

The National Rural Safety Strategy



The strategy aims to address rural safety as an integrated day-to-day policing approach by creating a safe and secure rural environment



Compiled by Division: Visible Policing

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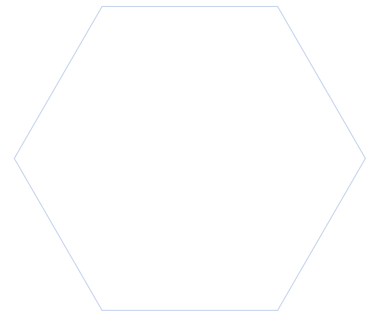
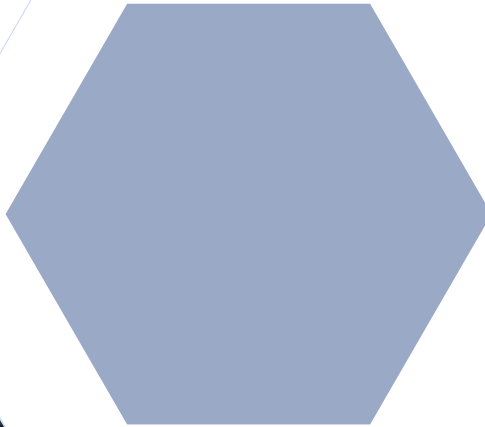
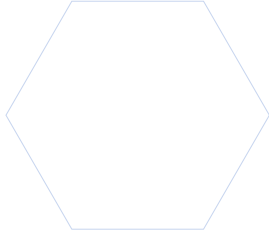
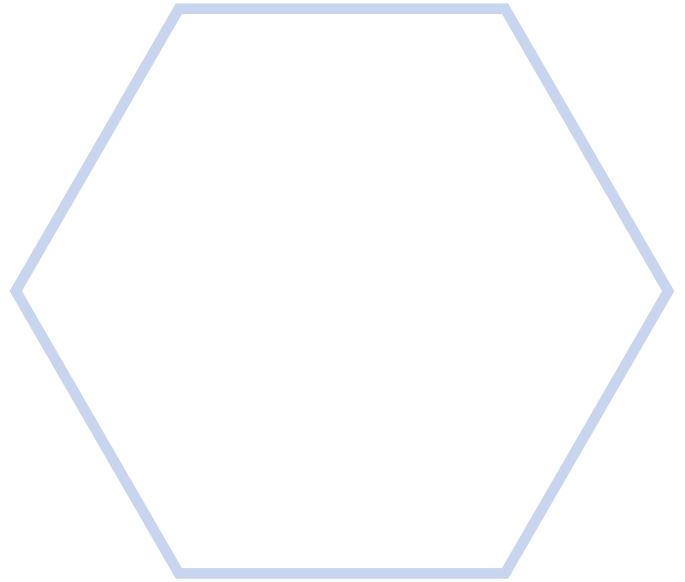




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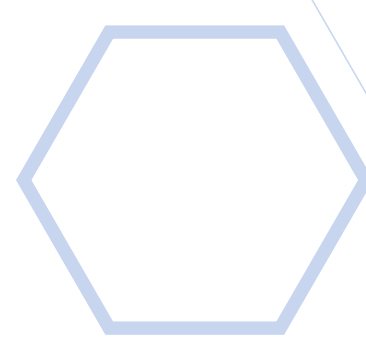
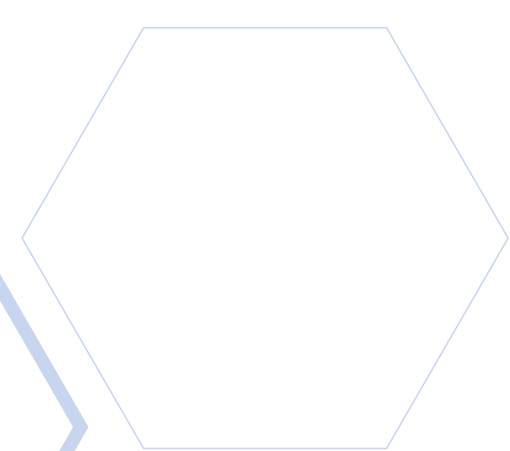
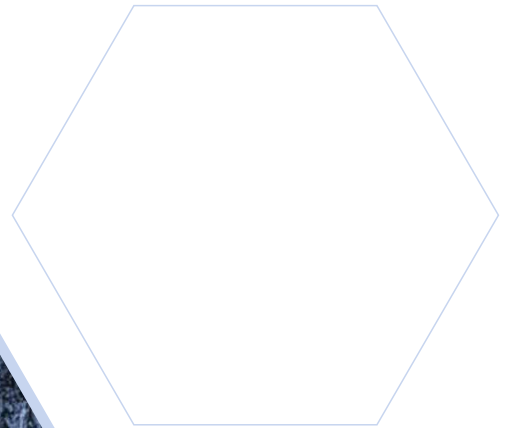
List of Acronyms

Acronym	Explanation
BMR	Bureau of Market Research
CCF	Crime Combating Forum
COGTA	Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs
CPA	Crime Pattern Analysis
CPF	Community Police Forum
CSC	Community Service Centre
CSF	Community Safety Forum
CSIR	Council for Scientific and Industrial Research
CTA	Crime Threat Analysis
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries
DAFF	Department of Agriculture Forestry and Fisheries
DNA	Deoxyribonucleic acid
DPCI	Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation
DPCI	Director for Priority Crime Investigation
DRDLR	Department of Rural Development and Land Reform
DSD	Department of Social Development
ESTA	Extension of Security of Tenure Act
GCIS	Government Communication and Information System
ICT	Information Communication Technology
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
JCPS	Justice Crime Prevention and Security Cluster
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
NATJOINTS	National Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure
NCCS	National Crime Combating Strategy
NCDS	National Crime Detection Strategy
NCPS	National Crime Prevention Strategy
NDP	National Development Plan 2030
NGO	Non-Governmental Organisation



NPA	National Prosecuting Authority
NRSS	National Rural Safety Strategy
NRSS	National Rural Safety Strategy
PIE	Prevention of Illegal Eviction
PSIRA	Private Security Industry Regulation Act 56 of 2001
RSAP	Rural Safety Activation Plan
RSP	Rural Safety Plan
RTMC	Road Traffic Management Cooperation
SANDF	South African National Defence Force
SAPS	South African Police Service
UN	United Nations
UNISA	University of South Africa





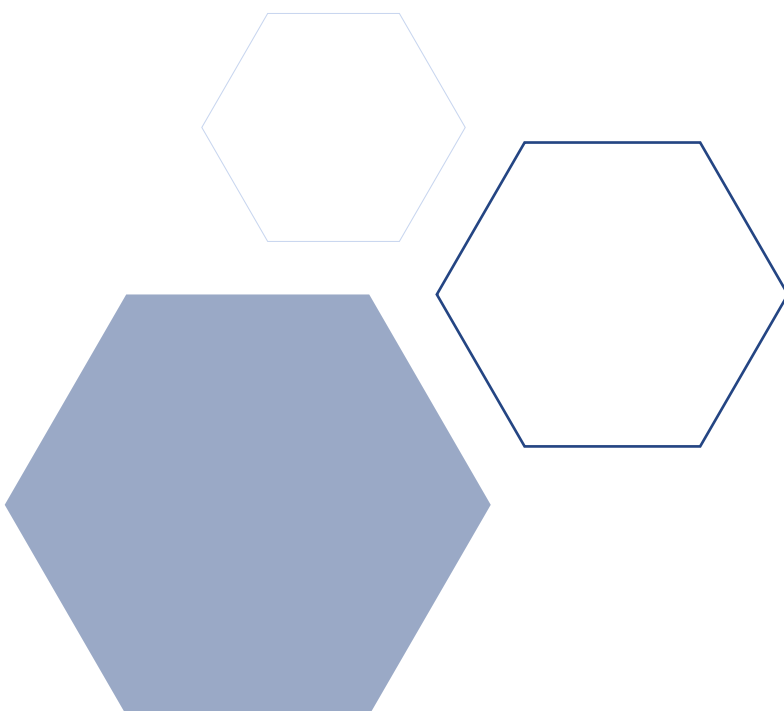


List of Definitions

Word/Phrase	Explanation
Acts of violence against person/(s) in the rural areas	<p>For the purpose of reporting, acts of violence against person(s) living in rural areas, including farms and smallholdings, refer to acts aimed at person(s) residing in, working in or visiting rural areas, whether with the intent to murder, rape, rob or inflict bodily harm. In addition, all acts of violence against the infrastructure and property in the rural community, which is aimed at disrupting farming or other commercial concerns, irrespective of whether the motive(s) are related to the commission of other crime(s), ideology, land disputes, land issues, revenge, grievances, racist concerns or intimidation, are included in this definitions.</p> <p>Cases related to domestic violence or liquor abuse, or resulting from common place social interaction between people, are excluded from the definition (RSS: 2011).</p>
Farm	An area of land and its infrastructure used for agricultural pursuits (including the keeping of livestock or wild animals), as well as ecotourism and conservation purposes. The definition also includes cattle posts, rural villages/communal areas, where subsistence farming takes place and game farms.
Farm Safety Plan	A plan designed for all farms, to ensure a collective rapid response between all stakeholders, to address all safety and security issues and incidents that affect the agricultural community.
Reservist	“Reservist” means a person appointed by the National Commissioner, as a member of the Reserve Police Service, to render services as a volunteer in support of the police.
Rural Area	<p>An area which on the whole or partially meets with one or more of the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » An area which is not urbanised, in other words located outside the build-up cities or towns; » An area, that typically consists of land, which is devoted to agriculture, whether commercial or subsistence farming; » A district or municipal area with a population of less than 150 000; » An area which lacks infrastructure or infrastructure development, such as tarred roads, public transport, adequate sanitation and electricity, built-up areas, communication networks; or » An area which encompasses large settlements/villages, which depend on migratory labour and remittance from outside for their survival.
Force multiplier	Composed of private security companies, reservists, and other people, who actively support the local CPF and South African Police Service.
Rural Safety	Means all safety and security issues that affect non-urban communities, which deal with human, property and food protection, as well as security. (RSS: 2011).
Rural Safety Activation Plan (RSAP)	A plan developed and implemented at police station level and designed to react to an incident or emergency or destruction of infrastructure in line with the NRSS.
Rural Safety Plan (RSP)	A tactical plan developed and implemented at police station level, designed to include all day-to-day activities and measures which are necessary to address identified rural safety issues in an integrated and coordinated manner, by involving all relevant stakeholders in line with the national and provincial NRSS.



Rural Police Station	<p>A police station/service point will be serving a rural area if the area on the whole or a part thereof, meets with the following criteria:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">» an area which is not urbanised, in other words located outside big cities or towns;» an area which typically consists of land which is devoted to agriculture, whether commercial or subsistence;» an area which lacks infrastructure or infrastructure development, such as tarred roads, public transport, adequate sanitation and electricity, built up areas or communication networks;» an area which encompasses large settlements, which depend on migratory labour and remittance for their survival, and» an area with a population of less than 150 000.
Smallholding	<p>A plot outside a built-up area of a city or town used for agricultural, residential or other purposes, but for reporting purposes, excluding properties subdivided into separate residential units, informal settlements or land, which is officially rezoned to become clearly distinguishable from an agricultural holding.</p>
Village	<p>A group of houses/huts and associated buildings larger than a traditional homestead and smaller than a town, situated in a rural area, excluding informal settlements.</p>





Executive Summary

The purpose of this strategy is to provide direction and guidelines to create safety and security in the rural environment, in support of ensuring a better life for all.

The aim of the National Rural Safety Strategy (NRSS) is to:

- » respond to the safety and security needs of rural communities;
- » provide a safe and secure rural environment to support food security, social and economic development;
- » strengthen the building of relationships in the rural community;
- » encourage all stakeholders in rural safety to cooperate in a coordinated and integrated manner;
- » engage in joint planning, implementation, development and evaluation of the execution of the plan to combat crime and the lack of safety and security, in rural areas, as determined by the National Crime Combating Strategy (NCCS).



The NRSS will enable the South African Police Service (SAPS) to:

- » enhance service delivery to rural communities;
- » increase police visibility in rural areas;
- » improve police response times in rural areas;
- » create effective and efficient policing in rural areas;
- » protect the vulnerable (women, children, the elderly, disabled people, foreigners) against abuse and exploitation;
- » enhance safety awareness among rural communities;
- » support rural development and growth;
- » enhance cooperation and establish partnerships;
- » enhance communication and relationships between the police, farming communities, all stakeholders and extended rural communities;
- » create opportunities for community involvement in rural safety;
- » improve the investigation of crime and increase convictions for all crime committed in rural areas;
- » Involve the local CPF in community policing; and
- » monitor and analyse serious and violent crimes in rural and rural/urban areas.

GENERAL

NATIONAL COMMISSIONER: SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

KJ SITOLE (SOEG)

Date: _____



Foreword

I am privileged to announce that the Rural Safety Strategy was reviewed to enhance the implementation and impact of the Strategy, by considering the recommendation made in the National Development Plan (NDP) 2030, which is to improve accessibility to policing and service delivery to the rural community, in order to create a safe and secure rural environment and a better life for all.

The Rural Safety Strategy will be implemented through an integrated and multidisciplinary approach, including the mobilisation of the rural community in creating a safe and secure, crime-free environment, which is conducive to food security, the reduction of serious and violent crime and the prevention of stock theft, as well as social and economic stability.

Every member of the South African Police Service, that is stationed at a rural police station, will be required to do the right things right, every time.

The success of the implementation of the Rural Safety Strategy depends largely on the effective participation and accountability of all governmental and non-governmental stakeholders, as well as the active participation of the community in local crime prevention initiatives and interventions.

_____ **LIEUTENANT GENERAL**

ACTING DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONER: VISIBLE POLICING

SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE

SJ JEPHTHA (SOEG)

Date: _____



Official Sign Off

INITIAL SIGN OFF

It is hereby certified that the National Rural Safety Strategy:

- » Was developed by the management of the Division:Visible Policing under the guidance of the National Commissioner of the South African Police Service;
- » Takes into account all the relevant policies, legislation and other mandates for which the Divisional Commissioner: Visible Policing, is responsible; and
- » Accurately reflects the strategic goals and objectives, which the Division:Visible Policing, must endeavour to achieve over the period 2018-2022.

Recommended by:

ACTING DIVISIONAL COMMISSIONER: VISIBLE POLICING
SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE
SJ JEPHTA (SOEG)

Approved by:

_____ **GENERAL**
NATIONAL COMMISSIONER: SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE
KJ SITOLE (SOEG)

Date: _____



1. Background

The vision of the National Development Plan (NDP) 2030, in the key point; Building Safer Communities, indicates that in 2030, people living in South Africa, feel safe at home, school and at work and they enjoy a community life free of fear and women walk freely in the streets and children play safely outside, also means that the same vision is applicable to rural communities of the country.

Chapter 12 “Building Safer Communities,” under the Key Points of the NDP 2030, further states, that all vulnerable groups; including women, children and rural communities, should enjoy equal protection and their fear of crime should be eradicated through effective, coordinated responses of the police, business, community and civil society. Chapter 12 “Building Safer Communities, under the heading; “Rural Safety;” states that access to justice and the safety of rural and farming communities demands special attention. It further recognises that rural and farming communities are isolated and far removed from national and provincial government, business and non-governmental organisations, which increase their exposure to crime. The number of rural and rural/urban police stations for the 2018/2019 financial year is 885. The number of rural police stations, is 432 and the number of rural/urban police stations, is 453. Many of the rural police stations are located in remote areas and are responsible for vast areas.

Government prioritised Rural Safety and Security, especially the safety and security of farms during a summit called and attended by former President Nelson Mandela, on 10 October 1998. Since then, Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure (JOINTS) Priority Committees for Rural Safety have been established at national, provincial and station levels, to coordinate rural safety in an integrated approach. A National Rural Safety Strategy was implemented, on 10 October 2011, to ensure an effective and sustainable approach, thereby ensuring optimal service delivery to rural communities, including on farms and smallholdings.

The seriousness of continued acts of violence against the rural community, as well as the increase by 7.2% in stock-theft cases, as reported in the Crime Statistics of the South African Police Service, for the 2017/2018 financial year and the 37.21% increase in theft of farm infrastructure and 34.74% increase in theft of farm tools and equipment, reported in the Agri SA 2018 National Agriculture Sector Crime Survey, commissioned by the Bureau of Market Research (BMR) of the University of South Africa (UNISA), requires a comprehensive and holistic strategy to support the creation of a safe rural environment and assurance of food security. Rural communities contribute to the welfare and prosperity of the country as an economically viable group.

The extent and high levels of poverty and unemployment within rural communities create a particular challenge to policing. Due to the vastness of rural areas, certain rural communities have difficulty to attend rural safety meetings or Community Police Forum (CPF) meetings, with the police. Inadequate responses to the needs of rural communities and resource constraints hamper the rendering of effective policing in many rural areas.

Agriculture, ecotourism and cultural tourism present some of the greatest opportunities to significantly grow our economy and create jobs. It is against this backdrop that the SAPS should, therefore, ensure that these activities are conducted in a safe and secure environment.

Currently, there are more or less 87 000 farms and smallholdings in South Africa, of which around 33 000, are commercial farms. These farms and smallholding are mostly situated, in the Free State, the Western Cape, the North West, the Eastern Cape and Limpopo.

A holistic approach like this would include productive collaboration between government, the private sector and civil society. However, effective policing is only one part of the solution. Social upliftment, rural development, education, accountability by all government departments and active community



involvement, are all essential for success. It is only through targeted efforts to address these challenges that rural communities can be transformed, their rights secured and their dignity restored. It is, therefore, imperative that an efficient and sustainable, integrated policing approach be adopted, for optimal service delivery, in rural communities.

The United Nations (UN) has also adopted the resolution to end poverty and hunger, in all forms and dimensions and, to ensure that all human beings can fulfill their potential in dignity and equality and in a healthy environment, on 15 September 2015. The UN further adopted a resolution that poverty and hunger be ended everywhere by 2030. The important role and inclusive nature of the Committee on World Food Security and the devotion of resources to develop rural areas and sustainable agriculture and fisheries, supporting smallholding farmers, especially women farmers, herders and fisherfolk in developing countries were reaffirmed in Declaration 24. Goal 2 of this UN Declaration, is to end hunger, achieve food security and improve nutrition and promote sustainable agriculture. The UN has the goal to increase investment through enhanced international cooperation in rural infrastructure, agricultural research and extension services, technology development and plant and livestock gene banks, in order to enhance agricultural productive capacity in developing countries.

Further to this a key learning objective and a global issue of Global Citizenship Education is, "Analyse the challenges and dilemmas associated with social justice and ethical responsibility and consider the implications for individual and collective action", which includes the ethical dilemmas, such as child labour and food security.

2. Regulatory Framework requirements

- » The Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996
 - Section 205 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, directs that the SAPS has to prevent, combat and investigate crime, maintain public order, protect and secure the inhabitants of the Republic and their property and to uphold and enforce the law. This includes the rural and rural/urban communities.

- » National Development Plan (NDP), 2030
 - Chapter 12 of the NDP, which states that, "Access to justice and the safety of rural and farming communities demand special attention..." and thus aims to uplift the vulnerable and rural communities, which will ensure improved conditions and better safety and security.

- » National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS), 1996
 - The NCPS sets up a comprehensive policy framework, which enables Government to address crime in all areas, including rural and rural/urban areas effectively, by drawing on the resources of all government agencies, as well as civil society.



- » White Paper on Police, 2016
 - The White Paper addresses policing-specific requirements, based on the NDP, including the professionalisation of the police, which will ensure improved safety and security in rural and rural/urban areas.
- » White Paper on Safety and Security, 2016
 - The White Paper promotes an integrated and holistic approach to safety and security in all areas, including rural and rural/urban areas to provide substance and direction in the achievement of the NDP's objectives of "Building Safer Communities".
- » South African Police Service Act, 1995 (Act No 68 of 1995)
 - The Act makes provision for the establishment, organisation, regulation and control of the SAPS in all areas, including rural and rural/urban areas.
- » Criminal Procedure Act, 1977 (Act No 51 of 1977)
 - The Act regulates procedures and related matters in criminal proceedings. In other words, the Act governs how criminal cases are handled in courts of law.
- » Prevention of Illegal Eviction from and Unlawful Occupation of Land Act, 1998 (PIE) (Act No 19 of 1998)
 - The Act provides for the prohibition of unlawful occupation and to put in place fair procedures for the eviction of unlawful occupiers who occupy land without permission of the owner or person in charge of such land.
- » Extension of Security of Tenure Act , 1997 (ESTA) (Act No 62 of 1997)
 - The Act deals with the eviction of lawful occupiers or occupiers of rural or urban/rural land, whose occupation was previously lawful, subject to certain conditions.
- » Stock Theft Act, 1957 (Act No 57 of 1959)
 - The Act addresses the prevention and management of stock-theft.
- » Animal Identification Act, 2002 (Act No 6 of 2002)
 - The Act provides for the compulsory marking of all livestock, as first line of defense against stock-theft.



- » The Trespassing Act, 1959 (Act No 6 of 1995)
 - The Act prohibits the entry or presence upon land and the entry of or presence in buildings in certain circumstances, and to provide for matters incidental thereto.
- » National Environmental Management Biodiversity Act, 2004 (Act No 10 of 2004)
 - The Act provides regulations, which relate to the management and control of listed, threatened and protected species, as set out in the Act.
- » Animal Disease Act , 1984 (Act No 35 of 1984)
 - The Act provides for the control of animal diseases and parasites, measures to promote animal health and for matters connected, therewith.
- » Fencing Act, 1963 (Act No 31 of 1963)
 - The Act provides regulations relating to fences and the fencing of farms and other holdings.
- » Game Theft Act, 1991 (Act No 105 of 1991)
 - The Act regulates the ownership of game in certain instances, to combat the theft and wrongful and unlawful hunting, catching and taking possession of game.
- » Second-hand Goods Act, 2009 (Act No 6 of 2009)
 - The Act regulates dealers, who purchase and sell second-hand goods, to combat trade in stolen goods.
- » Criminal Matters Amendment Act, 2015 (Act No 18 of 2015)
 - The Act regulates the imposition of discretionary minimum sentences for essential infrastructure-related offences and to create an offence relating to essential infrastructure.
- » Private Security Industry Regulation Act, 2001 (Act No 56 of 2001)
 - Regulates the private security industry and exercise effective control over practice of the occupation of security service providers in South Africa.
- » The Protocol for Access to Farms, 2018
 - Provides a guideline for access to farms by members of the South African Police Service and other Government Departments.



3. Stakeholder engagement

The following stakeholders were engaged and consulted in the development of the Strategy, in order to enhance the implementation of the Strategy, as well as to ensure the establishment of a safe and secure rural environment:

Nr	Stakeholder	Key interest
1.	Civilian Secretariat	
	Civilian Secretariat	Exercise civilian oversight on the South African Police Service, through monitoring and evaluating overall policing performance against planned programmes.
2.	Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI)	
	Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation	Combat, investigate and prevent serious organised crime, serious commercial crime and serious corruption in rural areas.
3	South African Police Service	
	Division: Visible Policing	Provide proactive policing, including response to crime and accessibility to policing.
	Division: Detective Service	Provide effective investigation of all reported cases.
	Division: Crime Intelligence	Gather information on criminal activities and provide intelligence products to support crime prevention, combating efforts and effective investigation.
	Division: Forensic Services	Provide laboratory and DNA testing
	Division: Operational Response Services	Provide medium and high-risk response to crime and ensure effective border policing.
	Division: Legal and Policy Services	Provide legal support and legal frameworks, as well as legal guidance.
	Division: Financial and Administration Services	Provide the funds for the implementation of the Strategy.
	Division: Supply Chain Management	Building capacity at station level.
	Division: Personnel Management	Building capacity at station level.
	Division: Human Resource Utilisation	Develop performance enhancement plans, specifically for members at rural police stations.
	Division: Human Resource Development	Skills development.
	Component: Crime Registrar	Analysis of reported crime and release of official crime statistics.
	Component: Strategic Management	Provide strategic direction.
	Organisational Development	Classification of police stations, capacity building and conducting work and feasibility studies.
	Component: Management Interventions	Monitor compliance and manage complaints.
	Provincial Commissioners	Implementation of the Strategy.



Nr	Stakeholder	Key interest
4.	National Government Departments	
	South African National Defence Force (SANDF)	Safeguard the Republic of South Africa within the 10 km borderline area, into South Africa.
	Department Rural Development and Land Reform (DARD&LR)	<p>Enforcement of branding and tattooing of all livestock, in cooperation with the SAPS, to prevent stock-theft and control animal disease, as well as promote animal health.</p> <p>Managing the prevention of land invasion and illegal eviction practices, as well as land restitution process.</p>
	Department of Cooperative Governance and Traditional Affairs (COGTA), including Houses of Traditional Leaders	<p>Identification and establishment of government pounds and guide the management and involvement of Traditional leaders in safety and security.</p> <p>Provide for local crime prevention in the Integrated Development Plans (IDP), at municipal levels.</p>
	Department of Labour	Oversee sound labour practice in rural areas.
	Department of Home Affairs	Monitor the movement of foreign citizens, in South Africa.
	Department of Social Development (DSD)	Implement programmes and projects to address rural upliftment, as well as social and gender-based violence issues.
	Road Traffic Management Cooperation (RTMC), Metropolitan Police Departments, as well as provincial and local traffic law enforcement	Participate in joint rural crime prevention operations and actions.
	National Prosecuting Authority (NPA)	Prosecution of perpetrators of crime in rural areas.
	Government Communication and Information System (GCIS)	Integrated Communication Plan and awareness.
	Department of Health	Implementation of forensic or medico-legal health services.
	Department of Correctional Services	Ensure community corrections to optimise reintegration of parolees.
5.	Organised agriculture and farmers associations	
	All acknowledged organised agriculture organisations, farmers' associations and farmer unions	Partner in ensuring a safe and secure farming environment (commercial and subsistence farming), as well addressing food security.
6.	Registered Labour Unions and Civil Rights Organisations	
	All registered labour unions and civil rights organisations	Protecting the rights of the rural community.
7.	Community Policing Forums (CPFs)	



4. Situational Analysis

The 2017/2018 Crime Statistics of the South African Police Service, indicates that violence has increased, specifically with an increase of 6.9%, in murders and 0.2%, in attempted murders, in South Africa. The incidence of violence and lack of respect for life and private property, in South Africa, are issues that impact negatively on community safety, stability, confidence and development. This problem manifests in crime accompanied by a high level of brutality and trauma, the motives of which are often questioned. Crime analysis is conducted at station, cluster (district), provincial and national level and discussed at the rural safety committees, community policing forums and sector policing forums.

At the summit hosted by his Department, on 14 & 15 June 2018, the Director-General for agriculture, forestry and fisheries, Mr. Mike Mlengana, said, in relation to farm murders and stock theft that: "this ongoing scourge of criminal attacks in the farming community cannot be left unattended".

The incidence of violent crime and general criminality are a few of the threats that have an adverse effect on the safety of the rural community, including farmers, farm workers and their families, as well as the production capacity of South African agriculture. Without a safe and prosperous rural sector, food security, rural stability and job creation, in rural areas, in South Africa, cannot be guaranteed. Farm attacks are unique and therefore, deserve to be treated in its own crime category. This is mainly because of the frequency of attacks, unique levels of brutality, the role of farmers in the South African community and the unique circumstances farmers find themselves in.

Rural communities are considered soft targets by criminals. This is due to the remoteness of farms, large distances between farms and villages and the inaccessibility to the Service, as well as a lack of or poor basic infrastructure, such as roads, to support service delivery. Farms, in particular, are also vulnerable, due to the perception that farmers are rich and keep firearms and cash on the premises (for example to pay wages).

Rural police stations are often isolated and responsible for policing vast areas. The extent and high levels of poverty and unemployment within rural communities create a particular challenge to policing, since the poor socio-economic factors in the community increases the levels of crime.

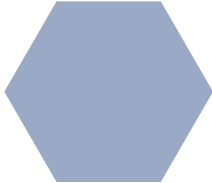
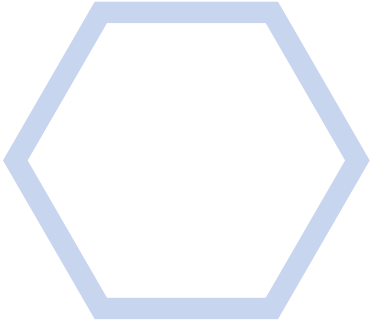
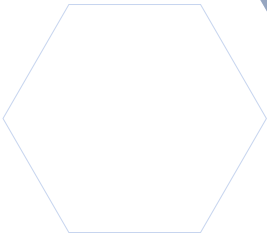
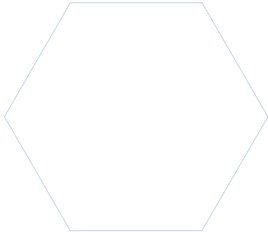
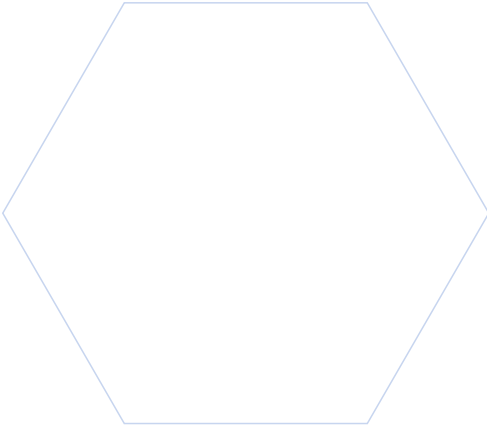
The President of the Republic of South Africa, stated in his State of the Nation Address (SONA), that in improving the quality of life of all South Africans, "we must intensify our efforts to tackle crime and build safer communities. The community policing strategy must be implemented, with the aim of gaining the trust of the community and to secure their full involvement in the fight against crime."

The Community Policing Strategy and Community in Blue Concept, was launched, on 20 October 2018, to enhance community-police partnership in the fight against crime through multidisciplinary collaboration with the focus, amongst others, on building community-resilience to crime.

CPFs have been established at police stations, including stations in rural areas. The farming community, farmers and farm workers participate in Community Policing Forums, at station level.

Rural Safety Plans are in place in the provinces, as a tool to assist police stations to prevent crime in the rural and farming community, as part of the Rural Safety Strategy.

Rural Safety Priority Committees are functioning at national, provincial, cluster (district) and station levels and all role players in the rural and farming community, departmental and civil society, are involved in the committees (this includes the SANDF, Organised Agriculture, Departments of Agriculture, Rural Development and Land Reform, Traditional Affairs and the SAPS). The national, provincial and cluster (district) committees meet on a quarterly basis, whilst the station committee meets monthly, to monitor





incidents of violent crime in the rural community and to establish trends and new developments and plan interventions. It further presents an opportunity for organised agriculture and farmers' unions to keep their members briefed on security-related matters.

Some communities are less willing to participate in partnerships with the police, when they are located far away from police stations, due to time and costs involved. Extensive distances from police stations and limited resources also hamper the rendering of effective policing services to many rural communities.

The following problems/deficiencies, refer to the main issues, which contributed to the need to review the NRSS:

The Rural Safety Strategy, implemented from the 2011/2012 to 2017/2018 financial years, has not been implemented in all the rural and rural/urban police precincts.

There was a lack of alignment of inter- and intradepartmental policies identified, with regard to the previous strategy, which needed to be addressed in a new strategy.

Inadequate and unsuitable resources (human and logistical), were allocated to police stations without consideration of the infrastructure within these communities, such as poor roads and other infrastructure. Communities are spread out far from police stations, which has impacted on the policing of some of these areas.

The lack of communication infrastructure, network and advanced technological support and development in rural and rural/urban areas, hampers service delivery which is provided by the SAPS in rural and rural/urban communities.

During the implementation of the Rural Safety Strategy of 2011 it was evident that relationships amongst stakeholders needed to improve, to enhance inter and intradepartmental cooperation, coordination and accountability, which is currently a problem.

In addition, the lack of effective cooperation and coordination structures, the lack of clarification of roles and responsibilities and the duplication of roles and responsibilities of all stakeholders needs to be addressed.

Rural and rural/urban areas have ineffective communication mechanisms and networks, which cause a breakdown on effective communication. There is also ineffective inter and intradepartmental communication, as well as ineffective communication with the community.

The involvement of the community in some rural and rural/urban areas, is hampered by the geographic design of the area and communities have a lack of trust in local government, which causes apathy and negativity amongst the community. This has a tendency to cause divisions and polarisation within communities.

The issue of possibly corrupt elements may influence policing within these communities.

A user-friendly Reservist System, the structuring of CPF's and the establishment of the Community in Blue initiative – all in support of the local police – needs urgent attention, to become effective force multipliers.



5. Strategic Intent

The Strategy aims to address rural safety as an integrated day-to-day policing approach by creating a safe and secure rural environment.

- » An Integrated and multidisciplinary approach between SAPS and the Department of Traditional Affairs, to improve the safety and security felt by persons living and working on farms.
- » Mobilisation of communities for the implementation of a successful community policing strategy must involve members of the community.

6. Key Focus Areas

The Key Focus Areas of the Strategy are as follows:

Pillar 1: Building an effective capacity (human & physical) and capability

Goal: Build effective capacity and capability in rural areas

Pillar 2: Improving policing in rural and urban/rural areas through the Back to Basics Approach

Goal: To improve accessibility to policing, investigation and service delivery to the rural community, to create a safe and secure rural environment

Pillar 3: Improve policing infrastructure in rural and rural/urban police stations

Goal: Ensure policing services and victim empowerment is available in rural and rural/urban communities

Pillar 4: Improve the governance system for rural areas

Goal: Ensure there is clear and responsive governance in rural areas, that encourages rural safety

Pillar 5: Improve communication and marketing for rural areas

Goal: Enhance awareness of rural safety in all rural areas

Pillar 6: Community involvement and stakeholder collaboration

Goal: Mobilise community to support and enhance safety and security in the rural and rural/urban environment

Pillar 7: Implement of Organised Crime Threat Assessment (OCTA)

Goal: Improve organised crime threat assessment in rural areas

Pillar 8: Monitoring and evaluation

Goal: Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the Rural Safety Strategy



The Key Focus Areas and Deliverables are demonstrated in the table below:

Pillar 1	Building an effective capacity (human & physical) and capability		
Goal	Establish an effective capacity and capability to police rural and rural/urban areas		
Deliverable	Short Description of the Deliverable	Responsible Business Unit	Time frame (short term, medium term, long term)
Build effective capacity	<p>Conduct an audit of the current capacity at rural and rural/urban police stations and Stock Theft Units and consider the resources needed for example:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Human resources required for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobile CSC's, Mounted & K 9 Units • Rural Safety Units, • Victim-Friendly Rooms, • Stock Theft Units, • Tracing & visual tracking units • Investigate crime • Crime Intelligence • Volunteers needed to render Victim -Friendly Services » Physical resources: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Mobile CSC's • All-terrain vehicles • Night vision equipment • Firearms • Victim-Friendly Rooms • Stock Theft Units • Command centre » Reaction capacity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Reaction times • Recovery rate 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Personnel Management » Component: Organisational Development » Division Supply Chain Management » Division: Technology Management Services » Division: Financial Management and Administration » Division: Visible Policing » Division: Detective Service 	31 March 2021



Pillar 1	Building an effective capacity (human & physical) and capability		
Goal	Establish an effective capacity and capability to police rural and rural/urban areas		
Deliverable	Short Description of the Deliverable	Responsible Business Unit	Time frame (short term, medium term, long term)
Build effective capacity	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Rural technology capacity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • IT system-based reporting • Drone-based surveillance capability • Information gathering & analysis » Tracking capacity <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Tracking of suspects • Tracking of marks, lines, trails left by a person, animal & vehicles 		
	Develop a rural resource plan, to guide the resource allocation (human & physical) at rural and rural/urban police stations and Stock Theft Units	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Personnel Management » Division: Supply Chain Management 	31 March 2021
	Increase the capacity at rural and rural/urban police stations, through the integration and/ or migration of resources and focusing on: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Policing of rural areas » Investigation of crime » Stock theft investigation » Crime intelligence (Rural Safety Desk) » Victim -Friendly/Support Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Personnel Management » Division: Visible Policing » Division: Detective Service » Division: Crime Intelligence » Component: Organisational Development 	31 March 2021
	Utilise force multipliers for policing in community-based crime prevention initiatives. Force multipliers such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Reservists » Concept in Blue <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm watch • Neighborhood watch • Community patrollers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Visible Policing » Civilian Secretariat of Police » Component: Corporate Communication and Liaison » PSIRA 	31 August 2021



Pillar 1	Building an effective capacity (human & physical) and capability		
Goal	Establish an effective capacity and capability to police rural and rural/urban areas		
Deliverable	Short Description of the Deliverable	Responsible Business Unit	Time frame (short term, medium term, long term)
Build effective capability	Conduct a skills' audit and determine the needs for training and development required for policing rural and rural/urban environments	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Human Resource Development » Division: Visible Policing 	31 August 2020
	Review the current training curriculum available for: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Crime Prevention Learning Programme » Rural Safety » Stock Theft » Reservists » Border Policing » Investigation and tracing of suspects » Organised crime 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Detective Service » Division: Operational Response Services » Division: Forensic Services » DPCI 	31 March 2021
	Develop reviewed training programmes and curriculums for rural safety and Reservists in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Human Resource Development » Division: Visible Policing » Division: Detective Service » Division: Operational Response Services » Division: Forensic Services » DPCI 	31 March 2021
	Develop a national training plan and schedule to address the needs of the rural and urban/ rural police areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Human Resource Development 	31 March 2021



Pillar 1	Building an effective capacity (human & physical) and capability		
Goal	Establish an effective capacity and capability to police rural and rural/urban areas		
Deliverable	Short Description of the Deliverable	Responsible Business Unit	Time frame (short term, medium term, long term)
Build effective capability	<p>Developing relevant skills and knowledge of the members at police station level to attend to rural crime prevention approaches, including, but not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Rural safety » Community policing » Crime Prevention » Reservists » Organised crime and syndicates » First responder course » Stock Theft Prevention » Illegal Land Eviction and Invasion » Crowd management » Crime Scene Management » Sexual Offences » Victim Empowerment » Tracing of suspects » Tracking of stock » Investigation of crime » Buccal and DNA collection » Command and Control » Border policing » Crime Intelligence » Crime analysis (Crime pattern analysis and crime threat analysis) » Modus Operandi analysis/ matri) » Training in IT programmes such as ICDMS, OPAM etc. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Human Resource Development 	31 March 2022



Pillar 1			
Building an effective capacity (human & physical) and capability			
Goal	Establish an effective capacity and capability to police rural and rural/urban areas		
Deliverable	Short Description of the Deliverable	Responsible Business Unit	Time frame (short term, medium term, long term)
Build effective capability	Encourage integrated training with relevant Departments and entities such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » DPCI » NPA » DAFF » COGTA » DRD&LR » SANDF » Correctional Services 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Human Resource Development » Division: Visible Policing » DPCI » NPA » DAFF » COGTA » DRD&LR » SANDF » Correctional Services 	31 March 2021

Pillar 2			
Improving policing in rural and urban/rural areas through the Back to Basics Approach			
Goal 1	To improve accessibility to policing, investigation and service delivery to the rural community, to create a safe and secure rural environment		
Deliverable	Short Description of the Deliverable	Responsible Business Unit	Time frame
Improve service delivery in rural and rural/urban policing areas	Determine a set criteria for the rendering of rural safety in rural and urban/ rural police stations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Visible Policing » Division: Detective Service 	31 March 2021
	Develop a Rural Safety Policing Framework and focus on policing activities needed in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Visible Policing » Division: Detective Service 	31 March 2021
	Develop Rural Safety Crime Prevention Framework for combating crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Visible Policing » Division: Detective Services 	31 March 2021



Pillar 2	Improving policing in rural and urban/rural areas through the Back to Basics Approach		
Goal 1	To improve accessibility to policing, investigation and service delivery to the rural community, to create a safe and secure rural environment		
Deliverable	Short Description of the Deliverable	Responsible Business Unit	Time frame
Improve service delivery in rural and rural/urban policing areas	Develop an intelligence capacity, including a Crime Intelligence Rural Safety Desk, focusing on the availability of intelligence products for both proactive and reactive operations to direct crime prevention and investigation of crime in rural and rural/urban areas, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Crime Prevention » Stock Theft Prevention » Wildlife Crime Prevention » Illegal Hunting Prevention » Other property-related crime such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Crop, Harvest (Produce) & Seed Theft Prevention » Timber Theft prevention » Theft of farming implements and equipment for example machinery, appliances, vehicles, non-ferrous metals and tools » Serious and violent crime » CLAN Laboratories » Drug brothel 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Crime Intelligence » Division: Visible Policing » Division: Detective Service 	31 March 2021
	Identify the contributing factors and root causes for crime and develop a: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Develop a crime threat assessment that will look at amongst others: 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Crime Intelligence 	31 March 2021



Pillar 2	Improving policing in rural and urban/rural areas through the Back to Basics Approach		
Goal 1	To improve accessibility to policing, investigation and service delivery to the rural community, to create a safe and secure rural environment		
Deliverable	Short Description of the Deliverable	Responsible Business Unit	Time frame
Improve service delivery in rural and rural/urban policing areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Root causes of crime in rural and rural/urban areas to direct policing interventions • Criminal activities, including illegal mining and manufacturing of illegal substances in abandoned premises, houses, buildings, farms & smallholdings • Access routes, including private airplane landing strips 		
	Create the opportunity for community-based policing in rural and rural/urban police stations, to act as a force multiplier: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Reservist Policy » Private Security » Municipal Police, where these exist in metropolitan areas » Traffic Departments in rural and rural urban areas » Community Policing Strategy including community patrollers, neighborhood and farm watch » Community in Blue Concept 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Visible Policing » Division Personnel Management » Division: Human Resource Development » PSIRA 	31 March 2020
	Establish an investigation capacity, including extensive informer networks to provide support to the reduction and investigation of crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Detective Service » Division: Crime Intelligenc 	31 March 2021



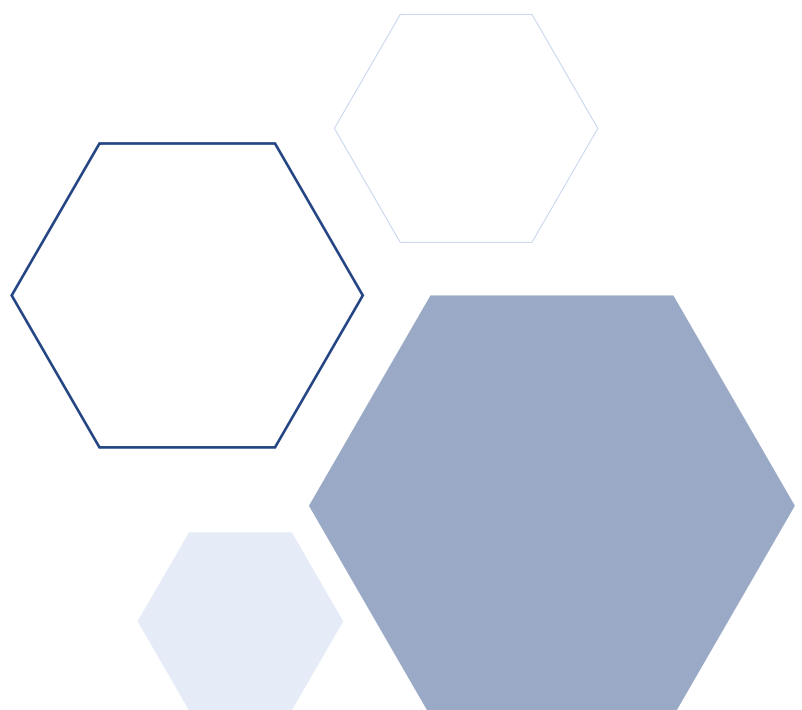
Pillar 2	Improving policing in rural and urban/rural areas through the Back to Basics Approach		
Goal 1	To improve accessibility to policing, investigation and service delivery to the rural community, to create a safe and secure rural environment		
Deliverable	Short Description of the Deliverable	Responsible Business Unit	Time frame
Improve service delivery in rural and rural/urban policing areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Implement crime prevention measures focusing on hotspots in rural and rural/urban areas, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Police visibility (Patrols by foot, vehicle, motorcycles, quad bikes, horses, bicycles, K9 & air support) • Cordon and Search • Focused crime prevention operations, including compliance visits and inspections 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Visible Policing » Division: Detective Service » Division: Crime Intelligence 	31 March 2021
	Establish Rapid Response Teams to respond to rural incidents, crime incidents of a violent and/or organised nature and other emergencies in the rural and rural/urban areas within each cluster/stations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Visible Policing » Division: Operational Response Services » Division: Detective Service » Division: Crime Intelligence » National Head: DPCI 	31 March 2021
	Improve coordination of rural safety, by appointing Rural Safety Officers: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Selection criteria » Standardise functions » Training for Officers 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Visible Policing » Division: Human Resource Development 	31 August 2021



Pillar 2	Improving policing in rural and urban/rural areas through the Back to Basics Approach		
Goal 1	To improve accessibility to policing, investigation and service delivery to the rural community, to create a safe and secure rural environment		
Deliverable	Short Description of the Deliverable	Responsible Business Unit	Time frame
Improve service delivery in rural and rural/urban policing areas	Enhance the crime statistics, by ensuring a system-based approach	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Technology Management Service » Component: Crime Registrar » Division: Crime Intelligence » Division: Detective Service 	31 March 2021
	Implement early warning and activation systems, to enhance accessibility and response to crime in rural and rural/urban areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Visible Policing » Division: Operational Response Services » Division: Detective Service » Division: Crime Intelligence 	31 March 2021
	Participate in the parole process of prisoners to optimise reintegration in society, including the monitoring of offenders	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Visible Policing » Division: Detective Service » Division: Crime Intelligence » Department of Correctional Services 	31 March 2021
	Monitor progress of investigation of crime in the rural and rural/urban areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Detective Service » Division: Forensic Services 	31 March 2021
	Ensure criminal cases are court ready and that successful prosecutions take place	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Detective Service » Division: Forensic Services » DPCI » NPA 	31 March 2021
	Ensure the effective functioning of the criminal justice system in rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Detective Service » NPA » DoJ&CD 	31 March 2021



Pillar 2	Improving policing in rural and urban/rural areas through the Back to Basics Approach		
Goal 1	To improve accessibility to policing, investigation and service delivery to the rural community, to create a safe and secure rural environment		
Deliverable	Short Description of the Deliverable	Responsible Business Unit	Time frame
Improve service delivery in rural and rural/urban policing areas	Strengthening border policing operations and cooperation with neighboring countries	» Division: Visible Policing » Division: Operational Response Service » Provincial Commissioners	31 March 2021
	Conduct docket analysis to determine the modus operandi of suspects and to identify suspects	» Component: Crime Registrar » Division: Crime Intelligence	31 March 2021
	Identify best practices in Rural Safety and investigate a national roll-out thereof	» Division: Visible Policing	31 March 2021
	Ensure the evidence collection kits are consistently available (e.g. Animal DNA)	» Division: Visible Policing » Division: Forensic Services	31 March 2021





Pillar 3:	Improve policing infrastructure in rural and rural/urban police stations		
Goal 1	Ensure policing services and victim empowerment is available in rural and rural/urban communities		
Deliverable	Short Description of the Deliverable	Responsible Business Unit	Time frame
Establish rural policing infrastructure	Improve accessibility to policing services through utilisation of mobile CSC, Contact points and satellite police stations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Visible Policing » Division: Supply Chain Management » Division: Financial Management and Administration » Provincial Commissioners 	Annually
	Allocate mobile CSC's to districts in rural and urban/rural areas	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Visible Policing » Division: Supply Chain Management 	Annually
	Develop a national standard for the functioning and safety of the mobile CSC's	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Visible Policing 	31 March 2021
Investigate the revival of specialised rural units	Conduct a work study investigation for the: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Establishment of specialised rural units and appointment of Rural Safety Officers » Investigate to increase Stock Theft Units in the rural hotspots for stock theft 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Component: Organisational Development 	31 March 2021
	Establish specialised rural units at rural and urban/ rural police stations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Personnel Management » Division: Financial and Administration Services » Division: Visible Policing » Component: Organisational Development 	31 March 2021



Pillar 3:	Improve policing infrastructure in rural and rural/urban police stations		
Goal 1	Ensure policing services and victim empowerment is available in rural and rural/urban communities		
Deliverable	Short Description of the Deliverable	Responsible Business Unit	Time frame
Investigate the revival of specialised rural units	Appoint Rural Safety Officers at rural and urban/rural police stations	» Division:Visible Policing	31 August 2020
Victim Support Services	Improve accessibility to Victim Support Services, by creating additional Victim Support Centres in rural and rural/urban areas	» Division:Visible Policing » Department of Social Development » Division:Supply Chain Management » Division:Financial Management and Administration	31 March 2021
	Render an effective victim support service, through the mobilisation of various stake holders at local level, who will be able to improve the delivery of services to victims in rural and rural/urban areas	» Division:Visible Policing » Department of Social Development » Division:Detective Service	31 March 2021
	Capacitate the Victim Support Centres in rural and rural/urban areas	» Division:Visible Policing » Division:Detective Service » Department of Social Development	31 March 2021
	Ensure that volunteers are trained in victim empowerment and support	» Division:Visible Policing	31 August 2020
Increase Stock Theft Units	Establish additional Stock Theft Units in hotspots	» Component: Organisational Development » Division:Detective Service	31 March 2021
Improve communication infrastructure	Audit the existing communication infrastructure in rural areas and identify the needs for improvement	» Division:Technology Management Services » Division:Supply Chain Management	30 November 2020



Pillar 3:		Improve policing infrastructure in rural and rural/urban police stations		
Goal 1	Ensure policing services and victim empowerment is available in rural and rural/urban communities			
Deliverable	Short Description of the Deliverable	Responsible Business Unit	Time frame	
Improve communication infrastructure	Developing a communication infrastructure network, to enhance communication and response in rural areas. » Network coverage » Radio frequency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Visible Policing » Division: Technology Management Services » Organised Agriculture 	31 March 2021	
	Establish communication points at Provincial and Cluster level to communicated forensic leads which will optimize and efficiently coordinate investigation teams	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Component: Organisational Development » Division: Forensic Services 	31 March 2021	
Establish an integrated Command Centre	Benchmark with existing centres, such as South African Risk Information Centre (SABRIC) and establish a Command Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Organised Agriculture 	30 November 2024	
Ensure digital transformation and technology in rural areas to enhance digital policing in rural areas	Integrate systems to enhance technology integration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Technology Management Services » Division: Visible Policing 	31 March 2021	
	Develop and obtain digital crime prevention tools	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Technology Management Services » Division: Visible Policing 	31 March 2021	
	Establish a mechanism to have data analytics and dashboards across the South African Police Service	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Technology Management Services » Division: Crime Intelligence » Division: Visible Policing 	31 March 2021	



Pillar 3:		Improve policing infrastructure in rural and rural/urban police stations	
Goal 1	Ensure policing services and victim empowerment is available in rural and rural/urban communities		
Deliverable	Short Description of the Deliverable	Responsible Business Unit	Time frame
Establish Animal DNA Laboratory	Develop Animal DNA Laboratory owned by the state to eliminate contracts and risk of information loss and distortion when handled by the third party in order to aid an improvement in the investigation of crime related to stock theft	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Forensic Services » Component: Organisational Development » Division: Financial and Administration Services » Division: Supply Chain Management » Provincial Commissioners 	31 March 2021

Pillar 4:		Improve the governance system for rural areas	
Goal 1	Ensure there is clear and responsive governance in rural areas, that encourages rural safety		
Deliverable	Short Description of the Deliverable	Responsible Business Unit	Time frame
Develop new and revised existing legislation to govern rural safety	Identify and guide the development of legislation to govern rural safety, land reform & development and stock theft, such as the Pounds Act & Fencing Act etc.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Visible Policing » Division: Legal and Policy Services » Department of Agriculture Forestry & Fisheries » Department of Rural Development and Land Reform 	30 November 2020 31 March 2021
	Develop National Instructions/Directives to enhance rural safety	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Visible Policing » Division: Legal and Policy Services 	31 March 2021
	Implement the legislation on all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Visible Policing » Division: Legal and Policy Services » Department of Agriculture Forestry & Fisheries » Department of Rural Development and Land Reform 	31 March 2021



Pillar 5:		Improve communication and marketing for rural areas	
Goal 1	Enhance awareness of rural safety in all rural areas		
Deliverable	Short Description of the Deliverable	Responsible Business Unit	Time frame
Effective communication with rural communication	Compile a Communication Strategy for rural community by using formal media and social media	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Corporate Communication and Liaison » GCIS » NATJOINTS 	30 April 2020
	Develop communication material for rural safety: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Safety and prevention hints » Safety Plan framework for farms » Stock theft prevention » Corrupt practices » Rural safety information 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Corporate Communication and Liaison » Division: Visible Policing » GCIS 	Annually
	Create community awareness and educate the rural community in terms of safety and security issues	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Component: Corporate Communication and Liaison » Division: Visible Policing » NATJOINTS 	Annually
	Create community awareness and educate the rural community and the SAPS in terms of services that can be rendered by the Component Forensic Science Laboratory	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » •Division: Forensic Services 	Annually



Pillar 5:		Improve communication and marketing for rural areas	
Goal 1	Enhance awareness of rural safety in all rural areas		
Deliverable	Short Description of the Deliverable	Responsible Business Unit	Time frame
Effective communication with rural communication	<p>Improving relationships between the police, rural and rural/urban community, traditional authorities, other stakeholders and extended rural communities through:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Outreach programmes » Rural Safety committee meetings » Imbizo » School safety initiatives » Community safety initiatives » Sport and Recreational events for community 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Component: Corporate Communication and Liaison » Division: Visible Policing » •Division: Detective Service » NATJOINTS 	Annually
	<p>Implement public education programmes and crime prevention initiatives to enhance rural safety, also addressing amongst others the following focus areas:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Rural Safety awareness » Community involvement » Vulnerable groups » Gender-based violence » Victim empowerment » Stock theft » Labour issues & exploitation » Traditional policing » Anticorruption » Substance abuse 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Visible Policing » Division: Detective Service » Component: Corporate Communication and Liaison » NATJOINTS » GCIS » Department of Social Development 	Annually



Pillar 6	Community involvement and stakeholder collaboration		
Goal 1	Mobilise community to support and enhance safety and security in the rural and rural/urban environment:		
Deliverable	Short Description of the Deliverable	Responsible Business Unit	Time frame
Establish a platform for multistakeholder collaboration	Conduct continuous multidisciplinary engagements and capacity building sessions and collaboration with all relevant Stakeholders across all levels	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Visible Policing » Division: Detective Service » Component: Corporate Communication and Liaison » NATJOINTS 	31 March 2021
	Ensure community involvement through the Community Policing Strategy and Community in Blue Concept	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Visible Policing » Division: Detective Service » Corporate Communication and Liaison 	31 March 2021





Pillar 6	Community involvement and stakeholder collaboration		
Goal 1	Mobilise community to support and enhance safety and security in the rural and rural/urban environment:		
Deliverable	Short Description of the Deliverable	Responsible Business Unit	Time frame
Establish a platform for multistakeholder collaboration	Enhance the functioning of existing coordination mechanisms/structures at all levels, to support coordination and cooperation of all activities through a joint and coordinated effort	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Visible Policing » NATJOINTS 	31 March 2021
Community mobilisation to enhance safety and security	Mobilise rural and rural/urban communities in support of crime prevention through approved community structures <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Communication Strategy » Community Policing Strategy » Community Concept in Blue <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Farm watch, • Community patrollers » Community Police Forums 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Visible Policing » Division: Detective Service » Component: Corporate Communication and Liaison » NATJOINTS » GCIS 	Annually
	Mobilise privately or business owned crime prevention resources available in rural areas for example: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Helicopters » Drones » Security guards » Close Circuit Televisions & cameras 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Visible Policing » Division: Detective Service 	Annually



Pillar 6	Community involvement and stakeholder collaboration		
Goal 1	Mobilise community to support and enhance safety and security in the rural and rural/urban environment:		
Deliverable	Short Description of the Deliverable	Responsible Business Unit	Time frame
Community mobilisation to enhance safety and security	Establish joint initiatives with non-governmental organisations, private and public partnerships and civil society to provide support and education and development of the rural community to create a vibrant, growing and sustainable rural environment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » •Division: Visible Policing » Division: Detective Service » Component: Corporate Communication and Liaison » NATJOINTS » DAFF » DRD&LR » COGTA » Organised Agriculture & Labour Unions 	Annually
	Enhance relationships amongst stakeholders, including between commercial & emergent farmers, farmers & farm workers and labour relations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Visible Policing » Division: Detective Service » Component: Corporate Communication and Liaison » NATJOINTS » DARD&LR » DRD&LR » COGTA » Organised Agriculture & Labour Unions 	Annually
	Educate & develop the community in the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Relevant legislation such as Stock Theft Act » Crime Preventon » Safety measure » Community involvement in crime prevention 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Visible Policing » Division: Detective Service 	Annually



Pillar 6		Community involvement and stakeholder collaboration	
Goal 1	Mobilise community to support and enhance safety and security in the rural and rural/urban environment:		
Deliverable	Short Description of the Deliverable	Responsible Business Unit	Time frame
	Develop a national standard for the functioning of the priority committees on all levels	» Division: Visible Policing » NATJOINTS	31 March 2021
	Develop a national standard (framework) for safety on a farm	» Division: Visible Policing » NATJOINTS	31 March 2021

Pillar 7:		Implementation of Organised Crime Threat Assessment (OCTA)	
Goal 1	Improve the organised crime threat assessment in rural areas		
Deliverable	Short Description of the Deliverable	Responsible Business Unit	Time frame
-	Ensure the thorough and systematic identification of potential organised crime threats in rural areas	» Division: Crime Intelligence » Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation	Annually
	Operationalise Crime Prevention strategies within the OCTA to address organised crime including stock theft and theft of non-ferrous metals in rural areas as well as cross border crime	» Division: Visible Policing » Division: Operational Response Services » Division: Crime Intelligence » Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation	Annually
	Provide for the documenting, analysis and prioritisation of organised crime threats in rural areas	» Division: Crime Intelligence » Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation	Annually
	Enable an integrated approach to the managing of organised crime threats with the purpose of prosecuting organised criminal groups in rural areas	» Division: Crime Intelligence » Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation	Annually
	Enable the communication of prioritised organised crime threats to affected stakeholders in rural areas	» Division: Visible Policing » Division: Crime Intelligence » Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation	Annually



Pillar 8:		Monitoring and Evaluation	
Goal 1	Monitor and evaluate the implementation of the strategy		
Deliverable	Short Description of the Deliverable	Responsible Business Unit	Time frame
Monitoring and evaluation tool	Establish an integrated monitoring team to assess the implementation of the Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Visible Policing » All stakeholders 	31 March 2021
	Develop a monitoring mechanism in line with the logic model of government	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Management Intervention » Division: Visible Policing » Division: Detective Service 	31 March 2021
	Develop a criteria for the implementation of the NRSS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Visible Policing » Division: Detective Service 	31 March 2021
	Develop a system-based monitoring mechanism	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Technology Management » Division: Visible Policing » Division: Detective Service 	31 March 2021
	Monitor the implementation of the Rural Safety Strategy	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Visible Policing 	30 April 2021
Redress deficiencies	Address the deficiencies through capacity building, peer education (toolkit) and improving command & control	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> » Division: Visible Policing » Component: Strategic Management 	Quarterly



7. CRITICAL SUCCESS FACTORS (CSF)

The following factors are critical to ensure the success of the NRSS:

Personnel	» Adequate capacity is needed at rural and rural/urban police stations to implement the NRSS
Organisation	» Command and control at all levels and guidance from leadership must improve to ensure that the NRSS can be effectively implemented
Financial Support	» Adequate ring-fenced budget is needed to implement the NRSS
Training	» Enhanced number of training interventions to address the demand.
Physical Resources	» Adequate physical resources are needed at rural and rural/urban police stations to implement the NRSS
Information Technology	» Rural communities must be provided with the same communication network as in urban areas, to enhance communication and response in rural areas
Active community involvement	» All stakeholders must actively participate and accept ownership to ensure multistakeholder collaboration and mobilisation of rural communities, in support of crime prevention.
Identifi	» Adequate policing intelligence, information, data and data processing systems, including computer applications, manual information systems, data and information content, timeliness, presentation, format, reliability and validity, data correlation and fusion is needed.
Healing and reconciliation	» Community healing and reconciliation must be a focus point in rural areas. Violence and the history of injustices, resulted in the infringement of human rights and needs to be addressed, at all levels.





8. RISK MANAGEMENT

The following factors are critical to ensure the success of the NRSS:

Risks	Mitigation
Environmental design, vastness and inaccessibility of rural areas, as well as the inclusion of tribal land in policing areas, which influence policing and response to incidents of violence and crime.	Allocation of a ring-fenced budget to support the implementation of the NRSS over the implementation period.
	Review of the resource allocation and development of an appropriate resource matrix.
	Implementation of an Information Communication Technology (ICT) Plan.
External stakeholders not accountable for the implementation of the strategy	Consultation and engagements with all stakeholders, through structured forums
Environmental design, vastness and inaccessibility of rural areas, as well as the inclusion of tribal land in policing areas, which influence policing and response to incidents of violence and crime.	Implementation of the Traditional Leadership Strategy.
	Implementation of the Community Policing Strategy.

9. IMPLEMENTATION AND GOVERNANCE

The coordination of the implementation of the strategy will be managed by the Division: Visible Policing and will be implemented by the respective divisional and provincial commissioners, cluster (district) commanders and station commanders, at the respective levels in provinces.

The governance of the NRSS will require structured coordination and cooperation by all stakeholders at all levels. In line with the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster Structure (JCPS), the implementation of the NRSS will further be coordinated, through the Joint Operational and Intelligence Structure (JOINTS) on national, provincial, cluster and station level.

Rural Safety Priority Committees functioning at national, provincial, cluster (district) and station levels consisting of all stakeholders in the rural and farming community, including relevant departmental and civil society, will coordinate the implementation of the strategy.

The Crime Combating Forums (CCF) at national, provincial, cluster (district) and police station level coordinate and manage the combating of crime and will be responsible for coordinating efforts to this end, in all rural and rural/urban areas.



10. MONITORING AND EVALUATION

10.1 Monitoring

The strategy will be monitored quarterly by the Division: Visible Policing. Standardised feedback templates will be developed and communicated to support the reporting of the implementation of the NRSS. Progress on implementation of the NRSS will be reported to the NATJOINTS and National Commissioner of the SAPS.

Progress on the implementation of the NRSS will be a standing agenda point of the priority committees and other relevant structures, such as the Rural Safety Committee, at all levels. The following areas will be monitored and reported on:

- » Status of implementation of the NRSS at the rural and rural/urban police stations;
- » Functioning of the safety structures and initiatives to address rural safety;
- » Performance of provinces, focusing on crime in the rural areas;
- » Level of crime in rural areas; and
- » Release of a Crime Statistic category, related to farm attacks.

10.2 Evaluation

The evaluation of the NRSS to determine the outcome and impact thereof, will be conducted by the SAPS three years from the date of approval, by conducting an impact assessment. The logic model, as approved by the Government will be utilised to determine effectiveness, efficiency and the value for money derived from the strategy.

11. REVIEW OF STRATEGY

The NRSS will be reviewed by the National Commissioner every five years, unless circumstances dictate otherwise. The review of the NRSS will be preceded by an assessment of the impact of the NRSS, as well as taking cognisance of identified implementation and operational deficiencies and challenges, thereby ensuring that it remains relevant in support of a safe and secure environment.

12. STRATEGIC LINKS

12.1 External strategies and plans

- » National Development Plan (NDP), 2030
- » National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS), 1996



12.2 Internal strategies and plans

- » Revised National Crime Combating Strategy (NCCS)
- » National Crime Detection Strategy (NCDS)
- » Crime Prevention Strategy
- » Youth Crime Prevention Strategy
- » National Security Strategy
- » Anticorruption Strategy
- » Community Policing Strategy
- » Traditional Policing Concept
- » Resource Management Strategy and Plans



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