

4. PROGRAMME 3

COMPLAINTS REGISTRY, MONITORING AND RESEARCH

This Programme consists of the following sub-programmes:

Complaints Registry;
Monitoring; and
Research and Development.

COMPLAINTS REGISTRY

This sub-program is responsible for receiving, processing and registering complaints. It also maintains a database to identify trends and practices in respect of police misconduct and criminality.

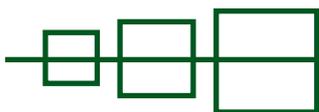
Main Activities

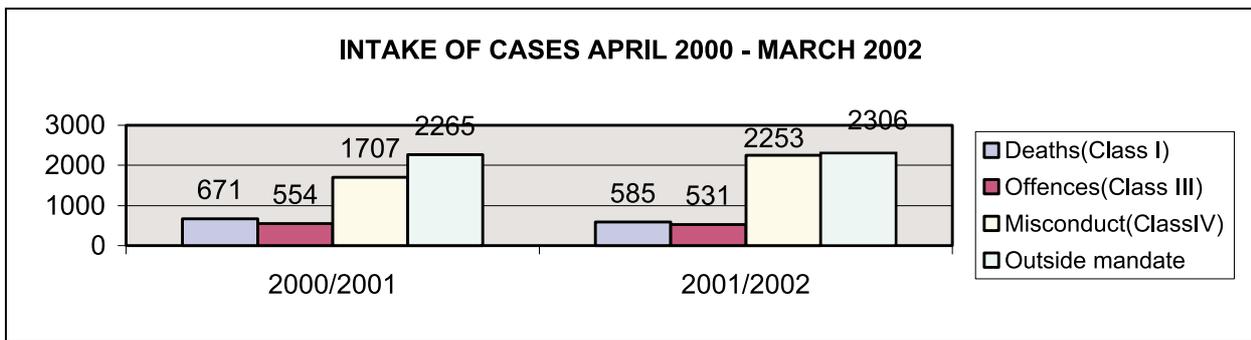
In-take of complaints;
Interviewing of complainants and obtaining of statements;
Registration of cases on database;
Mediation;
Generation of statistics; and
Database management.

Key Outputs

Statistics

The intake of complaints falling within the mandate of the ICD from 1 April 2001 to 31 March 2002 amounted to 3 369, an increase of 15% compared to the same period in the 2000/2001 financial year. In the case of deaths, a decrease of 12.8% has been recorded compared to the same period in the year 2000/2001. Also, there was a 4.2% decrease of serious criminal offences committed by SAPS members. Incidents of misconduct reported to the ICD increased by 32% compared to the same period in 2000/2001. Cases falling outside the mandate of the ICD increased by 1.8% over the same period in 2000/2001. Figure 1 below represents a graphical comparison for the last two years.





Deaths in police custody and deaths as a result of police action

In terms of its mandate, the ICD is obliged to investigate all cases of death in police custody or death as a result of police action. In the period April 2001 to March 2002, there has been a 12.8% decline in deaths in custody or as a result of police action, compared to 2000/2001.

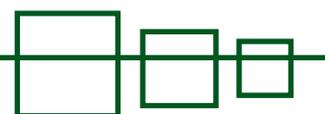
Deaths in police custody

CUSTODY	GP	LP	NW	MP	KZN	FS	EC	WC	NC	TOTAL
NATURAL CAUSES	6	6	7	11	12	3	24	5	1	75
SUICIDE	21	4	1	5	10	4	8	17	6	76
INJURIES IN CUSTODY	3	6	1	1	2	0	7	5	0	25
INJURIES PRIOR TO CUSTODY	4	0	1	2	17	0	3	1	0	28
POSSIBLE NEGLIGENCE	1	4	0	1	1	0	2	1	0	10
TOTAL	35	20	10	20	42	7	44	29	7	214

Suicides accounted for 36% of deaths in custody. Of the 76 cases reported, 28% took place in Gauteng and 22% occurred in the Western Cape. The least number of suicides took place in the North West Province, where only 1.3% suicides were recorded.

35% of deaths in police custody can be ascribed to natural causes. Of the 75 cases, 24 took place in the Eastern Cape, and 3 took place in the Free State.

In 13% of cases, deaths were caused by injuries sustained prior to custody due to members of communities taking the law into their own hands. In 12% of the cases, suspects died as a result of injuries sustained in custody, in many instances inflicted by fellow inmates.



Deaths as a result of police action

ACTION	GP	LP	NW	MP	KZN	FS	EC	WC	NC	TOTAL
<i>A. SHOOTING:</i>										
DURING COURSE OF ARREST	37	13	10	20	43	13	15	5	4	160
DURING COURSE OF A CRIME	26	2	4	9	16	0	10	12	1	80
DURING COURSE OF INVESTIGATION	2	0	0	3	1	0	10	0	0	16
DURING COURSE OF ESCAPE	1	1	2	0	7	4	1	0	0	16
OTHER INTENTIONAL SHOOTING	6	2	4	4	12	0	5	2	0	35
POSSIBLE NEGLIGENCE	2	3	1	0	0	1	4	5	0	16
NEGLIGENT HANDLING OF A FIREARM	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
SUBTOTAL	74	22	21	36	80	18	45	24	5	325
<i>B. OTHER:</i>										
STRUCK BY POLICE VEHICLE	0	0	1	3	1	1	1	11	0	18
BEATEN WITH HAND/FISTS OR OTHER OBJECT	2	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	0	7
INNOCENT BYSTANDER SHOT BY POLICE	6	0	0	0	10	0	3	0	1	20
TORTURED	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
SUBTOTAL	8	0	1	3	13	2	4	14	1	46
GRANDTOTAL	82	22	22	39	93	20	49	38	6	371

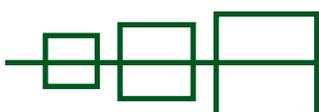
Shootings accounted for 88% of all deaths as a result of police action. Most of the shootings (90) occurred in KwaZulu-Natal, followed by Gauteng where 82 shootings occurred and the Eastern Cape with 48 shootings. The province where the least number of shootings occurred is the Free State, with only 5 cases.

In 20 cases, police in pursuit of absconding suspects shot innocent bystanders. Also, there were 18 cases in which SAPS vehicles knocked down innocent bystanders or were involved in motor vehicle accidents that resulted in death.

The ICD received 3 cases of death as a result of Municipal Police Service (MPS) action. These were all cases of shootings during the course of arrest. Two cases involved the Durban Metropolitan Police and 1 case involved the Johannesburg Metro Police Department.

Circumstances of shootings

The most prevalent cause of death as a result of police action was shootings. These shootings occurred mostly during the course of arrest (49%), and while the victims were allegedly committing crime (24.6%). There were 4.9% cases of shootings during the course of investigation and 4.9% of cases of shooting while suspects were attempting to escape from police custody. 10.8% cases of intentional shooting by members of the SAPS were recorded. Lastly, about 4.9% cases were of possible negligence by police in the shooting incidents and 0.6% involved negligent handling of a firearm.



Cause of death	Percentage
Shooting during course of arrest	49%
Shooting during course of a crime	24.6%
Shooting during course of investigation	4.9%
Shooting during course of escape	4.9%
Other intentional shooting	10.8%
Possible negligence	4.9%
Shooting due to negligent handling of a firearm	0.6%

Classification of the deceased

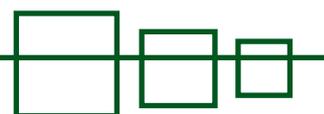
Classification of deceased	Total	Percentage
Suspect	469	79.6
Awaiting Trial	68	11.5
Sentenced	24	4.1
Mental Patient	8	1.4
Other/Unknown	20	3.4
TOTAL	589	100

Out of the 585 incidents of death in custody and or as a result of police action, there were 589 victims. 79.6% of suspects in one or more crimes died in police custody or as a result of police action. 11.5% were awaiting trial prisoners, while 4.1% were those who had been sentenced already. 1.4% of those who died were mental patients. The circumstances surrounding the remaining 3.4% victims could not be established, because no such records were kept by the SAPS.

Ranks of police officers involved

Rank of Accused	EC	FS	GP	KN	LP	MP	NC	NW	WC	TOTAL	Percentage
Constable	6	2	16	18	1	5	1	1	8	58	16
Sergeant	15	11	29	27	7	18	2	8	18	135	36
Inspector	21	7	26	33	15	15	3	9	7	136	37
Captain	4	-	3	11	3	1	-	4	3	29	8
Superintendent	2	-	5	4	-	1	-	-	1	13	3
Senior Superintendent	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	0.0
Assistant Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Deputy Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
Commissioner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.0
TOTAL	49	20	79	93	26	40	6	22	37	372	100

37% of deaths at the hands of the police involved officers of the rank of Inspector. The next ranking of officers was that of Sergeant at 36% and less prominently, Constable at 16%. In 8% of cases, officers of the rank of Captain were involved in the death of detainees.



Deaths of women and children

Gender of deceased	EC	FS	GP	KN	LP	MP	NC	NW	WC	TOTAL	Percentage
Male	82	26	97	122	36	60	11	30	54	518	88.0
Female	8	1	8	7	5	-	1	-	11	41	6.9
Unknown	3	-	12	7	1	1	2	2	2	30	5.1
TOTAL	93	27	117	136	42	61	14	32	67	589	100

Forty-one (41) women and 17 children died in police custody or as a result of police action. Notably four of the children who died in police custody were below the age of ten, while the rest were below the age of eighteen.

In one case, a four-year-old girl was killed by her grandfather who is a policeman stationed at uMlazi in KwaZulu-Natal. The second case involving the death of a four-year-old was due to natural causes. In another case a 9 year old was knocked down by a speeding police vehicle. A seven-year-old (7) died from natural causes while in custody with her mother. The other case involves a 15 year-old boy who committed suicide while being held as a suspect in Riversdale in the Western Cape.

Race of accused

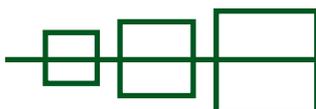
Cause of death	Asian	African	Coloured	White	TOTAL
Shot with firearm(s)	13	180	24	88	305
Assault	8	23	5	11	47
Motor accident	3	7	6	4	20
TOTAL	24	210	35	103	372

59% of those implicated in the shooting of suspects were black officers. White officers were implicated in 29% of the shooting incidents. To get a clearer picture these figures must be contrasted with the race of the victims.

Race of victim

Cause of death	Asian	Black	Coloured	White	Unknown	TOTAL
Shot with firearm(s)	5	303	21	8	11	348
Suicide	1	43	14	9	9	76
Natural causes	3	73	8	5	5	94
Assault	4	33	7	3	3	50
Motor vehicle accident	-	11	5	-	5	21
TOTAL	13	463	55	25	33	589

78.6% of the victims in all categories of death in custody or death as a result of police action were African, and 9.3% were Coloured, while 4.2% of the deceased were White. Only 2.2% of Asians died in police custody or at the hands of the police. More black people died from shootings than suicide and natural causes combined.



Finalisation of cases of death in custody and as a result of police action

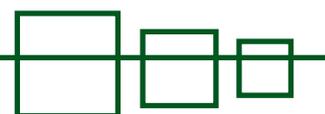
FINDINGS	Total	Percentage
Substantiated	214	36.6
Unsubstantiated	157	26.8
Dismissed	1	0.2
Pending	213	36.4
TOTAL	585	100

Investigations were finalized in 60% of all cases of death in police custody and as a result of police action. In 36.6% of cases there was prima facie evidence to recommend prosecutions of the members involved. 26.8% of the cases could not be substantiated. In the one case that was dismissed, the preliminary investigation showed that it was not a death in police custody or as a result of police action, but a case falling outside the mandate of the ICD. Investigations are yet to be finalized in 36.4% of the cases due to a variety of reasons, including outstanding post mortem reports and other expert forensic reports.

Recommendations to the DPP in respect of deaths in police custody and as a result of police action

STATUS	Total	Percentage
Pending decision	67	31
On Trial	59	28
Nolle Prosequi	37	17
Pending Inquest	51	24
TOTAL	214	100

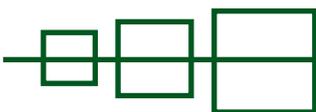
Of the 214 cases that were substantiated, 31% are pending the decision of the Director of Public Prosecutions (DPP), while 28% are on trial. The DPP has declined to prosecute in 17% of the recommendations made by the ICD. 24% of the cases are pending the finalization of Inquests.



Outcomes of some of the Prosecutions

Charge	Verdict	Sentence
Murder	Guilty	25 years' imprisonment
Other intentional shooting	Guilty	22 years', six years suspended
Murder	Guilty	20 years' imprisonment
Murder	Guilty	20 years' imprisonment
Murder	Guilty	20 years' imprisonment
Murder	Guilty	18 years' imprisonment
Murder	Guilty	18 years' imprisonment
Murder	Guilty	17 years' imprisonment
Murder	Guilty	15 years' imprisonment
Murder	Guilty	12 years' imprisonment
Murder	Guilty	10 years' imprisonment
Culpable Homicide	Guilty	5 years' imprisonment suspended for 5 years
Culpable homicide	Guilty	5 years' imprisonment suspended for 4 years
Negligent discharge of Firearm	Guilty	3 years' imprisonment or R4000-00 fine of which R2000-00 or 1 year imprisonment
Murder	Guilty	12 months' imprisonment or R8000-00 fine and 2 years' correctional supervision
Culpable Homicide	Guilty	4 months' imprisonment
Culpable homicide	Inquest	Not liable
Murder	Not Guilty	Acquitted
Murder	Not Guilty	Acquitted
Murder	Not Guilty	No departmental steps taken
Shot during course of arrest	Not Guilty	Acquitted
Shot during course of arrest	Not Guilty	Acquitted
Shot during course of arrest	Not Guilty	Acquitted
Other intentional shooting	Inquest	Not liable
Other intentional shooting	Inquest	Not liable
Poisoning	Inquest	Not liable
Shot during course of a crime	Inquest	Not liable
Shot during course of arrest	Inquest	Not liable
Shot during course of arrest	Inquest	Not liable
Shot during course of arrest	Inquest	Not liable
Shot during course of arrest	Inquest	Not liable
Shot during course of arrest	Inquest	Not liable
Murder	Inquest	Not liable
Murder	Withdrawn	Not liable

Convictions were secured in a number of cases where heavy sentences were handed down. The sentences handed down ranged from a shocking 4 months' imprisonment to a severe 25 years' imprisonment. In 5 cases members were found not guilty. And, in 10 cases where Inquests were held, no one was found liable for the deaths of suspects in police custody or as a result of police action.



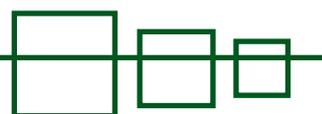
Serious offences committed by members of the police

April 2001 to March 2002

TYPE OF OFFENCE	EC	FS	GP	KZN	MP	NC	NP	NW	WC	TOTAL
Abuse of power	7	-	6	-	-	-	-	2	25	40
Arson	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	2
Assault GBH	40	15	64	3	18	11	57	11	36	255
Attempted murder	-	-	8	2	18	-	13	2	-	43
Breaking and entering premises	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Common assault	2	-	2	-	6	3	-	2	1	16
Conspiracy	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	7
Corruption	1	1	10	-	3	4	1	2	8	30
Extortion	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	3
Forgery	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Fraud	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Harassment	-	-	8	-	-	-	1	1	-	10
Indecent assault	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Instigating/failure to prevent/stop violence	1	-	5	-	2	-	-	-	-	8
Intimidation	1	-	-	-	2	1	1	1	2	8
Kidnapping	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	1	4
Malicious injury to property	1	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	3	9
Organised crime	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	2
Rape	3	-	1	3	1	-	4	-	2	14
Robbery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	4
Theft	2	2	8	-	1	-	5	2	12	32
Torture	12	-	3	2	7	2	9	-	2	37
TOTAL	70	19	124	11	61	22	93	25	106	531

The most common offence committed by members of the SAPS and MPS is assault with the intent to do grievous bodily harm, which numbered 257 cases for the period under review. Most of these cases occurred in Gauteng (64 cases), followed by Northern Province with 57 cases. The three provinces with the least number of assault GBH cases are North West Province and Northern Cape both with 11 cases and KwaZulu Natal with 3 cases.

Three cases of serious assault were registered against the Durban Metro Police and one case of improper performance of duties was recorded against the Johannesburg Metropolitan Police Department.

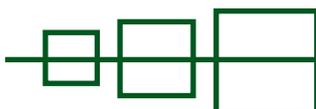


Acts of misconduct by members of the police

1 April to 31 March 2002

TYPE OF MISCONDUCT	EC	FS	GP	KZN	MP	NC	NP	NW	WC	TOTAL
Assault	10	-	-	-	-	-	19	-	36	65
Conceals evidence	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Crimen injuria	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	4
Driving a motor vehicle without registration	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Drunk driving	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	4
Failure to perform duties and responsibilities	100	8	-	2	83	81	-	-	-	274
False accusation of a crime	2	-	1	-	-	2	-	2	4	11
Gross discourtesy	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	14
Intentionally / negligently allowing a prisoner to escape	1	-	1	-	4	-	-	-	-	6
Leaving the scene of a collision without discharging duties	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Misappropriates/withholds state property	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	4
Neglects duty or performs duty in improper manner	33	20	994	4	47	58	49	287	300	1792
Negligent handling of a firearm	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Performs an act in contravention of the SAPS Act	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	24	28
Performs an act/ fails to perform an act which constitutes an offence	2	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	22	27
Racial discrimination	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Reckless operation of a motor vehicle	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	4
Releasing a prisoner without authority	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Sexual harassment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Treats a lower ranking employee in an oppressive manner	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unfair labour practice	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Unlawfully and intentionally partakes of liquor while on duty	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Uses unlawful force against a prisoner	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Victimisation	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	7	10
TOTAL	158	33	997	6	135	145	74	292	413	2253

The ICD has found that cases of misconduct are grossly under-reported by the SAPS, probably because there is no obligation on them to do so. The ICD received 2253 cases of misconduct committed by members of the SAPS. Most of these cases relate to poor service rendered by the SAPS. Two types of incidents are most prominent namely neglect of duty, which amounted to 1792 cases, and failure to perform duties, which amounted to 274 cases. During the said period, most of the cases emanated from Gauteng (997 cases), followed by the Western Cape with 413 cases. North West (292 cases) and the Northern Cape (145 cases) also feature, albeit less prominently. The province with the least number of complaints of poor service is KwaZulu Natal with 6 cases.



Key Policy Developments

The classification of cases, in particular, Class II which was a classification according to source, viz, complaints referred by the Minister and/or Members of the Executive Council has been changed. Class II has been allocated to complaints of domestic violence. The reporting form has also been adjusted to conform with the biannual report to Parliament.

MONITORING

This sub-program monitors police investigations and the implementation of the Domestic Violence Act by the SAPS and MPS. The sub-program also conducts surprise visits at police stations.

Main Activities

Monitoring of individual cases under SAPS investigation;
Post investigation monitoring of cases investigated by ICD;
Supervision of police investigations;
Monitoring the implementation of the DVA; and
Conducting audits at police stations.

Key Outputs

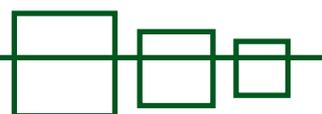
Surprise Visits

During November 2001, the ICD conducted “surprise” visits at the following police stations: KwaMhlanga, Siyabuswa, Kwaggafontein, Verena, Witbank, Blinkpan, Kanyamazane, Kabokweni and Nelspruit in Mpumalanga. The visits focused on identifying factors or circumstances that promote escapes from lawful custody by suspects. These stations were selected on the basis of the high number of escapes that they had experienced, although the number was lower in other stations. The visit was effective as it discovered factors such as over-crowding, bad cell conditions, inadequate security and corruption as factors facilitating escapes.

During the Public Service Week in November 2001, the ICD visited the following police stations on an unannounced basis: Midrand, Tembisa, Moroka and Katlehong in Gauteng. These stations were selected on the basis of various complaints of poor service from these communities. The visit was able to detect shortcomings leading to poor service delivery. The ICD made relevant recommendations to remedy the situation and the said recommendations were forwarded to the Minister and the National Commissioner.

Imbizo Focus Week

The Imbizo Focus week was held during 05 to 11 November 2001. The purpose of this government activity was to promote intense interaction between government departments and communities, specifically around the implementation of the Government’s Programme of Action. The



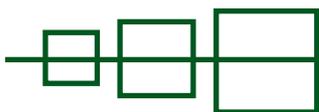
characteristics of Imbizo were listening and interaction, direct and unmediated communication, distribution of publicity material, concrete follow-ups on issues raised by the public and also to listen to people on the ground.

Our programme was as follows:

- 05 November 2001 - the Executive Director had an interview with the Sowetan newspaper, which focused on the mandate, successes and obstacles since establishment of the ICD.
- 09 November 2001 - the Executive Director visited the Mngungundlovu community in the Eastern Cape to interact with and listen to the community. The community had developed a negative attitude towards the SAPS after there were allegations of bad policing and corruption.
- 10 November 2001 - the Executive Director visited the Mogale City Local Council in Muldersdrift in Gauteng with the purpose of interacting and listening to the community. Farm labourers dominate the area and there had been allegations that the police did not promptly respond to their complaints, and that the police were biased towards farm owners.
- 11 November 2001 - the Executive Director visited the Bantoane Tribe in Dennilton, Mpumalanga. This is a rural area which is situated at least 30 km away from a police station. There is not much visible policing in the area and this facilitated various types of criminal activity.

Domestic Violence Act Reports

The Domestic Violence Act (DVA) places an obligation on the ICD to monitor the implementation of the Act and to report to Parliament twice a year. In order to meet this obligation, the ICD compiled the DVA report for the year for tabling in Parliament by the Minister for Safety and Security. The report outlined a number of recommendations, inter alia, intensive training for SAPS members on the DVA, and orientation on the social context in which domestic violence occurs. The report was tabled in Parliament on 28 June 2002.



RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

Main Activities

Conduct pro-active research and develop recommendations on issues of national significance.

Key Outputs

Use of dogs on civilians by members of the South African Police Service

In this report, the ICD reviewed cases involving the use of dogs on civilians by members of the South African Police Service (SAPS) with a view of recommending changes to certain practices that either appear to be illegal or to give rise to some of the abuses that have occurred in the past.

This exercise was prompted by the SABC screening of video footage in which the North East Rand Dog Unit, without any justification, set dogs on suspected illegal immigrants in a “training exercise”. This incident predictably evoked widespread condemnation and enjoyed extensive media coverage, locally and abroad. Perhaps so because the attack appeared also to have been inspired by racism. As incidents such as this have the potential to damage irreparably the relationship between the police and the general public, the ICD felt duty-bound to review all cases that had already been reported to it and to consider how some of the abuses or malpractices could be prevented.

Some of the recommendations of the department were:

That the process of reviewing the current instructions on the use of dogs on civilians should be expedited;

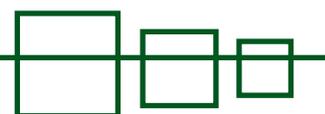
Under no circumstances should dogs be used to disperse a crowd that is engaged in peaceful demonstration or protest;

Members of the various units handling dogs should receive appropriate and extensive training in all aspects pertaining to, in particular, the use of dogs on members of the public, the rights accorded to members of the public by the various pieces of legislation and common law;

A dog should be used to track a suspect who has fled from lawful arrest or is hiding from the police only in a situation where the dog handler cannot trace the suspect on his own without placing himself in danger;

Dogs should be used in such a manner as not to inflict severe injuries. In each case where a dog has bitten a person at the instigation of a member, a legal duty should rest on such a member to ensure that the person concerned receives prompt medical attention;

Every single incident of a dog bite should be accorded priority status. Therefore, every complaint



of a dog bite should be investigated properly, speedily and to the end thereof.

South African Police Service vehicle safeguarding units

The Research and Development component started with the project of researching various SAPS vehicle pounds in 1999. The research was initiated because of many complaints lodged with the ICD regarding irregularities with regard to vehicle pounds. The research was conducted nationally because complaints regarding vehicle pounds were lodged at all ICD provincial offices. The common complaint was that, while the police would recover vehicles still intact, parts would be found missing when lawful owners collect them from the pounds. Some of the complaints were that vehicles were sold without intensive investigation relating to legitimate ownership of the vehicles. The purpose of this research was to investigate underlying causes of this problem and thereafter make recommendations aimed at addressing such problems. During the year 2001, fresh and strong evidence was gathered as a result of an influx of new complaints lodged at different ICD offices respectively. A final report was produced during the same year (2001).

Some of the recommendations of the ICD were:

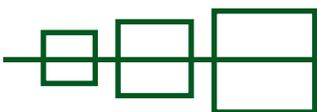
That vehicles of which the Vehicle Identification Numbers (VIN) have been tampered with, should be forfeited to the State, particularly when the real owner cannot be found. Thereafter, they should be destroyed either by compression or melting down;

That both personnel and physical security as stipulated in the National Instructions should be strengthened at vehicle pounds. This will diminish the temptation to strip parts but will also alleviate prospects of colluding with unscrupulous members. Adequate personnel who process vehicles should be provided to alleviate overcrowding of vehicles. The overcrowding renders the efficient and effective safeguarding management of vehicles almost impossible. Poor safeguarding mechanisms create a fertile ground for stripping of vehicles without immediate detection;

That there should be regular visits to and inspections of pounds by senior police officers not attached to these pounds, to ensure adherence to proper procedures and compliance with National Instructions. Any irregularities or malpractices that are uncovered should be thoroughly investigated and appropriate sanctions applied;

In order to reduce vehicle congestion and prevent malpractices, once the police have recovered a stolen vehicle, serious and documented efforts should be made to locate its owner as soon as possible so that it could be released to him/her, sooner;

Where impounded vehicles are sold, (i.e. vehicles of which the identification numbers have not been tampered with) because no one has come forward to claim ownership or possession, members of the Police Service should not be allowed to purchase these vehicles, either directly or indirectly. It should be regarded as misconduct for a member of the Service to purchase a vehicle in these circumstances;



Unit Commanders should be held accountable for any incident of stripping and theft of vehicles. The present approach focuses only on identifying individual members involved in these incidents with a view to meting out punishment to them. Often than not, culprits are not even identifiable, partly due to poor control systems within the unit. It is therefore consistent with managerial responsibility to hold Unit Commanders accountable for these incidents as well.





Maubane community marching against women and children abuse during the 16 days of no violence against women and children in December 2001.



ICD participating on a roadshow in Atteridgeville during the 16 days of no violence against women and children in December 2001.

