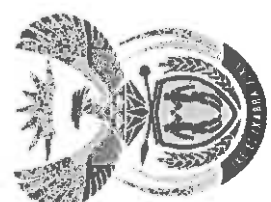


DOMESTIC VIOLENCE ACT PRESENTATION TO THE PORTFOLIO COMMITTEE FOR POLICE 12 August 2015



**civilian secretariat
for police**

**Department:
Civilian Secretariat for Police
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA**

INTRODUCTION

- The presentation outlines the various platforms that exist to support the implementation of the DVA
- It also addresses policy, legislative and operational impediments to implementation

DVA MONITORING INITIATIVES: COOPERATION WITH SAPS

COMPLIANCE FORUM

- In order to strengthen communication between the two entities (CSP and SAPS) on matters relating to DVA implementation a compliance forum was established in 2012
- This is a platform to share findings and recommendations as well as discuss non-compliance

DVA MONITORING INITIATIVES: COOPERATION WITH SAPS

- The composition of the compliance forum is as follows:

Unit	Responsibility
Secretariat: Compliance Directorate	Monitoring of the SAPS' implementation of DVA and making recommendations to the SAPS
SAPS: VTSPOL	Reporting on the status of DVA implementation by the SAPS
SAPS: HRD	Reporting on DVA training activities conducted on monthly basis
SAPS: Personnel Services	Reporting on progress regarding disciplinary process instituted against members on monthly basis
SAPS: Inspectorate	Reporting on progress regarding handling / investigation of DVA related complaints against the SAPS.
SAPS: crime intelligence	Provision of stats on DVA related cases

DVA MONITORING INITIATIVES: COOPERATION WITH SAPS

- One of the challenges identified by the compliance forum was the non-amendment of Sec 18 of the DVA and the SAPS National Instruction to reflect the changes in reporting obligations.
- Since the implementation of the IPID Act and the CSP Act, all the obligations that were given to the ICD in terms of Sec 18 of the DVA have been moved to the CSP

DVA MONITORING INITIATIVES: COOPERATION WITH SAPS

- Having identified this gap, the compliance forum developed a set of Standard Operating Procedures (SOP).
- These SOPs are not meant to replace the National Instruction, but rather as a formal tool to ensure that the obligations between the two entities are implemented whilst awaiting the finalisation of amendment to the DVA and the National Instruction.

DVA MONITORING INITIATIVES: SOP

- The SOPs were developed to provide guidance in terms of reporting as the DVA and the SAPS National Instruction have not been officially amended /revised to reflect the change in roles from the ICD to the CSP.
- They were also developed to formalise and strengthen the working relationship between the SAPS and the CSP at both National and Provincial Level with regard to DVA implementation and monitoring
- The SOP aims to clearly define the roles and responsibilities of the SAPS and the CSP as outlined in the DVA and the National Instruction

DVA MONITORING INITIATIVES: SOP

- Amongst the key areas that are affected by the non-amendment are of the DVA and the National Instruction are:
 - ✓ Non-compliance reporting
 - ✓ Applications for exemption
 - ✓ Reporting to Parliament
- The SOPs also outline the process to be followed in institutionalising the compliance forum at a provincial level.

DVA MONITORING INITIATIVES: SOP

The benefits of having the SOPs formalised are as follows:

- Proper coordination of DVA monitoring between the CSP and SAPS as the Compliance Forum will also be replicated at Provincial Level.
- Handling of non-compliance complaints will be enhanced as CSP will be able to receive accurate information from SAPS and
- Application for exemptions will be better managed.

DVA MONITORING INITIATIVES: SOP

The benefits cont...

- Proper and co-ordinated intervention within SAPS where members are offenders and/or victims of domestic violence.
- Cooperation in public education and awareness raising campaigns between SAPS and the CSP will be developed and this will lead to enhanced community satisfaction.
- Reporting to Parliament will be efficient and inconsistencies in information provided will be reduced

DVA MONITORING CHALLENGES

- SAPS at provincial level does not report to the Provincial Secretariats as expected in terms of the DVA and National Instruction because there is no internal directive from SAPS compelling them to do so in the absence of the amended National Instruction.
- The CSP is only able to access non-compliance cases through station audits meaning the actual extent of non-compliance cannot be accurately determined.
- Some units with the SAPS national office not attending the compliance forum meeting, e.g. – non-attendance by personnel services means provision of progress reports on members who have failed to comply does not happen

ADDRESSING THE CHALLENGES

- Consultation on the SOP with all provinces from both the Secretariat and the SAPS has taken place
- The SOP has been signed off and approved by the Acting Secretary and the NATCOM
- SAPS, through the NATCOM's office, issued communiqué to the relevant divisions to ensure maximum attendance of the Compliance Forum
- CSP will join the SAPS in the provincial work - sessions they will be conducting. The role of the CSP will be promote the implementation of the SOP and the replication of the Compliance Forum in all provinces.
- It is envisaged that this will enhance reporting and ensure consistency in information provided.

IMPROVING SAMPLING AND METHODOLOGY

- The nature of M&E conducted by the CSP is cumulative in nature.
- What this means is that as the Department is unable to conduct visits to all police stations within one financial year, a different set of stations is visited each year with the aim to gain full coverage.
- What has been a challenge for the CSP is the consistency in terms of number of stations visited by each province as shown in the table below.

IMPROVING SAMPLING AND METHODOLOGY

Reporting period	NUMBER OF STATIONS VISITED PER PROVINCE									Total no. visited nationally
	EC	FS	GP	KZN	LP	MP	NW	NC	WC	
April -Sept 2012	-	18	38	12	-	12	20	4	57	155
Oct - March 2013	12	37	30	13	4	10	20	8	11	145
Apr – Sept 2013	4	26	44	4	3	17	20	13	4	135
Oct -March 2014	14	23	44	10	-	24	11	3	16	145
April - Sept 2014	18	25	46	1	19	15	22	2	8	156
Oct - March 2015	20	25	42	19	19	26	18	2	8	179
TOTAL PER PROVINCE	68	154	244	59	45	104	111	32	96	915

IMPROVING SAMPLING AND METHODOLOGY

- The main reason indicated by Provinces who have not been able to fully cover all police stations in their provinces within the past three years was lack of capacity.
- The lack of capacity is mainly due to that the DVA monitoring came as an additional mandate to Provinces and it was not costed before implementation.

IMPROVING SAMPLING AND METHODOLOGY

In trying to address the challenges raised above, i.e. inconsistency in number of stations visited and the human capacity the following have taken place:

- Business proposal detailing human capacity requirements to fully implement the mandate
- Engagement with STATSSA on how CSP can improve its sampling methodology
- Discussion with SAPS through the Compliance Forum

IMPROVING SAMPLING AND METHODOLOGY: Human capacity proposal

KEY PERFORMANCE AREA	OBJECTIVE	ACTIVITIES	HUMAN RESOURCES CAPACITY REQUIRED	SYSTEMS REQUIRED
<p>Conducting DVA audits at station level</p>	<p>To measure the level of compliance and implementation of DVA by police stations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Station visits – administering the DVA audit tool • Conduct service rating by complainants • Capturing of information into the excel spreadsheet (capturing into the IMS by 2015/16) • Consolidate quarterly reports for submission to the National office in preparation for the Parliamentary bi-annual report • Submit reports every 3rd week after the end of the quarter 	<p>1 official at Supervisory level – to consolidate all reports as submit as required</p> <p>✓ 1 official per District/Region (at M&E officer level)</p>	<p>✓ DVA audit tool</p> <p>✓ IMS – for capturing and analysis of information</p>
<p>Monitoring implementation of recommendations</p>	<p>To ensure that recommendations made during station visits are implemented by SAPS in order to improve service delivery</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Presentation of DVA audit reports and recommendations to SAPS • Conduct follow up visits • Report on the level of implementation of recommendations 	<p>✓ 1 Administrator</p>	

IMPROVING SAMPLING AND METHODOLOGY: Human capacity proposal

<p>Monitoring non-compliance complaints against SAPS members</p>	<p>To monitor level of non-compliance by SAPS members and to monitor management of DVA related complaints by the SAPS</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Receive and manage complaints on DVA non-compliance from the public (This includes recording of the complaint, sending to SAPS for investigations with clear time frames, recommending steps to be taken - either disciplinary or application for exemption-, communication with the complainant ✓ Consolidate monthly returns from SAPS on non-compliance and compare with figures received by Provincial Secretariats ✓ Follow up on recommendations made to the SAPS to institute disciplinary proceedings against members found to have non-complied ✓ Report monthly to National Office on non-compliance complaints received, either directly from the public or through SAPS reports. 		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ✓ 2 officials (1 IMS – for capturing at MMS/SMS level for information and analysis of coordination with SAPS and 1 at M&E officer level) ✓ Administrator
<p>Setting up and maintaining Compliance Forum with SAPS</p>	<p>To strengthen monitoring of the implementation of Domestic Violence Act, reporting between SAPS and the Secretariats and implementation of recommendations</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Set up the Compliance forum as per TOR composition • Hold monthly meeting and produce minutes • Report quarterly to the Civilian Secretariat • Handling of applications for exemptions • Monitoring implementation of disciplinary processes 		

IMPROVING SAMPLING AND METHODOLOGY: Human capacity proposal

Awareness campaigns

To raise awareness on the role of the Secretariats with regard to implementation of DVA by SAPS and non-compliance by members

- Informing the community of the role of the Secretariat, the role of SAPS in implementing DVA and the role of other stakeholders like DSD, DoJ etc.
- Liaise with local CSOs in strengthening implementation of legislation relating to GBV
- Represent the Secretariat in Provincial stakeholder forums that deal with gender based violence
- Work closely with communications office in development and distribution of promotional material
- Coordinate and participate in provincial dialogue/ sessions on GBV matters
- Ensure that at least one awareness raising campaign is conducted on quarterly basis
- Provide quarterly reports to the Secretariat

2 officials (one at Supervisory level to coordinate stakeholder engagement and the other at M&E officer level. These officials can also assist with non-compliance complaints management)

Total human resource capacity required to effectively carry out DVA monitoring

1 X MMS
 2 X ASD – supervisors
 7 X level 8 M&E Officers (based on the Province with 5 regions)
 2 X Administrators

IMPROVING SAMPLING AND METHODOLOGY:

Human capacity proposal

- It is important that this proposal is a guide for minimum capacity required and should be interpreted in relation to the needs and size of Provinces, taking into consideration resources utilisation in terms of time, travelling and number of police stations.
- In order to also ensure that the above proposal will meet the needs of both the Provinces and the national office in implementing the mandate, a proper organisational development and work –study process needs to be conducted.

IMPROVING SAMPLING AND METHODOLOGY: Engagement with STATSSA

- The engagement with STATSSA revealed that due to the nature of our data collection method, a representative sample may not necessarily give the best results.
- An example given was that, working at an error margin of 5% and the confidence level of 95%, the national representative sample would be 287 police stations out of 1138 police stations.
- This however would be completely different if translated into provinces.

IMPROVING SAMPLING AND METHODOLOGY: Engagement with STATSSA

- Because the number of police stations in provinces is smaller, using the same standards (5%:95%) provinces would have to visit about 90% of their stations.
- With the above view in mind, STATSSA still indicated that they could generate the sample at every level although there are challenges associated with conducting sample surveys instead of census surveys.
- It was indicated that it is easier to conduct census surveys than sample surveys mainly due to weighting, non-response adjustment and estimation which can be complex in nature

IMPROVING SAMPLING AND METHODOLOGY: Engagement with STATSSA

- As a way forward, it was recommended that Stats SA will work on a possible sample frame and would inform the CSP about progress and the final feedback to our request

Engagement with SAPS

- The main aim of engaging SAPS was to get information on characteristics of police stations in order to assist the department of formulating a good sample.
- In response to that SAPS provided the number of stations per province according to their classifications.

IMPROVING SAMPLING AND METHODOLOGY: CSP PLANS TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGE

Each province to ensure that all police stations are visited within a twenty four (24) month period as follows:

- 25% of the stations visited within the 6 months reporting period
- A combination of rural and urban police stations must be visited
- The sample must also consider the size and management of the station to ensure that all levels are covered during a reporting period

IMPROVING SAMPLING AND METHODOLOGY: CSP PLANS TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGE

- The above recommendation will be a minimum requirement and provinces with adequate capacity will be allowed to do more
- This methodology will ensure that characteristics of police stations visited are clearly defined.
- Based on the above, one may be able to generalise findings as a deduction can be made that the performance of police stations with similar characteristics will be the same.

IMPROVING SAMPLING AND METHODOLOGY: CSP PLANS TO ADDRESS THE CHALLENGE

- Once the STATS SA provides the CSP with the sample frame, the above mentioned methodology will be reviewed and incorporated into the designed approach.
- The OM&E unit also had an engagement with HSRC with the view of establishing a long term relationship.
- These relationships will help in enhancing the work of the unit by ensuring that credible data collection methods are implemented.

THE END



THANK YOU

