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PROVINCIAL PERSPECTIVES: 2015 SAPS BUDGET AND STRATEGIC PLANS

1. INTRODUCTION

This paper focuses on selected budget and strategic plan priorities flowing from the national 2015 Budget Vote of the South African Police Service (SAPS), 2015 Annual Performance Plan and 2015-2020 Strategic Plan that have provincial implications. The paper briefly summaries selected priorities, followed by an overview of the crime situation and policing needs and priorities of each province. It highlights specific crime-related issues / challenges in individual provinces and lists proposed questions for the SAPS thereon.

The purpose of the paper is to assist delegates of the Select Committee on Security and Justice to interact with the SAPS on its 2015 Budget and Strategic Plans from a provincial perspective. In particular, the implications of the reductions in the Police’s baseline for the resourcing of police stations, as well the effectiveness of the **Visible Policing and Detective Services and Crime Intelligence programmes**. The **Public Order Policing (POP) sub-programme is funded from the Visible Policing Programme**. These specified programmes and sub-programmes are the coalface of policing in communities and provinces especially during violent service delivery protests, and the recent spate of xenophobic attacks against foreign nationals. It is therefore very important to interrogate the Police’s stated budget and strategic priorities in the light of current provincial policing issues, challenges and needs.

The paper should be read together with the detailed ‘Budget Analysis 2015: Vote 23 – Police’ (which includes an analysis of SAPD 2015 and medium-term targets) prepared by the Portfolio of Police Researcher, Ms Van Zyl-Gous.

2. SELECT BUDGET AND STRATEGIC PRIORITIES WITH PROVINCIAL IMPLICATIONS

2.1 BUDGET VOTE

The Police Budget Vote in 2015/16 is R76.3 billion, representing 48.5 per cent of the justice security cluster’s allocation¹ and 11 per cent (the second largest vote) of the total national budget. Compared to 2014/15, the Police allocation increased nominally by R3.8 billion; and increased in real terms by R371.7 million (0.51 per cent). The Vote will increase from R76.3 billion in 2015/16 to an estimated R86.4 billion in 2017/18, at an average annual rate of 6.0 per cent.

The Police spends approximately 77 per cent on the compensation of employees. However, the Police’s baseline was reduced over the MTEF, meaning that the department (a) ‘will not be able to apply for additional funding over the MTEF’ and (b) ‘will only be able to replace current personnel losses on an annual basis’. A request for an additional R3.3 billion to capacitate the Public Order Policing (POP) environment was rejected due to national fiscal constraints.² Treasury advised the

¹ Van Zyl-Gous, N (2015) ‘Budget Analysis 2015: Vote 23 – Police’, Research Unit, Information Services Section, Parliament of South Africa, at p

² Minister of Finance (2015). Tabling of responses to the Budgetary Review and Recommendation Reports (BRRR) of 2014. 11 March 2015.

Police to reprioritise funds and focus on more specialised training for POP members as opposed to increasing POP member numbers.

Treasury approved reductions of R164.3 million in 2015/16, R867.3 million in 2016/17 and R411.1 million on non-core goods and services, as well as on payments for capital assets, especially on transport equipment in 2016/17.³ *Thus, the life span of current vehicles will be extended and only obsolete vehicles will be replaced for which R400 million is allocated in 2017/18.*

The Police Vote of R76 377.1 billion consists of five programmes divided as follows:

Programme 1: Administration	R 16 264.2 billion
Programme 2: Visible Policing	R 38 855.0 billion (79% of Police budget)
Programme 3: Detective Services	R 15 816.0 billion
Programme 4: Crime Intelligence	R 3 110.4 billion
Programme 5: Protection and Security Services	R 2 331.5 billion

2.2 SELECTED STRATEGIC / BUDGET PRIORITIES⁴

- The Estimates of National Expenditure (ENE) lists nine performance indicators of which the majority fall under the Visible Policing and Detective Services programmes.⁵
- In particular, under **Visible Policing** the SAPS has a 100 percent target for stabilising medium to high risk incidents in relation to requests received. This includes interventions by the POP.
- Under **Detective Services** the annual target for the detection rate in 2015/16 remains low at 41.05 percent (up from 41 percent in 2014/15). This target will increase almost insignificantly to 41.07% in 2016/17 and to 41.10 percent in 2017/18.
- The detection rate for crimes against women 18 years and older is expected to increase to 74.5 percent, and for children under 18 years old to 70% in 2017/18.⁶
- The annual target for trial ready dockets (in which the police investigations are finalised) in respect of serious crimes has been set at 69%.
- The 2014- 19 Strategic Plan has identified **inadequate case docket management as a strategic risk in relation to the strategic priority for the effective investigation of serious crime and crimes against women and children**. Inadequate case docket management can result in the reduction in case dockets closed as undetected against reported charges.⁷
- Over the medium term the SAPS will focus on strengthening the criminal justice system, facilitating community participation and building partnerships, professionalising the police service and enhancing the safety of women and children.

³ National Treasury (2015). ENE p405

⁴ See pages 9 – 13 of the Budget Analysis 2015: Vote 23 – Police’ document.

⁵ National Treasury (2015). ENE p404

⁶ National Treasury (2015). ENE p406

⁷ 2014- 19 Strategic Plan, p30.

- It will ensure that all police stations implement sector policing and have functioning Community Police Forums (CPFs).⁸
- At the end of March 2014 there were 1 138 police stations. According to the ENE 'approximately 90 percent of police stations (approximately 1024 police stations) have implemented sector policing or had functional CPFs. The rural safety strategy is a crime prevention strategy for rural communities which in turn is based on sector policing.
- R702.2 million was ring-fenced for the building and upgrading of police stations.⁹
- 18 police stations will be upgraded at an estimated cost of R74 million rand.
- At the end of March 2014 there were 882 rural police stations¹⁰, and an additional six rural police stations will be built at an estimated cost of R150 million over the medium term.¹¹
- It is projected that 86 percent of all police stations will be providing victim friendly services by 2017/18.¹²

3. COMMENTS / QUESTIONS: GENERAL PROVINCIAL POLICING ISSUES FOR CONSIDERATION

3.1 ATTACKS AGAINST FOREIGN NATIONALS

- Xenophobic attacks have erupted sporadically since 2008 in a number of provinces, including the Eastern Cape, Western Cape, Gauteng, Limpopo, North-West and KwaZulu-Natal. In March and April 2015 there was an upsurge in attacks on foreign nationals which started in Durban and spread to Johannesburg.
- In April 2015 the President authorised the deployment of 338 soldiers at a cost of R4.2 million to assist police in halting the xenophobic violence.
- Soldiers provided perimeter protection for police searching hostels in Jeppe and Alexandra in Johannesburg, and also took part in stop and search patrols in a number of Johannesburg inner-city suburbs, including Hillbrow, the Johannesburg central business district and Mayfair.

3.2 RESOURCING OF POLICE STATIONS

- (i) The resourcing of police stations in terms of the Resource Allocation Guide (RAG) (determines the number and level of posts / fixed establishment of every police station) appears to be irrational and have been raised as concerns by Gauteng, the Western Cape (including the Khayelitsha Commission) and civil society organisations in the Portfolio Committee on Police's consideration of the 2015/16 Police budget vote. ***Areas with the most crime (often the poorest neighbourhoods) also had the most under-resourced police stations. In the Western Cape this also appeared to be linked to race, as police stations in predominantly white***

⁸ National Treasury (2015). ENE p406

⁹ See page 19 of the 'Budget Analysis 2015: Vote 23 – Police' document.

¹⁰ National Treasury (2015). ENE p406

¹¹ National Treasury (2015). ENE p405

¹² National Treasury (2015). ENE p405

suburbs with low crime levels were better resourced than those on the Cape Flats with high levels of crime.

- (ii) Testimony at the Khayelitsha Commission indicated that the nine Provincial Commissioners had raised this issue with the National Commissioner and at the SAPS National Management Forum that police stations with higher crime prevalence should have more resources, and that the manner of evaluating the environmental difficulties created by informal neighbourhoods was inadequate. It was also recommended that the RAG document should be made public and must be shared with the office of the MECs overseeing policing in the provinces.¹³
- (iii) SAPS should provide a (a) breakdown of the provincial allocations for Visible Policing, Detective Services and Crime Intelligence and (b) an explanation of how such allocations are determined.
- (iv) Has the RAG been updated to take into consideration the changing dynamics in each province, including an increase in (a)(i) the number of citizens the police stations must service and (ii) crime, and (b) the prevalence of certain categories of crimes like murder and rape which require more detectives and police officers trained in crime scene management?
- (v) In each province, which are the three police stations with (a) the highest number of (i) visible police officers and (ii) detectives and (b) the lowest number of (i) visible police officers and (ii) detectives?
- (vi) (b) Which police stations are the poorest performing police stations in each province, (b) what reasons have been established for their poor performance and (c) what steps have been or are being taken to address the situation, including resourcing and training?
- (vii) In many townships where residents indicated that the police do not patrol their areas, police have complained that they do not have enough vehicles and/or manpower. How will this situation be addressed in the light of the reductions for transport equipment in the budget?

3.3 VULNERABLE GROUPS

- In order to render victim friendly services, at least half of a police station's operational members must have completed one or more training courses concerning victim empowerment, domestic violence, vulnerable children and first responders to sexual offences. The station must have a dedicated victim friendly room or have alternative arrangements in place to ensure privacy during statement taking in cases of gender based or intimate violence. A station order must have been issued in this regard, including referral of victims to other service providers.
- According to the 2015/16 APP the target for rendering victim friendly services is 100 percent of all police stations, which is different from the 86 percent by 2016/17 stated in the ENE.

3.4 PUBLIC ORDER POLICING

- (i) Allegations of excessive force used by POP members during especially service delivery protests

¹³ Khayelitsha Commission Report (2014), p274.

continue to surface.

- (ii) **One of the critical areas that need to be addressed as a matter of urgency is the training of POP members.** Treasury has indicated that the POP environment does not need more members, but should rather focus on the training of POP members.
- (iii) POP members also need to be trained to differentiate between situations where gatherings or marches pose no safety threats/risks and others with various levels of threats/risks. POP members also need to treat children differently from adults due to their particular vulnerability.
- (iv) In February 2015 police shot and killed a 15 year old boy in Bushbuckridge, Mpumalanga and wounded a six-year old boy in the leg. Neither of the children were armed.¹⁴ During a recent protest march by unarmed high school students in the Cape Town CBD, members of the POP fired stun grenades at the students, one of which landed in the lap of a female student who was one of several students that had sat down on the paving to form a human chain. The dispersed students were then chased by a Nyala, a police armoured vehicle through the streets.¹⁵
- (v) Whereas the SAPS indicated that protecting children and women is a strategic priority, this needs to filter down to operational levels and in communities and through its actions.

3.5 POLICE BRUTALITY AND PROFESSIONALISING THE POLICE SERVICE

- Allegations of police brutality during police raids continue to surface. It is common practice in areas with high gang and drug activity to be subjected to police raids. Police also use raids to search for firearms.
- While this type of operations are often successful, sometimes yielding impressive finds, such operations are also often unsuccessful due to the lack of intelligence in planning such operations and sometimes due to unco-operative communities, especially where there is a lack of trust between the community and the police.
- Due to the realities of poverty and inadequate housing, criminals are fused with the communities, including vulnerable groups.
- Provincial police often conduct night raids in conjunction with metro police, wearing balaclavas and no name tags meaning that they cannot be identified in the event of a complaint against a member.
- It has been reported that these members often cause damage to the properties of occupants by kicking down doors without waiting or asking them to open the door, assaulting occupants whether or not they are old, women or children, and unarmed.¹⁶ Many households are run by single moms are then left to fix the damage themselves, leaving them more vulnerable.

¹⁴ Mail and Guardian (2015). 'Protesting teen killed, allegedly by police', 27 February 2015. Available at mg.co.za/article/2015-02-27-protesting-teen-killed-allegedly-by-police. Accessed 30 April 2015.

¹⁵ Knoetze, D (2015). 'Police use stun grenades; injure and disperse marching Philippi students', 6 March 2015. Groundup. Available at http://groundup.org.za/article/police-use-stun-grenades-injure-and-disperse-marching-philippi-students_2743. Accessed 30 April 2015

¹⁶ Damba, N (2015). 'Manenberg gogo complains of police violence' 15 April 2015. Groundup. Available at http://groundup.org.za/article/manenberg-gogo-complains-police-violence_2843

3.6 LOST AND STOLEN FIREARMS¹⁷

- (i) According to Gun Free South Africa, the number of firearms lost and stolen at 15 March 2015 'are worryingly high'.
- (ii) In the past three years civilians have lost between 15 and 28 guns every day and police officers lost between two and five guns every day.
- (iii) In 2013/14 civilians reported the loss/ theft of 18 guns per day and police two guns a day.
- (iv) CFR data indicates that civilians lose 3 times as many firearms as police officers.
 - o Between 1 August 2011 and 23 September 2014 CFR reported fewer firearms lost and stolen compared with SAPS Annual Reports data.
 - o Civilians lost a total of 18 281 firearms, which is an average of 5 698 a year or 16 a day.
 - o Police lost a total of 5 283 firearms, which is an average of 1 647 a year or 5 a day.
- (iv) The Minister of Police reported that 6 237 firearms were lost/stolen from civilians (5 427 from individuals and 810 from private security officers)¹⁸ and 1 968 from police officers in 2013/14.
 - o 8 205 firearms (on average 23 guns a day – 17 from civilians and 5 from the police). In 2013 three times as many guns were lost or stolen from civilians than from police officers.
- (v) The Deputy Minister of Police indicated at the Firearms Summit held in Cape Town in April 2015, that the **Central Firearms Registry (CFR) is dysfunctional, infrastructure was falling apart and the IT systems were outdated**. Cabinet was also concerned about the state of readiness of the CFR to effectively implement the proposed amendments of the Firearms Control Act.
- (vi) The Western Cape and Gauteng have raised concern that illegal firearms are a major contributor to high crime rates in these provinces.
- (vii) (a) Which (i) provinces and (ii) police stations recorded the highest number of firearms lost or stolen by police officers in the past three years, and (b)(i) in how many cases were there police complicity / criminality in the loss or theft of police firearms, (ii) whether disciplinary steps were taken in each case and (iii) what was the outcome of the disciplinary steps?
- (viii) Is there a correlation between the (a) crime rate and (b) types of crimes committed involving firearms in those precincts / provinces?
- (ix) For those precincts / provinces with the highest number of lost/stolen police firearms, how many of the lost / stolen firearms were recovered?

3.7 RURAL SAFETY AND SECTOR POLICING

In recent years the number of farm killings have increased – a 2012 publication indicated that the most farm attacks occurred in Gauteng, followed by Mpumalanga, North West and Limpopo.¹⁹

¹⁷ Source: Gun Free South Africa, March 2015

¹⁸ Classified as civilians under the Firearms Control Act.

¹⁹ Defenceweb (2013). 'Gauteng most susceptible to farm attacks – study', 13 May 2013. Available at http://www.defenceweb.co.za/index.php?option=com_content&view=article&id=30459:gauteng-most-susceptible-to-farm-attacks-study&catid=52:Human%20Security. Accessed 30 April 2015.

Operational Information: 2010/2011 - 2013/2014 (Incidents of Violence on farms and smallholdings)

PERIOD	NUMBER OF MURDERS	NUMBER OF INCIDENTS
2010/2011	71	665
2011/2012	56	514
2012/2013	60	556
2013/2014	58	492

In August 2014 farm murders occurred in Boschkop and nearby areas east of Pretoria, with reported 28 hijackings in September 2014.²⁰ Boschkop police said they formed a partnership with the CPF in their community and Bronkhorstspuit, Cullinan, Ekangala and Welbekend. The CPF Cluster said Boschkop police station was under-resourced - nine vehicles were at the garage that were not serviceable, while the vehicles currently at the station were not fit for the roads in the area which restricted patrols to main roads. Boschkop police station was short of detectives - it had nine but 17 were needed.

The SAPS indicated in a presentation to the South African Human Rights Commission on 6 October 2014²¹ that:

- Rural Safety Priority Committees were functioning at national, provincial and cluster levels and that all role players in the rural and farming community, departmental and civil society were involved in the committees (including the SANDF and Agricultural Unions, Departments of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Reform, Traditional Affairs and all relevant units of the South African Police Service). They meet quarterly to monitor incidents of violent crime in the rural community and to establish trends and new developments and plan interventions.
- The infrastructure in rural areas inhibits full implementation of sector policing - some police stations, especially in deep rural areas, cannot implement sector policing to the same standard as an urban police station with well-developed infrastructure.
- An assessment and review of sector policing was recently conducted and minimum implementation criteria was developed to also enable police stations in rural areas to implement Sector Policing.
- Sector Policing was not the only operational policing methodology/tool and that police stations should be given discretion to determine the most suitable policing approach depending on the community they serve.
- Sector Policing is not a sustainable policing approach if its success only depend on huge numbers of human and physical resources.
- **More information should be requested on the following strategies to improve the effectiveness of rural safety plans and overall sector policing strategies:**
 - Strategies supporting and promoting community interaction and participation, as well as improved co-operation and accountability by all role players and stakeholders.
 - Strategies which are based on local level knowledge and which would improve service delivery. In this regard SAPS is busy with the following initiatives:

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²¹ SAPS (2014). 'SAPS presentation to the National Hearing: Safety and Security Challenges in Farm Communities, SA Human Rights Commission, October 6 2014'. Politicsweb 7 October 2014. Available at <http://www.politicsweb.co.za/documents/492-farm-attacks-and-58-farm-murders-in-201314--sa>. Accessed 30 April 2015.

- Implementation of a Frontline Service Delivery programme
- Development and implementation of a national Crime Detection Strategy
- Development and Implementation of a Community Outreach Strategy
- Review of the rural safety strategy and development of rural policing strategy.

- o Carjackings happened in all provinces.
- A total 11 221 carjackings are mentioned in the Crime Statistics 2014. The provinces with the most carjackings occurrences were:
 - 6064 in Gauteng
 - 2274 in KwaZulu-Natal
 - 961 in the Western Cape
 - 775 in Eastern Cape

4. PROVINCE-SPECIFIC POLICING NEEDS /ISSUES / CHALLENGES

EASTERN CAPE

- The province experienced an increase in murder, attempted murder, sexual assaults, robberies, unlawful possession of firearms and ammunition and drug-related crime in 2014 compared to 2013.
- Substance abuse contributes to crime. Interventions by the province to combat substance abuse included the 352 illegal taverns and shebeens that were closed by both SAPS and the Eastern Cape Liquor Board.
- The provincial government established a multi- disciplinary substance abuse State Treatment Centre in Port Elizabeth, which is targeting children between 13-18 years.
- To improve regulation of sale and consumption of liquor the Executive Council approved a Liquor Bill to be introduced in 2015.
- The fight against crime requires an integrated approach, including establishing more street and village committees, and community safety forums at municipality level.
- Community mobilisation and awareness building programmes will intensify rural safety, focusing on violence against women and children, substance abuse, and stock theft.
- Intensified crime prevention operations were conducted in targeted 'hot spots' including Nelson Mandela Metro, Lusikisiki, East London, and Mthatha.

FREE STATE

The finalisation of the Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy has resulted in a multi-agency security cooperation in the Free State. Several crime prevention initiatives targeting substance abuse, gangsterism, illegal mining and copper theft, cross border crime and rural safety have proved successful.

The Neighbourhood Security Patrols Programme has been finalised and is being implemented in identified station precincts.

The success of our crime prevention strategy is evident from the 2014 Crime Statistics of the Free State that recorded a decrease in the categories of Murder (decreased by 7,5 %), Attempted murder (decreased by 3,8 %), Assault Grievous Bodily Harm (decreased by 5,6 %), Common Assault (decreased by 3,3 %) and Total Sexual Offences (decreased by 5,6 %).

The province implemented various diversion and intervention programmes relating to children in conflict with the law and paid specific attention to the training of probation officers and facilitators to implement these programmes.

GAUTENG

Gauteng experience an upsurge in xenophobic violence in April 2015 and had the second highest number of serious crimes nationally.

In 2015 the province will focus on social crime perpetrated against women, children and the elderly, and drug-related crimes.²² It aims to work with and strengthen robust civilian oversight the law enforcement agencies; and strengthen community policing and improving the relationship between SAPS and communities. It will promote the involvement of communities in setting policing priorities at station and cluster level; and continue to conduct unannounced visits to inspect service delivery in police stations, especially poor performing ones.

The province identified the need to remove corrupt and rogue police officers from the SAPS, work with national government to enhance the capacity of the SAPS to fight crime and corruption using smart technologies as part of the modernisation of public services and e-governance.

²² Makhuru, D (2015). Gauteng SOPA. (2015).

CRIME SITUATION²³

- In 2014 Gauteng had the second highest number of serious crimes after the Western Cape. Results from the 2013/2014 Victims of Crime Survey indicated that: (a) **Robbery was the type of crime mostly experienced by households in the period from April 2013 to February 2014;** (b) Gauteng had the highest percentage (54.3%) of households who saw law enforcement officers patrolling residential areas on a daily basis. 77.1% indicated that the nearest police station was easily accessible (less than 30 min away). 58.2% of respondents indicated that they were satisfied with law enforcement response time. Residents indicated a decrease in service delivery satisfaction from 65.3% in 2012 to 59.1% in 2013/2014 due to the decrease in police response time and corruption.
- In 2013/14 there were significant increases in certain crime categories compared to 2012/13. Crime types such as murder, total robbery aggravating (which includes carjacking, truck hijacking, bank robbery, house robbery and business robbery) and drug related crimes have seen significant increases. Murder increased by 12.7%, drug related crimes by 97.7%, carjacking by 21.2, whereas house robbery and business robbery have increased by 13% and 19.4% respectively.²⁴ Commercial crime is also cause for concern.
- There has been an increase in the violent crime and violent protests, for example in Sedibeng. Taxi violence is showing worrying trends suggesting it is organised in nature.
- Substance abuse, particularly Nyaope, has also become a major problem in the province and has been linked to cable theft, metal infrastructure destruction and common theft in certain instances.
- There are also instances of increasing gangsterism in the West Rand, for example, Bekkersdal. The province must also pay close attention to the liquor industry regulation as most social crimes are associated with taverns and shebeens where there is little or no regulation.
- Gauteng Province is also grappling with the challenge of youth as both perpetrators and victims of crime. This requires specific interventions to be put in place to turn the situation around. In addition, the province is confronted with high levels of violence against vulnerable groups (particularly women and children, people with disabilities and elderly persons).
- There is a proliferation of illegal mining, particularly in the West Rand and Ekurhuleni areas. Some of the illegal mining activity has been attributed to foreign nationals.
- There is a mismatch between the size of the population and the police resources available to them, which is compounded by a continuous proliferation of informal settlements in the city region.

²³ Gauteng Safety Strategy 2015

²⁴ Percentages are calculated per 100 000 of the population.

LEADERSHIP ISSUES IN GAUTENG BRANCH OF HAWKS²⁵

- Gauteng Directorate of Special Investigations (DPCI) commonly known as the 'Hawks' head Major General Shadrack was served with a notice of suspension in April 2015 allegedly related to his alleged involvement in facilitating the illegal rendition of Zimbabweans in November 2010.
- Colonel Leslie Maluleke was also served with a notice of suspension in April 2015 last week.

KWAZULU-NATAL

- According to the 2015 State of the Province Address, poverty and inequality remained persistent. Between 2010 and 2014, 28 % of the people lived below the food poverty line of R318 per month.
 - KZN crime statistics were 'both unfortunate and disturbing [due to] an increase over the last year in crimes related to murder, attempted murder, assault, arson, stock theft, shoplifting, business robbery, truck hijacking [and] drug related crimes'.
 - A hundred and thirty (130) police stations were being evaluated to identify challenges and shortfalls and assist in improving policing in the province.
 - The province aimed to establish community safety structures in all 828 wards to improve relations between communities and the police.
 - It could also review the KZN Liquor Licensing Act to combat illegal liquor trade and criminalise liquor consumption in public.
 - The province is concerned about the increase in farm murders and tensions between commercial farmers and farm tenants/labourers which could place people and the rural economy at risk.
 - Issues related to stock theft is further exacerbating this situation.
- **UPSURGE IN XENOPHOBIC VIOLENCE IN MARCH AND APRIL 2015 IN DURBAN**

On 30 March 2015 foreign shop owners in Isipingo were allegedly attacked, assaulted and chased out of their shops. When they fled to their residence their attackers allegedly pursued them and pelted the place with stones. In total seven people were killed during the attacks (including three South Africans)²⁶ that continued into April and spread to other areas, including Johannesburg. A Peace Imbizo was called by Zulu King Goodwill Zwelithini in April 2015 during which he condemned the

²⁵ eNCA 92015). Gauteng Hawks head avoids suspension for now. 12 January 2015. Available at <http://www.enca.com/south-africa/gauteng-hawks-head-avoids-suspension-now>. Accessed 29 April 2015. , On 23 December Hawks boss Anwa Dramat was suspended, apparently pending a probe into his alleged involvement in the renditions

²⁶ The Government Communications news agency reported on 29 April 2015 that the foreigners killed were: (1) Marcus Natas, an Ethiopian national who was petrol bombed in Umlazi near Durban, (2) Muvo, a Zimbabwean national was attacked by a mob in Chatsworth, near Durban; (3) Dava Sabastio, a Mozambican national, was attacked by a mob in Verulam and (4) Shaofic Shaof Ul Alam, a Bangladeshi, was shot in Plessislaer. The three South Africans killed in the attacks were (a) Thabo Owen Mzobe shot in Ntuzuma, (b) Ayanda Dlamini shot in Bekhithemba in Umlazi and (c) Petros Dlamini was killed Chatsworth.

attacks on foreign nationals and called for peace and calm in the province; and a Peace March organised by the province and civil society.

SAPS members and other security forces collaborated to bring about peace and order in communities and made 114 arrests. On 21 April 2015, the KwaZulu-Natal SAPS reported that the unrest stemming from attacks on foreign nationals in KwaZulu-Natal appeared to have abated.²⁷

Proactive police deployments would continue to quell any possibility of a resurgence of attacks on foreigners. Joint committees of government and security sector representatives at provincial and national level would continue to engage in dialogue to adapt and implement strategies to sustain peace and calm; and forge a way forward for the peaceful co-existence of locals and foreign nationals.

- **FARM KILLINGS AND STOCK THEFT²⁸**

Crimes reported at Rural Police Stations like Plessislaer, Esikhawini, Msinga, Ulundi, Nongoma Impendle and Bulwer involved murder, assault GBH, stock theft, rape, robbery at residential premises. Some areas in Estcourt experienced political killings and service delivery protests in 2014. In February two murders in Estcourt were thought to be linked to stock theft in the area. The most recent farm killing was reported in Hluhluwe in February 2015 when a 62-year-old farmer was shot and killed during a robbery at his farm. Six gunmen stormed his farm, forced his employees into a room and robbed them of their cell phones. The suspects then made off in the farmer's vehicle, also taking cash and other valuables.

- **VIGILANTISM**

On 21 March 2015 a man was allegedly assaulted to death by a mob which accused him of theft in eThembeni, KwaDukuza.

- **ILLEGAL FIREARMS**

Large numbers of illegal firearms in circulation in the province are believed to be key drivers of heinous crimes and criminality in the province.²⁹ Police raided an alleged illegal firearm training academy, arrested two suspects and recovered three firearms and ammunition in two separate operations in Sankontshe (near Mpumalanga) and Shongweni Dam in January 2015. On the same day the Provincial Crime Intelligence Unit, the Cyber Crime Unit, Empangeni Public Order Policing, the Richard Bay Organised Crime Unit and a verifier from the South African Professional Firearm Training Council (PFTC) raided an illegal firearm training academy allegedly operating in Richards Bay since 2009. All the Certificates issued to learners were thus invalid since they were not loaded on the South African Qualifications Authority. The investigation is on-going and arrests are imminent.

²⁷ SA News 21 April 2015

²⁸ KwaZulu-Natal Department of Community Safety & Liaison (2010). Rural safety in KwaZulu-Natal. Available at <http://www.kzncomsafety.gov.za/Portals/0/Documents/rural%20safety%20report.pdf>. Accessed 29 April 2015

²⁹ Willies Mchunu (2015) KwaZulu-Natal MEC for Transport, Safety and Liaison. Media alert. 'MEC Mchunu welcomes the Police's successes in the fight against illegal firearms', 22 January 2015.

LIMPOPO

- In 2014/15 Limpopo experienced an increase in murder, attempted murder, robbery and drug-related crimes compared to 2013/14. For the same period the number of sexual offences decreased, as well as unlawful possession of fire-arms and ammunition. Nevertheless, Limpopo remains the safest province to live in.
- The Department of Safety, Security and Liaison receives R90.3 million in 2015/16 of which R28,3 million is for Civil Oversight to oversee the effectiveness and efficiency of police service delivery and to assess the effectiveness of visible policing, and R17,7 million goes towards Crime Prevention and Community Police Relations through the developments and implementation of integrated social crime prevention interventions for safer communities.
- Corruption and maladministration led Limpopo to the verge of collapse more than two years ago - 300 people had either been charged or faced corruption-related charges.
- Implementation of Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy programmes include amongst others, community mobilisation, crime awareness campaigns and community education – depends on effective partnerships between the police, the community and the government. The same partnership is required in dealing with corruption in the private and the public sectors.

CRIMES AGAINST FOREIGN SHOP OWNERS³⁰

- Eight suspects were arrested in Regorogile township in Thabazimbi on 28 April 2015 for allegedly looting and burning shops of foreign nationals. The suspects are due to appear at the Thabazimbi Magistrate's court soon.

SERVICE DELIVERY PROTESTS³¹

- Hundreds of school children in Malamulele missed the first day of the 2015 academic year due to service delivery protests. POP members were deployed in the area where tensions have been ongoing for over a year due to the community's demand for their own municipality.³²

³⁰ eNCA (2015). 'Eight arrested for looting foreign-owned shops in Thabazimbi'. 28 April 2015. Available at <http://www.enca.com/south-africa/eight-arrested-looting-foreign-owned-shops-thabazimbi>. Accessed 29 April 2015.

³¹ eNCA (2015). 'Protests shut schools in Malamulele, Limpopo', 14 January 2015. eNCA. Available at <http://www.enca.com/south-africa/protests-shuts-schools-malamulele>. Accessed 29 April 2015

³² In 2013 tens of thousands of residents took to the streets, burning down government buildings and shops during violent protests leaving over 60 people behind bars, facing charges of public violence. The President visited the area in April 2014 and told community members that their grievances would be looked into.

POPCRU CONCERNS OVER LIMPOPO SAPS IN JULY 2014³³

- In 2014 police union POPCRU alleged racism in the SAPS, particularly in Modimolle and a failure by police management to accede to requests for meetings to address the challenges facing the members. It raised concerns over the provision of resources for proper service delivery and the failure to address grievances and concerns of members.

MPUMALANGA

- In 2013/14 Mpumalanga experienced an increase in murder, attempted murder, robbery, drug-related crimes and unlawful possession of fire-arms and ammunition compared to the previous year. Sexual offences decreased by 7.4 percent over the same period.
- The province will install solar street lighting covering a maximum of 300 households in rural communities to help fight crime.
- In 2015/16 the province will continue with integrated crime prevention programmes, with special attention on vulnerable groups, and increasing victim friendly facilities; strengthen education awareness campaigns on issues like human trafficking, gender-based domestic violence and drug abuse.
- Implementation of Integrated School Safety Programme will focus, amongst others, on ridding schools of drugs and dangerous weapons such as knives and guns.
- The province will continue the deployment of tourism safety monitors to ensure that tourists are assisted and protected from potential criminal acts - 546 tourism safety monitors will be deployed in strategic areas leading to tourism attractions in 2015/16.

NORTHERN CAPE

- The Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy was launched in Batlharos, Kuruman in 2015. Positive progress was made over the past five years in reducing the levels of serious crime, such as murders, aggravated robberies, and crimes against women, children and other vulnerable groups. However, the crime situation still remains a cause for concern, especially woman and child abuse.
- The SAPS in the Northern Cape has made significant strides in their fight against drugs. In the period from April to December 2014 they confiscated large amounts of illegal substances. However, the abuse and dependency of drugs has reached alarming proportions due to the flourishing narcotics and drug market it has created.
- The Department of Social Development's Ke Moja prevention programme is leading the multi-disciplinary approach to fight the drug problem. The programme is implemented in 68 schools throughout the province.
- Victims of crime and violence were provided with psychological and social support services inclusive of counselling and therapeutic services in two service sites funded by the department.

³³ POPCRU (2015). 'Concerns over Limpopo SAPS and Traffic Departments' 8 July 2014. Available at <http://popcru.org.za/?p=648>. Accessed 29 April 2015.

- Training was provided to social workers throughout the province to identify victims of human trafficking and provide them with support services. A total of 1 569 victims of crime and violence received psycho-social support services throughout the province.
- The Keimoes Safe House was officially opened on 10 December 2014 to provide safe and secure accommodation for victims of crime and violence in the ZF Mgcawu District.
- The Department of Social Development is rendering crime prevention programmes to children in conflict with the law and at risk.

NORTH WEST

Fighting crime and corruption

- The North-West experienced a decrease in murder and sexual offences in 2013/14, while robbery, attempted murder, unlawful possession of firearms and ammunition as well as drug-related crimes increased.
- The province instituted forensic investigations in the Departments of Health, Public Works and Roads, North West Parks and Tourism Board and the Potchefstroom Agricultural College. Investigators are on site in Ditsobotla Local Municipality, Ngaka Modiri Molema District and Matlosana Local Municipality. Once completed and subject to necessary legal requirements all outcomes of these investigations will be shared with the Legislature and the public; followed by action plans.
- The province also experienced attacks against foreign nationals which the Premier accounted to criminal elements in a media statement.
- He also said that the government was aware that there was circulation of drugs in some tuck-shops, salons and other businesses in the province and that the provincial government had established an inter-departmental committee under the leadership of Community Safety, Social and Local Government and Human Settlement MECs to deal with the problem.

WESTERN CAPE

- **Unstable provincial police leadership:** The Western Cape Provincial Police Commissioner, General Arno Lamoer, and three brigadiers were suspended with pay and have appeared in court in respect of 109 charges involving racketeering³⁴ and money laundering.³⁵
- **Second highest provincial total crime:** In 2013/14 the Western Cape was ranked second nationally for its contribution to the number of total crimes reported in South Africa and accounted for more drug-related crimes than any other province in the country. It had the fourth highest reported murder rate in South Africa in comparison to its ranking as second in the previous financial year.
- **Crime Rate in the Western Cape**
 - Murder increased by 12.8%); and Robbery with aggravating circumstances by 16.3%.

³⁴ Criminal activity (including extortion / blackmail, money laundering, loan sharking, obstruction of justice and bribery) to benefit an organised crime syndicate.

³⁵ GICS (2015). '• General Lamoer, three brigadiers suspended'. SAnews newsletter, 22 April 2015

- Property Crimes increased by 2.3%
- Commercial Crimes decreased by 8.4%
- Aggravated Robbery increased significantly: While Bank Robbery decreased by 100%, Carjacking increased by 21.8%, Robbery at residential premises by 14%, robbery at non-residential premises increased by 11.5%.
- Serious crimes were mainly experience in low-income areas and townships. The highest violence, assault and property crime rate is experienced in Mitchell's Plain, where gang-violence is claiming many lives. Further, areas such as Khayelitsha, Gugulethu or Nyanga remain the most dangerous according to murder statistics of the last years.

Victim of Crimes Survey by Statistics South Africa 2013/2014

- 75% of all interviewed believed that crime were mostly motivated by drug related needs
- More than 70% of the interviewed believed that corruption had increased during the previous three years (2010-2013)
- Housebreaking/Burglary, home robbery, theft of personal property were the most common crimes experienced. Roughly one in ten of the interviewed was victim of these crimes.
- Theft from cars, car theft and housebreaking happened mostly at night.
- Assault and sexual offences are believed to be highly underreported as approximately half of all victims of these crimes reported they were also victimised by their relatives, a known community member, spouses and lovers.
- **Third highest percentage of citizens who were least likely to report a crime to the police (according to the 2012 Victims of Crime Survey).**
- **Breakdown in the relationship between the Khayelitsha community and the SAPS:** Alleged inaction by the SAPS to the Khayelitsha community complaints of crime led to vigilante action by community members which attacked and killed certain alleged perpetrators and gang members.
- **The Khayelitsha Commission was established in August 2012** to investigate allegations of inefficiency and a breakdown in the relationship between the community and the SAPS. The work of the Commission was delayed for almost a year by a court application challenging its establishment and powers, but which was eventually dismissed in October 2013.
- **Areas with the most crime had the most under-resourced police stations** – this was one of the key findings of the Khayelitsha Commission:

'An examination of the allocations to all police stations in the Western Cape, calculating police personnel per capita and in the light of reported crime rates, suggest that the ten most understaffed police stations are Nyanga, Kraaifontein, Gugulethu, Mfuleni, Grassy Park, Kleinvlei, Delft, Lwandle and these two Khayelitsha police stations...[Thus] residents of the poorest areas of Cape Town that bore the brunt of apartheid are still woefully under-policed twenty years into our new democracy and are often the police stations

*with the highest levels of serious contact crime. This pattern needs to change as a matter of urgency.*³⁶

- The 2014/15 Policing Needs and Priorities (PNP) Programme of the Western Cape Department of Community Safety³⁷ identified drug-related crime, burglary at residential premises and murder as the priority crimes in the province. The following factors contributed to the high crime rate: the lack of or poor street lighting; prevalence of substance abuse; lack of employment opportunities; unattended open public spaces; unattended empty buildings; bushy areas; lack of police visibility; lack of police resources; liquor outlets; an ineffective and inefficient Criminal Justice System; poor training and capacitation of neighbourhood watch (NHW) and Community Police Forum (CPF) structures; lack of promotion of an integrated approach to policing and a lack of regulation of spaza shops.

Provincial department of community safety interventions include:³⁸

- “Watching Briefs” programme involves a team of legal experts and post-graduate law students supervised by a senior advocate monitoring court cases to identify any systemic lapses by the police, which result in failures to secure convictions. So far 71 cases of policing failure have been reported to provincial SAPS management, which has resulted in 44% of these cases being reinstated on the court roll. 28 of these cases led to disciplinary action being instituted against police officers who allegedly failed in their duties.
- Advocate Vusi Pikoli has started his work as the **Western Cape Police Ombudsman** in terms of the Western Cape Community Safety Act, to investigate complaints from the public about police inefficiency and/or the breakdown in relationship between the police and the community.
- Most households are within a five minute walk of a cheap alcohol outlet, due to the estimated 24 000 illegal liquor outlets operating in the province. SAPS alone has the legal authority to shut down illegal shebeens.
- The province will host design laboratories to develop a detailed plan to tackle alcohol abuse to piloted in a Nyanga where alcohol is the main driver of high levels of inter personal violence and crime. Nyanga has the highest murder rate in the country – *see crime statistics below*.

³⁶ Khayelitsha Commission (2014). ‘Towards a safer Khayelitsha’. Report of the Commission of Inquiry into Allegations of Police Inefficiency and a Breakdown in Relations between SAPS and the Community of Khayelitsha. p449. Cape Town is considered one of the most unequal cities in the world with extreme poverty in predominantly black and coloured areas, while the wealthy and very wealthy live in predominantly white areas.

³⁷ Department of Community Safety (2015). Policing Needs and Priorities 2014/15. Available at https://www.westerncape.gov.za/files/provincial_pnp_reports_2014_15.pdf. Accessed 28 April 2015. The key objectives of the are inter alia to (1) influence the allocation and deployment of policing and safety resources in line with the safety needs identified by the provincial SAPS management, the Western Cape Provincial Community Police Board and the National Minister of Police to take into account when policy is considered and resources are allocated; and (2) guide and influence the formulation of policing priorities at provincial, national and local level in respect of identified PNPs and (3) ensure that PNPs are taken up in the annual policing and station plans.

³⁸ Zille, H (2015). State of the Province address 20 February 2015. Available at <https://www.westerncape.gov.za/general-publication/2015-state-province-address>. Accessed 28 April 2015.

- **UPDATE ON KHAYELITSHA COMMISSION – INITIATIVES SINCE NOVEMBER 2014**
 - Nine sub-forums have been set up in Khayelitsha to individually tackle pressing safety and crime concerns in the township.
 - The police would incorporate a new map of the area, developed by Violence Prevention through Urban Upgrading (VPUU) in Khayelitsha to augment the current Geographic Information Systems (GIS) used by the police to manage and define Khayelitsha's policing sectors.
 - Regarding police investigations on business and street robberies - many of these crimes are committed by the same group of criminals, operating with a specific modus operandi (MO). The police were profiling these groups and tracking their crimes. They have recently arrested a number of suspects in a business robbery syndicate dubbed the "Inkqwithelo" group.
 - The meeting in F section also gave the various sub-forums the opportunity to discuss their focus areas and plans for addressing these into 2015. Nine such forums have been established, each corresponding to a focus area: business, transport and road safety, youth, drugs, gangs, liquor, women and children, anti-vigilantism and research.
 - The research forum are looking at ways to improve police responsiveness through better reporting options (such as social media groups); and structures such as neighbourhood watches (NHW), Community Policing Forums (CPFs) and Street Committees.
 - The drug forum has surveyed Khayelitsha's problems with drug addiction and have concluded that there are high rates of usage, distribution and production of drugs such as tik, mandrax and marijuana in the township. The worst affected group are men between the ages of 16 and 35, described as the community's potential "bread winners".
 - Anti-vigilantism forum's plans for running public education campaigns to counter the scourge of vigilante killings in Khayelitsha emphasised the need for police officers to be better trained and equipped to deal with such crimes and for improving community-police relations.