

Questions:

- In 2004/05 it was reported that the activities of 211 crime groups were eliminated during that year. What is this figure for 2005/06?
- The number of syndicate leaders and runners arrested decreased in comparison to 2004/05. Is the SAPS winning the fight against organised crime?

Commercial crime

The Commercial Branch received complaints on 16 169 cases during the period under review (in comparison with 13 679 in 2004/05) and 5 131 people were arrested or made their first appearance in court (in comparison with 4 047 in 2004/05).

Sexual and violent crimes against children and adults

The total number of crimes against women and children decreased from 3000 792 in 2004/05 to 290 293 in 2005/06.⁶ It is of concern that the percentage of charges referred to court for murder and rape of woman and children decreased slightly in comparison to the previous year. It seems a positive point that most of the crime categories with the exception of rape, have higher percentages of charges to court and detention rates than for the general population.

There were a total of 66 Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offence (FCS) units operating in 2005/06. The number of members increased from 1 024 in 2004/05 to 1 475 in 2005/06. 230 SAPS members attended the three week FCS Investigators course in 2005/06.

During 2005/06 the FCS dealt with 61 251 cases leading to 28 616 arrests.

Questions:

- In the 2004/05 Report it stated that the number of members in these units increased from 1 370 to 1 404. How is this explained in the light of the above figures which state the number of members in 2005/06 increased from 1 024 to 1 475. If the 2004 figures are correct then it is clear the number of members allocated to this area of work has remained relatively stable and did not in fact increase.
- Explain the difference in Table 30 between the rape figures under Contact Crime and the rape figures under Crimes against Women and Children. Why are the charges taken to court and the detection rate lower for the latter? If the second group of figures are correct then the SAPS did not meet its target with regard to rape charges to court.

⁶ These include murder, attempted murder, rape, assault GBH, assault common and indecent assault.

- If the rape figures are correct, why is the proportion of charges to court and the detection rate lower for rape of women and children, than for the general population?
- Is the SAPS satisfied with progress made in combating crimes and women and children in general, including sexual and violent crimes?

Criminal Record Centre and Forensic Science Laboratory

The Criminal Record and Forensic Science services (specifically the Forensic Science Laboratory) dealt with 244 254 cases in 2005/06 of which 190 253 (88%) were dealt with, within 35 days. The reasons for the below target performance are attributed to the increased number of enquires submitted to the laboratory (from 182 159 in 2004/05) and the loss of 28 experienced forensic analysts. 61 new analysts were recruited and are currently being trained. Training takes about three years and uses a mentoring system, thereby requiring time from trained analysts that could otherwise be used for production.

Questions:

- The AG report describes that there is a problem in implementing the Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS). Yet both the 2005 ENE and the 2004/05 Annual Reports state that the Forensic Sciences Laboratory is in the process of implementing this system. What is the actual current status?

4.4. Programme 4: Crime Intelligence

The following table illustrates the targets identified in the Strategic Plan and the extent to which these targets were met in 2005/06.

Table 6: Extent to which targets for Crime Intelligence were met in 2005/06

Subprogramme	Output	Target	Target met or not met
Crime Intelligence Operations	Neutralised threats	Maintain or increase number of operations to neutralise crime threats for 2005/06.	12 534 operations were conducted in comparison with 9 568 in 2004/05. MET
Intelligence and Information Management	Crime intelligence products	Maintain or increase the number and type of intelligence products for 2005/06.	The number of reports increased from 50 212 in 2004/05 to 54 314 in 2005/06. MET

Even though the number of operations to neutralise threats increased from the previous year, the number of arrests resulting from these operations and the value of goods recovered decreased. In 2004/05 9 461 individuals were arrested as a result of operations (7 126 were arrested on 2005/06) and the value of goods recovered was R1,7 million in comparison with R767 thousand in 2005/06.

The number of strategic reports (2 878 in 2004/05 to 25 in 2005/06) and information products (14 909 in 2004/05 to 10 218 in 2005/06) decreased but the number of tactical reports (24 187 in 2004/05 to 25 607 in 2005/06) and crime prevention reports (8 238 in 2004/05 to 18 464 in 2005/06) increased.

4.5. Programme 5: Protection and Security Services

The following table illustrates the targets identified in the Strategic Plan and the extent to which these targets were met in 2005/06.

Table 7: Extent to which targets for Protection and Security Services were met in 2005/06

Subprogramme	Output	Target	Target met or not met
VIP Protection	Protection of the President, deputy President and former presidents	0% security breaches	17 breaches reported. NOT MET
Static and mobile security	Protection of prominent people	No complaints lodged	5 complaints. NOT MET
Port of entry security	Security at ports of entry and exit	Implementation at Beit Bridge border post, Johannesburg International Airport and Durban Harbour	
Rail police	Security at railways	Implemented at Cape Metro Police	

- Beit Bridge: 227 entry level constables deployed. Total membership is 288. 5 074 arrests were made.
- Johannesburg International: 635 third phase constables completed the Field Training Course and were deployed in July 2005. 103 student constables started their basic training. Total establishment at present is 835. 40 arrests were made.
- Durban Harbour: 71 members are currently part of the fixed establishment. 188 entry level constables have completed their basic training are on field training at various stations. A further 204 constables enrolled in September 2005 and will be operational in October 2006. An additional 164 were sent to training in January 2006 and will be operational in January 2007.
- Railway police:

- o Western Cape: 345 members are deployed at four contact points in the Western Cape.
- o Gauteng and Kwazulu-Natal: 17 contact points have been identified within Wits, Tshwane and Kwazulu-Natal of which 10 will be built.
- o Eastern Cape: Three contact points were identified.

Questions:

- According to the 2005 ENE, 1 200 recruits were to be allocated to this programme in 2005/05 specifically for improving policing capacity at identified government installations, ports of entry and exit and strategic facilities. Did this occur?
- It is difficult to assess progress on these projects as the total envisaged establishment at the various posts, airports, harbours and railways is not identified nor are the time frames for completion of the projects (i.e. when will full establishment be reached). Please provide these details per project to ensure that the Committee can evaluate performance.

5. Financial Statements and Report of the Auditor General

The Department received an annual appropriation for 2005/06 of R28,480,504 billion and it spent R28,480,503 billion of its voted funds. Only R775 of voted funds was left unspent and was relinquished to the Revenue Fund. A total of 71.2% of this allocation was spent on compensation of employees. The Department did not overspend or under spend on their appropriated budget and no unauthorised expenditure occurred.

In addition, the Department received R191,665 million in departmental revenue (which is surrendered to the revenue fund) and R38,743 in local and foreign aid assistance for identified projects. The total expenditure for 2005/06 was R28,533,233 billion which left a net surplus of R177,679 thousand.

The Department received an unqualified audit opinion from the Auditor General for 2005/06. Areas of concern to the Auditor General included the following:

Monitoring in the administrative environment: Instance of shortcomings in the monitoring in the administrative environment including: shortcomings in the implementation of the Supply Chain Management Framework and problems with the inventories at national and provincial levels.

Vehicle fleet management: The AG once again noted that there was inadequate monitoring and control of vehicles used after normal working hours which means that there were sometimes no vehicles available to respond to emergencies. This problem was also identified in 2004/05.

Lost firearms: Once again, the AG noted that firearms control registers were not properly maintained and weapons inspections were not performed at least

twice a year. During 2005/06, statistics revealed that 2 297 firearms (in comparison to 735 for 2004/05) were either lost, stolen or robbed from personnel. In 2004/05 the department had reported to the Auditor General that they were providing personnel with gun safes to minimise this problem, yet in the interim, the problem has considerably worsened.⁷

Forensic Science Laboratory (FCL): The AG noted that sometimes the FSL works on cases that have already been withdrawn or finalised as the Case Administration system is not timeously or accurately updated. This is a problem in terms of the fact that the FSL was not able to meet its targets for the 2005/06 financial year.

The AG report states that the SITA was behind schedule in developing the DNA analysis system. In addition, delays are being experienced in the implementation of the Laboratory Information Management System (LIMS), the feasibility of which is being evaluated by the Department in conjunction with SITA.

Buildings: The AG noted that many SAPS buildings are in a state of neglect and disrepair.

Dockets: The AG noted that lack of trained staff and proper management information systems has led to inefficient management and control over the progress of investigations and thus inappropriate docket allocation to investigation officers at provincial and areas level.

Information Services: The AG noted that the disaster recovery plan did not include a network recovery plan and a disaster recovery test had not been performed. In addition, there was inadequate segregation of duties with PAS controllers responsible for access administration also functioning as ordinary users.

Questions:

- Has the DNA analysis system now been implemented?
- The LIMS was meant to be implemented in August 2004. Why the delays?
- How will the SAPS tackle the building maintenance problems?
- In the light of the Firearm Control Act, and the key role of the SAPS in implementing this Act, the loss of SAPS firearms is a serious concern. What steps are being taken to address this problem?
- The monitoring of vehicles used after normal working hours is another serious concern. This was pointed out before by the AG. What steps were taken after last year's report and what additional steps will be taken to ensure that this does not appear as a concern again?
- Explain reasons for the virement within programmes.

⁷ 2004/05 Report of the Auditor General. Also see SCOPA hearings on the SAPS dated 6 April 2005, in response to the same problem which was also identified in the 2003/04 AG Report.

6. Conclusion

In conclusion, the budget of the SAPS has increased substantially over the last few years, and is set to increase further over the MTEF, with the objective of increasing the number of functional police members, and to improve the salaries of these members to ensure a motivated police service, trained and committed to combating crime.

The 2005/06 Annual Report does not really illustrate whether this is money that has been well spent. Some of the key indicators by which performance should be measured have been disappointing in comparison to improvements during the previous year and include the slow reduction in the crime rate especially with regard to murder, and the relatively low percentage of charges to court and detection rates. The Department met some targets and did not meet others.

In light of the large amount of money allocated to the SAPS to ensure that they combat crime effectively, further improvements should be envisaged for 2006/07.

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Appendix 1: Analysis of the Station Monitoring Tool

The results of the Station Monitoring Tool refer to a total of 57 visits which took place between September 2005 and April 2006. Additional visits have occurred after this date, but the results are not included here⁸.

Physical infrastructure issues

- 34% of stations provided no access for the disabled to the station buildings.
- 45% of stations were described by Members as being in a good state of repair. 26% were described as being in a poor state of repair.
- Almost all stations stated that they have sufficient electricity, water, telephones, fax machines, photocopiers and computers to meet their needs. However, the issue of access to resources such as fax machines and photocopiers after hours was raised by a number of stations.
- About 7% of stations did not have access to the intranet and about the same number complained about insufficient bathroom facilities.
- 42% of the stations complained about inadequate locker facilities for staff.

Information for clients

- 40% of police stations are not displaying the national complaints hotline number on the wall of the service centre.
- In almost 10% of stations visited, members of the community service centre were not wearing name tags.
- In 17% of stations, information for the community on crimes prevalent in the community and information about the personnel at the station are not displayed on the wall of the service centre.

Facilities for victims

- In almost 50% of the stations, there are no private facilities for the taking of statements from victims.
- At 54% of stations there are no victim support rooms.

⁸ The Station Monitoring Tool has been improved and modified to ensure ease of analysis of results. By the end of 2006, a new updated dataset will be available.

- In almost 50% of the stations, there are no trained volunteers to deal with rape and abuse cases.
- On a more positive note, there are trained SAPS members to deal with rape and abuse cases at 85% of the stations.
- In almost 50% of the stations there is no female member on duty at all times.
- In about 26% of the stations there was inadequate seating for members of the public.

Cells

- Amongst those stations with their own holding cells, the condition of these cells was judged to be either average or poor in 48% of the cases.
- In 20% of stations, toilets in the cells were not in working condition and in 22% the locks were not in good condition.
- 14% of stations had experienced one death in their cells over the past year.
- 81% of stations had no escapes during the previous year. A number of stations had experienced 1 or 2 escapes over the previous year.

Community Police Forum

- Most stations said they had a functional CPF. However in 12% of these cases the CPF was not deemed to be representative of the community.
- In 78% of cases the CPF was said to have a good relationship with the station.
- The CPF has only established a neighbourhood watch in 23% of the stations.

Detectives

- Less than 50% of detectives have sufficient interview rooms.
- In the majority of cases two detectives share one vehicle. However in 10% of cases 4 or 5 detectives are required to share one vehicle.
- The caseload of detectives varies from as low as 12 cases per detective to over 100. 39% of detectives carry on average 42 or less cases, 41% carry between 43 and 75 cases, and 20% carry more than 75 cases.

- 14% of stations recorded that docket had been lost over the past year. 45% of stations said that they had inadequate facilities for safekeeping of dockets. 50% had no lockup facilities for dockets, 54% had no safes for dockets, 23% reported that they did not have a docket register and 25% said that there were no office locks to ensure the security of dockets.

Sector policing

- Sector policing was fully implemented in 29% of stations.

Visits to the stations

- 46% of the stations were visited by the National SAPS office over the past year, while 67% were visited by the National Secretariat.
- Almost all stations had received an official visit by the area office in the past year.

Domestic Violence

- All stations had a Domestic Violence Register. In most cases Members felt that it had been properly completed.
- In 65% of stations, 20 or less domestic violence incidents were recorded in the Register for each quarter of the year. While the DVA is technically correctly filled out, there are often very few cases in the register. The SAPS are mainly filling in the Register when a charge is laid. When they are called out to domestic disputes for example, but no charge is laid, they do not put this information in the register.
- In most cases the station has copies of the Act, the list of organisations, the Regulations and the Station Orders regarding domestic violence but in most cases these documents are not conveniently kept in the service centre and sometimes they are hard to track down. In very few cases is this documentation kept in the vehicles.

Firearms

- Almost all police station have their own Designated Police Officer (DPO).
- In all cases the DPO has access to the Domestic Violence Register. Only in 43% of stations does the DPO have access to his or her own vehicle. In 53%, another person beside the DPO has been trained to implement the Firearms Control Act at the station.

- Out of stations which had received applications for new firearm licenses, ranging between 1 application to 50 applications for new licences per station (per quarter), 77% of them had not recorded as processed any of the applications which had occurred over that period.

Stores

- 13% of stations with their own store had 1 or 2 incidents of theft from the store over the past year. In the vast majority of stores, exhibits are properly labelled.

Vehicles taken home after hours

- In 51% of stations no vehicles are taken home after hours. However, in the remainder between 1 and 20 vehicles are taken home after hours.

Vests

- In 70% of the stations members are not issued with their own vests. In only one station was it identified that no additional vests were required. In 55% of stations additional plates were also required.