



**LIMPOPO**  
PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENT  
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

DEPARTMENT OF TRANSPORT AND COMMUNITY SAFETY

# **Limpopo Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy**

Version 2020

## **VISION**

A pioneering and leading department at the epicenter of socio-economic development and a safe and secure Limpopo.

## **MISSION**

To provide safe, affordable, sustainable, and integrated transport service and to intensify the fight against crime and corruption.

## **VALUES**

The department subscribes to the following values:

**Integrity** : Reflecting a person's self-conduct in the manner that he/she is trusted and respected, and is loyal and a disciplined employee of the Organization.

**Respect** : Displaying a positive feeling of esteem or deference for other person/s or entity/ies and also specific actions and conduct at work place.

**Impartiality** : To serve all customers without reservations, objectively and fairly.

**Confidentiality** : Ensure confidentiality where is due and handle information with great care.

**Transparency** : Let all customers know the services that the department offers

**Responsiveness** : All officials to react to the call of duty with great care, cautiously and speedily, and

**Professionalism** : Depicting a person's ethical character, spirit or methods and practices displayed at work place.

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## ACRONYMS

<b>CJS</b>	: Criminal Justice System
<b>CPF</b>	: Community Policing Forum
<b>CPTED</b>	: Crime Prevention through Environmental
<b>DOCS</b>	: Department of Correctional Services
<b>DoJ</b>	: Department of Justice and Constitutional Development
<b>DoL</b>	: Department of Labour
<b>DSSL</b>	: Department of Safety, Security and Liaison
<b>DTCS.....</b>	: Department of Transport and Community Safety
<b>ISS</b>	: Institute of Security Studies
<b>JCPS</b>	: Justice Crime Prevention and Security Cluster
<b>LDP</b>	: Limpopo Development Plan
<b>LTSCP</b>	: Limpopo Tourism Safety Communication Plan
<b>MTSF</b>	: Medium Term Strategic Framework
<b>NDP</b>	: National Development Plan
<b>NGO</b>	: Non- Governmental Organisations
<b>NVCS</b>	: National Victim Survey
<b>PCPS</b>	: Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy
<b>PGDS</b>	: Provincial Growth and Development Strategy
<b>SANDF</b>	: South African National Defence Force
<b>SAPS</b>	: South African Police Service
<b>SARPCCO</b>	: Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation
<b>TIL</b>	: Trade Investment Limpopo
<b>UNODC</b>	: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime



## DEFINITION OF CONCEPTS

**Crime:** The breach of rules or laws for which a governing authority can ultimately make a conviction, by means of mechanisms, such as the criminal justice system. An act or omission prohibited and punished by law. Any act punishable under the criminal code, whether or not it has come to the attention of the police [(National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS, 1996)].

**Crime prevention:** Kaiser (1998) defines crime prevention as including “all those measures which have the specific intention of minimising the breadth and severity of offending, where via a reduction in opportunities to commit crime or by influencing potential offender and the general public”. Strategies and measures that seek to intervene on and modify identified risk factors to reduce the likelihood that a criminal act will be committed (Bratingham, Patricia et al., 2005).

*‘Crime prevention’* is a strategy to deal with crime that emerged in response of the failure of the traditional ‘crime control’ and ‘due process’ models to effectively lower crime rates around the world (NCPS, 1996).

**Risk factors:** is a term used especially in the area of developmental crime prevention, to refer to characteristics affecting individuals or crime patterns (UNODC, 2010).

**Social crime:** All criminal and violent activities provoked by social factors that create an unsafe society and prevent the restoration of social cohesion and social fabric. This phenomenon takes place in a society and in areas where a general breakdown of social fibre, values, morals, and principles exists, leading to further breakdown in respect and responsibility of citizens and families. In addition, it refers to anti-social behaviour, which violates rules and norms of society and prevents the realization of social cohesion and resilience in families (National Social Development Consultative Workshop, 28:2010).

**Social crime prevention:** Social Development sector defines social crime prevention as a way of strengthening social cohesion and social fabric, by encouraging and empowering individuals, families and communities to participate in their development and decision-making (National Social Development Consultative Workshop, 28:2010).

**Strategy:** A carefully devised plan of action for preventive initiatives to achieve a set of objectives, or the art of carrying out those initiatives.

**Violence:** Physical force exerted for the purpose of violating, damaging, or abusing.

## FOREWORD

Over the past 20 years, government has made progress in the fight against crime and corruption. The efforts of government since 1994 have culminated in reducing the levels of serious crimes such as murders, aggravated robberies, and crimes against women, children and other vulnerable groups.

However, the levels of these crimes remain unacceptably high. The National Development Plan 2030 envisages a society wherein in 2030, people living in South Africa feel safe at home, at school and at work, and they enjoy a community life free of fear. Women walk freely in the street and children play safely outside, businesses are thriving, and local and foreign investors are establishing new businesses as a result of substantially reduced levels of serious and violent crime.



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This in turn leads to the creation of new job opportunities and the reduction of poverty and inequality.

The National Development Plan further visualises that by 2030 the Criminal Justice System will be well-resourced, professional and is staffed by highly skilled officials who value their work, serve the community, safeguard lives and property without discrimination, and protect communities and citizens against violent crime and respect people's rights to equality and justice, South Africa's borders are effectively safe guarded, secured and well-managed.

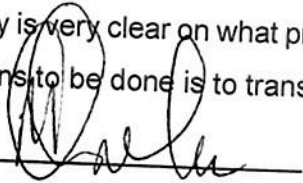
Section 206(3) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa instructs each province to:

- Monitor Police conduct
- Oversee the effectiveness and efficiency of visible policing, including receiving reports on the police service
- Promote good relations between the police and the community
- Assess the effectiveness of visible policing and

- Liaise with the Cabinet member responsible for policing with respect to crime and policing in the province.

The Provincial obligations on fighting crime and corruption are further elaborated in various legislations, strategies and policy mandates as formulated from time to time since 1994. To give concrete expression to the mandates and obligations of the province and to make a contribution to the vision of a society spelt out in the Freedom Charter and the National Development Plan, the Department of Safety, Security and Liaison has developed a Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy.

This Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy falls into our arsenal of weapons in intensification of the fight against crime and corruption and the creation of safer communities in the Limpopo. The strategy is very clear on what problems are and what needs to be done to overcome them. What remains to be done is to translate this strategy into practice.



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## 1. INTRODUCTION

The Limpopo Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy (LCPS) has been developed in 2005 through a thorough process of research and consultation with stakeholders and role-players in Limpopo. This reviewed version of the Strategy builds on the original strategy as adopted in 2005 as well as the Reviewed Limpopo Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy adopted by EXCO in 2015. This strategy is based on the lessons learnt from 2015 and implementation of its subsequent plans, on Constitutional and Legislative imperatives, the National Development Plan, the 2019-2024 Medium Term Strategic Framework, Resolutions of both the Provincial Stability Summit and the Provincial Safety and Security Summits held in 2019 and subsequent consultative and research processes conducted by the Department of Transport and Community Safety.

In preparation of this revised version of the LCPS, the Department of Transport and Community Safety (DTCS) as the custodian of and the lead Department for the Limpopo Crime Prevention Strategy (LCPS) and the Justice Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster in Limpopo, has conducted consultations with stakeholders and research on current trends in policing and crime prevention as well as crime patterns and trends globally, but critically also in the country and the province.

The consultation processes was done after the Provincial Safety and Security Summit held on 28 and 29 November 2019. The summit provided inputs and resolutions on how the strategy has to be reviewed to respond to Regional, National, and Provincial developments and crime trends and patterns. The summit resolutions, outputs and outcomes of consultation and research processes conducted have led to the need to review the LCPS to ensure its compatibility with government wide strategic plans, objectives and programmes, the fluid and ever-changing variables in the JCPS Cluster operational environment as well as the mandates flowing from the current Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) (2019/20 – 2014/15).

The summit further resolved that the department has to conduct thorough consultations with stakeholders in the province to ensure that the reviewed Provincial

Crime Prevention Strategy is all encompassing. The department did contact consultations in Mopani, Vhembe, Capricorn, Sekhukhune and Waterberg districts.

Nationally, the National Development Plan (NDP), envisages that by 2030, *“people living in South Africa will feel safe and have no fear of crime. They will feel safe at home, at school and at work, and they enjoy an active community life free of fear. Women will walk freely in the street and the children can play safely outside. The police service will be a well-resourced professional institution staffed by highly skilled officers who value their works, serve the community, safeguard lives and property without discrimination, protect the peaceful against violence, and respect the rights of all to equality and justice”*.

The Limpopo Development Plan (2015:5) defines development as broad-based improvements in the standard and quality of living of people throughout the province and to which all institutions including government departments, business, organised labour and citizens contribute. The LDP (2015: 20) further acknowledges the critical roles of the South African Police Service and Department of Justice and Constitutional Development in the Justice Crime Prevention and Security issues, and tasks the Department of Safety, Security and Liaison to ensure through its liaison role that there is accountability for MTSF targets of the JCPS Cluster in the Province.

Within this context, the purpose of this Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy falls into the arsenal of weapons for realisation of both NDP and LDP visions by:

- Outlining the contribution from the Province to the National Development Plan Objectives and the National MTSF
- Providing a framework for strategic plans of the JCPS cluster and other departments and municipalities on Safety and Security matters in the province
- Create a platform for active participation of business and other stakeholders in the fight against crime, and;
- Encouraging citizens' participation and activism in building and promoting safer communities in their neighbourhoods.



## 2. CONSTITUTIONAL, LEGISLATIVE AND OTHER POLICY MANDATES

This strategy Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy derives its mandates from the following:

### 2.1. Constitutional Mandates

- Section 198 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No.108 of 1996) provides the following as one of the principles governing national security in the Republic: *“National security must reflect the resolve of South Africans, as individuals, as a nation, to live as equals, to live in peace and harmony, to be free from fear and want and to seek a better life”*.
- Section 199 of the Constitution establishes and structure security services consisting of a single defence force, single police force, and any intelligence services established in terms of the Constitution.
- Section 200 of the Constitution states the primary object of the defence force as to defend and protect the Republic, its integrity, and its people in accordance with the Constitution and principles of international law regulating the use of force.
- Section 205(3) of the Constitution states that the objects of police service are:
  - To prevent, combat and investigate crime
  - To maintain public order
  - To protect and secure the inhabitants of the Republic and their property
  - And to uphold the law.
- Section 206 of the Constitution provides for political responsibility over the police service and through its section 3 entitles each province to:
  - Monitor Police conduct
  - Oversee the effectiveness and efficiency of visible policing, including receiving reports on the police service
  - Promote good relations between the police and the community
  - Assess the effectiveness of visible policing and
  - Liaise with the Cabinet member responsible for policing with respect to crime and policing in the province.

## 2.2. Legislative Frameworks

- **South African Police Service Act (No.68 of 1995)**

The South African Police Service Act (No.68 of 1995) provides for the establishment, organisation, regulation and control of the South African Police Service. Section 2 (1)(b) of the South African Police Service Act, 68 of 1995 states that a Provincial Government may establish a provincial secretariat for Safety and Security, provided that the date on which a Provincial Secretariat will come into operation shall be determined by a provincial government in consultation with the Minister.

- **The Civilian Secretariat for the Police Act (No. 2 of 2011)**

The Civilian Secretariat for the Police Act in its objects provides for:

- Establishment of a Civilian Secretariat for the police service in the Republic of South Africa as well as in the provinces.
- Definition of its objects, functions, and powers of the Secretariat for the police service, and for this purpose
- Strives to align the operations of the Secretariat for the police service at National and Provincial spheres of government and reorganise the Secretariat for the police into an effective and efficient organ of the state.

In terms of Section 17 of the Civilian Secretariat for the Police Act, the functions of Provincial Secretariat are to:

- (l), establish competencies and capabilities in its operations, to-
- monitor and evaluate the implementation of policing policy in the province
  - evaluate and monitor police conduct in the province;
  - develop and evaluate safety models and monitoring tools to ensure alignment with the functions of the Civilian Secretariat;
  - assist the Civilian Secretariat with any monitoring and evaluation of projects;
  - promote community police relations;
  - establish and promote partnerships; and
  - manage the enhancement of community safety structures within the province.



## **Independent Police Investigative Directorate Act (No.1 of 2011)**

- The Independent Police Investigative Directorate Act, 1 of 2011 amends section 18(4) of the Domestic Violence Act, 116 of 1998, by substituting section 4 (a) to read thus:
- Failure by a member of the South Africa Police Service to comply with an obligation imposed in terms of this Act or national instruction referred to in subsection (3) constitutes misconduct as contemplated in Section 25 of the South African Police Service Services Act 1995 (Act 68 of 1995) and the Secretariat established in terms of section 4(1) of the Civilian Secretariat for the Police Act of 2011, must forthwith be informed of any such failure reported to the South African Police Service.
- The amendment in subsection 4(d) instructs the National Commissioner of the South African Police Service to, every six months, submit a report to Parliament regarding— (iii) steps taken as a result of recommendations made by the Secretariat.

## **2.3. Policy Mandates**

- **The National Development Plan Vision 2030**

The National Development Plan (NDP) Vision 2030 motivates for a paradigm shift towards the creation of safer communities as well as the promotion of accountability and the fight against crime and corruption. The NDP in chapter 12 describes safety as a core human right and a necessary condition for human development for improving the quality of life and enhancing productivity.

The NDP further states that safety and security are directly related to socio-economic development and equality and affect the development objectives of economic growth and transformation, employment creation, improved education and health outcomes and strengthened cohesion. Achieving the safety and security sector vision according to the NDP requires a well-functioning criminal justice system in which the police, the judiciary and correctional services work together to ensure that perpetrators of crime are caught, prosecuted, convicted if guilty and securely incarcerated.

The NDP envisages in its 2030 vision that people living in South Africa will have to feel safe and have no fear of crime wherever they are and that the police service will be a well-resourced professional institution, staffed by highly skilled officers who value their work, serve the community, safeguard lives and property without discrimination, protect the peaceful against violence and respect the rights of all to equality and justice.

The NDP outlines the following as five priorities to achieve the above 2030 vision:

- Strengthening the criminal justice system
- Make the police service more professional
- Demilitarise the police service
- Build safety using an integrated approach
- Build community participation in community safety

In chapter 14 the NDP outlines the need to promote accountability and fight corruption. The NDP envisages that in 2030 South Africa will be zero tolerant to corruption with citizens empowered, having confidence and knowledge to hold public and private officials to account and leaders holding themselves to high ethical standards and act with integrity.

To move towards achieving vision 2030, the NDP in chapter 14 singles out the following four focus areas in which policies should be implemented for the creation of an accountable state and zero-tolerance for corruption:

- Building a resilient anti-corruption system
- Strengthen accountability and responsibility of public servants
- Create an open, responsive and accountable public service
- Strengthen judicial governance and the rule of law.

- **Limpopo Development Plan (2015-2019)**

The Limpopo Development Plan (LDP) outlines the contribution to the national Medium Term Strategic Framework for the period 2015-2019 and provides a framework for the strategic plans of each provincial government department as well as the IDPs and sector plans of municipalities in the province. The LDP defines

development as a broad-based improvement in the standard and quality of living of people throughout the Province, to which all institutions, including government, business, organised labour and citizens must contribute.

The LDP prioritises fighting crime and corruption as one of the key priorities of the Provincial Government and set out as targets the establishment and effective maintenance of community policing forums in every ward and municipality in Limpopo and the reduction of crime incidences across all spectrums of crime categories as reported in the crime statistics.

The LDP charges the Department of Safety, Security and Liaison with the task of establishing a management information system to report on the progress regarding local community policing forums and launching and managing a mass mobilisation campaigns against crime in consultation with local government, traditional leadership and healers, religious leaders, youth and women formations as well as other community structures.

- **The Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) (2019/20 – 2024/25)**

The MTSF acknowledges that although much progress has been done in reducing serious crimes, South Africa still has unacceptably high levels of crime, especially serious and violent crime with many people living in fear and feeling unsafe, especially vulnerable groups such as women, children, older persons and persons with disabilities. The MTSF further states that crime also impacts negatively on economic development and undermines people's well-being and their ability to achieve their potential.

The MTSF further provides for the following as key targets for the period 2014-2019/20:

- A reduction in the number of reported contact crimes
- An increased proportion of citizens feel safe walking alone, during the day or at night, as measured in official surveys
- An increase in the proportion of households that are satisfied with police services in their area, and with the way courts deal with the perpetrators of crime
- Improvements in citizens' perceptions of levels of crime and progress in reducing crime, as measured in official surveys

- An improvement in South Africa's ranking on the Transparency International Corruption Perception Index.

- **Community Safety Forum Policy**

The Community Safety Forum Policy provides for facilitation of a coordinated multi-sectoral government approach on safety in communities and outlines the following as service delivery principles to be adhered to in community policing:

- Integrated service delivery
- Multi-agency collaboration
- Joint operational planning
- Strong community participation
- A commitment to share resources
- Community engagement and accountability
- Responsiveness
- Openness and transparency

- **The Criminal Justice System Review (2007)**

The 2007 review of the Criminal Justice System recommended the seven-point plan that was adopted by cabinet. The seven-point plan set up a plan to establish a new, modernised, efficient and transformed criminal justice system. It included setting up a new coordinating and management structure at every level from national to local, greater cooperation between the judiciary and the magistracy, police, prosecutors, correctional services and the legal aid board and other initiatives such as empowering community safety forums.

According to the NDP the Seven Point Plan contains seven fundamental and far-reaching transformative changes to the criminal justice system and requires full implementation in an integrated and holistic manner to achieve stated outcomes which are:

- Adopt a single vision and mission leading to a single set of objectives, priorities, and performance measurement targets for the CJS by the JCPS Cluster
- Establish by legislation or through protocol a new and realigned single coordinating and management structure for the system flowing seamlessly from Cabinet to each court.
- Make substantial changes to the present court process in the CJS to improve the courts performance



- Put into operation key priorities for the component parts of the CJS which are part or affect the new court process
- Establish an integrated and seamless CJS information and technology database
- Modernise, in an integrated and holistic way all aspects and systems
- Involve the public in the fight against crime and corruption.

- **The National Crime Prevention Strategy (1996)**

The National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) motivates for a paradigm shift for safety and security. This entails a shift from crime control to crime prevention and it also emphasises crime a social phenomenon as opposed to a security issue. The NCPS provides for a wide array of preventive programmes to the fight against crime.

- **National Social Crime Prevention Strategy (2011)**

The National Social Crime Prevention Strategy (2011) states that according to the White Paper on Safety and Security, *“crime prevention and, particularly, social crime prevention, not only targets the causes of crime, but in the longer term, does so in the most cost-effective way. It addresses those factors that contribute to the occurrence of crime, and requires a focus on three broad and overlapping target groups or areas:*

- ✓ **Offender-based strategies** focus on those known to be criminals, or thought to be at risk of offending, and aim to ensure positive behavioural change.
- ✓ **Victim-based strategies** focus on support for those who have become victims of crime by providing information aimed at minimising the likelihood of victimisation.
- ✓ **Environment-based strategies** aim at altering the social, economic and other related factors which contribute to the occurrence of crime”.

The National Social Crime Prevention Strategy further provides the following as objectives of the Integrated Social Crime Prevention Strategy

- to increase internal and external capacity
- to ensure equitable and integrated site-based service delivery for local service providers
- to facilitate targeted collaborative partnerships

- to promote sustained institutional mechanism in communities
- to improve the social fabric and cohesion within families and,
- to ensure investment in prevention and early intervention, with long-term benefits.

The National Social Crime Prevention Strategy argues that the institutionalisation of social crime prevention and the NSCPS will be attained through the achievement of these six umbrella objectives.

- **Limpopo Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy (2005) Reviewed version 2015**

Limpopo has a range of crime prevention imperatives that relate specifically to a province of its nature. The overarching objectives of the Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy (PCPS) was therefore to bring about a reduction in the levels of and conditions of crime in the Limpopo Province. This objective was to be achieved through addressing the six themes of the PCPS which are:

- Rural Safety
- Social Fabric Crime
- Trans-border and Organised Crime
- Community Policing
- Situational Crime Prevention
- Improving the functioning of the Criminal Justice System (CJS).

The PCPS further identified cross cutting themes which are central to understanding of and approach to crime reduction and prevention in the province. These cross-cutting themes should be borne in mind when developing approaches to PCPS themes:

- Social crime prevention
- Poverty Reduction
- Infrastructure Improvement
- Youth Development
- Violence against Women and children
- Firearms
- HIV and Aids

- **White Paper on Safety and Security (2016)**

The White Paper on Safety and Security provides that to ensure effective crime prevention at the provincial level, provinces should take responsibility for:

- Initiating and coordinating social crime prevention programmes,
- Mobilising resources for social crime prevention programmes,
- Coordinating a range of provincial functions- health, education, welfare, and local government, to achieve more effective crime prevention,
- Evaluating and supporting the social crime programmes at local government level,
- In consultation with local government, implement and taking joint responsibility programmes in areas where local government is poorly resourced or lacks capacity, and
- The establishment of public and private partnerships to support crime prevention.

This strategy also derives its mandates from the following legislations and Standards:

- Defence Amendment Act 2 of 2012
- Protection of Constitutional Democracy against Terrorist and related activities Act
- Electronic Communication and Transactions Act No 25 of 2002
- South African Minimum Information Security Standards

White Paper on Policing

### **3. SITUATIONAL AND TRENDS ANALYSIS**

#### **3.1. Situational Profile of the Province**

Limpopo is one of the nine Provinces of the Republic of South Africa. It borders three neighbouring countries, namely Zimbabwe in the North, Botswana in the North-western and Mozambique in the North-eastern directions. This geographical location of the province renders it prone to crimes associated with the borderlines.

The province covers an area of 123 910 square kilometres and a population of 5 404 864 people living in more than 1 418 099 households according to 2011 census. The province accounts for 11% of the total population of the Republic of South Africa which is estimated at 51 million. Of these, 969 375 people live in urban areas, 4 197 168 live in tribal or traditional areas while 238 325 live on farms across the province (Stats SA, Census 2011).

The population of Limpopo province is youthful with 35% (1.93 million) being children under the age of 15 years. Six out of 10 people (3, 3 million) are economically active



(15 – 64 years) while elderly people are in the minority making up 5% of the province's population. The young people, people with disability are the most vulnerable to crime.

Approximately 80% of the Limpopo province is rural with around 18.4% unemployment rate according to labour market indicators for Jan-March 2014 (Stats SA). The rural nature, unemployment, gender inequality and illiteracy are some of the major factors that affect Limpopo Province and that make the province vulnerable to crime.

This review of the Limpopo Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy has taken into cognisance the above situational matters and strives to emphasize that the strategies adopted to fight crime and corruption in the Province have to be compatible to the provincial set up.

### **3.2. Changing Crime Patterns and Policing in the Province**

#### **3.2. Public Perceptions on Crime and Safety**

According to Outcome 3 of the Medium-Term Expenditure Framework (MTSF) crime in South Africa has occupied a centre stage on the public agenda. Unacceptably high levels of crime, especially serious and violent crimes result in people in South Africa especially vulnerable groups such as women, children, older persons and people with disabilities live in fear and feel unsafe

Crime impacts negatively on the country's economic development and undermines the wellbeing of people in the country and hinders their ability to achieve their potential. Whereas the JCPS cluster national outcome is to ensure that people feel and are safe, according to the MTSF people in 35, 1% households in South Africa avoid visiting open spaces when they were alone because of the fear of crime, while 23, 2% of households would not allow their children to move around or play in their area. A further 15, 7% of households would not allow their children to walk to school alone.

The MTSF has acknowledged that government has since 1994 made a lot of progress in fighting crime and corruption and further points out that crime and corruption hampers development and rights of citizens.

For the JCPS cluster to achieve the vision of ensuring that people feel and are safe as instructed by the national outcome, the cluster has through this crime prevention strategy, to effect crime prevention strategies aimed at securing people and their properties while at the same time implementing effective initiatives that build confidence in the criminal justice system and law enforcement agencies. These tasks call upon the JCPS cluster to embark on massive multi agency approach to resource and community mobilisation and ignition of community activism against crime and corruption rather than small scale interventions.

### 3.2.2. Reflections on 10 Year and Current Provincial Crime Trends and Patterns: 2005 to 2015.

Limpopo is serviced by 99 police stations which are supplemented by 42 satellite police stations. The ratio of police officers to community members as of 2014 stood at one police officer to 305 people. The Provincial crime situation and trends in Limpopo over the last 10 years and to date can be described as follows:

#### 3.2.2.1. Contact Crimes

The province like nationally, as articulated by the MTSF and confirmed by latest SAPS crime statistics (2014/2015) continues to be confronted by high levels of contact crimes. Figure 3.2.2.1. below illustrates the comparison between contact and other major crime categories in the Province during 2014/2015:

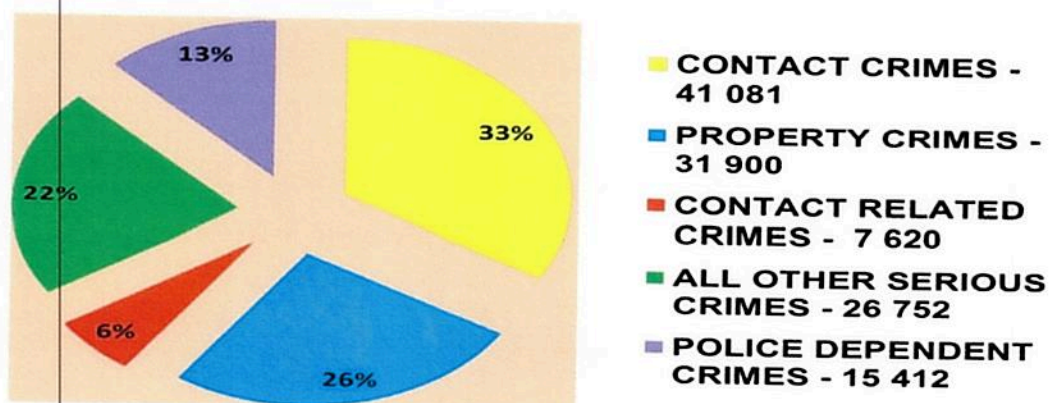


Figure 3.2.1. Comparison between contact crimes and other major crime categories in Limpopo during 2014/2015 (SAPS 2014/2015 Crime Stats)



Analysis of movement and trends in contact crimes over a ten-year period (from 2005 to 2015) reveals that contact crime occurrences in the Province were highest in 2005/2006 and lowest in 2010/2011. This category of crimes as illustrated in figure 3.2.2.2. below has been increasing from 2012 to 2015 compared to the decline in 2005/2006:



*Figure 3.2.2. Illustration of the increase in contact crimes from 2012 to 2015 compared to the decline in 2005/2006*

The province must ensure that contact crimes are continuously monitored. Whereas the 2014/2015 SAPS crime statistics reveal that, contact crimes are more dominant in Belabela (23.16%), Modimolle (15.71%), and Thabazimbi (15.09%) clusters while the lowest occurrence in the province was recorded in Musina which showed an 11.82% decrease, murder as a type of contact crimes in the ten year period since 2005 to 2015 has been at the lowest in 2010 but has shown an upward trend or an increase from 2011 to 2015.

Thohoyandou cluster has been identified by the 2014/2015 crime stats as a leading provincial flash point in the following contact crimes: murder, attempted murder, sexual offences, common assault, and robbery with aggravating circumstances, house robbery, business robbery, and bank robbery.



The other leading provincial flash points in contact crimes are Makweng, Seshego, Maake, Westernburg, Tubatse, Ritavi, Mahwereleng, Bolobedu, Polokwane, Modimolle, Musina, Lephalale, Pienaarsrivier and Tom Burke.

Whereas the MTSF acknowledges that the government has not yet been able to provide sufficient capacity in areas of forensic, detective, investigation and prosecution services which hampers the JCPS Cluster's efforts to reduce the overall levels of crime, particularly "contact" crimes.

The contact crime trends need urgent intervention, and calls upon the province to be more vigilant and pay more focus on prioritisation of these flash points to combat contact crimes with relevant strategies and programmes aimed at eradication of such crimes.

#### **3.2.2.2. Property related crimes**

An analysis of trends in property related crimes revealed that property related crimes have decreased between 2005 and 2008 but increased between 2009 and 2015. The incremental trends in property related crimes between 2009 and 2015 were broken down in 2011 when the province experienced a decrease but continued to increase from 2012 to 2015.

.Figure 3.2.2.2. illustrates 10 year the downward and upward trends in property related:

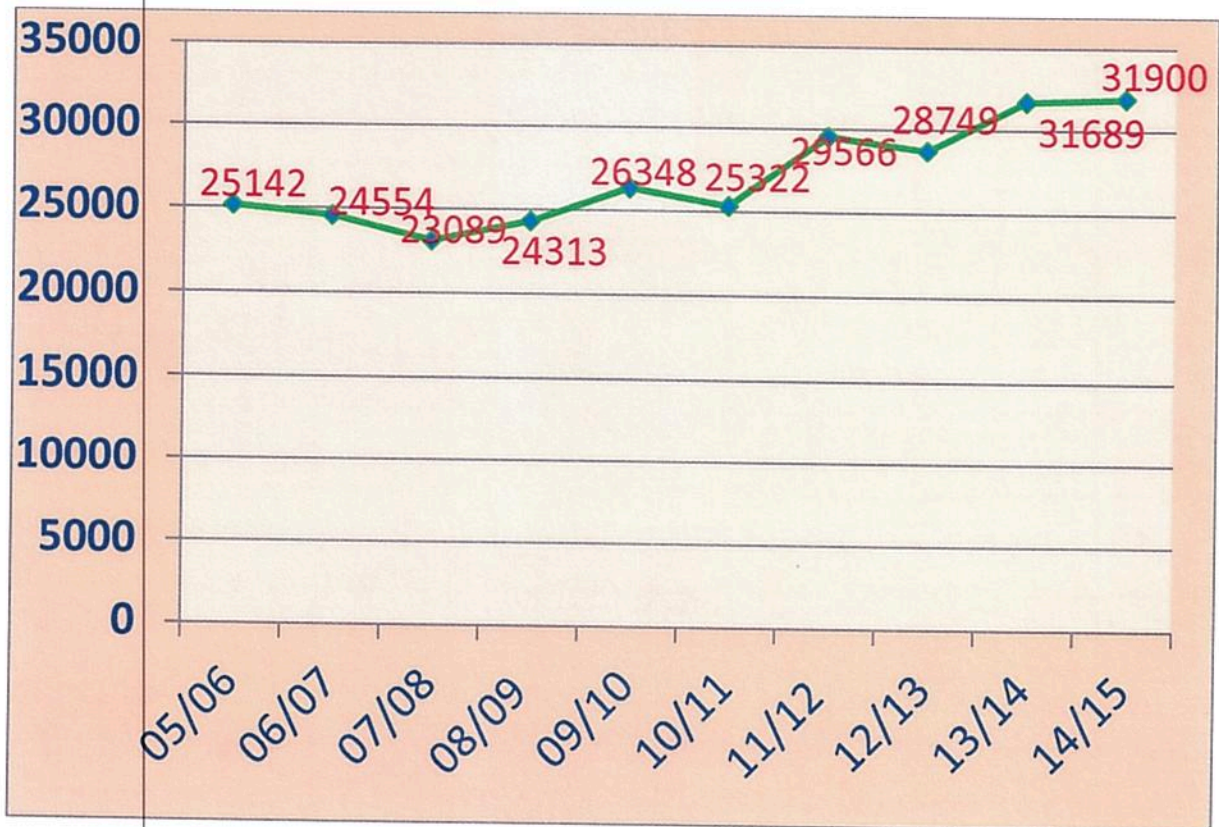


Figure 3.2.2.2. Illustration 10 year the downward and upward trends in property related

House breaking both residential and business have together with theft out of motor vehicles been dominant crimes in this category over the last 10 years since 2015 in Limpopo. The SAPS crime statistics reveal that, over the last 10 years the types of property related crimes were and continue to be more dominant in their different forms across the following SAPS clusters or flash points illustrated in table 3.2.2.2.

TYPE OF PROPERTY RELATED CRIME	FLASH POINTS
HOUSEBREAKING RESIDENCE	SESHEGO
	MANKWENG
	POLOKWANE
	THOHOYANDOU
	WESTENBURG
HOUSEBREAKING BUSINESS	THOHOYANDOU

	POLOKWANE
	SESHEGO
	MAKHADO
	TZANEEN
THEFT OF MOTOR VEHICLE AND MOTOR CYCLES	POLOKWANE
	WESTENBURG
	THOHOYANDOU
	TZANEEN
	SESHEGO
STOCK THEFT	DENNILTON
	LEBOWAKGOMO
	MANKWENG
	MATLALA
	LETSITELE

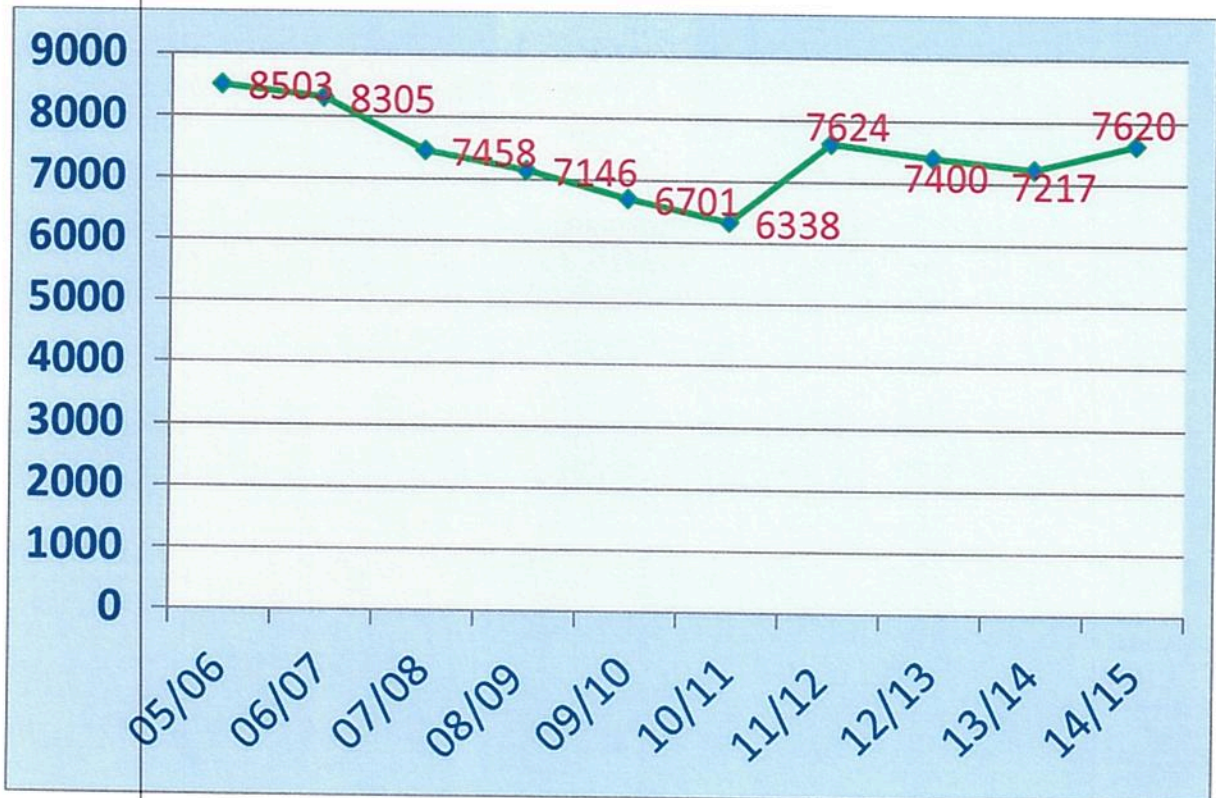
*Table 3.2.2.2. The Spread and dominance of types of property related crimes throughout cluster flash points from 2005 to 2015*

In execution of the Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy and in attempt to curb property related crimes in the Province, the JCPS cluster shall need to build partnership with communities and the private security industry and ensure more visible policing as preventative and deterrent to criminals.

### **3.2.2.3. Contact Related Crimes**

Contact related crimes were on a downward trend between 2005 and 2010 but increase from 2011 to 2015. Figure 3.3.2.3. Illustrates upward and downward trends in contact related crimes for the period 2005 to 2015.





*Figure 3.3.2.3. Illustrates upward and downward trends in contact related crimes for the period 2005 to 2015.*

The Provincial contact related crimes flash points over the past 10 years are illustrated in table 3.3.2.3. as follows:

TYPE OF CONTACT RELATED CRIME		FLASH POINT
ARSON		THOHOYANDOU
		GIYANI
		MANKWENG
		MALAMULELE
		RITAVI
MALICIOUS DAMAGE TO PROPERTY		SESHEGO
		THOHOYANDOU
		MANKWENG
		MAHWELERENG
		LEBOWAKGOMO

The 2014/2015 crime statistics reveals that between the 2 types of contact crimes, namely, arson and malicious damage to property, malicious damage to property have higher incidences or occurrence than arson. Despite this revelation, in execution of the Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy the province shall need to ensure that the increase in both contact related crimes is pre-empted.

### **3.3. The Provincial Socio-economic Development and Limpopo Development Plan**

This reviewed Limpopo Crime Prevention Strategy locates itself within the paradigm of socio-economic development spelt out both in the National Development Plan and the Limpopo Development Plan, in particular the LDP overarching vision for the province which remains *“to fulfil the potential for prosperity in a socially cohesive, sustainable and peaceful manner”*.

The LDP integrates the expectations of the National Development Plan and expresses Provincial 5-year (2015-2019/20) targets for the safety and security sector as follows:



## Limpopo Development Plan Targets 2015-2019/20

MTSF OUTCOME 3	ALL PEOPLE IN SOUTH AFRICA ARE AND FEEL SAFE		LEAD DEPARTMENT	
NDP CHAPTER 12 NDP CHAPTER 14	BUILDING SAFER COMMUNITIES FIGHTING CORRUPTION		DSSL	
PROVINCIAL OBJECTIVE	OUTCOME INDICATOR	BASELINE	5-YEAR TARGETS	RESPONSIBLE CLUSTER
Reduced the overall levels of serious reported crime	Effective crime combating strategy and actions for contact crimes implemented - (murders, attempted murders, sexual offences, Assaults GBH, common Assaults, robbery aggravating and robbery common)	4% reduction rate	4-7%	G&A Cluster JCPS Cluster
Perceptions of crime among the population managed and improved	Services rendered to victims of crime and violence	72 396 victims of crime and violence supported	95 000	G&A Cluster JCPS Cluster
	Implementation of substance abuse prevention programme to young children and youth	815 900 children and youth	1 497 470	G&A Cluster JCPS Cluster
	Implementation of treatment and rehabilitation programme to substance abusers	0 (new indicator) service users who accessed inpatient treatment services at treatment centres	670	G&A Cluster JCPS Cluster
		700 service users who accessed outpatient based treatment services	2 200	G&A Cluster JCPS Cluster
Expansion of victim empowerment programmes	Number of victims of crime and violence provided with psycho-social service	72 396	95 000	G&A Cluster JCPS Cluster
An efficient and effective Criminal Justice System	Incarcerate offenders in safe, secured and humane custody (Overcrowding)	4248 offenders in custody against 2247 approved accommodations	120%	G&A Cluster JCPS Cluster
	Increase level of literacy, education and skill competency among offenders	68% participated in educational programmes	80%	G&A Cluster JCPS Cluster

**The heartland of southern Africa - development is about people**

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The implementation of this provincial crime prevention strategy over the next 5 years shall be directed at attainment of the above targets yet without losing sight to both the overarching developmental vision of the province as well as the outcomes spelt out in the National Development Plan.

### 4. What is Crime Prevention within the context of this strategy?

Crime prevention is defined by the United Nations Office for Drugs and Crime (UNODC) Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime as strategies and measures that seek to reduce the risk of crimes occurring, and their potential harmful effects on individuals and society, including fear of crime, by intervening to influence their multiple causes (UNODC 2012:9).



Crime prevention has become an increasingly important component of many national strategies on public safety and security. The concept of prevention is grounded in the notion that crime and victimization are driven by many causal or underlying factors. These are the result of a wide range of factors and circumstances that influence the lives of individuals and families as they grow up, and of local environments and the situations and opportunities that facilitate victimization and offending.

Determining what factors are associated with different types of crime can lead to the development of a set of strategies and programmes to change those factors and prevent or reduce the incidences of those crimes.

These underlying or causal factors are often termed risk factors. They include global changes and trends that affect the social and economic conditions of regions and countries; factors affecting individual countries and local environments and communities; those relating to the family and close relationships; and those that affect individuals.

Within context of the above definition of crime prevention, there has been an increasing shift towards local government involvement and multi-sectoral partnerships approach in the prevention of crime as well as increased levels of safety and security all over the world.

The Department of Justice in the United States of America states that "Mayors and local officials have come to see community safety as a basic human right and an important aspect of the quality of life of their communities. They have mobilised local partnerships with key actors- the police, government agencies, community organisations, and residents- to develop safe, secure and vibrant communities in metropolitan... areas." (US Department of Justice, 2001).

The South African policy and legislative context supports this argument, with the White Papers of Safety and Security and Local Government pointing to the responsibilities of Local Government authorities in the prevention and reduction of crime.

In South Africa, local level crime prevention has in the period under review, generally been left up to the Community Police Forums (CPFs), which are supposed to undergo processes of joint problem-solving necessary for effective crime prevention. The guidelines state that CPFs are “a means to facilitate partnership between the police and the community and to engage in joint problem identification and consultative problem solving.” (1997:4). However, there is a shift away from relying on CPFs to perform this function, and both the police and communities are looking to ways of implementing local crime prevention initiatives outside of, or in addition to CPF activities.

In the subsequent periods, there has been identification of National Outcomes as part of the current electoral cycle. The Safety and Security sector, led by the Justice Crime Prevention Cluster has been affected by this process and thus given the mandate and responsibility, to ensure that “*all South African feel safe and are safe.*”

The period under this review has also seen the emergence of Community Safety Forums (CSFs) as a platform which happens to give expression to this expectation.

According to the Framework on Community Safety Forums, the CSFs are:

- ✓ Located in municipalities
- ✓ Main role is to ensure effectiveness of the Criminal Justice System (CJS) at the local level
- ✓ Driver of safety programmes in municipalities
- ✓ Primary focus is on social crime prevention

Current thinking about crime prevention recognises that there are three different elements at play in crime and violence problems. Firstly, there is an offender who is committing the crime. Secondly, there is a victim against whom the crime is committed. The third element is the environment within which the crime is committed. Each element may be tackled in a specific manner to reduce the levels of crime and victimisation.

Social development programmes are useful in reducing the number of offenders, by targeting at risk groupings and providing alternatives. Situational prevention and education can assist with reducing the numbers of victims, through making vulnerable groupings less susceptible to crime both in terms of the physical environment and

personal habits and actions. Lastly, the general environment can be made less conducive to crime through applying principles of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED). These principles make locations safer by ensuring improved visibility, access control, the layout of public space and services to name a few examples.

There is a growing acceptance on the part of both government and local communities that police alone cannot, and should not, be responsible for the reduction and prevention of crime at local level. Partnerships are required to bring together the variety of knowledge, skills, and resources necessary for effective and successful crime prevention interventions.

Internationally, populations are expanding, and urbanisation and the growth of cities is rapidly increasing. The growing urban population, and accompanying problems with crime and violence in Limpopo, is having an impact on safety and security issues in the province<sup>1</sup>. The province has large numbers of unemployed youth, and access to drugs is increasingly easy. These are internationally recognised risk factors for involvement in crime and violence.

According to the UNHABITAT Safer Cities Programme, urban violence generates a fear of crime. "Crime and the fear of crime are serious threats to the stability and social climate of cities, to sustainable and economic development, the quality of life and human rights." (UN Safer Cities Programme) Crime and its prevention is therefore a governance issue and local government has a key role to play in creating and sustaining safer cities.

However, crime prevention, even at local level, is not a simple task. Defining communities is difficult, as is identifying the appropriate groupings and partners to work with. So, too, is developing and sustaining useful and suitable partnerships. Lessons learned from other countries point to the need to address underlying causes of crime rather than just responding to the symptoms; building on the strengths and resources in communities; developing long term projects based on careful analysis of

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<sup>1</sup> For more information on the crime profile of the province, please see crime trends analysis



the problems; including risk factors to the success of the projects; and ensuring sustainability through funding and monitoring and evaluation. A national study undertaken in 2004<sup>2</sup> to identify the nature and extent of community crime prevention initiatives in South Africa supports these findings. Local crime prevention initiatives that are most successful and sustainable in South Africa are those that are:

- ✓ Responsive to the needs of the community,
- ✓ Carefully planned and executed,
- ✓ Well resourced,
- ✓ Led by a committed and skilled project leader, and
- ✓ Enjoy the support and involvement of the police and local government in that area.

The Limpopo Crime Prevention Strategy aims to reduce and prevent crime by understanding and responding to the factors that give rise to crime and disorder at local, area and provincial levels with the ultimate outcome of ensuring that the people of South Africa particularly, in Limpopo feel safe and are safe successfully and sustainably.

## 5. The Limpopo Crime Prevention Strategy (LCPS)

Limpopo has a range of crime prevention imperatives that relate specifically to a province of its nature. The overarching objective of the Limpopo Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy is therefore:

***To bring about a reduction in the levels of and conditions for crime in the Limpopo Province with the ultimate outcome of ensuring that the people of South Africa particularly, in Limpopo feel safe and are safe.***

This objective will be achieved through addressing the seven themes that incorporate the crime and disorder problems that affect the province.

## 5.1. The Themes of the LCPS

There are several crime and disorder problems that may be generalised to the whole of South Africa<sup>1</sup>, and Limpopo is no exception. These are addressed through national SAPS and Safety and Security operational plans and programmes. However, each province has its own specific context and special problems and priorities that arise as a result. The extensive process of consultation that was undertaken in Limpopo allowed for the identification of six key themes that are appropriate to the context of the province and speak to its specific crime prevention and reduction requirements. The themes do not cover every crime or disorder problem in province but aim to group crime trends and approaches to crime prevention into categories that provide a broad based and inclusive understanding of the problems and solutions thereto, in order to develop a co-ordinated and focused crime prevention strategy for the province. These themes are:

- ✓ Rural Safety
- ✓ Social Fabric Crime
- ✓ Trans-border and Organised Crime
- ✓ Community Policing and Safety
- ✓ Situational Crime Prevention
- ✓ Improving the Functioning of the Criminal Justice System (CJS)
- ✓ Youth Crime Prevention

The first three themes speak specifically to the crime and disorder problems experienced in the province, while the last 4 address the approaches and mechanisms to deal with crimes in Limpopo.

In addition to these themes, several cross-cutting themes have been identified as being central to the understanding of and approach to crime reduction and prevention in the province. These cross-cutting themes should be borne in mind when developing approaches to the LCPS themes described above, and include:

- ✓ Social Crime Prevention
- ✓ Poverty Reduction
- ✓ Infrastructural Improvement
- ✓ Youth Development
- ✓ Violence Against Women and Children
- ✓ Firearms
- ✓ HIV/Aids

The two sets of themes should not be seen as separate entities, but rather as complimentary themes, which are each necessary and important for the success of the other. Accordingly, the action plans presented below talk to the cross-cutting themes.

The Department of Safety, Security and Liaison is the custodian Department for this strategy and is therefore responsible to be the Lead Department for each of the Strategic Objectives and Activities outlined below. The Partner Institutions that have been listed are those departments or organisations that should be brought on board to assist with the successful realisation of the activities and objectives to reduce and prevent crime in the province.

### 5.1.1. Rural Safety

***Objective: Rural areas in Limpopo to be secure from the threat of crime through a co-ordinated rural safety strategy.***

Rural safety generally refers to a wide range of safety and security issues affecting non-urban communities in the province. There are different types of settlements that could be described as 'rural' in the province of Limpopo. These will include traditional villages in the former homelands and agricultural or farming settlements. The conditions and context differ per the type of settlement and therefore the experience and understanding of crime, safety and security will differ. The consultation process in this particular study established a number of crime patterns and social disorders prevalent in rural areas in the province, in recent times these include:



- ✓ Crimes motivated by myths and beliefs, including ritual killings
- ✓ Cross border related crime
- ✓ Substance abuse by adults and minors
- ✓ Moral decay and the general disintegration of family and community values
- ✓ Rape
- ✓ Illegal sale of liquor
- ✓ Pension grants pay point robberies and fraud
- ✓ Residential and business robberies and burglaries
- ✓ Stock theft
- ✓ Poaching
- ✓ Illegal and often violent protests actions

The province of Limpopo is described as predominantly rural in the Provincial Development Plan. It is even estimated that the province is 80% rural in nature. What is generally referred to as 'rural' in the mainstream development discourse is often not as clear and straightforward as it is suggested by the term. Very often definitions are linked or reflect different views of the causes of rural poverty as well as intended ideological, political, and social outcomes (Dixon 1990). In general, there are many differences within, among and between different rural areas. The differences will vary in terms of economic activities (e.g., subsistence vs. commercial farming areas), political history (former homelands/bantustans vs. areas under the former Transvaal provincial administration), population density, and spatial arrangement among other things. It is therefore important to define and distinguish between different types of rural settlements to understand safety needs and priorities within these areas. In general, rural areas can be described as comprising of or characterised by one or few of the following<sup>ii</sup>:

- ✓ Extreme levels of poverty
- ✓ Dispersed spatial living arrangements
- ✓ Lack of basic infrastructure essential for effective service delivery
- ✓ Poor communication and transport network systems
- ✓ Dominance of agriculture and mining, as opposed to secondary industry and manufacturing
- ✓ Subsistence farming

- ✓ Vulnerability to natural catastrophes, shocks and stresses and extreme difficulties in recovering from such.
- ✓ Characterised by a tendency to prefer traditional forms of political and governance structures over modern, democratic bureaucratic systems.
- ✓ Labour migrancy into towns and cities, usually driven by prospects for better employment opportunities in the mining, manufacturing and secondary service industries and the emergence of potential land invasions
- ✓ Powerlessness, vulnerability, isolation, and physical weakness in general

In the rural villages located in the former homelands' areas, incidences of crime related to beliefs have reportedly increased in recent years. In particular, violence and even murders associated with witchcraft have notably increased. Whereas more incidents of such a nature are beginning to be reported frequently throughout the province, this problem has beset the province for a long time. Violence and serious crimes motivated by beliefs and myths are difficult to deal with. Very often such beliefs and myths are surrounded with deep secrecy, and it is almost impossible to discuss them in open public forums. Proving or disproving beliefs and myths, as they relate to the justification and/or motivation of criminal activities, is a daunting task. The police have expressed frustration in terms of creating awareness around this type of crime.

In many rural communities stock farming is still prevalent and, according to members of SAPS interviewed in different regions of the province, stock theft remains one of the problems experienced.

Rural communities are by their very nature sparsely populated and lack basic support infrastructure in terms of transport, telecommunications, roads and other amenities. Police stations in rural communities are usually highly under resourced and serviced. In addition, poor rural communities are characterised by high levels of illiteracy and unemployment, making it difficult for individuals in these communities to demand and exercise their rights as enshrined in the constitution. Lastly, rural communities have political institutions and networks that are generally marginalised from the mainstream provincial and national discourse. The challenge is to bring these people in to the crime prevention arena while at the same time addressing the specific needs that their context demands.

The challenges involved with improving rural safety are large. The low levels of education and poor infrastructure make it difficult to apply conventional crime prevention processes such as the application of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CEPTED)<sup>iii</sup> or education and awareness campaigns for potential victims. The best way to bring about crime reduction and prevention, is to improve police visibility and target hardening where appropriate, and work with existing structures and forums in the short term, and to embark on large scale social and services development processes in the medium to long terms.

Traditional leaders and traditional healers are a very useful place to start, as many of the crime and disorder problems that occur in their communities are brought to their attention, without necessarily being reported to the police or other authorities. By creating protocols to share information and work together with these interest groups, the province will be able to both get a clearer picture of the less mainstream crime and disorder problems that are occurring in the province and assist the traditional leaders and healers to give practical and useful advice to their communities when the need arises.

Such relationships and protocols could also result in co-operation around the reduction of violence and serious crimes motivated by beliefs and myths.

Additionally, there is a need to involve farmers and farm workers in forums that both allow for the identification of crimes affecting them, and the opportunity to interrogate and understand the causes of these problems to bring about long-term solutions.

For the more “police-able” crimes such as robberies and frauds at pension pay out points, or smuggling of stolen goods and stock across the border, an approach that involves the SAPS and other law enforcement agencies in providing a visible and proactive deterrent and protection to potential victims is advised.



## Rural Safety Action Plan

Strategic Objective	Activities	Partner Institutions
Ensure the Safety of the farming Community in the Province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Implementation of the Rural Safety Plan</li> <li>✓ SAPS and other law enforcement agencies must have full access to all farms in the province</li> </ul>	JCPS Cluster, SAPS, DOL, Human Rights Commission, Farmers Unions, Organised Labour
Employment of immigrants by farmers controlled and regulated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Farmers who employ illegal or legal immigrants must be regulated in respect of recruitment, the wages they pay</li> <li>✓ the conditions of service of the farm employees must be monitored through farm inspections</li> </ul>	DOL
Improved access to criminal justice system for farmers, farm workers and rural communities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Information campaigns to be conducted for farmers and farm workers in the province</li> <li>✓ Pamphlets outlining the role and function of all relevant departments and contact people to be distributed</li> <li>✓ SAPS to assist in the development of rural safety forums to supplement the CPFs in the province, and to improve relationships between SAPS and the rural community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• JCPS Cluster</li> <li>• House of Traditional Leaders</li> <li>• Association of Traditional Healers</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Bring Traditional Leaders and Healers into the Justice System to streamline processes and complement each other</li> </ul>	
Pre-empting Land Invasions in the Province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Create land forums to bring together all stakeholders to manage a constructive process of land use transformation</li> <li>✓ Work with existing structures and departments to pro-actively manage the process</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• NGOs</li> <li>• Department of Land and Rural Development Affairs</li> <li>• Regional Land Claims Commission</li> </ul>
Improved Investigation and Management of Stock Theft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ A provincial plan for the responses to and management of small-scale stock theft must be developed</li> <li>✓ Small scale farmers should be encouraged to work with the police through rural safety forums to address the problem of stock theft</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SAPS</li> <li>• Organised Farmers</li> <li>• Agriculture</li> </ul>
Theft of metals prioritised	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Information on the dangers of cooking in pots made of stolen metals needs to be disseminated to the community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Cluster</li> <li>• SAPS</li> <li>• Environmental Affairs</li> <li>• Scrap Dealers</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Scrap buyers should be sanctioned for buying stolen copper and other metals</li> </ul>	
Regulation of liquor selling	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Limpopo Province needs to better regulate the issuing of liquor licenses in the province</li> <li>✓ Stricter licensing requirements should be introduced to minimise the number of outlets in the province</li> <li>✓ Close illegal liquor outlets</li> <li>✓ Licensed establishments need to be regulated to ensure that liquor is not sold to underage children</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Cluster</li> <li>• Local Governments</li> <li>• SAPS</li> </ul>
Programmes to address crimes based on myths and beliefs established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ Follow up on the commission on witchcraft killings that was set up.</li> <li>✓ Bring Traditional Leaders and Healers in board to assist with making the justice system more accessible and appropriate to all communities.</li> <li>✓ Campaigns to dispel myths and beliefs that result in crimes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• JCPS Cluster</li> <li>• Traditional Leaders</li> <li>• Traditional Healers</li> <li>• CPFs</li> </ul>



## 5.1.2. Social Fabric Crime

***Objective: Crimes undermining the social cohesion and fabric of communities are effectively targeted through an integrated strategy.***

Social Fabric crimes are those crimes that are seen to result from the social context, e.g. murder, rape, domestic violence and substance abuse, and happen within a community, between members of that community. Poverty, unemployment, and a break down in the social fabric of a community are seen to be the root causes of such crimes. Snyman et al (2001), in line with the South African Police Service (SAPS) Crime Intelligence Analysis Centre (CIAC), describe Social Fabric Crime as comprising murder, rape, assault (GBH) and indecent assault. A difficulty in understanding and addressing social fabric crimes is the lack of agreed upon definition of social fabric crimes and what categories of crime are contained in the definition.

In Limpopo, an extensive study undertaken by the CSIR into Social Fabric Crime in the province showed that, since 1994 there has been an increase in reporting of crimes such as assault, rape, murder and house breaking cases. The report states that the tendency could be as a result of real increases, or as due to more people reporting crimes. In either instance, the picture gained is one of rising instability in the social fabric of the province.

That the province is largely rural, has high levels of unemployment and low levels of development in many areas, serves only to increase the probability of social fabric crimes occurring.

The Department of Transport and Community Safety in Limpopo includes the following SAPS categories of crime in the concept of social fabric crime:

- ✓ Common assault (violence against women)
- ✓ Child abuse
- ✓ Witchcraft (witches are identified by their own community)
- ✓ Assault with intention to do grievous bodily harm (herein after referred to as assault GBH)
- ✓ Rape

- ✓ Incest
- ✓ Domestic violence
- ✓ Attempted rape
- ✓ Intercourse with a girl / boy under the prescribed age or with a female / male imbecile
- ✓ Murder
- ✓ Attempted murder
- ✓ Stealing
- ✓ Contact crimes
- ✓ Robbery / theft (common)
- ✓ Robbery (with aggravating circumstances)

Crimes such as these are generally committed by and against people who are known to each other and often who live in the same community, if not the same family. It has been found that poorer areas in Limpopo have a larger proportion of crime linked to the social fabric, especially interpersonal violence, than do other areas. There are many theories as to why this should be the case, with poverty, unemployment, overcrowding, lack of recreational opportunities, and substance abuse all being identified as playing a contributing role.

So called social fabric crimes are on the increase in South Africa generally, and are seen as being so important that Crimes against Women and Children are a national police priority in the country. In addition, legislation such as the Domestic Violence Act and the Firearm Control Act has been passed to assist in the fight against social fabric crimes. However, one of the only real and sustained ways to address crimes of this nature is through long term prevention programmes. These would include general social development programmes as well as social crime prevention programmes aimed specifically at making community members less likely to be both victims and offenders of these crimes. In particular, the role and influence of alcohol and drugs should be addressed, as should issues such as housing, employment and the provision of sports and recreation facilities.

Despite having a relatively low crime rate compared to the other provinces in South Africa, Limpopo does have some serious crime problems, particularly those that relate

to the social fabric of the community. According to the Provincial Commissioner the rape of children, young and old women is a challenge in the province, as is violence against women and children. In addition, one of the peculiarities of the province is the relatively widespread prevalence of practices based on myths and beliefs, resulting in so-called muti-killings and mutilations of victims for body parts.

The challenges facing the province in reducing the incidence of social fabric crime are immense. Studies have shown that social fabric crimes are more prevalent in those societies that show some degree of moral erosion and developmental instability. The study conducted by the CSIR in the province bears this out.

A recent situational analysis of the Limpopo Province conducted for the Austrian Government, suggests several socio-economic factors which may contribute to higher levels of poverty and social fabric crime:

- ✓ It is evident that the province is overwhelmingly rural. The provincial economy has very little secondary sector activity, with the focus primarily on extractive industries such as agriculture and mining. The service sector, in particular government services and tourism are also prominent and growing.
- ✓ There are high rates of unemployment and high rates of labour migrancy, and as a result there is a high percentage of women headed households (making it likely that poverty has the severest impacts on women as well). The province is the second poorest in the country. Limpopo and the Eastern Cape have the highest proportion of poor people, with 72% of the population in Limpopo living below the poverty line (Robinson 2004)
- ✓ There are low levels of settlement infrastructure, with poor availability of health facilities (there is a lack of data on other infrastructure such as education and transport). It is also evident from housing data that many areas are former homelands under communal systems of land tenure. The presence of these former Bantustans serves to compound poverty and unemployment rates in the province.



The solutions for reducing social fabric crime therefore do not only lie in crime prevention activities, but also in social and infrastructural development processes. One of the key stakeholders in the reduction of social fabric crime at an infrastructural level is local government. Other key stakeholders include departments such as housing, power, water, transport, social development, safety and economic development. All these role-players can assist in providing services that will lessen the risk of social fabric crimes, such as well-designed and planned housing settlements, good lighting, well managed and ordered liquor outlets, efficient, reliable and predictable public transport, sports and recreation facilities for youth, job creation schemes for unemployed, etc.

As its name suggests, social fabric crime is best addressed through social processes that aim to change the way communities are structured and developed. While some degree of crime prevention and reduction can be brought about through the improvement of police visibility, target hardening and through Crime Prevention Through Environmental Design (CPTED) processes, the only real way to address social fabric crime is through social development programmes and processes. These would include:

- ✓ Job creation schemes
- ✓ Improved schooling and keeping youth in school
- ✓ Youth development programmes
- ✓ Recreational and sporting facilities
- ✓ Community education programmes
- ✓ Awareness campaigns on the theme
- ✓ Develop school curriculum on social fabric crime
- ✓ Provision of training to SAPS on sensitive cases such as rape of women and children
- ✓ Raise awareness on the importance of multi-agency approach
- ✓ Involve traditional healers and leaders in the processes of crime prevention
- ✓ As part of bringing justice closer to the people provide training to traditional healers and leaders
- ✓ Empower traditional leaders to adjudicate on some social fabric crimes

## Social Fabric Crime Action Plan

Strategic Objective	Activities	Partner Institutions
Mechanisms for social crime prevention established	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of sports and recreation facilities, especially in rural and disadvantaged communities</li> <li>• Employment creation programmes</li> <li>• Youth development programmes</li> <li>• Early Childhood Development Programmes</li> <li>• Academic support programmes at schools to encourage children to stay in school</li> <li>• Parenting skills training for parents of at-risk children and youth</li> <li>• Victim support and empowerment programmes for victims of crimes and their relatives</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Cluster</li> <li>• District and Local Municipalities</li> <li>• Economic Development Cluster</li> <li>• Youth Commission</li> <li>• JCPS Cluster</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make use of Provincial Social Crime Prevention Forums</li> </ul>	
Prevention of Abuse of Drugs and Alcohol	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Regulation of issuing of liquor licences</li> <li>• Regulation of operation of shebeens and taverns</li> <li>• Withdrawal of licenses from liquor outlets selling to underage children</li> <li>• School programmes that cover issues of drug and alcohol abuse</li> <li>• Development of interest groups and programmes that work together to reduce the availability of and access to alcohol</li> <li>• Campaigns to show how alcohol abuse increases the chances of victimisation</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Cluster</li> <li>• Municipalities</li> </ul>
Involvement of Traditional and Rural Authorities	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traditional leaders and healers should be involved to assist in creating a positive transition from rural to urban communities</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Traditional Leaders</li> <li>• Traditional Leaders</li> <li>• Religious Bodies</li> <li>• JCPS Cluster</li> <li>• CPFs</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Authorities can assist in making the CJS more accessible to community members, and aligning the CJS with traditional approaches</li> </ul>	
Informal settlements targeted for development and diversion programmes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Interim housing provision for people migrating from rural areas to urban areas</li> <li>• Apply principles of CPTED to upgrade informal settlements</li> <li>• Provide sports and recreation facilities at or near informal settlements</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Cluster</li> <li>• Municipalities</li> </ul>
Education programmes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Campaigns to educate community members to reduce crimes motivated by myths and beliefs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• JCPS Cluster</li> <li>• Social Cluster</li> </ul>
Programmes to improve community cohesion implemented		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Childcare facilities to be created in communities</li> <li>• Encourage use of resources such as parks and recreation facilities by communities</li> <li>• Trained youth counsellors at recreation and youth centres to act as positive</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Cluster</li> <li>• Municipalities</li> <li>• Social Cluster</li> <li>• Premier's Office</li> <li>• Economic Development Cluster</li> </ul>

	<p>adult figures in absence of parental supervision</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Creation of positive peer group environments</li> <li>• Victim Empowerment Programmes</li> <li>• Reduce migration through economic development and job creation programmes targeted at creating employment opportunities within communities</li> </ul>	
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### 5.1.3. Trans Border and Organised Crime

**Objective: To address organised crime both across and within Limpopo's borders**

For sustained economic growth to occur, crimes related to the economy need to be reduced and prevented. Such crimes include corruption, fraud, organised crime, property crimes, and crimes affecting the tourism, agriculture and mining sectors. In addition, property crimes such as shoplifting, robbery, hi-jacking and housebreaking at both residential and business properties also affect the economy, both directly and indirectly. Fraud and Corruption are priorities in the province, with a Provincial Anti-Corruption Summit having been held in the first quarter of 2005.

A less obvious factor that affects both crime and the economy and is expected to have a greater impact in the future, is that of HIV/Aids. The anticipated increase in death and disease due to HIV/Aids will affect the economy in two ways: the increase in child headed households may see a concomitant increase in property crimes such as

shoplifting and burglaries; and the reduction in the work force will also affect the economy of the province.

As the Provincial Growth and Development Strategy (PGDS) of Limpopo puts a great deal of emphasis on economic growth and development, it is critical that crimes affecting the economy are understood and successfully addressed.

The task of reducing crimes that affect the economy is a large one and one that all sectors will need to get involved in if the vision of Limpopo as a 'major contributor to national wealth by 2020' (PGDS, 2004: 15) is to be achieved.

According to the PGDS, Limpopo's Agricultural Mission is 'to increase economic growth and reduce poverty by empowering people to manage natural resources in a sustainable manner.' (PGDS, 2004: 17) This can only be achieved if crimes such as stock theft, poaching and farm attacks are curbed. Similarly, sustainable economic development in the mining and tourism sectors are dependent on a reduction and prevention of theft of minerals, white collar crime, organised crime, crimes against tourists and/or crimes that are given high profile in the media.

As a province that borders three countries, Limpopo is particularly vulnerable to organised crime across the borders. Research conducted by the Institute for Security Studies in Pretoria has shown that many organised crime networks are involved in smuggling activities, running these operations through import/export companies.

According to Irish (2003), South Africa's porous borders provide extensive opportunities for smuggling as there are more than 52 entry points and the length of border with other Southern African countries exceeds 3,500 kilometres. Limpopo, bordering on three countries, is particularly vulnerable to cross border crimes.

In addition, there are high levels of poverty and unemployment, which provide organised groups with a large pool of foot soldiers who are prepared to undertake some of the more high-risk work involved in smuggling goods over the borders of South Africa. Limpopo province borders three of our Southern Region neighbours, namely, Botswana, Zimbabwe and Mozambique. As a result, much of the cross-border crime that occurs in the country takes place in or from Limpopo.

A further concern related to cross border crime is that of immigration into the country. There is a great deal of concern with illegal immigrants in the country. It is important, however, to draw a distinction between immigrants who are committing a crime by virtue of the fact that they are in the country illegally and, those immigrants who – in addition to being in the country illegally – are actively involved in crimes as well. The distinction is important, as the solutions to the problems will reside in their causes. Related to the illegal immigrant question, is the corruption that is taking place at border posts and within Home Affairs to allow access to the immigrants.

In addition to crimes relating to immigration, cross border crimes can include the following:

**Guns** The proliferation and availability of firearms contributes to the high levels of violent crime in South Africa. According to the ISS, historically, the trade in weapons has been an extremely lucrative business, and small arms in particular are easy to move across borders.

**Drugs** The smuggling of drugs into and out of the country is a growing problem. Seen as the gateway for drugs to the rest of the region and the continent, many shipments of drugs come into South Africa through the ports and airports. However, drugs also come into the country from the neighbouring states and, therefore, Limpopo is one of the main entry points. It has been found that heroin and cocaine is often smuggled into Mozambique through the ports and airports, and then sent by road either directly to South Africa or via Swaziland. The drugs are transported largely in private vehicles or by taxis or buses. Some of the heroin is destined for the South African market but some shipments are merely in transit through the country.

**Vehicles** There has always been a large domestic market for stolen vehicles, but since the 1980s a large and growing number have been taken across South Africa's borders into neighbouring states, often in exchange for other illegal goods. The ISS states that, in a joint operation that was undertaken in the region between February and March 1997 involved security agencies from Botswana, South Africa, Zambia and



Zimbabwe. During the operation approximately 1 576 stolen vehicles were recovered over a period of 12 days, of which 1,464 were stolen in South Africa.

In addition, there is a large market for ***stolen properties*** in the region, including used clothes and cell phones. Many of the cell phones stolen locally are smuggled across the border, particularly into Zimbabwe: According to research conducted by the ISS, a shipment recently transported to Zimbabwe by truck included more than 7,000 cell phones.

A complicating factor is that many of the mining and agricultural industries prefer to employ migrant labourers from other countries. In addition to – or perhaps because of- the borders that allow relatively easy access to people from other countries, it has until very recently been comparatively easy to get goods such as vehicles and stock over the country boundaries as well. As a result, it has been easy to get firearms into the country and cars and other stolen goods out.

Additionally, the problem of corruption of immigration officials adds to the ease with which people and goods are transported over the borders.

The only real way to address the cross-border crime problem is to improve the border control mechanisms, while at the same time reducing the ease and attraction of coming to South Africa from other countries through working together with the neighbouring countries to improve their own economies and generating viable alternatives to the migrant labour system both within South Africa and in the region.

The fact that migrants appear to find it relatively easy to find work in South Africa suggests that they have a comparative advantage over the local labour force. Given the low-skills profile of these migrants, it seems likely that their main advantages lie in their cost effectiveness, as they have no formal protection, and require no UIF and SDL payments, etc.

To address this problem, it is necessary to either regulate and the employment of migrants, or to fine those who employ irregular immigrants. Either of these approaches, would assist to negate the comparative advantage of employing migrants, might help stem the flow of people from neighboring countries. However, the

climate does not appear to lend itself to the regularization of employed immigrants soon, so it the ISS recommends a vigorous enforcement campaign directed at the employers of irregular migrants in the meantime.

Other, shorter term interventions include

- Setting up permanent roadblocks around the borders to search for guns, drugs, stolen goods and cars
- Enhancing Partnership Between Law Agencies and Private Security Providers
- Re-Enforcement of Business Sectors In The Fight Against Crime
- Provision of Tourism Safety
- Work through SARPCCO (Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation) to develop protocols relating to the reduction of cross border and organised crime
- Work with the Department of Labour the mining and agricultural industries to develop protocols for the legal employment of immigrants.
- Corruption in the Department of Home Affairs is central to the operations of several transnational crime networks. An effective investigation into the operations of this Department could both disrupt existing crime networks and make it harder for new ones to gain a foothold.
- Action at national level is required and it is therefore imperative that the national Justice Cluster works on addressing the problem.

Crimes affecting the economy require a range of interventions. Organised crime and corruption require a large-scale, co-ordinated approach undertaken by a range of stakeholders. Crimes that have a more visible victim are addresses through crime reduction measures such as target hardening through increased security, as well as long term, social development approaches. To contribute to the economy in the medium to long term, it is important that youth development programmes are

required for sustainable growth and development, and to ensure that youth that are at risk of becoming involved in crime are given viable alternatives.

### Trans Border and Organised Crime Action Plan

Strategic Objective	Activities	Partner Institutions
Improved border control mechanisms	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Static and mobile roadblocks targeting the confiscation of drugs, guns, stolen goods and cars</li> <li>• Work through SARPCCO (Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation) to develop protocols relating to the reduction of cross border and organised crime</li> <li>• Investigate and address corruption by Home Affairs officials at border posts</li> <li>• Management and control of the transport industry to reduce smuggling of illegal immigrants and stolen goods across borders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• JCPS Cluster</li> </ul>
Increased regulation of employment by farmers of immigrants	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with the Department of Labour the mining and agricultural industries to develop protocols for the legal employment of immigrants</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• JCPS Cluster</li> <li>• Economic Development Cluster</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Enforcement of legislation governing employment of farm workers</li> </ul>	
Fear of Crime addressed to Improve Economic Investment in the Province		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Aggressive marketing strategy to publicise Limpopo as the Province of Peace and draw clear distinctions between Limpopo and the rest of the country</li> <li>• Mobilise around 2010 for development of infrastructure, transport and tourism opportunities</li> <li>• Media campaign to publicise positive developments in Limpopo nationally and internationally</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TIL</li> <li>• Premier's Office</li> <li>• Economic Development Cluster</li> </ul>
Economic Development Programmes aligned with the PGDS		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Job creation programmes</li> <li>• Youth Development Programmes</li> <li>• Internship programmes for young people to develop their skills and capacity in the formal economy</li> <li>• Agricultural Development Programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Economic Development Cluster</li> <li>• Premier's Office</li> <li>• Social Cluster</li> <li>• Limpopo Tourism and Parks Board</li> <li>• TIL</li> <li>• Mining Houses</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Tourism Programmes</li> <li>• Mining Sector Development Programmes</li> <li>• Crime Reduction for Economic Development Forums that are both inter and intra departmental in nature</li> <li>• Business forums made up of representatives from all the industrial, manufacturing and allied businesses</li> </ul>	
HIV/AIDS reduction and management programmes		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Education campaigns targeted at at-risk groups</li> <li>• Work with industries and businesses to educate employees and – where possible-provide anti-retroviral</li> <li>• Social crime prevention programmes directed at AIDS orphans and children who are HIV positive</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Social Cluster</li> </ul>
Corruption and Organised Crime Reduction		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Work with National anti-corruption desks</li> <li>• Commissions to take forward the decisions taken at the Premier's Summit on Corruption</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• JCPS Cluster</li> <li>• Provincial Anti-Corruption Forum</li> <li>• Premier's Office</li> <li>• DTCS</li> </ul>

	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Co-ordinated operations to address organised and white-collar crime</li> <li>• Implement and build on resolutions taken at anti-corruption summit</li> <li>• Implement whistle blowing procedures and programmes</li> <li>• Publicise anti-corruption campaigns and toll-free line</li> </ul>	
Corporate Social Responsibility Programmes Implemented	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of CSR protocols to ensure Limpopo businesses support crime prevention and social or infrastructural development programmes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TIL</li> <li>• DTCS</li> </ul>

#### 5.1.4. Community Policing

**Objective: Communities are mobilised and supported through a comprehensive community policing strategy**

Community policing is a fairly new phenomenon within the South Africa policing and law enforcement environment. As such, it is normal to expect that various types of challenges will exist in the implementation process of this concept. Some of the key challenges have been identified as:

- Role clarification and specification between SAPS and civilian police oversight agencies in community policing matters. Sometimes the boundaries are not very clear between SAPS and community members such that the one party might overstep their boundaries in pursuing community policing matters

- Financial and material support to community-based crime prevention programmes. It is often the case that financial support needed in community-based crime prevention programmes is not forthcoming.
- Overstretched human and material resources within SAPS in core policing activities at the expense of more focused and exhaustive social crime prevention programmes. It is common that SAPS usually experience work overload and therefore core policing responsibilities often take precedence and preference over 'soft' policing activities.
- Capacity to fully comprehend and grasp the notion of community policing both within SAPS and community leadership is often lacking. Police training methods were historically orientated towards law enforcement, resulting in a somewhat limited understanding of the theory and nature of crime prevention. On the other hand, community leaders involved in crime prevention programmes are not likely to be well informed about policing matters.
- Involvement and participation of the community and other stakeholders. This relates to 'buy-ins' and full cooperation of community structures and other relevant agencies such as local government in community policing matters.
- Political leadership, commitment and influence from the highest decision-making level of both the police and government departments. It is critical that community policing processes are seen to be championed by the leadership in both SAPS and local and central government.

An additional challenge that has been identified in the province is the lack of clarity regarding the formal location of responsibility and support for CPFs; there is some confusion about which department the CPFs should be answerable to and supported by.

Community policing is the responsibility of all stakeholders at local, district and provincial level. Success in community-based crime prevention programmes is dependent on all those who are affected by crime taking responsibility to do something about it. The following stakeholders are central and key to the implementation of a successful community policing strategy:

- At provincial level, the involvement of structures such as different government departments (through the leadership and direction provided by the Safety, Security and Liaison ministry/department), SAPS, traditional leadership, business chambers and federations, labour unions, civil society organisations, parastatal institutions and academic/research institutions in providing a broader policy and implementation framework for effective community policing is very important.
- At local level, the involvement and participation of the key stakeholders and role players such as those mentioned below, is important:
  - Local government (especially planning and service delivery units)
  - Police stations through the leadership of the station commissioner
  - Schools
  - CSFs and Street Committees
  - CPFs
  - Community based organisations and structures
  - Traditional leadership
  - Local businesses
  - Youth formations

The province of Limpopo comprises different localities and communities and therefore it is important to consider the variations and complexities of each community in developing a community policing model that is specific and relevant to that situation. Activity and inactivity of different role players and stakeholders differs per context and thus a particular arrangement might work in one situation but not the next.

The strategy provides a framework within which individual communities can craft their own context specific intervention programmes. There is a need for the strategic re-thinking, re-alignment and reorientation of the current model of community policing based on the reflection of lessons over the past ten years. The following ingredients will assist in developing a successful formula:



- Developing a mechanism to direct financial and material support to poorer communities
- Capacity building for both SAPS members and community leaders to fully grasp the concept of community policing
- Mainstreaming crime prevention programmes between different stakeholders including at intra-governmental/inter-departmental level, within SAPS and in local government structures
- Encouraging pioneers and champions from the highest level in government, business and the public arena

### Community Policing Action Plan

Strategic Objective	Activities	Partner Institutions
Capacity Building for SAPS, CSFS, CPF and Street Committee members	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Training programmes for SAPS and CPF members</li> <li>• Development of Protocols for the support provided to CSFs, CPF and Street Committee members from SAPS and the DSSL and Municipalities</li> <li>• Resources to be made available to CPFs and CSFs to assist with operational costs and meetings</li> <li>• IDP funds should be accessed for CPFs and CSFs and local crime prevention projects</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DTCS</li> <li>• SAPS</li> <li>• CPFs</li> <li>• JCPS Cluster</li> <li>• SAPS</li> <li>• Local Government</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Capacity building in project planning and management to improve local crime prevention interventions</li> <li>• DCS should be included in CPFs</li> </ul>	
Community policing roles and responsibilities streamlined between SAPS and DSSL		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Uniform approaches to the support of CPFs, CSFs and Street Committees by SAPS and DSSL must be taken</li> <li>• Agreement on the lead department in terms of finances and accountability of CPFs and CSFs</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DTCS</li> <li>• SAPS</li> </ul>
Equalised access to resources		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Adequate and equitable resources should be made available to all police stations and CPFs and CSFs</li> <li>• DSSL should facilitate availability of resources to poorer areas</li> <li>• Urban and rural areas should have equal access to resources</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• JCPS Cluster</li> </ul>

Improved profile of CPFs and CSFs in Province	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Development of clear, easy to read and understand guidelines on the role and running of CPFs and CSFs should be developed and distributed</li> <li>• Media should be encouraged to focus on smaller rural stations as well as large urban ones</li> <li>• Radio slots for CPFs and CSFs should be negotiated</li> <li>• Encourage high profile people to join CPFs in order to encourage broader participation</li> <li>• Allow for structures representing communities and CPFs and CSFs at district and provincial level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DTCS</li> <li>• CPFs</li> <li>• JCPS Cluster</li> <li>• Media</li> <li>• Municipalities</li> </ul>
Improved Multi Agency Approaches	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• All Departments to attend CSFs</li> <li>• Joint Social Crime Prevention projects to be co-ordinated through CPFs and CSFs and police stations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• JCPS Cluster</li> <li>• Social Cluster</li> </ul>
Ongoing participation of	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• State insurance should be extended to CPF office</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• JCPS Cluster</li> </ul>

volunteers in CPFs encouraged		<p>bearers while on CPF and CSFs business</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Make the involvement easier by providing transport to and refreshments at CPF and CSFs meetings</li> </ul>	
Sector Implemented	Policing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Provide ongoing support in the establishment of sectors and sector forums at all police stations</li> <li>• Assist in the resourcing of police stations to adequately implement sector policing in large areas</li> <li>• Provide Basic Training to reservists for the sectors</li> <li>• Recruitment drive for reservists, especially ones who are already employed and have a driver's licence and Matric</li> <li>• Development and Issuing of a clear directive relating to Commandos and their anticipated role in Sector Policing</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DTCS</li> <li>• SAPS</li> <li>• SANDF</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Commandos should be phased out as soon as possible and absorbed into Sector Policing</li> <li>• Provide support and monitoring of commandos who are absorbed into the sector policing strategy</li> </ul>	
Community Safety Forums established		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Feasibility study for implementation of CSFs should be carried out in the province</li> <li>• Interdepartmental buy-in for support of and participation on CSFs</li> <li>• Protocols for the establishment of CSFs should be developed, in line with National guidelines</li> <li>• Training around CSFs for CPF and SAPS members at stations</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• DTCS</li> </ul>

### 5.1.5. Situational Crime Prevention

**Objective:** *Limpopo implements a visible and co-ordinated strategy that addresses the structural and situational factors giving rise to crime*

According to the Thames Valley Police, situation crime prevention focuses on 'designing out' crime, and reducing the opportunity for offenders to commit crime, through partnerships between private and public sector institutions. The kinds of crimes that are most prevalent in the province, e.g., social fabric crimes and property crimes are best addressed through a multi-agency approach to crime prevention, focusing on social development, crime prevention through environmental design (CEPTED), visible policing and target hardening projects, and awareness raising programmes for potential victims.

According to interviews conducted, interdepartmental co-ordination at government level is almost non-existent, particularly around crime prevention issues. More broadly, co-operation and interaction between civil society and public sector institutions is also sub-optimal.

The lack of interaction may be due to a range of reasons, including:

- Lack of understanding of the need for multi-agency co-operation
- Poor relationships between the interest groups
- Belief that SAPS and the CJS are responsible for crime prevention
- Lack of knowledge, skills and attitudes required for social crime prevention programmes
- The fact that CPFs- which should be acting as multi-stakeholder forums – are not operating optimally

There appears to be a general lack of knowledge and understanding of the role and contribution that all stakeholders can and should be playing in respect of crime prevention in the province. There is a need for training and capacity building of the stakeholders outside of the CJS to ensure that a shared understanding of and commitment to provincial and local level crime prevention and reduction processes.

Local Government acknowledges a lack of involvement in crime prevention activities, and the need for interdepartmental meetings that will involve all stakeholders in municipal planning.

Also of concern is the fact that the involvement of business, the youth and farmers at local level is very minimal. Interaction between SAPS and their sister departments of Justice and Correctional Services is limited and not optimal.

In instances of interaction and co-operation with a range of stakeholders, SAPS Area or Provincial offices are the catalyst for the relationships to develop and endure.

A major challenge in developing a successful multi-agency approach to crime prevention is to get the stakeholders outside of the criminal justice system to understand and commit to their role and contribution to crime reduction and prevention programmes. While civil society organisations and the SAPS often initiate social crime prevention programmes, other relevant departments such as public works, education, transport and planning often do not see the role that they can play.

The challenge is to mainstream the concept of public safety and commitment to principles of CEPTED, social development and provision of alternatives to crime and violence, in the work of local and provincial government departments. Just as the PGDS is a cornerstone document for the province, so should all departments and other role-players such as civil society and business regard the Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy as a foundation for the work of the departments and organisations in the province.

Some approaches to address the challenges of Multi Agency Co-operation include:

- A provincial crime prevention council that is funded by contributions from each provincial and local government department could be established to support social crime prevention initiatives and programmes implemented at local and/or provincial level.
- Joint training programmes and strategic planning workshops between all agencies on crime prevention generally and social crime prevention.
- A provincial structure that has representation from all relevant stakeholders and role players should be established that will plan and strategies around provincial safety issues. The soccer world cup in 2010 is an excellent issue to start to strategise around.

- Work with structures that have already been developed for the LDP.

### Situational Crime Prevention Action Plan

Strategic Objective	Activities	Partner Institutions
Improved Multi Agency Co-operation and Co-ordination	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Create Provincial and Local Crime Prevention Councils</li> <li>• Enforce commitment by and participation of all departments through re-direction of monies from departments to Crime Prevention Councils for distribution to crime prevention programmes</li> <li>• Encourage participation of all departments at CSF level</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• JCPS Cluster</li> <li>• Premier's Office</li> <li>• DTCS</li> </ul>
Crime Prevention through Environmental Design	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Identify hotspot areas and for CPTED interventions</li> <li>• Improve visibility of public spaces through better street lighting, reducing overgrowth of vegetation, etc.</li> <li>• Mainstream CPTED principles in all local and provincial departments</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SAPS</li> <li>• Municipalities</li> <li>• Governance and Administration Cluster</li> </ul>



		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SAPS to be included in planning new residential and business developments</li> </ul>	
Visible Policing		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Utilise sector policing to enhance police visibility</li> <li>• Develop Neighbourhood Watch and Community Patrol Programmes</li> <li>• Introduce security guards in CBD areas</li> <li>• Increase police patrols</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• SAPS</li> <li>• DTCS</li> <li>• CPFs</li> </ul>
Target Hardening		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Install CCTV cameras in urban areas with high crime</li> <li>• Encourage marking of household and business goods for easier tracing of stolen goods</li> <li>• Education campaigns on ways of reducing victimisation risks</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• TIL</li> <li>• BAC</li> <li>• Local Municipalities</li> <li>• SAPS</li> <li>• CPFs</li> <li>• JCPS Cluster</li> </ul>
Infrastructural Development		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Plan and develop the infrastructure of the province to support social crime prevention through ensuring adequate sports and recreation facilities, schools, public libraries, etc.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Premier's Office</li> <li>• Premier Mayor's Forum</li> <li>• Municipalities</li> <li>• Governance and</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Design new parks and public spaces to create safe spaces</li> <li>• Improve commuter safety and reduce crimes through ensuring a public transport system that is predictable, efficient, affordable and reliable provision</li> </ul>	Administration Cluster
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### 5.1.6. Improving the Functioning of the Criminal Justice System

***Objective: To improve and integrate the Criminal Justice System in Limpopo***

As has been stated, Limpopo is a province which is overwhelmingly rural in nature. The lack of development in many areas has resulted in an ongoing reliance on traditional justice systems and approaches to address crime, disorder and interpersonal tensions in the province. In addition, a large number of residents of the province are un- or under-educated and access to and understanding of the formal Criminal Justice System is therefore limited amongst many people.

The Criminal Justice System in Limpopo is therefore under pressure to not only undergo transformation processes such as the ones that the rest of the country is undertaking, but also to bring the traditional justice processes into the equation in order to make the Criminal Justice System more acceptable to, and better understood by, large numbers of the community<sup>3</sup>.

#### **Transformation of the CJS Action Plan**

<sup>3</sup> The challenges facing the Criminal Justice System in Limpopo particular, are discussed in some detail in the accompanying narrative report.

<b>Strategic Objective</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Partner Institutions</b>
Rehabilitation and Reintegration of Offenders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Improved rehabilitation programmes for offenders while in Correctional facilities</li> <li>• Reintegration programmes that draw on community members and combine with youth development programmes to allow for reintegration of offenders into communities</li> <li>• Implementation of alternative and community sentencing programmes</li> <li>• Diversion programmes, particularly for youth offenders</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• JCPS Cluster</li> <li>• Youth Commission</li> <li>• Social Cluster</li> </ul>
Education of Communities on Role and Function of CJS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accessible publications that outline the processes and procedures of the CJS</li> <li>• Work with Traditional Leaders and Healers to synergise the CJS with traditional justice approaches</li> <li>• To embark on outreach programmes. These outreach campaigns should include members of the Judiciary and Prosecution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• JCPS Cluster</li> <li>• Traditional Leaders</li> <li>• Traditional Healers</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Encourage participation of DCS and DOJ officials at CPF meetings</li> </ul>	
Improved relationships and co-operation between all CJS role-players		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Joint training of SAPS, DCS, DOJ and CPF members in communities around specific crime problems and programmes</li> <li>• Regular strategic problem-solving sessions between CJS role-players to understand and address root causes of crime in the Province</li> <li>• Explore and seek alignment with the Victim Services Charter</li> <li>• Implement Community Courts (the 'Mankweng type')</li> <li>• Establishment of Integrated Justice Centres, especially at remote rural areas</li> <li>• Facilitate the establishment of Community Safety Forums to complement and fill the gap/void between CPFs and other local service delivery agencies. CSFs must be comprised of all stakeholders at local and district level, i.e., provincial and national</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• JCPS Cluster</li> </ul>



	<p>departments, community-based organisations, policy makers, etc.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Alignment of programmes/interventions with the Priority stations and two Presidential Development Zones in the province</li> <li>• Develop and Implement a Victim Empowerment strategy for the province</li> </ul>	
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### 5.1.7. Youth Crime Prevention

**Objective:** To mobilize communities in Limpopo in the development of a Youth Crime Prevention Strategies for the province and to ultimately guide the involvement of Youth in Crime Prevention initiatives.

Youth Crime Prevention refers to initiatives, strategies, programmes and interventions meant to prevent young people from engaging in criminal activities and or meant to rehabilitate and guide those already engaged in crime.

About 530 children in South Africa are raped on daily basis. It is estimated that 10 000 children suffer commercial sexual exploitation. It is also reported that 70% of youth between 15 and 34 years are unemployed. Some of them are hooked into substance abuse, violence and suffer social pathologies including HIV and AIDS

The criminal offences committed by young people often range from: housebreaking and theft, theft out of motor vehicles, arson, malicious damage to property, parole

violation, sexual assault/rape, common assault, assault GBH, robbery, robbery with aggravating circumstances, murder, possession of dagga and dealing in dagga.

From the police statistics for the period October and December 2013 the following picture emerges:

- 1499 children were arrested
- 295 children were found guilty and convicted
- 1204 cases are still under investigation

From studies conducted on youth and crime it has emerged that young people are more likely to commit crime. Statistics also reveal that young offenders are more prevalent than older offenders. Some of the factors which lead the youth to crime are the following:

- Young people are easily influenced, peer pressure, family circumstances
- Movies they watch can influence them in good or bad ways
- Drugs (children who do drugs are more likely to do crime)
- Alcohol consumption
- The thought that it is cool to do crime.
- Economic hardships
- Civil unrest
- Breakdown of the societal value system or moral degeneration

This Youth Crime Prevention Summit takes place in the context of the picture that the statistics from Correctional Services and SAPS have painted about the youth and crime. From these figures we have a fair idea of the extent of the problem of young people and crime. We will therefore be able to find solutions to match the problem whose magnitude we know

<b>Strategic Objective</b>	<b>Activities</b>	<b>Partner Institutions</b>
CHILD EXPLOITATION	Public education campaigns be conducted to address sexual exploitation of Children and teenagers and their	JCPS Cluster

		engagement in sexual activities at a very early age	
CHILD LABOUR		Farm and industrial inspections in a form of unannounced visits be conducted to address child labour.	JCPS Cluster and Labour
EDUCATIONAL INFRASTRUCTURE AND SAFETY		Infrastructure plans be made to bring schools closer to people in rural areas	Education
Youth Crime Prevention and Strategies		Develop a Provincial and local Youth Crime Prevention Strategy	DTCS, JCPS Cluster and municipalities
		All Government Departments, Business, Media, parastatals, NGO, CBOs to play a pivotal role in preventing crime and specifically preventing crime amongst young people	All Government Departments Business, Media, parastatals, NGO, CBOs
		Develop a Provincial Youth Crime Prevention Plan	DTCS, JCPS Cluster
		Have Youth as Champions of a Safer Limpopo	DTCS, DOE, JCPS Cluster
		Develop a Multi-Agency and Multi-Pronged Approach to Youth Crime Prevention	DTCS and JCPS cluster

Enforcing School Safety	Enforce Provincial School Safety Plan	DOE, SAPS
	Re-Enforce School-Police Station Partnerships	DOE, SAPS
Preventing Youth from alcohol abuse	Tighten The Provincial Liquor Act to deter Youth Alcohol Abuses	LEDET AND SAPS
	Taverns next to schools should be closed or relocated	LEDET and SAPS
Prioritizing Youth Skills Development	Government should Prioritize Skills Development than Social Grants. Funds should be channeled to skills development which will assist the youth to enable them to enter the market world.	ALL Government Departments, NYDA AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENT
Engaging Youth in Recreation activities and provision of recreation facilities	Building of Recreational Facilities in communities -	Sports, Arts and Culture Municipalities
Youth Moral Values and responsibility to public	Discourage School Girls in dating older people	Communities, Moral Regeneration
	Instil a sense of responsibility and ownership of public property in learners, youth, and community members. (through workshops)	DOE and SAPS

		School code of conduct to include a chapter on bullying and gangsterism	DOE
		A Parental language of zero tolerance to youth committing crime.	Communities
Youth access to internet, television, and communication devices		Time limits should be given to children regarding access of television, cellphones and internet access should be regulated	Communities
Youth and Policing for safer schools		Random search and seizure (ACT 84 of 1996 section 8A)	SAPS
		Linking schools with police stations	SAPS
		Establishment of DSSC i.e., Discipline Safety and Security Committees	DOE and SAPS
		The regular visit to schools	SAPS
Youth and Human Rights Education		Provide Human Rights Education with focus on Limitations & Responsibilities attached to Human Rights	Human Rights Commission



Youth and Community Policing Structures	Community Policing Forums and Community Safety Forums to be strengthened by Active participation by youth	DTCS and SAPS
Youth and Gambling	Advocacy Programme for Youth to discourage Illegal Gambling	SAPS and Gambling Board
CAMPAIGNS	Campaigns on youth committing such as robberies and rape and teacher-pupil sexual relations be conducted	JCPS and Education
	Against human trafficking to be conducted to address youth being used as drug moles and sex slaves	JCPS Cluster
LIFE SKILLS AND CAREER DEVELOPMENT	Career mentorship programmes be implemented	Education and Institutions of Higher Learning

BUILDING PATRIOTISM	Introduction of contemporary S.A. history in schools Introduction of YCOP: <b>Young Civilians on Patrol Programme</b>	Education SAPS and DTCS

<p><b>YOUTH REHABILITATION AND RECREATION</b></p>	<p>Correctional and recreational centers be developed for rehabilitation of young offenders.</p>	<p>JCPS Cluster and Municipalities</p>
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## **6. MONITORING AND EVALUATION OF THE STRATEGY**

The successful implementation of this strategy is dependent on the continuous monitoring and evaluation of the strategy and its contribution to the national outcome. This Provincial Crime Prevention Strategy shall be monitored on quarterly basis by the Justice Crime Prevention and Security Cluster. The Cluster shall conduct annual progress evaluation of the Strategy.

## **7. REVIEW OF THE STRATEGY**

The Strategy shall be reviewed on five-year basis or at the beginning of each electoral term to align it with electoral cycle mandates and priorities.

## **8. TAKING THE LCPS FORWARD**

Limpopo has been heralded as 'Home of Peace' which distinguished this province from the rest of the country. However, with the economic growth and social development envisaged as a result of the capital, spatial and infrastructural intervention programmes articulated in the Provincial Development Plan, the relative stability and low levels of crime in the province may be threatened. It is imperative, therefore that the LDP and the LCPS are seen to be collaborative and the activities emanating from them are well co-ordinated and complimentary.

This strategy has resulted from 18 months process of research and consultations in the province of Limpopo. It reflects the inputs and understandings of a wide range of stakeholders and role-players, ranging from civil society to Government. The Department of Safety, Security and Liaison has endorsed the strategy as its development involved a range of stakeholders that had attended and participated in the Provincial Summit on Crime and other Provincial consultative forums, which were convened for discussion and ratification of this document.

In order to take the strategy forward successfully, it will be important for a multi-agency approach to be utilised. All role-players will have to co-operate and support each other in the realisation of the aims of this strategy and the concurrent contribution to the aims of the LDP. The LDP is the key strategic document for Limpopo, and it is clear that to combat and prevent crime is core to the achievement of the objectives of the LDP. As the Lead Department, Transport and Community Safety has an enormous task in the co-ordination, monitoring and implementation of this far-reaching strategy, and will need adequate support and capacity from the province as a whole in order to achieve this.