

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 crime 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 vested 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 crime combating capacity, among other things.

9.3 Service delivery achievements

Table 7: Actual performance against targets

Sub-programme	Output	Measure/Indicator	Target	Actual performance against target
Crime Prevention	Deterrence of visible crime.	Number of high-contact crime police stations where crime prevention initiatives will be established (proactive partnerships).	Initiatives established at 169 high-contact crime stations and other stations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Churches Against Crime Community Building Credible Ownership Programme (CBCO), Consumer Goods Council Crime Prevention Programme, Crime Reporting Boards. 18 637 reservists trained 1 111 Community policing forums at 1 115 police stations Various community-based crime prevention projects have been established within the ISRD/URP nodes. 27 victim-friendly facilities established, which brings the total to 621 facilities.
		Number of high-contact crime police stations where preventive actions will be taken.	Actions undertaken at 169 high-contact crime stations and other stations.	Roadblocks, cordon and searches and other actions led to the arrest of 1 274 602 persons compared to 1 227 751 in 2006/2007. 47,8% of total arrests made within the boundaries of the 169 high-contact crime stations.
		% of firearms recovered relative to firearms stolen. ³	85% recovered in 2007/2008.	104% firearms recovered (12 765 recovered of 12 223 stolen/lost) compared to 89% in 2006/2007.
		% of vehicles recovered relative to vehicles stolen. ⁴	46% recovered in 2007/2008.	43,6% vehicles recovered (38 772 recovered of 88 941 stolen/robbed) compared to 44% in 2006/2007. Target not achieved due to insufficient identification numbers.
		Value and quantity of drugs seized. ⁵	Maintain or increase.	126 825 kg cannabis seized valued at R177 556 342. 1 754,5 hectares cannabis fields sprayed in cannabis spray operations. 24 816 occurrences in drug-related crimes.
		Number of high-contact crime police stations where sector policing takes place.	Sector policing established at 169 high contact crime stations.	78% fully implemented in 948 sectors compared to 76% in 942 sectors in 2006/2007.

³⁻⁵ These indicators will be dealt with, together with the indicator 'Preventive Actions'.

Sub-programme	Output	Measure/Indicator	Target	Actual performance against target
		Rate of reduction of contact crimes	Contact crimes to be reduced by 7% per annum.	Contact crime ratio per 100 000 of the population in the RSA: Murder -4,7% Rape (9 months) -8,8% Attempted murder -7,5% Assault GBH -4,6% Common assault -6,6% Indecent assault (9 months) -2,1% Robbery with aggravating circumstances -7,4% Common robbery -9,5 %
		Number of: • Escapes from police custody • Attacks on police officials • Killing of police officials	Decrease in 2007/2008.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 664 escapes in 2007/2008 compared to 905 in 2006/2007. 454 attacks on SAPS members in 2007/2008 compared to 769 in 2006/2007. 107 police officials killed in 2007/2008 compared to 108 in 2006/2007.
Borderline Security	Deterrence of illegal activities at borderlines.	Number of illegal firearms recovered at borderlines.	Maintain or increase ⁶ .	162 illegal firearms and 1 256 rounds of ammunition recovered compared to 83 illegal firearms recovered in 2006/2007.
		Number of stolen vehicles recovered at borderlines.	Maintain or increase ⁷ .	208 vehicles recovered in 2007/2008
		Value and quantity of drugs seized at borderlines.	Maintain or increase ⁸	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 75 g Tik 119 535 kg cannabis Value: R167 351 250
		Value of illegal goods recovered at borderlines.	Maintain or increase ⁹ .	Decrease from R6 356 103 to R4 708 109 in 2007/2008.
		Number of arrests at borderlines for illegal firearms, stolen vehicles, drugs, illegal goods, human smuggling and trafficking, marine life resources, precious metals and stones and non-ferrous metals.	Maintain or increase ¹⁰	Increase from 18 886 arrests to 34 220 arrests in 2007/2008, including arrest of undocumented persons
Specialised Interventions	Neutralise dangerous and potentially dangerous situations	Number of actions for violent, public and collective incidents	Maintain or increase ¹¹	3 386 arrests for crowd-related incidents
		Number of high-risk operations.	Maintain or increase ¹²	184 operations, including 37 hostage situations and 138 crime prevention operations, which led to the arrest of 156 persons and the recovery of 136 firearms.

⁶⁻¹⁰ These cannot be measured as a proportion of the total incidence of crime, because the number of illegal firearms, stolen vehicles, drugs and goods that move in and out of country illegally cannot be determined beforehand.

¹¹⁻¹² The number of actions and high-risk operations are subject to specific circumstances and can therefore not be determined.

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. The Government's Programme of Action, to be implemented over a period of ten years, was introduced during the President's State of the Nation Address in 2003. The Programme of Action reflects the decisions of Cabinet Lekgotla, as well as undertakings given by the President's State of the Nation Address to improve government mechanisms that can ensure safety and security, eradicate poverty and improve people's living conditions through improved service delivery. It is the priority of the SAPS Programme of Action to reduce crime. This can be done by preventing crime and ensuring public safety; focusing on contact crime through programmes aimed at preventing and reducing social crime; by conducting integrated law enforcement operations and entering into partnerships with organs of civil society and communities; addressing organised crime; improving the effectiveness of the integrated justice system; improving the levels of national security by, among other things, managing an overarching strategy on border security; developing and implementing safety and security measures for the 2009 general elections, as well as for the 2009 FIFA Confederation Cup and the 2010 Soccer World Cup. The JCPS Cluster coordinates interdepartmental crime prevention and security initiatives across the integrated justice system.

(a) Preventive actions

In his State of the Nation address in February 2007, the President stated that "decisive action will be taken to eradicate lawlessness, drug trafficking, gun running, crime and especially the abuse of women and children".

The integrated law enforcement operations, including special operations, focused on a number of priority areas to address the incidence of contact crimes, violent organised crime, property-related crimes and crimes dependent on police action for detection, which includes firearms, drugs and vehicles.

Police actions

Table 8 provides an overview of the actions, including the special operations, carried out by the SAPS to enhance visibility as well as the seizures/recoveries of goods and arrests made in terms of priority crimes.

Table 8: Results of police actions**Crime Prevention Operations**

Actions carried out	Number
Roadblocks	35 003
Cordons and searches	23 590
Air support operations	1 133
Vehicles searched	3 542 802
Premises searched	412 963
Persons searched	9 794 533
Vehicle patrols	1 065 196
Farm visits	286 235
Firearms checked	65 238
School visits (include patrols, attendance of complaints, searches for drugs and weapons, attending meetings on school safety and other crime prevention initiatives).	235 123
Stop-and-search operations	842 580
Hostage and suicide incidents	693

Successes	
Arrests	
Contact crimes relating to the social fabric	
Murder and attempted murder	17 361
Rape and attempted rape	17 554
Assault GBH	91 509
Common assault	45 487
Indecent assault	1 927
Violent organised contact crimes	
Carjacking	1 677
Truckjacking	152
House robbery	3 174
Business robbery	1 089
Cash-in-transit robbery	51
Bank robbery	12
Other robberies with aggravating circumstances	18 797
Property-related and commercial crime	
Housebreaking (All)	39 966
Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles	4 872
Theft out of/from motor vehicles	5 045
Shoplifting	37 759
Other theft	57 067
Stock theft	2 978
Crimes dependent on police action for detection	
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	7 424
Drug-related crime	58 562
Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs	24 905
Arrests – priority crimes	508 387
Arrests – other crimes – including undocumented persons	766 215
Total	1 274 602

Actions carried out	Number
Goods Confiscated	
Firearms confiscated in day-to-day operations	17 157
Cellphones	26 992
Licensed liquor premises	
Number of inspections (from 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	114 898
Unlicensed liquor premises	
Number of premises closed down (from 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008)	15 297

During the period under review the focus was on actions carried out and successes achieved during crime prevention operations at 169 high-contact crime police stations. The total number of arrests made within the boundaries of these high-contact crime stations comprised 47,8% of all arrests made during operations.

Festive Season crime prevention operations, which formed part of the "Against Crime Together campaign", were carried out in all nine South African provinces between 1 November 2007 and 31 January 2008. The operations resulted in the arrest of 84 444 individuals for a variety of crimes including murder, attempted murder, rape, indecent assault and aggravated robbery. 2 521 suspects were arrested for robbery with aggravating circumstances, which included those allegedly involved in house robberies, vehicle hijackings and business robberies.

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. In 2007/2008, 7 863 suspects who had been involved in 7 393 serious and violent criminal cases were arrested.

Firearms

Table 9 provides a breakdown per province of firearms recovered relative to firearms stolen.

Table 9: Firearms recovered relative to firearms stolen

Province	Circulated as lost/stolen	Firearms confiscated/recovered
Eastern Cape	849	2 585
Free State	401	447
Gauteng	4 450	1 320
KwaZulu-Natal	2 660	3 759
Mpumalanga	850	472
North West	894	589
Northern Cape	106	45
Limpopo	540	583
Western Cape	1 344	2 857
Military Police Agency HQ	60	2
SAPS	69	99
Head Office	0	7
Total	12 223	12 765

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 made for the province where the firearm has been cancelled.

During the period under review 12 223 firearms were circulated as lost or stolen (compared to 14 682 in the previous financial year) and 12 765 firearms were confiscated/recovered (compared to 13 120 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. The increase in the recovery rate can be attributed to a renewed focus on the implementation of the Firearms Control Act and a huge communication drive associated with it. 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

Since the 2006/2007 financial year the SAPS has focused on operationalising the Firearms Strategy (FS) so as to address the proliferation of firearms and ammunition. The following progress has been made regarding the strategic, five-pronged approach to firearms of the SAPS.

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 in controlling 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 Firearms Control Amendment Act was promulgated in the Government Gazette No. 30210, dated 22 August 2007. The Firearms Control Amendment Act, 2007 will be implemented in conjunction with the Firearms Control Regulations, 2007 on a date still to be determined. The Firearms Control Regulations, 2007 were printed in the Government Gazette No. 30401, dated 26 October 2007.

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 July and 30 September*. People seeking firearm licences are compelled to undergo competency testing and obtain a competency certificate before being granted a firearm licence. The SAPS 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.

216 208 firearm licence renewals (compared to 201 476 renewals in the previous financial year) and *232 741 competency certifications* (compared to 106 686 certifications in the previous financial year) were processed by

the SAPS.

Accreditation of business entities, associations and organisations forms an integral part of the entire implementation of the Firearms Control legislation in South Africa. *1 605 institutions* (compared to 1 338 institutions at the end of 31 March 2007), such as training providers, shooting ranges, hunting associations, sport-shooting organisations were accredited since the implementation of the Firearms Control legislation. Table 10 provides an overview of the total number of accredited institutions per province.

Table 10: Accredited institutions

Province	Total
Eastern Cape	151
Free State	103
Gauteng	359
KwaZulu-Natal	172
Mpumalanga	101
North West	150
Northern Cape	71
Limpopo	310
Western Cape	188
Total	1 605

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 establishing legal compliance. The SAPS confiscated *17 157 firearms and 185 652 rounds of ammunition* to address the proliferation of firearms. This included 688 firearms and 8 964 rounds of ammunition confiscated during Operation Thiba (meaning ‘stop/prevent’). This operation was launched in September 2007 and focused on the enforcement of certain provisions of the Liquor, Second-hand Goods, and Firearm Acts. Various role players were engaged in these strategic operations, including Gauteng Liquor Board inspectors, the Home Affairs Department (Immigration Unit), the Tshwane Metropolitan Police Department and the Tshwane Metropolitan City’s Bylaw Directorate (which deals with matters relating to waste management, fire safety, building control, environmental health and developmental compliance). From September 2007 to March 2008, 505 business and private premises were visited, inspected and searched. R437 100 worth of fines was issued for non-compliance and 7 premises closed in terms of the applicable Acts.

Specific procedures have been introduced for legal owners to hand firearms over to the SAPS voluntarily 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, *11 479 legal firearms and 155 856 rounds of ammunition were handed in voluntarily to the SAPS.*

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 provinces. 12 223 firearms were reported as lost/stolen for the period 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008.

During the period under review the SAPS destroyed 64 408 firearms in the various provinces. The total

number of firearms destroyed was significantly less than in the 2006/2007 financial year because the SAPS had decided to change from one recycler plant to another as a result of security risks. This process created a backlog in the number of firearms destroyed.

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

During the reporting period, the Electronic Connectivity System was developed for firearms and ammunition manufacturers, gunsmiths and dealers to enable them to submit their firearms and ammunition returns via the internet.

A Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Private Security Industry Regulatory Authority (PSIRA) and the SAPS is being negotiated. The MOU aims to introduce a workable framework for cooperation for firearms control to ensure the proper monitoring of the issuing, possession, use and disposal of firearms within the industry.

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. Radio talks were also held to advise the community on the prescribed procedures for renewing firearm licences.

Pillar Five: Regional cooperation

In the 2007/2008 financial year, the SAPS continued its focus on the implementation of 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.

The South African Development Community (SADC) Firearms Registrars' Forum conducted work sessions from 15 to 17 May 2007 and 17 to 19 July 2007. The standing operating procedures regarding the following matters were finalised at these work sessions:

- Strategies for effectively implementing the protocol on the control of firearms, ammunition and other related materials in the SADC region
- Record-keeping and stockpile management in the SADC region
- Computerising firearms control systems in the SADC region
- Marking and tracing firearms
- Capacity-building
- Awareness raising among the civilian population

In October 2007 a work session on firearm competency training processes was held with Namibian police officers. In November 2007 a delegation from Ghana visited South Africa to observe procedures and application processes relating to South African firearm legislation.

Vehicles

Table 11 provides a breakdown per province of recovered vehicles relative to the vehicles that had been reported as stolen or robbed.

Table 11: 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 2007 to 31 March 2008		Recovered after being reported Prior to 1 April 2007		Total
	Theft	Robbery	Total	Theft	Robbery	Theft	Robbery	
Eastern Cape	4 048	602	4 650	1 835	404	373	39	2 651
Free State	2 470	251	2 721	1 067	139	167	20	1 393
Gauteng	36 017	9 064	45 081	8 919	4 720	1 543	374	15 556
KwaZulu-Natal	11 125	4 001	15 126	3 772	2 301	560	168	6 801
Limpopo	1 011	265	1 276	470	216	155	45	886
Mpumalanga	2 511	906	3 417	1 083	536	215	57	1 891
North West	2 680	444	3 124	714	221	123	24	1 082
Northern Cape	215	9	224	110	6	29	3	148
Western Cape	12 047	1 245	13 292	6 234	937	910	76	8 157
Military Police	29	1	30	9	1	1	-	11
Head Office	-	-	-	20	14	43	11	88
SAPS 13 Components not linked to a province on Persal	-	-	-	63	27	16	2	108
Total	72 153	16 788	88 941	24 296	9 522	4 135	819	38 772

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 88 941 vehicles were stolen and robbed (compared to 91 217 in 2006/2007). Of these 50.6% (excluding stolen/robbed military police vehicles) were stolen and robbed in Gauteng. The recovery rate of stolen vehicles (including recoveries that were reported previously) was 39,4%, while the recovery rate of robbed vehicles was 62%. **The average recovery rate for stolen and robbed vehicles was 43,6%. A national target of 46% had been set for the 2007/2008 financial year. This target was not achieved because of the difficulties experienced in identifying the vehicles. Many vehicles lack the required identification numbers. Criminals have also become more sophisticated in tampering with VIN numbers.**

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

Drugs

Table 12 provides an overview of the kind of drugs seized, together with their quantity and street value.

Table 12: Value and quantity of drugs seized

Quantity seized and value of cannabis

Type of drug	Quantity	Street value	Total value
Cannabis (excluding plants)	126 825 kg 959 g	R1,40	R177 556 342
Cannabis plants	10 260 218 plants		

During the period under review 126 825 kg cannabis was confiscated nationwide, as opposed to 213 114 kg 897 g in 2006/2007. The decrease in seizures of dry cannabis can be attributed to the emphasis placed on the spraying of dagga plantations and crops.

Drugs reported by the national Forensic Science Laboratory

Type of drug	Number of occurrences
Methaqualome	4 278 occurrences
Cannabis	3 981 occurrences
Cocaine	5 079 occurrences
Heroin	2 379 occurrences
LSD	153 occurrences
Amphetamine-type stimulants	8 719 occurrences

During the period under review most occurrences were related to amphetamine-type stimulants, cocaine and methaqualome. 25 clandestine laboratories were investigated. "An occurrence" entails the detection of specific drug/drugs at a crime scene. For example, the detection of cannabis, cocaine and LSD at a crime scene would constitute 3 occurrences, although it was found at one scene.

(b) Crime prevention initiatives (Partnerships)

Social crime prevention

In accordance with the Government's Programme of Action, the SAPS is involved in various activities aimed at preventing social crime.

Extent of the implementation of the Anti-rape Strategy

The SAPS continues to participate in the Interdepartmental Management Team for the Rape and Sexual Offences Programme. This programme focuses on prevention, as well as on improving the criminal justice response and support to victims of sexual offences.

During Women's Month the SAPS participated in intersectoral campaigns aimed at reducing gender-based violence (sexual offences and domestic violence) in all the provinces. The Interdepartmental Management Team hosted a major event during Women's Month in Durban and the SAPS provided technical assistance

and financial support. The SAPS put up an exhibition displaying the services within the organisation available for women and children. The exhibition aimed at giving an insight into sound practices to be followed when providing services relating to gender-based violence to members of the public through dialogue with partners and children.

Awareness campaigns were conducted in all provinces during the reporting period. These campaigns were aimed at reducing gender-based violence and focused on:

- Creating a general public awareness of the negative effects of gender-based violence and services available in victim support
- Protecting elderly people
- Reducing crimes committed by young people and increasing young people's participation in crime prevention
- Enlisting the participation of men in preventing gender-based violence, including marches by men to demonstrate support for the elimination of gender-based violence and mobilising traditional leaders to take the lead in eliminating gender-based violence and child abuse.

During the 16 Days of Activism, which focused on the prevention of violence against women and children, 2 092 awareness campaigns were conducted focusing on the general public, children and the youth and vulnerable groups. These campaigns created an opportunity to draw attention to the prevention of violence, particularly as it impacts on women and children. Approximately 260 970 people were reached in the course of these campaigns and 101 961 pamphlets were distributed. Successes of crime-combating operations undertaken in support of the 16 Days of Activism included 2 049 arrests, and the confiscation of 23 firearms, various drugs and 4 933 ℓ of alcohol.

In December 2007 the SAPS arranged and hosted a Summit on Gender Justice in Pretoria. The purpose of this summit was to mobilise community-based structures to participate actively in protecting children and reducing gender-based violence. The theme for the summit was Communities Protecting Women and Children. The summit showcased sound examples of active community participation that addressed the following issues:

- Trafficking of persons (particularly women and children)
- Reintegrating children living in streets into families and reunifying them with their communities
- Involving men in the prevention of gender-based violence
- Improving community collaboration with the criminal justice system on rape and sexual offences cases
- Community partnerships for the improvement of safety in schools
- Utilising restorative justice as an intervention to reduce repeat offending/repeat victimisation in cases of domestic violence.

The Interdepartmental Management Team for the Anti-Rape Programme was tasked by the JOINTS to initiate

a pilot programme to provide support and assistance to Orange Farm and Tembisa police stations in Gauteng and Thohoyandou and the Mankweng police stations in Limpopo. The purpose was to address challenges in respect of rape and other forms of gender-based violence. Briefing sessions were held at the Orange Farm and Tembisa police stations to develop action plans that would address the challenges. Briefing sessions are being planned for Limpopo in the 2008/2009 financial year.

The SAPS also participated in processes aimed at developing the Memorandum of Understanding for assistance to the Federal Government of the Republic of Ethiopia, on the improvement of victim support services and response of the criminal justice system to gender-based violence.

Extent of the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act

The SAPS actively supports all campaigns by the Government and NGOs to curb the prevalence of domestic violence in society, including the 16 Days of Activism against Violence against Women and Children. The responsibilities of the SAPS regarding the Domestic Violence Programme include training members on the provisions of the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No. 116 of 1998) and ensuring that service delivery by the SAPS to the community complies with the Domestic Violence Act.

In addition to activities that took place during the 16 Days of Activism, the SAPS conducted various campaigns to sensitise the general public about the negative effects of gender-based violence and the services available for victims of domestic violence. 20 731 people participated in these campaigns. Furthermore, 4 698 participants were involved in campaigns focusing on the participation of men in preventing gender-based violence to eliminate domestic violence.

The SAPS Domestic Violence 5-day Learning Programme was implemented as part of the in-service training in all provinces. There was an increase in the number of trainers who had been trained since the previous reporting year on the revised Domestic Violence Learning Programme, and 3 014 members were trained in this programme. In order to further strengthen the capacity of the police in delivering services to victims, particularly those of domestic violence, workshops for station commissioners were held in various provinces, Crime Prevention Unit commanders and members of the community policing forums.

Youth Crime Prevention capacity-building programmes

● *Prevention of violence against children and addressing child offenders*

During the reporting period 48 328 pamphlets on children's rights, sexual offences and domestic violence were distributed, and 22 members participated in a Child Justice Training Programme arranged by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development. The Children Awaiting Trial task team visited two provincial intersectoral child justice committees to empower the provinces in managing children awaiting trial. 7 campaigns were conducted and reported in support of the Child Protection Week.

A Child and Youth at Risk Training Programme, developed for the SAPS, was piloted in February 2008. The training programme was developed to capacitate SAPS members in dealing with child victims and child crime offenders. The training manual in respect of Child Labour is being developed by the SAPS and will guide members in dealing with child labour cases, particularly regarding trafficking in children, children used by adults, the sexual exploitation and unaccompanied children. The manual will also guide the implementation of the Child Labour Programme of Action by the SAPS at local level and will also be added to the Child and Youth at Risk Training Programme.

The SAPS is represented in the Intersectoral 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. Similar structures have been established at provincial level and representation by the SAPS is ensured.

The SAPS participated in the Intersectoral Committee on Child Justice in updating the Child Justice Bill and its plan for implementation. Hearings of the Child Justice Bill were attended in February and March 2008. The SAPS is continuing to provide the Child Justice Intersectoral Committees at national and provincial levels with information, including monthly statistics, that are required in monitoring the condition of children awaiting trial. The SAPS is also participating in the Information Management and the Children Awaiting Trial Task Teams of the Intersectoral Committee.

The Adopt-A-Cop programme has continued to undertake school visits and present programmes to young children and the youth, geared at raising an awareness of crime prevention.

● *Homeless Children Programme*

Training was provided to members of the Sunnyside, Pretoria Central, Brooklyn, Pretoria West, Atteridgeville, Mamelodi, Mabopane, and Soshanguve police stations on the correct procedures and protocols to follow when dealing with street children. The training was conducted by the Tshwane Alliance for Street Children.

● *Alcohol and drug abuse*

The South African Police Service hosted a Drug Awareness Day for 1 200 children of schools in Mamelodi, Silverton and Eersterust, and a drug exhibition was held at the POLMUSCA event in August 2007. An interdepartmental workshop on Drug Awareness was held in September 2007 with the Departments of Education, Social Development, Health and the Youth Commission.

The SAPS participated in the official national launch of the Ke Moja Anti-Drug Campaign at Franschoek in the Western Cape. The campaign aimed to educate children and train peer educators on the negative and anti-social impact of substance abuse. 700 schoolchildren, educators, social workers and correctional officers attended the launch. In March 2008 work sessions were held with the National Youth Commission and other government departments to develop an action plan to roll out the Ke Moja campaign to all nine provinces.

Victim Empowerment Programme

The Victim Empowerment Programme (VEP) is aimed at reducing victimisation/offending, repeat victimisation/offending and preventing victimisation through the delivery of services. SAPS responsibilities for victim empowerment are defined in the national VEP, as well as in the Service Charter for Victims of Crime. The training of police members to perform VEP responsibilities and ensure that police stations provide victim-friendly spaces are two main objectives of the SAPS.

During the period under review 986 members were trained in the Victim Empowerment Programme.

The SAPS provides victim-friendly facilities at police stations that provide for all victims of crime, but specifically for victims of violent and intimate crimes such as domestic violence, sexual offences and rape, child abuse and assault. These facilities do not have dedicated staff but are used by SAPS members while they perform their usual duties. 27 victim-friendly facilities were established during the reporting period. This includes 25 'park homes' established as part of the European Union Programme in the Eastern Cape at 16

high-contact crime stations (Inyibiba, Vulindlela, King Williams Town, Kwazakele, New Brighton, Gelvandale, Walmer, Queenstown, Kamesh, Kwanobuhle, Lusikisiki, Mount Frere, Ngangelizwe, Duncan Village, Buffalo Flats and Mtatha) and 9 other stations (Maluti, Alice, Peddie, Graaff-Reinet, Msobomvu, Flagstaff, Elliot, Aliwal North and Tsolo). An additional 2 'park homes' were established as facilities at Kuruman and Sunrise in the Northern Cape.

The number of victim-friendly facilities increased from 594 to 621 at the end of March 2008 and are located per province as indicated in table 13.

Table 13: Total number of victim-friendly facilities per province:

Component	Total
Eastern Cape	76
Free State	41
Gauteng	86
KwaZulu-Natal	146
Mpumalanga	22
North West	22
Northern Cape	40
Limpopo	21
Western Cape	167
Total	621

The Victims' Charter is a subprogramme of the Victim Empowerment Programme. The implementation of the Victims' Charter is coordinated by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development. Key activities during the period under review included SAPS participation in the development of the Victims' Charter Implementation Plan, which was launched in December 2007. Copies of the final Victims' Charter Implementation Plan were distributed to the Minister for Safety and Security, the acting National Commissioner, the deputy national commissioners and all the divisional and provincial commissioners.

Local Crime Prevention Development Programme

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

The SAPS continues to participate and support all police stations within the ISRDP/URP nodes. Some of the programmes in which the SAPS participated included Crime Prevention through Environmental Design, participation in all local government's priority actions, the 16 Days of Activism campaign, addressing social crime prevention within all sectors in the nodes, addressing crimes against women and children, victim empowerment initiatives, engaging in initiatives to reduce drug and alcohol abuse and addressing social crime prevention within all sectors in the nodes.

Eastern Cape Motherwell	The Motherwell Crime Prevention Strategy was concluded, and the Provincial Office will ensure that all processes are managed. A community-based crime prevention project was implemented, namely the "Steve Tshwete Village Roads Project" to improve police response time.
Eastern Cape OR Tambo	Community-based crime prevention projects included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Naming streets and installing street lights to improve effective patrols • A Safe Schools Project to encourage learners to abstain from using drugs and carrying dangerous weapons to schools • Establishing a Peace Committee in the Thabankulu informal settlement • A door-to-door campaign on rape awareness
Western Cape Khayelitsha	Community-based crime prevention projects included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bambanani programmes • Training volunteers at Cassils Academy • Coaching soccer for schoolchildren at identified schools in terms of the UK twinning project • A Neighbourhood Watch programme • Numbering houses and indicating street names • Empowering students about policing
Western Cape Mitchells Plain	Community-based crime prevention projects included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Bambanani programmes • CCTV in the CBD linked to the Cape Town Control Centre to monitor criminal activities • Community volunteer foot patrollers
Maluti-a-Phofung	Community-based crime prevention projects included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Educational programmes to the youth about gangsterism and victimisation at schools • A child protection programme
Gauteng Alexandra	Community-based crime prevention projects included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Take Charge campaign programmes • New RDP houses being developed to do away with desolate or informal structures • Upgrading the Mbobela Place of Safety to which victims of crime are referred • A Domestic Violence Forum to address the element of abuse • Upgrading a recreational centre to develop future sports professionals • Upgrading roads to improve effective patrols and reaction time

● **Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED)**

All station commissioners within the nodes and high-contact crime stations were capacitated regarding the crime reduction concept and ISRDP/URP programmes. Achievements of these programmes include the establishment of contact points by the local Municipality with the police to address crime generators and increasing capacity among members of the SAPS regarding the participation in the Integrated Development Planning (IDP) process and IDP forums, to improve service delivery.

During the reporting period the building of the CCTV control room for the Inanda/Ntuzuma/KwaMashu project was activated since the land became available at Ntuzuma Police Station. The Durban Municipality approved the installation of the digital voice recorders at the Durban Metro.

The Galeshewe nodal area is in the process of installing CCTV in hotspot areas in order to address criminal activities.

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 the approach to policing that recognises the interdependence and shared responsibility of the police and the community in maintaining safety and security. The key to this approach is the establishment of active partnerships between the police and the public by means of 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.

The aim of a community policing forum is to promote the local accountability of the police and enlist the cooperation of communities with the SAPS, in order to reduce crime and improve service delivery. The SAPS has established community policing forums in the nine provinces to work together with the communities to prevent crime. At present 1 111 CPFs have been established at 1 115 police stations, including the 169 high-contact crime stations.

The required support and guidance have been rendered to the various levels of CPFs and boards established nationwide. All provincial CPFs were capacitated in terms of their roles and responsibilities for contributing in reducing crime and gathering information. An audit of CPFs is under way to determine the number of functional and non-functional CPFs, subforums and other CPF-related structures, for example youth desks, as well as structures relating to women and organised religion. Successes regarding the functioning of CPFs include improved police reception by the communities and the co-ownership of policing programmes between the CPFs, the Department of Safety and Security and the SAPS. Challenges include aligning the demarcation of municipality wards and boundaries, a lack of cooperation between the CPFs and other stakeholders, and some municipal integrated development plans that do not provide for CPF projects.

To further improve the functioning and effectiveness of the CPFs, the Ministry for Safety and Security indicated that the South African Police Service Act needs to be amended to ensure that the CPF structure is representative of the communities. The amendment of the South African Police Service Act is being finalised and will soon be published for comment, after which it will be submitted to Parliament.

The National Community Policing Consultative Forum (NCPCF) serves as a platform or communication mechanism at which the nine provincial chairpersons meet to share good practices and address challenges facing the CPF, as well as to advise the SAPS on how to improve service delivery and the implementation of community policing. Quarterly meetings of the NCPCF take place, supported by the SAPS, where progress on matters of mutual concern is discussed, for example, the training of CPF members, a national communication strategy on community policing, the policy environment for the functioning of community policing and resources to support the functioning of community policing structures at all levels.

During the reporting period, the Chairperson and other representatives from the NCPCF participated in activities aimed at educating and encouraging members of the community to take charge of their safety as their responsibility. These activities included radio talk shows on the role of the community in crime prevention, the involvement of the youth in criminal activities and the role of the community in addressing house robberies, as well as television interviews about the violence against women and the abuse of women and the role of CPFs. Izimbizo were organised by the office of the Minister for Safety and Security in Gauteng, the Northern Cape, North West, Mpumalanga and the Free State. The focus of these izimbizo was to mobilise communities in the campaign "Act Against Crime".

In his State of the Nation address in February 2007, the President stated that “measures will succeed only if we build an enduring partnership in actual practice within our communities and between the communities and the police”. A good example of this is reflected in the Churches against Crime Community-Building Credible Ownership (CBCO) partnership which involves the various church groups in reducing crime. The project is an instrument aimed at mobilising and developing communities to embrace the concept of civic responsibility in combating crime.

17 police stations in the Eastern Cape, Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape have been drawn into the CBCO partnership. Initiatives arising from this partnership included the forming of neighbourhood watches, the recruitment of reservists, victim support and counselling, the sharing of information, crime awareness programmes, community meetings, prayer sessions and pastoral visits. Volunteers have joined bambanani (community meetings) in the Western Cape and helped prevent crime in the province in a number of ways. They worked together with the police on the trains and on the beaches and other areas of entertainment during the festive season, helping to reduce crime substantially.

Other partnerships aimed at supporting the SAPS policing priorities included the Consumer Goods Council Crime Prevention Programme, which provides a safe and secure environment for all consumers, retailers and service providers based on the Efficient Consumer Response, Crime Reporting Boards which provide the community with an opportunity to report any criminal activity via a public mailbox while remaining anonymous and a partnership with the University of Pretoria aimed at empowering students regarding the concept of community policing forums.

Reservists

The 2003 State of the Nation Address called for measures to support and duly regulate security agencies such as the commandos in order 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. During the period under review 9 commando units were closed down. Since 2005, all 20 group headquarters and 183 commando units have been closed down and 1 842 commando members have been recruited as reservists. Some commando members have joined the South African National Defence Force.

Different categories of reservists have been established. The category into which reservists have been appointed will determine the nature of the work that they will perform. The categories are the following:

Category A: Functional deployment

Category B: Deployed as support personnel in stations

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

Category D: Rural and urban safety

During the period under review, 30 255 reservists were recruited. (7 222 were recruited for functional deployment, 22 520 for rural and urban safety and 513 for Category B and Category C reservists). 292 commando members form part of the total number of reservists recruited. The 30 255 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.
- After being appointed several reservists come to realise that they cannot keep up with the demanding and strenuous task of policing and their daily responsibilities.
- Reservists who fail to perform the required 16 hours' voluntary duty a month become inactive.
- Large numbers of potential reservists are recruited but some applicants do not meet the specific selection and recruitment requirements and their applications are therefore turned down.
- Some reservist trainees do not successfully complete the reservist training programme.
- Resignations and discharges.
- Selected reservists are employed permanently after applying successfully for permanent employment within the SAPS.

At the end of March 2008 the establishment of reservists was 66 394.

The revised reservist system supports the calling up of reservists to address deployment in priority crime areas, policing areas designated as crime hot spots, to support urban and rural safety, the policing of big events, community service centre duties, patrols, roadblocks and the enhancement of visible policing. The revised reservist system provides for reservists to be called up on a rotational basis and reservists are not called for periods exceeding 160 hours a month, for which they could be remunerated, on condition that the call-up was approved by the Provincial or Deputy Provincial Commissioner prior to the call-up. However, the essence of the reservist system remains voluntary, in that reservists do 16 hours' voluntary duty a month. During the reporting period 45 230 reservists were called up on a rotational basis to support the SAPS.

Reservists qualify for promotion and may apply for permanent employment when such positions are advertised. This led to the development of a Promotion Process which was implemented on 1 June 2007 and an Evaluation Process implemented on 1 July 2007.

During the 2007/2008 financial year 18 637 reservists were trained in the outcomes-based Introductory Training Programme for Reservists. In addition to this programme, short skills programmes aimed at enhancing the skills and knowledge of the reservists in performing policing functions were developed. These programmes include the administration of the Community Service Centre, Crime Investigation, Crime Prevention and Street Survival. Reservists are trained at decentralised training institutions and at station level.

Sector Policing

Sector policing entails that, by through understanding the causes of crime and the factors that enables it to take place, the police and the community join their capabilities and, in partnership, launch projects to address such causes, enabling factors, identified hot spots and vulnerable communities.

Sector policing is a policing model which focuses on the geographical division of a police station area into smaller manageable sectors, based on the geographical constraints, the composition and diversity of communities and the specific interests and needs of the community. Sector policing entails *inter alia* the appointment of a Sector commander and the establishment of a Sector Crime Forum with the aim to

mobilise the community and other role players in the sector through practical problem-solving initiatives and/or targeted intervention programmes to improve relations between the community and the police and to identify the policing needs of the sector. Furthermore, the sector commander, in partnership with the community, will then deal with the causes of crime and the factors that contribute to crime with the goal of bringing about effective and creative crime prevention by launching intelligence-driven crime prevention projects in partnership with the local community.

The success of sector policing depends, among other things, on the following:

- Dedicated and well-trained sector commanders
- The active participation of community role players
- Sufficient resources on a 24-hour basis (human and physical)
- A well-structured Sector Crime Forum, including the incorporation of the CPF structures and role players
- The active involvement of Local Government in the Sector Crime forums
- The appointment of the SAPS sector teams (comprising all the operational policing disciplines)
- Full analyses of crime trends and the sharing of crime information/ intelligence with relevant role players.

The implementation of sector policing at station level is regarded as either fully implemented or not implemented. The implementation is either based on the appointment of a sector commander and the establishment of a Sector Crime Forum for each sector or appointed sector commanders serve more than one sector simultaneously at a specific station in instances where there is a lack of human and physical resources to capacitate all sectors.

The SAPS has been implementing sector policing since 2002. During the period under review, the focus of implementation was on the 169 high-contact crime stations, which include 12 of the 14 presidential stations.

Table 14 provides an overview of the progress made in implementing sector policing at the 169 high-contact crime stations within the provinces.

Table 14: 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)	4	4	0
6. Alexandra (Presidential)	6	6	0
7. Jeppe (Priority)	4	4	0
8. Mamelodi (Priority)	6	6	0
9. Pretoria Central (Priority)	4	4	0
10. Rietgat	5	5	0
11. Atteridgeville	4	4	0
12. Sunnyside (Priority)	6	6	0
13. Tembisa (Priority)	13	13	0
14. Daveyton	5	5	0
15. Ivory Park	5	5	0
16. Benoni (Priority)	8	8	0
17. Katlehong (Presidential & Priority)	8	8	0
18. Roodepoort (Priority)	9	5	4
19. Randfontein (Priority)	9	8	1
20. Krugersdorp (Priority)	10	10	0
21. Evaton	5	5	0
22. Orange Farm	5	5	0
23. Sebokeng	6	5	1
24. Vanderbijlpark (Priority)	4	4	0
25. Meadowlands	5	5	0
26. Dobsonville	3	3	0
27. Lenasia	4	4	0
28. Moroka (Priority)	7	7	0
29. Kliptown	6	3	3
30. Temba	5	5	0
31. Loate	4	2	2
32. Ga-Rankuwa	4	0	4
33. Mabopane	3	0	3
Total	189	171	18

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			
34. Durban Central (Priority)	6	6	0
35. KwaMashu (Presidential)	12	12	0
36. Umlazi	3	3	0
37. Inanda (Presidential)	7	7	0
38. Empangeni (Priority)	3	3	0
39. Plessislaer	4	0	4
40. Phoenix	7	1	6
41. Point (Priority)	5	5	0
42. Esikhawini	3	0	3
43. KwaDabeka	2	2	0
44. Mount Rise	5	5	0
45. Chatsworth	5	0	5
46. Ladysmith	7	2	5
47. Madadeni	2	2	0
48. Pietermaritzburg (Priority)	13	0	13
49. Marianhill	4	1	3
50. Pinetown (Priority)	3	3	0
51. Bhekithemba	4	2	2
52. Eshowe	1	0	1
53. KwaDukuza	4	0	4
54. KwaMsane	1	1	0
55. Cato Manor	2	0	2
56. Richards Bay	5	1	4
57. Osizweni	8	1	7
58. Verulam	4	0	4
59. Nongoma	15	0	15
60. Hillcrest	3	0	3
Total	138	57	81

Western Cape			
61. Khayelitsha (Presidential & Priority)	4	4	0
62. Nyanga	6	6	0
63. Kuilsrivier (Priority)	2	2	0
64. Mitchells Plain (Presidential & Priority)	12	12	0
65. Worcester (Priority)	10	7	3
66. Guguletu	4	4	0
67. Delft	6	6	0
68. Kraaifontein	7	7	0
69. Elsies River	5	4	1
70. Cape Town Central (Priority)	4	4	0
71. Bishop Lavis	5	5	0
72. Langa	2	2	0
73. Paarl	6	6	0
74. Oudtshoorn	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
Western Cape			
75. Manenberg	3	3	0
76. Paarl East	4	4	0
77. Knysna	6	6	0
Total	90	86	4

Eastern Cape			
78. KwaZakhele	0	0	0
79. New Brighton	0	0	0
80. Mtatha	4	4	0
81. KwaNobuhle	6	0	6
82. Motherwell (Presidential)	5	5	0
83. Mdantsane (Presidential)	6	6	0
84. Bethelsdorp	3	0	3
85. Duncan Village	4	4	0
86. Gelvandale	3	3	0
87. East London (Priority)	7	7	0
88. Grahamstown	4	3	1
89. Queenstown	5	5	0
90. Kamesh	4	4	0
91. Walmer	5	5	0
92. Cambridge	6	6	0
93. Humewood (Priority)	3	3	0
94. Buffalo Flats	2	0	2
95. King William's Town	4	4	0
96. Lusikisiki	4	4	0
97. Cradock	4	4	0
98. Butterworth	7	2	5
99. Inyibiba	5	5	0
100. Engcobo	2	2	0
101. Ngqeleni	5	0	5
102. Ngangelizwe	6	0	6
103. Vulindlela	5	0	5
104. Zwelitsha	0	0	0
105. Mqanduli	2	2	0
106. Mount Frere	3	3	0
107. Libode	3	3	0
Total	117	84	33

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
North West			
108. Ikageng	4	4	0
109. Rustenburg (Priority)	5	5	0
110. Jouberton	3	3	0
111. Phokeng	7	5	2
112. Mmabatho	3	3	0
113. Vryburg	4	2	2
114. Brits	2	2	0
115. Klerksdorp	3	3	0
116. Potchefstroom	3	3	0
117. Tlhabane	4	4	0
Total	38	34	4
Mpumalanga			
118. Vosman	3	3	0
119. KaNyamazane (Presidential & Priority)	4	4	0
120. Tonga	5	0	5
121. Nelspruit (Priority)	4	4	0
122. Siyabuswa	4	4	0
123. KwaMhlanga	4	4	0
124. Embalehle	5	5	0
125. Kabokweni	4	4	0
126. Witbank (Priority)	11	11	0
127. Ermelo	7	7	0
128. Kwaggafontein	5	5	0
129. Masoyi	4	4	0
130. Piet Retief	4	4	0
131. Mhluzi	4	0	4
132. Calcutta	0	0	0
133. Bushbuck Ridge	0	0	0
Total	68	59	9
Free State			
134. Batho	2	2	0
135. Thabong (Presidential)	36	36	0
136. Park Road (Priority)	6	6	0
137. Sasolburg	16	11	5
138. Bloemspuit	52	33	19
139. Bethlehem	19	19	0
140. Botshabelo	7	7	0
141. Boithuso	6	6	0
142. Kagisanong	9	9	0
143. Welkom	6	6	0
144. Odendaalsrus	10	9	1
145. Maokeng	27	27	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
Free State			
146. Selosesha	11	11	0
Total	207	182	25
Limpopo			
147. Thohoyandou (Presidential)	7	7	0
148. Polokwane (Priority)	8	8	0
149. Mokopane	7	5	2
150. Seshego	6	6	0
151. MW Makhubela	7	3	4
152. Tzaneen	0	0	0
153. Mankweng	5	3	2
154. Bolobedu	4	0	4
155. Maake	4	3	1
156. Lebowakgomo	5	2	3
157. Letsitele	2	0	2
158. Makhado	5	1	4
159. Malamulele	3	3	0
160. Bela-Bela	3	0	3
161. Tubatse	3	0	3
Total	69	41	28
Northern Cape			
162. Galeshewe (Presidential)	5	5	0
163. Kimberley (Priority)	4	1	3
164. Rosedale	2	2	0
165. Upington	5	1	4
166. Roodepan	4	4	0
167. Kakamas	3	3	0
168. Groblershoop	7	5	2
169. Pabalello	2	2	0
Total	32	23	9
Total	948	737	211

From the figures in the above table it is clear that sector policing was implemented on a 24-hour basis in 737 (78%) of the 948 sectors at the 169 high-contact crime stations (in comparison to 76% by the end of March 2007). Up to date, 139 (82.2%) of the 169 high contact crime police stations implemented sector policing.

Previous annual reports indicate fluctuations in the number of sectors identified within the 169 high contact crime stations. This is due to the fact that sector policing is a dynamic approach to policing which takes into consideration local crime trends, as indicated by the Crime Threat Analysis and the Crime Pattern Analysis. A dynamic approach is necessitated by the fact that crime trends are influenced by a number of diverse factors. This may require the moving of personnel and resources between sectors in response to changing levels or threats of crime. Sectors are therefore not managed in a static, unresponsive manner but in such

a way that the available resources are utilised optimally within the sectors in order to address the prevailing or anticipated crime trends. Planning within sectors will therefore also be influenced by the prevailing or anticipated crime trends, e.g. during the festive season, and is performed in such a way that it accommodates these circumstances.

The appointment of reservists also acts as a force multiplier to the implementation of sector policing. During the period under review, 22 520 category D reservists were recruited for this purpose, among other things (rural and urban safety).

9.4.2 Subprogramme: Borderline Security

(a) Deterrence of illegal activities at borderlines

During the period under review, the SAPS finalised the taking over of the Mpumalanga border with Swaziland, the KwaZulu-Natal border with Mozambique and the KwaZulu-Natal border with Swaziland. These takeovers included the SANDF operational bases in Sand River, Macadamia, Zonstraal, Ndumo, Pongola and Muzi. In the course of the 2007/2008 financial year, the SAPS deployed members jointly with the SANDF along the Limpopo/Zimbabwe border (this deployment was carried out within an intervention operation until the specific borderline was finally taken over). Assessments were done to prepare for the taking over of the Zimbabwe borderline and to deploy Mounted Services along the Lesotho borders. The responsibility for borderline operations implies a major expansion of resources and the ability of the SAPS to respond to this challenge. In order to facilitate the effective and efficient use of resources, a rotational detached duty model was adopted at borderlines. The actual establishment of the SAPS at borderlines during the reporting period was 684 members compared to 303 members in 2006/2007 (including 569 members on detached duties).

The SAPS has permanent sea border control units at Richards Bay and Simon's Town. During the period under review two 20 m patrol vessels were procured from France, which will be deployed at these units. Furthermore, nine 7,8 m high-speed rubber ducks were procured for the policing of smaller harbours and slipways. Operational responsibilities include sea patrols, vehicle patrols, searching vessels, policing slipways and small harbours, enforcing the Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (Act No. 18 of 1998), enforcing the Shipping Act, 1951 (Act No. 57 of 1951), observation and way-laying operations, operational assistance to other departments and organisations and the policing of the coastline up to 200 nautical miles. The actual establishment of the SAPS at Sea Border Control during the reporting period was 33 members. Units are equipped with vessels, rubber ducks and other specialised equipment.

Air borderline control is performed in all provinces except the Western Cape. During the period under review, Air Borderline Control conducted an operation in the Northern Cape with the SANDF. The purpose of this operation was to collate information in order to carry out specific operations. The SAPS is responsible for approximately 1 200 smaller airfields and airstrips. Air border control duties performed during the period under review included searching aircraft, visiting airfields/strips to determine who was using the airfields/strips and for which purpose, roadblocks near airfields/strips, way-laying operations and the monitoring of aircraft movement. The South African Air Force renders assistance to the SAPS in terms of air borderline control functions, in that it provides radar equipment, personnel and aircraft during intelligence-gathering operations.

At present a two-week pre-deployment training intervention is provided to members deployed along the land and air borderline, which includes the training of members in borderline control duties. Various pre-deployment training interventions were effected during the reporting period, and was provided at every

two-month deployment.

Challenges identified pertaining to Borderline Control include:

- The area of deployment
- Geographical conditions
- The availability of intelligence
- Ensuring a commitment from all role players
- Increased pressure on the RSA borderlines regarding the illegal movement of persons and goods
- Establishment
- Demarcation of the RSA borders

Furthermore, a security analysis on the state of South Africa's borderlines by members on detached duties reveals that stock theft, the smuggling of contraband goods, vehicle smuggling, the smuggling of cannabis and illegal crossings pose threats within the borderline environment.



Table 15 reflects statistics for the financial year 2007/2008 relating to successes achieved at borderlines.

Table 15: Successes achieved at borderlines

Stolen/Hijacked vehicles	
Arrest	94
Seizures	208
Value	R20 800 000
Firearms and ammunition	
Arrest	90
Seizures	162 and 1 256 rounds of ammunition
Value	Firearms: R486 000 Ammunition: R6 280
Narcotics	
Arrest	297
Quantity: Cannabis	119 535 kg
Tik	75 g
Value	R167 351 250
Illegal immigrants/Aiding and abetting	
Arrest	32 943
Illegal goods	
Arrest	427
Value	R4 708 109
Human trafficking and maritime-related offences	
Arrest	61

9.4.3 Subprogramme: Specialised Interventions

(a) Combating public violence and stabilising serious crime-related incidents

During the period under review there were various national strikes about wage disputes, improved working conditions and other labour-related matters. The most prominent strike was that of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU), together with affiliated Public Service unions regarding wage increases for government employees.

Various unrest incidents about the lack of service delivery from local municipalities occurred during the period under review. The most prominent incidents occurred in Wolmaranstad in the North West, where residents also protested about the lack of service delivery within the local municipality. Other places experiencing unrest as a result of poor service delivery included Jan Kempdorp in the Northern Cape, Hennenman in the Free State and Delft in the Western Cape. Ongoing incidents of unrest at Carletonville and the Khutsong areas concerning the demarcation issue were also reported. Public violence at various tertiary institutions about an increase in study fees was also reported.

As a result of combating public violence and stabilising crime-related incidents, 3 386 persons were arrested for various forms of crowd unrest (e.g. attacks, barricades, unlawful gathering and strikes, damage to property and arson) in comparison with 9 423 arrested in 2006/2007.

(b) High-risk operations

The Special Task Force conducted 184 operations, including 37 hostage situations and 138 crime prevention operations. In total the Special Task Force arrested 156 persons and confiscated 136 firearms.

In 2007/2008 six Robinson helicopters were procured for the SAPS Air Wing. The helicopters will be delivered from June 2008. These small, cost-effective helicopters will be deployed in the provinces and will help young pilots gain a good deal of experience so that they are operationally ready within a relatively short period of time. This will also serve as an additional tool in aerial observation to combat crime. A Cessna Sovereign Jet was delivered in March 2008, which enhances the capacity of the SAPS to transport top management and special units swiftly over longer distances, whether inside or outside the borders of South Africa. During the period under review 10 393 hours were flown, including operations, call-outs, information-driven operations, assistance to foreign countries (Namibia, Angola and Uganda), special forces operations, communication flights, shows, training and maintenance flights. 1 754 hectares of cannabis fields were sprayed during spraying operations.

(c) Rendering specialised policing services to neighbouring countries

During the period under review, 185 SAPS members were deployed in the Sudan. Members were required to render assistance in developing proactive measures aimed at building public confidence. They also had to establish and maintain contact with the police authorities of the host nation, collaborate in policing the host nation in day-to-day activities, perform village and town patrols together with the police of the host nation and observe, monitor and report on the effectiveness of the service delivered by the police of the host nation.

In April 2007, 60 SAPS members were deployed to the West Indies to provide operational assistance to the local police during the Cricket World Cup.

In June/July 2007, 80 SAPS members were deployed to the Comores. Members were required to provide operational assistance with elections in the Union of the Comores.

In November 2007 members from the Special Task Force and the National Intervention units helped police in Angola and Namibia destroy firearms and ammunition in cross-border operations. In two provinces in Angola 5 799 firearms and 13 683 rounds of ammunition were destroyed. 1 426 firearms and 13 000 rounds of ammunition were destroyed in Namibia. 90% of the weaponry found was still in working condition.

(d) Major events

In 2007/2008 the SAPS attended to various major events, including:

- The Vodacom Soccer Challenge in England in July 2007
- The T20 Cricket World Cup in September 2007
- An African National Congress in Limpopo in December 2007

- The African National Congress 96th Anniversary Celebrations in January 2008
- The Celine Dion concert in Pretoria in February 2008.

To ensure the security of these events the SAPS attended briefings to provide advice on possible security threats and breaches, assessed operational plans to ensure that requirements were being met, monitored security personnel and provided advice on security breaches to provide possible solutions.

(e) Diplomatic Policing

A Diplomatic Policing Unit (previously known as the Embassy Protection Unit) was established on 1 March 2007. Its main responsibility is to create a safe and secure environment for the foreign diplomatic community in Pretoria. Patrolling areas have been divided into four sectors, which are mainly situated in the Brooklyn and Sunnyside areas of Pretoria. These sectors consist of 297 sites, including 130 embassies, 6 international organisations, 6 humanitarian organisations and 155 residences of ambassadors and Heads of Missions. The Unit has the following functions:

- Attending to all crimes reported by diplomats
- Protecting and safeguarding all official diplomatic functions
- Escorting diplomats and other high-profile officials on request
- Assisting when diplomats are accused of crime to ensure their diplomatic immunity
- Attending all accidents involving vehicles used by the community of diplomats
- Patrolling the areas in which diplomats reside and participating in crime deterrence actions in these areas.

Steps taken to ensure the safety of the diplomatic community include providing emergency telephone numbers to the diplomatic community in order to provide a rapid response if police assistance is required, regular meetings with security companies, security advisors and local police stations, quarterly meetings with the Deans to discuss crime concerns, and ongoing liaison with Missions, the Department of Foreign Affairs, the intelligence community and various other role players about the safety of the diplomatic community. A detective capacity of 5 members was created to work closely with station detectives to assist in dealing with cases involving the diplomatic community. A fully equipped 24-hour operational room facility was established to complement the service provided. 25 members were trained in Diplomatic Protocol to ensure members follow the appropriate etiquette when dealing with the diplomatic communities of the various countries in South Africa.

Actions taken by the Diplomatic Community Unit during the reporting period included attending to 243 complaints (for which 135 dockets were opened), 75 accidents involving vehicles of the diplomatic community, and the policing and safeguarding of 190 official diplomatic functions.