

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 reduce the levels of priority crimes.

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 others.



9.3 Service delivery achievements

Table 7: Actual performance against targets

Subprogramme	Output	Measure / Indicator	Target	Actual performance against target	Deviation & Reason
Crime Prevention	Visible crime deterrence	Number of partnerships to prevent contact and property-related crimes.	Initiatives established at the 169 high-contact crime stations and other stations.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> A partnership between the SAPS and the Primedia Group was established in 2007 to encourage the community to blow the whistle on crime by reporting it anonymously. From 2007-06-06 to 2009-05-14, 758 arrests were made as a result of this partnership. The partnership between SAPS and Business against Crime South Africa continued with the following specific focus areas: the Criminal Justice Review and Improvement Programme; the Violent Organised Crime Reduction Programme; and the Non-Ferrous Metal Theft Reduction Programme. Various community-based crime prevention projects continued within the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme/ Urban Renewal Programme nodes which include Crime Prevention through Environmental design, youth crime prevention capacity-building programmes and local government initiatives. The National Community Policing Consultative Forum (NCPFC) took various initiatives to support the objectives of all Community Police Forums and Boards including awareness campaigns for specific crimes A National Tourism Safety and Awareness Strategy was developed by the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism in consultation with various key players, including the SAPS, to deal with tourism safety in South Africa. 	It must be noted that all the partnership initiatives include the 169 high-contact crime stations.

Subprogramme	Output	Measure / Indicator	Target	Actual performance against target	Deviation & Reason
Crime Prevention	Visible crime deterrence	Number of police actions for contact crimes, property-related crimes and crimes dependent on police action for detection.	Actions undertaken at the 169 high-contact crime stations and other stations.	42 601 roadblocks (35 003 roadblocks in 2007/2008), 1 006 186 stop-and-search operations (842 580 operations in 2007/2008) and various other actions led to the arrest of 1 223 505 persons. 47% (574 912) of these arrests were made within the boundaries of the high-contact crime stations.	More police actions were executed in 2008/2009 in comparison with 2007/2008 owing to the increase in police visibility (the total establishment of the SAPS was 182 754 at the end of March 2009 compared to 173 241 at the end of March 2007/2008).
			Recovery of 85% stolen/lost firearms.	106% firearms recovered (13 675 recovered of 12 883 stolen/lost) compared to 104% recovered in 2007/2008.	Target achieved. During 2008/2009 the SAPS focused on the tracing of illegal firearms and the testing of compliance in terms of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No. 60 of 2000).
			Recovery of 46% of stolen/robbed vehicles.	46% vehicles recovered (39 838 recovered of 86 579 stolen/robbed) compared to 43.6% recovered in 2007/2008.	Target achieved.
			Maintain/increase quantity of drugs seized.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 144 408 011 g cannabis seized compared to 126 825 959 g in 2007/2008. 1 275 hectares of cannabis fields, valued at R892.5 million, sprayed in cannabis spraying operations. Methaqualone 190 000g (equal to 380 000 mandrax tablets) Cocaine 156 000g Heroin 41 000 g Methcathinone (CAT) 8 000g Metamphetamine 20 000g Amphetamine Type Stimulants 29 000g 	Target achieved.

Subprogramme	Output	Measure / Indicator	Target	Actual performance against target	Deviation & Reason
Crime Prevention	Visible crime deterrence	Number of high-contact crime stations where sector policing is implemented.	Sector Policing implemented at 169 high-contact crime stations.	129 stations (76.3%) of the 169 high-contact crime stations implemented sector policing compared to 139 stations in 2007/2008.	Target not achieved. The implementation of sector policing is based on the appointment of a sector commander and designated members to form a sector team for each identified sector within a station precinct. As a result, the implementation of sector policing is regarded as labour intensive and therefore not all of the 169 stations have fully implemented sector policing yet.
		Rate of reduction of contact crimes	Contact crimes to be reduced by 7-10% per annum.	<p>Percentage increase/decrease of contact crime between 2007/2008 and 2008/2009:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Murder -1.8% Attempted murder -2.6% Sexual offences 12.0% Assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm -3.0% Common assault -2.6% Robbery with aggravating circumstances 2.6% Common robbery -8.9% 	The text explains the deviations in the occurrence of contact crimes.
		Number of: Escapes from police custody Attacks on police officials Killing of police officials Acts of violence against the farming community.	Decrease in 2008/2009.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 719 escape incidents occurred and 1 144 persons escaped from police custody compared to 664 incidents in 2007/2008, during which 980 persons escaped. 629 attacks on SAPS members in 2008/2009 compared to 454 in 2007/2008. 105 police officials were killed on and off duty in 2008/2009 compared to 107 in 2007/2008. 794 farm attacks occurred during which 86 murders were committed. 	<p>The increase in escapes from police custody can be attributed to various reasons such as the overcrowding of police cells and the sharing of police cells by more than one police station.</p> <p>The increase in attacks on SAPS members can be attributed to the fact that more police members were deployed to do crime prevention (the total establishment of the SAPS was 182 754 at the end of March 2009 compared to 173 241 at the end of March 2007/2008).</p>

Subprogramme	Output	Measure / Indicator	Target	Actual performance against target	Deviation & Reason
Borderline Security	Deterrence of illegal activities at borderlines.	Extent of crime at South Africa's land, sea and air borderlines.	Maintain or increase ² .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 265 illegal firearms and 209 rounds of ammunition recovered compared to 162 illegal firearms and 1 256 rounds of ammunition in 2007/2008. 530 vehicles recovered compared to 208 recovered in 2007/2008. 174 270 034 g cannabis recovered compared to 1 19 535 kg recovered in 2007/2008. Illegal goods valued at R45 398 372 recovered compared to R4 708 109 in 2007/2008. 50 919 persons arrested for illegal firearms, stolen vehicles, illegal drugs, illegal goods, human trafficking, maritime-related offences and violations of the Immigration Act, 2002 (Act No. 13 of 2002) compared to 34 220 in 2007/2008. (47 198 of these arrests were made at the Limpopo borderline.) 	<p>Target achieved.</p> <p>The number of arrests at borderlines increased owing to an increase in illegal crossings at the Limpopo borderline.</p>
Specialised Interventions	Neutralise dangerous and potentially dangerous situations.	Number of interventions in medium-risk operations.	Maintain or increase ³ .	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> 743 crowd-related interventions which led to 1 959 arrests compared to 748 interventions in 2007/2008 which led to 3 386 arrests. 447 interventions for escorting dangerous criminals. 302 interventions for major events and assistance for the protection of very important persons. 	<p>The deviation can be attributed to the restructuring process which had a negative impact on the functioning of Public Order Police (POP) Units. Since 2006, 43 POP Units with a personnel capacity of 7 227 members had decreased to 23 units with 2 595 members.</p>
		Number of interventions in high-risk operations.	Maintain or increase ⁴ .	230 interventions such as hostage situations, combating of urban/rural terror and assistance for the protection of very important persons (compared to 184 interventions in 2007/2008).	Target achieved.

²⁻⁴ These cannot be measured as a proportion of the total incidents of crime because, for example, the number and quantity of illegal firearms, stolen vehicles, drugs and goods that move both in and out of the country illegally cannot be determined. The numbers of interventions in respect of high and medium-risk operations are subject to various circumstances and cannot 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 will most likely succeed when it is tackled by a range of interested parties, 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 demonstrated this by adopting a number of policies, programmes and actions that are included in the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster's Programme of Action. 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. Programmes aimed at reducing crime include social crime prevention programmes; implementing special crime-combating and security initiatives and entering into partnerships with organs of civil society and communities. In achieving this, the role and function of the Community Policing Forums plays a vital role.

a) Preventive actions

Integrated law enforcement operations, including special operations, focus on a number of priority areas to address the incidence of contact and contact-related crimes, property-related crimes, crimes dependent on police action for detection, as well as other serious crime. The implementation of crime combating and security initiatives formed part of APEX priority 18 of the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster's Programme of Action.

i) Police actions

Table 8 provides an overview of the actions carried out during operations that the SAPS conducted to enhance visibility, as well as the seizures/recoveries and arrests made in terms of priority crimes. The actions were carried out in all station boundaries, including the 169 high-contact crime stations.

Table 8: Police actions and successes for contact crimes, contact-related crime, property-related crimes, other serious crime and crimes dependent on police action for detection.

Crime Prevention Operations	
Actions carried out	Number
Roadblocks	42 601
Cordon and searches	20 490
Air support operations	930
Vehicles searched	4 121 994
Premises searched	489 934
Persons searched	11 667 505
Vehicle patrols	1 354 304
Farm visits	410 685

Crime Prevention Operations	
Actions carried out	Number
Firearms checked	87 249
School visits (include patrols, attendance of complaints, searches for drugs and weapons, attending meetings on school safety and other crime prevention initiatives).	357 471
Stop and search operations	1 006 186
Hostage and suicide incidents (includes kidnappings and barricades)	660
Licensed liquor premises inspected	123 633
Unlicensed liquor premises closed down	15 923

Successes	
Arrests	Number
Contact crimes	
Murder (includes farm murder)	12 011
Attempted murder (includes attempted farm murder)	6 363
Sexual offences (includes rape, attempted rape and indecent assault)	20 093
Assault GBH	90 045
Common assault	47 273
Robbery with aggravating circumstances (includes carjacking, truck hijacking, CIT robbery, bank robbery, house robbery, business robbery and robbery with firearm)	22 051
Common robbery	19 211
Sub-categories of aggravated robbery	
Carjacking	2 128
Truck hijacking	223
Robbery at residential premises (house robbery)	2 718
Robbery at business premises (business robbery)	2 097
Cash-in-transit robbery	35
Bank robbery	23
Other robberies with aggravating circumstances (robbery with firearm)	14 441
Contact-related crime	
Arson	1 102
Malicious damage to property	24 156
Property-related crime	
Burglary at residential premises	34 082
Burglary at business premises	7 742
Theft of motor vehicles and motorcycles (includes truck theft)	5 226
Theft out of or from motor vehicles (includes goods from the back of LDV, parts and accessories)	4 506
Stock theft	3 360

Successes	
Arrests	Number
Other serious crime	
Commercial crime (fraud)	12 026
Shoplifting	46 216
All theft not mentioned elsewhere (includes using road vehicle without owner's consent)	63 188
Crimes dependent on police action for detection	
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	8 221
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)	64 421
Driving under the influence of alcohol and/or drugs	30 264
Arrests – priority crimes	536 991
Arrests – other crimes	686 514
Total	1 223 505

Goods confiscated	Number
Firearms	17 824
Cellphones	23 511

- Table 8 indicates that 1 223 505 arrests were made. 44% (536 991) of these arrests were made for priority crimes which include contact crime, property crimes and crimes dependent on police action for detection. Of the 44% arrests made for priority crimes, 48% (259 534) arrests were made within the boundaries of the 169 high-contact crime stations.
- 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 April 2008 a decision was taken to deal with all wanted persons circulated on all reported cases. In 2008/2009, 39 697 suspects who had been involved in 55 963 cases were arrested.

ii) **Firearms**

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

Table 9: Firearms recovered relative to firearms stolen/lost

Province	Circulated as stolen/lost	Firearms confiscated/recovered
Eastern Cape	977	1 091
Free State	411	324
Gauteng	4 860	1 837
KwaZulu-Natal	2 771	3 828
Mpumalanga	963	808
North West	780	634
Northern Cape	62	85
Limpopo	499	757
Western Cape	1 474	3 505
Firearms circulated/recovered under inactive components	86	806
Total	12 883	13 675

- The cancellation figure (recoveries/confiscations) per province was calculated by adding all the cancellations in a specific province. Therefore, if a firearm was circulated as stolen or lost in one province and the firearm was recovered in another province, the cancellation was calculated for the province where the firearms had been cancelled.
- During the period under review 12 883 firearms were circulated as lost or stolen compared to 12 223 in the previous financial year. 13 675 (106%) firearms were confiscated/recovered compared to 12 765 in the previous financial year. Recoveries include firearms lost or stolen during previous financial years.
- 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 target was exceeded owing to a renewed focus on the implementation of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No. 60 of 2000) and a communication drive associated with it, as well as a specific focus on recovering illegal/stolen firearms during operations.
- All firearms recovered during day-to-day activities and operations (refer to table 8) are circulated as "found" on the circulation system, even if they had not been reported as stolen, e.g. firearms smuggled into South Africa. Firearms recovered during operations, day-to-day activities and special operations might, but will not always, include the recovery of firearms that had already been reported as stolen/lost. It is also confirmed that a great number of firearms without serial numbers are recovered after being used in illicit activities. This creates the problem that firearms that had already been reported as stolen/lost could not be identified and therefore their status are not amended from "stolen/lost" to "found".

Firearms strategy

Since the 2006/2007 financial year the SAPS has been focusing on operationalising the Firearms Strategy to address the proliferation of firearms and ammunition for use in crime and violence in South Africa. The following progress was made regarding the five-pronged firearms strategic approach 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), are aimed at assisting the SAPS 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 2004-07-01.
- The Firearms Control Amendment Act, 2006 (Act No. 28 of 2006) will be implemented in conjunction with the Firearms Control Amendment Regulations, 2007. These Regulations were published for public comment.

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

- During 2008/2009, the SAPS focused on the renewal of existing firearm licences, permits and authorisations of persons born between 1 October and 31 December. People seeking firearm licences were compelled to undergo a 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. All persons who possess firearms in terms of the previous Act, the Arms and Ammunition Act, 1969 (Act No. 75 of 1969) needed to renew such firearm licences, permits and authorisations during the transitional period (2005-01-01 to 2009-03-31) according to their dates of birth.
- Since the implementation of the Firearm Strategy a total of 291 541 firearm licence renewals (compared to 216 208 renewals in 2007/2008) and 351 148 competency certifications (compared to 232 741 certifications in 2007/2008) had been processed by the SAPS.
- The accreditation of business entities, associations and organisations forms an integral part of the entire implementation of the Firearms Control legislation in South Africa. A total of 1 715 institutions (compared to 1 605 at the end of March 2008), including training providers, shooting ranges, hunting associations and sport-shooting organisations are accredited.

Table 10 provides an overview of the total number of accredited institutions per province.

Table 10: Accredited institutions

Province	Total
Eastern Cape	161
Free State	116
Gauteng	383
KwaZulu-Natal	163
Mpumalanga	111
North West	157
Northern Cape	81
Limpopo	345
Western Cape	198
Total	1 715

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

- During the period under review the SAPS focused on tracing illegal firearms and testing legal compliance. To address the proliferation of firearms, a total of 17 824 firearms and 176 314 rounds of ammunition were confiscated in day-to-day operations.
- Specific procedures were introduced for legal owners to hand firearms over to the SAPS so that they can be destroyed. The aim is to assist persons who legally possess firearms to hand in the firearms to the SAPS so that they can comply with the provisions of the Firearms Control legislation. During the period under review, 14 260 legal firearms and 153 148 rounds of ammunition were handed in voluntarily, compared to 11 479 firearms and 155 856 rounds of ammunition in 2007/2008.
- The circulation of stolen, lost and found firearms plays a key role in the investigation of firearm-related crime and, ultimately, the efficient control of firearms. Circulation functions were decentralised to provincial level. 12 883 firearms were reported as stolen/lost for the period 2008-04-01 to 2009-03-31 (see table 9).
- The destruction of confiscated firearms in various provinces contributed to an increase in the number of firearms that was destroyed by the SAPS. From 2008-04-01 to 2009-03-31, 111 491 firearms were destroyed (compared to 64 408 firearms in 2007/2008).
- The enforcement of certain provisions of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 forms part of Operation Thiba (meaning 'stop/prevent') launched in September 2007. Successes achieved during the period under review includes the confiscation of 117 firearms and 2 907 rounds of ammunition. Legal firearm owners voluntarily surrendered 217 firearms and 11 rounds of ammunition. Various interested parties were engaged in these operations.

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

- The Electronic Connectivity System developed in 2007/2008 enables licensed firearm and ammunition manufacturers, dealers and gunsmiths to submit their firearm and ammunition returns via the internet. Dealers were identified in all provinces where pilot

projects will be conducted to test the Electronic Connectivity System.

- A draft working document was developed for cooperation for firearms control within the Private Security Industry to ensure the proper monitoring of the issuing, possession, use and disposal of firearms within the industry. The document includes the standardisation of the acquisition of firearms by the security industry.
- Various pamphlets, brochures, posters, banners and promotional items were distributed nationwide to promote and address aspects of the Firearms Control legislation. To advise the community on the procedures with regard to the renewal of firearm licences, the radio, television, presentations as well as the printed media were used.

Pillar Five: Regional cooperation

- In the 2008/2009 financial year, the SAPS continued its focus on the implementation of the various articles of the South African Development Community (SADC) Protocol on the control of firearms, ammunition and other related materials. These articles are also embedded in the Firearms Control legislation.
- Training manuals were completed during March 2009 for the training of police members from SARPPCO countries regarding the identification and tracing of firearms. Members of the SAPS assisted in destroying more than 7 000 firearms in Lesotho during September 2008 and Mozambique in October 2008.

iii) Vehicles

Table 11 provides a breakdown per province of the number of recovered vehicles relative to the number of 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 during 2008/2009. Crime was committed during 2008/2009 within the same period (2008-04-01 to 2009-03-31).		Recovered during 2008/2009. Crime was committed before 2008-04-01		Total
	Theft	Robbery	Total	Theft	Robbery	Theft	Robbery	
Eastern Cape	3 837	673	4 510	1 729	446	262	39	2 476
Free State	2 307	378	2 685	1 011	242	193	26	1 472
Gauteng	34 702	9 732	44 434	9 265	5 438	2 130	550	17 383
KwaZulu-Natal	11 078	4 223	15 301	3 651	2 567	532	240	6 990
Limpopo	924	350	1 274	431	238	82	22	773
Mpumalanga	2 825	1 290	4 115	1 101	793	183	70	2 147
North West	2 571	450	3 021	880	257	165	22	1 324
Northern Cape	208	18	226	115	11	26	4	156
Western Cape	9 996	988	10 984	5 388	787	869	66	7 110
Military Police	28	1	29	6	0	0	1	7
Head Office	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total	68 476	18 103	86 579	23 577	10 779	4 442	1 040	39 838

- The cancellation figure (recoveries) per province was calculated by adding all the cancellations in a specific province. Therefore, if a vehicle was circulated as stolen or robbed in one province but was recovered in another province, the cancellation will be calculated for the province where the vehicle had been recovered. The total number of vehicles stolen and robbed during the reporting period excludes vehicles stolen and robbed in foreign countries. The average recovery rate for stolen and robbed vehicles was 46%, which implies that the national target of recovering 46% stolen and robbed vehicles had been achieved.
- Over the past three financial years, an average of 91 000 vehicles had been stolen and robbed in South Africa annually. One of the reasons for the high theft rate is that South Africa is the only country on the African continent that manufactures vehicles.
- During the reporting period 86 579 vehicles were stolen and robbed (compared to 88 941 in 2007/2008). Of these, 51% (excluding stolen/robbed military police vehicles) were stolen and robbed in Gauteng. 39 838 vehicles were recovered including vehicles which were stolen or robbed during previous financial years.
- The *recovery rate of stolen vehicles* (including recoveries that had been reported as stolen before the reporting period) was 40.9% (28 019 recovered). The low recovery rate of stolen vehicles can be attributed to the fact that syndicates easily remove vehicle identifiers such as Vehicle Identification Numbers (VIN), engine numbers and registration numbers.
- The *recovery rate of robbed vehicles* (including recoveries that had been reported as robbed before the reporting period) was 65.3% (11 819 recovered). The high recovery rate of robbed vehicles can be attributed to the constant enhancement of anti-theft devices fitted by manufacturers (insurance companies insist that vehicles be fitted with tracking devices). New vehicles can also be more identifiable as manufacturers are using improved identification features such as microdotting.

iv) Drugs

South Africa's geographical location, the well-developed financial, communications, legal, energy and transport sectors, and the increase in the movement of people and goods across borders contribute to illicit drug trafficking and drug abuse. South Africa is used to transship illicit drugs such as heroin, cocaine and amphetamine type stimulants (like ecstasy) and to divert precursor chemicals. Cannabis is the only drug cultivated in South Africa, while Methaqualone (mandrax), Methcathinone (CAT) and Methamphetamine (Crystal Meth or Tik Tik) are produced for local consumption. South Africa is an attractive venue for organised crime groups involved in drug trafficking in the region.

Table 12 provides an overview of the type, quantity and street value of drugs seized.

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)	144 408 011 gram	R1.40 per gram	R202 171 215.40
Cannabis plants	254 966 plants (25 496 600 gram)	R1.40 per gram	R35 695 240.00
Methaqualone (1 gram equals 2 mandrax tablets)	190 000 gram (equal to 380 000 mandrax tablets)	R45.90 per tablet	R17 442 000.00
Cocaine	156 000 gram	R287.70 per gram	R44 881 200.00
Heroin	41 000 gram	R201.81 per gram	R8 274 210.00
Methcathinone (CAT)	8 000 gram	R275.00 per gram	R2 200 000.00
Metamphetamine (Crystal Meth)	20 000 gram	R300.00 per gram	R6 000 000.00
Amphetamine Type Stimulants (Precursor used in the manufacture of ecstasy and speed)	29 000 gram	The street value for ecstasy and speed is estimated at R35.09 per tablet for speed and R47.95 per tablet for ecstasy.	

- During the period under review, 144 408 kg of cannabis were confiscated nationwide, as opposed to 126 825 kg in 2007/2008. All drugs, with the exception of dry cannabis and cannabis plants, were analysed by the Forensic Science Laboratory. Large amounts of drugs that had been confiscated at ports of entry and exit (e.g. Oliver Tambo Airport) by organised crime units and at station level were not necessarily analysed by the Forensic Science Laboratory. (See paragraph 10.4.1 (b) and table 26). The system used to analyse drugs, the Exhibit Management System, at the Forensic Science Laboratory, currently does not have the capacity to analyse huge quantities of drugs simultaneously. Therefore, preference is given to cases where a direct link can be made between the suspect and a drug/drugs to ensure a speedy conviction. The system will be upgraded during the 2009/2010 financial year.
- Over the past three to four years, the SAPS' Cannabis Eradication Programme destroyed numerous hectares of illicit cannabis crop grown in cultivation areas in the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. During the period under review, the SAPS conducted four cannabis spraying operations in these provinces to minimise the illicit cannabis crop in South Africa. 1 275 hectares of cannabis fields, valued at R892.5 million, were sprayed. The landlocked countries of Swaziland and Lesotho also contribute to illicit cultivation in the region. Tonnes of cannabis are smuggled to foreign markets in Europe, while a portion feeds the local consumer market in metropolitan areas in South Africa. Cannabis remains the primary or secondary drug of abuse.

v) **Liquor Control**

- During the period under review the SAPS' National Liquor Control office, the National Liquor Authority and Provincial Liquor Authorities focused on educating liquor traders to ensure improved compliance by liquor traders with the provisions of national and provincial liquor legislation and conditions imposed by the licensing authorities. 1 088 liquor traders from various provinces were educated on the provisions of the liquor legislation. Liquor legislation compliance strategies were presented to liquor traders in the Eastern Cape, Limpopo, KwaZulu-Natal, North West and the Free State owing to a



dire need for educating owners and managers of licensed liquor outlets.

- During the period under review, 583 liquor premises were inspected as part of Operation Thiba. Successes during these compliance operations includes the issuing of 277 fines valued at R345 900.00 (this excludes fines issued by e.g. the Metropolitan Police), the confiscation of 72 194 litres of alcohol and the closing down of 136 premises. Various key players such as Liquor Board inspectors, the Immigration Unit at the Department of Home Affairs, Metro Police members and the Tshwane Metropolitan City's Bylaw Directorate were engaged in these operations.
- In addition to the above, provincial offices indicated that a total of 15 923 unlicensed liquor premises had been closed down and 123 633 licensed premises had been inspected during the reporting period.

vi) Second-hand Goods Control

- The control of second-hand goods in South Africa was identified as a priority because dealers in second-hand goods often fail to comply to legislation. Information sessions were held in various provinces during which 551 police officials were informed of their responsibilities in terms of the Second-hand Goods Act, 1955 (Act No. 23 of 1955).
- The new Second-hand Goods Bill is intended to replace the Second-Hand Goods Act of 1955 and its 1975 amendment, as both pieces of legislation had been drafted at times when the trading scenario in South Africa was vastly different with regard to the extent of crime, the type of communications and the goods being traded. The new Second-hand Goods Bill was completed and needed to be approved by Parliament. Regulations in terms of the Bill would then be drafted. The purpose of the Bill is to discourage and eliminate the market for stolen property and it is intended to be an important tool in the fight against organised crime.
- During the period under review, 311 premises were inspected as part of Operation Thiba. Successes during these compliance operations includes the issuing of 196 fines valued at R366 000.00 and the confiscation of 3 335 kg copper.

vii) Diplomatic Policing

- The main responsibility of the Diplomatic Policing Unit is to create a safe and secure environment for the foreign diplomatic community in Pretoria. Patrolling areas are divided into four sectors, which are mainly situated in the Brooklyn and Sunnyside areas in Pretoria. These sectors consist of 297 sites, including 130 embassies, six international 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

- Patrolling areas in which diplomats reside and participating in crime deterrence actions
- Attending all accidents involving vehicles used by the community of diplomats
- Liaising with the diplomatic community regarding policing, security and safety issues.
- A rapid response service is provided to the diplomatic community in the form of emergency telephone numbers, a fully equipped 24-hour operational room and permanent deployment of high-performance vehicles in the vicinity of diplomatic missions and residences. All diplomatic policing members were trained in crime scene management and Diplomatic Protocol to ensure members follow the appropriate etiquette when dealing with the diplomatic community.
- Actions taken by the Diplomatic Policing Unit during the reporting period included attending to 105 accidents involving vehicles of the diplomatic community, the safeguarding of 595 official diplomatic functions and 141 escorts. 196 065 physical visits were made to diplomatic missions and residences. 147 case dockets were registered and 359 arrests were made.

b) **Crime prevention initiatives (Partnerships)**

This indicator relates to partnerships established to address contact-related and property-related crimes and crimes affecting the social fabric of society. The Minister for Safety and Security, in his speech at the Service Delivery Crime Summit in December 2008, emphasised the importance of strengthening private/public partnerships to ensure that they yield tangible crime reduction initiatives. The kind of partnership, as well as the purpose and the kinds of crimes being addressed by the partnership, are relevant in these initiatives.

i) **Social crime prevention**

In accordance with 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 continued to participate in the *Interdepartmental Management Team (IDMT) for the Rape and Sexual Offences Programme*. This programme focuses on prevention, as well as on improving criminal justice response and support to victims of sexual offences. The focus of the IDMT during the reporting period was to oversee the roll-out process of the Thuthuzela Care Centres (TCC). The aim of the TCC is to better protect the rights of women and children by providing vital support to victims of domestic violence, sexual violence and abuse throughout the justice system. TCCs provide improved services (health and welfare) and initiate processes for effectively reporting and prosecuting offences in a dignified and caring environment - offering these services to the victims in a one-stop centre staffed with qualified professionals. Seventeen TCC's have been established countrywide at Mdantsane, Libode, Bloemfontein, Chris Hani Baragwanath, Mamelodi, Natalspruit, Tembisa, Greater Vaal,

Phoenix, Umlazi, Mankweng, Thohoyandou, Kanyamazane, Upington, Kimberley, Mafikeng, and Mannenberg.

- In support of the implementation of the new sexual offences legislation, the United States of America made \$1.2 million available for training police members and \$800 000 for training prosecutors on the new sexual offences legislation. The SAPS, together with the United States of America, have developed a First Responder Learning Programme to train SAPS personnel in the application of sexual offences legislation. This programme is aimed at first responders, which include Community Service Centres, emergency police services personnel and detectives. The programme was piloted in November 2008 and eighteen members from Pretoria police stations participated.

Extent of the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act

- During the period under review, process flow mind maps on the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No. 116 of 1998) were developed and completed in consultation with the National Prosecuting Authority. These mind maps are intended to be used as training and information tools for service providers and members of the public, as they indicate the flow of critical processes between the police and court services.
- An Imbizo was conducted in Pretoria West in April 2008 during which approximately 3 000 community members were sensitised about gender-based violence preventative measures.
- Key activities undertaken by the SAPS during the 16 days of activism against violence against women and children were:
 - A Rape Reduction Summit from 8 to 10 December 2008 at the Diamond City Tabernacle in Kimberley aimed to revive the Anti-Rape Strategy in the province and to revisit the 30-point Anti-Rape action plan.
 - Inter-departmental planning and implementation processes for the annual '16 Days of Activism' campaign held from 25 November to 10 December.
 - The 'Don't Look Away' campaign was launched by the Department of Provincial and Local Government in Sandton on 2008-11-25. The aim of the campaign was to encourage the community to report crimes committed against women and children.
 - A security sector parade was held in Pretoria by male personnel of the SAPS, the South African National Defence Force and Tshwane Metro Police to demonstrate the security sector's commitment to eradicating violence against women and children and Government's commitment to eradicating gender-based violence.
 - During the period under review 3 626 members were trained in the Domestic Violence Learning Programme. It should be noted that the Basic Training Learning Programme also contains a five-day module on domestic violence.

Human Trafficking

- In February 2009, a Human Trafficking Steering Committee session was held to review progress in the Interdepartmental Human Trafficking Programme, coordinated by the National Prosecuting Authority. The following key points of progress were highlighted:
 - The KwaZulu-Natal Task Team comprising the police, prosecutors, customs officials, the international organisation for migration and organisations of civil society continued to make sound progress in case management coordination and the development of preventive programmes.
 - A tender was awarded for research to be conducted into the causes of and the extent to which human trafficking occurs in South Africa, as well as related trends. The research is intended to cover regional and international aspects that apply to the country. The research commenced in March 2009.
- In March 2009, a conference was held in Durban to develop a Human Trafficking Plan. The TSIRELEDZANI Human Trafficking Programme was also launched during the conference. This programme aimed to improve the prevention of human trafficking, response and support towards victims of human trafficking and the rehabilitation of offenders.

Youth Crime Prevention capacity-building programmes

- The SAPS is represented in the Inter-Sectoral Steering Committee of Child Justice, led by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development. The Committee is responsible for monitoring and observing the constitutional rights of children awaiting trial. Similar structures were established at provincial level to ensure SAPS representation.
- The Child Justice Bill was adopted by the National Assembly and Inter-sectoral Steering Committee for Child Justice during the reporting period. The Child Justice Bill will come into effect in 2010.
- Child Protection Awareness and Crime Reduction Programmes were implemented during Child Protection Week, Youth Month and Youth Day. Provincial programmes undertaken included: sports against crime events; awareness regarding crimes against women and children; mobilisation of women and children; door-to-door campaigns; debates on crimes affecting children; alcohol and substance abuse awareness; sexual offences and relationships amongst youth; children's rights; awareness regarding gangs; youth camps and road-shows; capacity-building work sessions; adopt a cop; mobilisation of communities against crimes affecting children; establishment of youth desks; and junior leadership concept projects.
- A consultative process was conducted with stakeholders, including the Department of Education (DoE), to review the Safe Schools Guidelines. The SAPS then embarked on a process to develop a departmental manual regarding school-based crime prevention for SAPS members as part of its support toward addressing crime and violence in schools. The objectives of the draft Manual on School-based Crime Prevention are to forge positive relations between the SAPS and the DoE (police stations and schools),

to create a safe and secure learning environment and to create awareness regarding crime and criminal activities.

- The youth is particularly vulnerable to drug abuse and, as a result, the SAPS' role in support of school safety and to prevent youth involvement in crime and the victimisation of children and youth requires a particular focus on drugs and substance abuse. The SAPS also plays a supportive role in terms of the current regulations and policies of the DoE to combat drugs in schools. SAPS action in this regard includes searches, crime combating actions targeting the sale of drugs and alcohol to children, proactive and community policing programmes and education and awareness raising programmes. The SAPS is entitled in terms of section 8a of the amended Education Act to conduct searches, which includes searches for drugs at schools on the request of the management of the school. This includes the right to test learners for drug and substance use.
- With regard to education and awareness, the focus was on the use of information generated by the SAPS to ensure that school communities, parents, school governing bodies and other community institutions were made aware of particular drug threats. These stakeholders were mobilised to provide information and to work with the service providers in health and social services to implement prevention and early intervention programmes and to access treatment and support services. SAPS members are not generally trained to provide drug education and drug counselling; hence information is used in support of education programmes offered by trained professionals.

Victim Empowerment Programme

- Victim Empowerment was initiated through the National Crime Prevention Strategy aimed at reducing victimisation/offending, repeat victimisation/offending and preventing victimisation through the delivery of services. Government commemorated the tenth anniversary of the Victim Empowerment Programme (VEP) in August 2008. The SAPS' responsibilities for victim empowerment are defined in the SAPS' Victim Empowerment Programme. These responsibilities include that of developing, monitoring and implementing 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 establishing victim-support rooms.
- The SAPS' accredited VEP training programme sensitises police officials to the needs of crime victims and includes affirming communication skills, sensitisation on victim needs, networking with other services available within the locality and making referrals to appropriate services outside the SAPS (medical, psychological, etc.). During the reporting period 1 122 members were trained in the VEP.
- The SAPS provides Victim Support Rooms at police stations for all victims of crime (consultation, interviews and statement-taking), but specifically for victims of violent and intimate crimes such as domestic violence, sexual offences and rape, child abuse and assault. The number of Victim Support Rooms increased from 621 to 795 at the end of March 2009 and is indicated per province in table 13.

Table 13: Total number of victim support rooms per province:

Component	Total
Eastern Cape	92
Free State	50
Gauteng	124
KwaZulu-Natal	156
Mpumalanga	58
North West	39
Northern Cape	44
Limpopo	58
Western Cape	174
Total	795

- The Victims' Charter, a sub-programme of the VEP, is an important instrument for promoting justice for all. The implementation of the Victims' Charter is coordinated by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development. The Minimum Standards on Services for Victims of Crime were developed in order to further explain the rights of victims as contained in the Charter. These documents, developed by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development in cooperation with other departments, are important instruments that elaborate and consolidate rights and obligations relating to services applicable to victims and survivors of crime in South Africa.
- As part of the drive to create awareness on the Victims' Charter, each department identified a "specific right" as a theme to support Victims' Rights Week (15 to 19 September 2008). The SAPS identified "the right to be treated with respect, dignity and fairness" as its theme, and the Mathafeni community in Mpumalanga was selected to host the event.

Local Crime Prevention Development Programme

The SAPS continues to participate and support all police stations within the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme (ISRDP)/Urban Renewal Programme (URP) nodes. Some of the programmes in which the SAPS participated included crime prevention through environmental design, participation in all local governments' 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 and initiatives to reduce drug and alcohol abuse.

The following table provides an overview of the key projects executed at police stations within the ISRDP and URP nodes:

Eastern Cape Mdantsane, Motherwell, Chris Hani and OR Thambo	Community-based crime prevention projects included: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The development of community houses. ● Upgrading of roads to improve reaction time. ● Building of bridges. ● Destruction of dilapidated buildings. ● Street naming and the erection of humps.
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<p>Limpopo Greater Sekhukhune and Maruleng</p>	<p>Community-based crime prevention projects included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Crime awareness campaigns. ● Safer Schools Programmes, sensitising learners about drug and alcohol abuse. ● Community outreach programme (visits by Magoshi or Tribal Authorities). ● Moral Regeneration Projects to renew people's morality and value system to fight crime and poverty. ● Sports Against Crime activities.
<p>Western Cape Khayelitsha and Mitchell's Plain</p>	<p>Community-based crime prevention projects included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Neighbourhood watch programmes. ● The erection of street humps and walkways. ● Street naming and house numbering in Mountain View.
<p>Mpumalanga Bushbuckridge</p>	<p>Community-based crime prevention projects included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The establishment of two contact points to intensify sector policing. ● Branding of stock. ● Operation "Go Back to School". ● Youth in Sports and Music against Crime programmes. ● Operation Greed to address robberies.
<p>Free State Maluti-a-Phofung</p>	<p>Community-based crime prevention projects included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● Anti-stock theft project. ● Tavern Owners Forums. ● Operation Mark to sensitise communities to mark their belongings. ● Initiation school project.
<p>Gauteng Alexandra</p>	<p>Community-based crime prevention projects included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ● The establishment of Domestic forums and a Domestic Violence Unit within the detective environment to deal with domestic violence cases. ● The upgrading of the Victim Support Room with professional social workers. ● CCTV cameras in crime threat areas. ● The opening of the Alexandra Recreational Centre with rugby, cricket and athletic facilities.

ii) **Public/private partnerships**

Community Policing Forums (CPFs)

- In terms of section 22 (2) of the South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No. 68 of 1995) community policing was introduced in the SAPS in 1994 as an approach to policing 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 were 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 to ensure cooperation of communities with the SAPS in order to reduce crime and improve service delivery. At present 1 109 CPFs had been established at

1 116 police stations, including the 169 high-contact crime stations. See paragraph 8.3.3 (c) (i) for more detailed information on the Secretariat's involvement in CPFs.

Business against Crime

- Business Against Crime South Africa (BACSA) is one of the key strategic partners of the SAPS in the fight against crime and is the primary conduit through which the business sector interacts with Government on broad crime-related matters. The objective is to provide the specialist skills and expertise of business to assist the SAPS in building the necessary capacity to effectively tackle crime. BACSA engages with the SAPS at all levels, from national to station level, and has offices in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, the Western Cape, the Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga, the North West and the Northern Cape.

The current focus areas are:

- The *Criminal Justice Review and Improvement Programme*, which is a cabinet-approved initiative led by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development with the aim of strengthening the current capacity in the criminal justice system, including a retention strategy and case management strategy.
- The *Violent Organised Crime (trio crimes) Reduction Programme* – a multi-faceted programme for dealing with trio crimes including business, residential and vehicle robberies and through which partnerships are created between business and the SAPS across the country.

Specific areas of cooperation include:

- Establishment of joint structures and mechanisms through which business information on vehicle crime is channelled to national and provincial levels to determine trends.
- Training of call takers of the Gauteng 10111 Operations Centre by private experts to improve service delivery.
- The piloting of force-multiplying technology such as Automatic Number Plate Recognition targeted at stolen and hijacked vehicles. This involves the use of cameras and software that recognise a number plate, capture an image of the number plate and vehicle, and interpret the characters of the number plate into data which is validated against various databases and other systems in identifying suspect and circulated vehicles.
- Attending to a number of vehicle theft and hijacking issues, including the expansion of the use of Microdot Technology to combat vehicle crime. Microdot technology entails the application of 10 000 small dots that are laser etched at a microscopic level to contain a VIN or a Personal Identification Number (PIN). The dots are applied to at least 88 different positions on the vehicle for full coverage. Although microdot technology is not a total solution for vehicle theft, it is a preventive measure since vehicle identification can be done on only one dot.
- Examining the wreck environment to recommend tighter classificatory controls

across the industry to reduce the scope for vehicle and insurance fraud.

- Implementing a Best Practice Model at more than 30 motor vehicle registration and licensing authorities to reduce opportunities for illegal activities, to improve the collection of revenue and simultaneously improve service delivery.
 - Improving legislation such as the Second-Hand Goods Act.
 - Supporting the SAPS at cluster and provincial level in the creation of war rooms, trio task teams and specialised prosecution support.
 - Reducing cellphone theft by ensuring that the legal requirements are adhered to with regard to the reporting and blacklisting of lost, stolen and destroyed cellphones and developing mechanisms to reduce the theft of cellphones and their use in priority crimes, including organised crime.
- The *Non-ferrous Metal Theft Reduction project* led by the SAPS, with the support of Business Against Crime South Africa and the relevant sectors of business that are affected by this crime.

Primedia Crime Line

- A partnership between the Primedia Group and the SAPS was officially launched in June 2007. The purpose of the partnership is to encourage the community to blow the whistle on crime by reporting it anonymously via sms to the number 32211 or reporting it on the website www.crimeline.co.za. The information is passed on electronically to the SAPS' Crime Stop office, from where it is disseminated to nodal points in each province. Police officials respond to the information and successes are fed back to Crime Stop via the nodal points. Although the original partnership was between the SAPS and Primedia, it has since been expanded to include other partners such as the SABC, Jacaranda FM, Algoa FM and several other community radio stations. Other supporters include Pick and Pay, Mimmos, NetStar and e-block watch. From 2007-06-06 to 2009-05-14, 758 arrests were made as a result of this partnership.

Churches against crime – Community Building Credible Ownership (CBCO)

- The SAPS continued with the Community Building Credible Ownership (CBCO) partnership in the Eastern Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng and the Western Cape. The partnership involves church groups in reducing the levels of crime. Initiatives deriving from this partnership include the distribution of pamphlets, the forming of neighbourhood watches, discussions on domestic violence, crime awareness programmes, community meetings and prayer sessions.

Tourism Safety

- As a result of media surveys and crime reports, tourism safety and security in South Africa was identified as a challenge. The SAPS and the Department of Environmental Affairs and Tourism collaborated in an effort to address tourism safety in South Africa by developing a National Tourism Safety and Awareness Strategy. The role of the SAPS in this regard is to provide information regarding hot spot areas and crime trends that

may impact on tourist safety at local level.

The National Community Policing Consultative Forum (NCPCF)

- The National Community Policing Consultative Forum (NCPCF) serves as a platform or communication mechanism at which the nine provincial CPF chairpersons meet to share good practices and address challenges facing the CPFs, to advise the SAPS on how to improve service delivery and to give relevant guidance in the implementation of community policing. To support the objectives of the CPFs and the NCPCF, various issues were addressed during the reporting period such as the Communication and Marketing Strategy for CPFs, training for members of the CPFs and logistical matters such as identity cards, cellphones and reflector jackets for CPF members.

Reservists

- Reservists are being used to support the SAPS in its fight against crime, as part of a cooperative police-community relationship. The reservist system provides for the active involvement of the community in policing and it supports a problem-orientated approach. Different categories of reservists were established. The categories into which reservists had been appointed determine the nature of the work that they perform. The categories are as follows:

Category A: Functional deployment

Category B: Deployed as support personnel at police stations

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

Category D: Rural and urban safety.

- The strength of the Reserve Police Force stood at 53 200 active reservists on 2009-03-31.
- 14 011 reservists were trained in 2008/2009, of which 12 541 were found competent. In addition to this, short skills programmes, aimed at enhancing the skills and knowledge of reservists in performing policing functions, were presented. These programmes include the administration of the Community Service Centre, crime investigation, crime prevention and street survival.
- At a Reservist Summit held in March 2009, the Minister for Safety and Security instructed that the current legislative/regulatory framework for Reservists be reviewed. The Minister also instructed that a National Task Team be established to consider employment-related matters, and that this Task Team interfaces with provinces in facilitating the recruitment of qualifying reservists as permanent employees of the SAPS.
- Subsequent to the Reservist Summit, provincial and divisional commissioners were requested to prioritise qualifying reservists with a commendable track record for participation in recruitment and enlistment processes and to enhance the recruitment and enlistment of reservists for the June/July 2009 intake.
- A moratorium was placed on the recruitment of volunteers as reservists, pending the review of the current policy prescriptions regulating the recruitment, selection and

enlistment of reservists, with effect from 2009-04-01.

c) Sector Policing

- Sector policing entails that, by 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 initiatives by station commissioners to mobilise the community and other stakeholders 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.
- During the period under review, the focus of implementation was on the 169 high-contact crime stations, which included 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

Implementation of sector policing at the 169 high-contact crime stations		
Province	Number of high-contact police stations	Number of stations that implemented sector policing
Eastern Cape	30	24
Free State	13	13
Gauteng	33	33
KwaZulu-Natal	27	3
Mpumalanga	16	16
North West	10	9
Northern Cape	8	3
Limpopo	15	11
Western Cape	17	17
Total	169	129

- From the figures in the above table it is clear that sector policing had been implemented at 129 (76.3%) of the 169 high-contact crime police stations at the end of March 2009.
- The success of sector policing depends, among other things, on the following:
 - The active participation of community key players
 - Sufficient resources on a 24-hour basis (human and physical)

- The incorporation of the CPF structures and stakeholders
- The active involvement of Local Government
- Full analyses of crime trends and sharing crime information/ intelligence with relevant stakeholders.
- A toolkit was developed to assist station management in implementing sector policing. The toolkit provides help with issues such as marketing pamphlets, guidelines for community-based structures, sector profiles, meeting procedures and the recruitment of reservists.

d) Escapes from police custody

- The number of escapes from police custody and the number of escapees who escaped during these incidents during the 2005/2006, 2006/2007, 2007/2008 and 2008/2009 financial years respectively are indicated in table 15. From the table it is clear that, contrary to the decreasing trends experienced between 2005/2006 and 2007/2008, the number of escapes increased by 8,1% between 2007/2008 and 2008/2009, while the number of escapees involved in these incidents also increased by 16,7% during the same period.
- The most incidents (167 or 23,2%) occurred in the Western Cape, followed by Gauteng with 143 incidents (19,9%) and KwaZulu-Natal with 90 incidents (12,5%). The number of incidents increased during 2008/2009 in six of the provinces, with the Western Cape depicting the highest increase with 37 more incidents, followed by Limpopo with 23 more incidents.
- KwaZulu-Natal had the most escapees during 2008/2009 (200 or 17,5%), followed by Gauteng with 192 escapees (16,8%) and the Western Cape with 172 escapees (15,0%). With the exception of the Northern Cape where the number of escapees decreased with 19 during 2008/2009, the number of people escaping from police custody increased in all provinces. The highest increase (70 escapees) was recorded in KwaZulu-Natal, followed by Limpopo with 36.
- When the number of incidents is compared with the number of escapees, it is evident that single individuals escaped in almost all incidents in the Western Cape, while the ratio of escapees per incident in KwaZulu-Natal is calculated as 2.2. The highest ratio of escapees per incident (3.2) was recorded in the North West.

Table 15: Escapes from police custody during the 2005/2006, 2006/2007, 2007/2008 and 2008/2009 financial years

Province	1. Incidents				2. Escapees			
	Financial Year				Financial Year			
	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009	2005/ 2006	2006/ 2007	2007/ 2008	2008/ 2009
Eastern Cape	106	69	55	65	218	139	100	119
Free State	63	40	32	44	90	52	51	74
Gauteng	164	123	141	143	250	223	181	192
KwaZulu-Natal	162	179	81	90	280	242	130	200
Mpumalanga	152	144	69	61	319	260	88	96
Northern Cape	63	52	51	41	80	61	73	54
Limpopo	67	54	40	63	173	91	57	93
North West	127	92	65	45	265	166	133	144
Western Cape	204	152	130	167	233	174	167	172
Total RSA	1 108	905	664	719	1 908	1 408	980	1 144

e) Attacks on and murders of members of the SAPS

- An analysis of attacks on police officials done in the past clearly revealed that most police officials were attacked while they were in hot pursuit of suspects, on the point of arresting suspects or while they were making arrests. No evidence exists to support the myth that police officers are mainly killed for their firearms or that a relationship exists between police corruption and the murder of police officials.
- Although most police officers were attacked while they were on duty, an analysis of those attacks during which police officers were killed, indicated that most police officers were murdered while they were off duty. When police officers are off duty they are at their most vulnerable, because they usually do not wear bullet proof vests, do not enjoy the protection afforded by being in the company of colleagues and are less vigilant than when they are on duty. Many police officers also put themselves on duty when they realise that a crime (particularly armed robbery) is in progress in their immediate vicinity, even if they are off duty.
- The number of attacks on members of the SAPS recorded during the 2003/2004, 2004/2005, 2005/2006, 2006/2007, 2007/2008 and 2008/2009 financial years is reflected in table 16. From the table it is evident that attacks on members of the SAPS during the abovementioned periods peaked in 2005/2006, before it gradually decreased during 2006/2007 and 2007/2008. However, an increase of 175 incidents (38.5%) was recorded in 2008/2009. This increase is mostly attributed to the 151 more attacks (142,5%) reported in KwaZulu-Natal and the 36 more attacks (80%) in the Eastern Cape.
- Most of the incidents (257 or 40,9%) were reported in KwaZulu-Natal, followed by the Western Cape with 85 incidents (13,5%), the Eastern Cape (81 incidents or 12,9%) and Gauteng with 79 incidents (12,6%).

Table 16: Attacks on members of the SAPS

Province	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
Gauteng	157	188	223	177	123	79
KwaZulu-Natal	61	79	288	115	106	257
Mpumalanga	74	80	136	85	31	24
Eastern Cape	74	69	125	86	45	81
Western Cape	229	228	265	145	73	85
Northern Cape	13	0	87	52	9	29
North West	65	43	92	50	32	32
Limpopo	35	27	32	10	16	19
Free State	9	7	26	49	19	23
Total	717	721	1 274	769	454	629

Table 17: Members of the SAPS murdered

Province	2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
Gauteng	38	16	26	38	38	21
KwaZulu-Natal	21	28	23	32	21	28
Mpumalanga	5	7	7	7	9	6
Eastern Cape	14	14	16	6	12	11
Western Cape	11	10	10	6	10	11
Northern Cape	0	0	1	3	1	2
North West	11	12	7	8	2	3
Limpopo	5	4	4	2	6	7
Free State	3	3	1	6	8	6
Head Office						10
Total	108	94	95	108	107	105

Despite the increase experienced in the number of attacks on police officials during 2008/2009, the number of members killed during such attacks, as indicated in table 17, stayed more or less the same during 2006/2007, 2007/2008 and 2008/2009, with a decrease of -1.9% during 2008/2009. Most of the police officers killed were from KwaZulu-Natal (28 or 26.7%), followed by Gauteng with 21 members (20%) and the Eastern Cape and Western Cape with 11 fatalities (10.5%) respectively.

Table 18: Proportion of fatal attacks on SAPS members

2003/2004	2004/2005	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
15,1%	13,0%	7,5%	14,0%	23,6%	16,7%

The proportion of fatal attacks (incidents in which one or more police officers succumb to injuries sustained during attacks) during 2008/2009 stood at 16,7%, which was substantially lower than the 23,6% experienced during 2007/2008, which had been the highest fatality rate since 2002/2003. (See table 18 above).

9.4.2 Subprogramme: Borderline Security

During the 2003 Cabinet Lekgotla, a decision had been taken to transfer the responsibility for borderline control from the South African National Defence Force (SANDF) to the SAPS. Stemming from the above, the SANDF Exit/SAPS Entry Strategy was formulated, which was implemented from 2004 to 2009.

a) Deterrence of illegal activities at borderlines

Borderline functions include the following:

- Prevent, detect and combat the illegal cross-border movement of persons and goods.
- Effectively collect, collate, interpret, disseminate and react to information relating to transnational crime.
- Cooperate with state departments and interested parties players involved in border control to effectively combat the illegal flow of people and goods across the republic's borderlines.
- Liaise and cooperate with neighbouring countries in respect of borderline control.

The borderline policing function is divided into three areas, namely land borderline control, sea borderline control and air borderline.

Land borderline control

- The transfer of the borderline control function from the SANDF was concluded on 2009-03-31 with the taking over of the borderline function at two operational bases at the Limpopo border with Zimbabwe. The SAPS is now deploying members at the Swartwater, Rooibokkraal, Pontdrift, Beitbridge, Musina and Madimbo bases in this province. Challenges in the taking over of these borderline functions were the substantial number of people crossing the borderline, the poor maintenance of the Norex fence between the two countries and the presence of protected wildlife along the borderline.
- In 2008/2009 the SAPS procured and deployed four 4x4 vehicles, night-sight apparatus, binoculars, global positioning systems and communication systems for borderline functions. Borderline Operations were deploying horses along the borders of the Eastern Cape, Free State and KwaZulu-Natal. The deployment of horses would increase police visibility, as well as reaction time to stock theft.
- Since 2005 several measures have been put in place to strengthen borderline control, which included the continuous assessment of cross-border movement and visits to farms and schools along the borderlines. The aim was to gather information about illegal activities and to ensure that farmers along the borders attended local meetings where they were offered the opportunity to share any information related to criminal activities along the borders.

Sea borderline control

- Operational responsibilities at Sea Borderline Control include sea patrols, vehicle patrols, searching vessels, policing slipways and small harbours, enforcing the Marine Living Resources Act, 1998 (Act No. 18 of 1998), the Shipping Act, 1951 (Act No. 57 of 1951), observation and way-laying operations and the policing of 3 600 km of the coastline which extends 300 nautical miles from the shore to the open sea.
- The SAPS had permanent sea border control units at Richards Bay and Simon's Town and was establishing permanent units in Saldanha Bay, Port Elizabeth and East London.
- A programme had been developed to equip members at sea borderline control units to perform effective borderline policing duties. Nine members were trained to skip SAPS coastal patrol vessels.
- During the period under review nine 7.8 meter-high speed rubber ducks, 4x4 vehicles, night-sight apparatus and binoculars were procured for members at these units.

Air borderline control

- Operational responsibilities for Air Borderline Control entail the policing of 1 200 smaller airfields and airstrips. A process was initiated for procuring surveillance equipment such as radars for the surveillance of the RSA airspace along the borders. This equipment will not only detect illegal cross-border movement of smaller aircrafts, but will also complement the current surveillance capacity.

Table 19 reflects statistics for the financial year 2008/2009 relating to successes achieved at borderlines.

Table 19: Successes achieved at borderlines

Stolen/Hijacked vehicles	
Arrests	95
Seizures	530
Value	R53 000 000.00

Firearms and ammunition	
Arrests	156
Seizures	265 firearms and 209 rounds of ammunition
Value	Firearms: R265 000 Ammunition: R1 045

Narcotics	
Arrests	348
Cannabis	174 270 034 gram
Value	R243 978 047.60

Illegal immigrants/Aiding and abetting	
Arrests	50 153

Illegal goods	
Arrests	80
Value	R45 398 372.00

Human trafficking and maritime-related offences	
Arrests	87

9.4.3 Subprogramme: Specialised Interventions

Specialised operations provide a rapid response capability for intervening in extreme situations that ordinary members of the SAPS cannot handle efficiently. This includes interventions in public violence, serious and violent crime incidents, the policing of major events, specialised operational support (Special Task Force and Air Wing), peacekeeping missions, cross-border operations as well as escorting dangerous criminals and VIP protection.

a) Interventions in medium-risk operations

Combating of public violence and stabilising of serious crime incidents

The crime combating capacity within the SAPS deals with medium-to-high risk operations and intervened in various major incidents including the following:

- The protest actions by South African Municipal Workers Union (SAMWU) primarily related to labour issues, wage negotiations, the dismissal of workers and unsatisfactory salaries.
- The labour dispute by South African Commercial and Catering Allied Workers Union (SACCAWU) over wages with the retailer Woolworths.
- The nationwide protest actions by the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) against the increasing high prices of food and fuel.
- The strike at the Tshwane University of Technology campuses in Pretoria West, Pretoria CBD, Soshanguve and Garankuwa in January/February 2009.
- Various operations were conducted to combat serious crimes against the farming community, taxi violence, cash-in-transit robberies, armed robberies and gang related crimes.
- Incidents of xenophobia occurred from April to July 2008 aimed at various groups of immigrants from all over Africa. 1 288 incidents were reported nationwide in which sixty people were killed and approximately 635 injured. 1 436 arrests were made during these incidents.

The combating of public violence led to the arrest of 1 959 persons in 743 crowd-related incidents.

Assistance for big events

In 2008/2009 the SAPS attended to 302 major events including assistance for the protection of very important persons. Major events included:

- The World Telecommunications Standardisation Assembly in Gauteng in October 2008.
- The Zone V1 Games in the North West in December 2008.
- The Australian Cricket tour to South Africa from February to April 2009.
- The FIFA Confederations Cup draw in Sandton in November 2008.
- The voter registration in November 2008.
- The A1 Grand Prix at Kyalami in February 2009.
- Various football matches.

b) Interventions in high-risk operations*Specialised operational support*

- During the period under review the Special Task Force conducted 230 operations, including 30 hostage situations, which led to 180 arrests and the seizure of 41 firearms.
- In 2008/2009, 53 members successfully completed the Special Task Force Course.
- The SAPS' Air Wing clocked up 9 305 flying hours, which included crime prevention operations, call-outs, information-driven operations, assistance to foreign countries, special forces operations, dagga spraying operations, communication flights, shows, training and maintenance flights.
- To enhance the training of pilots and visibility with regard to airborne operations, the SAPS procured six new R44 helicopters in 2008/2009.
- Assistance was provided to Botswana and the Namibian Police in the establishment of their own Police Air Wing Units, as well as the provision of training to these countries.
- National Intervention Units conducted 447 interventions for escorting dangerous criminals.

Rendering specialised policing services to neighbouring countries

The SAPS renders specialised policing services to neighbouring countries which includes the deployment of SAPS members on peacekeeping missions and cross-border operations.

- During the period under review 145 members were deployed to Sudan. They were required to render assistance in developing proactive public confidence, establishing and maintaining contact with local police authorities by collaborating in day-to-day

activities and to monitor and report on the effectiveness of the service delivery of the local police.

- Assistance was provided during Operation Rachel, a joint operation between RSA and Mozambique, to prevent arms from crossing the border into South Africa.
- Six members attended a planning conference for the South African Development Country and African Union stand-by Brigade in Botswana; 23 members attended the Command Post Exercise for the South African Development Country and African Union stand-by Brigade; and 13 members attended a seminar on Standard Operational Procedures and Map Exercise for the South African Development Country and African Union stand-by Brigade in Angola.



2008/2009