

## 9.2 Programme 2: Visible Policing

### 9.2.1 Subprogramme: Crime Prevention

Government has identified crime combating as one of its top five priorities. President Jacob Zuma called for tougher action against crime at a meeting with station commanders in September 2009. The President was accompanied by the ministers of Justice, Correctional Services, Social Development, State Security, Police, and the Minister of the Planning Commission. The national and provincial leadership of the police, representatives of the Metro Police services, and the Independent Complaints Directorate also attended the meeting. Partnerships between the police and the community for addressing serious and violent crimes were raised as an issue, as well as the strengthening of social crime prevention measures, especially targeted at children and the youth.

#### (a) Public/Private Partnerships

##### *Business against Crime South Africa (BACSA)*

- BACSA is the primary conduit through which the business sector interacts with Government on broad crime-related matters. The objective is to provide specialised business skills and expertise to assist the South African Police Service (SAPS) in building the required capacity to tackle crime.
- The current focus areas are:
  - The *Criminal Justice Review and Improvement Programme*, which is a Cabinet approved initiative led by the Minister of Justice and Constitutional Development, and involves the senior structures of the SAPS.
  - The *Violent Organised Crime (trio crimes) Reduction Programme* – a multifaceted programme dealing with trio crime, which creates partnerships between business and the SAPS across the country, particularly at stations in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, the Western Cape, the Eastern Cape, the North West and Mpumalanga. Specific areas of cooperation include aligning the Private Security Sector to SAPS operations, improving service delivery of the Gauteng 10111 Operations Centre, and expanding the use of technology for the improved identification of motor vehicles.
  - The *Non-ferrous Metal Theft Reduction* project led by the SAPS, with the support of BACSA and the relevant business sectors affected by this crime. The project focuses on stations in Gauteng, KwaZulu-Natal, the Western Cape, the Eastern Cape, North West and Mpumalanga.

##### *Primedia Crime Line*

- A partnership between the Primedia Group and the SAPS was 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](http://www.crimeline.co.za). The information is passed electronically to the SAPS's Crime Stop office, from where it is disseminated to nodal points in each province. From 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010, 183 arrests were made as a result of this partnership.
- During the period under review, Crime Line partnered with "Shout", an awareness campaign led by prominent South African musicians, artists and entertainers. A music DVD was released that encouraged South Africans to 'shout and pass on information to Crime Line'. Proceeds from downloads of the song will go towards combating crime.

### *Community Police Forums*

- The concept of 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 that can jointly address crime and matters relating to community safety. 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 (Act No. 68 of 1995).
- The aim of a community policing forum is to promote the local accountability of the police and to enlist the cooperation of communities with the SAPS, in order to reduce crime and improve service delivery. At the end of March 2010, 1 114 functioning Community Policing Forums had been established at the 1 116 police stations, including the 169 high-contact crime stations.
- During the period under review the National Community Policing Consultative Forum amended its name to the National Community Police Board (NCPB). The NCPB serves as a platform or means of communication at which the nine provincial CPF chairpersons, the national chairperson and other stakeholders meet. They share best practices, address the challenges of CPFs, advise the SAPS on how to improve service delivery and give relevant guidance on the implementation of community policing. Quarterly meetings are held to support the objectives of the CPFs. These meetings are attended by the SAPS, and progress on matters of mutual concern is discussed.

### **(b) Programmes in Support of Interdepartmental Initiatives to Improve Services to Women and Children and Reduce Crime**

#### *Gender-based violence, child protection and youth crime prevention*

- During the reporting period SAPS continued to participate in the following interdepartmental programmes aimed at improving the SAPS's response to gender-based violence, child protection and youth crime prevention:
  - The National Prosecuting Authority increased the number of Thutuzela Care Centres (TCCs). The SAPS participated in the planning, implementation and management of every TCC. The number of TCCs established increased from 17 to 23 countrywide.
  - The "Ukuthwala" Steering Committee led by the Ministry of Women, Youth, Children and People with Disabilities. "Ukuthwala" is an isiZulu/isiXhosa word meaning "the early and forced marriage of young girls". The main aim of the committee is to develop an implementation plan to address marriages of this nature which are taking place at Lusikisiki, Flagstaff, Bizana and other areas in the Eastern Cape.
  - The South African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation (SARPCCO) project aimed at developing and piloting the SARPCCO Violence against Women and Children Reader and Trainer's manual for law enforcement officers and other role players in the Southern African Region.
  - Implementing the First Responder Learning Programme, developed and piloted by the SAPS and the United States of America in 2008/09. 1 379 SAPS members were trained in the Sexual Offence First Responders Course in 2009/10. The programme has been included in the SAPS's In-service Training portfolio.
  - Training members in 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 Act. 3 181 members were trained in the Domestic Violence Programme between 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2010.

- Reviewing the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act, led by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development. Micro-study research was conducted on the ways in which the police and courts provide assistance to victims of crime.
  - The Trafficking in Persons Regional Conference held in Johannesburg in July 2009 and the Human Trafficking Research Report conference in March 2010, coordinated by the Interdepartmental Management Team for Human Trafficking. The research was conducted by the Human Sciences Research Council (HSRC) on the causes of human trafficking and its extent in South Africa, using victims of trafficking, as well as police officials, immigration officials, and social and health workers as participants.
  - The Intersectoral Steering Committee for Child Justice, led by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development at national and provincial level. These intersectoral committees enhance cooperation between departments in dealing with child offenders. They also worked together to plan for the implementation of the Child Justice Act, 2008.
  - Reviewing learning programmes in the SAPS, such as the “Child and Youth at Risk” learning programme to include new legislative responsibilities incorporated in the Children’s Act, the Child Labour Programme of Action and the Child Justice Act.
  - Engaging young people by establishing youth desks and youth crime prevention projects at police stations. A manual for providing guidance on youth crime prevention activities to police officials was developed and consulted at national level in the reporting period.
  - Reviewing and implementing the SAPS’s guidelines on School-based Crime Prevention in all provinces. The aim of the guidelines was to equip police officials with the skills and tools required to implement crime prevention programmes in schools. This can be done by establishing Safe School Committees involving school management, SAPS officials, parents, learners and other role players.
  - A pilot training course for police officers tasked with school safety. The project aimed to train police members to improve safety at schools, using activities such as sports to engage with learners and build better relations between the police and learners. The training project was informed by a twinning programme between the SAPS and the London Metropolitan Police, which was implemented in three provinces.
  - The Victim Empowerment Programme (VEP), aimed at reducing victimisation/offending, repeat victimisation/offending and preventing victimisation through the delivery of services. The SAPS’s responsibilities regarding victim empowerment include 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 improving facilities at police stations to make stations more victim friendly.
  - The VEP training programme sensitises police officials to the needs of crime victims. During the period under review 1 089 members were trained in the programme.
  - The number of Victim Support Rooms (VSRs) in the SAPS increased from 785 in 2008/09 to 806 in 2009/10 (see table 15). These rooms are used for statement taking and interviews; providing victims with information, for example, on referrals to other service providers; providing feedback to victims and explaining the situation as far as their cases are concerned; and also for providing a waiting area that is comfortable and private. The re-established Family Violence and Child Protection Units will also make use of VSRs to interview victims during the investigative process, since it provides comfort and privacy to victims.
- Awareness programmes on gender-based violence, children’s rights and crimes against children

such as child abuse were implemented during Child Protection Week, Youth Month and the festive season. During the 16 Days of Activism, awareness campaigns focused on gender-based violence involving young people, especially young women.

*Table 15: Total number of Victim Support Rooms per province*

Province	Total
Eastern Cape	93
Free State	50
Gauteng	124
KwaZulu-Natal	159
Mpumalanga	58
North West	39
Northern Cape	51
Limpopo	58
Western Cape	174 (includes VSRs at satellite units and contact points)
<b>Total</b>	<b>806</b>

*Programme for enhancing local crime prevention*

- The SAPS continued to support the implementation of the Comprehensive Rural Development Programme (CRDP) and the Urban Renewal Programme (URP) by working with police stations in nodes to improve access to policing, police service delivery and integrated community safety programmes.
- Additional sites were identified for the CRDP, namely, Heidelberg in Gauteng; Donkerhoek, Emahashini and Kwa-Ngema in Mpumalanga; Mhlontlo in the Eastern Cape; Mokgalwaneng in the North West; Dysselsdorp in the Western Cape; and Umsinga in KwaZulu-Natal.
- Capacity-building work sessions were held in all nine provinces to build capacity and strengthen partnerships between police stations, CPFs, local municipalities and other role players involved in the CRDP and URP. The aim was to improve service delivery and employ the integrated development planning processes to enhance community safety.
- Local safety strategies were developed for 24 police station areas in the Western Cape.

**(c) Police Actions**

Table 16 provides an overview of the actions carried out during SAPS operations to enhance visibility, as well as the seizures/recoveries and arrests made in terms of priority crimes. The actions were carried out in all station areas, including those of the 169 high-contact crime stations.

Table 16: Police actions and successes for contact crimes, contact-related crimes, crimes dependent on police action for detection, property-related and other serious crimes

Crime prevention actions	
Action	Number
Roadblocks	52 233
Cordon and searches	38 129
Air support operations	771
Vehicles searched	2 666 181
Premises searched	591 224
Vehicle patrols (business, residential and rural areas)	1 775 170
Persons searched	15 232 422
Farm visits	595 508
Firearms checked	57 613
School visits (include patrols, attending to complaints, searches for drugs and weapons, attending meetings on school safety and other crime prevention initiatives)	556 609
Stop and search operations	1 542 031
Hostage and suicide incidents (includes kidnappings and barricades)	456
Licenced liquor premises inspected	58 239
Unlicenced liquor premises closed down	13 456

Successes	
Arrests	Number
<b>Contact crimes (Crimes against the person)</b>	
Murders (including farm murders)	11 483
Attempted murders (including attempted farm murders)	7 062
Sexual offences (rape and attempted rape and indecent assault)	26 311
Assault GBH	113 026
Common assault	59 903
Aggravated robbery (includes hijacking of cars and trucks, house robbery, business robbery, CIT robbery, bank robbery and robbery with a firearm)	20 934
Common robbery	4 183
<b>Subcategories of aggravated robbery</b>	
Hijacking of cars	2 352
Hijacking of trucks	140
Robbery at residential premises (house robbery)	5 458
Robbery at non-residential premises (business robbery)	3 342
Cash-in-transit robbery	52
Bank robbery	38
Other robbery with aggravated circumstances (robbery with a firearm)	9 552
<b>Contact-related crimes</b>	
Arson	1 611
Malicious damage to property	30 119

#### Sector policing

- Sector policing is an operational policing tool adopted in terms of the community policing approach of the SAPS. It provides for practical policing practices to complement community participation in accordance with policing needs and community requirements, and links up to community structures.
- To regulate the implementation of sector policing, a National Instruction on Sector Policing was approved in July 2009. A guideline on implementation based on the National Instruction was circulated in October 2009.
- Sector policing at station level is regarded as implemented when -
  - the station area is divided into sectors to ensure community participation;
  - a sector commander is appointed to take full control of all policing activities, including specific projects, crime prevention actions, police patrols, meetings, community involvement, etc.
  - a Community Police Subforum is established within each sector to assess the successes and initiatives implemented, to provide crime-related needs and trends; to facilitate partnerships; and to identify the measures that all the relevant policing role players must take to address crime jointly.
  - a dedicated team comprising SAPS members, the Traffic Police, street committees and other relevant law enforcement officials are designated to a sector in accordance with the operational policing needs for the specific sector.
- Sector policing has been implemented in all 169 high-contact crime stations.

#### 10111 Centres

8 537 619 calls were received by the SAPS's 21 10111 centres in 2009/10. An estimated 76% (6,5 million) of all calls received are non-police related. These calls include prank calls, emergency services enquiries, requests for road directions, requests for legal advice and various other personal problems.

Successes	
Arrests	Number
<b>Crimes dependent on police action for detection</b>	
Illegal possession of firearms	9 529
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)	81 383
Driving under the influence of alcohol and drugs	39 345
<b>Property-related and other serious crime</b>	
Housebreaking at residential premises	40 164
Housebreaking at non-residential premises	7 363
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle (includes truck theft)	5 738
Theft out of/from motor vehicles (includes goods from the back of LDV, parts and accessories)	5 332
Commercial crime (fraud)	13 825
Shoplifting	58 085
Other theft (includes using road vehicle without owner's consent)	72 475
Stock theft	5 059
<b>Arrests for priority crimes</b>	<b>657 673</b>
<b>Arrests for other crimes</b>	<b>703 831</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 361 504</b>

Goods confiscated	Number
Firearms (day-to-day operations)	21 268
Liquor	1 524 584.915 litre

#### Rural Safety

Continued acts of violence and murders against rural communities required the SAPS to formulate a comprehensive and holistic strategy to ensure rural safety. The rural safety strategy was developed during the period under review in conjunction with other stakeholders, namely the SANDF, the Agricultural Unions, and the Department of Agriculture and Land Affairs. The aim of the strategy is to address rural safety as part of an integrated and holistic day-to-day crime prevention approach. The strategy is based on the principles of sector policing, which addresses the needs of the entire rural community, including the farming community and is based on four pillars: improved and enhanced service delivery at local level, enhanced cooperation and coordination among all role players, improved community safety awareness in rural areas and rural development.

#### Reservists

- Reservists are being used to support the SAPS in combating crime, as part of cooperative police-community relations. The reservist system provides for the active involvement of the community in policing and it supports a problem-oriented approach.
- A National Task Team facilitated the recruitment of qualifying reservists as permanent members of the SAPS. A total of 532 reservists were appointed in terms of the Public Service Act and 2 733 in terms of the South African Police Service Act.
- The establishment of the Reserve Police force stood at 64 049 active reservists on 31 March 2010.
- During the period under review, 8 598 reservists were trained, of whom 7 964 (92,6%) were found competent. In addition to this, short skills programmes on topics such as the administration of the Community Service Centre, crime investigation, crime prevention and street survival were presented to improve the skills and knowledge of reservists in performing policing duties.

#### Crime Stop

Crime Stop is a call centre responsible for collecting information/intelligence on criminal activity from the public. When phoning 08600 10111, members of the public are assisted by trained interviewing specialists to pass on information about criminal activity to the SAPS. From 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010, 299 positive cases were received by the call centre, which led to 392 arrests and the seizure of goods valued at R21 million.

- Table 16 indicates that 1 361 504 arrests were made for all crimes, compared to 1 223 505 in 2008/09. 48% (657 673) of these arrests were made for priority crimes. The most priority crime arrests (206 668 or 31%) were made in Gauteng, followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 147 741 arrests (22%). 44% (596 447) of the total arrests were made within the boundaries of the 169 high-contact crime stations.

#### Firearms

- The SAPS is responsible for firearm licence renewals and the issuing of competency certificates to firearm licence holders, as well as potential firearm licence holders in order to declare such persons fit and proper to possess firearms. In terms of the Transitional Provisions of the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No. 60 of 2000) the period in which firearm owners could submit applications for the renewal of firearm licences issued in terms of the Arms and Ammunition Act, 1969 (Act No. 75 of 1969) concluded on 31 March 2009. From 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010 the SAPS

processed 89 524 firearm licence renewals and 112 315 competency certifications. This included the applications of people who had missed the cut-off date for licensing their firearms in terms of the new Firearms Control Act (as part of the firearms amnesty).

- The accreditation of business entities, associations and organisations forms an integral part of the implementation of firearms control legislation in South Africa. A total of 1 829 institutions (compared to 1 715 at the end of March 2009), including training providers, shooting ranges, hunting associations and sport-shooting organisations are now accredited.

Table 17 provides an overview of the total number of accredited institutions per province.

*Table 17: Accredited institutions*

Province	Total
Eastern Cape	169
Free State	121
Gauteng	407
KwaZulu-Natal	170
Mpumalanga	115
North West	175
Northern Cape	85
Limpopo	385
Western Cape	202
<b>Total</b>	<b>1 829</b>

- 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 21 268 firearms and 295 085 rounds of ammunition were recovered during day-to-day activities and special operations (compared to 17 824 firearms recovered in 2008/09).
- 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. During the period under review 11 982 firearms were circulated as stolen or lost compared to 12 883 in the previous financial year. 7 376 stolen/lost firearms whose serial numbers could be linked to firearm owners in South Africa were recovered. Firearms circulated as found included firearms stolen or lost during previous financial years.

Table 18 provides a breakdown per province of stolen/lost firearms recovered, relative to firearms stolen or lost.

Table 18: Stolen/lost firearms recovered relative to firearms stolen or lost

Province	Firearms circulated as lost or stolen	Stolen/lost firearms recovered
Eastern Cape	946	521
Free State	496	248
Gauteng	4 688	1 455
KwaZulu-Natal	2 443	2 257
Mpumalanga	1 023	251
North West	571	295
Northern Cape	76	46
Limpopo	500	458
Western Cape	1 166	1 800
<b>Total</b>	<b>11 982</b>	<b>7 376</b>

- The Minister of Police declared a firearm amnesty in 2010 in order to eradicate the illegal pool and criminal use of firearms in South Africa. During this period a total of 11 887 illegal firearms and 129 234 illegal rounds of ammunition were handed to the South African Police Service. During the same period 30 442 legal firearms and 321 155 legal rounds of ammunition were surrendered voluntarily to the South African Police Service.
- Specific procedures are in place for legal owners to surrender firearms and ammunition voluntarily to the SAPS so that they can be destroyed. The aim is to assist persons who are in legal possession of firearms to hand in these firearms to the SAPS so that they can comply with the requirements of the firearms control legislation in respect of the number of firearms that must be licenced. Between 1 April 2009 and 31 March 2010, 38 153 legal firearms and 371 060 legal rounds of ammunition were handed in voluntarily, compared to 14 260 firearms and 153 856 rounds of ammunition in 2008/09.
- From 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010, 167 240 firearms were destructed by the SAPS, compared to 111 491 in 2008/09.

#### Vehicles

Table 19 provides a breakdown per province of the number of vehicles recovered relative to the number of vehicles that had been reported as stolen or robbed.

Table 19: Vehicles recovered relative to vehicles stolen or robbed

Province	Stolen by means of			Recovered in 2009/10 Crime was committed during 2009/10 within the same period (1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010)		Recovered in 2009/10 Crime was committed before 1 April 2009		Total
	Theft	Robbery	Total	Theft	Robbery	Theft	Robbery	
Eastern Cape	3 834	644	4 478	1 824	478	303	54	2 659
Free State	2 206	421	2 627	1 013	271	195	39	1 518
Gauteng	33 194	9 446	42 640	8 771	5 246	1 827	456	16 300
KwaZulu-Natal	10 596	4 012	14 608	3 522	2 394	568	225	6 709
Mpumalanga	3 005	1 107	4 112	1 164	691	266	82	2 203

Province	Stolen by means of			Recovered in 2009/10 Crime was committed during 2009/10 within the same period (1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010)		Recovered in 2009/10 Crime was committed before 1 April 2009		Total
	Theft	Robbery	Total	Theft	Robbery	Theft	Robbery	
North West	2 336	439	2 775	704	232	138	21	1 095
Northern Cape	184	24	208	106	22	31	3	162
Limpopo	957	310	1 267	485	316	144	44	989
Western Cape	9 118	797	9 915	4 680	646	724	55	6 105
Military Police	31	0	31	0	0	6	0	6
Head Office	0	0	0	31	15	46	19	111
Components not linked to a province on PERSAL	0	0	0	78	59	28	6	171
<b>Total</b>	<b>65 461</b>	<b>17 200</b>	<b>82 661</b>	<b>22 378</b>	<b>10 370</b>	<b>4 276</b>	<b>1 004</b>	<b>38 028</b>

- During the reporting period 82 661 vehicles were stolen and robbed (compared to 86 579 in 2008/09), of which 42 640 (51,6%) were stolen and robbed in Gauteng. More vehicles were stolen (65 461) than robbed (17 200). The total number of vehicles stolen and robbed during the reporting period excludes vehicles stolen and robbed in foreign countries.
- Of the 82 661 stolen and robbed vehicles, 38 028 vehicles were recovered countrywide including vehicles which were stolen and robbed during previous financial years. 42,8% (16 300) were recovered in Gauteng. The recovery rate of stolen vehicles was 40,7% (26 654 stolen vehicles recovered) and the recovery rate of robbed vehicles was 66% (11 374 robbed vehicles recovered). The low recovery rate of stolen vehicles can be attributed to the fact that older models are being stolen and syndicates easily remove vehicle identifiers such as the Vehicle Identification Numbers (VINs), engine numbers and registration numbers. The high recovery rate of robbed vehicles can be attributed to the constant improvements to anti-theft devices fitted by manufacturers to new vehicles, as well as tracking devices. New vehicles are generally also more identifiable as manufacturers are using improved identification features such as microdotting.
- The table below indicates the number of vehicles stolen and robbed during the 2005/06, 2006/07, 2007/08, 2008/09 and 2009/10 financial years. From the table it is clear that there has been a decrease in the number of vehicles stolen and robbed between 2005/06 and 2009/10.

Financial year	Number of vehicles stolen and robbed	Percentage increase/decrease
2005/06	95 803	
2006/07	91 217	-4,8%
2007/08	88 941	-2,5%
2008/09	86 579	-2,7%
2009/10	82 661	-4,5%

### Drugs

- Cannabis remains the primary or secondary drug of abuse. It is the only drug cultivated in South Africa, while mandrax, CAT and crystal meth or Tik Tik is produced for local consumption. From 1 April 2009 to 31 March 2010, 179 716kg cannabis and 251 227 cannabis plants were seized by the SAPS during crime prevention operations, compared to 144 408kg cannabis and 254 966

cannabis plants in 2008/09 (see table 20). Over the past years, the SAPS's Cannabis Eradication Programme destroyed numerous hectares of illicit cannabis crops grown in cultivation areas in the Eastern Cape and KwaZulu-Natal. During the period under review, 567 hectares of cannabis fields were sprayed to keep illicit cannabis crops in South Africa to a minimum.

*Table 20: Quantity of cannabis seized*

Type of drug	Quantity seized in 2008/09	Quantity seized in 2009/10
Cannabis (excluding plants)	144 408,011kg	179 716,711kg
Cannabis plants	254 966 plants	251 227 plants
	(equals 25 496,600kg)	(equals 25 122,700kg)
1 plant equals 100g		

*Table 21: Drugs analysed*

Type of drug	Quantity analysed in 2008/09	Quantity analysed in 2009/10
Methaqualone (Mandrax)	190kg	723kg
Cocaine	156kg	234kg
Heroin	41kg	198kg
Methcathinone (CAT)	8kg	3kg
Methamphetamine (Crystal Meth)	20kg	37kg

- The Chemistry Section of the Forensic Science Laboratory is responsible for analysing suspected illegal substances. The figures in the above table appear much lower than figures shown elsewhere in the report (confiscations by e.g. the SAPS's Organised Crime Unit) as the Forensic Science Laboratory gives preference to cases where a direct link can be drawn between the suspects and a drug/drugs to ensure a speedy conviction. From table 21 it is clear that more cocaine, heroin and methaqualone were analysed in 2009/10 than in 2008/09 due to the focus of the SAPS's Organised Crime Unit on organised crime groupings involving drugs (see 9.3.2 (a) on drug seizures by Organised Crime).

#### (d) Escapes from Police Custody

*Table 22: Escapes from police custody during the 2006/07, 2007/08, 2008/09 and 2009/10 financial years*

Province	Incidents				Escapees			
	Financial year				Financial year			
	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Eastern Cape	69	55	65	59	139	100	119	85
Free State	40	32	44	30	52	51	74	35
Gauteng	123	141	143	148	223	181	192	205
KwaZulu-Natal	179	81	90	72	242	130	200	111
Mpumalanga	144	69	61	56	260	88	96	129
North West	92	65	45	54	166	133	144	59
Northern Cape	52	51	41	30	61	73	54	44
Limpopo	54	40	63	42	91	57	93	54
Western Cape	152	130	167	111	174	167	172	135
<b>Total RSA</b>	<b>905</b>	<b>664</b>	<b>719</b>	<b>602</b>	<b>1 408</b>	<b>980</b>	<b>1 144</b>	<b>857</b>

- The number of escapes from police custody and the number of escapees who escaped during these incidents during the 2006/07, 2007/08, 2008/09 and 2009/10 financial years respectively are indicated in table 22. From the table it is clear that, contrary to the increased trends experienced between 2007/08 and 2008/09, the number of escapes and the escapees involved during these incidents decreased in 2009/10.
- The most incidents (148 or 24,6%) occurred in Gauteng, followed by the Western Cape with 111 incidents (18,4%). The number of incidents decreased in seven of the nine provinces during 2009/10.
- Gauteng had the most escapees in 2009/10 (205 or 23,9%), followed by the Western Cape with 135 or 15,8%. With the exception of Mpumalanga and Gauteng where the number of escapees increased by 33 and 13 respectively in 2009/10, the number of people escaping from police custody decreased in all other provinces.

#### (e) Members of the SAPS Murdered

Table 23: Members of the SAPS murdered

Province	2004/05	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10
Eastern Cape	14	16	6	12	11	10
Free State	3	1	6	8	6	2
Gauteng	16	26	38	38	21	24
KwaZulu-Natal	28	23	32	21	28	25
Mpumalanga	7	7	7	9	6	4
North West	12	7	8	2	3	2
Northern Cape	0	1	3	1	2	0
Limpopo	4	4	2	6	7	8
Western Cape	10	10	6	10	11	10
Head Office					10	16
<b>Total RSA</b>	<b>94</b>	<b>95</b>	<b>108</b>	<b>107</b>	<b>105</b>	<b>101</b>

- Amidst the volatile crime situation pervading the country, Government and the top management of the SAPS once again renewed their focus on the safety of SAPS members. During the period under review 101 members of the SAPS were murdered, compared to 105 in 2008/09. 62 members were killed off duty while 39 members were killed on duty. There was a consistent pattern of police officers being murdered while they were off duty when their vigilance was lower. When police officers are off duty, they are at their most vulnerable, as operational policing support mechanisms are not available. Unlike on duty contact situations where members are accompanied by colleagues, members off duty face attackers alone, thereby raising the risk of being killed. Most of the incidents (25 or 24,8%) were reported in KwaZulu-Natal, followed by Gauteng with (24 or 23,8%). The Northern Cape did not record any fatalities.

#### 9.2.2 Subprogramme: Borderline Security

##### (a) Extent of Cross-Border Crime at South Africa's Land, Sea and Air Borderlines

- Following the approval of the SANDF Exit/SAPS Entry Strategy in borderline control, a joint National Borderline Coordinating Committee (BCOCC) was established. The BCOCC and other role players visited various land and maritime borders to evaluate the security situation and the challenges experienced. It became evident from these visits that the scaling down of the SANDF's presence in various borderline regions led to an increase in illegal crossings and cross-border crime, which

continued to pose security threats within the RSA. The internal security environment placed capacity constraints on the SAPS as the demand for personnel to be used for high-priority crimes increased. Consequently, the SAPS experienced capacity constraints in undertaking border control and protection effectively.

- During the reporting period Cabinet approved the re-deployment of members of the SANDF to render borderline control and protection services as a phased-in approach. As a first step, Cabinet identified the northern and eastern borders of the Republic of South Africa (Zimbabwe, Mozambique, Swaziland and Lesotho) and the borders of the Republic of South Africa at Botswana and Namibia as a priority.
- Table 24 provides an overview of successes achieved by the SAPS at borderlines in 2009/10.

*Table 24: Successes achieved at borderlines*

Stolen and robbed vehicles	
Arrests	76
Number of vehicles recovered	340

  

Illegal firearms	
Arrests	115
Number of firearms recovered	179

  

Illegal drugs	
Arrests	554
Quantity of cannabis seized	87 175,790kg

  

Violations in terms of the Immigration Act (undocumented persons)	
Arrests	38 892

  

Illegal goods	
Arrests	207

  

Human trafficking	
Arrests	5

### 9.2.3 Subprogramme: Specialised Interventions

#### (a) Interventions in Medium to High-Risk Operations

- National Intervention Units deals with medium to high-risk operations, including the stabilisation of volatile situations and the provisioning of specialised operational support to police stations and other government departments. During the period under review, the SAPS National Intervention Units conducted 2 375 operations, including 438 interventions to stabilise incidents involving serious and violent crime such as cash-in-transit robberies and armed robberies, 446 requests for VIP and big events, 494 requests for escorting dangerous criminals and 997 specialised operational support to police stations and other government departments. These operations led to the arrest of 1 011 suspects and the recovery of firearms, ammunition, vehicles, drugs and explosives, among other things.
- The crime-combating capacity within the SAPS deals with the combating of crime and the

maintenance of public order. Various major incidents such as strikes and public gatherings were monitored. During the period under review 8 907 crowd-related incidents were recorded, including 7 913 peaceful incidents such as assemblies, gatherings, meetings and demonstrations and 994 unrest-related incidents (labour disputes, dissatisfaction with service delivery and dissatisfaction with security force actions). 4 157 persons were arrested during the 994 unrest-related incidents in which violence erupted and SAPS action was required to restore peace and order. The most prevalent unrest-related incidents monitored during the period under review included:

- The nationwide protest actions by the South African Municipal Workers Union (SAMWU) members relating to disputes over wages.
- The national strike relating to wage increments by members of the National Union of Mine Workers (NUM) involving constructors of a 2010 FIFA World Cup stadium.
- The nationwide labour dispute over wages by South African Transport and Allied Union (SATAWU) members with the management of trucking companies.
- The national strike by Food and Allied Workers Union (FAWU) members relating to wage disputes.
- The protest actions of Congress of South African Trade Union (COSATU) members about labour-brokering matters.
- Protests by the Sakhile and Siyathembe communities (Mpumalanga) and Mamelodi (Gauteng) about the lack of service delivery.
- The march of approximately 4 000 South African National Defence Union members to the Union Building, demanding that the President resolve their salary demands. Sixteen military, police and private vehicles were damaged when access to the Union Building was denied by the police.

#### **(b) Interventions in Medium to High-Risk and High-Risk Operations**

- Specialised operational support provides for a rapid response capability by intervening in extreme situations where normal policing is ineffective. During the period under review the Special Task Force conducted 227 high-risk operations, including hostage situations, operations to combat urban and rural terror, organised crime, serious and violent crime, crimes against women and children, protection and VIP assistance and search and rescue operations. These operations led to various arrests and the recovery of firearms, ammunition, drugs, explosives and vehicles, among other things.
- 8 702 hours were flown by 37 helicopters and 14 airplanes of the SAPS, of which 7 205 hours were flown exclusively for crime-related matters such as call-outs, crime prevention operations, assistance to foreign countries, Special Forces operations and cannabis-spraying operations.
- The SAPS renders specialised policing services to neighbouring countries which include the deployment of SAPS members on peacekeeping missions and cross-border operations. During the period under review, 156 members were deployed to the Sudan. These members were required to render assistance in developing proactive public confidence building measures, establishing and maintaining contact with the local police authorities by collaborating in day-to-day activities, performing village and town patrols with the Sudanese Police and monitoring and reporting on the effectiveness of the service delivery of the local police.