During the 2010/11 financial year, 2 532 reservists were trained, of whom 2 195 or 86.7% were found competent. In addition to this, short skills programmes on the administration of the Community Service Centre, crime investigation, crime prevention and street survival were presented to improve the skills and knowledge of reservists in performing policing functions.

### Rural Safety

- During the period under review a comprehensive Rural Safety Strategy to enhance safety and security, accessibility to policing and service delivery to the rural community was approved by the Minister of Police. The aim of the strategy is to address rural safety as part of an integrated and holistic day-to-day crime prevention approach based on the principles of sector policing, to address the needs of the entire rural community. The strategy is based on four pillars: improved and enhanced service delivery at local level; enhanced cooperation and coordination among all role players, improved community safety awareness in rural areas and rural development.
- The national Rural Safety Priority Committee is represented by the SAPS, Farm Workers Union, Organised Agricultural Farmers and relevant government departments. The purpose of the committee is to discuss strategies in order to identify shortcomings and challenges to address safety and security issues in the rural community. Similar structures/committees were established at provincial level.
- Incidents of violent crime aimed against rural communities are monitored regularly to establish trends and new developments. Information is shared and communicated to relevant provinces and stations to address crime in identified flashpoint areas by means of crime prevention operations. Preventative measures include inter alia, increased visibility, the involvement of sector commanders and special crime prevention operations, including road blocks and cordon and search operations.
- Rural communities are invited and encouraged to share their security concerns that will be jointly addressed with the SAPS.

### 2010 FIFA World Cup™

- Security forces, together with several other key government departments and role players, ensured that the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ unfolded in a safe and secure environment. Inner-perimeter security duties were undertaken in five of the 10 stadiums – Port Elizabeth, Durban, Western Cape and Gauteng (Soccer City and Ellis Park). Each of the 32 playing teams was allocated a team security liaison officer and close-protection officers.
- The SAPS initiated the world-first International Police Cooperation Centre to host almost 200 foreign police officers from other participating countries. These officers assisted the SAPS at the stadiums during matches in which their country's team participated. The centre also consisted of senior officials from the SARPCCO to coordinate information among neighbouring countries, especially movement of soccer fans across borders and the coordination of cross-border crime combating operations.
- At the National Joint Operational centre from where all security-related activities were coordinated, personnel from 22 departments worked around the clock on 12-hour shifts. This structure was duplicated in each province and at various major events.
- Within a 1.5km radius around the various stadiums on the 25 match days (outside stadiums), 704 crime-related incidents were reported to the police, the majority being minor crimes such as theft.

#### **2010 FIFA World Cup™**

- A total of 290 incidents were reported to the police inside the stadiums, taking into account the total attendance of 3 082 514 during matches.
- A total of 1 271 500 fans attended fan fests on match days; and 76 incidents were reported to police inside the various venues.
- In the 1,5km radius around the fests, 1 712 incidents were reported.
- There were 1 002 case dockets opened and investigated by dedicated police detectives countrywide.

#### **Police reaction times**

The purpose of this dimension is to measure the performance with regard to the attending of complaints in terms of reaction time in order to comply with the vision and mission statement of the SAPS. The performance indicators measuring reaction time are:

- ▶ Alpha complaints which measure the average reaction time (in minutes) it takes to attend to serious complaints in progress.
- ▶ Bravo complaints which measure the average reaction time (in minutes) it takes to attend to serious complaints that already occurred.
- ▶ Charlie complaints which measure the average reaction time (in minutes) it takes to attend to other complaints.

The reaction time is calculated as the time (in minutes) from the date and time a complaint is registered until the date and time the police arrive at the crime scene. At station level, only complaints attended by vehicles belonging to that station are considered for the purpose of calculating the reaction time. The illustration in table 14 below includes average complaints reaction times at provincial (inclusive of police station level averages) and national levels. It should be noted that in some instances the baseline of a specific year differs from the result of the previous year. This is ascribed to the fact that the baseline is automatically recalculated taking into consideration complaint detail that rolled over to the next year. The Marginal Performance Level (MPL) represents the minimum requirements for performance measurement purposes.

Table 14: Police reaction times

Complaint Category Description	Entity	2008/2009			2009/2010			2010/2011		
		Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual
<b>Average Reaction Time – Alpha Complaints Marginal Performance Level = 30 minutes</b>	National	93.11	64.84	49.39	49.39	33.16	31.11	31.11	23.03	21.43
	Eastern Cape	514.06	92.63	109.33	123.92	47.36	41.04	41.46	29.91	27.75
	Free State	82.01	53.13	46.1	50.01	38.3	26.08	26.77	20.58	21.92
	Gauteng	110.8	78.38	53.38	56.29	39.58	32.32	31.42	27.95	24.98
	KwaZulu-Natal	67.03	46.26	68.67	73.11	25.25	20.23	20.14	17.43	17.87
	Limpopo	38.19	21.03	21.46	21.46	17.73	20.94	20.96	17.78	22.64
	Mpumalanga	175.19	66.2	73.29	117.44	48.69	38.51	38.51	25.03	22.51
	North West	39.11	24.86	24.33	44.87	21.81	20.8	20.81	17.86	20.63
	Northern Cape	35.38	29.79	44.09	49.51	25.39	61.74	61.74	22.47	27.56
	Western Cape	31.95	26.91	23.48	25.23	18.06	16.91	17.17	15.75	15.95

Complaint Category Description	Entity	2008/2009			2009/2010			2010/2011		
		Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual
<b>Average Reaction Time – Bravo Complaints Marginal Performance Level = 45 minutes</b>	National	160.17	98.87	75.55	75.55	52.2	39.47	39.47	31.49	28.58
	Eastern Cape	448.02	96.84	90.37	104.74	52.76	56.23	55.84	36.4	35.18
	Free State	117.46	64.83	55.06	61.9	42.38	37.98	37.98	24.22	25.63
	Gauteng	207.9	127.93	92.58	93.7	65.01	48.23	47.65	43.26	35.37
	KwaZulu-Natal	83.77	58.15	110.0	115.77	34.63	28.77	28.88	21.42	23.03
	Limpopo	43.38	23.82	31.19	31.19	19.05	25.42	25.5	19.24	26.68
	Mpumalanga	155.13	71.34	72.43	129.11	47.06	56.35	60.28	31.52	29.55
	North West	54.19	28.13	30.37	30.48	27.55	27.7	27.83	22.68	23.18
	Northern Cape	49.47	40.4	46.8	46.8	32.54	71.63	71.63	28.9	37.98
	Western Cape	42.81	37.21	31.14	33.78	24.16	22.74	22.74	19.63	20.51

Complaint Category Description	Entity	2008/2009		2009/2010		2010/2011				
		Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual
<b>Average Reaction Time – Charlie Complaints Marginal Performance Level = 45 minutes</b>	National	114.06	103.14	61.19	61.19	33.21	33.21	33.21	27.01	25.48
	Eastern Cape	208.75	105.82	117.63	120.05	53.63	42.82	44.7	32.19	33.78
	Free State	73.55	57.17	46.38	46.38	41.25	28.25	29.64	23.74	23.42
	Gauteng	123.19	86.38	64.5	76.89	55.9	40.36	37.18	34.42	30.04
	KwaZulu-Natal	71.78	45.23	105.72	110.54	35.85	28.7	28.81	19.57	20.82
	Limpopo	21.57	12.18	18.33	18.33	15.08	19.36	20.01	15.59	20.48
	Mpumalanga	107.14	68.59	57.92	67.0	42.81	31.71	31.71	23.66	27.34
	North West	67.0	30.26	27.66	35.1	24.9	25.03	25.03	21.35	21.61
	Northern Cape	43.43	35.2	50.9	58.71	39.32	41.89	41.89	27.05	30.8
	Western Cape	36.7	31.42	29.5	31.61	24.56	20.47	20.47	17.43	19.51

### 10111 Centres

9 734 501 calls were received by the SAPS's 21 10111 centres in 2010/11, 14% more calls than in 2009/10 (8 537 619 calls). An estimated 70.9% (6.9 million) of all calls received are non-police related (these calls include prank calls, emergency service enquiries, road directions to hospitals or legal advice relating to domestic violence and other personal problems). A communication plan has been developed to implement a media-driven campaign to educate the public in terms of the functioning and value of the 10111 centres.

### Firearms control

- ▶ The SAPS is responsible for issuing competency certificates, individual firearm licenses, renewals of existing firearm licenses, official licenses to applicants in order to declare such persons fit and proper to possess firearms. People seeking firearm licenses are compelled to undergo competency testing and obtain a competency certificate before being granted a firearm license. All persons who possess firearms, permit or authorisations in terms of the previous Act, the Arms and Ammunition Act, 1969 (Act No. 75 of 1969) are expected to renew such firearm licenses, permits and authorisations.

The table below indicates the comparison of applications finalised between two financial years:

Type	2009/2010	2010/2011
Competency certificates	112 315	240 422
Renewal of licenses	89 524	268 459
Firearm licenses	20 375	89 994

- ▶ The remarkable increase in the number of firearm licenses, renewals and competency certifications that were processed by the SAPS during the financial year can be mainly accredited to the implementation of a nine-month turnaround strategy that was intended to address outstanding applications, championed by the Minister of Police and the National Commissioner.
- ▶ The backlog turnaround strategy was developed by the Central Firearms Registry (CFR) together with the Civilian Secretariat for Police. This cooperation has contributed in the improvement of service delivery at the CFR and has also strengthened the relationship among the various role players. The processes and procedures in finalising applications with speed were developed and that has yielded more positive results in the processing of applications.
- ▶ The accreditation of business entities, associations and organisations forms an integral part in the implementation of the firearms control legislation in South Africa. There were 107 additional institutions such as training providers, shooting ranges, hunting associations and sport-shooting organisations that were accredited during 2010/11, which brings the total of all accredited institutions to 1 936 at the end of March 2011, compared to 1 829 institutions accredited at the end of March 2010, as illustrated in table 15 below.

Table 15: Accredited institutions

Province	Total as at 31 March 2010	Accredited in 2010/11	Total as at 31 March 2011
Eastern Cape	169	2	171
Free State	121	6	127
Gauteng	407	20	427
KwaZulu-Natal	170	17	187
Mpumalanga	115	7	122
North West	175	5	180
Northern Cape	85	5	90
Limpopo	385	28	413
Western Cape	202	17	219
<b>Total RSA</b>	<b>1 829</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>1 936</b>

- ▶ The tracing of **illegal firearms** and the testing for legal compliance remained a priority for the SAPS. To address the proliferation of firearms, a total of 19 327 firearms and 255 924 rounds of ammunition were recovered by the SAPS during day-to-day activities and special operations (compared to 21 268 firearms and 295 085 rounds of ammunition in 2009/10). These firearms might, but will not always, include the recovery of firearms that have been previously reported as stolen or lost.
- ▶ The circulation of **lost, stolen and found firearms** plays a key role in the investigation of firearm-related crime and ultimately, the efficient control of firearms. During the period under review, 9 427 firearms were reported stolen or lost compared to 11 982 in the previous financial year. 7 888 stolen or lost firearms whose serial numbers could be linked to firearm owners in South Africa were recovered compared to 7 376 in the previous financial year. Firearms circulated as found include firearms stolen or lost during previous financial years. A great number of firearms without serial numbers have been recovered after being used in illicit activities. These may include firearms that were circulated as stolen or lost. Firearms that have been recovered without serial numbers cannot be identified or linked to the owner and, consequently their status cannot be verified on the Firearm Registration System. Table 16 provides a breakdown of stolen and lost firearms recovered, relative to the number of firearms stolen or lost as well as the recovery rate per province.

Table 16: Stolen or lost firearms recovered relative to firearms stolen or lost

Province	Firearms circulated as stolen or lost	Stolen or lost firearms recovered	Recovery rate
Eastern Cape	822	1 256	152.8%
Free State	522	240	46.0%
Gauteng	3 561	1 399	39.3%
KwaZulu-Natal	1 904	2 612	137.2%
Mpumalanga	649	194	29.9%
North West	530	273	51.5%
Northern Cape	41	17	41.5%
Limpopo	427	330	77.3%
Western Cape	971	1 567	161.4%
<b>Total RSA</b>	<b>9 427</b>	<b>7 888</b>	<b>83.7%</b>

- ▶ During 2010/11, there was a significant reduction of recorded official firearm losses by SAPS members. There were 1 335 firearm losses recorded compared to 3 814 in 2009/10. The decrease is attributed to various interventions implemented by the SAPS such as:

- a bi-annual inspection of all official firearms,
  - the implementation of improved safekeeping mechanisms for official firearms and the reduction of safety level stocks at police stations,
  - the certification of official firearms at least twice per annum to ensure the correct accounting (quantities and distribution) and serviceability status,
  - stocktaking to confirm compliance in terms of location and custodianship,
  - the establishment of task teams in all provinces to focus on safekeeping and the investigation of firearm losses,
  - the unique (dot pin) marking of official firearms which contributed to the identification of recovered firearms even though the serial numbers had been removed. There were 167 official firearms recovered in 2010/11.
  - the utilisation of ballistic prints/specimen of all test-fired SAPS firearms on the Integrated Ballistics Information System for comparison of the specimen firearms against the crime database. During 2010/11 there were 20 328 prints/specimen acquired.
- Specific procedures are in place for legal firearm owners to surrender firearms and ammunition voluntary to the SAPS so that they can be destroyed. The aim is to assist persons who are in legal possession of firearms to hand in these firearms to the SAPS so that they can comply with the requirements of the firearms control legislation. From 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011, 20 404 legal firearms and 175 944 legal rounds of ammunition were handed in voluntary (Table 17), compared to 38 153 legal firearms and 371 060 legal rounds of ammunition in the previous financial year.

Table 17: Firearms and ammunition voluntarily surrendered

Province	Firearm voluntarily surrendered	Ammunition voluntarily surrendered
Eastern Cape	1 155	4 637
Free State	1 696	6 092
Gauteng	6 746	85 025
KwaZulu-Natal	3 327	14 625
Limpopo	1 597	7 861
Mpumalanga	1 042	6 552
North West	1 677	9 156
Northern Cape	170	720
Western Cape	2 992	41 276
<b>Total</b>	<b>20 402</b>	<b>175 944</b>

- From 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011, 46 527 firearms were destroyed by the SAPS, compared to 167 240 in 2009/10.

## Recovery of vehicles

Table 18 provides a breakdown of the number of vehicles recovered relative to the number of vehicles that had been reported as stolen and robbed.

Table 18: Vehicles recovered relative to the number of vehicles stolen and robbed

Province	Stolen by means of			Recovered in 2010/11 Crime was committed during 2010/11		Recovered in 2010/11 Crime was committed before 1 April 2010		Total
	Theft	Robbery	Total	Theft	Robbery	Theft	Robbery	
Eastern Cape	3 595	558	4 153	1 669	379	272	61	2 381
Free State	1 988	329	2 317	880	212	189	38	1 319
Gauteng	29 555	7 759	37 314	7 783	4 592	1 625	437	14 437
KwaZulu-Natal	9 780	2 950	12 730	3 423	1 947	573	195	6 138
Mpumalanga	2 600	823	3 423	1 004	583	290	97	1 974
North West	2 211	361	2 572	684	221	181	32	1 118
Northern Cape	193	36	229	100	13	36	5	154
Limpopo	753	257	1 010	385	204	146	29	764
Western Cape	8 313	628	8 941	3 998	511	690	35	5 234
Military Police Agency	18	-	18	2	-	1	-	3
Head Office	-	-	-	32	9	60	15	116
<b>Total</b>	<b>59 006</b>	<b>13 701</b>	<b>72 707</b>	<b>19 960</b>	<b>8 671</b>	<b>4 063</b>	<b>944</b>	<b>33 638</b>

- 72 707 vehicles were stolen and robbed (compared to 82 661 in 2009/10), of which 37 314 (51.3%) were stolen and robbed in Gauteng. The 12% decrease in the number of vehicles stolen and robbed countrywide can be attributed to an increased visibility during the 2010 FIFA World Cup™. More vehicles were stolen (59 006) than robbed (13 701) in 2010/11. When compared to 2009/10, a decrease of 9.9% was noted in the number of vehicles stolen and a 20.3% decrease in the number of vehicles robbed.
- 33 638 vehicles were recovered countrywide of which 14 437 or 43% were recovered in Gauteng. The recovery rate of stolen vehicles remained the same at 40.7% compared to 2009/10 whilst the recovery rate for robbed vehicles increased from 66% in 2009/10 to 70.2% in 2010/11.

## Confiscation of drugs

- Cannabis remains the primary drug of abuse since it is the most easily accessible drug as it is cultivated in South Africa. From 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011, 89 748,289kg dry cannabis with a street value of R125 647 604 and 159 681 cannabis plants (equals 15 968,100kg) with a street value of R22 355 340 were confiscated by the SAPS during police actions, compared to 179 716,711kg dry cannabis and 251 227kg cannabis plants in 2009/10.
- Other drugs such as mandrax, cocaine, heroin, ecstasy and Crystal meth (Tik-Tik) pose major threats to South Africa. During the period under review, 282 880 mandrax tablets, 73,952kg cocaine, 62,832kg heroin, 11 374 ecstasy tablets and 163,928kg Crystal meth (Tik-Tik) were confiscated by the SAPS during police actions.

## Escapes from police custody

Table 19 provides an overview of escapes from police custody during the past four financial years.

Table 19: Escapes from police custody

Province	Number of escape incidents				Number of persons who escaped from police custody (escapees)			
	Financial year				Financial year			
	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Eastern Cape	55	65	59	43	100	119	85	66
Free State	32	44	30	33	51	74	35	54
Gauteng	141	143	148	118	181	192	205	143
KwaZulu-Natal	81	90	72	72	130	200	111	111
Mpumalanga	69	61	56	25	88	96	129	44
North West	65	45	54	50	133	144	59	81
Northern Cape	51	41	30	28	73	54	44	33
Limpopo	40	63	42	29	57	93	54	48
Western Cape	130	167	111	80	167	172	135	89
<b>Total</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>478</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>1 144</b>	<b>857</b>	<b>669</b>

- ▶ When comparing the figures with the 2009/10 financial year, the number of incidents decreased by 20.6% (from 602 to 478), while the number of escapees decreased by 21.9% (from 857 to 669) in 2010/11. Although the SAPS did not reach the target of a 50% reduction, there was a reduction of 124 incidents compared to 2009/10 considering the number of arrests made by the SAPS and the number of people who were held in SAPS detention facilities, the condition of detention facilities at many police stations and the fact that many awaiting trial detainees are remanded back to police custody for detention after court appearances.
- ▶ The following table provides an overview of the circumstances under which these escape incidents took place:

Circumstances	Number of incidents
Community Service Centres	111
Court holding cells	77
Police station holding cells	75
Hospitals	42
From court during appearance	35
During arrest (before taken to a police station)	30
Whilst in transit	30
During investigation	27
From the station loading zone	16
From the court loading zone	7
Other	28

- ▶ The most incidents (118 or 24.7%) occurred in Gauteng, followed by the Western Cape with 80 incidents (16.7%). The number of incidents decreased in seven of the nine provinces, while the number of incidents in KwaZulu-Natal remained the same during 2010/11. Limpopo province recorded an increase of 10% or three incidents compared to 2009/10.
- ▶ Gauteng had the most escapees in 2010/11 (143 or 21.4%), followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 111

or 16.6%. With the exception of the Free State and the North West provinces where the number of escapes increased by 19 and 22 respectively and KwaZulu-Natal where the figure remained the same, the number of people escaping from police custody decreased in all other provinces.

Since escapes were identified as a strategic priority risk, measures and mechanisms to address this risk will realise full implementation during 2011/12. The levels of escapes were also assessed to develop and implement corrective measures.

In Table 20 an overview is provided of the number of SAPS members murdered during the past four financial years.

Table 20: SAPS members murdered

Province	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11
Eastern Cape	12	11	10	11
Free State	8	6	2	6
Gauteng	38	21	24	33
KwaZulu-Natal	21	28	25	17
Mpumalanga	9	6	4	8
North West	2	3	2	2
Northern Cape	1	2	0	1
Limpopo	6	7	8	2
Western Cape	10	11	10	7
Head Office		10	16	6
<b>Total RSA</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>101</b>	<b>93</b>

### ***Murders on police officials***

- The Department is responsible for managing the safety of all personnel of the SAPS, the main objective being the prevention and the ultimate eradication of all attacks and murders of SAPS personnel. The methodology employed is in tandem with the existing Police Safety Strategy which is based on the key pillars of operational readiness of members and the provision of reactive as well as restorative support. Integral to this is the maintenance of a national database which is vital for statistical and analytical purposes, as well as the ongoing development of preventative actions.
- During the 2010/11 financial year, 93 members were murdered countrywide (36 on duty and 57 off duty). The total of 93 represents a decrease of 8 or 8% murders compared to the 2009/10 financial year. Gauteng province recorded the highest provincial total of 33 or 35.4% murders followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 17 or 18.3% murders. The decrease in police murders can be attributed to efforts made to increase safety awareness, as well as the operational readiness of members. There is a consistent pattern of a higher number of murders taking place off duty, i.e. when members' vigilance is at lower levels. Members are also vulnerable off duty as they are not adorned with protective gear such as bullet resistant vests and other safety accoutrements.

### **Subprogramme: Borderline Security**

- Following the decision taken in 2009 to reinstate members of the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) to render borderline control, the following borderline bases were handed over to the SANDF from December 2010:
  - Swartwater, Rooibokkraal, Pontdrift, Musina and Madimbo (Limpopo)

- Sandrivier, Macadamia and Zonstraal (Mpumalanga)
- Pongola and Ndumo (KwaZulu-Natal)
- Ladybrand (Free State)
- Borderline bases at Beitbridge (Limpopo), Muzi (KwaZulu-Natal) and Blenheim (Free State) were closed down in totality with no deployment.
- During the SANDF Exit/SAPS Entry Strategy in 2004, the SAPS adopted a rotational detachment duty model whereby operational members were posted to borderline bases from different police stations for a period of two months. This operational function did not have permanent capacity, hence the withdrawn members of those borderline bases that were handed over to the SANDF in 2011, went back to their respective stations.

Table 21 provides an overview of successes achieved by the SAPS at borderlines in 2010/11.

Table 21: Successes at borderlines

<b>Stolen and robbed vehicles</b>		
	<b>2009/10</b>	<b>2010/11</b>
Arrests	76	35
Number of vehicles recovered	340	305

<b>Illegal firearms</b>		
	<b>2009/10</b>	<b>2010/11</b>
Arrests	115	120
Number of firearms recovered	179	149

<b>Illicit drugs</b>		
	<b>2009/10</b>	<b>2010/11</b>
Arrests	554	512
Quantity of cannabis seized	87 175,790kg	46 493,220kg

<b>Violations in terms of the Immigration Act (undocumented persons)</b>		
	<b>2009/10</b>	<b>2010/11</b>
Arrests	38 892	20 175

<b>Illegal goods</b>		
	<b>2009/10</b>	<b>2010/11</b>
Arrests	207	304

- From Table 21 it is evident that the number of arrests and recoveries in the borderline environment decreased when compared with the previous financial year. This can be attributed to the thinly spread human resources during the 2010 FIFA World Cup™ and the withdrawal of SAPS members from borderline bases which were handed over to the SANDF from December 2010.

## Subprogramme: Specialised Interventions

### *Interventions in medium to high-risk operations*

- ▶ The SAPS National Intervention Units deal with medium to high-risk operations which include the stabilisation of serious and violent crime incidents (volatile situations), escorting dangerous criminals, safeguarding VIPs and special events, and providing specialised operational support to police stations and other government departments. During the period under review, the SAPS National Intervention Units conducted 1 960 interventions of which 82.7% or 1 620 were successfully resolved.
- ▶ The Special Task Force provides a rapid response capability by intervening in extreme situations which include hostage situations, interventions to combat urban and rural terror; organised crime; serious and violent crime incidents and crimes against women and children; and search-and-rescue operations. During the reporting period the Special Task Force Units conducted 196 interventions of which 59.2% or 116 were successfully resolved. Members of this Unit were also deployed to 68 potential incidents which did not materialise.
- ▶ The crime-combating intervention capacity within the SAPS deals with the combating of crime and the maintenance of public order. This involves monitoring various major incidents such as strikes and public gatherings. During the reporting period, 12 651 crowd-related incidents were recorded, including 11 680 peaceful incidents such as assemblies, gatherings, meetings and demonstrations and 971 unrest-related incidents (labour disputes, dissatisfaction with service delivery, etc.) compared to 7 913 peaceful incidents and 994 unrest-related incidents in 2009/10. As a result, 3 671 persons were arrested during the 971 unrest-related incidents in which violence erupted and SAPS action was required to restore peace and order. All incidents were successfully resolved.
- ▶ The most prevalent unrest-related incidents monitored in 2010/11 included:
  - The national strike by South African Municipal Workers Union (SAMWU) members relating to disputes over wages.
  - The national public servant strike demanding an increase of 8.5% and an increased housing allowance.
  - The national strike by South African Transport and Allied Workers Union (SATAWU) and United Transport and Allied Trade Union (UTATU) members due to wage disputes with Transnet.
  - The national strike by members of the South African Catering and Commercial Workers Union (SACCAWU) relating to wage disputes with Pick & Pay.
  - Protests actions by residents about the lack of service delivery by local municipalities included incidents in Brandvlei, Soshanguve, Boikhutso, Zandspruit, Honeydew (Gauteng), Khutloanong (North West), Nyanga (Western Cape), Wesselton and Ermelo (Mpumalanga).
  - Protest actions by residents in Hangberg (Western Cape) and Bapsfontein (Gauteng) against evictions and relocations.
  - Students at the University of KwaZulu-Natal protesting about outstanding class fees.
- ▶ Other situations of national interest monitored during the period under review included the murder of the AWB leader in April 2010 and the 17th World Aids Day festival in December 2010.

### *Policing of major events*

- ▶ To ensure that international standards are maintained during major events, the SAPS provides a concept plan to all stakeholders for planning purposes. From 1 April 2010 to 31 March 2011, 178 major events were attended to and monitored. These include the 2010 World Cup Music Festival at Orlando stadium in June 2010; 2010 FIFA World Cup™ matches in June and July 2010; Tri-nations rugby matches between South Africa, Australia and New Zealand in August and September 2010; the Airtel Champions League Twenty/Twenty in September 2010; the 17th World Youth Festival in Tshwane in December 2010; and the Cape International Jazz Concert in Cape Town in March 2011.

### *Other specialised interventions*

- ▶ **SAPS Air Wing:** 8 463.3 hours were flown by 37 helicopters and 14 airplanes of the SAPS including communication flights, shows and training and maintenance flights, of which 6 715 hours were flown exclusively for crime-related matters such as call-outs, crime prevention operations, assistance to foreign countries and Special Forces operations. Successes include 2 077 arrests, the recovery of 15 firearms, 345 vehicles, 2 406 cattle and the confiscation of 32,313kg cannabis.
- ▶ **Specialised policing services to neighbouring countries:** The SAPS renders specialised policing services to neighbouring countries which includes the deployment of members on peacekeeping missions and cross-border operations. During the period under review 154 members were deployed to Sudan compared to 156 members in 2009/10. These members were required to render assistance in developing proactive public confidence building measures, establishing and maintaining contact with the local police authorities by collaborating in day-to-day activities, performing village and town patrols with Sudanese Police and monitoring and reporting on the effectiveness of the service delivery of the local police.
- ▶ **Diplomatic policing:** The main responsibility of Diplomatic policing is to create a safe and secure environment for the foreign diplomatic community in Pretoria. Services to the diplomatic community are currently being extended to include consular offices and officials in Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban. The Unit patrols and visits diplomatic premises on a 24-hour basis and serves 94 embassies, 25 High Commissions and 20 international organisations. Actions conducted during the period under review included 241 375 physical visits, the policing of 520 functions, the attendance of 137 accidents involving diplomatic vehicles and 226 escorts. These actions led to various arrests and the recovery of firearms, ammunition, vehicles and drugs, among other things. 172 case dockets were registered for crimes reported by diplomats.