

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT (DVA) MONITORING REPORT

Report on the status of DVA implementation and compliance by the SAPS from
April 2015 - March 2016.



**civilian secretariat
for police service**

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Abbreviations and Acronyms

1. **CSPS** - Civilian Secretariat for Police Service
2. **CSPS ACT**- *Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Act, 02 /2011*
3. **DVA** - *Domestic Violence Act 116 /1998*
4. **DVA Audit Tool**- *Instrument used by the Secretariats for monitoring DVA compliance by SAPS*
5. **EHW** – *Employee Health and Wellness*
6. **Provincial Secretariat** - *Secretariat established in terms of Sec 16 of the CSP Act*
7. **SAPS** - *South African Police Service*
8. **SAPS 508** - *A form used to register DVA non-compliance complaints against members*
9. **SAPS 508 a** - *A form used to record all incidents of domestic violence and responses by the members*
10. **SAPS 508 b** - *Domestic violence register*
11. **SOP** - *Standard Operating Procedure*
12. **VFR** - *Victim Friendly Room*

1. INTRODUCTION

The bi-annual report compiled by the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service (CSPS) to Parliament is in response to Section 6(c and d) of the Civilian Secretariat for Police Service Act, (No. 2 of 2011), herein referred to as the CSPS Act. According to these sections the CSPS is mandated to monitor and evaluate the police service's compliance with the Domestic Violence Act, (No 116 of 1998), herein referred to as the DVA.

The Act further mandates the CSP to make recommendations to the police service on disciplinary procedures and measures with regard to non-compliance with the DVA which is aligned to Section 18(5)(c) of the DVA. This section obliges the CSP, *(as amended in terms of Sec 36 of the Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) Act. NO. 1 of 2011)* to submit a report every six months to Parliament regarding the number and particulars of matters reported to it in terms of members that fail to comply with the objects of the DVA and its National Instruction.

In fulfilling its mandate the CSP together with the Provincial Secretariats has to conduct quality assessments and identify problem areas for intervention in order to improve the service rendered by the South African Police Service (SAPS). These quality assessments are conducted through oversight stations visits whereby a DVA audit tool is administered to assess how well the station is complying with the obligations imposed by the DVA and the National Instructions. This report presents the status of DVA implementation by the SAPS based on oversight station visits conducted on 546 police stations across the nine provinces during the period 01 April 2015 to 30 March 2016

2. METHODOLOGY

During the period 01 April 2015 to 30 March 2016, Provincial Secretariats and the CSPS conducted 546 police station visits to monitor SAPS implementation and

compliance to DVA within nine provinces. The following methodology was used to conduct police station audits.

- A briefing session with station management on the purpose of the visit
- Interviews using a structured questionnaire
- Inspection/perusal of documents e.g. registers etc.
- Observations
- The debriefing session with police station management to provide feedback on findings

The police stations monitoring visits were based on the following key focus areas which will be discussed in this report:

- Regulatory compliance
- Non-compliance by members
- Domestic violence offences by SAPS members and against SAPS members
- Training of members
- Recommendations

3. LIMITATIONS

A total number of 546 police stations were visited during this period and data on 58 of these police stations was not fully captured. The main reason for this discrepancy was that while follow up visits were conducted to monitor implementation of recommendations in most police stations, a different version of the data capturing spreadsheet was utilised in these police stations. Based on this reason, compliance levels on these police stations could not be calculated in line with the key focus areas.

The information contained in the report is based on police stations visited during the reporting period and therefore cannot be generalised as the reflection of national status of DVA implementation and compliance by the SAPS.

4. FINDINGS

Below is the list of police stations visited and their compliance levels:

Province: Eastern Cape					
Stations	Compliance Level	Stations	Compliance Level	Stations	Compliance Level
Graaf-Reinet	80.3%	Port St Johns	82.9%	Bhisho	73.8%
Jeffreysbay	72.1%	Lusikisiki	79.9%	Maclear	58.2%
Gelvandale	83.3%	Umtata Central	82.1%	Hlababomvu	51.0%
Stutterheim	78.6%	Gunubie	78.0%	Joubertina	67.0%
Jansenville	86.3%	Beacon Bay	68.9%	Joza	57.8%
Butterworth	71.0%	Ngangelizwe	80.7%	Matatiele	77.4%
Jamestown	77.6%	Hamburg	77.7%	WHITTLESEA	73.1%
Barkly East	71.3%	Peddie	59.8%	Bhisho	73.8%
Aberdeen	72.3%	Ezibeleni	66.6%	Tyefu	53.0%
Nemato	65.7%	Mlungisi	71.4%	Dimbaza	89.7%
Dodrecht	53.9%	Cedarville	81.1%	Alexandria	93.2%
New Brighton	70.7%	Uitenhage	92.2%	Tamara	86.3%
Komgha	70.5%	Kamesh	83.7%	Kenton on sea	87.2%
Alicedale	52.3%	Mount Road	73.5%	Cookhouse	74.5%
Buffalo Flats	61.3%	Algoa Park	83.0%	Adelaide	87.6%
Ngqamakhwe	59.1%	Mdantsane	87.6%	Healdtown	76.0%
Tsomo	71.3%	Vulindlela	69.6%	Middleburg	81.6%
Kidds Beach	89.4%	Maluti	76.4%	KwaDwesi	83.1%
Fort Beaufort	68.8%	Katkop	79.3%	KwaNobuhle	92.2%
Mt Ayliff SAPS	76.3%	Mount Fletcher	75.0%	Ntabankulu	68.2%
Coffee Bay	65.5%	Walmer	76.5%	Bethelsdorp	70.1%
Humansdorp	55.9%	Somerset East	87.3%	Seven Fountain	89.7%
Addo	56.7%	Ugie	60.0%	Kabega Park	89.7%
Libode	56.3%	Bizana	72.4%	Motherwell	93.2%
Mqanduli	60.2%	Madeira	72.9%	Alwal North	91.1%
Steytlerville	56.3	Cambridge	85.4%	Zwelitsha	90.0%
Cofimvaba	71.0%	Cradock	70.1%	Maletswai	79.4%
Bholotwa	75.3%	King William's Town	95.0%	Cala	76.4%
Duncan Village	94.1%	Port Alfred	93.1%	Tyden	93.4%
Berlin	92.4%	STERKSTROOM	74.9%	Inyibiba	71.2%
Tsomo	55.2%	Tina Falls	75.3%	ILINGE	76.4%
HUMEWOOD	94.4%				
Province: Free State					
Stations	Compliance Level	Stations	Compliance Level	Stations	Compliance Level

Viljoenskroon	87.9%	Baywater	72.9%	Trompsburg	74.7%
Vierfontein	74.7%	Kopanong	88.7%	Verkeerdevlei	76.3%
Edenville	61.8%	Fouriesburg	54.9%	Dewetsdorp	78.7%
Bloemspruit	54.6%	Petrusburg	48.9%	Thabong	69.4%
Reddersburg	46.9%	Lindley	70.8%	Philippolis	66.9%
Cornelia	80.5%	Steunmekaar	43.5%	Dealsville	74.7%
Tweeling	63.8%	Reitz	73.6%	Navilsig	77.7%
Heilbron	89.6%	Heidedal	51.5%	Bultfonein	85.8%
Van Stadensrus	78.2%	Theunissen	76.2%	Rouxville	63%
Glen	75.3%	Winburg	69.7%	Hobhouse	62%
Hoopstad	62.3%	Boshof	73.6%	Soutpan	64.7%
Zastron	67.5%	Petrus Steyn	64.6%	Tseki	84.0%
Jagesfontein	76.4%	Paul Roux	65.1%	Tseseng	58.1%
Wanda	68.5%	Senekal	76.7%	Phuthaditjhaba	80.2%
Warden	73.1%	Clocolan	79.1%	Jacobsdal	64.8%
Marquard	90.1%	Clarens	87.7%	Batho	61.1%
Vrede	64.4%	Ventersburg	79.8%	Selosesha	78.0%
Luckhoff	69.6%	Wepener	65.7%	Memel	71.6%
Arlington	91.4%	Virginia	71.7%	Steynsrus	54.0%
Rosendal	70.7%	Vredefort	57.8%	Namahadi	61.1%
Tweespruit	66.1%	Tumahole	58.9%	Kestell	60.0%
Goedemoed	73.7%	Roadside	40.0%	Harrismith	89.1%
Hertzogville	70.9%	Reddersburg	76.4%	Selosesha	58.0%
Boithuso	61.9%	Cornelia	63.4%	Bethulie	85.3%
Vierfontein	72.3%	Tweeling	71.2%	Philippolis	54.1%
Edenville	65.7%	Heilbron	66.4%	Bothaville	71.0%
Bloemspruit	53.9%	Wesselsbron	70.2%	Smithfield	53.0%

Province: Gauteng

Stations	Compliance Level	Stations	Compliance Level	Stations	Compliance Level
Germiston	70.3%	Heildeberg	72.5%	Honeydew	74.3%
Alberton	70.0%	Meyerton	70.2%	Douglasdale	76.0%
Bedfordview	59.9%	Ratanda	74.5%	Florida	65.3%
Brackendowns	53.6%	Sebokeng	86.7%	Randburg	86.8%
Elsburg	65.7%	Boipatong	78.2%	Roodepoort	75.5%
Primrose	56.7%	Ennerdale	69.7%	Diepsloot	71.1%
Katlehong	70.0%	Evaton	90.5%	Orlando	85.0%
Dawn Park	71.6%	Orange Farms	76.2%	Diepkloof	83.8%
Eden Park	78.6%	Sharpville	76.0%	Eldorado Park	87.9%
Tokoza	51.5%	Barrage	71.9%	Dunnotar	81.1%
Vosloorus	53.2%	Vanderbijlpark	82.5%	Springs	85.0%
Zonkizizwe	65.7%	Erasmia	66.7%	Protea Glen	86.5%
Tembisa	70.7%	Hercules	63.2%	Kliptown	80.9%

Edenvale	61.9%	Laudium	71.7%	Meadowlands	85.6%
Ivory Park	69.0%	Pretoria West	70.9%	Moroka	83.4%
Kempton Park	51.2%	Wierdaburg	86.7%	Dobsonville	74.1%
Norkem Park	54.0%	Wonderboompoort	72.4%	Jabulani	76.9%
Olifantsfontein	63.0%	Olivehoutbosch	68.2%	Lenasia	85.6%
Rabie Ridge	60.2%	Vaal Marine	54.7%	Lenasia South	77.8%
Sebenza	74.6%	Pretoria Central	84.6%	Naledi	83.4%
Tembisa South	69.5%	Atteridgeville	78.5%	Kwa Thema	81.8%
Vereeniging	73.8%	Katlehong North	53.3%	Duduza	71.7%
De Deur	72.1%			Devon	77.4%
Kliprivier	78.7%				

Province: KZN

Stations	Compliance Level	Stations	Compliance Level	Stations	Compliance Level
Mtubatuba	55.3%	Kwambonambi	89.9%	Ixopo	72.3%
Swartberg	54.5%	Eshowe	86.9%	Nottingham Road	58.7%
Helpmekaar	76.6%	Richards Bay	90.9%	Mountain Rise	75.5%
Ekuvukeni	71.2%	Muden	59.2%	Ibisi	64.0%
Msinsini	69.0%	Magudu	54.4%	Msinga	71.7%
Tongaat	75.5%	Kokstad	78.2%	Nondweni	75.5%
KwaMashu	76.5%	Umbilo	75.5%	INGOGO	60.6%
Newlands East	66.2%	Hluhluwe	50.5%	Mavern SAPS	70.5%
Amangwe	50.0%	Ndumo	60.1%	KwaNdengezi	68.0%
Umhlali	58.4%	Normandien	65.1%	Creighton SAPS	79.1%
Port Edward	73.0%	Hibberdene	74.0%	Umkomaas	74.4%
Sundumbili	64.7%	Ezinqoleni	91.3%	Ulundi	73.5%
Mandeni Saps	76.3%	Marrianihill	77.5%	Hlobane	66.3%
EMANGUZI	68.7%	Isipingo	73.1%	Melmoth SAPS	62.2%
Paulpietersburg	69.4%	JOZINI	72.9%		

Province: Limpopo

Stations	Compliance Level	Stations	Compliance Level	Stations	Compliance Level
Janefurse	77.9%	Tzaneen	79.8%	Tuinplaas	68.3%
Zaaiplaas	72.7%	Hoedspruit SAPS	76.5%	Tolwe	52.8%
Tubatse	75.8%	Tinmyne	51.2%	Vaalwater	69.6%
Ohrigstad	50.7%	Northam	71.8%	Bela-Bela	79.2%
Elandskraal	51.5%	Bulgerivier	52.9%	Hoopdal	64.4%
Waterpoort	71.5%	Dorset	71.7%	Lebowakgomo	53.3%
Cumberland	67.0%	Villa Nora	71.9%	Apel SAPS	74.7%
Tshitale	49.1%	Rankis Pass	70.8%	Giyani SAPS	61.8%
Waterval	54.1%	Matlala	47.3%	Sekhukhune	72.8%
Vuwani	69.6%	Morebeng	59.0%	Tshaulu	51.9%
Tshilwavhusiku	70.3%	Botlokwa	57.0%	Seshego	71.9%
Haenertzburg	77.3%	Maleboho	75.9%	Makuya	62.2%

Gravelotte	39.8%	Tshamulumbu	52.8%	Lephalale	64.6%
Senwabarwana	54.0%	Bolobedu	69.0%	Gilead	49.6%
Mashashane	52.8%	Modjadjiskloof	69.5%	Thabazimbi	63.9%
Sebayeng	56.7%	Sekgosese	74.8%	Mokopane	63.9%
Mankweng	71.2%	Namakgale	77.3%	Rooiberg	50.1%
Roosenekal	57.6%	Mahwelereng	70.2%	Modimolle	70.6%
Dennilton SAPS	76.6%	Witpoort	58.1%	Maake SAPS	71.4%
Leboeng SAPS	58.7%	Phalaborwa SAPS	74.2%	Motetema SAPS	62.8%
Groblerdal	80.4%	Nebo	51.1%	Hlogotlou SAPS	64.8%
Malamulele	81.0%	Westenburg	34.2%	Makhado	65.6%
Masemola SAPS	79.0%	Mogwadi	42.6%	Musina	95.9%
Polokwane	71.6%	Thohoyandou	63.3%		
Province: Mpumalanga					
Stations	Compliance Level	Stations	Compliance Level	Stations	Compliance Level
Breyten	55.0%	Belfast	71.7%	Middleburg	75.3%
Leslie	62.6%	Kwaggafontein	46.5%	Delmas	94.1%
Kwamhlanga	72.6%	Siyabuswa	73.6%	Witbank	92.4%
Calcutta	73.3%	Pienaar	79.4%	Hendrina	75.3%
Masoyi	70.3%	Embalenhle	63.4%	Kriel	53.4%
Tweefontein	76.3%	Sakhile	42.7%	Waterval Boven	69.9%
Breyten	59.0%	Elukwatini	76.6%	Graskop	70.5%
Balfour	76.0%	Matsulu	51.2%	Dirkiesdorp	71.1%
Carolina	52.6%	Vosman	71.9%	Nelspruit	54.3%
Vaalbank	43.3%	Emzinoni	72.6%	Kinross	53.2%
Mhala	62.1%	Tonga	70.9%	Volksrust	79.7%
Amsterdam	46.0%	Barberton	71.1%	Kabokweni	75.4%
Bushbuckridge	70.3%	Kanyamazane	68.6%	Lydeburg	57.9%
Ogies	46.6%	Hazyview	53.3%	Mbuzini	72.1%
Morgenzon	73.5%	Schoemansdal	69.8%	Mayflower	70.3%
Province: NORTHERN CAPE					
Stations	Compliance Level	Stations	Compliance Level	Stations	Compliance Level
Kuruman	69.1%	Nababeep	76.3%	Kagisho	73.5%
Hope Town	71.2%	Groblerhoop	84.8%	Belmont	54.3%
Roodepan	59.4%	Colesburg	72.2%	Rosedale	86.3%
Barkly west	71.9%	Kimberley	76.3%	Keimoes	64.4%
DE AAR	70.0%	Calvinia	67.0%		
Province: NORTHERN WEST					
Stations	Compliance Level	Stations	Compliance Level	Stations	Compliance Level
Tshidilamolomo	75.3%	Nietverdiend	68.0%	Ipelegeng	96.3%
Itsoseng	76.7%	Hartbeesfontein	85.2%	Kgomotso	44.8%
Beisiesvlei	44.2%	Bloemhof	66.2%	Pudumong	83.3%
Sun City	65.7%	Wolmaranstad	94.8%	Groot Marico	36.8%
Hartbeespoortdam	76.4%	Klerksdorp	95.9%	Reivilo	94.5%

Buffelshoek	73.0%	Khuma	76.3%	Ottoshoop	59.5%
Ventersdorp	89.6%	Jouberton	60.5%	Mmabatho	83.7%
Stilfontein	85.9%	Vryburg	46.9%	Mahikeng	79.7%
Schweizer-Reneke	90.8%	Klerkskraal	43.0%	Lomanyaneng	59.5%
Morokweng	54.0%	Lichtenburg	869.0%	Makapanstad	48.9%
Mogwase	53.2%	Taung	59.4%	Brits	88.8%
Orkney	87.3%	Huhudi	71.9%	Letlhabile	81.0%
Phokeng	69.0%	Ganyesa	85.9%	Marikana	84.2%
Rustenburg	87.2%	Boitekong	76.3%	Mooiwoo	76.7%
Province: WEST CAPE					
Stations	Compliance Level	Stations	Compliance Level	Stations	Compliance Level
Kleinvlei	69.5%	Steenberg SAPS	81.2%	Hout Bay SAPS	85.5%
Brackenfell	75.8%	Phillipi SAPS	70.6%	Steenberg SAPS	74.4%
Vredendal	72.6%	Oudtshoorn SAPS	85.6%	Phillipi SAPS	70.6%
Klawer	69.9%	Paarl East SAPS	84.6%	Oudtshoorn	85.6%
Hout Bay SAPS	85.5%	Harare SAPS	91.6%	Paarl East SAPS	84.6%
Pacaltsdorp SAPS	71.7%	Milnerton SAPS	72.2%	Khayelitsha	63.9%
Stilbaai SAPS	79.3%	Ocean View SAPS	83.5%	Nyanga SAPS	72.3%
Swellendam SAPS	76.1%	Graafwater SAPS	88.5%	Gugulethu SAPS	67.9%
Lingeletu - West	92.0%				

Table 1: Police stations visited

4.1. Regulatory Compliance

The National Instruction 7/1999 on Domestic Violence, Paragraph 3(5), requires the Station Commander to ensure that copies of the DVA, DVA Regulations, DVA National instruction and Station Orders are available at the Community Service Centre (CSC) at all times. It further states that the list of organisations that provide DVA related services with details of services they provide should also be available at the Community Service Centre (CSC) and should be updated after every six months.

The main focus during the station audit in terms of the Regulatory compliance was on how stations are complying with the administrative requirements as per National Instructions (7/1999).

The table below shows the average level of compliance for police stations visited.

Province	Average Compliance				
	No. of Stations	Full Compliance (100%)	Significant Compliance 99% - 70%	Partial Compliance (69-50%)	Non Compliance (0-(49% - 0%)
EC	94	0.0%	88.1%	11.9%	0.0%
FS	81	0.0%	79.9%	16.1%	4.0%
GP	69	0.0%	86.0%	14.0%	0.0%
KZN	46	0.0%	76.0%	24.0%	0.0%
LP	72	0.0%	70.2 %	24.8.%	5.0%
MP	45	0.0%	70.0%	28.3%	1.7%
NW	42	0.0%	88.8%	9.2%	2.0%
NC	14	0.0%	74.4%	25.6%	0.0%
WC	25	0.0%	92.1%	7.9%	0.0%
Average	480	0.0%	80.6%	15.3%	4.1%

Table 2: Compliance Level

Even though there is no police station that achieved 100% level of compliance, it is encouraging to observe that the level of compliance is improving with majority of the station falling within the significant compliance level with an average of 81%. However, the following police stations still achieved compliance levels below 50%; Petrusburg, Steunmekaar, Roadside (**Free State**), Tshitale, Gravelotte, Matlala, Gilead (**Limpopo**), Kwaggafontein, Sakhile, Vaalbank, Amsterdam, Ogies (**Mpumalanga**), Beisievlei, Vryburg and Makapanstad (**North West**).

All documents that should be kept at the station's CSC as per National Instructions 7/1999 were found to be available in majority of the stations. There are a few stations that are still not fully complying with this obligation. The challenge of updating the list of organisation and services they offer, after every six months as expected, still exists at the stations visited.

Although there is improvement in the maintenance of documents in the CSC at most of the stations, the challenge of proper recording in the DVA register (SAPS 508b)

and in the SAPS 508a still persist at some stations resulting in slow improvement on compliance levels. The challenges identified on recording include the following:

- Incomplete information on the register
- The SAPS 508a and SAPS 508b not corresponding
- Inaccurate identification on the nature of DVA incident
- Non recording on the SAPS 508, even though details of members who failed to comply are recorded on Form 2.

Section 3(5) (a), (b), (c) and (e) clearly state the documents that must be kept in each patrol vehicle at the station. However patrol vehicles were found not to have necessary documents as stated in Section 3(5). The figure below shows the level of compliance in terms of the number of stations that had the type of documents that must be kept in patrol vehicles.

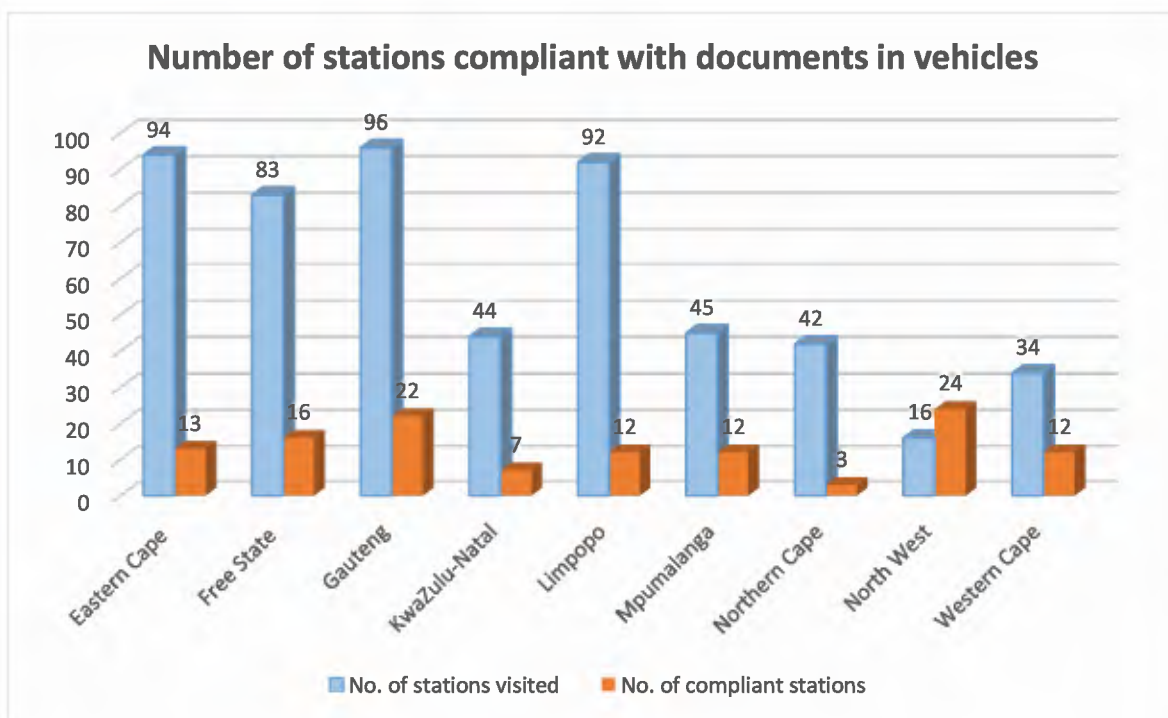


Figure 1: Level of Compliance on documents at patrol vehicles

Female complainants and children reporting cases of gender based violence at police stations usually prefer to talk to female police officers. It is for this reason that the SAPS is encouraged to have female members in all shifts. It was found that in all the stations visited there were female members deployed in every shift.

Out of the members posted at the CSC, it was found that not all members had pocket books (SAPS 206) available at the time of inspection. Some members indicated that they were still awaiting allocation of new pocket books.

Copies of Protection Orders were found to be correctly filed except for few stations that did not comply with this regard as per National Instruction 7/1999 on Domestic Violence. According to this clause, police stations must keep a file containing certified copies of protection orders and warrants of arrest filed according to their reference numbers.

4.2. Victim Friendly Services

An effective victim friendly service means that police must provide a professional, accessible and sensitive service to the victims of crime and violence when they report. Furthermore, the national instruction 02 of 2012 paragraph 9 subparagraph (2) prescribes that every police station should have a VFR to interview the victims of crime in privacy. The figure below illustrates the availability of VFR in the police stations visited:

Availability of VFR in Police Stations

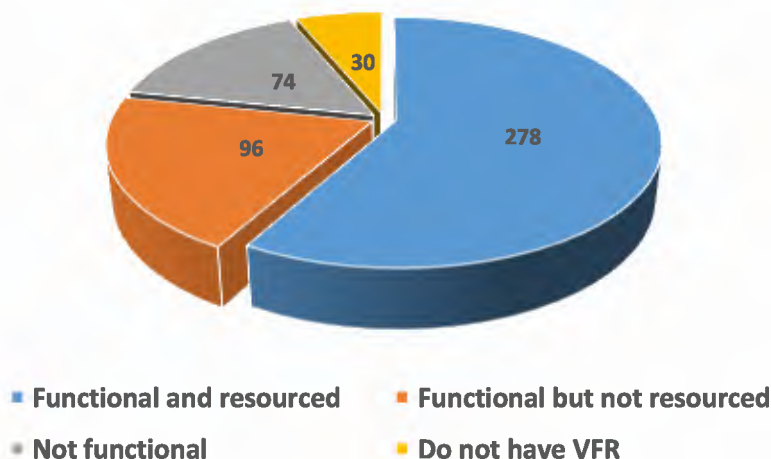


Figure 2: Availability of VFR

In terms of the above figure, about 374 police stations out of those visited had functional VFR even though 96 of those were not well resourced. According to the National Instruction on Victim Empowerment, should a police station not have a VFR

then victims must be interviewed in private places, such as cubicles or available offices within the stations in order to ensure provision of a victim friendly service. Despite the above clause, there are stations that still do not have a VFR or adequate access to private interviewing space. In some police stations it was found that victims are interviewed at the CSC in public view which is in breach or not in line with adequate provision of victim support services. According to the information received from all provincial commissioners, all **1140** police stations were rendering victim-friendly services to victims of crime (100%) at the end of the 1st Quarter 2015/2016. Despite SAPS report, findings from the station visits indicate that there are police stations that are not providing a victim friendly service.

4.3. Non Compliance cases

In terms of the DVA, a failure by a member to comply with an obligation imposed in terms of the Act or the National instruction constitutes misconduct. Disciplinary proceedings must therefore be instituted in accordance with SAPS discipline regulations against any member who fails to comply with an obligation imposed. The figure below shows non-compliance by members for the 2015/16 financial year based only on police stations visited during the reporting period.

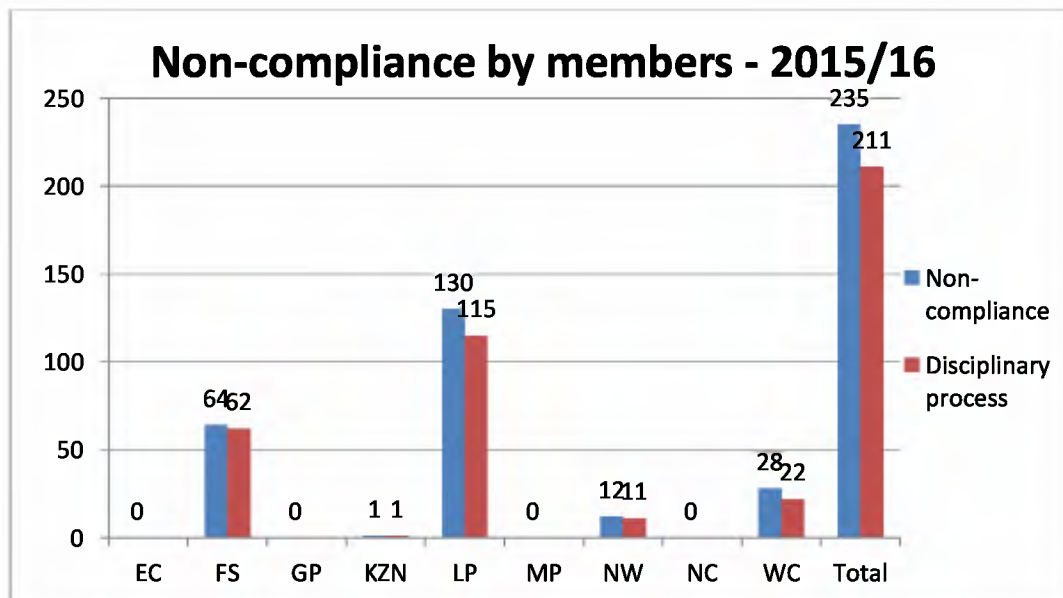


Figure 3: Non-compliance by members

Station Commanders are obliged by the National Instruction to keep a non-compliance file (SAPS 508 and Form 2) and a file of members as offenders (Form 1)

or victims (Form 3) in their offices. The records should show how the Station Commander dealt with the matters e.g. steps taken by the Station Commander when dealing with the matter, information reflecting the disciplinary action taken and the results thereof. Furthermore, the Station Commander is obliged to provide monthly returns on non-compliance cases received each month to the Provincial Office making use of SAPS 508 as per paragraph of National Instructions 7/1999. Findings reveal that stations visited do submit returns on quarterly basis although the challenge in submitting accurate information still exists.

4.4. DVA incidents reported against members

A breakdown of members that were recorded as offenders of domestic violence in the police stations visited during 2015/16 is reflected in the figure below. 185 members were reported to have been offenders of domestic violence within the police stations visited. The rise in this number is concerning as the SAPS should be the custodians of protecting the vulnerable rather than being perpetrators.

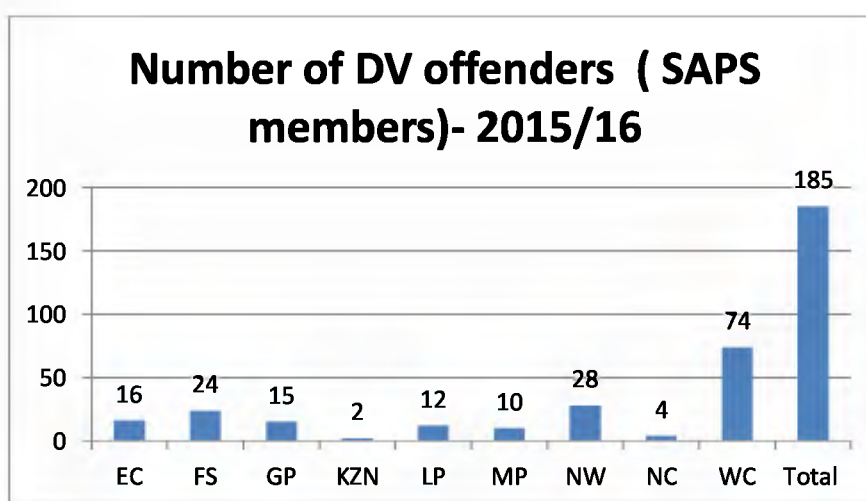


Figure 4: Members as offenders

As per National Instruction, a domestic violence victim has an option to open a criminal case against the perpetrator or apply for a protection order to ensure that the perpetrator does not continue with the abuse. The victim can also open criminal case and apply for a protection order if so wish. Furthermore, in terms of the Firearms Control Act, No 60 of 2000 (FCA) a person who in the past five years have been served with a protection order in terms of the DVA or was visited by a police official concerning allegations of violence in the applicant's home, does not qualify to

possess a firearm. Based on this clause, the SAPS has an obligation to remove firearms from any member who has a case of domestic violence or a protection order against them.

The table below shows number of members whose firearms were seized:

Status	Number of members
Firearms seized	50
Firearms not seized	66
Not applicable	6
Not specified	63

Table 3: Seizure of firearms

The table above indicates that out of the 185 members with domestic violence incidents reported against them, only 50 firearms were seized from members and 66 were not seized. In 63 of the incidents the records did not specify whether the firearms were seized or not. The CSPA continues to monitor steps taken by SAPS management to deal with these making focusing on protection orders opened, criminal cases withdrawn, seizure of firearms and referral for Employee Health and Wellness services.

4.5. Training

Despite the fact that DVA training has been included as part of basic training, there are still stations with number of members that have not been trained but most stations showed great improvement regarding training on DVA implementation. Training status in the police stations visited could not be quantified due to inaccurate information received from provinces.

5. CONCLUSION

DVA compliance by the SAPS have not yet reached acceptable levels which will indicate full compliance , however, the SAPS is showing some commitment to

improve the status. With regard to regulatory compliance, maintenance of documents at the CSC has improved however completing the relevant forms and registers is still a challenge. The SAPS seems to be failing in ensuring that documents that should be in the patrol vehicles are available at all times. This is a cause for concern as the documents are required when responding to domestic violence incidents that are reported outside the police station. Some police stations still do not have VFR which raises a concern in terms of the ability to provide a victim friendly service to all complainants of gender based violence.

Non-compliance by the SAPS members is still very high even though the numbers reflected are based only on police stations visited. This may be attributed to the fact that the SAPS has strengthened its recording and reporting mechanisms, therefore statistics that were previously not coming through are being revealed. On the other hand sanctions imposed by SAPS are minimal, and this may also contribute to non-compliance levels not decreasing. This, therefore, poses another challenge to the SAPS, i.e. the need to heighten their response in handling on non-compliance.

Strengthening the provision of EHW services for SAPS members still has to be prioritised in order to ensure that members that are offenders of DV are provided with the necessary rehabilitating services. Training of members is increasing steadily as all members joining the SAPS are now exposed to DVA training as part of SAPS basic training. There is still a need to increase opportunities for refresher and in service training.

6. RECOMMENDATIONS

- 6.1. SAPS management should strengthen their role of inspecting registers and ensure that corrective measures are outlined for members who continuously fail to comply.
- 6.2. Availability of documents in patrol vehicles should be prioritised and VISPOL Commanders should enforce it.
- 6.3. SAPS national office should fast-track the process of providing VFR to those police stations that do not have enough office space



- 6.4. Cluster and Station Commanders should ensure that all stations have operational plans that address crime against women and children and further ensure that campaigns by stations are conducted at least on quarterly basis.
- 6.5. All members should be encouraged to attend the compulsory EHW sessions at least once every six months. This will assist in managing issues of burn out and equipping members with skills to deal with their emotional and psychological problems.
- 6.6. Station Commanders should keep files of members who are offenders or victims in their offices and the files should show records on how the station Commanders dealt with the matters.