



PRESENTATION: STAKEHOLDER INPUTS: IMPLEMENTATION OF THE REVIEWED NATIONAL RURAL SAFETY STRATEGY

Presentation for the
Rural Safety Summit

27 June 2022

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KEY FOCUS AREAS

- Pillar 1:** Building an effective capacity (human & physical) and capability
Goal: Build effective capacity and capability in rural areas
- Pillar 2:** Improving policing in rural and urban/rural areas through the Back to Basics Approach
Goal: To improve accessibility to policing, investigation and service delivery to the rural community, to create a safe and secure rural environment
- Pillar 3:** Improve policing infrastructure in rural and rural/urban police stations
Goal: Ensure policing services and victim empowerment is available in rural and rural/urban communities
- Pillar 4:** Improve the governance system for rural areas
Goal: Ensure there is clear and responsive governance in rural areas, that encourages rural safety
- Pillar 5:** Improve communication and marketing for rural areas
Goal: Enhance awareness of rural safety in all rural areas
- Pillar 6:** Community involvement and stakeholder collaboration
Goal: Mobilise community to support and enhance safety and security in the rural and rural/urban environment
- Pillar 7:** Implement of Organised Crime Threat Assessment (OCTA)
Goal: Improve organised crime threat assessment in rural areas
- Pillar 8:** Monitoring and evaluation
Goal: Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Rural Safety Strategy

IMPLEMENTATION CRITERIA 2021/2022

- Have Provincial and Cluster Rural Safety Priority Committees been established?
- Has a Rural Safety Coordinator been appointed to coordinate all policing activities and actions in the policing precinct?
- Has a Rural Safety Plan been developed in cooperation with all stakeholders to address crime in the rural community in an integrated manner?
- Are rural safety meetings facilitated with the rural community to create awareness and enhance access, response and service delivery?
- Have joint crime prevention programmes/projects and operations been implemented in cooperation with all role players to address contributing factors influencing crime and crime in general (Government, Non-Governmental Organisations and the rural community)?

STATUS OF THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE RURAL SAFETY STRATEGY 2021/2022

PROVINCE	TOTAL POLICE STATIONS	TOTAL URBAN STATIONS	TOTAL RURAL POLICE STATIONS	TOTAL IMPLEMENTED	TOTAL PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED	TOTAL NOT IMPLEMENTED	TOTAL RURAL-URBAN-MIX POLICE STATIONS	TOTAL IMPLEMENTED	TOTAL PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED	TOTAL NOT IMPLEMENTED
Eastern Cape	198	36	123	123	0	0	39	39	0	0
Free State	111	8	11	10	1	0	92	88	1	3
Gauteng	143	113	0	0	0	0	30	30	0	0
KwaZulu-Natal	184	30	62	45	9	8	92	66	10	16
Limpopo	104	0	82	80	0	2	22	22	0	0
Mpumalanga	90	0	29	29	0	0	61	61	0	0
Northern Cape	91	11	12	2	10	0	68	31	32	5
North West	83	0	44	44	0	0	39	39	0	0
Western Cape	151	52	58	58	0	0	41	41	0	0
	1155	250	421	391	20	10	484	417	43	24
					30				67	
CONSOLIDATED TOTAL: RURAL AND RURAL-URBAN-MIX POLICE STATIONS				TOTAL IMPLEMENTED	TOTAL PARTIALLY IMPLEMENTED	TOTAL NOT IMPLEMENTED				
905				808	63	34				
					97		5			

POLICE STATIONS THAT NOT IMPLEMENTED RURAL SAFETY STRATEGY 2021/ 2022

PROVINCE	TOTAL
Limpopo	2
Kwazulu-Natal	43
Northern Cape	47
Free State	5
TOTAL	97

RURAL SAFETY STAKEHOLDERS

Civilian Secretariat (National & Provincial)

Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (National & Provincial)

South African Police Service: National

Division: Visible Policing and Operations

Division: Detective and Forensic Services

Provincial Commissioners

Division: Legal and Policy Services

Provincial Heads DPCI

Division: Crime Intelligence

Provincial Heads Detectives

Division: Financial and Administration Services

Cluster Offices

Division: Supply Chain Management

Division: Personnel Management

Division: Human Resource Development

Division: Inspectorate

Division: Research

Component: Crime Registrar

Component: Strategic Management

Component: Organisational Development

Component: Management Interventions

Component: Corporate Communication & Liaison

RURAL SAFETY STAKEHOLDERS

National/Provincial Government Departments (Permanent members)

South African National Defence Force (SANDF)

Department of Agriculture, Land Reform & Rural Development (DALRRD)

Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA), including Houses of Traditional Leaders

National Prosecuting Authority (NPA)

Department of Justice and Constitutional Development

Department of Labour & Employment

Department of Home Affairs

Department of Social Development (DSD)

Department of Health

Department of Correctional Services

Department of Forestry, Fisheries & the Environment

Department of Education

Department of Human Settlements

Government Communication and Information System (GCIS)

RURAL SAFETY STAKEHOLDERS

Government bodies & institutions

Border Management Agency

South Africa Local Government Association (SALGA)

South Africa Human Rights Commission (SAHRC)

Road Traffic Management Cooperation (RTMC), Metropolitan Police Departments, as well as provincial and local traffic law enforcement

South African National Parks (SANPARKS)

National/Provincial Houses of Traditional Leaders

National/Provincial Intelligence Coordinating Committee

National/Provincial Disaster Management

RURAL SAFETY STAKEHOLDERS

Organised agriculture and farmers associations

All acknowledged organised agriculture organisations, farmers' associations and farmer unions, for example:

- African Farmers Association of South Africa (AFASA)
- National African Farmers Union of South Africa (NAFU SA)
- Food and Allied Workers Union (FAWU)
- Agri SA
- TLU SA
- National Emergent Red Meat Producers Organisation (NERPO)
- Women's farmers associations

Civil Society Organisations/Non-Governmental Organisations involved with:

- Farm Workers
- Farm Safety
- Land Reform
- Minority & vulnerable groups
- Women/Children/Elderly
- Victims of crime
- Tourism
- Cruelty against animals

RURAL SAFETY STAKEHOLDERS

Other stakeholders

- National/Provincial Stock Theft Forums
- Community Policing Structures on National and Provincial levels
- Farm Watches/Patrollers
- Private Security in rural areas
- Academic representatives (research)
- Business Against Crime South Africa (BACSA)
- Irrigation Boards
- Land Invasion Control
- Community Leaders
- Religious leaders

Local Government

District Municipalities

Local Emergency Services

GOOD PRACTICES

Pillar 1: Building an effective capacity (human & physical) and capability:

Capacity Building Sessions

Recruitment & utilisation of Reservists

Appoint & sustain Rural Safety Coordinators

Improved management of resources

Procured suitable crime prevention equipment (hand radios, road block equipment

Enhance the implementation of Sector Policing

Procured laptops, drones & night vision with Forward Looking Infrared (FLIR)

Procured suitable vehicles for rural areas (high clearance vehicles & motorcycles & quadbikes)

Vehicles fitted with tow bars, spotlights & search lights

Reenlistment of SAPS members who resigned

Established Rural Safety Teams to address hotspots (NW)

GOOD PRACTICES

Pillar 2: Improving policing in rural and urban/rural areas through the Back to Basics Approach:

Improve proactive and reactive policing by conducting:

- Joint intelligence-driven Operations
- Simulations exercises
- Debriefing sessions
- Patrols
- Compliance inspections

Improve policing by:

- Recruiting informers
- Posting members in hotspots and at Traditional Offices
- Deploying members
- Utilising force multipliers
- Using farm watch & patrollers

GOOD PRACTICES

Pillar 3: Improve policing infrastructure in rural and rural/urban police stations:

Prioritised stations with poor infrastructure & upgrade

Rendering VFR services when no VFR facilities are available

Create more Victim Friendly Rooms

Create contact points:

- Obtain mobile CSCs
- Obtain mobile trailers & caravans

Use of License Plate Recognition (LPR) systems:

Ensure health and safety requirement are adhered to (Periodical Medical surveillance in line with risks identified; tropical conditions—animal and water related diseases. Exposure to communicable diseases)

Annual classification of police stations

GOOD PRACTICES

Pillar 4: Improve the governance system for rural areas:

Ensure all relevant legislation w.r.t Rural Safety is available on file & members are informed

Members briefed during monthly Cluster meetings

Legal services / STUs work sessions with problematic stations / districts

DALRRD:

Community of stakeholders in different rural wards

Establishment of the task team and coordination of the development of the rapid response plan on rural safety and land related conflicts

Existing National Rural Safety Strategy, Provincial Plans & applicable legislation

GOOD PRACTICES

Pillar 5: Improve communication and marketing for rural areas:

Formal and social media advertising

Conduct awareness campaigns for rural safety & stock theft prevention

Use of License Plate Recognition (LPR) systems

Imbizo's with the community

Start the #Stop Farm Killing Project (NW)

Social media communication groups

Community awareness campaign & distributing pamphlets, posters, booklets during operations (Roadblocks

SAPS visits to schools, religious gatherings, churches, farms, tribal land, traditional leaders etc.

GOOD PRACTICES

Pillar 6: Community involvement and stakeholder collaboration

Existing Rural Safety Priority Committees & CPFs

Appointment of Rural safety Coordinators

Established partnerships to assist with community involvement

SAPS attends stakeholder meetings

Stations have links with private security, Game Farms and Farm Watches who have the necessary skills and equipment to assist, e.g. drones, reaction teams, K9 dogs, armoured vehicles

The camera system established also helps as community members are monitoring movement

DALRRD: Community involvement sessions & briefings

Allocation of adequate resources according to the National Resource Plan

Increased visible policing patrols through the utilisation of shift patrols

Reviewed the post establishment and criteria of Stock Theft Units

Implement the Community Policing Strategy/Community in Blue Concept (Patrollers)/Traditional Policing Concept

Implementation of the Eyes & Ears (E2) Project

Monitor the functioning of patrollers & farm watch

Combined the CPF and Priority Committees or and established Sub-Committees to discuss rural safety

Mass joint patrols (SAPS, Community, Security & other stakeholders)

GOOD PRACTICES

Pillar 7: Implement of Organised Crime Threat Assessment (OCTA)

Share information in relation to crime in rural areas

Effective and speedy identification of potential organised crime threats in rural areas

Recruited informers

Pillar 8: Monitoring & evaluation

Compliance inspections/visits (Announced & Unannounced)

Physical visits to rural District/ Cluster to evaluate the rural safety implementation status

First level inspections

- Monthly District inspections
- Quarterly Provincial inspections

CHALLENGES AND REMEDIAL ACTIONS

CHALLENGES

ACTIONS NEEDED

Pillar 1: Building an effective capacity (human & physical) and capability:

Allocation of adequate resources to rural police stations and Stock Theft Units

- Adequate vehicles & crime prevention equipment
- Mounted & K 9 units
- Victim Friendly Rooms
- Command Centres

Identify priority police stations in need of resources and ensure it is included in the National Resource Plan of SAPS

The National Resource Plan should include user-friendly & Appropriate resources to rural stations
Investigate the use of private-owned horses & trained K9
Allocate resources according to the international population ratio & the weight of crime

Lack of human capacity at rural police stations & Stock Theft Units. Shortages due to:

- Lack of manpower & suitable resources
- SAPS members not firearm competent
- SAPS members with Section 102 investigation against them
- SAPS members retiring, resigning, medical unfit & passing away
- High demand in rural areas and along the borders of SA

Identify the need and ensure it is included in the National Resource Plan of SAPS

Identify suitable resources for rural areas
Establish posts for Rural Safety Coordinators on station level
Appoint persons from the environment who understand cultural differences and the farming community
Identify the need for cellular communication & data
Focussed operations in hotspot areas needed
Institute white/Blue light patrols needed
Investigate how to improve response to complaints

CHALLENGES AND REMEDIAL ACTIONS

Pillar 1: Building an effective capacity (human & physical) and capability:

Lack of finances to capacitate and resource rural police stations

Ensure the National Resource Plan is funded
Start planning the Ruralnomics project

Lack of skilled personnel in rural areas (knowledge & expertise).

Training needed in:

- Frontline responders
- Crime Prevention Policing/Operations/Proactive Policing
- Sector Policing
- Community Policing
- Cross-border crime
- IT-Programmes
- Crime intelligence
- Investigation of crime & Forensic investigation
- Rural Safety Coordination
- Applicable legislations:
 - Stock Theft Act/ Animal identification Act/Fencing Act/Game Theft Act/ESTA etc.

Identify the training needs and develop a National Training Plan for rural police stations
Investigate how training of Reservists can improve & consider virtual training in different languages

Coordinators not only dedicated for rural safety

Appoint a permanent Rural Safety Officers at rural police stations accountable for the implementation of the Rural Safety Plan

CHALLENGES AND REMEDIAL ACTIONS

CHALLENGES

ACTIONS NEEDED

Pillar 2: Improving policing in rural and urban/rural areas through the Back to Basics Approach

Ineffective rural police stations & ineffective police services due to:

- Lack of:
 - visibility
 - intelligence
 - command & control
 - commitment
 - skilled members in operational function
 - early warning & activation systems
 - cross-border operations
 - operational approach to address safety and security
 - adequate crime prevention technology
 - intelligence-driven policing
 - track & tracing capabilities
 - participation in parole process
- Poor accessibility of services
- Slow investigation & recovery rate
- Limited monitoring of investigation of cases
- Backlogs with DNA testing, firearm applications
- Slow response time

Audit of resources

Identify the need for development and develop a National Training Plan

Develop an annual Operational Plan for each police station and coordinate with all resources

Focus on hotspots & priority crime

Streamline the process & address the backlog with DNA testing

Identify crime prevention technology needs & training needs

Use cell Towers for security camera surveillance by farm watches with access to SAPS

Create task teams to ensure rapid response in hotspot areas

CHALLENGES AND REMEDIAL ACTIONS

CHALLENGES	ACTIONS NEEDED
Pillar 2: Improving policing in rural and urban/rural areas through the Back to Basics Approach	
Ineffective functioning of the Criminal Justice System	Develop a plan to: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reduce the high occurrence of remands & delays at court • Improve opposing of bail • Set clear and achievable targets wrt successful investigations, prosecutions and subsequent appropriate judgements and sentences
Sector policing cannot be implemented at most of the rural police stations (Lack of capacity & Resources)	Appoint a permanent Rural Safety Officers at rural police stations
The SAPS database of stolen vehicles is not maintained	Issue an instruction in relation to this
Lack of compliance visits to animal pounds, butcheries, second-hand dealers etc.	Develop a schedule of compliance visits
Merging Stock Theft & Endangered Species Units which increased case load without increasing capacity	Investigate the required capacity at these Units and incorporate this in the National Resource Plan
Increase illegal hunting with dogs & the ineffective actions of the SAPS to deal with this	Finalise the procurement process to kennel these dogs Develop a National Instruction to guide SAPS on how to deal with this matter
The ineffective Reservists system to supplement capacity at station level	Consider an agricultural-friendly reservist component” (not having to physically report in uniform for duty, telephonically activated, wearing a standard “sleeveless jacket”, utilizing own vehicle and approved firea 27n)

CHALLENGES AND REMEDIAL ACTIONS

CHALLENGES	ACTIONS NEEDED
Pillar 2: Improving policing in rural and urban/rural areas through the Back to Basics Approach, continues	
Corruption in SAPS & Government Departments that prevents efficient policing, investigation of crime & prosecution	Suspicious must be reported to the appropriate authorities
Neighbouring Provinces & Districts/Cluster & Stations not coordinating crime	Establish a effective communication channel to coordinate crime
There is not a distinction between strategic & tactical level issues	Briefing sessions
Docket analysis & modus operandi analysis not done	Activate the process
Evidence analysis kits not always available	Commanders to ensure kits are regularly available
Command Centres not functioning effectively	Audit the functioning of Centres
Digital transformation and technology in rural areas are lacking	Integrate & upgrade systems Establish a data analytic capacity

CHALLENGES AND REMEDIAL ACTIONS

CHALLENGES	ACTIONS NEEDED
Pillar 3: Improve policing infrastructure in rural and rural/urban police stations	
Slow process in building new and upgrading existing police stations	ISRD nodes in deep rural and other identified rural police stations to be placed on the CWL for prioritising of building police stations
Lack of policing services in rural areas	Identify the need and establish contact points/satellite police stations Deploy more mobile CSC's over the next 5 financial years Develop a Plan to build more police stations Plan to upgrade police stations over the next five years
Lack of Stock Theft Units	Investigate how the Units can be increased or upgrade capacity of existing STU's in hotspot areas
Victim Support Service not always available	Identify the nearest support services available in the police station area
Dilapidated police station with lack of security & technology (CCTV, fencing & gates, security bars, access control, etc.)	Audit the current security measures at rural police stations and develop a plan to improve security via the National Police Safety Forum
Lack of adequate communication infrastructure • Network coverage/Radio network	Audit the existing infrastructure & determine the need
Dilapidated border fences and roads in rural areas as well as theft of critical infrastructure	Develop a five year plan to address this

CHALLENGES AND REMEDIAL ACTIONS

CHALLENGES	ACTIONS NEEDED
Pillar 4: Improve the governance system for rural areas	
Different definitions in rural safety environment used by stakeholders for rural areas, incidents etc.	Align all definitions
The slow process to finalise the Pounds Act	Finalise the Act Closer cooperation with DALRRD
Review outdated Acts such as the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Stock Theft Act 	Identify outdated Acts and develop a plan to review
Bylaws are not enforced	Engage with local municipalities
The Rural Safety Strategy & Plans are not fully implemented & criteria not adhered to	Identify the reasons for not implementing & address Stakeholders to be actively involved Consider to develop a National Instruction for Rural Safety

CHALLENGES AND REMEDIAL ACTIONS

CHALLENGES	ACTIONS NEEDED
Pillar 5: Improve communication and marketing for rural areas	
Lack of an integrated Communication Strategy <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Communication with community is poor ○ Negative perceptions of the SAPS & Government Departments is not effectively managed ○ Lack of public educational programmes & crime prevention initiatives 	Develop an integrated Communication Strategy and promote integrated communication by all stakeholders Improve communication and use State-owned enterprises (SOEs) such as ARC, NAMC etc Capitalize on existing marketing channels to improve communication and marketing
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Incorrect & inflated rural (farming) crime statistics from all stakeholders that can cause panic and unwarranted resistance/aggression 	Statistics must be verified and confirmed
False sensational messages on social media	Create a Nodal Point to verify the messages & provide feedback
Awareness campaigns are not frequently taking place in rural areas	Develop a plan to enhance and increase awareness campaigns on ground level
No education of the community on community policing & other initiatives	Compile a plan to educate community & include training on applicable legislation
Concerns of various interest groups not based on factual information	Provide factual information & focus on priority crimes

CHALLENGES AND REMEDIAL ACTIONS

CHALLENGES	ACTIONS NEEDED
Pillar 6: Community involvement and stakeholder collaboration	
<p>Force-multipliers not effectively mobilised & used:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Numbers of Reservists decreased due to SAPS enlistments ○ Reservist applications take too long ○ Reservist criteria is too high for rural community ○ Private security companies & available resources not used 	<p>Audit & develop an annual Recruitment Plan</p>
<p>Ineffective Priority Committees & Community Policing Forums:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Ineffective management & recording of meetings & decisions ○ Not frequent meetings (No schedule) ○ Not all stakeholders involved/committed/attend/invited ○ Vast distances in rural areas ○ Not all stakeholders have IT equipment & data 	<p>Audit Priority Committees & develop improved Terms of Reference Establish a Sub-committee of the CPF for rural safety in larger areas Develop a Performance Management Tool</p>
<p>Community Policing ineffective</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Community do not trust in the SAPS ○ Community in Blue structures not in place in all police stations ○ Applications for accreditation of Farm Watches to DOCS take too long ○ The community safety centres not linked to the Operational Commander Centres of SAPS ○ Stakeholders participating in uncoordinated policing functions that is not in accordance with the Police Act 	<p>Eradicate corruption Improve service delivery Briefing sessions and education to the stakeholders SAPS to mobilise the stakeholders Community in Blue to be implemented in all rural areas Stakeholders participating in uncoordinated policing functions that is not in accordance with the Police Act Educate stakeholders to participating in uncoordinated policing functions that is not in accordance with the Police Act Compile a Concept document indicating the linkages</p>

CHALLENGES AND REMEDIAL ACTIONS

CHALLENGES	ACTIONS NEEDED
Pillar 6: Community involvement and stakeholder collaboration, continues	
<p>Existing partnerships are not maintained and/or new partnerships are not established & agreements that includes the implementation & use of private resources are lacking SAPS not aware of the existing formal agreement to cooperate amongst stakeholders (Organisation)</p>	<p>Audit all existing partnerships and identify needs for termination and or new partnerships. Compile agreements (MoAs) Commanders on all levels to ensure to liaise closely with stakeholders & to understand their aim & focus Commanders to make the linkages</p>
<p>Community is not aware of the community policing options available and is not mobilised or approached:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Joint initiatives lacking ○ No structured plan to mobilise private & business resources 	<p>The integrated Communication Strategy must include this as an focus area</p> <p>Awareness campaigns in rural hot spot areas</p>
<p>External stakeholders see the implementation of the Strategy as solely a SAPS responsibility</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Not all stakeholders are actively involved 	<p>Identify rural communities including youth and women organisations that can participate in existing structures</p> <p>Identify all private resources available in the policing areas</p>
	<p>Strengthen face to face, unmediated development communication</p>

CHALLENGES AND REMEDIAL ACTIONS

CHALLENGES	ACTIONS NEEDED
Pillar 7: Implement of Organised Crime Threat Assessment (OCTA)	
<p>Lack of intelligence in rural areas & the following is lacking:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Information to be proactive ○ Reporting networks ○ Gathering & sharing of information ○ CTA/CPA ○ Informers ○ Reporting of suspicious persons 	<p>Change this pillar to “Improve intelligence in rural areas ”</p> <p>Develop capacity on all levels (Rural Safety desks) not only for organised crime but intelligence in general</p> <p>Activate and implement a more encompassing informal information gathering-, evaluation- and dissemination system</p> <p>Monitor the movement of parolees & suspicious persons</p>
<p>Lack of OCTA in rural areas (Crime syndicates operate in rural areas):</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ○ Serious & Violent crime ○ Theft of critical infrastructure ○ Illegal hunting with dogs ○ Stock theft 	<p>Identify rural areas where crime syndicates might be functioning</p>
<p>Station Commanders & District/Cluster Commanders not always inform about the national priority crime status</p>	<p>Regular briefing sessions during the Crime Combating Forum meetings</p>

CHALLENGES AND REMEDIAL ACTIONS

CHALLENGES	ACTIONS NEEDED
Pillar 8: Monitoring & evaluation	
Reporting on the progress of the implementation of the high number of Strategies of the SAPS is ineffective	Develop a national reporting template
No system-based reporting mechanism	Investigate a system-based reporting mechanism
Managers not verifying progress reports	Station and Cluster/District Commanders & Provincial Commissioners to take ownership and verify all reports
Ineffective monitoring that focus more on the administration side of implementation	Review the current Monitoring Tool Involve stakeholders in the review process Address deficiencies through improved command & control
Review the criteria for the implementation of the Rural Safety Strategy	Establish a Task team to review the criteria

OPERATIONALISATION OF THE RURAL SAFETY STRATEGY

Implement the Strategy

Taking actions to enhance adoption, implementation and sustainability of evidence based intervention

The “push” approach - Is where a strategy is realised through the execution of a predefined plan. While this approach is appropriate for strategies that have well-defined or predictable outcomes

Operationalise the Strategy

Contextualise the strategy/plan for the relevant environment and device practical and realistic methods to realise the goals/strategic intent of the strategy. In case of the Rural Safety Strategy the 8 focus areas (pillars)

The “pull” approach – A context is created where employees use their skills & expertise to pull an organisation towards its future targets

KEY COMMENTS BY STAKEHOLDERS

- Stakeholders in general indicated that:
 - The Strategy of 2020 is still relevant & addresses the identified challenges and actions
 - The problem is with the implementation of the Strategy due to lack of resources, expertise, management, funds & commitment
 - Not all stations approach/involve the community
 - Service delivery and reaction time can improve
 - Investigation of crime & prosecution can improve
 - Communication in general can improve
 - Messages on social media must be monitored
 - Crime in general is too high & reporting is low
 - Corruption is thriving in rural areas
 - Intelligence in rural areas can improve
 - Dealing with complaints against the SAPS can improve

PROPOSED WAY FORWARD

- It is proposed that the feedback that will be received from the various Commissions of the Summit be included in this review
- A revised Strategy be compiled that includes all issues from all stake holders
- Implementation must be funded by the SAPS with a dedicated budget to the National Resource Plan & National Training Plans
- Monitoring & Evaluation must be improved



THANK YOU