



2.2.2 Programme 2: Visible Policing

Purpose

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

Strategic Objectives

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

The Visible Policing Programme comprises the following three subprogrammes:

- Crime Prevention
- Border Security
- Specialised Interventions

Performance Indicators and targets

Table 12: Actual Performance against targets

Performance Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	Actual 2010/11	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target 2011/12	Actual 2011/12	
Sub-programme: Crime Prevention					
Reduce the number of reported serious crimes by 2%.	2 121 887	2 071 487	2 079 449	Overall serious crime decreased from 1 839 645 reported crimes to 1 825 548 reported crimes in 2011/12 compared to the same period in 2010/11, a marginal decrease of -0,8%. In terms of the ratio per 100 000 of the population serious crime decreased from 3,679.9 per 100 000 of the population to 3,608.7 per 100 000 in 2011/12 compared to the same period in 2010/11, a decrease of -1,9%.	Target not achieved (explained in the narrative).
Reduce the number of contact crimes by 4-7%.	676 445	638 468	Between 649 387 and 629 093.	Overall contact crime decreased from 638 468 reported crimes to 623 486 reported crimes in 2011/12 compared to the same period in 2010/11, a decrease of -2,3%. In terms of the ratio per 100 000 of the population contact crime decreased from 1,277.2 per 100 000 of the population to 1,232.5 per 100 000 in 2011/12 compared to the same period in 2010/11, a decrease of -3,5%.	Target not achieved (explained in the narrative).
Reduce the number of trio crimes by 4-7%.	47 222	42 183	Between 45 333 and 43 916.	Overall trio crime increased from 42 183 reported crimes to 42 192 reported crimes in 2011/12 compared to the same period in 2010/11.	Target not achieved (explained in the narrative).



Performance Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	Actual 2010/11	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target 2011/12	Actual 2011/12	
Sub-programme: Crime Prevention					
Reduce the number of reported serious crimes within the rural environment by 2%.	-	New indicator in 2011/12.	Reduce by 2%.	Overall serious crime decreased from 711 315 reported crimes to 540 050 reported crimes in 2011/12 compared to the same period in 2010/11. In terms of the raw figures overall serious crime in the rural environment decreased by -24,1% during 2011/12 when compared to 2010/11. In terms of the ratio per 100 000 of the population serious crime decreased from 1,422.9 per 100 000 of the population to 1,067.6 per 100 000 in 2011/12 compared to the same period in 2010/11. In terms of the ratio per 100 000 of the population overall serious crime in the rural environment decreased by -25,0% during 2011/12 when compared to 2010/11.	Target achieved.
<i>Increase the number of recoveries as a result of policing by focusing on:</i>					
Stolen and lost firearms by 3%.	7 376	7 888	7 597	8 744 stolen and lost firearms with serial numbers, which could be linked to firearm owners in SA, were recovered during 2011/12.	Target achieved.
Stolen and robbed vehicles by 3%.	38 028	33 638	39 168	30 437 stolen and robbed vehicles which could be identified by means of primary and secondary identifiers were recovered in 2011/12.	Target not achieved. Some vehicles are sold in chop shops and parts with identification get destroyed. Collusion between owners and syndicates at ports of entry where vehicles never return. Corruption at the borders and borderlines resulting in massive "exports" of vehicles.

Performance Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	Actual 2010/11	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target 2011/12	Actual 2011/12	
Sub-programme: Crime Prevention					
Illicit drugs (cannabis, mandrax, cocaine, crystal meth (Tik-Tik), whoonga and nyaope) by 3%.	179 716kg cannabis.	89 748,289kg cannabis, 282 880 mandrax tablets, 73,952kg cocaine and 163,928kg crystal meth (Tik-Tik).	185 107kg cannabis, 72 424 mandrax tablets, 66kg cocaine and 33kg crystal meth (Tik-Tik).	200 994,409kg (137 935,509kg cannabis and 630 589 cannabis plants (equals 63 058,900kg)) 127 680 mandrax tablets 44,571kg cocaine 107,418kg crystal meth (Tik-Tik) 15,294kg whoonga 21,816kg nyaope	Target achieved.
Liquor by 10%.	1 524 584lt.	1 219 215,643lt.	1 677 042lt.	1 096 694,944 litre liquor was confiscated in 2011/12.	Target not achieved. The modus operandi of illegal traders is that, since they are aware that their premises might be closed down as a result of police action, less liquor is kept at a premise and liquor volumes also fluctuate on a daily basis. Furthermore, the Liquor Boards have legalised more premises additional to the previous year.



Performance Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	Actual 2010/11	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target 2011/12	Actual 2011/12	
Sub-programme: Crime Prevention					
Increase the recovery of state owned firearms by 3%.	1 261	New indicator in 2011/12.	1 298	358	Target not achieved. The SAPS procedures in place that were aimed at reducing the loss of firearms have resulted in fewer firearms in circulation for recovery. Furthermore, it is difficult to determine ownership of other firearms that were recovered where identity marks were filed off.
<i>Reduce the incidence of:</i>					
Stolen/lost firearms by 3%.	11 982	9 427	11 622	9 105 firearms were circulated as stolen or lost during 2011/12.	Target achieved.
Stolen/robbed vehicles by 7%.	82 661	72 707	76 874	66 572 vehicles were circulated as stolen and robbed in 2011/12.	Target achieved.
Closing of identified unlicensed/illegal liquor premises by 100%.	13 456	18 883	100%	92 929 identified unlicensed/ illegal liquor premises closed down.	Target achieved.
Reduce the number of escape incidents from police custody by 50%.	602	478	301	810 escape incidents were recorded during 2011/12.	Target not achieved. Policies and procedures are not adhered to. Inadequate infrastructure at various police holding facilities.
Number of crime awareness campaigns conducted.	-	New indicator in 2011/12.	Conduct 4 Izimbizos.	6 izimbizo were conducted during 2011/12.	Target achieved.

Performance Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	Actual 2010/11	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target 2011/12	Actual 2011/12	
Sub-programme: Crime Prevention					
Finalise outstanding applications for firearm licenses, permits, authorisations and renewals.	-	New indicator in 2011/12.	100% of backlog finalised by 31 July 2011.	1 080 696 ¹² applications that were part of the backlog were finalised at the end of August 2011.	Target achieved. The target date was delayed by one month (catering for the mop-up verification process).
New applications for firearm licenses, permits, authorisations and renewals processed.	-	New indicator in 2011/12.	Applications finalised within 90 working days.	98 417 ¹³ applications were finalised within 90 calendar days.	Target not achieved. Although the target was not achieved in terms of the set 90 working days, of the 125 388 firearm-related applications that were received, at least 78.5% (98 417 applications) were finalised during the 2011/12 financial year.

12 The figure of 1 080 696 is inclusive of 20 316 backlog applications that were cancelled or blocked on Enhanced Firearm Registration System (EFRS) due to the fact that these applicants could not be traced.

13 This figure is inclusive of firearm applications that were approved, refused, completed, cancelled and applications dealt with by the Appeal Board.



Performance Indicator	Baseline 2009/10	Actual 2010/11	Actual performance against target		Reason for variance
			Target 2011/12	Actual 2011/12	
Sub-programme: Border Security					
Increase planned crime prevention and combating actions at South African borders by 3%.	3 812 planned crime prevention and combating operations conducted.	4 008 planned crime prevention and combating operations.	3 926 planned crime prevention and combating actions.	4 430 planned crime prevention and combating actions in 2011/12.	Target achieved.
Identified borderlines taken over by the SANDF.	-	Swartwater, Rooibokkraal, Pontdrift, Musina and Madimbo bases in Limpopo, Sandriver, Macadamia and Zonstraal bases in Mpumalanga, Pongola and Ndumo bases in KwaZulu-Natal and the Ladybrand base in the Free State were taken over by the SANDF.	SANDF to take over the Free State and Eastern Cape borderlines.	Maluti and Lundeansnek borderline bases on the Eastern Cape borderline and the Fouriesburg borderline base on the Free State borderline have been handed over to the SANDF.	Target achieved.
Sub-programme: Specialised Interventions					
Stabilise medium to high-risk incidents.	99%	97,2% incidents were successfully stabilised (14 807 incidents were attended to, of which 14 387 were stabilised).	100%	100% (14 096) incidents were attended to and stabilised.	Target achieved.
Percentage of safe delivery of valuable and or dangerous cargo in relation to the number of cargo protection provided.	100% protection provided without security breaches.	100% protection provided without security breaches.	100% protection provided without security breaches.	100% safe delivery (protection was provided to 221 cargos).	Target achieved.

Service delivery achievements in relation to the department's outcome

Subprogramme: Crime Prevention

Interdepartmental initiatives to improve services to women and children

Domestic Violence Programme

This programme focuses on domestic violence and the implementation of police responsibilities included in the Domestic Violence Act (Act No. 116 of 1998).

Monitoring of the Domestic Violence Act by SAPS was done through visits to police stations by the Inspectorate as well as the Division Visible Policing and through the analysis of information submitted in terms of section 18 of the Domestic Violence Act, 1998. Police internal findings in this regard indicate ongoing and serious challenges of non-compliance with the requirements of the Act and National Instructions (NIs) by the implementing members. The findings are similar to those documented by entities such as civil society organisations, the IPID, and even the Portfolio Committee on Police and they include poor recordkeeping or documentation and inadequacy of services rendered to victims of domestic violence. Although there were various interventions made at police station and cluster level, there are some outstanding areas that still require further interventions. Furthermore, additional interventions include:

- A national workshop hosted by the Division: Visible Policing to address challenges experienced in implementing the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 and to ensure compliance with the following legislation and related instruments:
 - o The Children's Act, 2005 (Act 38 of 2005)
 - o The Child Justice Act, 2008 (Act 75 of 2008)
 - o The Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act 32 of 2007).
 - o Service Charter for Victims of Crime
- A National Action Plan (NAP) to enhance compliance with the above mentioned legislation and policy was compiled and distributed to Provinces and relevant Divisions in SAPS. The outcome of the National Action Plan resulted in the convening of a National Task Team with representatives from the National Divisions to closely monitor the implementation of the respective legislation, Policy and Guidelines. One aspect included in the National Action Plan is the review of the NIs and some aspects of legislation. Furthermore, the SAPS forms part of a multi-departmental Task Team, led by the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development, that has been established to review the Domestic Violence Act in order to address experienced implementation challenges.
- As indicated in the training intervention statistics (indicated under Programme 1 above), the provision of training to police members remains a crucial element for ensuring that SAPS improves on the services rendered to victims of sexual offences, domestic violence, offences against children and other victims of crime. The NAP also provides for all police stations, in cooperation with provincial training managers and the Division Human Resource Development, to set annual targets for training members in the Domestic Violence, First Responders to Sexual Offences, Victim Empowerment and Vulnerable Children Learning programmes.
- In order to comply with Section 18 (5) (d) of the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act No. 116 of 1998), the SAPS report to Parliament was submitted for the periods January to June 2011 and July to December 2011.



- Inter-departmental co-operation with regard to the domestic violence programme includes the following achievements:
 - o SAPS participated in a regional training workshop with the United Nations Office on the Drugs and Crime (UNODC) as coordinators on the development of the Effective Law Enforcement Responses to Violence against Women in the Southern African Region, particularly Domestic Violence.
 - o SAPS presented the “Violence against Women and Children” course to the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation (SARPCCO) task team at the work session held in Pretoria. This was part of the SAPS and South African Government’s commitment to assist the Southern African Development Community (SADC) in addressing Gender Based Violence within the region.
 - o Assistance was provided to the Ministry of Women, Children and Persons with Disabilities in preparing the Country Report to be presented at the United Nations Commission on the Status of Women and in the development of the South African Country report for the Universal Periodic Review of the United Nations Human Rights Commission.

Gender-based violence and sexual offences programme

- SAPS continued to participate in inter-departmental structures responsible for the implementation of the the Criminal Law (Sexual Offences and Related Matters) Amendment Act, 2007 (Act 32 of 2007) and in the National Prosecution Authority led programme to reduce sexual offences and improve the criminal justice system’s response to victims and proper handling of related cases.
- During the period under review, the SAPS participated in a task team that was established by the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster to develop an intervention plan intended to address crime against Lesbians, Gays, Bisexual, Trans-Gender and Inter-Sex individuals (LGBTI), and to deal with cases referred to as “corrective rape”. A draft intervention plan was developed in co-operation with stakeholders from civil society organisations in this regard.
- Trafficking in persons has its roots in the social and economic conditions in the countries of origin. These conditions often make persons vulnerable to becoming victims of trafficking. Victims, particularly women and children, are being lured by traffickers mostly by means of false promises. The SAPS preventative programme in respect of trafficking in persons continues to be implemented during the reporting period. The SAPS also participated in the National Consultative Workshop for the Prevention and Combating of Trafficking in Persons Bill, 2010, under the leadership of the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development. The purpose of the workshop was to engage other government departments to interrogate and make inputs into the Trafficking in Persons Bill in terms of their respective mandates. Consequent to the workshop, practical guidelines to address issues on Trafficking in Persons were developed and distributed for further comments.

Victim Empowerment Programme

- As indicated earlier, victim support remains a priority for SAPS in dealing with gender-based violence, violence against children and other vulnerable groups. The focus of the victim empowerment programme is however not limited to these forms of violence. SAPS responsibilities in terms of the Victim Empowerment Programme, led by The Department of Social Development, focuses on ensuring that SAPS members render a victim friendly service and that SAPS facilities are friendly to victims, especially victims of intimate violence.
- The SAPS continues to work towards ensuring that all police stations have dedicated Victim Friendly Rooms (VFRs). VFRs at police stations ensure that victims can report all forms of Gender Based Violence in an environment that upholds their dignity and respect. These rooms provide a safe and friendly atmosphere/space where victims can report incidences of domestic violence in a separate room away from public scrutiny and in a non-threatening environment. During the reporting period, an order was placed for the procurement of 79 park home facilities to be utilised as VFRs. However, since the delivered park homes did not meet the original specifications, the delivery process was reversed and had an adverse impact on the intended dedicated and professional victim friendly service by the targeted police stations without adequate space.
- Facilities used as VFRs such as Wendy houses, deteriorate over time. In some cases these had to be closed as they no longer met health and safety requirements. The SAPS appreciatively receives support from businesses and community partnerships which provide victim facilities, often on condition that the police station provides space for the structure to be placed. As a means to facilitate the standardised implementation of such community-based victim support structures, guidelines for furnishing and equipping VFRs were provided to all police stations. The audited spread of available VFRs in provinces is depicted in table 13 below.

Table 13: Number of Victim Friendly Rooms per province

National summary of Victim Support Rooms at the end of March 2012										
VSRs located at:	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LIM	MPU	NC	NW	WC	Total per category
Police stations	86	57	136	138	79	69	58	42	149	814
Satellite police stations	2	9	6	2	0	0	1	0	18	38
Contact points	0	0	0	14	0	0	0	0	12	26
International Airport	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
FCS Units	1	0	3	3	4	2	3	0	14	30
Railway police stations and coaches	2	0	3	5	0	0	0	0	4	14
Total per province	91	66	149	163	83	71	62	42	198	925



- Programmes undertaken as part of the involvement of the SAPS in the Victim Empowerment programme, led by the Department of Social Development, include the following:
 - o Development of a Victim Information System for the JCPS to be piloted in JCPS departments before finalisation;
 - o Establishment of the Khuseleka One-Stop Centres in Polokwane, Pretoria and Uitenhage;
 - o Development of the “Everyday Heroes” brand, in the form of a VEP cartoon booklet to create awareness among the South African communities on the evils of gender based violence and the consequences thereof;
 - o Inter-departmental visits to the provinces to promote the integration of victim services in the provinces and to have bilateral discussions with the provincial representatives of the JCPS Cluster to improve service delivery;
 - o Strategic work sessions and task team meetings to evaluate the previous VEP Strategy for revision; and
 - o The National Conference to review the National Implementation Plan (2006/07–2010/11) of the Victims Charter.
- The SAPS continues to support the establishment of Thuthuzela Care Centres, which focus on services to victims of sexual offences. SAPS members assist with policing functions such as opening of case dockets, interviewing the victims, allocating detectives to investigate the cases and securing the evidence by using the sexual assault crime kits.
- The 16 Days of Activism for no violence against women, children and people with disabilities took place from 25 November 2011 to 10 December 2011. Supported by the national office, all provinces developed and implemented plans to address gender based violence and violence against children at station and cluster level.
- An internal communication strategy to raise awareness of members in regard to VEP was implemented. This included messages on members’ salary advices, an article in the SAPS Journal and dissemination of circulars and guidelines on the management and equipment of victim facilities.

Child at risk programme

The programmes presented below were implemented to target child offenders, children in need of care and protection and school safety.

Child Justice

- Projects included in the Child Justice programme involve:
 - o Continued capacity building to international delegates from Sudan, Liberia, Mozambique and Uganda;
 - o The development of a transportation Protocol that captures the roles and responsibilities of all government departments during the transportation of children in conflict with the law;
 - o Continuous monitoring and evaluation of the SAPS role and participation in One Stop Child Justice Centres, as a way of ensuring matters of child offenders are expedited through the value chain of services; and

- o The utilisation of the Child Justice Information system as part of the Integrated Justice project aimed at closing information sharing gaps among departments.

Children in need of care and protection

- The SAPS is represented on the National Child Protection Committee that is coordinated by the Department of Social Development. This committee monitors and supports the implementation of the Children's Act, 2005 at national level and has developed a draft guideline intended to streamline services rendered to child victims by relevant departments and role-players.
- The SAPS continues to participate in the Child Labour Implementation Committee which reviews, amongst other matters, departmental progress with regard to the role played in addressing worst Forms of Child Labour which include commercial sexual exploitation of children, child trafficking and the newly created offence of using children to commit crime, as established by the Child Justice Act, 2008.
- The SAPS also participated in the National Committee on Rights of the Child led by the Ministry for Women, Youth, Children and People with Disabilities.
- SAPS crime awareness campaigns were implemented in respect of the Children's Act and Child Justice Act in North West, Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga, Limpopo and Northern Cape provinces. A total number of 331 awareness projects, programmes and campaigns were subsequently implemented nationwide.

Safe Schools Programme

- The Protocol on the Prevention of Crime and Violence in all Schools was signed by both the Minister for the Police and the Minister for Basic Education on 11 April 2011. Provincial work plans were subsequently developed to implement the protocol. By the end of the 2011/12 period, 9 000 schools had been associated with specific police stations and there were also 6 091 functional safe school committees established nationwide.
- The Junior Commissioner's project was initiated and intended to be rolled out nationally to empower school learners on matters relating to leadership. The aim of this project is to nurture and develop leadership capabilities of learners in schools, and also to advance and promote safety in schools. In terms of the project plan, every province was expected to launch the project in cooperation with the Department of Basic Education and relevant stakeholders. During the period under review, the Free State and Limpopo provinces had successfully launched their projects.

Partnership policing programme

Partnership policing refers to SAPS relationships with community structures and other stakeholders aimed at reducing crime and improving relationships between the community and the police.

Community Police Forums

- Community Police Forums (CPFs) at police stations serve as the most critical instrument to ensure that the SAPS engages and cooperates with the communities. Community-Police structures are required to be in place at station, cluster and provincial level. A National Community Police Board constituted by the chairpersons of the Provincial Community Police Boards with representatives from SAPS and



the Civilian Secretariat of Police was also established. Community Police Boards are operating at cluster, provincial and national level and focus on supporting the functioning of Community-Police structures at the level of their constituencies. For example, Cluster Community Police Boards are constituted from CPFs at station level and must support the functioning of community policing in the cluster.

In every province, in cooperation with SAPS and provincial community safety departments, the functioning of Community Police Structures are assessed on a quarterly basis and the best performing stations are recognised.

- Provincial work sessions were concluded with the aim to capacitate the CPFs in terms of their roles and responsibilities in contributing to the reduction of crime and to gather information on the status and functioning of CPFs. The current status of functioning CPFs at station level is depicted in table 14.

Table 14: Number of CPFs at station level

Province	Number of police stations	Number of functioning CPFs
Eastern Cape	191	191
KwaZulu-Natal	184	184
Free State	110	110
Northern Cape	91	91
Western Cape	149	149
Mpumalanga	86	86
North West	82	81
Gauteng	138	137
Limpopo	94	93
Total	1 125	1 122

- The three police stations where CPFs are not yet functional are as a result of the following:
 - o Mokopong in the North West is a rural border community. A Provincial Task Team has been charged with exploring the possibilities of establishing a community police structure under these circumstances.
 - o Masemola in Limpopo and Moffatview in Gauteng are new police stations where CPF structures were in the process of being established.

National Consultations (Izimbizo)

- The following national Izimbizos were arranged where SAPS national management and the Minister and/or Deputy Minister engaged with communities:
 - o Youth Crime Prevention Imbizo at Tembisa, Gauteng;
 - o Performance monitoring and awards in Malangen Community Centre, KZN;
 - o JCPS Women's Month Imbizo at Mamelodi, Gauteng;
 - o Launch of the Tracking team and Festive Season at Tokoza Stadium in Katlehong, Gauteng;
 - o Opening of Ga-Masemola police station, Limpopo; and

- o Launch of the Rural Safety Strategy in Bethlehem, Free State.

Youth Crime Prevention

- The following flagship youth crime prevention projects were implemented:
 - o At the national youth Imbizo that was held in Tembisa on 10 June 2011, mentioned above, approximately 10 000 young people from Gauteng participated and engaged with the Minister and National Commissioner of Police on community safety concerns that affect them and their peers.
 - o On 2011-06-29 a beautification project by the Department of Arts and Culture resulted in the painting and writing of messages on the walls of awaiting trial holding facilities for children at Mamelodi police station. The project was a partnership between SAPS and The Department of Arts and Culture.
 - o The Deputy Minister's Northern Cape Youth Crime Prevention Program was conducted from 22 to 23 July 2011. The programme entailed Youth and Parents dialogue and engaging in door to door campaigns to launch operation Bontle which is a project that uses the public spaces to communicate crime prevention messages.
 - o SAPS participated in the youth dialogues on the abuse of young women during the 16 days of no violence against women and children, arranged by the National Youth Development Agency, in Mthatha in the Eastern Cape and Welkom in the Free State in December 2011.

Business and Community Partnership Programmes

- SAPS entered into a Memorandum of Understanding with Business Against Crime South Africa (BACSA) to implement a programme aimed at improving service delivery at police stations. The programme includes projects dealing with victim empowerment, community involvement in crime prevention, statement taking and improving access to policing.
- In line with this memorandum, the SAPS is jointly responsible for implementing victim empowerment and community involvement programmes in seven police stations in Gauteng: Bronkhorstspruit, Cullinan, Dube, Alexandra, Midrand, Norkem Park and Diepsloot.





Rural Safety

The comprehensive Rural Safety Strategy, to enhance safety and security levels, accessibility to policing and service delivery was launched for communication and roll out to all rural areas during 2011.

A pilot project to assess the operational concept of the Strategy was implemented at Harrismith in the Free State and Tsolo in the Eastern Cape for roll out during the 2012/13 financial year to other identified priority police stations where a high tendency of incidents, such as stock theft, are experienced.

Information sessions were conducted at Joint Operational Intelligence Structure (JOINTS) meetings, which was attended by all Government Departments and stakeholders concerned. Communication material in Afrikaans, Xhosa, Sotho and isiZulu were distributed amongst communities to communicate the Strategy, create awareness and provide implementation guidance.

The rural community participates in the Community Police Forums at station level, as well as in the Community Police Sub-Forums, as part of Sector Policing. A problem solving approach to crime has been adopted during the Community Police Sub-Forums meetings and the rural community is invited to share security concerns at these meetings towards a joint problem-solving approach.

Rural Safety Plans are in place in all nine provinces as a tool to assist police stations in preventing crime in the rural communities.

As part of the integrated approach adopted in the Rural Safety Strategy, the SAPS support the Comprehensive Rural Development Plan (CRDP) lead by the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform.

A partnership was formed with Farmers Workers Union - Agri SA, Transvaal Agricultural Union (TAU), National Emergent Red Meat Producers Organisation (NERPO); the Department of Rural Development and Land Reform; the Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry; as well as organised Agriculture. Meetings are held with role players from the above-mentioned civil organisations and government departments on a quarterly basis to discuss crime affecting rural communities and to establish an integrated approach in addressing the challenges facing rural communities.

Reservists

In support of the recruitment of those reservists who meet the requirements to serve as permanent members of the SAPS, 1 264 reservists were appointed in terms of the SAPS Act, 1995 and 27 in terms of the Public Service Act, 1994 from 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012¹⁴.

The personnel strength of the Reserve Police Service was 51 927 reservists at the end of March 2012. An audit, to align information on all active reservists, revealed that only 30 857 of the current 51 927 reservists are considered as being active reservists.

The revised reservist policy has not yet been approved for implementation. As a consequence, the recruitment of new reservists was not done in 2011/12.

14 An active reservist is a reservist that performs at least sixteen hours functional policing duties per month.

Crime Stop and Primedia Crime Line

- Crime Stop is a call centre responsible for collecting information/intelligence on criminal activity from the public. When phoning 08600 10111, members of the public are assisted by trained interviewing specialists to pass on information about criminal activity to the SAPS.
- From 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012, the call centre received 88 985 calls and 845 web tips which led to 432 positive cases compared to 226 positive cases in 2010/11. As a result, 658 arrests were effected and goods to the value of R2 807 645 were seized.
- The partnership between the Primedia Group and the SAPS, launched in June 2007, provides members of the community with a platform to blow the whistle on crime by reporting it anonymously via SMS to the number 32211 or by reporting it on the website www.crimeline.co.za. This information is passed electronically to the SAPS's Crime Stop office, from where it is disseminated to nodal points in each province. From 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012, 2 562 SMS tips and 1 063 web tips were received which led to 109 positive cases. 182 arrests were made and goods to the value of R593 184 were seized as a result of this partnership.
- During October 2011 Crime Stoppers SA received three awards, competing with nations including the United States of America, Australia, UK, Netherlands, Canada and the Caribbean region. In the category of nations serving a population of more than 5-million, the following awards were won by South Africa:
 - Productivity Award: Greatest increase in arrests and the greatest increase in property recovered
 - Best video – Primedia Crime Line marketing video
 - Best media print award – Primedia: ATM bomber campaign.

10111 CALL CENTRES

11 077 203 calls were received by the twenty SAPS 10111 Call Centres in 2011/12, i.e. 13,8%% more calls than in 2010/11 (1 342 702). There has been an increase in non-police related calls (an estimated 76% or 8 391 862 compared with 70,9% or 6,9million), which included hoax calls, nuisance and abusive calls, emergency service enquiries, road directions, legal advice relating to domestic violence or other personal related matters.

The crime challenge facing the South African Police Service

The main purpose of the South African Police Service is to reduce crime through crime combating (meaning both the prevention and detection of crime). The first question posed by members of the public in this regard is always whether the South African Police Service succeeds in creating a safer environment to live in. This annual report provides a detailed response to this question and illustrates how crime combating was geared towards addressing the different dimensions of the crime challenge facing South Africa.

The ratios, raw figures and decreases or increases recorded in the incidence of all serious crime, contact crime and trio crime respectively during the 2011/12 financial year are reflected in the Addendum of the report. These statistics provide a synopsis of the challenges posed by crime to The South African society. From the tables the following issues emerge: The occurrence of all serious crime-, contact crime- and trio crime ratios was reduced by **-1,1%**, **-3,5%** and **-0,02%** respectively, while the government reduction targets for the past financial year aimed at reductions of **-2%**, and **4-7%** for contact crime and trio crime respectively. Some of the reasons why these targets were not achieved are provided in a detailed analysis of the crime situation as per the Addendum.



Police actions

- There were 28 163 crime prevention actions conducted in all police station areas from 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012. Table 15 below provides a two-year comparative analysis of the SAPS operations conducted to enhance police visibility, as well as the seizures/recoveries and arrests that were done with a specific focus on priority crime.

Table 15: Police actions and successes for contact crime, contact-related crime, crimes dependent on police action for detection, property-related and other serious crime.

Actions		
Action	Number of actions 2010/11	Number of actions 2011/12
Roadblocks	65 381	54 748
Cordon and searches	61 216	25 835
Air support operations	682	575
Vehicles searches	7 712 536	7 877 630
Premises searches	845 112	909 680
Vehicle patrols (business, residential and rural areas)	3 851 034	5 811 374
Stop and searches	2 063 923	2 489 965
Persons searches	19 754 241	20 188 477
Farm visits	872 466	1 003 003
Firearms checks	83 881	113 130
School visits (include patrols, attending to complaints, searches for drugs and weapons, attending meetings on school safety and other crime prevention initiatives)	1 058 936	1 541 199
Hostage and suicide incidents attended to	1 292	1 180

Successes		
Contact crime		
Crime type	Number of arrests 2010/11	Number of arrests 2011/12
Murder (including farm murders)	14 756	14 741
Attempted murders (including attempted farm murders)	7 424	7 329
Sexual offences (including rape and attempted rape and indecent assault)	26 803	26 502
Assault GBH	120 706	127 929
Common assault	64 099	73 136
Aggravated robbery (includes hijacking of cars and trucks, house robbery, business robbery, CIT robbery, bank robbery and robbery with a firearm)	25 077	28 008

Successes		
Contact crime		
Crime type	Number of arrests 2010/11	Number of arrests 2011/12
Common robbery	24 137	25 557
Subcategories of aggravated robbery		
Carjacking	1 961	2 218
Truck hijacking	204	153
Robbery at residential premises (house robbery)	5 334	5 510
Robbery at business premises (business robbery)	4 540	6 074
Cash-in-transit robbery	60	51
Bank robbery	30	27
Other robbery with aggravated circumstances (robbery with a firearm and robbery with weapon other than firearm)	12 948	13 975
Contact-related crime		
Arson	1 748	1 845
Malicious damage to property	30 874	35 643
Crimes dependent on police action for detection		
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	10 262	10 630
Drug-related crime (offences under the Drugs and Drug Trafficking Act, 1992 (Act No. 40 of 1992) and the Medicines and Related Substances Amendment Act)	92 620	133 478
Driving under the influence of liquor and drugs	46 256	54 100
Property-related and other serious crime		
Burglary at residential premises	43 508	43 657
Burglary at business premises	7 281	8 101
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	6 375	6 718
Theft off or from motor vehicles	5 855	6 899
Stock theft	4 806	5 163
Commercial crime (fraud)	13 748	15 395
Shoplifting	55 685	55 456
Other theft	73 290	81 217

Total number of arrests	2010/11	2011/12
Priority crime	688 937	777 140
Other crime	763 663	836 114
Total	1 452 600	1 613 254



- Table 15 above indicates that 1 613 254 arrests were made for all crime during policing actions, compared to 1 452 600 in 2010/11, an increase of 160 654 or 11,1%. 777 140 or 48,2% arrests were made for serious crime in 2011/12 and 836 114 or 51,8% for other crime.
- Most arrests for all crime were made in the Gauteng province with 602 460 or 37,3% followed by KwaZulu-Natal with 280 641 or 17,4% and the Western Cape with 245 787 or 15,2%.
- From 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012, 54 748 roadblocks and 2 489 965 stop-and-searches were conducted compared to 65 381 roadblocks and 2 063 923 stop-and-searches in 2010/11.

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 approaches to compliment community participation in accordance with policing needs and community requirements, and is aligned with community structures.
- Sector Policing has been implemented at 1 056 (93,86%) of the 1 125 police stations as shown in the table below.

Status of sector policing implementation: 31 March 2012		
Province	Number of police stations	Number of police stations where sector policing is implemented
Gauteng	137	133
KwaZulu-Natal	184	183
Western Cape	149	147
Eastern Cape	192	174
North West	82	77
Mpumalanga	86	85
Free State	110	87
Limpopo	94	93
Northern Cape	91	77
Total	1 125	1 056

- One of the recommendations made by the Portfolio Committee during October 2011 was the need for SAPS to conduct an extensive review of the current sector policing strategy in order to streamline processes across the spectrum and enhance service delivery. Subsequently, the analysis that was conducted as a precursor to the review process deduced the following areas that warrant serious consideration:
 - o Lack of a common understanding of the sector policing concept in the organisation;
 - o Lack of a clear objectives;
 - o Lack of standardisation guidelines for demarcation of sectors;
 - o Lack of clarity in roles and functions between Community Police Forums, Sub Forums and sector crime forums;
 - o Lack of performance management guidelines;

- o Rigid implementation of sector policing guidelines (as a one-size-fits-all) which are inconsiderate of rural police station dynamics;
- o Inadequate or lack of sustainable human and physical resources supporting this strategy; and
- o Sector Policing has replaced Crime Prevention Units at station level.

Police reaction times

The purpose of this dimension is to measure the performance with regard to the attendance to complaints from the public with the aim of reducing reaction times. The types of complaints that SAPS responds to include:

- o Alpha complaints where we measure the average reaction time (in minutes) it takes to attend to serious complaints in progress;
- o Bravo complaints where we measure the average reaction time (in minutes) it takes to attend to serious complaints
- o Charlie complaints where we measure the average reaction time (in minutes) it takes to attend to other complaints.

The reaction time is calculated as the time (in minutes) from the date and time a complaint is registered until the date and time the police arrive at the crime scene. At station level, only complaints attended to by vehicles belonging to that station are considered for the purpose of calculating the reaction time. Table 16 below includes average complaints reaction times at provincial (inclusive of police station level averages) and national levels. It should be noted that in some instances the baseline of a specific year differs from the result of the previous year. This is ascribed to the fact that the baseline is automatically recalculated taking into consideration complaint details that rolled over to the next year. The Marginal Performance Level (MPL) represents the minimum requirements for performance measurement purposes.

As illustrated in the figures from table 16, it is clear that the national average reaction time for serious complaints in progress improved from 21.43 minutes in 2010/11 to 19.13 minutes in 2011/12. The reaction time for serious complaints that already occurred improved from 28.58 minutes to 24.44 minutes compared to 2010/11 and for other complaints an improvement from 25.48 to 22.26 minutes were noted. The Marginal Performance Levels for all categories were achieved.


Table 16: Police reaction times

Complaint Category Description	Entity	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012			
		Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual		
Average Reaction Time – Alpha Complaints Marginal Performance Level = 30 minutes	National	49.39	33.16	31.11	31.11	21.43	21.25	19.13	19.06
	Eastern Cape	123.92	47.36	41.04	41.46	27.75	27.47	24.02	25.26
	Free State	50.01	38.3	26.08	26.77	21.92	21.54	18.58	20.04
	Gauteng	56.29	39.58	32.32	31.42	24.98	25.11	20.46	18.28
	KwaZulu-Natal	73.11	25.25	20.23	20.14	17.87	17.54	16.29	17.32
	Limpopo	21.46	17.73	20.94	20.96	22.64	22.37	19.52	24.49
	Mpumalanga	117.44	48.69	38.51	38.51	22.51	22.27	18.14	23.53
	North West	44.87	21.81	20.8	20.81	20.63	20.43	16.47	26.20
	Northern Cape	49.51	25.39	61.74	61.74	27.56	27.29	23.23	24.19
	Western Cape	25.23	18.06	16.91	17.17	15.95	15.49	13.46	15.12

Complaint Category Description	Entity	2009/2010		2010/2011		2011/2012			
		Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual		
Average Reaction Time – Bravo Complaints Marginal Performance Level = 45 minutes	National	75.55	52.2	39.47	39.47	28.58	28.21	24.44	24.05
	Eastern Cape	104.74	52.76	56.23	55.84	35.18	35.10	29.43	29.42
	Free State	61.9	42.38	37.98	37.98	25.63	25.42	22.28	26.05
	Gauteng	93.7	65.01	48.23	47.65	35.37	35.40	26.09	24.28
	KwaZulu-Natal	115.77	34.63	28.77	28.88	23.03	23.01	20.33	21.23
	Limpopo	31.19	19.05	25.42	25.5	26.68	26.41	24.31	28.38
	Mpumalanga	129.11	47.06	56.35	60.28	29.55	29.20	21.34	22.48
	North West	30.48	27.55	27.7	27.83	23.18	23.14	20.26	32.04
	Northern Cape	46.8	32.54	71.63	71.63	37.98	37.42	32.32	37.05
	Western Cape	33.78	24.16	22.74	22.74	20.51	20.29	18.20	19.00

Complaint Category Description	Entity	2008/2009			2009/2010			2010/2011		
		Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual	Baseline	Target	Actual
Average Reaction Time – Charlie Complaints Marginal Performance Level = 45 minutes	National	61.19	45.15	33.21	33.21	27.01	25.48	25.28	22.26	21.27
	Eastern Cape	120.05	53.63	42.82	44.7	32.19	33.78	33.41	30.08	27.46
	Free State	46.38	41.25	28.25	29.64	23.74	23.42	23.23	21.02	22.27
	Gauteng	76.89	55.9	40.36	37.18	34.42	30.04	30.14	23.31	20.55
	KwaZulu-Natal	110.54	35.85	28.7	28.81	19.57	20.82	20.47	18.47	20.29
	Limpopo	18.33	15.08	19.36	20.01	15.59	20.48	20.29	17.41	25.47
	Mpumalanga	67.0	42.81	31.71	31.71	23.66	27.34	27.01	19.42	17.37
	North West	35.1	24.9	25.03	25.03	21.35	21.61	21.34	19.23	26.14
	Northern Cape	58.71	39.32	41.89	41.89	27.05	30.8	30.44	26.19	28.38
	Western Cape	31.61	24.56	20.47	20.47	17.43	19.51	19.16	16.05	17.01



Firearms control

- The SAPS is responsible for issuing competency certificates, individual and business firearm licenses, renewals of existing firearm licenses, and authorisations in order to declare such persons fit and proper to either possess firearms or permits. People seeking firearm licenses are compelled to undergo competency testing and obtain a competency certificate before being granted a firearm license.
- The backlog relating to firearm applications which formed part of the turnaround strategy, developed by the Central Firearms Registry (CFR) together with the Civilian Secretariat for Police, was finalised at the end of August 2011. The total number of firearm applications that formed part of the backlog was 1 048 341 and it included applications for firearm licenses, renewals (individuals) and competences. 439 569 of these applications were finalised by the end of March 2011 and 608 772 by the end of July 2011. A further audit of outstanding applications relating to the backlog was conducted and a further 32 355 applications were subsequently found at various provinces, resulting in the total backlog of 1 080 696 which was finalised at the end of August 2011. The figure of 1 080 696 is inclusive of 20 316 backlog applications that were cancelled or blocked on Enhanced Firearm Registration System (EFRS) due to the fact that these applicants could not be traced.
- From 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012 the SAPS received a total number of 125 388 new firearm-related applications. 98 417¹⁵ or 78,5% of these applications were finalised within 90 calendar days during the same period, as illustrated in the table below.

Category	Number of applications received	Number of applications finalised
Competency	56 600	47 444
Firearm licenses (individuals and institutions)	33 598	24 409
Renewals (individuals)	19 504	13 396
Renewals (institutions)	575	247
Temporary authorisations	3 133	2 513
Import/export (individuals)	11 043	9 603
Import/export (commercial agents)	935	805
Total	125 388	98 417

- The accreditation of business entities, associations and organisations forms an integral part of the entire implementation of the firearms control legislation in South Africa. There were 152 additional institutions that were accredited during 2011/12, which brings the total of all accredited institutions to 2 088 as at the end of March 2012, compared to 1 936 at the end of March 2011, as illustrated in table 17.

¹⁵ This figure is inclusive of firearm applications that were approved, refused, completed, cancelled and applications dealt with by the Appeal Board.

Table 17: Accredited institutions

Province	Accredited as at 31 March 2011	Accredited as at 31 March 2012
Eastern Cape	171	187
Free State	127	134
Gauteng	427	458
KwaZulu-Natal	187	196
Limpopo	413	451
Mpumalanga	122	132
North West	180	192
Northern Cape	90	94
Western Cape	219	244
Total	1 936	2 088

- The circulation of lost, stolen and found firearms plays a key role in the investigation of firearm related crime and ultimately, the efficient control of firearms nationally. The decentralising of the circulation functions to provincial level resulted in the prompt circulation of lost, stolen and found firearms. During the period under review a total number of 9 105 firearms were circulated as lost or stolen (compared to 9 427 in the previous financial year) and 8 744 firearms were circulated as found (compared to 7 888 in the previous financial year). The 8 744 firearms constitute firearms with serial numbers which could be linked to firearm owners in South Africa. Firearms circulated as found also include firearms stolen or lost during previous financial years.
- A great number of firearms without serial numbers have been recovered and were linked to illicit activities. These may form part of firearms that were circulated as stolen or lost. Firearms that have been recovered without serial numbers cannot be identified or linked to the owner and, consequently their status cannot be verified on the Firearm Registration System. These firearms are allocated with an identification number (WR) before destruction.
- From 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012 a total number of 1 512 state owned firearms have been circulated as stolen or lost, and includes 1 165 SAPS firearms. The remainder relates to firearms owned by the Departments of Local Government and Traffic, Transport, Correctional Service, Health, Finance, Community Safety, the South African National Defense Force, the National Prosecuting Authority and municipalities, amongst others. 358 state owned firearms were recovered during the same period, including 287 SAPS firearms. These figures form part of the 9 105 firearms circulated as stolen and lost and the 8 744 recovered.
- To illustrate the above, table 18 provides a breakdown of stolen and lost firearms that were recovered relative to the number of firearms stolen or lost as well as the recovery rate per province.

**Table 18: Stolen and lost firearms recovered relative to firearms stolen or lost**

Province	Total circulated as stolen/lost		Firearms circulated as found		Recovery rate 2011/12
	Financial year		Financial year		
	2010/11	2011/12	2010/11	2011/12	
Eastern Cape	822	779	1 256	1 134	145,6%
Free State	522	353	240	276	78,2%
Gauteng	3 561	3 158	1 399	1 091	34,5%
KwaZulu-Natal	1 904	1 911	2 612	3 566	186,6%
Limpopo	427	300	330	317	105,7%
Mpumalanga	649	845	194	334	39,5%
North West	530	711	273	272	38,3%
Northern Cape	41	54	17	26	48,1%
Western Cape	971	907	1 567	1 648	181,7%
Inactive Components	-	87	-	80	-
Total	9 427	9 105	7 888	8 744	96%

- As a means to assist persons who intend to hand in the legal firearms in their possession to the SAPS in compliance with the requirements of the firearms control legislation, 4 876 legal firearms and 57 599 legal rounds of ammunition were voluntarily surrendered to the South African Police Service for destruction (see table 19).

Table 19: Firearms and ammunition voluntarily surrendered

Province	Firearms	Ammunition
Eastern Cape	237	1 615
Free State	68	606
Gauteng	3 174	39 745
KwaZulu-Natal	752	6 027
Limpopo	241	3 811
Mpumalanga	103	879
North West	155	1 398
Northern Cape	16	51
Western Cape	130	3 467
Total	4 876	57 599

- To address the proliferation of firearms with the focus on the tracing of illegal firearms and the testing of legal compliance, 25 615 firearms and 264 720 rounds of ammunition were confiscated in day-to-day operations as indicated in table 20 below, compared to 19 327 firearms and 255 924 rounds of ammunition in 2010/11. These recovered firearms may be inclusive of those firearms that have been previously reported as stolen or lost.

Table 20: Firearms and ammunition confiscated during day-to-day policing operations

Province	Firearms	Ammunition
Eastern Cape	2 196	15 104
Free State	5 098	7 887
Gauteng	7 273	151 359
KwaZulu-Natal	5 642	43 910
Limpopo	966	9 133
Mpumalanga	831	6 677
North West	398	7 683
Northern Cape	57	1 881
Western Cape	3 154	21 086
Total	25 615	264 720

- From 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012 a total of 119 810 firearms have been destroyed by the SAPS (compared to 46 527 in 2010/2011). The table below provides an overview of the number of firearms destroyed per province.

Province	Number of firearms destroyed
Eastern Cape	2 800
Free State	13 466
Gauteng	56 133
KwaZulu-Natal	22 317
Limpopo	0
Mpumalanga	3 787
North West	7 675
Northern Cape	1 386
Western Cape	12 246
Total	119 810

- Various pamphlets, brochures, posters, banners and promotional items have been distributed countrywide as a programme to address and promote awareness of the firearms control legislation. This programme also included communication platforms such as radio talks, television, presentations as well as the printed media which were utilised to advise the community on the procedures with regard to the inclusive firearm licensing process. SAPS open days were held in the Gauteng province in partnership with external role players such as Gun Free South Africa to create awareness amongst children on gun violence and the prevention of crime.
- With regard to regional cooperation on the proliferation of firearms, the SAPS focused on the implementation of the SADC Protocol on the control of firearms, ammunition and other related materials which are also embedded in the firearms control legislation. Strategic consultations were held with regional counterparts regarding the marking and IBIS testing of firearms.



Second hand goods

- The 2011/12 financial year marked the SAPS initial phase of implementing the new Second-Hand Goods Act, 2009 (Act No. 6 of 2009). This phase included the drafting, finalisation and publishing of the Regulations for the Accreditation of Second-Hand Goods Dealers' Associations, as well as the development of Regulations for Dealers and Recyclers.
- Consultation with the Second-Hand Goods Industry, including key role-players such as Dealers' Associations, Eskom, Telkom, Spoornet, Business Against Crime South Africa, was done. This also included the process of establishing and ensuring internal preparedness of affected SAPS role-players to implement the provisions of the legislation.
- During the reporting period the SAPS drafted a comprehensive implementation plan which suggests a phased approach to cover legislative, procedural, administrative and operational aspects. The Second-Hand Goods Dealers Forums were established at station level in all provinces to facilitate ongoing communication and cooperation between the second-hand goods industry and the SAPS.
- Furthermore, a multi-disciplinary national Non-Ferrous Metals Crime Combating Committee and nine Provincial Non-Ferrous Metals Crime Combating Committees were established in order to focus on the proliferation of copper cable thefts and related crimes.

Liquor control

- The SAPS National Liquor Control Office, resorts under the Section: Liquor, Diverse and Miscellaneous Services, and is governed by two National Liquor Acts (Act No. 59 of 2003 and Act No. 27 of 1989), seven Provincial Acts, and two Liquor Bills for the Provinces North West and Limpopo which are based on the National Liquor Act (Act No. 27 of 1989). The SAPS is responsible for ensuring the effective and efficient policing within the liquor environment, whereas the Department of Trade and Industry regulates the Liquor Industry through the National Liquor Authority within the Department. The Provincial Liquor Acts emanated from the Constitutional Court ruling, after considering the Provincial Constitutions and the Bill of Rights.
- Policing the above-mentioned somewhat incongruent and province-specific pieces of legislation pose a serious challenge for the SAPS. This is further exacerbated by the fact that the police are expected to function in an environment where each municipality establishes its own municipal by-laws with operating hours which differ within the same province.
- The SAPS confiscated 1 096 694,944 litres of liquor (including 60 313,264lt home brew beer) from 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012, compared to 1 219 215,643lt in 2010/11. During the same period, 92 929 identified unlicensed/illegal liquor premises were closed down, including 91 665 illegal liquor outlets and 1 264 illegal liquor manufacturers, compared to 18 883 that were closed in 2010/11.
- The Liquor Act, 2003 (Act No. 59 of 2003) training programme was officially approved by the Division: Human Resource Development in February 2011. The key purpose of this learning programme is to train identified designated police officials at station level in enforcing the Liquor Act pertaining to the policing of distributors and macro-manufacturers of liquor within South Africa. During the reporting period, a total number of 144 designated police officials were trained countrywide.

Recovery of stolen and robbed vehicles

Table 21 provides a breakdown of the number of stolen and robbed vehicles recovered relative to the number of vehicles that had been reported as stolen and robbed.

Table 21: Vehicles recovered relative to the number of vehicles stolen and robbed

Province	Vehicles stolen or robbed during 2011/12 by means of			Vehicles recovered during 2011/12				Total
				Vehicles stolen or robbed during 2011/12		Vehicles stolen or robbed before 1 April 2011		
	Theft	Robbery	Total	Theft	Robbery	Theft	Robbery	
Eastern Cape	3 529	713	4 242	1 581	499	226	48	2 354
Free State	1 832	399	2 231	781	252	152	32	1 217
Gauteng	25 802	6 590	32 392	6 626	3 907	1 451	393	12 377
KwaZulu-Natal	9 269	2 535	11 804	3 379	1 662	561	138	5 740
Mpumalanga	2 557	826	3 383	995	586	242	86	1 909
North West	2 211	337	2 548	659	200	149	27	1 035
Northern Cape	253	18	271	97	4	24	7	132
Limpopo	909	248	1 157	423	190	125	36	774
Western Cape	7 840	685	8 525	3 694	546	536	27	4 803
Military Police Agency	19	0	19	3	0	0	0	3
Head Office	0	0	0	31	16	36	10	93
Total	54 221	12 351	66 572	18 269	7 862	3 502	804	30 437

- Table 21 indicates that 66 572 vehicles were stolen and robbed (compared to 72 707 in 2010/11), of which the highest number of 32 392 (48,7%) were stolen and robbed in Gauteng. Noticeably, more vehicles were stolen (54 221) than robbed (12 351) in 2011/12. Positive results have been realised in this regard for the reason that a decrease of -8,1% was noted in the number of vehicles stolen and a -9,9% decrease in the number of vehicles robbed, when compared to the 2010/11 figures.
- 30 437 vehicles were recovered countrywide. This includes vehicles stolen or robbed during previous financial years which could be identified by means of primary and secondary identifiers. 12 377 or 40,7% of these were recovered in Gauteng. The recovery rate of stolen vehicles decreased marginally with -0,5% from 40,7% to 40,2% compared to 2010/11 whilst the recovery rate for robbed vehicles remained unchanged at 70,2% compared to 2010/11.
- A recent analysis done by Business Against Crime South Africa indicates that predominantly older vehicles (five years and older) are at higher risk of theft, while one to four year old vehicles are at the highest risk of robbery. The markets for stolen and robbed vehicles include the South African illicit motor vehicles market, exportation to other countries and the second-hand parts market. Investigations conducted have proven that in most vehicle-related crimes, the primary and secondary identifiers have been altered or removed in order to conceal a crime or the identity of the stolen vehicles whilst models that are standard fitted with security systems, for example micro-dots, are less desirable for criminals as has become impossible to hide the original identity of such vehicles due to



the efficacy of the micro-dotting technology.

- During 2011/12 a total number of 3 164 recovered vehicles that could not be identified were compacted. Other vehicles that were compacted include vehicles forfeited to the state in terms of Sections 31(1)(b) and 31(1)(2) of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No. 51 of 1977) as well as vehicles boarded by the SAPS.

Confiscation of drugs

- Cannabis remains the most prevalent illicit drug used in South Africa since it is the most easily accessible drug as it is cultivated in South Africa, and mandrax is the second most commonly-used illicit drug.
- From 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012, 137 935,509kg cannabis and 630 589 cannabis plants (equals 63 058,900kg) with an approximate street value of R281 392 172 were confiscated during police actions, compared to 89 748,289kg cannabis confiscated in 2010/11.
- Other drugs confiscated during police actions conducted in 2011/12 include: 127 680 mandrax tablets, 44kg cocaine, 107kg crystal meth (Tik-Tik), 15kg whoonga (a mixture consisting of dagga and ARV) and 21kg nyaope (a mixture consisting of mainly cocaine and heroine). In addition to the above, various other drugs such as heroine, ecstasy and LSD were also confiscated in small amounts.

Railway police

- Railway Police have been re-established within South Africa to police the railway environment which covers about 30 000 km of rail lines which transport approximately 571 837 million passengers annually. A total number of 3 308 members are deployed in the railway environment, which includes 3 134 Police Act personnel and 171 Public Service Act personnel.
- The functions of the Railway Police include inter alia the provisioning of a visible policing service to address the safety of commuters on trains, the conducting of crime prevention and crime combating operations within the rail environment, and the provisioning of a rapid rail policing service within the rail environment. Railway Police are operational in the Western Cape (Cape Town, Retreat, Philippi and Bellville), Gauteng (Pretoria, Belle Ombre, Mabopane, Saulsville, Denneboom, Johannesburg, Krugersdorp, New Canada, Stretfort, Germiston, Springs and Kempton Park), Eastern Cape (East London, Mount Ruth and Swartzkop) and KwaZulu-Natal (Durban, Kwa-Mashu, Cavendish, Re-Union and Escombe). The SAPS also provide a reactive policing service at all Gautrain rail stations and on the trains within the Gautrain rail network.
- There are five National Mobile Train Units strategically placed in Gauteng (2), the Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal and Eastern Cape. These Units are actively involved in policing the long distance passenger and freight rail across the country. They are also involved in cross-border operations, disruptive operations and act as a rapid response to the rail environment.
- During the 2011/12 financial year, 34 709 crimes were reported of which 2 455 were contact crimes, 393 contact-related crimes, 4 546 property-related crimes and 2 124 crimes detected as a result of police action as well as 25 191 other serious and less serious crimes. In comparison to the 2010/11 financial year, overall crime decreased by -4,4%% from 36 242 to 34 709 in 2011/12. Contact crime increased by 13,76% from 2 117 in 2010/11 to 2 455 in 2011/12.

- Arrests were made by railway police members within and outside the rail environment and these were effected during daily deployments and operations in terms of the Crime Threat and Crime Pattern Analysis. A total of 39 925 arrests were made which include the following: 1 107 contact crimes, 133 contact related crimes, 952 property related crimes, 3 312 crimes detected as a result of police action, and 34 421 other serious and less serious crimes.

Escapes from police custody

- From 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012 a total number of 810 escape incidents from police custody were recorded. When comparing these figures with the 2010/11 financial year, the number of incidents increased by 69,5% (from 478 to 810). With the exception of the Free State province, the number of escape incidents increased in all provinces. The most incidents occurred in KwaZulu-Natal (170), Gauteng (169) and the Western Cape provinces (148).
- During the reporting period 1 079 persons escaped from police custody, compared to 669 who escaped in 2010/11, an increase of 61,3%. KwaZulu-Natal had the most escapees (220), followed by Gauteng (194), the Western Cape (164) and the North West (121). This overview is provided in the four-year comparative table below. The number of escapees (1 079) represents 0,046% of the total number of persons detained in the SAPS during the reporting period, i.e. 2 359 719 detainees.
- Evidently, 798 or 74% of the persons who had escaped from police custody during 2011/12 were re-arrested during the same period. Of these, 281 escapees were re-arrested immediately after the incident. This leaves a total of 281 (out of 1 079) persons who escaped during the reporting period who were still at large at the end of March 2012.

Table 22 Escapes from police custody

Province	Number of escape Incidents				Number of persons who escaped from police custody (escapees)			
	Financial year				Financial year			
	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Eastern Cape	65	59	43	69	119	85	66	101
Free State	44	30	33	27	74	35	54	39
Gauteng	143	148	118	169	192	205	143	194
KwaZulu-Natal	90	72	72	170	200	111	111	220
Mpumalanga	61	56	25	71	96	129	44	96
North West	45	54	50	63	144	59	81	121
Northern Cape	41	30	28	32	54	44	33	49
Limpopo	63	42	29	61	93	54	48	95
Western Cape	167	111	80	148	172	135	89	164
Total	719	602	478	810	1 144	857	669	1 079



Places where escape incidents took place

- The highest escape incidences recorded include 163 incidents which occurred in Community Service Centres (CSC) at police stations (It should be noted that the CSC consist of the front office, the CSC holding facilities (temporary holding cells), the fingerprint/photography room and the consultation/interview room). 128 incidents occurred from police station cells and 81 from hospitals. The table below provides an overview of the places where escape incidents took place.

Places	Number of incidents
Community Service Centres	163
Police station holding cells	128
Hospitals	81
Wrongfully released	78
From court during appearance	74
Court holding cells	69
During investigation	63
During arrest (before taken to a police station)	51
Whilst in transit	51
From the station loading zone	29
From the court loading zone	23
Total	810

Murders of police officials

- The SAPS is responsible for managing the safety of all personnel in the organisation. The main objective is the prevention and the ultimate eradication of all attacks and murders of SAPS personnel. The methodology employed is in line with the existing Police Safety Strategy which is based on the key pillars of operational readiness of members and the provision of reactive as well as restorative support. Integral to this is the maintenance of a national database which is vital for statistical and analytical purposes, as well as the ongoing development of preventative actions. The comparative table below provides an overview of the number of SAPS members murdered during the 2005/06 to 2011/12 financial years.

Table 23: SAPS members murdered

Province	2005/06	2006/07	2007/08	2008/09	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12
Eastern Cape	16	6	12	11	10	11	15
Free State	1	6	8	6	2	6	7
Gauteng	26	38	38	21	24	33	21
KwaZulu-Natal	23	32	21	28	25	17	14
Mpumalanga	7	7	9	6	4	8	8
North West	7	8	2	3	2	2	5
Northern Cape	1	3	1	2	0	1	0
Limpopo	4	2	6	7	8	2	8
Western Cape	10	6	10	11	10	7	3
Head Office	-	-	-	10	16	6	0
Total	95	108	107	105	101	93	81

- During the 2011/12 financial year, 81 members were murdered countrywide (38 on duty and 43 off duty). The total of 81 represents a decrease of 12 or 12,9% murders compared to 93 murders that occurred during the 2010/11 financial year. Gauteng province recorded the highest provincial total of 21 or 25,9% murders, followed by Eastern Cape with 15 or 18,5% murders.
- A Ten Point Implementation Plan of the Minister of Police was adopted to address attacks and murders of police members in the SAPS, following a Summit on police killings during July 2011. The Ten Point Plan includes the following:
 - o the need for a national awareness campaign, utilising different media platforms and partnerships to make the killing of police officials everybody's duty and concern;
 - o the establishment of a Multi-disciplinary Committee within the SAPS to effectively manage investigations on killing of police, counseling of families, training and other operational aspect;
 - o the review of the 2 000 Ministerial Task Team findings on the causes of police murders including training, the usage of bullet-resistant vests and the deployment of police members;
 - o the involvement of other Departments within the JCPS Cluster to look into harsh punishment for criminals who kill police officers;
 - o the psychological and human resource support for families and colleagues of members that was killed or murdered;
 - o the improvement of training of police officers;
 - o the strengthening of partnerships with researchers;
 - o the hosting of provincial summits aimed at engaging different provincial role players and stakeholders;
 - o the review of the SAPS Annual Commemoration for fallen police heroes to involve all in society; and
 - o to fly national flags at police stations at half mast in honour of killed police officers.



- During the period under review, a Multi-disciplinary Police Safety Committee was established to address the Ten Point Plan of the Minister on police killings. As a result, the SAPS:
 - o enhanced the reporting structure on police killings;
 - o drafted guidelines to sensitise police officers on preventative measures;
 - o negotiated with independent researches to establish a formal partnership;
 - o identified risks and drafted a risk mitigation plan;
 - o distributed safety hints to create awareness and sensitise members on their safety; and
 - o conducted a docket analysis to determine the trends and tendencies on police killings in order to implement effective and appropriate preventative measures.

Other key activity areas in the Ten Point Plan are at a planning phase and are scheduled to be conducted during the next financial year.

Subprogramme: Border Security

Borderlines

- Based on the 2009 Cabinet decision to return the function of borderline control back to the SANDF, Fouriesburg (Free State) and the Maluti and Lundeansnek (Eastern Cape) borderline bases were handed over to the SANDF in March 2012. Himeville and Upper Tugela on the KZN and Lesotho borderlines will be handed over to the SANDF during the 2012/13 financial year.
- Resources from the Borderline bases were reallocated to the Ports of Entry to strengthen the police in their crime combating functions. Table 24 provides an overview of successes achieved at borderlines that are still under the control of the SAPS:

Table 24: Successes achieved by the SAPS at borderlines in 2011/12

Stolen and robbed vehicles		
	2010/11	2011/12
Arrests	35	353
Number of vehicles recovered	305	361
Illegal firearms		
	2010/11	2011/12
Arrests	120	113
Number of firearms recovered	149	92
Illicit drugs		
	2010/11	2011/12
Arrests	512	1 197
Quantity of cannabis seized	46 493,220kg	16 515,604kg

Violations in terms of the Immigration Act (undocumented persons)		
	2010/11	2011/12
Arrests	20 175	35 848
Illegal goods		
	2010/11	2011/12
Arrests	304	447

- The high visibility and vigilance of the remaining members deployed at the borderlines served as a deterrent and resulted in the decrease of the arrest of persons with illegal firearms and the actual seizure of firearms. There was an increase in the drug-related arrests and the seizure of drugs, vehicles and illegal goods due to improved search methods and equipment used by members.

Ports of entry

- The SAPS is responsible for the control of legal/illegal cross border movement of persons and goods at all ports of entry. This involves manning 54 land ports, 10 international airports, eight sea ports and one dry port.
- From 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012, 4 430 planned crime prevention and combating actions were conducted at ports of entry as a means to enhance the national security and territorial integrity. Additionally, 6 535 roadblocks, 81 047 vehicle patrols, 35 air patrols, 105 554 foot patrols, 2 873 borderline patrols, 1 364 farm visits, 4 283 vessel patrols and 9 365 perimeter inspections were also conducted. These actions and day-to-day activities contributed to the successes achieved at ports of entry as indicated in table 25.

Table 25: Successes achieved at Ports of Entry for the period 1 April 2011 to 31 March 2012

Firearms and ammunition		
	2010/11	2011/12
Arrests	106 for firearms 18 for ammunition	91 for firearms 22 for ammunition
Number of firearms and ammunition recovered	319 firearms 4 704 rounds of ammunition	92 firearms 1 748 rounds of ammunition
Illicit drugs		
	2010/11	2011/12
Arrests	966	1 197
Seizures		
Heroin	925,720kg	27,295kg
Cocaine	350,205kg	312,742kg
Crystal meth (Tik-Tik)	19,143kg	47,072kg
Cannabis (dry)	17 978,869kg	16 515,604kg



Cannabis (plants)	22 118	3 670
Ecstasy tablets	518	633
Mandrax tablets	62 873	6 259
Crack cocaine rocks	246	69
Whoonga	-	0,036kg
Stolen and robbed vehicles		
	2010/11	2011/12
Arrests	457	353
Number of vehicles recovered	536	409
Violations in terms of the Immigration Act (undocumented persons)		
	2010/11	2011/12
Arrests	12 644	20 463
Transnational commerce-related crimes (illegal goods)		
	2010/11	2011/12
Arrests	236	447
Maritime-related offences		
	2010/11	2011/12
Arrests	88	169
Other crimes		
	2010/11	2011/12
Arrests	2 549	2 679

- 25 421 arrests were made at ports of entry in 2011/12 compared to 17 064 in 2010/11. The increase in the number of arrests is a result of more integrated planned operations that were conducted at Ports of Entry. Some borders conducted more operations by acting on information received during the planned operations.
- Methods have been put in place to deal with corruption related activities that occur at Ports of Entry. These activities include:
 - o The vetting of members at Ports of Entry;
 - o The management of the Movement Control Centre to identify wanted and suspected people and stolen/hijacked vehicles;
 - o The conducting of weekly corruption awareness programmes that include training on fraud and corruption conducted by the Public Administration Leadership and Management Academy (PALAMA) and information sessions by Crime Intelligence on the Minimum Information Security Standards (MISS); and
 - o The hosting of anti-corruption case witnesses in safe-houses.

The combating of corrupt activities at Ports of Entry resulted in the arrest of 25 persons for corrupt activities at Ports of Entry during 2011/12. This includes 12 police officials from Border Policing, five immigration officials, six members of the public, one SARS official, and one private security member.

Subprogramme: Specialised Interventions

Medium to high-risk incidents

- The responsibility to respond to and stabilise medium to high-risk incidents falls within the broader tactical environment. This tactical capability consists of the Special Task Force (STF), National Intervention Unit (NIU), and Public Order Police (POP) Units.
- During the period under review a total of 14 096 incidents were attended to and successfully stabilised¹⁶. These include 1 909 interventions by NIU, 249 operations by STF and 11 938 crowd management incidents.

National Intervention Units

- The NIU deals with interventions in serious and violent crime incidents, escorting dangerous criminals, safeguarding VIPs and big events, and providing specialised operational support to stations and other government departments. During the period under review, the SAPS National Intervention Unit conducted 1 909 interventions and all interventions were successfully resolved. 1 124 arrests were made, 365 firearms and 110 346 rounds of ammunition were recovered and 117 vehicles were confiscated, as well as the cash currency to the value of R 113 157,35.

Special Task Force

- The STF deals with hostage situations, interventions to combat urban and rural terror, organised crime, serious and violent crime incidents and crimes against women and children, protection and VIP assistance and search and rescue operations. During the period under review, the STF conducted 249 operations which were successfully stabilised. 134 arrests were made and 49 firearms and 439 rounds of ammunition were recovered.

Public Order Police Units

- Public Order Police Units deals with the combating of crime and the maintaining of public order through crowd management. During the period under review, 11 938 crowd-related incidents were recorded and all were successfully resolved. These include 10 744 peaceful incidents such as assemblies, gatherings and meetings and 1 194¹⁷ unrest-related incidents such as labour disputes, dissatisfaction with service delivery in which violence erupted and SAPS action was required to restore peace and order. All incidents were successfully resolved and 3 543 persons were arrested during these incidents. The table below provides an overview of the number of crowd-related incidents during the past three financial years.

¹⁶ The definition for stabilising medium to high-risk incidents should be understood to also include the following incidents which are regarded as successful; if hostages are injured or die prior to arrival at the scene; if a request for assistance was cancelled after deployment; and if a subject was either not found or found deceased. An incident is only regarded as unsuccessful if a situation cannot be resolved by the SAPS and the situation is by presidential directive mandated to the SANDF to resolve. The STF can only be unsuccessful when their skills and/or equipment are exhausted or the situation requires skills and/or equipment not found in the STF, to be provided by the SANDF or other rescue-oriented organisations.

¹⁷ These figures were drawn from the Incident Reporting Information System (IRIS), which is a live system that is continuously being updated. This figure is cumulative of the quarterly figures.



Type of crowd-related incident	Number of crowd-related incidents 2009/10	Number of crowd-related incidents 2010/11	Number of crowd-related incidents 2011/12
Peaceful incidents	7 913	11 680	10 744
Unrest-related incidents	994	971	1 194
Total	8 907	12 651	11 938

- In 2011 the Minister of Police introduced a new policy in the area of Public Order Policing. The Acting National Commissioner of the South African Police Service subsequently commissioned a work study investigation to realign the Public Order Police structure to the Constitution of South Africa Act 1996 (Act No. 108 of 1996) in order to ensure the rendering of a professional public order policing service. A review of the National Instruction; Standing Orders; Training Curriculum and related directives are underway in order to regulate POP recruitment and selection, POP baseline selection standards, POP operational standards, and the POP use of force directive.
- A resource model was developed to indicate the minimum generic resource needs for POP Units. The intention is to ensure that all POP members are uniformly equipped according to the set standard. The procurement of equipment will be done in phases and in line with the approved work study recommendations.

Mobile Operations

- Mobile Operations is an entity responsible for safeguarding of valuable and/or dangerous government cargo, including a material or monetary value with considerable importance or quality such as cash currency printing material, as well as cargo causing danger, risk or harm such as explosives and ammunition, nuclear material, firearms and drugs. All 221 cargos that were protected during the reporting period were safely delivered.

Other specialised interventions

SAPS Air Wing

- 7 730 hours were flown by the 35 helicopters and 12 aeroplanes of the SAPS including 6 383 operational hours which were flown exclusively for crime-related matters such as call-outs, crime prevention operations, assistance to foreign countries and Special Forces. Call-outs included airborne assistance in incidents such as armed robberies, house robberies and hijacking, vehicle theft, stock theft, game theft, serious and violent crime investigations, unrest-related incidents and crowd control, support to Special Task Force and National Intervention Units, operational support to other units, and search and rescue incidents. Successes include 873 arrests, the recovery of 31 firearms, 362 vehicles and 183 cattle as well as 85 bags and 4 834,400kg cannabis. 1 347 hours were flown for communication flights, shows, training and maintenance purposes.

Specialised policing services to neighbouring countries

- In fulfillment of Outcome 11: Enhanced Africa Agenda and Sustainable Development, the SAPS renders specialised policing services to neighbouring countries which includes the deployment of members on peacekeeping missions and cross-border operations. During the period under review

13 members were deployed to the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC) on a SADC electoral observer's mission from 7 November – 2 December 2011 and 4 members were deployed to Zambia from 10 - 23 September 2011 in the same capacity. 76 members were deployed on a United Nations (UN) African mission to Dafur (Sudan) from 16 October 2010 to 16 October 2011 and 58 members on 26 June 2011. 16 members were deployed to South Sudan on 21 January 2012 and 60 members were deployed to Equatorial Guinea to prepare for security matters in an advisory capacity pertaining to the African Union (AU) Summit which would be hosted in Equatorial Guinea from 23 June to 1 July 2011.

Tracking Teams

- The SAPS launched the Tracking Teams on 14 September 2011 as a response to the large numbers of wanted suspects, which were proving to be a challenge within the police service. The situation demanded the establishment of dedicated teams around the country, which comprised of trained and experienced members to track down and arrest wanted suspects. Members of these tracking teams received tactical survival, surveillance and crime investigation training and have passed various tests, including psychometric, fitness and shooting assessments.
- All suspects that have been positively linked to crimes and could not be routinely located by investigators, form part of the tracking teams' list of wanted suspects. To ensure that these suspects' movements are restricted, they are also circulated on the Movement Control System which is manned by SAPS personnel at all ports of entry.
- During the period under review 733 suspects have been arrested by tracking teams. These suspects were wanted for various categories of crimes, most of which encompass our priority crimes such as murder, aggravated robberies, ATM bombings and sexual-related offences.

National Operational Coordination

- During the period under review, the National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure (NATJOINTS), in which the SAPS plays a critical role, managed the planning and executing of 29 national operations. Some of the major operations include:
 - o Operation Duty Calls (focusing on the safeguarding of the community during the festive season),
 - o Operation COP 17 (the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change which took place in Durban). During COP 17 the Republic of South Africa was a host to 7 Heads of State, 94 Ministers and approximately 8 000 delegates,
 - o Operation Census 2011 (focusing on the securing of the RSA Census 2011),
 - o Operation Corona (focusing on the securing of airspace on the Eastern RSA border)
 - o Operation Rhino (specialised inter-departmental intervention in the Kruger National Park), and
 - o Operation Big Wave (focusing on the combating of priority crimes such as trio crimes, cash in transit robberies and ATM bombings in and around Pretoria). Successes included: 127 arrests for inter alia attempted murder, corruption, possession of firearm, possession of stolen goods, possession of drugs, undocumented persons. The following confiscations were made: 104 682 different calibre ammunition, 420 firearms, 151 packets of cocaine rocks, 2 367 other parcels of drugs, cash to the value of R28 993, 80 and 37 000 litres of alcohol.
- Besides COP 17, there were 23 other major events that were monitored during 2011/12, including the 5th South African Games, and international cricket (Australia and Sri-Lanka tours in SA).