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Happy National Police Day!

Last year, our country celebrated 20 years as a democracy. This year, the South African Police Service is celebrating 20 years of policing under a democratic government. This is quite a milestone for an institution responsible for maintaining public order and protecting the people of our country.

As I was reflecting on the importance of this occasion, it dawned on me that indeed in this democratic period, as the police, we have also transformed, to become an institution that not only protects, but also respects, the rights and the dignity of all South Africans.

We may not always get it right, but, I can say with absolute confidence, that we are on the right track. This is a journey of transformation. We have already requested the Human Rights Commission to look at our curriculum and some of the work that we are doing, to ensure that respect for human rights is a golden thread in our training and in practice. I believe that they walked away pleased with what they saw and are keen to provide constructive input so that we can introduce some enhancements. Towards this end, we intend to enter into a Memorandum of Understanding, so that we can have a structured way of working.

One of the many areas into which we need to inject more doses of excellence and monetary awards for their selfless acts and bravery.

We have noted the sterling work done by many of our members and have rewarded those who walk the extra mile to serve the people of this nation. I also encourage you to nominate your colleagues for the achievement of the organisation over the past 20 years. We salute all the police officers who died fighting crime. The SAPS appreciates the invaluable contribution of the men and women in blue toward that required varied, specialised knowledge and skills.

The new police service demolished the walls of racial discrimination and all people were given fair employment opportunities. We implemented affirmative action to redress historical deprivation. The appointment of the first black man as national commissioner in 2000 affirmed the level of racial harmony that had been achieved.

Gender parity was and remains a priority of the SAPS. Over the years, women have received equal job opportunities. They have developed themselves, and quite a number have been promoted to key strategic positions. Women now represent 33% of the NMF, a number which is set to grow. Being naturally nurturing human beings, the women in the SAPS formed the Women's Network (2003) with the aim of empowering one another and finding ways of improving the quality of life of the vulnerable in our communities. Their community-upliftment projects gained them international recognition with the IAWP.

The organisation solidified its stance on gender equality with the appointment of the first female national commissioner in 2012.

We are proud of how much we have transformed as a service and of the successes we have achieved in fighting crime. The SAPS appreciates the invaluable contribution of the men and women in blue toward the accomplishments of the organisation over the past 20 years. We salute all the police officers who died in the line of duty while courageously serving their country.

In two decades, we have evolved into a police service with deep-seated loyalty, impartiality and respect for the human rights of all people and for the Constitution. Our achievements in policing in a democracy are motivation to do even better. We must strive to become an organisation that serves every inhabitant of this country with professionalism, efficiency, and accountability by implementing the Frontline Service Delivery project.

In closing, let me say, as the SAPS our deepest desire is to be winners. When we go to court, we want to win. When we are facing hardened criminals carrying AK47's, we want to win. When criminals offer us bribes, we want to win by demonstrating that we have a high level of integrity and professionalism. We must say no when they ask us to make dockets disappear. For the next 20 years, we want nothing but to be winners!

Thank you.

Gen Riah Phiyega

Editorial

The new democratic dispensation in 1994 brought with it the development of a reformed police service devoid of bias and brutality. The South African Police Service came into existence on 27 January with the merger of the Bantustans (TBVC states) and other independent law enforcement agencies. This is why National Police Day is celebrated annually on that day.

In its infancy, the SAPS had to build public confidence in the police service, which was characterised by prejudice. It also had to foster a culture of tolerance, unity and honour within its ranks, which were diverse in ethnicity, philosophy, and training.

No matter how tragic our history, it cannot be rewritten and should not be, so that we can fully appreciate the magnitude of transformation we have undergone.

We have moved from being a non-inclusive organisation to one that places great emphasis on community (CPF's and BACs) and interdepartmental (Adopt-A-School with the DoE) collaborations. This has resulted in many successes against criminality and prevented a number of children from falling into a life of crime. We not only embraced continental and international partnerships, but made significant contributions and were voted into presidency in Interpol (2000-2004) and chairpersonship in SARPCCD (2014).

The organisation discarded single-minded views and appointed the first non-military person as national commissioner in 1995. As the years went by, we employed experts from outside the police into positions that required varied, specialised knowledge and skills.

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The South African Police Service, as we know it today, came into existence just a year after the first democratic elections, ushered in by Nelson Mandela as president in 1994. The SAPS was borne out of the amalgamation of 11 policing agencies: the independent Bantustans, namely, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei (TBVC states) and other self-governing territories. The independent Bantustans, namely, Transkei, Bophuthatswana, Venda, and Ciskei (TBVC states) and other self-governing territories. The former Minister of Police Nathi Mthethwa lighting the unity torch to mark National Police Day at FNB Stadium in 2011.

2005 Under the leadership of the late former National Commissioner Jackie Selebi, the SAPS celebrated a decade of policing as a service in a democracy and National Police Day at Church Square in Pretoria on 27 January in the presence of esteemed guests, including our current President Jacob Zuma, who was deputy president at the time. The community was also in attendance, enjoying the sounds of Solly Moholo, whose music highlights crime fighting, as well as HIV education.

2006 National Police Day, which was held at the Mmabatho Stadium in Mafikeng, North West, was an opportunity for members to meet up with fellow employees in a relaxed atmosphere.

2007 The main event was held at the SAPS Training Institution in Phillips, Western Cape. Numerous events before and after the main event were held nationwide. They centered on engaging the community on how service delivery could be improved and promoting ACT - Act Against Crime Together campaign. Schools, especially those with a high crime rate, were visited and educated on crimes that were rife in those areas, such as drug abuse, child abuse and domestic violence.

2008 Emphasis was placed on Employee Assistance Services (EAS), now Employee Health and Wellness. More than 600 stations held week-long programmes to promote the EAS and what they had to offer employees. Family days and ‘walks against crime’ were organised countrywide and about 11 800 members of the community took part in these events.

2009 This year prioritised reporting crime and there were numerous community initiatives to encourage the public to speak out against crime and report it.

2010 The main event was held at the Vodacom Park in Bloemfontein and was categorised with music, fun and laughter - an opportunity for foot soldiers to relax and bond with their counterparts from other provinces.

2011 Celebrations were under the themes: ‘Together Squeezing Crime to Zero’ and ‘Viva Fitness’ - a programme introduced by former National Commissioner Bheki Cele, who prioritised employee fitness and popularised the phrase “stomach in, chest out”. Build-up events the previous week, all aligned with Viva Fitness, had each province’s SAPS athletes running and cycling a relay to Soweto. Community outreach activities were held at each sleepover stop. At the beginning of the relays, each province started by lighting the “unity torch” which was carried along their routes and all nine torches converged at the main event at the Orlando Stadium in Soweto, where the former Minister of Police Nathi Mthethwa, and the National Commissioner. The day was filled with music, food, aerobics and other fitness activities.

2012 This was the year that National Police Day was decentralised. There was no national event, but each province celebrated it in the way they saw fit, but with the fundamentals of the day as inspiration. Special award ceremonies for sterling work and loyal service medal awards in honour of employees were held throughout the country.

2013 National Police Day served as the annual Commemoration Day for our fallen heroes and heroines in the dignified blue. Although it was a sombre day, this way of celebrating went back to the basic reasons that National Police Day was officially recognised, to honour these men and women who had made the ultimate sacrifice in serving the country.

2014 Held at the Mmabatho Stadium in the Free State, this National Police Day not only marked the 10th celebration of National Police Day, but also the new direction it was taking. National Commissioner Riah Phiyega announced that government structured a five-year community outreach programme dubbed “Project Harmony”, which would be the focal point of National Police Day. Now no longer to be celebrated once a year and centered on the police, but to be acknowledged throughout the year and focused on the community, considering the critical role they play in the current policing philosophy. The project aims at enhancing police-community relations, thereby rebranding the SAPS into an effective, community-oriented organisation, which will then improve the image of the SAPS at all levels of the community. The project will also mobilise the general public in crime prevention initiatives and educate them about crime and criminality continuously through the year from 2014 to 2019.

When National Police Day first started, it was more focused on the police, but now it is balanced and also places emphasis on the difference that the community can make in policing. It also evolved from just a day of celebration to having build-up events nationwide to engage the community, to a year-round programme of enhancing service delivery. This is important since our very existence as the SAPS is solely to serve the community and ensure their safety. Let us keep this in mind as we celebrate the 20th year of policing in a democracy and rally towards an improved police service.
The SAPS celebrated the 2015 National Police Day by commemorating the 20th anniversary of policing in a democratic South Africa. The celebration was held at the Kabokweni Stadium in Mpumalanga on 30 January 2015. It was also an opportunity for the organisation to showcase its commitment to improved front-line service delivery at the Kabokweni Police Station.

The SAPS celebrated the day with the community, keeping in line with the new community-oriented National Police Day celebrations initiated in 2014. Before the celebrations commenced, the Deputy Minister of Police, Ms Makhotso Maggie Sotyu, the National Commissioner of the SAPS, General Riah Phiyega, and other delegates toured the Kabokweni Police Station to look at the improvements made in front-line service delivery. After a thorough inspection, they officially declared the station ready to render services in line with the Front-Line Service Delivery Project. The community of Kabokweni was extremely excited to see the upgraded police station.

General Riah Phiyega, addressing a packed stadium at the celebration of National Police Day, said: “The government decided, in 1995, that every 27 January would be a special day in which we should recognise police officials for their service to the community and for bravely protecting the nation”. She also explained that the management of the SAPS took a decision to celebrate the day with the community last year. “As a result, we will annually undertake a project which is relevant to our country and celebrate the relationship between the police and the community. After all, we cannot celebrate this special day without those we are protecting,” said General Phiyega.

She indicated that this year the chosen project was the Front-line Service Delivery project. “We want our police stations to be the type of police stations that you as South Africans, would like to go to for assistance. We want police stations that will be efficiently managed,” said General Phiyega.

The National Commissioner also noted that this year’s celebration marked “the 20-year anniversary of the powerful, committed and unwavering police service”. She then narrated the events surrounding the formation of the SAPS by the first democratic government, after only a year of its existence.

General Phiyega pleaded with members of the community to stop the murder of policemen and policewomen, stressing the significant heartache it caused their families. She also highlighted the adverse effects it had on the citizenry, explaining that “each of the police officers that you see here today, are taking care of 347 citizens in this country”.

Deputy Minister Sotyu used the platform to strongly criticise ‘The Broken Blue Line’ research paper compiled by the South African Institute of Race Relations released by AfriForum recently. “It depicted the majority of our police officers as criminals and corrupt government officials. It alleges that ‘criminal gangs have infiltrated the police’. Unfortunately such reports are not only grossly misleading the nation, they are also tantamount to treason, as they are bent on destructive criticism instead of constructive. Such reports perpetuate a distorted notion that this country has no system of government in place,” she said.

She added that there were measures to deal with corrupt police officers and that those found to be involved in criminal activities, were and would be arrested and convicted. She also called on stakeholders to take a stand to dispel the notion that all police officers are corrupt.

The Deputy Minister mentioned that she had been mandated by the Government to seriously look into crucial matters, such as promotions, decent housing for police members, skills development and employee health and wellness. Lastly, she pleaded with the public to come forward with information to help the police track and apprehend criminals, saying: “let us continue to march forward together in our growth within the ideals and vision of our democratic nation’s forbearers - to make our country safe and secure.”
The past 20 years have seen major strides being made in the transformation of the SAPS – not only in terms of extensive affirmative action in the organisation, but also with regard to developing streamlined managerial and scientific approaches to law enforcement, crime prevention and investigation.

The President of South Africa at that time, the late Mr Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela, issued the proclamation in terms of the interim Constitution. Various schemes were developed for the rationalisation, reorganisation and consolidation of the members of the various policing agencies into a unified SAPS. These schemes were developed in terms of the Rationalisation Proclamation. The South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995) was approved by Parliament and came into effect on 15 October 1995. A new rank structure was developed and the restructuring of the organisation began in earnest.

In terms of the Constitution, the National Commissioner was required to appoint a provincial commissioner for each province. The core managerial responsibilities of the provincial commissioners were to prevent, combat and investigate crime, maintain public order, protect and secure the inhabitants of the provinces and their property and uphold and enforce the law. Provincial commissioners were expected to ensure the implementation of the Operational Priorities and the Organisational Policing Priorities as set out in the Strategic Plan of the SAPS, the National Crime Prevention Strategy and the Service Improvement Programme, as well as the carrying out of relevant policing functions and administrative and support functions.

As key departmental programmes are implemented at all organisational levels within the SAPS, all divisional and provincial commissioners as well as station commanders were now required to develop operational plans aimed at effectively addressing crime, bearing in mind the specific crime challenges as well as the geographic, cultural and economic diversity in each province. This approach has greatly contributed to improved service delivery, especially in rural areas, and according to statistics, resulted in a steady downward trend in serious crime levels.

Over the next two decades, operational transformation through community policing, saw a radical shift from a police force to a police service to establish an active partnership between the police and the community, including an increasingly important role being played by the business sector and NGOs in line with prescribed legislation.

With the establishment of a democratic South Africa, the SAPS also became part of the global policing community. In order to build stronger relationships with the police agencies in other African countries and keep pace with international trends in crime intelligence, the Interpol Subregional Bureau, which supports the Interpol member states in the Southern Africa region, started functioning in Harare, Zimbabwe on 3 February 1997. Personnel in member states were then tasked to coordinate counter-crime operations between countries. In 2003 the Interpol National Central Bureau Pretoria was connected to the Interpol I 24/7 Global Communications System. The new system offered a creative way of using sophisticated tools in real time to make international law-enforcement efforts more effective and easier to carry out. The I 24/7 System became Interpol’s state-of-the-art weapon for combating international crime and terrorism and provided a gateway to Interpol’s crime information databases. From destroying caches of illegal weapons and ammunition in previously war-torn countries such as Mozambique, to countering the smuggling of rhino horn and trafficking in drugs and people, joint operations between the SAPS and other law-enforcement agencies resulted in various successes. This resulted in international law enforcement agencies trusting that there were indeed skilled, professional and committed police members in the SAPS.

Policing is by no means an easy task, and the rapid transformation of the country from minority to majority rule, from an illegitimate to a legitimate government, from a repressive style of policing to policing in a democracy, posed unique challenges. The media was quick to pick up on wrongdoing, especially with regard to corruption within police ranks, but the SAPS indicated that those who abused their powers, would be brought to book.

Consequently, in 1996 the Independent Complaints Directorate (ICD) was established to ensure that complaints about offences and misconduct committed in the SAPS were properly investigated. Furthermore, to build greater trust in the new SAPS an Anti-Corruption Unit was established in 1997. In 2013 the ICD was renamed IPID (Independent Police Investigative Directorate). IPID provided an independent oversight over the SAPS and served as recourse for both the public and police members who wanted to report crime and corruption within the SAPS. Such transparency and willingness to prosecute wrongdoers, were aimed at restoring the public’s faith in the SAPS.

Over the years, Government continued to have high expectations of the SAPS’s ability to deliver on its mandate and bind police members by law to serve and protect the inhabitants of a young democracy.
SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE
CODE OF ETHICS

Ethical policing demands that we as employees of the South African Police Service act with integrity and respect for people’s diversity and the law, thereby enhancing service excellence to the approval of the public.

As members of the South African Police Service we will perform our duties according to the following principles:

1. Integrity
   • Application: Employees of the SAPS regard the truth as being of the utmost importance.
   • Explanation: We, as the employees of the SAPS, continually strive to uphold the mission, values, ethical principles and ethical standards of the SAPS. We will behave in a manner that is consistent with these values. We will act honestly and responsibly in all situations. We will always tell the truth, perform our duties with noble motives and set an example in the communities we serve.

2. Respect for diversity
   • Application: Employees of the SAPS acknowledge the diversity of the people of our country and treat every person with equal respect.
   • Explanation: In performing our duties, we will always show respect for the cultural and other diversities in the community. We will treat every person with equal respect and honour their rights as inhabitants of South Africa. We will not unlawfully discriminate against any person.

3. Obedience of the law
   • Application: Employees of the SAPS respect and uphold the law at all times.
   • Explanation: Our duties mainly involve enforcing the law, and in our application of the law we will always stay within the law and Constitution of our country. We will, at all times, avoid any conduct which would make us violators of the law. We will protect the inhabitants of South Africa against unlawful actions.

4. Service excellence
   • Application: Employees of the SAPS work towards service excellence.
   • Explanation: We will, at all times, perform our duties to the best of our abilities. Our conduct will bear the mark of professionalism. Our conduct and appearance will be proof of our commitment to service.

5. Public approval
   • Application: Employees of the SAPS always work with and for the approval of the community.
   • Explanation: We will serve the best interest of the community, seeking the approval of the broad community in everything we do.

HONOURING OUR FALLEN COMRADES

The daily performance of police members is what makes up the history of the SAPS, and no history would be complete without paying tribute to our colleagues who have paid the ultimate price. The South African Police Memorial is located in the grounds of the Union Buildings in Pretoria. The SAPS holds an annual memorial service to commemorate police members who died in the line of duty. Between 1 January 1995 and 31 December 2014, 2 299 police members lost their lives in the line of duty. We salute you!
THE EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN THE SAPS

Although the role of women in the police started to gain momentum during the 90s with more women taking up posts in policing fields traditionally dominated by men, for example Spiritual Services, the K-9 Unit, Legal Services and the Forensic Science Laboratory, the appointment of women in senior posts became even more apparent at the turn of the century with Malini Singh becoming the first woman to be appointed as a Deputy National Commissioner in 2002. The women were also not to be outdone as far as scarce skills were concerned, with WO Annerie Harmse, the youngest pilot and the only female fixed-wing pilot in the country, joining the SAPS’ Wonderboom (Pretoria) Air Wing in 2003. In 2006 Const Refilwe Ledwaba became the first African female pilot in the SAPS. In 2010 Col Mathapelo Mirriam Mangwani was the first woman to be entrusted with the important task of commanding the National Joint Operational and Intelligence

Commanding structures’ (NATIOC) operational room for the duration of the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup™. In 2012 Olga Masethla received the Community Police Service Award at the International Association of Women Police (IAWP) Conference in Canada. And, also in 2012, Mangwashi Riah Phiyega became the first woman to be appointed as National Commissioner of the SAPS. The names of a multitude of women who have been contributing each in her own way, some working in the limelight, some working behind the scenes, towards strengthening the fabric of the SAPS over the past 20 years, have not all been indicated here.

THE ESTABLISHMENT OF THE WOMEN’S NETWORK

The SAPS Women’s Network was established in 2003. Its original aim was to assist and support women in the SAPS at station, provincial and national levels. Since then, the Network’s activities have expanded beyond the needs of women in the SAPS. Under the umbrella of the Women’s Network, a myriad of projects have been launched in cooperation with sponsors, varying from handing over blankets to the needy in winter, to providing computers for schools in rural areas.

SAPS JOINS THE INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF WOMEN POLICE (IAWP)

In 2012 the SAPS won the bid to host the 51st IAWP Conference, which was held in Durban from 22-26 September 2013. It was the first IAWP Conference to be held in Africa. The theme was “Global Empowerment of Women in Policing”. The conference brought together about 1 500 women from more than 80 countries. It was the largest participation of delegates in the history of the IAWP. The event was aimed at the development of police women through sharing best practices.

THE SAPS SHOWS THEIR METTLE IN SECURING INTERNATIONAL EVENTS

The success of the historic 2010 FIFA World Cup™, remains our lasting legacy. Apart from just only ensuring the safety and security of more than 3 082 514 spectators at various stadiums, the SAPS also initiated a world first International Police Cooperation Centre, where almost 200 foreign police officers from 27 participating countries gathered. Other major successes of the SAPS in ensuring the safety and security of local and international spectators and delegates at major events, include the Rugby World Cup, 1995; the World Conference Against Racism, 2001; the World Summit on Sustainable Development, 2002; the Cricket World Cup, 2003; the Pan African Parliament, 2004 as well as numerous General Elections, Presidential Inauguration ceremonies and the funeral of the first President of a democratic South Africa.

The nation bid farewell to our beloved former President Nelson Rolihlahla Mandela when he was laid to rest in December 2013. Police members, members of the Metro Police and the South African Defence Force, ensured the safety and security of citizens and international delegates of various countries who attended memorial services around the country and flocked to the capital to pay their final respects. As the eyes of the world were on South Africa, the well disciplined way in which police members conducted themselves, paid homage to the dignity and moral fibre of our great leader.

BUILDING RELATIONSHIPS THROUGH SPORT

In 1999 the SAPS hosted the first ever games of the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (SARPCCO). The aim of the Games was to improve relationships between police members. Teams from Lesotho, Malawi, Namibia, Swaziland, Zimbabwe and South Africa participated in the event. In 2001 a police member, Andrew Kehlele, did the SAPS proud by winning the Comrades Marathon.

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In 2001 the SAPS launched a dedicated share-call line to involve the community in the active fight against crime without subjecting them to the dangers of apprehending criminals or suspects.

**PARTNERSHIPS BETWEEN SAPS AND THE PRIVATE SECTOR**

In order to expedite the investigation process, detectives work closely with the private sector. In 1996 Business Against Crime (BAC) was launched in a number of provinces under the auspices of Business South Africa. BAC funded an email facility linking the police chiefs of 22 countries in Southern Africa. In 2010 the SAPS signed a Memorandum of Understanding with Business Against Crime South Africa, which focuses on improved service delivery.

In 2002 the banking sector also cooperated with the SAPS to curb bank robberies and cash-in-transit heists. The SAPS reached an agreement with the South African Banking Risk Identification Centre (SABRIC) to formalize a mechanism for combating banking-related crimes and cash-in-transit heists. In addition to the above, the SAPS also cooperates with Tracker, Matla Abana, Zenite-UNICODE, the Goods Consumer Council of South Africa and the South African Insurance Crime Bureau (SAICB), Vodacom, Crime Reporting Boards and others in projects related to combating crime.

**PRIMEDIA CRIME-LINE 32211**

A partnership between the Primedia Group and the SAPS was launched in 2007. The purpose of the partnership is to encourage the community to blow the whistle on crime by reporting it anonymously through a cell phone text message (SMS) to the number 32211 or reporting it on the website www.crime-line.co.za. The information is passed electronically to the SAPS’s Crime Stop office, from where it is disseminated to nodal points in each province. This initiative has been one of the most successful partnerships between the private sector and the police, resulting in numerous arrests. It has also led to other related campaigns, for example “Shout”, an awareness campaign led by prominent South African musicians, artists and entertainers. A music DVD that encourages residents to keep their information on Crime Line, was released. Proceeds go towards combating crime.

**COMMUNITY POLICE FORUMS (CPF)s**

As partnerships form the cornerstone of South Africa’s policing philosophy, the citizens are involved in crime prevention and combating initiatives through the introduction of CPFs in all provinces. CPFs throughout the country enable the police to listen to and share information with the community and to tap into residents’ knowledge and expertise. Currently we have 1,233 functional CPFs across all provinces.

**TECHNOLOGICAL ADVANCEMENTS IN THE FIGHT AGAINST CRIME**

- In 1998 the Polygraph Section, that falls under the Forensic Science Laboratory (FSL), was introduced to assist investigating officers.
- In 1999 the Drug Section of the FSL started a national drug database and introduced a Logo Index accessible to members through the SAPS’s website.
- The FSL implemented the Integrated Ballistics Identification System (IBIS) in the 90s. The IBIS is an advanced computer database of cartridge cases and bullets collected from crime scenes. The IBIS has since been upgraded and is regarded as one of the most successful systems of its kind in the world today.
- In 2001 a satellite tracking system was installed in all SAPS aircrafts to enhance the Air Wing’s capacity to deal with vehicle theft and robbery.
- On 15 November 2000 the conversion of 4.4 million sets of fingerprints on the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS) in the Criminal Record Centre, commenced. In January 2002 it was implemented at 35 remote sites. The AFIS enables the police to identify criminals faster, reducing the time that awaiting-trial prisoners spend in cells before sentencing. Reports opposing bail are produced more swiftly, resulting in the chances of hardened criminals being released on bail, decreasing if the court takes the reports into account. The AFIS expedites the processing of applications for fingerprint searches for reasons such as the issuing of firearm licences, clearance certificates, public driving permits and pre-employment fingerprint searches. The use of biometrics to identify suspects, was expanded by means of the introduction of the MorphoTouch in 2002. These portable fingerprint scanners have been used with great success at roadblocks and in crime hotspots throughout the country.
- In 2005 the AFIS was upgraded to include palm prints of persons for the identification of suspects at crime scenes. This project included the BRC of the palm print laboratory at all Local Criminal Record Centre (LCRC) offices.
- In 2007 the new biometric device, RapID, was procured as a replacement for the Morpho Touch devices.
- In 2013 the system matched were upgraded with the latest matching algorithms to improve accuracy.
- In 2003 more than 500 CCTV cameras were connected to the CCTV systems of local government structures and the business sector, to assist with combating crime in public places.
- In 2004 an agreement between international bodies and the SAPS was signed to install a fully automated forensic DNA typing system for the SAPS. The project was funded by the European Union.
- In 2004 the Air Wing received a donation of a new Squirrel helicopter and three belly-tank spraying systems from the United States.
- On 17 July 2012 the SAPS opened a state-of-the-art Forensic Service Laboratory in Plattekloof, Cape Town. This laboratory is an additional and useful asset to the crime-fighting programmes of the SAPS. The facility consolidates all forensic science laboratory disciplines under one roof in order to enhance service delivery. The services include DNA analysis, drug identification, blood-stain analysis, polygraph testing, image analysis and scans. The Plattekloof Forensic Science Laboratory supports the quality standards for facilities required for accreditation, as well as the investigation of crime through the processing of crime scenes, forensic evidence and the maintenance of criminal records.

**THE ESTABLISHMENT OF NEW, SPECIALISED FIELDS IN THE SAPS**

**South Africa’s first Detective Academy**

In 1997 South Africa’s first Detective Academy was opened in Silverton, Pretoria. The academy offered training to 90 students and the first intake included two participants each from the police agencies of Lesotho, Botswana, Swaziland, Namibia and Zimbabwe. Detective training has since been decentralised.

**South Africa’s First Police University**

On 30 January 2014 South Africa’s first police academy was officially opened in Pietermaritzburg. The partnership between the SAPS and the University of South Africa (Unisa) aims at the professionalisation of the police through university education.

**The National Intervention Unit**

In 2002/2003 a new National Intervention Unit (NIU) was established to intervene in extreme situations where ordinary policing is ineffective. The NIU carries out medium-risk and high-risk operations to stabilise violent situations. It provides specialised operational support to public stations, sections and units.

**Social Crime Prevention Component**

Cabinet approved the National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) in 1996. The SAPS piloted a Victim Empowerment Programme (VEP) and developed a training programme aimed at improving the quality of services to the victims of crime. A three-year SAPS VEP training programme was launched in 1999. In the same year, NCPS departments approved an interdepartmental implementation strategy for the Domestic Violence Act, 1998 (Act 34 of 1998). In 2002 the SAPS established the Social Crime Prevention Component to focus on programmes such as youth crime prevention and safe schools, domestic violence, sexual offences and community-based crime prevention. In 2003 the Anti-Rape Strategy framework was approved and the SAPS implemented activities in terms of this framework in all provinces, focusing on the prevention of rape, the investigation of rape cases and the improvement of services to rape victims. In 2014 the first ever National Conference for SAPS Forensic Social Workers was held to improve existing structures and address issues surrounding training and resources.

**Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Unit (FCS)**

In 2010 the FCS Units were reintroduced. This provided a platform from which to ensure crimes against women and children are adequately addressed by the SAPS. It also speaks to our resolve to fight crimes and abuse against the vulnerable members in society.

**The Investigative Psychology Unit (IPU)**

The IPU was first established in 1996 to investigate psychologically-motivated crime such as serial rape and murder. It currently falls under the FSI and is the only unit with a mandate to compile offender profiles for the SAPS.

**The Crime Intelligence Division**

The Crime Intelligence Division was formally established in 1999. In 2003 the Pretoria National Crime Bureau which facilitates communication between the SAPS, Interpol and foreign policing agencies, fell under the auspices of the Crime Intelligence Division.

**The Victim Identification Centre (VIC)**

In the 2011/2012 financial year, the Victim Identification Centre (VIC) was introduced to perform mortem and post mortem services in order to assist with the identification of unknown bodies/recovery of remains of...
Victims of disaster/crime scenes. Their services include, among other things, the facilitation of the Anthropological and Forensic Entomology activities.

**Facial Identification Unit**

In the early 1990s this unit furthered the quest to establish the science of comparisons in facial identification in court and facial reconstruction became firmly established. The expertise of the Anatomy Department of the University of Pretoria, of internationally renowned Richard Neave and Professor Iscan, who were the only two authorities who had given evidence in this field in court, were brought in. Three important workshops were arranged.

The workshop of October 1996 dealt with the identification of bones.

The workshop of October 1997, dealt with facial reconstruction, and was presented by Richard Neave from the USA.

In August 2002 a workshop dealing with the subject of Forensic Anthropological Approach to Evidence Recovery and Identification was held.

In January 2011 Professor Wilkinson presented the first Facial Comparison workshop to 10 members from the Facial Identification Unit. She presented the second workshop in November 2011 and the third workshop in South Africa in 2012. A total of 30 members from the Facial Identification Unit had the privilege to have learned from Prof. Wilkinson. This specialised unit in the SAPS currently consists of 29 officers and 57 Facial Identification experts countrywide.

**The Directorate for Priority Crime Investigations (DPCI) (Hawks)**

The Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI), also known as the Hawks, was established in July 2009.

The Directorate focuses on fighting organised crime as well as criminal high flyers who show little regard for the country’s criminal justice system.

The DPCI has been tasked with preventing, combating and investigating national priority offences such as organised crime, corruption, economic crimes as well as any other crime referred to the Directorate by the SAPS National Commissioner.

**Results**

- Facial Identification Unit
  - Their services include, among other things, the facilitation of the Anthropological and Forensic Entomology activities.

**Police in North West kickstart SAFER SCHOOLS ROGRAMME**

By Sgt Tslrige Thebe

The Pulimode Police Station and the Vryburg K9 Unit joined hands and visited schools around Pulimode. This was done as part of the Safer Schools project – an SAPS initiative aimed at ensuring the safety and well-being of learners across the country. Issues that were highlighted during this visit, among other things, were bullying, drug abuse, underage drinking, sexual violence and other social ills that permeate society.

The station used the ‘Adopt-a-Cap’ model to identify schools that are known to have experienced problems of learners bringing undesirable objects to school. After discussions with the concerned schools’ management, certain classes were identified and searched.

Four Grade 10 classes were searched at the Thapama High School in the Matjaiang Village. Nothing illegal was found, but two knives and a small bag of dagga were found after the school grounds were searched. This aroused suspicion that learners threw them out of windows when they saw police presence.

The Viplsa Head at the Pulimode Police Station, Capt Ambi Mohule, warned learners that the police would regularly visit schools unannounced to curb school-based violence. As a result of the knives that were found on the school grounds, he also warned them that in future, the Dangerous Weapons Act, 2013 (Act No 15 of 2013) would be used to charge those found with weapons.

The operation continued at the Pulimode and Maatla High Schools. Learners at both schools were frightened at first, but later thanked the police for being there. They requested that these operations be done routinely as it made them feel safe at their schools. After the searches, the police met with the school’s safety teams with a view to strengthening relations and to ensure that schools remain a place of learning by removing bad elements.

Detectives in Gauteng work tirelessly to trace and ensure the arrest and conviction of suspects. These detectives work around the clock to apprehend their suspects without expecting praise for their hard work. A few detectives have set themselves apart with exceptional accomplishments.

A number of cases were reported in the informal settlement in Freedom Park (Elsorado Park). A group of criminals, who called themselves “Parliament”, robbed, assaulted and raped victims between 20:00 and 04:00. The suspects used golf clubs to beat victims on their heads. Some victims were hospitalised for up to three months. The 25 dockets with the same modus operandi were assigned to Capt Jerry Ramabala of the provincial Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences (FCS) Unit. The investigation led to a gang member, turned State witness, called “Lucky Day”. His assistance led to the arrest of 18 suspects between June 2011 and February 2012.

The matter was initially put on the Pretoria Magistrate’s Court’s roll. However, due to the serious nature of the crimes, it was moved to the Palm Ridge High Court’s roll. Three suspects were acquitted due to insufficient evidence and 11 suspects were found guilty. The matter has been remanded to 27 February 2015.

Between January 2010 and April 2012, a series of rape and robbery cases were reported in De Deur and Lenasia South in the Vaal Rand area. They had the same modus operandi. The suspect attacked his victims from behind, grabbed them by their necks, threatened them with either a knife or firearm, and then robbed and raped them.

The suspect was dubbed the “De Deur serial rapist” and the matter was assigned to Const John Mokoena, who is also a detective of the provincial FCS Unit. Const Mokoena worked tirelessly, followed up on all leads and traced the suspect. On 9 April 2014, the suspect succumbed to the relentless efforts of the investigating officer and handed himself over to Const Mokoena, accompanied by legal representation, in Vereeniging. The suspect was arrested and charged with 13 counts of rape and six counts of robbery. An identification parade was held and the suspect was pointed out in eight of the 11 cases. The suspect was linked to eight cases through DNA. The “De Deur serial rapist” was sentenced to eight life sentences and 120 years’ imprisonment.

The FCS Unit in Gauteng has its own “Sherlock Holmes” who is certainly any criminal’s biggest fear. Const Andile Manikaye secured an astounding 1 295 years’ imprisonment for suspects who committed serious crimes, such as business robbery, house robbery and hijacking.

The detectives in Gauteng will continue their fight against crime and keep the Gauteng community and the greater South Africa safe from criminals.
Frontline Service Delivery Project in full swing

The SAPS has commenced with the roll-out process of the Frontline Service Delivery (FSD) project. The FSD project was officially launched at the newly renovated Wolmaransstad Police Station in the North West in December last year.

The purpose of the FSD project is to work toward an effective, efficient, professional and accountable service delivery capability to ensure that all the people in South Africa are and feel safe. The scope of the project covers the front offices, such as the Community Service Centre and back offices, such as the SAPS 13 stores.

Three crucial objectives of the FSD project are to:

• ensure that the SAPS’s service points are accessible and standardised to support professional policing adequately
• render a professional, standard, quality-based and accountable service to the people of South Africa
• ensure effective engagement with all our stakeholders in the fight against crime.

The FSD project aims at addressing the professional conduct of police officials, how they treat the public, ensuring that police stations are accessible to the public and that the first point of interaction between the police and the public is a positive one. Provincial commissioners identified nine police stations from each province as part of a pilot project.

Informed by government’s clarion call to transform the public service by putting people first (Batho Pele) in order to improve service delivery, all nine police stations, namely, Hartswater, Wolmaransstad, Kopanong, Rondebosch, Amagwebi, Kabokweni, Alexandra and Thaba-Tseka, were visited to identify challenges and identify interventions.

The visits revealed that the people who were reporting crime and those who were in need of administrative assistance, such as affidavits, queued in the same queue. Other issues included the focus being more on secondary functions, insufficient furniture, lack of risk management, poor participation in the Community Police Forum (CPF), outdated information displayed, and ineffective or no feedback mechanisms, to name a few.

It was, therefore, decided that one queue would be for reporting crime and one for administrative assistance. A counter would be designated to assist the elderly in accordance with National Instruction 1 of 2014 in support of the Older Persons Act, 2006 (Act 13 of 2006). Provision for interview cubicles would also be made and the required furniture would be sourced. Splitting the queues will also ensure that focus is brought back to core functions and that turnaround times to responding to matters of policing, are improved. Internal courses, such as crowd management, would also be prioritised. Reviewing displayed information would now be done at more regular, shorter intervals to ensure that correct information is disseminated to the public. Members of the CPF will be briefed in what their involvement in the project will be.

The Wolmaransstad Police Station was the first to have these and many other service delivery improvement interventions implemented, such as training in change management, domestic violence, customer service, and courses for relief commanders. The other eight pilot stations will be next in line and the other stations will follow.

The SAPS’s brand and corporate identity should include more than the standardised physical appearance of uniformed members and service points when linked to the FSD project. It should be supported by the standardised professional service by members at the service points. The services that are being rendered at service points should focus on ensuring that the service beneficiaries or stakeholders have a positive experience which will reinforce the brand, image and corporate identity of the SAPS in the eyes of the public.

It is, therefore, crucial for the success of this programme that all employees of the SAPS, particularly those rendering frontline services, specifically consider the following:

• What is the interaction with the public? Is it courteous, polite and respectful? Do they grasp the nature of the complaint or problem raised by the client?
• What is their appearance? Are they neatly dressed and do they present themselves professionally?
• Do they provide regular feedback to the complainants on reported cases?
• Is the police station clean and tidy?

A task team will continuously monitor the implementation of the project, using methods such as a mystery customer/client visiting police stations and research in client service delivery, to test whether or not proper service is being rendered.

Through this process, the SAPS trusts that it will improve the clients’ experience of police stations and instil a feeling of pride and dignity, not only in its police officials, but also in its clients. The SAPS’s management is, therefore, confident that all police officials will support this process and become ambassadors of the SAPS – a SAPS we can all be proud of.
Please help us find them...

Heinrich Willem Johannes Lulobe (51) Male
Last seen: 2014-10-28
The missing person left home and has not been seen since.
Brakpan CAS 4/11/2014
Investigating Officer:
Stg Ps Kamele
Tel: 011 744 7136

Hlokomelo Elizabeth Mahlasi (20) Female
Evaton CAS 9/11/2014
Investigating Officer:
Const C Chauke
Tel: 011 670 6398

Afshan Aaron Mokhoe (32) Male
Brakpan CAS 2/12/2014
Investigating Officer:
Stg LS Mokgalele
Tel: 011 744 7136

Mampai Christin Molepo (56) Female
Evaton CAS 7/11/2014
Investigating Officer:
Stg Ps Kamele
Tel: 011 744 7136

Solomon Phumzile Mothibogo (90) Male
Trakane
Last seen: 2014-12-02
The missing person left home and has not been seen since.

Sergio Allias Antonio, Alias Enock, D/WO CE Nepgen 018 464 5028
or 079 880 9899
Wanted for Murder

Leon Schimper, WO PL Moeti 012 797 0910
or 079 893 9974
Wanted for Murder

Nkomo Romio Mathebula, WO TL Manaka 018 363 3211
or 082 447 1250
Wanted for Murder

Siyabonga Sibaya, D/WO CE Nepgen 018 464 5028
or 073 133 3264
Wanted for Fraud

Wanted for Murder

Sergey Mikhailovich, Lt H Hannekom 017 8269984
or 074 273 0683
Wanted for Murder

Wanted for Murder

Wanted for Culpable Homicide

Wanted for Fraud

Wanted for Murder

Wanted for Murder

Wanted for Murder

Wanted for Murder

Wanted for Murder

Wanted for Murder

Wanted for Murder

Wanted for Murder

Wanted for Fraud

Wanted for Murder

Wanted for Murder

Wanted for Murder

Wanted for Murder

Wanted for Murder

Wanted for Murder

Wanted for Murder

Wanted for Murder

Wanted for Murder

Wanted for Murder

Wanted for Fraud

Wanted for Murder
WANTED FOR:

- **Rape**
  - Solly Bheki Nkanyane
  - Investigating Officer: Const PL Masedi on 083 641 4512 or 083 781 0436

- **Robbery**
  - Celimpilo Ndwanwe
  - Investigating Officer: DJ/Const MN Tsamanyane on 011 483 4613 or 089 350 1053

- **Fraud**
  - Willem Paul Nagel
  - Investigating Officer: Const RE van Romberg on 028 3137 000 or 078 621 4054

- **Rape**
  - Aavon Simon Ngwenama
  - Investigating Officer: Const MK Nkgudi on 013 247 8700 or 073 569 5835

- **Robbery**
  - Celimpilo Ndwandwe
  - Investigating Officer: D/Const MN Tsoanyane on 011 483 4613 or 082 550 1053

- **Murder**
  - Mzisi Alfred Nkosi
  - Investigating Officer: Const JA Steyn on 017 811 1896 or 073 748 8036

- **Rape**
  - Solly Bheki Nkanyane
  - Investigating Officer: Const PL Masedi on 083 641 4512 or 083 781 0436

- **Robbery**
  - Tyrone Thulani Nkosi
  - Investigating Officer: D/Sgt BM Nkambule on 013 762 7056 or 076 412 353

- **Murder**
  - Mateu Katlego Molatudi
  - Investigating Officer: D/Sgt MC Choshi on 015 622 0208 or 073 735 6525

- **Fraud**
  - Willem Paul Nagel
  - Investigating Officer: Const RE van Romberg on 028 3137 000 or 078 621 4054

- **Rape**
  - Aavon Simon Ngwenama
  - Investigating Officer: Const MK Nkgudi on 013 247 8700 or 073 569 5835

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  - Investigating Officer: Const RE van Romberg on 028 3137 000 or 078 621 4054

The SAPS management acknowledge and appreciate that the partnership between the police and members of the public has been fruitful over the years and has led to the arrest, successful prosecution and subsequent imprisonment of many criminals.

Anyone with information on the whereabouts of these suspects is urged to contact the respective investigating officer or alternatively contact Crime Stop at 08600 10 111 or SMS the information to Crime Line no 32211 at all hours. You may remain anonymous.