Magnitude of Livestock Theft in Kwa Sani and Factors That Could Influence It

by

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Declaration

I, Garrett Smith Müller, declare that “Magnitude of Livestock Theft in Kwa Sani and Factors That Could Influence It” is my own work and that all the sources that I have used or quoted have been indicated and acknowledged by means of complete references.

SIGNED DATE: 03 December 2016

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Name: Garrett Smith Müller

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Abstract

Stock theft in KwaZulu-Natal is a major problem that is hampering the prosperity of farmers in the province. The Kwa Sani area was one of the 'hotspot' areas and for this reason a study was conducted in this area to acquire information about stock theft, and analyse data gathered in the Kwa Sani Local Municipality, regarding the factors that could contribute towards and curtails stock theft.

A non-probability and biased sample was chosen, that constituted farmers in Kwa Sani. The research was done by gathering information through questionnaires. A total of 196 questionnaires was received back. The research confirmed that the following factors are influencing stock theft. The stock theft declined in the last 5 years but there was a slight increase in 2015. In 71.5% of the time, the animals were stolen during the night with the majority early in the evening at full moon. Livestock theft mostly took place over weekends on Sundays followed by Saturday and Friday. Farmers indicated that stock theft tended to happen during the winter months and over December.

Animals that overnight in the veld were more at risk of theft than animals that were kraaled. Most of the theft took place further from the Lesotho border as farmers closer to the border are more security conscious. Animals grazing next to tar roads and animals further from their owners' homesteads were more at risk from theft.

Brand marking and facilities close to the road did not play a significant role in stock theft, but brand marking did come into play in the recovery of the animals. Counting of animals does not deter stock theft but did help with establishing theft at an earlier stage. Fencing of animals did not curb theft as most animals that were stolen were fenced in. Checking fences and keeping fences in good order did help establishing that animals were stolen.

Where police and security organisations patrolled regularly the stock theft was lower. It is important that the reaction time of the police should be swift. Prevention of theft was more advantageous as the recovery rate of theft was low.

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Acronyms

ABS	Australian Bureau of Statistics
AIC	Australian Institute of Criminology
AIDA	Animal Identification Act of 2002
ARDM	Agriculture Risk and Disaster Management
ASAL	Arid and Semi-Arid Areas
ARC	Agricultural Research Council
CPF	Community Police Forum
COGTA	Cooperative Government and Traditional Affairs
DAFF	Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forests
FIST	Forensic Inter-departmental Stock Theft Committee
GBH	Grievously Bodily Harm
IDP	Integrated Development Plan
KZN	Kwazulu-Natal
NERPO	National Emergent Red Meat Producers Organisation
NWGA	National Wool Growers Association
PAR	Disaster Pressure and Release model
RPO	Red meat Producers Organisation
SAPA	South African Publishing Association
SAPS	South African Police Service
STU	Stock Theft Unit
UFS	University of Free State
UNISA	University of South Africa
US	United States of America

Chapter 1
Introduction and Background

1.1 Introduction

The KwaZulu-Natal province has the largest population in the country namely 10 million people. There are about 400 000 rural households in KwaZulu-Natal. The province consists of 9 million ha with 71% farmland and 58% grazing land (Table 1-1). A large part of KwaZulu-Natal is farming area. Out of a total area of 7 million ha of farmland, 5 million ha is utilised for livestock, thus making livestock farming an important enterprise in the province (DAE, 2010).

Table 1-1: Agricultural Land Use in KwaZulu-Natal in Commercial and Emerging Sector

(Natural Resources Section, Cedara, 2007)

	Total	Commercial Sector		Emerging Sector	
Enterprise	**Area (ha)**	**Area (ha)**	**% total area**	**Area (ha)**	**% for total area**
Livestock	5 067 988	2 856 264	56	2 211 724	44
Forestry	543 034	402 543	74	140 491	26
Crop (field and horticultural crops)	1 572 324	834 635	53	737 688	47
Total farm land	**7 183 346**	**4 093 442**	**57**	**3 089 903**	**43**

The existence of the farmer in South Africa has been jeopardised by stock theft, climate change, and the escalating cost of labour, diesel and electricity.

Stock theft in KwaZulu-Natal is a major problem that is hampering the prosperity of farmers in the province. Besides predators, stock theft is the biggest culprit for animal losses in a normal year (Nasionale veediefstalvoorkomingsforum, 2015). According to the South African Police Service (SAPS) in September 2007, 40% of the stolen animals in South Africa were stolen in KwaZulu-Natal. Four of the seven worst affected areas in the country were situated in KwaZulu-Natal, *viz*.; Bergville, Ladysmith, Estcourt and Loskop (DAE, 2011). The Underberg (Kwa Sani) area is one of the 'hotspot' areas where stock theft is prominent. Some farmers struggle to make a living as a result of the farm attacks and cross-border raids. Stock theft also threatens the sustainability of the livestock industry, which is the most important enterprise in the area, as some of the more experienced farmers are leaving the industry because of this problem. (Magubane, 2011; Lesotho-South Africa Fence, 2013).

For this reason a study was conducted to acquire information about stock theft, and analyse data gathered in the Kwa Sani Local Municipality, regarding the factors that could contribute towards and curtail stock theft.

1.2 Background

1.2.1 Background of Kwa Sani Local Municipality.

The map in Figure 1-1 shows KwaZulu-Natal in relation to the world and Figure 1-2 shows Kwa Sani in relation to Harry Gwala and the rest of KwaZulu-Natal. The Kwa Sani Local Municipality is part of the Harry Gwala District Municipality and is strategically placed at the foothills of the Southern Drakensberg, bordering the World Heritage Site and covers 1180 sq kilometres (COGTA, 2013).

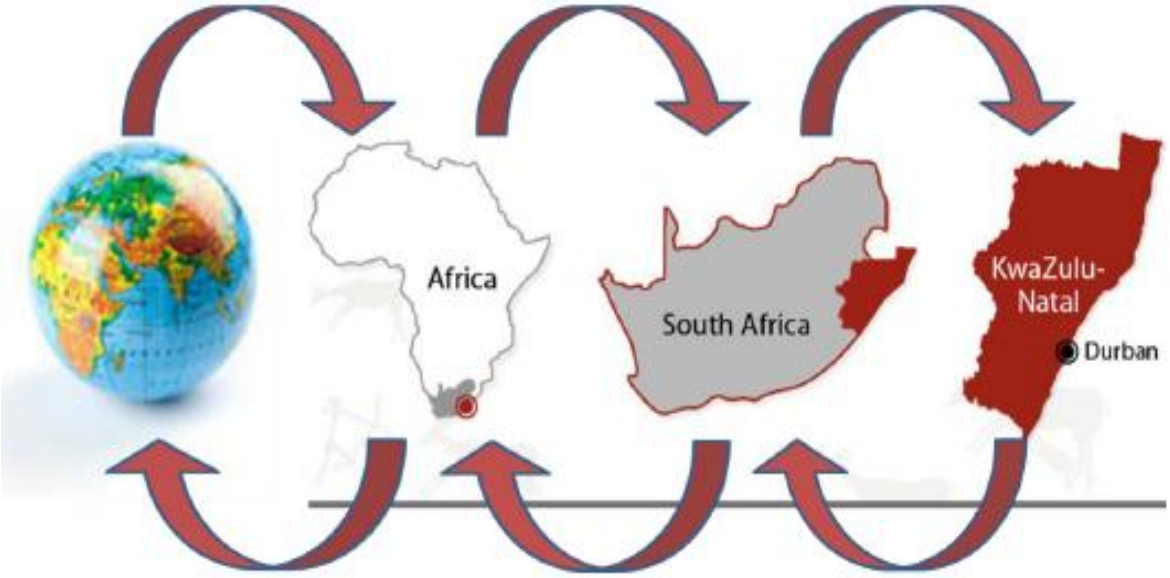

Figure 1-1: Map of KwaZulu-Natal in Relation to the World
(Agriculture Risk and Disaster Management Section Cedara, 2012)

The Umkhomazi Wilderness Area borders the municipality to the West, Greater Kokstad to the South West, Eastern Cape to the South, Ingwe Local Municipality to the East and Impendle Local Municipality to the North (Figure 1-2). The economy of Kwa Sani is driven by agriculture and tourism.

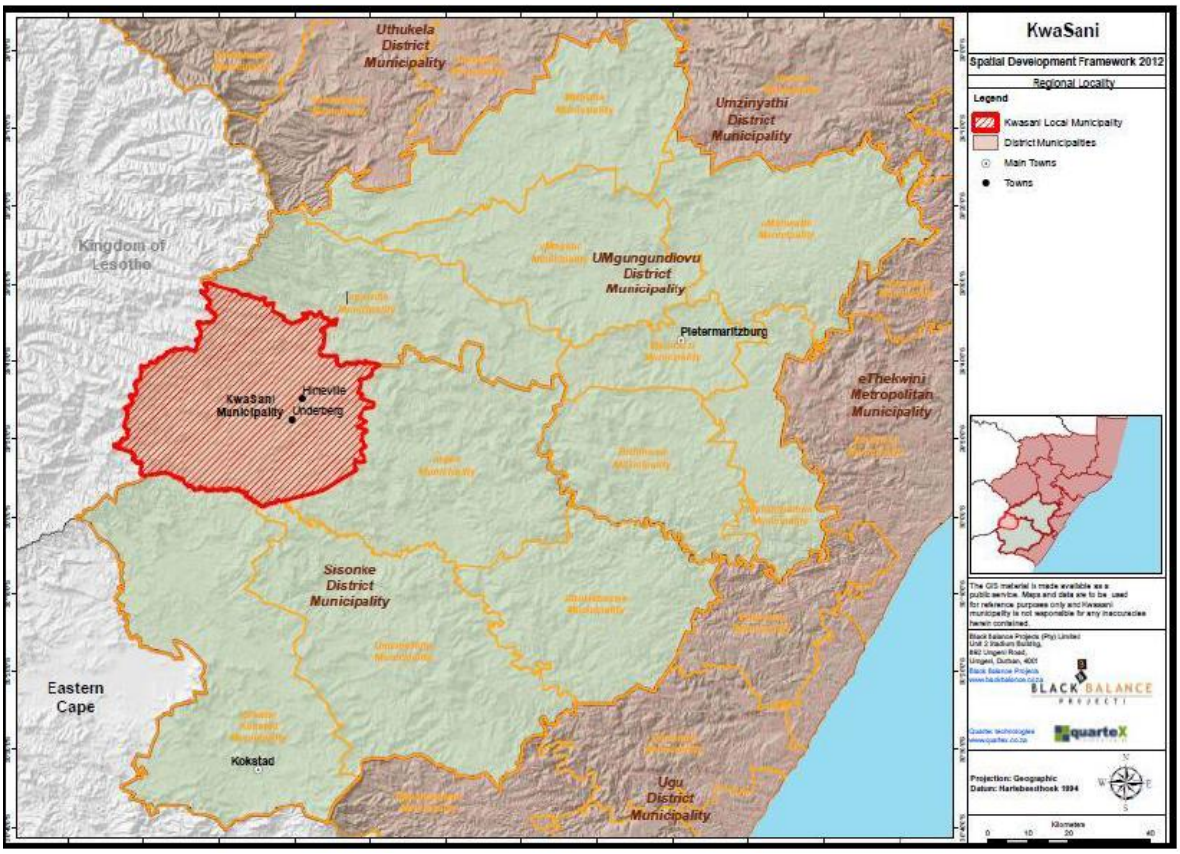

Figure 1-2: Location of Kwa Sani in KwaZulu-Natal
(Kwa Sani Local Municipality, 2011).

The topography of the municipality is very mountainous and while the rural communities tend to be grouped together, within this arrangement, these groups are widely separated. Himeville and Underberg are the two urban areas (Figure1-3), providing a range of wholesale and retail trade facilities, as well as necessary important services, lodging and some healthcare services to the neighbouring residents and to tourists in the municipality. Mqatsheni, Enhlanhleni and Kwa Pitela are rural communities (Kwa Sani Local Municipality, 2011). The population is estimated in the region of 17 000 (COGTA, 2013). Stepmore, Netherby, Ntwasahlobo, Ridge, and Kwa Thunzi, previously part of Kwa Sani, as a result of a Demarcation Board decision have now been included in the Impendle Municipality (Kwa Sani Local Municipality, 2011).

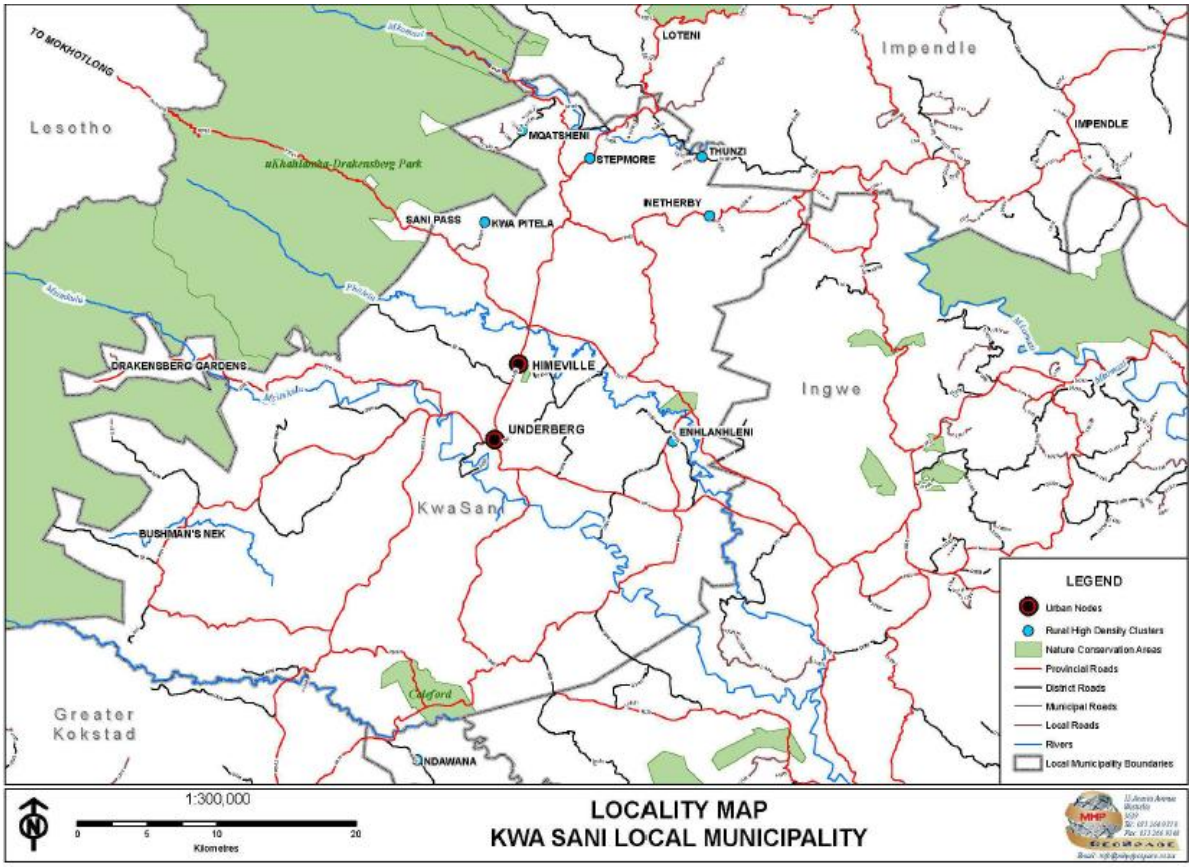

Figure 1-3: Kwa Sani Local Municipality
(Kwa Sani Local Municipality, 2011).

The Kwa Sani Local Municipality consists only of one Biome namely grasslands. Biomes are very large ecological areas on the earth's surface, with fauna and flora (animals and plants) adapted to their environment. These natural graslands cover 121 282.1ha and it is divided into six vegetation types (different species of flora in association with landscape features) (Table 1-2). Such grasslands are an important resource available to the graziers in the developing regions of South Africa. These grasslands make it possible to farm with livestock in the area.

Table 1-2: Vegetation Types
(http://bgis.sanbi.org/municipalities/summaries.asp?muni=KZN432)

Vegetation types	Size
Drakensberg Foothill Moist Grassland	104296.8ha (86% of municipality)
Eastern Temperate Freshwater Wetlands	430.9ha (0.36% of municipality)
Mooi River Highland Grassland	5083.1ha (4.19% of municipality)
Southern Drakensberg Highland Grassland	3494.4ha (2.88% of municipality)
Southern KwaZulu-Natal Moist Grassland	7972.1ha (6.57% of municipality)
uKhahlamba Basalt Grassland	4.8ha (0% of municipality)

1.3 Demographic Information on Kwa Sani Area

There are different figures for the total population in Kwa Sani. According to Statistics SA (1996) as shown in Table1-3, the total population for the Municipal area was 14 568 people which was only 0.17% of the total population for KwaZulu-Natal with a relatively low population density (Lewis, Anderson, & Nxele, 2009). The 2001 Census indicated that the total population was 15 324 (Kwa Sani Local Municipality, 2011), according to the Statistics SA census 2011 it was 12 898. COGTA (2013) estimated the population at about 17 000 people.

Table 1-3: Population Dynamics within the Municipal Boundaries
(Kwa Sani Local Municipality, 2014)

Local Municipality	Population Age Groups						
	0 - 6	7 - 18	19 - 64	65 +	Unspecified	TOTAL	%
Underberg	66	194	658	57	3	979	6.72
Himeville	59	65	532	56	5	717	4.92
Rest of municipality	2212	3 640	6278	605	138	12 873	88.36
Kwa Sani Local Municipality	**2 337**	**3 899**	**7 468**	**718**	**146**	**14 568**	**100.00**
Percentage of total population	**16%**	**26%**	**52%**	**5%**	**1%**	**100%**	

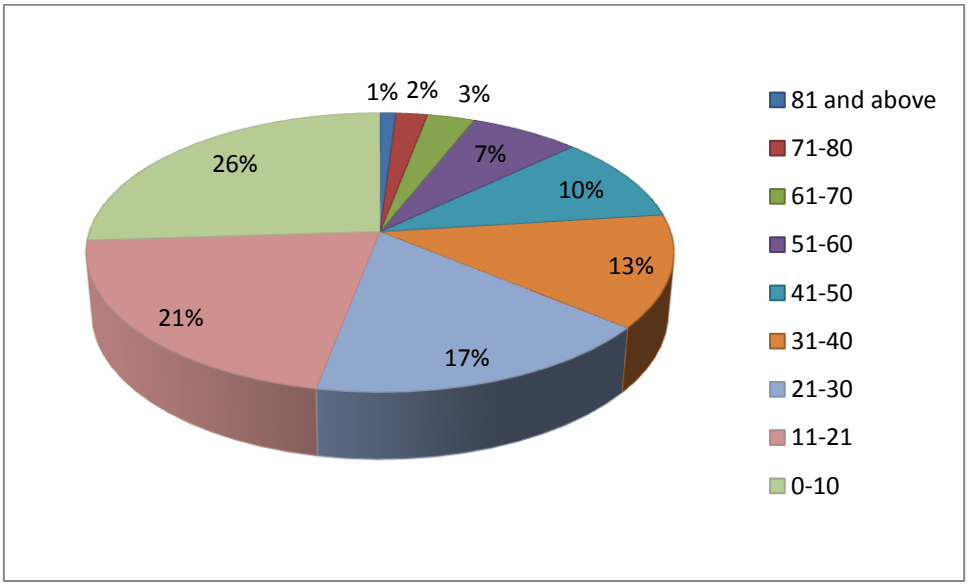

Figure 1-4: Population Distribution per Age Group
(Kwa Sani Local Municipality, 2011)

In the population age distribution of the different sources about 50% of the population is between the age of 20 and 60 (Figure1-3). This is the age where people should be economically active. The division amongst the different population groups is as follows (Table 1-4):

Table 1-4: Population Groups
(Kwa Sani Local Municipality, 2014)

Population group	Male	Female	People	Percentage
Black African	5891	5444	11,336	87.89%
White	677	673	1,350	10.47%
Coloured	63	47	110	0.85%
Indian or Asian	30	21	51	0.40%
Other	26	25	51	0.40%

There are more males (52.4%) and fewer females (47.6%) living in Kwa Sani (Figure 1-5)

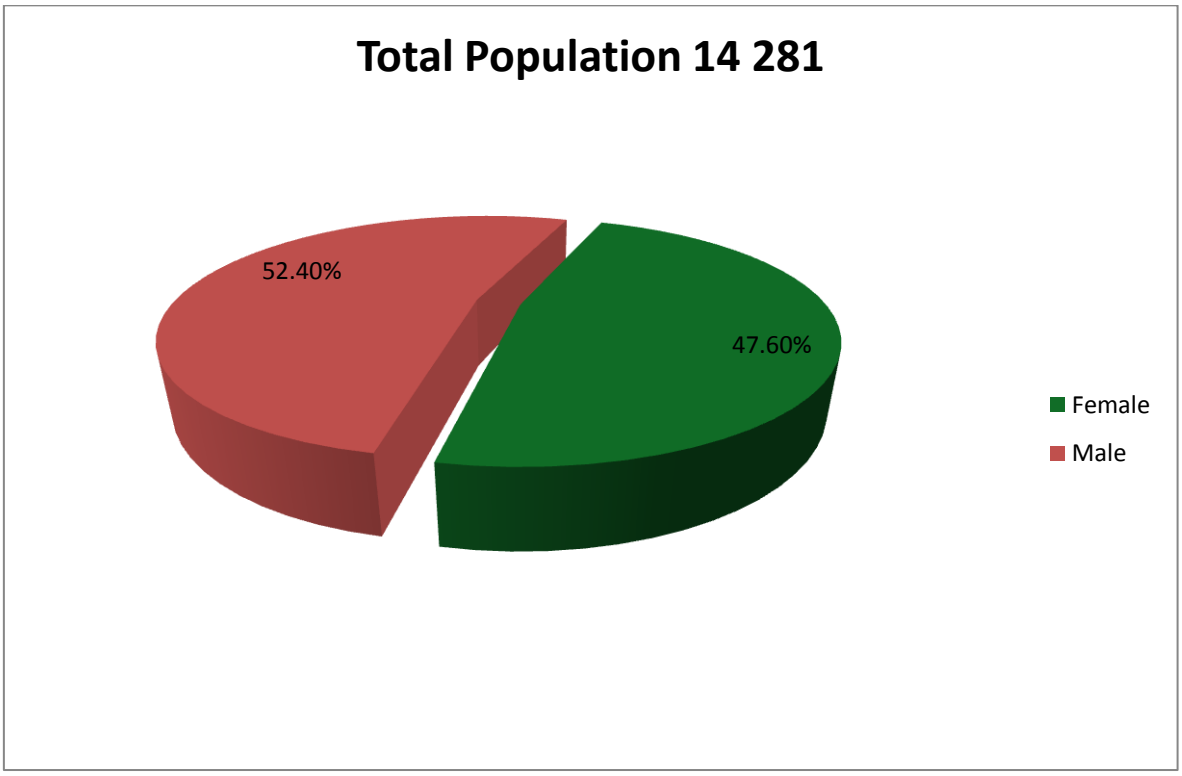

Figure 1-5: Kwa Sani Population and Gender Distribution
(Kwa Sani Local Municipality, 2011)

Table 0-5: Employment Statistics for the Harry Gwala (Sisonke) District Municipality
(Stats SA, 2007)

Employment status	Ingwe	Kwa Sani	Kokstad	Ubuhlebezwe	Umzimkhulu
Employed	39.7%	47.8%	54.1%	27.6%	15.2%
Unemployed	19.8%	22.9%	17.3%	16.6%	22%
Not economically active	40.5%	29.3%	28.6%	55.6%	62.8%

When looking at the Table 1-5 it can be seen that the Kwa Sani Local Municipality has the highest unemployment rate of all the local municipalities in the Harry Gwala (Sisonke) District Municipality.

In 2014, however, Kwa Sani Local Municipality had a population of approximately 12 898. The population was characterised by low levels of education and high levels of employment with an unemployment rate of 16%. The total labour force was estimated at 6 270 (of which only 5 265 were employed and 1 005 were unemployed), while 4 041 people were not economically active (Kwa Sani Local Municipality, 2014).

1.4 Background on Stock Theft

According to the South African Police Service (SAPS) stock theft statistics, 6 363 head of cattle (with the value of R 47 722 500) were stolen in KwaZulu-Natal compared to 15 910 head (with the value of R 119 325 000) for the whole of RSA for the period from 1st July 2007 to 30th September 2007.

Between 1 July 2008 to September 2008, 13 989 cattle were reported stolen country wide with 5 276 head of cattle being stolen in KwaZulu-Natal alone, that is 38% of all cattle stolen country wide were from KwaZulu-Natal. It is estimated that out of the nine provinces in South Africa, 20% of the Republics cattle population is found in KwaZulu-Natal.

The province with the second highest stock losses was the Eastern Cape with 2 027 head of cattle stolen, which was 14.5% of the total amount of animals stolen in South Africa as compared to the 38% that were stolen in KZN. From April to December 2009, 12 500 cattle, 4 600 sheep and 8 150 goats were stolen in KZN (DAE, 2011).

According to the Red Meat Industry Forum, stock theft had cost the South African economy more than R430m in losses during the 2011/12 financial year (Radebe, 2012).

1.5 Problem Statement

Stock theft is one of the biggest challenges faced by livestock farmers in South Africa (Lesotho-South Africa Fence, 2013). The Underberg (Kwa Sani) area is one of the 'hotspot' areas where stock theft is prominent (Table 1-6). Some farmers struggle to make a living as a result of the farm attacks and cross-border raids. It also threatens the sustainability of the livestock industry, which is the most important enterprise in the area, as some of the more experienced farmers are leaving the industry because of this problem. (Magubane, 2011; Lesotho-South Africa Fence, 2013).

Table 1-6: Stock Theft Cases in the Kwa Sani Area

(SAPS, Crime Information Management. Crime in KZN South African Police Service, 2014)

Year	2003/4	2004/5	2005/6	2006/7	2007/8	2008/9	2009/10	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13
Swartberg	56	40	50	45	36	43	43	32	70	58
Boston	53	61	45	62	71	95	74	46	63	36
Bulwer	128	139	120	132	173	160	217	209	231	147
Franklin	32	37	33	20	25	28	15	22	28	17
Himeville	87	64	103	104	87	110	85	112	79	69
Impendle	151	107	102	112	176	133	120	123	87	93

The sentences for stock theft are very light. When thieves were brought to court they were set free with a suspended sentence and a small fine (Zeerust News, 2012; NERPO, 2013). The National Stock Theft Forum advised that legislation be amended to create heavier sentences and the process of bail and parole for stock thieves be reviewed (SAPA, 2007). At NERPO (2013), the members called on the Minister of Justice to increase stock theft sentences that were too light. NERPO called upon the Minister of Justice to impose a fine of up to 10 times the value of stolen livestock, of which the owner and the state will each receive 50% (NERPO, 2013).

Unoccupied farms pose a threat to the safety of the communities and the understaffed police services. Stolen animals have been recovered from unoccupied state farms (NERPO, 2013). This negatively influences the whole community, both socially and economically.

For these reasons, it was felt that it would be interesting to study different factors that could have an influence on the occurrence of stock theft in an area such as Kwa Sani.

1.6 Research Question

From the above, the main question that could be asked was, how could the farming community in the Underberg area, close to the Lesotho border, lessen the problem of stock theft in their area?

- What are the factors that could influence stock theft in the area?
- What can be done to lessen the problem of stock theft?
- How can a community combat stock theft?
- What measures should be taken to lessen stock theft?

1.7 Hypothesis

If causal factors of stock theft in the Underberg community were identified and addressed, it could curtail stock theft in the area, as well as being useful elsewhere.

1.8 Research Objective

The overall objective of this study was to gather data on stock theft from livestock owners in Kwa Sani, to determine factors that could contribute towards stock theft and identify means to curb stock theft.

The objectives of this study were to:

- Gather data to determine what the magnitude of stock theft is
- Acquire data and analyse the factors that are contributing to stock theft
- Determine where the most affected people (farmers) in the community are
- Determine the factors that play a role in stock theft
- Develop an approach to minimise stock theft

1.9 Research Methodology

It was decided to use a quantitative and qualitative research design. The quantitative design is to study natural phenomena and the qualitative research is there to study social aspects (UNISA, 2013). Mainly a quantitative research paradigm was followed where figures and statistics were used to express relationships. There are multiple possible realities constructed to different entities (University of Kansas, 2016). Different entities have different realities regarding the stock theft that is relevant to the problem. The farmers can measure their problem by the amount of animals that were stolen and the influence it had on their profitability. The South African Police Service (SAPS) measure stock theft by the number of animals that were stolen, the number that were found or the number of cases that were solved. Government sees it as a twofold issue. First, it is a food security problem because farmers stop farming and second a border security problem, because the people have left the farms altogether.

1.10 Data Gathering

Data was collected from the different role players in the area by means of a survey which entailed interviews and questionnaires. The questionnaires were used to get information from large number of farmers in the research area and interviews were conducted to get a clear understanding of different facets of stock theft in the area.

In this study, the focus fell on the livestock owners. These owners, being both communal and commercial farmers, may be worlds apart in the way that they rear their animals and provide for their daily food. Quantitative and qualitative data was gathered. Qualitative information was gathered in the form of open-ended questions. The aim was to get an

overview of the livestock owner demographics and also of stock theft through a sample population. A survey was conducted in the form of a questionnaire to gather primary data regarding possible factors that could influence stock theft (Stellenbosch University Library, 2015; UNISA, 2013).

The questionnaires were distributed to the livestock owners in the area using existing livestock associations.

The data was analysed using spreadsheets and Excel Pivot. The information is presented in the form of a document and explained using charts, graphs and tables.

1.11 Research Design

Research design is the structure in which the research is conducted to ask and then to obtain answers to the research questions (University of Zululand, 2014). The research question is explanatory and interpretive. With the explanatory research the focus is on why stock theft is happening which will give an understanding of factors contributing to livestock theft and how can it be dealt with (Creswell, 2003).

A non empirical research aspect, in the form of a literature study, was undertaken (Stellenbosch University Library, 2015). The available literature came from multiple sources. The literature consists of news reports, reports by farmers' associations, government discussions, departmental memoranda and data from SAPS as well as from sources from other countries. The literature study brought clarity to the research problem and helped to summarise, gain insight and perspective to the problem of stock theft (Randolph, 2009; University of Zululand, 2014)

The research focus involved an in-depth study on a specific area, namely Kwa Sani, and the specific problem of stock theft. A descriptive and correlation study was used where information was gathered from the target population through a combination of purposive sampling (snowball sample) and non-probability and biased sample, that was livestock owners, without manipulating the environment and looking at relationships of different factors in the environment (US Department of Health and Human Services, 2016). A proportionate random sampling method was used to collect data in the Kwa Sani area and will be described in more detail in Chapter 4. A non-probability and biased sample was chosen as it is easier to choose people that are available with the right kind of information. Different types of data were collected; data regarding owners, animals and losses and the interview comments of different role-players.

1.12 Data Analysis

In analysing data relationships, patterns and trends are revealed, this is done by statistical operations amongst variables to bring out relationships from which conclusions can be drawn (University of Kansas, 2016).

Before data can be analysed it must be organised; a computer and software programmes were used as a tool to organise the data. Microsoft Excel Pivot was used for the data. Different methods of analysing were used like counting, graphing inspection of frequency or rates of theft events, behaviour of the farmers, thieves and other role-players. The results were represented in graphs and tables thus getting trends and relationships of stock theft and possible interventions to curtail the problem of stock theft.

1.13 Limitations of Study

Interviews can be time consuming and due to the time constraints, communities could have seen the researcher as an outsider and it could have been difficult for the people to open up to the researcher as an outsider. Language was a barrier in the interviewing of the small-scale farmers because translators sometimes did not translate the facts correctly.

These limitations were dealt with through the involvement of Animal Health Technicians and the livestock associations in the area. A questionnaire was drawn up and translated into isiZulu to make it more understandable for the local farmers. The questionnaire was also discussed in two meetings with the communities with an interpreter who translated the questionnaire into isiZulu.

1.14 Ethical and Sensitive Considerations

When working with the local population and communities, the researcher was aware of customs and cultural values in the tribal areas and worked through the existing and accepted structures. It was explained to the community that the information on the questionnaires would remain strictly confidential and the respondents were made aware of the purpose of the survey (University of Zululand, 2014).

Chapter 2
Stock Theft Model

2.1 Introduction

Stock theft is a crime and is punishable by law. This chapter will focus on the different kinds of crime and give an explanation of human behaviour and crime by means of the Disaster Pressure and Release (PAR) model. The PAR model will be modified and applied to explain how the root causes, dynamic pressures and unsafe conditions could lead to the crime of stock theft and how the releasing of pressures could curb stock theft in the Kwa Sani area in KwaZulu-Natal and adjacent to the Lesotho border.

2.2 Types of Crime

There are different kinds of crime that can be divided into four major categories, namely personal crimes, property crimes, inchoate crimes, and statutory crimes (Crime and the law in society, 2016) (Shoener, 2015).

Personal crimes are offences that do physical or mental harm to another person. These include:

- Assault
- Battery
- False imprisonment
- Abduction
- Homicide (includes first and second degree murder and involuntary manslaughter)
- Offences of sexual nature such as rape, statutory rape and sexual assault

Property crimes are offences against property. These are crimes engage an interference with another person's right to use or enjoy their possessions. Property crimes include:

- Vandalism
- Stealing (theft)
- Robbery (theft by force)
- Burglary
- Arson
- Embezzlement
- House breaking
- Receipt of stolen goods

Inchoate crimes are crimes that were begun, but not completed and include:

- Attempted crimes such as attempted robbery
- Solicitation
- Conspiring

Statutory crimes are an infringement of a specific state law and include:

- Crimes that involve alcohol such as driving under the influence of alcohol
- Selling alcohol or tobacco to a minor

Stock theft falls under property crime because it involves the stealing of animals, or property, of a person and thus interferes with the right of the property owner to use his possession to create an income for himself.

2.3 Explanation of Human Behaviour and Crime

In general, human behaviour could be explained as a certain way people behave when they interact with other people in a set environment (Russel, 2009). Socialisation is necessary for a person to live in a socially acceptable way in any civilisation and humans are a very adaptable species.

Criminals are persons that behave in a particular, anti-social way, and commit a crime because of the influence that certain environmental conditions such as low income, unemployment or competition have on that person (Russel, 2009).

There are different definitions of crime. According to the Oxford Dictionary crime is an action or omission which constitutes an offence and is punishable by law (Crime and the law in society, 2016; Magubane, 2011).

Crime could be defined as the expected human end result of not having a full understanding of how to stick to rules of good behaviour and not knowing what good behaviour entails, together with the belief that only laws can reduce the harm that occurs by this insufficient understanding (Russel, 2009). Crime is one of the risks that livestock farmers face and is directly connected to vulnerability of the farmers.

2.4 The PAR Model

The Disaster Pressure and Release (PAR) model seeks the connections between the risks people face and the reasons for their vulnerability to hazards. The model is therefore

trying to show how crime, in the form of stock theft, can be perceived within the broader patterns of society, and indeed, how analysing them in this way may provide a much more fruitful way of understanding it and building policies that can help to reduce stock theft and other crimes, while at the same time improving living standards and opportunities more generally (Wisner, Blaikie, Cannon, & Davis, 2003).

2.4.1 PAR: Progression of Vulnerability Model

The PAR model will be used to explain stock theft as a hazard that can cause a disaster in the farming community. The starting point for the PAR is that a disaster is the connecting point between two opposing forces. Vulnerability is generated on one side, and on other side is the hazard of stock theft. Vulnerability is caused by unsafe conditions, dynamic pressures and root causes (Wisner, Blaikie, Cannon, & Davis, 2003).

2.4.1.1 Unsafe Conditions

The unsafe conditions are the vulnerable context where people and property are exposed to risk of stock theft in a specific time and place that can be because of physical, ecological, social and economic conditions (Wisner, Blaikie, Cannon, & Davis, 2003).

2.4.1.1.1 Physical Factors

The farmers who are farming near the Lesotho border from where the stock thieves are operating are vulnerable because they are “in the wrong place at the wrong time” (ISDR, 2004). The animals might not be in sight of the farmer for 24 hours a day (Magubane, 2011) and there are no border controls or any military patrols to protect the borders between South Africa and Lesotho. The farmers stay in rural areas with a mountainous landscape (Phillips, Kwa Sani fights the scourge of stock theft, 2012) and could easily fall prey to stock theft, with no police close by to prevent it. People, who are helping commercial and communal livestock owners tracking stolen animals into the Drakensberg Mountains and even into Lesotho, get shot at by the Basothos. The South Africans are not allowed to be armed when entering Lesotho to track animals and therefore have to rely on SAPS to provide armed cover (Phillips, Kwa Sani fights the scourge of stock theft, 2012).

2.4.1.1.2 Social Factors

Social vulnerability is indirectly associated with the level of well being of society, communities and individuals (ISDR, 2004). Higher levels of literacy and education, peace and security, basic human rights, good authority, communal equity, positive customary values, knowledge structures, customs and ideological beliefs will have a negative influence on social vulnerability. The vulnerability between groups will differ, depending on

class, ethnic minorities, age and other disadvantaged segments of the community (ISDR, 2004). Normally it is the less educated, drug addicts and persons who live in poverty and who have low self esteem that are involved in crime (Crime and the law in society, 2016).

2.4.1.1.3 Economic Factors

Economic status of individuals, communities and nations has an influence on their level of vulnerability. The affluent sector of society is normally in a less vulnerable position than the poor (ISDR, 2004). When animals are stolen the chance is high that the poor or a small-scale owner could lose proportionately more than a large scale farmer (Bezuidenhout, 2012).

The levels of individual, community and national economic reserves, levels of debt and the degree of access to credit and loans, as well as insurance, could have an influence on economic vulnerability. Diversity makes an economy less vulnerable. Access to the resources like health care, transport, water and communication also will make a community less vulnerable (ISDR, 2004).

As farmers become increasingly exposed to stock theft, their farming enterprises become economically less viable and many of them are staring bankruptcy in the face (Coleman, 2015).

2.4.1.1.4 Ecological Factors

This is linked to the environment in which we live. If the environment is clean and healthy the vulnerability will be on a lower level. Effects of environmental degradation that lead to increasing risk and vulnerability are:

- The degree of natural resource exhaustion
- Dreadful conditions of resources
- Loss of resilience of the ecological systems
- Loss of biodiversity
- Exposure to toxic and hazardous pollutants (ISDR, 2004).

When people do not have enough land with which to farm they tend to overstock their area and exhaust the natural resources. In this way, they become even more vulnerable and do not have sufficient livelihood resources to fulfil their needs.

2.4.1.2 Dynamic Pressures

Dynamic pressures are ways and actions that 'translate' the effects of root causes, both temporally and spatially, into unsafe conditions (Wisner, Blaikie, Cannon, & Davis, 2003). Dynamic pressures such as population growth and rapid urbanization in the community are the immediate causes of the unsafe conditions (Wisner, Blaikie, Cannon, & Davis, 2003). This causes people not to have means for a livelihood and to own the animals needed for food and cultural purposes. The lack of education and skills development has a very significant influence on employment. Other dynamic pressures are the lack of border control - people can come and go over the border with minimal disturbance. Drug trafficking and the fact that people do not report theft on time and sometimes not at all, are further contributing factors.

2.4.1.3 Root Causes

Root causes are well established and wide spread economic, demographic and political processes within a community that cause communities, or part thereof, to be unsafe and vulnerable. One of these root causes is the expansion of the Lesotho population. This population needs to provide for its livelihood. Currently they have an unemployment rate of 25% (Lesotho Economic indicators, 2014; 2014 Index of Economic Freedom, 2014). Their livelihood is affected by availability of land and resources for farming. Further, the lack of education causes unemployment and prohibits a decent wage. This could result in people resorting to stock theft as a means of livelihood.

On the other side, the South African farmers in Kwa Sani do not have access to the political support of the decision-makers to help them curb stock theft, to deploy more military personnel for border control and police to patrol the area in the communities next to the border.

According to Wisner *et al* (2013), it is an image that resembles a nutcracker, with increasing pressure on the farmer (people) arising from either side – from their vulnerability and from the impact (and severity) of the hazard for those people. The 'release' concept is incorporated to conceptualize the reduction of disaster, in this case stock theft, to relieve the pressure. But to achieve this, vulnerability has to be reduced (Wisner, Blaikie, Cannon, & Davis, 2003).

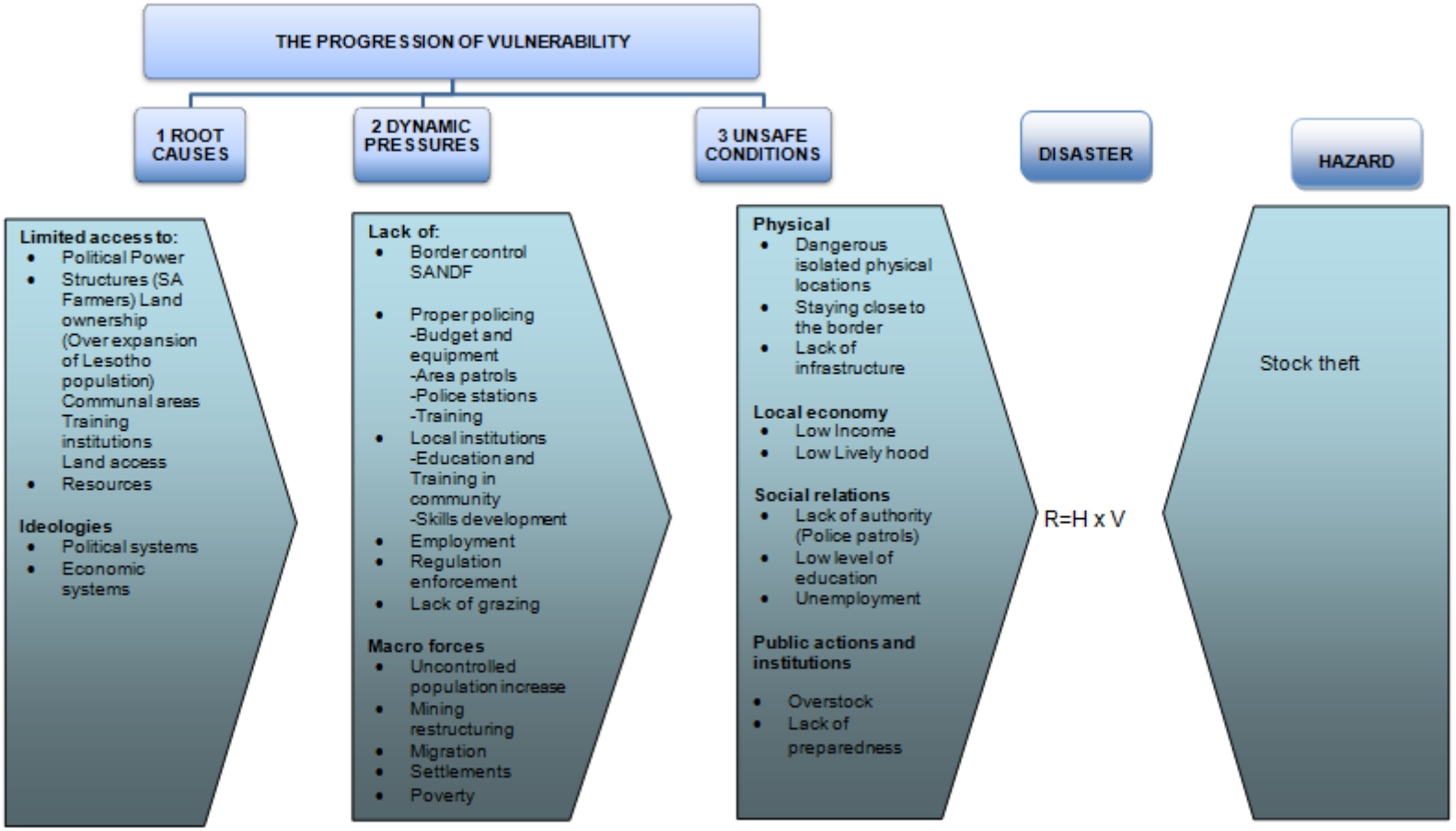

Figure 2-1: PAR Adapted Progression to Vulnerability
Adapted from (Wisner, Blaikie, Cannon, & Davis, 2003)

2.4.2 PAR: Progression to Safety Model

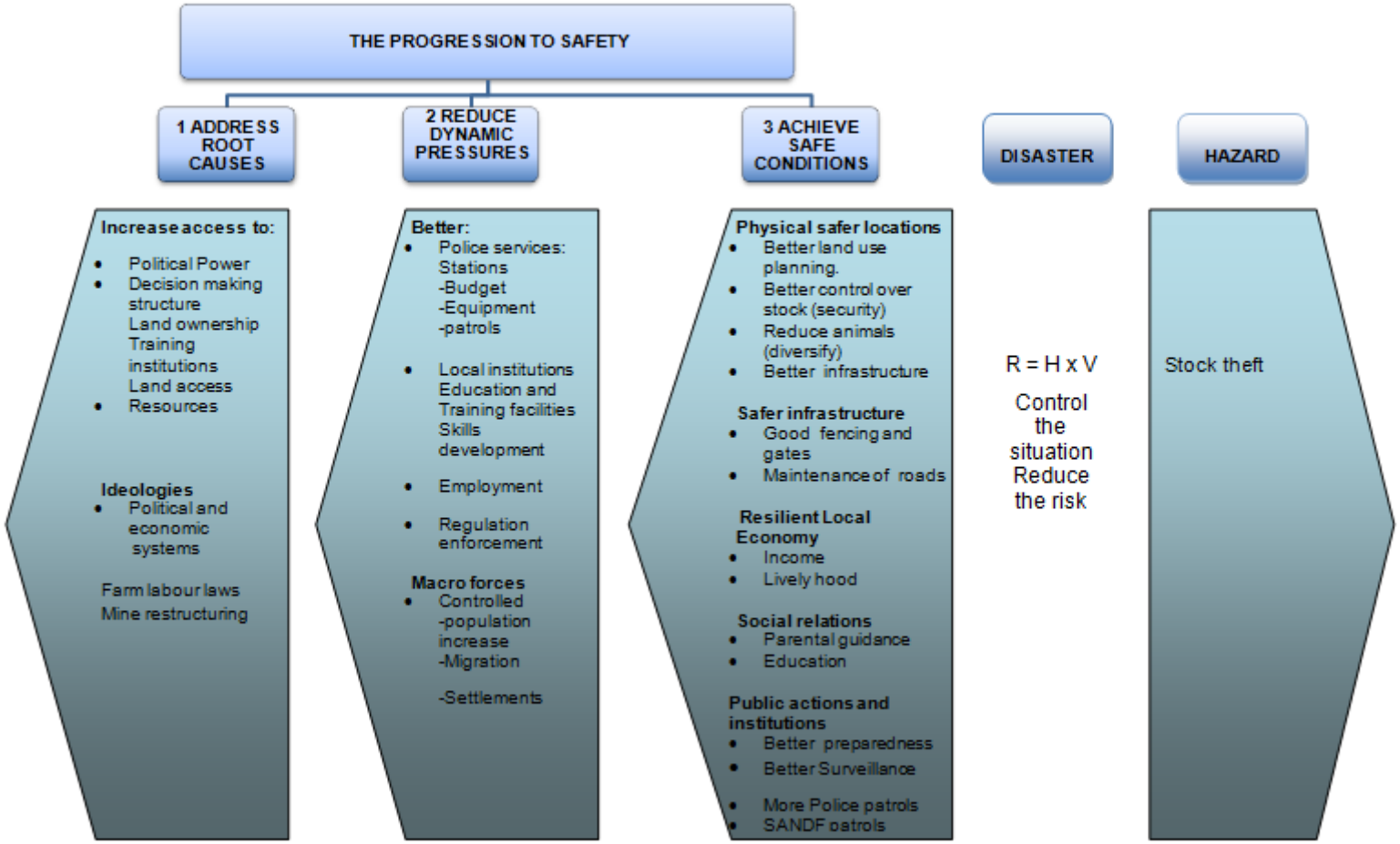

Figure 2-2: Adapted PAR Progression to Safety
Adapted from (Wisner, Blaikie, Cannon, & Davis, 2003)

2.4.2.1 Internal and External Influences of Committing a Crime That Needs to be Addressed (Progression to Safe Conditions - Social Relations)

The causes of crime are multifaceted. The criminologists looked at a wide collection of reasons why people would commit crimes. There are certain reasons in our society that would support the likelihood of people to get involved in crime. Reasons for people to get involved in criminal activities may include greed, anger, jealously, revenge, or pride. Some people make it a career and plan the crime carefully to increase profits and decrease the risks. Other people do it for the adrenaline rush of committing a dangerous crime and then there are people that commit a crime on impulse or out of fear. Following are some social root causes of being involved in criminal activities and ways to minimise them (Melkonyan, 2016; Politics is getting in the way of crime prevention, 2014).

2.4.2.1.1 Parental Neglect

The likelihood of neglected or abused children committing crimes later in their lives is greater than amongst children who grow up in socially balanced families. Inconsistent parenting is one of the major factors that play a role in committing a crime. One of the under-estimated causes of crime is children growing up without a father figure (Palmary, 2001; Crime and the law in society, 2016; Melkonyan, 2016). In Kwa Sani in 2001, there was a large number of women-headed households (44%) and children-headed households were 1% of the total (Kwa Sani Local Municipality, 2014).

2.4.2.1.2 Peer Influence

Pressure from peer groups could result in committing crimes. Children whose families could not afford to look after them could leave school and became gang members to earn some respect through criminal behaviour. There they can focus on material gain through fraud and theft (Melkonyan, 2016).

2.4.2.1.3 Drugs and Alcohol

Alcohol and drug abuse influence the decision making process especially when the abuser needs to support a habit. Drug and alcohol abuse also cloud judgement of wrong and right and will influence the abuser to commit crime. Heavy sentences do not discourage an offender when he is under the influence. (Melkonyan, 2016; Crime and the law in society, 2016; Palmary, 2001).

2.4.2.1.4 Income and Education (Unemployment and Poverty)

Low income and unemployment cause poverty. The education level of many prisoners is low. Their reading and writing skills are at elementary school levels. Shoplifting, robbery, burglary, automobile theft, drug trafficking are found to be committed by them. These people are often unemployed or employed at low income levels due to their educational back ground (Melkonyan, 2016). The unemployment rate in Kwa Sani is 22.9%, the highest of the all in the Harry Gwala District Municipality (Statistics South Africa, 2007).

Poor economic conditions also contribute to crime (Ribar, 2008). In different studies in many countries including Sweden there is a positive correlation between unemployment and property crime; during times of high unemployment there is a rise in property crime (Edmark, 2003).

According to Witte and Tauchen (1994) there is a tendency that young men are over represented in criminal records and that unemployed young people tend to commit more crimes than those that are employed. It is suggested that crime could be seen as a kind of work where you spend your time in order to obtain some economic benefit (Edmark, 2003).

To educate people could help them with employment but it is expensive and would take time (Melkonyan, 2016).

2.4.2.1.5 Easy Access

According to criminologists, easy access to firearms makes it easier for criminals to commit crimes (The truth about guns crime and violence, 2016). Firearms give criminals some safe distance from the victims but easy access to firearms is not seen as the primary reason for a criminal to commit a crime (Melkonyan, 2016).

In areas where there is little surveillance and the accessibility to goods that are easy to move or trade is high, such factors can influence the decision to commit a crime (Palmary, 2001).

2.4.2.1.6 Hot Weather

Studies show that warmer weather makes people more aggressive. Aggression hormones such as epinephrine and testosterone are produced in warmer temperatures. Police reported that there is less crime in colder weather (Melkonyan, 2016).

2.4.2.1.7 Degradation of the Environment

When the general environment degrades, criminal activities normally start to take place in that area (Palmary, 2001).

2.4.3 Crime Prevention

Crime prevention includes a variety of approaches that are put into practice by individuals, communities, businesses, non-government organisations and all spheres of government to influence the various social and environmental factors that raise the risk of crime and victimisation. In other words, it is trying to reduce or stop the crime before it happens (Ethikweni, 2016). The prevention of crime cannot be accomplished by police alone (AIC, Crime prevention approaches, theory and mechanisms, 2015). Through experience it is clear that effective crime prevention programmes can add much to achieve a safer and more secure society (AIC, Crime prevention in focus, 2015).

Crime prevention programmes generally work by changing a combination of environmental and social factors relating to the opportunities for committing offences (AIC, Crime prevention in focus, 2015), thus changing dynamic pressures and conditions of safety.

2.4.3.1 Environmental Crime Prevention

The environmental crime prevention approach tries to reduce the opportunity to commit a crime. Reduction methods comprise, but are not restricted to, activities such as better security through strengthening locks, improving observation, better street lighting, installing closed circuit television, putting burglar bars on windows and improving cash handling on business premises (AIC, Crime prevention in focus, 2015; AIC, Crime prevention approaches, theory and mechanisms, 2015).

The social/structural approaches may involve better housing, improved health care and educational programmes. Other initiatives could be community development programmes. The social approach is a long term-approach to reduce crime (AIC, Crime prevention in focus, 2015).

2.4.3.2 Social Crime Prevention

Crime prevention should be addressed at a local level as crime is not always understood at a broader level. It is important to understand the geographical area under consideration to prevent and address crime successfully in that area. To address crime successfully, a

multi-disciplinary approach is necessary with the inclusion of other locally based service providers and role-players (Palmary, 2001; Ethikweni, 2016).

Local governments should co-ordinate and place the various role-players to partake in the Integrated Development Plan (IDP) to develop functions such as health and education, for example, to influence crime prevention.

According to Ingrid Palmary, (2001) the following strategies for effective crime prevention could be found internationally:

- Using a problem solving approach. The target should be causes of crime and not the symptoms. In addressing the causes, the most important needs of the community should also be addressed.

- The community should be involved in the planning and implementation of crime prevention. If the community drives the strategy, it will be more successful.

- Systematic and thorough research is necessary. Research is important for crime prevention and is needed from the needs assessment stage through to trends analysis, programme evaluation stage. Surveys on public opinions are also needed.

- Youth is the prominent target group in prevention of crime because the crime risk factors can be seen from early-on in childhood.

- A long-term strategy should be followed due to root causes of crime.

- Social crime prevention should take place and be conducted hand-in-hand with efficient and effective law enforcement.

- A multi-faceted plan should be followed. This plan will focus on all types of crime and their different causes.

- All role-players from different departments and community systems are needed in the team.

2.4.4 Models of Combating Crime (Addressing the Hazard)

There are different models for combating crime (Politics is getting in the way of crime prevention, 2014). According to Robert White (2013) there are three models of crime prevention, namely the conservative, the liberal and the radical models of crime prevention.

2.4.4.1 The Conservative Model of Crime Prevention

The Conservative model is also called the Traditional model of crime prevention. The principle aspect of this model is crime control. The main idea behind this model is that the people should abide by the law and that the prevention should be aimed at addressing potential and current violations of the law (White, 2013; Politics is getting in the way of crime prevention, 2014).

The answer to crime prevention is to make it difficult to be involved in crime through detection, to reduce the opportunities and to raise the cost of committing a crime (White, 2013). To reduce the opportunity, more surveillance is needed (White, 2013).

This model is based on the belief that the individual makes a decision to partake in crime, and that society should be protected from criminals, thus their incarceration for as long as possible (Palmary, 2001). Politically this model is a programme to enforce law and order, highlighting the maintenance of public order and the protection of private property (White, 2013)

2.4.4.2 The Liberal Model of Crime Prevention

The, Liberal or Mainstream, crime prevention model sees crime as a social problem that is related to particular individual shortfalls and group shortcomings (White, 2013)

Social and economic conditions are improved through better opportunities for individuals and groups with early involvement and intensive efforts to get communities to use their own resources (White, 2013). The idea is to involve the community in projects such as recreation, sport and other social groups where the community could be developed and given opportunities away from crime (White, 2013; Politics is getting in the way of crime prevention, 2014).

Both the hard-line punishment and the socio-economic line of thinking for crime control are very simplistic in regard to a very complicated problem (Politics is getting in the way of crime prevention, 2014).

2.4.4.3 The Radical Model of Crime Prevention

The Radical model is also known as the Conflict model of crime prevention. This model sees law and order as a place of political struggle. The understanding is that this model is reflecting social boundaries and discrimination, in other words class, gender and race differences (White, 2013).

Politically this model is in conflict with the traditional approach of law and order. According to this model, crime control can be effectively achieved by controlling the consequences of economic crisis and the diversity in social power (White, 2013).

Table 2-1: Comparison of the Conservative, Liberal and Radical Models of Crime Prevention
(White, 2013)

Conservative Model Of Crime Prevention	
Key concept	Crime control
Main strategy	Opportunity reduction
Main crime focus	Conventional "street" crime
Concept of criminality	Rational choice
Crime response	Protection and surveillance
Role of community	Auxiliary police
Limitations	Based on social exclusion, narrow definition of crime
Liberal Model of Crime Prevention	
Key concept	Social problem
Main strategy	Opportunity enhancement
Main crime focus	Conventional "street" crime
Concept of criminality	Individual or social pathology
Crime response	Correct deficits, improve opportunities for community by development
Role of community	Self-help, community development
Limitations	Based on limited resources, narrow definition of crime
Radical Model of Crime Prevention	
Key concept	Social justice
Main strategy	Political struggle
Main crime focus	Crimes of the powerful as well as, conventional "street" crime
Concept of criminality	Marginalisation, social alienation, market competition
Crime response	Social empowerment, reduce inequality Social change agents
Role of community	Based on shared consciousness/ solidarity, wide definition of crime
Limitations	

Bringing these models in line with stock theft and PAR: Progression to Safety, the following can be said. In the conservative model, stock theft is prevented by achieving safety conditions by better policing and making it difficult to commit a crime. This can only be done by reducing the dynamic pressures with better budget, equipment and management. The root cause of the limited budget is the political and decision making power.

The Liberal model concentrates more on the social issues to prevent crime. Communities should create projects such as recreational activities and other socio-economic opportunities for the youth.

The Radical model concentrates on political issues of reducing the imbalances and socially empowers the people that have been involved in the political struggle.

2.5 Conclusion

Stock theft is a property crime punishable by law. According to the different crime models it is evident that there are different root causes that could influence stock theft. Of these social and environmental factors are equally important.

Social factors like unemployment and economic hardship should be addressed in the long run with appropriate punishment in the short run. Social factors could be achieved through a multi-disciplinary approach, and with proper budgets and programmes through political power

The environmental approach could be addressed mostly by the livestock owner to reduce the opportunity for theft.

Chapter 3

Literature Study on Stock Theft at International, National and Local Levels

3.1 Introduction

The literature study on stock theft consists of reports, news reports and reports from farmers' associations, government discussions, departmental memoranda, data from SAPS and internet searches. This study gave a background of the magnitude of stock theft internationally, in Africa and in Southern Africa. The seriousness of stock theft in South Africa as a whole and, in particular, in the Kwa Sani Local Municipality in KwaZulu-Natal, which borders Lesotho, will be discussed in terms of the different perceptions of its magnitude, the reasons for stock theft and possible solutions for the problem.

3.2 The Global History (Trends) and Magnitude of Stock Theft

The attention and focus that stock theft received over the last couple of years in the media and political arena, helps to explain the interest in the magnitude of stock theft problem. This problem is not exclusive to South Africa but also appears in other countries throughout the world, such as America, Australia, other African countries and Southern Africa as a whole.

3.2.1 International Trends of Stock Theft

3.2.1.1 America

In America, in the early days, most cattle were stolen by the Native American Indians from the settlers in the Old West, but more often the Indians stole horses. When there was no food, they would steal and slaughter a few cows or oxen (Correa, 2012; Gard, 2014).

The Mexican rustlers caused considerable trouble along the border during the Civil War and into the Reconstruction Era. From 1859 to 1872, the Mexican thieves stole 145 298 cattle from a number of Texan ranches (Gard, 2014).The negative effects of Indian and Mexican rustlers were far less than those carried out by the White rustlers (Correa, 2012). In fact, ranchers in Mexico often were victimized by Texan thieves who swam large herds of "wet stock" across the Rio Grand by night and trailed them to markets in Kansas (Gard, 2014).

Often rustlers had herds of their own that grew at an alarming pace. They would buy a few cows and then would brand strays with their own mark. These rustlers used a "running brand" to change any existing brand on the cattle. They would also steal unbranded calves and wean them as quickly as possible. The methods they used were sometime

very harsh and inhumane, - for instance they would use a hot iron to burn between the hooves of the calf so that it could not walk long distances back to the original herd. Other methods involved splitting the calves' tongue or cutting the muscle on their eyelids blinding them temporarily (Gard, 2014). These cruel acts were done so that the calves weaned earlier and stay with the new herd.

Though grazing rights have never been codified in United States law, the concept of such rights descends from the English concept of the "commons", a piece of land over which a number of people - often neighbouring landowners - could exercise one of a number of traditional rights, including livestock grazing (Correa, 2012).

In the United States of America there was ample unsettled open land that could be used for grazing by the settlers. As the population increased in the West, the range lands were over-used and deteriorated. Then the people started having disputes over grazing rights on the range lands.

These open range lands made it easier for stock thieves to steal any stray animals. With the fencing in of the land, stock theft became less frequent. Fences, together with stricter law enforcement at livestock markets, ensured a drop in stock theft (Correa, 2012; Gard, 2014).

During the 1930s, stock thieves started to use new methods. They used fast trucks and stole animals during the night, transported them several hundred kilometres and then sold the meat on the market the next day (Correa, 2012). Recently producers in Washington state have lost truckloads of animals, while others have been bothered with losses of one or two animals at a time for several months (Washington State Department of Agriculture, n.d). Other modern means of stock theft include using bad or fake cheques and even false identities when acquiring cattle (Parish, 2012).

For the criminally minded in America, a combination of a struggling economy and high beef prices make stock theft a very attractive way to make money (Garrett, 2014). To understand the magnitude of the problem, in 2011, the total market loss of livestock, saddle and trailer thefts was almost $4.3 million. In 2012, it rose to $4.47 million according to data from the Texas and the South Western Cattle Raisers Association (Correa, 2012; Stalcup, 2013).

3.2.1.2 Australia

As in America, cattle rustling or “duffing” as it is known in Australia is an age old problem. Amongst the settlers in Australia were convicts who were opening up the inland areas of the colony and saw opportunities in stock theft (Barclay, 2001).

Australia has a colourful history of cattle duffing. During the 1830s, settlers took up large properties in the southern area of Australia. During that time stock theft was a huge problem and stock was driven between Victoria and New South Wales. In the 1870s, Henry Arthur Readford also known as “Captain Starlight” was working as a stockman at Bowen Downs Station near Longreach in Queensland when he realised that the property was so vast that some areas were not visited by station staff for months on end. So he built stockyards, and gradually collected a herd of 1 000 branded cattle that he had stolen along the Thompson River in central Western Queensland. As he knew he could not sell them locally, he drove them 1 300 km through the desert country to Blanche Water station in northern South Australia where he sold them for £5 000. The trip took him three months (Barclay, 2001; Maria, 2012). In the colonial area, there were other bush rangers who also rustled animals to build up their own herds of livestock.

Today Australia is the world's largest exporter of meat and livestock with Queensland as the largest producer with 11.8 million head being 48% of the nation’s cattle herd.

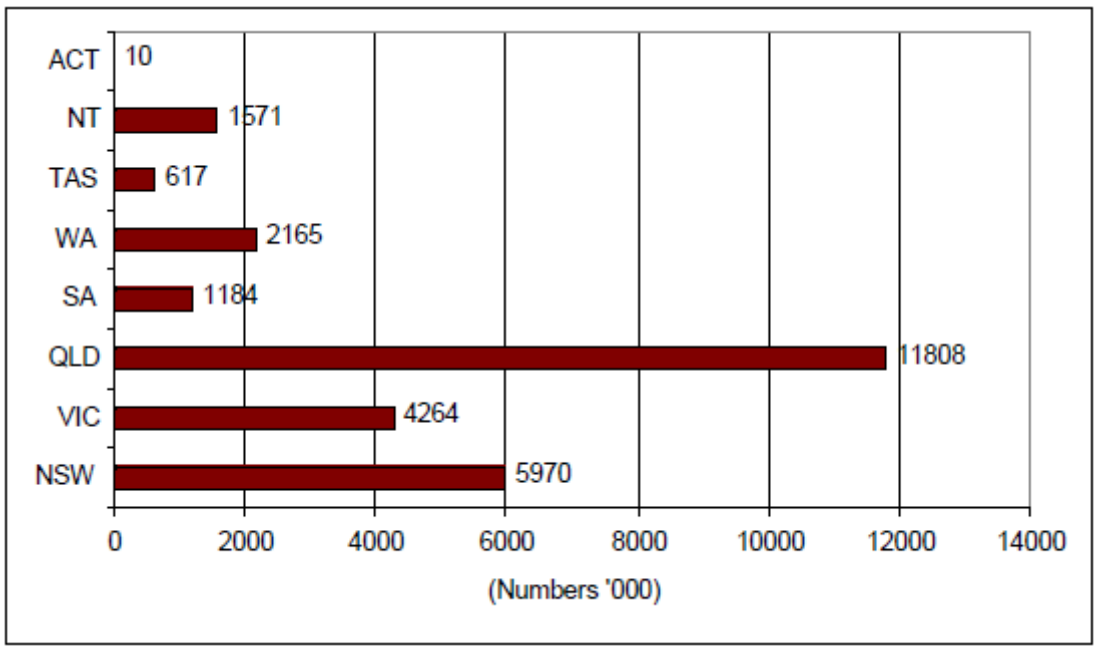

Figure 3-1: Meat Cattle Numbers ('000) in Australia by State and Territory, 2000.
(ABS Principal Agricultural Commodities, 1999-2000)

The value of the Australian sheep industry is about $1 billion, with a national sheep and lamb flock of 118.6 million at 30 June 2000. The New South Wales flock is the largest in the country. It comprises about 43.4million head and represents 37% of the national total (Barclay, 2001).

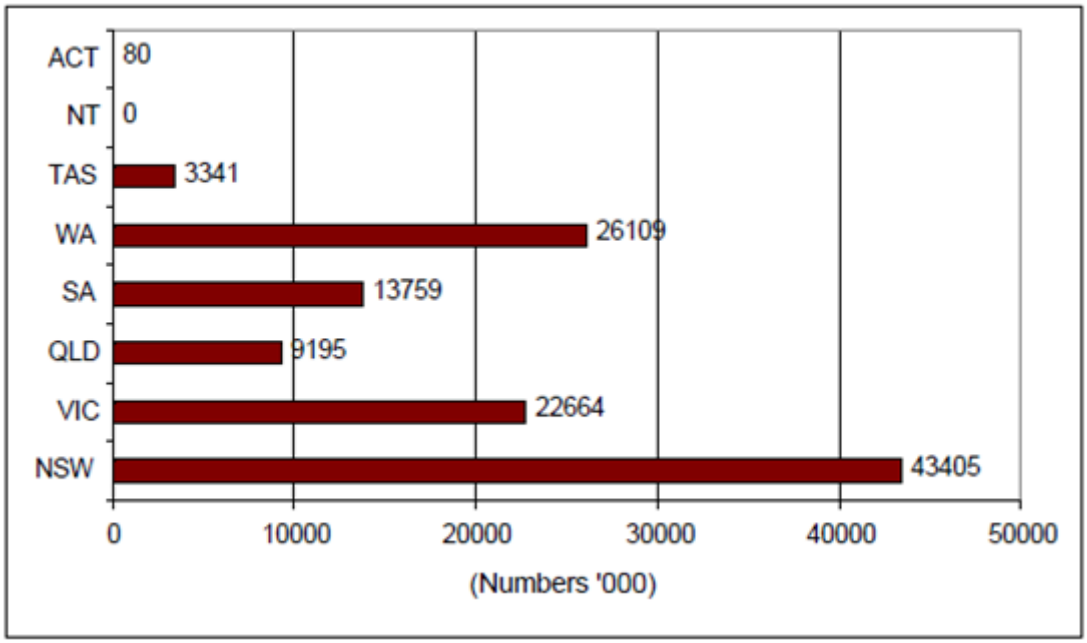

Figure 3-2: Sheep and Lamb Numbers ('000) in Australia by State and Territory, 2000.
(ABS Principal Agricultural Commodities, 1999-2000)

In New South Wales (NSW) that has the largest sheep numbers, the police describe stock theft as the most common rural crime. This is the only state that has described stock theft as a rural crime. New South Wales' statistics have it included under other crime categories (Barclay, 2001).

In a survey during 2001/02 the most significant crime experienced by 6% of all Australian farmers was stock theft which cost the industry around $72million (Homel, 2003).

In the year 2010/11 in Queensland, 1 700 sheep were stolen valued at $212 000. In South Australia, in just part of the 2011/12 financial year, 8 508 sheep were stolen at a value of $1.39million. In Victoria, losses had reached $1.7million with 250 recorded incidents while Western Australia had losses valued at about $500 000 arising from 44 sheep theft cases (Daily News , 2012).

In the Northern Territory properties are so large that the farmers only gather livestock once a year and if stock gets lost or stolen, they have to write it off. The properties have no fences and it is difficult to gather all the stock, thus only a few cases of stock theft are reported (Barclay, 2001).

In Western Australia, there is only one crime category for property capable of being stolen and no individual record for stock theft. It is estimated that $500 000 worth of livestock were stolen during 2001 (Barclay, 2001).

3.2.1.3 Stock Theft in Africa

The Horn of Africa can be distinguished from the rest of Africa by the international boundaries that have important ecological and economical characteristics. Around the borders there are semi-arid and arid areas and it is very difficult and expensive to control them. In these areas, the economy is built around livestock and therefore trade in livestock and livestock products is important. Livestock is a high value product that can be moved overland and across borders. These characteristics make it a valuable commodity (Little, 2005).

Cattle prices are 20 to 25 % higher in Kenya than in the neighbouring countries. Nairobi in Kenya is a big consumer of meat with an estimate of 450 000 cattle slaughtered annually (2002). The flow of cattle across the border from Somalia, Ethiopia and Tanzania is mainly uni-directional (Little, 2005). All these factors could make it very viable for cattle rustling in the East African countries.

3.2.1.3.1 Kenya

In Kenya stock theft or livestock raiding is commonly referred to as ‘cattle rustling’. This entails forceful acquirement of livestock (mainly cattle) and is quite regular between pastoralists in the ASALs (arid and semi-arid lands) of Kenya. Usually, cattle rustling involved a little violence and was undertaken with the purpose of getting the best livestock or to get substitutes of animals lost through drought or disease. It was very rare that people died in these raids but when it happened their families were compensated (Kaimba, 2011).

As early as 1900, there was a distinction between raiding of cattle from outsiders and stealing from fellow members of the tribe. The colonial government in Kenya had an ongoing problem with the administration of the policy regarding the raiding of cattle from settler farmers. The reported theft increased from 1 578 in 1955 to 4 243 in 1962

according to the Kenya police. The settlers were of the opinion that stock theft was seen as a traditional sport by the young men of many tribes and that it would not be stopped by the leaders of the community unless the leaders could be affected negatively. Stock theft policies and legislation were developed around that belief and people were punished collectively for acts of stock theft. This view was applied to western Kenya and the Rift Valley, the Maasai and Kalenjin. Families or villages could be punished collectively (Anderson, n.d.).

During the 1960s, the Kenyan Police had also become aware that there was a professional element attached to stock theft and that it had became the work of multi-ethnic gangs. These gangs could move animals over vast distances and pass them through a string of receivers and over the border to Uganda and Tanzania (Anderson, n.d.).

Due to the increase in the number the of small guns and the commercialization of cattle rustling, violence between adjacent communities became more evident in Kenya. There was an indication that cattle rustling had become commercialised and that prosperous businessmen, politicians, traders or local people were mixed up in it and looking for economic gain thus they finance armed raids among the pastoral communities (Kaimba, 2011; Kenya Human Rights Commission, 2010).

3.2.1.3.2 Uganda

Good natural grazing for cattle, sheep, and goats is plentiful in Uganda. Small-holder farmers owned about 95 % of all cattle. During the 1960s and early 1970s there was a drive to establish several hundred modern commercial ranches in areas that had been cleared of tsetse-fly infestation (Federal Research Division of the Library of Congress, 1998).

Stock theft is a huge problem in the Karamoja district in the north eastern part of Uganda where pastoralism is the major agricultural enterprise (Federal Research Division of the Library of Congress, 1998). Karamoja is an area of semi-arid savannah, bush and mountainous area that consists of a total area of 27 200 square kilometres. Sudan is situated to the North of the district and to the eastern side is the Turkana district of Kenya (Ninsiima, 2006). Theft of livestock is a major restriction to livestock-keeping, and has caused some people not to keep livestock at all. (Ashley & Nanyeenya, 2002; Federal Research Division of the Library of Congress, 1998).

In the semi-arid areas rainfall is very important. Some rain falls during April and then there is the normal rainy season from June to early September. This rainfall pattern is not very reliable and droughts do occur regularly. The animals farmed in these areas are a source of livelihood and also a symbol of wealth (Ninsiima, 2006).

When there is a shortage of pasture, the herdsmen move the animals to areas where they find water and pasture, and sometimes are forced to move into neighbouring regions. With this competition for the limited resources, a culture of raiding and warfare started (Ninsiima, 2006).

It is a custom that men use cattle in the traditional marriage ceremony. They pay for their brides with cattle that are very expensive. Traditionally they raid animals from neighbouring tribes to collect wealth and build up their herds. Originally these raids were done with spears, but since the 1970s these raids become more violent as the men used fire-arms and people lost their lives (Ninsiima, 2006).

The Ugandan government tried to unarm the people but this process made them more vulnerable against attacks from the other communities. As a result, animals were lost and the people become poorer as they become more vulnerable to their opponents (Ninsiima, 2006).

3.2.1.4 Stock Theft in Southern Africa

Stock theft and cattle rustling only occur in some parts of Southern Africa (Hübschle, 2010). Stock theft is mainly transnational. This means that the theft happens across the borders between different countries. This is according to the 1st Southern African Regional Conference on Stock Theft for SARPCCO Countries in Pretoria during 2002.

3.2.1.4.1 Zambia

In the southern province of Zambia, stock theft is a high-priority crime. In 2007, 501 cases were reported against the 433 in 2006. This rise represents a 13.5 % increase. In 2005, 1 908 cases of stock theft were reported of which 692 went to court and of which 333 cases led to convictions, but 1 227 cases remained unresolved, and 285 were still awaiting trial [SIC] (Hübschle, 2010).

Criminals armed with rifles ambushed villages and drove away large herds of animals. This became a huge problem north of Livingstone in the western province of Zambia. These animals would be driven back and forth across the border between Zambia and

Zimbabwe with the result that it was difficult to recover the stolen animals. Animals were driven and sold far from the place where they had been stolen. This is a strong indication that there are some levels of organised crime involved. The biggest problem according to the statistics was in the Southern and Western provinces of Zambia which were the prime cattle farming areas and are across the border next to the borders of Zimbabwe, Angola and Namibia (Hübschle, 2010). Similar stock theft patterns could be seen in South Africa.

After the lifting of roadblocks and police checkpoints there was an increase in stock theft according to the Zambia National Farmers' Union (Chanda, 2012).

3.2.1.4.2 Swaziland

The rural communities in Swaziland that reside close to the Mozambican border are affected by stock theft. Syndicates from Mozambique apparently raid these communities by night. On the south eastern border with KwaZulu-Natal, incidents of stock theft were also reported. In Nomahasha there were two wholesalers who sold meat and who were doing business with informal traders who then smuggled the meat to Mozambique. The one wholesaler got meat from Mbabane. All this meat was imported from South Africa, while the other trader had an abattoir in Mbabane. It is known that to maintain trade the abattoir got stolen cattle from all over Swaziland. The smuggling took place mostly over Swaziland's longest mountain range, the Lubombo Plateau, between the Lomahasha/Namaacha and Goba/Seshelweni (Hübschle, 2010).

3.2.1.4.3 Botswana

Livestock farming in Botswana contributes enormously to the social and economic life of this nation, therefore this enterprise should be preserved at all costs (Botswana Police Service, 2014). In Botswana, beef is the second largest generator of income for the country with 3.5 million head of cattle (Myburgh, 2009).

According to the Police website, stock theft in Botswana was escalating, predominantly at areas located along the borders and those close to the cities and towns. The most vulnerable stock were cattle, goats and donkeys (Botswana Police Service, 2014). There were 5 089 head of cattle stolen during 2001 and 2002 of which 129 were rustled to Zimbabwe and 226 were smuggled to South Africa (Myburgh, 2009). The incidence of stock theft implied that it was mostly organized crime syndicates that smuggled live animals and their produce into cities and towns for slaughter and illegal sales, respectively. (Botswana Police Service, 2014).

3.2.1.4.4 Lesotho

The livestock sector in Lesotho consists of cattle, sheep, goats, horses, donkeys, pigs, and poultry. The people keep livestock for economic and social reasons. The cattle farmers are mostly subsistence farmers and the cattle are used for draught power, milk, fuel and meat. Cattle are also kept for socio-cultural uses (Marake, Mokuku, Majoro, & Mokitimi, 1998). Sheep are produced for mutton and wool while the angora goats produce mohair. Wool and mohair was the largest contributor to cash income from livestock. It also is a major agricultural export product from Lesotho (Lesotho Bureau of Statistics, 2008).

Table 3-1: Livestock by District in Lesotho
(Lesotho Bureau of Statistics, 2008)

	Botha-Bothe	Leribe	Berea	Maseru	Mafeteng	Mohle's Hoek	Quthing	Quacha's Nek	Mokhothong	Thaba-Tseka	Lesotho
Cattle											
Feb-06	35936	98564	97213	106548	90349	60739	33301	26952	41141	86471	677214
Feb-07	30601	121831	99268	141246	11676	81701	44281	37140	49765	70077	687586
Sheep											
Feb-06	38634	96071	42958	139760	115372	102782	106959	74817	112622	215278	1045253
Feb-07	28861	228050	39521	184353	11026	67381	77422	138867	98224	141038	1014743
Goats											
Feb-06	32547	63228	50855	70083	30228	87183	55891	87178	41899	94143	613235
Feb-07	56139	62869	60040	164639	6877	119384	164276	63691	55702	125661	879278
Pigs											
Feb-06	6750	19864	21861	24028	17133	9862	3457	1653	1050	6072	111730
Feb-07	8664	48097	48682	46255	3373	22923	14888	7950	2290	12610	215732
Horses											
Feb-06	1231	5959	4287	15983	5234	12544	5486	8309	6200	14782	80015
Feb-07	1142	6732	6925	20378	518	7017	4443	5085	8239	8551	69030
Donkeys											
Feb-06	6955	8129	12852	10076	7487	11018	6467	4205	4907	12539	84635
Feb-07	7216	30030	25753	36640	2206	22614	12879	9405	10429	15176	172348

The crime in Lesotho reported by the police was in three major groups: serious, common and other (Table 3-2). From 1997 to 2006, cases of serious crimes fluctuated between about 13 000 and 17 500 per annum. There was, however, an upward trend (Lesotho Bureau of Statistics, 2008). In Lesotho, stock theft is categorised under serious crimes (Rafolatsane, 2013). In 2006, house breaking and stock theft were the two most frequently reported kinds of serious crimes and accounted for 31 and 25%, respectively (Lesotho Bureau of Statistics, 2008).

In a case study in Lesotho, most respondents (64.6%) when asked what type of crime occurred most in their area/village, said livestock theft. The majority (53%) responded that they were the most afraid of stock theft as a crime. This was evidenced in the increase of stock theft in Lesotho (Dzimba & Matoane, 2005). According to Kynoch (2001) 85% of the stockowners in border villages reported that they had lost animals to the stock thieves since 1990. This was in contrast to only 49% of owners from non-border villages. The shepherds reported a similar tendency regarding victimisation, 83% from border villages were victimised compared to 50% from non-border villages (Kynoch & Ulicki, 2001).

Table 3-2: Cases of Reported Crime Types in Lesotho
(Lesotho Bureau of Statistics, 2008)

Type of crime	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006
Serious cases					
House breaking	5 801	5 409	5 157	4 644	4 688
Stock theft	**4 546**	**5 394**	**4 620**	**3 915**	**3 836**
Robbery	1 647	1 251	1 628	1 377	1 465
Assault grievous bodily harm (GBH)	2 360	2 260	2 138	2 278	1 814
Murder	791	780	872	734	658
Attempted murder	567	798	484	349	341
Sexual offence	1 143	1306	1 794	2 093	1 866
Car theft	599	575	937	457	579
Total , serious cases	17 454	17 773	17 630	15 847	1 5247
Common cases					
Theft	7 173	6 462	5 815	5 988	6 398
Assault	7 486	8 683	8 558	8 463	7 924
Traffic	49 628	33 002	18 889	16 366	13 958
Total, common cases	64 287	48 147	33 262	30 817	28 280
Other cases					
Fraud					255
Drugs					309
Arms					532
Counterfeit currency					37
Total other cases					1 133

In Lesotho, stock theft has become more organised and violent. Animals were taken from one village to another and then sold for cash or exchanged for other goods that made stock theft a profitable enterprise (Dzimba & Matoane, 2005).

Another problem with regard to cross-border theft and grazing was the Lesotho KwaZulu-Natal border. In 1870, the Lesotho KwaZulu-Natal boundary was declared by Governor Wodehouse of the, then, Cape Colony. The exact border poses a problem because it has never been surveyed. The people of Lesotho consider the main escarpment as the border line. The official topo-cadastral maps of South Africa and Lesotho show the watershed as the official boundary line (Moremholo, 1998).

3.2.2 Stock Theft in South Africa

Stock theft is one of the most prominent problems for farmers in the country. According to Statistics South Africa stock theft, in financial terms, was the second largest farm loss, in total, after predators (Statistics South Africa, 2007).

Table 3-3: Farm Losses in South Africa During Financial Year 2006 in R'000
(Statistics South Africa, 2007)

	Losses due to disasters and accidents regarding:		Pilfering and stealing of crops	Predators	Stock theft	Veld and forest fires and natural disasters	Other losses
	Buildings and equipment	Other					
Eastern Cape	4 176	4 743	5 142	29 801	31 832	16 270	8 505
Free State	2 371	4 109	4 544	18 562	35 830	20 462	12 746
Gauteng	2 220	13 512	2 129	1 024	12 660	15 327	6 177
KwaZulu-Natal	4 625	4 606	14 978	6 119	26 509	36 695	17 237
Limpopo	1 343	3 513	12 161	6 185	6 619	12 260	11 289
Mpumalanga	7 206	10 022	10 072	8 339	23 207	35 276	19 100
North West	3 425	7 748	5 019	4 373	25 987	11 291	8 557
Northern Cape	5 199	3 737	2 782	36 600	15 414	7 739	13 350
Western Cape	4 091	20 096	8 480	103 987	13 975	34 181	45 698
South Africa	**34 656**	**72 086**	**65 307**	**214 990**	**192 033**	**189 501**	**142 659**

It is estimated from a survey, conducted in 2003, that 76 396 cattle were stolen annually in South Africa, with the majority (87%) stolen from communal land. The statistics released from the South African Police Service's National Stock Theft Unit is that between 15 000 and 16 000 cattle are stolen annually (Scholtz & Bester, 2010).

According to the Red Meat Industry Forum, stock theft cost the South African economy more than R430 million for the period of the 2011/2012 financial year (Phillips, 28-suspected-stock-thieves-in-seven-days, 2013). Statistics revealed that during the same period 69 011 cattle (32 095 recovered), 94 450 sheep (23 569 recovered), and 40 078 goats (11 802 recovered) were reported stolen (Schoeman, 2013).

The National Committee on Stock Theft was informed about the trends and the role of the Department in the fight against the swell in stock theft. The Committee heard that five provinces, Free State, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape, Mpumalanga and Limpopo had been recognized by the South African Police Service as problem areas for stock theft (Lukani, 2010). In the Free State, along the Lesotho border, stock theft seems to be a major problem. According to Brigadier Mmatsietsi Mahloko, the station commander of the Phuthaditjhaba Police Cluster, stock theft is one of the main crimes in the Maluti-a-Phofung Municipality area of QwaQwa (The Weekly, 2013). According to DAFF, the 'hotspot' areas in KwaZulu-Natal that fall under the top 10 in the country are Bergville, Dannhauser, Utrecht, Ladysmith, Taylors Halt, Ezakheni, Estcourt and Bulwer (DAFF, 2010). Similar areas for 2009 were Bergville, Dannhauser, Bulwer and Utrecht (Ryst, 2010).

Livestock farmers in KwaZulu-Natal that are facing stock theft challenges were of the opinion that it was their single most serious threat (Department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs and Rural Development, 2010). Stock theft was one of the biggest problems of animal farming in the northern parts of KwaZulu-Natal (KZN) according to the study of Kunene (Kunene & Fossey, 2006) In 2008/09, losses amounted to R365 million nationally and R109 million in KwaZulu-Natal. The effect of stock theft was that the number of livestock farmers continuing with livestock production was declining, this had seen the Department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs partnering with the livestock farmers, the Department of Community Safety and Liaison and the South African Police Service (SAPS) to fight stock theft. In order to address stock theft effectively, the Department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs had been procuring and distributing branding kits, stock cards and registers to livestock associations (Department of Agriculture, Environmental Affairs and Rural Development, 2010; Daily News, 2013).

3.2.3 Kwa Sani Local Municipality

This trend around the Lesotho border could be followed into KwaZulu-Natal in the Kwa Sani Local Municipal area where the commercial and communal farmers had combined to combat stock theft from Lesotho, but then they also had a problem from the eastern side as the South African stock thieves became prominent (Phillips, Kwa Sani fights the scourge of stock theft, 2012). According to Moremholo, who did a study on cross-border stock theft, it was mainly people from Lesotho who came to steal stock in KwaZulu-Natal, but stock theft also took place within the borders of KwaZulu-Natal (Moremholo, 1998).

Mr. Bennie Phillips said that stock theft was one of the main reasons why farmers did not produce wool next to Lesotho and the former Transkei and Ciskei borders (Botha, 2002). The South African Police Services (SAPS) statistics indicated that stock theft in the Eastern Cape has increased by 128% in 2011 (Duze, 2012).

John Pearce said that in 2011, a total of 547 cattle, valued at R5,69 million, were reported stolen in Kwa Sani Local Municipality in the western side of KwaZulu-Natal and which borders on Lesotho. During the month of May, 175 cattle, 120 sheep and three horses were stolen, only 13 cattle and 118 sheep of those stolen were recovered. The mountainous landscape of Lesotho made it easy for thieves to cross the border, steal animals and return to Lesotho (Phillips, 2012). The amount of illegal stock movement fluctuated according to the location along the boundary (Kynoch & Ulicki, 2001). Not much stock theft is taking place in the very steep areas in the northern area compared to the area in the southern side which has more moderate slopes. The reason for this is that it is easier to herd animals on the more gentle slopes than on the steep slopes (Moremholo, 1998).

According to Moremholo (1998), more stock theft took place where farms are next to the border than on those that have a protected area such as those of the uKhalamba Heritage Site between them and the border, this is because it was more direct to drive the animals from the farm directly through the border than through a protected area where the chance was greater that they could be caught.

Mostly small stock such as sheep and goats were stolen, but cattle and horses were also stolen. Normally at full moon these animals were herded over the border into Lesotho (Moremholo, 1998; DAFF, 2010; Nasionale veediefstalvoorkomingsforum, 2015).

Van der Merwe (2002) was of the opinion that stock theft indirectly had a greater impact on wool production than was generally believed, for the reason that possible entrant farmers are concerned about the unpleasant outcome of their animals being stolen. There is a long list of wool farmers who had stopped farming due to the stock theft (Botha, 2002).

According to the Red Meat Industry Forum, stock theft had cost the South African economy more than R430 million for the period of the 2011/2012 financial year (Phillips, 28-suspected-stock-thieves-in-seven-days, 2013). Statistics revealed that during the same period, 69 011 cattle (32 095 recovered), 94 450 sheep (23 569 recovered), and 40 078 goats (11 802 recovered) were reported stolen (Schoeman, 2013). During the 2013/14 financial year 56 954 (22 070 recovered) head of cattle to the value of R592 321 600 were stolen, meaning 34 884 head of cattle to the value of R363 793 600 were lost. As regards sheep, 79 713 (16 663 recovered) were stolen at a value of R135 512 100, resulting in the loss of 63 050 sheep at a cost R107 185 000 at sheep producers. A total of 34 988 (10 600 recovered) goats were stolen at a loss of R47 556 000. Giving a total of R 518.5 million lost during 2013/14 (Mare, 2014).

3.3 Reasons /Causes of Stock Theft

Why do people steal livestock? In different countries the people steal for different reasons. These reasons can be categorised.

3.3.1 Categories of Stock Theft

There are four categories of livestock theft:

- The first type of thief will only steal for the pot and they are called pot slaughterers. This means that the person is stealing for their own consumption. Since the early days, stealing of livestock for food has been a common practice. The animal may be killed on site or moved elsewhere (Barclay, 2001; Sherry, 2012). They are also known as ‘killers’ for freezer food.

- The second type of stock thief slaughters animals and sell the meat. They will take orders for meat and then kill the animals. It could also be butchers that may steal animals for slaughter to supply their businesses (Barclay, 2001; Sherry, 2012).

- Farmers could steal animals for breeding purposes to sustain their stock or to improve bloodlines. Normally unbranded or unmarked animals are taken or cows with calves may be stolen. The animals are then marked, tagged or branded by the new ‘owner’ (Barclay, 2001).

- Professional stock theft covers those crimes that are committed by highly skilled, well-equipped, and well-organised thieves who work in syndicates that can handle and market large numbers of stolen animals through their network (Barclay, 2001; Sherry, 2012).

3.3.2 America

Stock theft could be a lucrative (multi-million dollar) business with cattle prices pushing calves’ worth to nearly $200 per hundredweight on the market. In America, thieves have become well organised and some producers have lost truckloads of animals at one time while other farmers lose one or two animals at a time for several months. (Washington State Department of Agriculture, n.d; Stalcup, 2013).

The law enforcement officials and producers in Missouri were in agreement that most stock thieves were not amateurs who decide by chance to steal. Many worked at cattle operations and thus knew when and where to strike (Assosiated Press, 2013; Garrett, 2014). According to Larry Grey of the Texas and South-western Cattle Raisers Association the typical thief was always someone with a background in agriculture who knew how to handle cattle and market them (Stalcup, 2013; Garrett, 2014).

3.3.3 Africa

Traditionally in some African countries, whenever scarcity of pasture and water or disease depleted a community's livestock, it often sought to replenish numbers through raiding or rustling (Kenya Human Rights Commission, 2010).

In Kenya stock theft or livestock raiding was traditionally done to replenish the herd that was lost because of drought or disease. Lately in Kenya, cattle rustling had been commercialised and prosperous businessmen, politicians, traders or local people were mixed up in stock theft for financial gain. (Kaimba, 2011).

The main reason for stock theft in Swaziland was that the meat prizes in Mozambique were almost 50 percent more expensive. It was known that a slaughterhouse in Mbabane

sustained it's business with stolen cattle from Swaziland. The high meat prices in Mozambique also stimulated stock theft in Swaziland (Hübschle, 2010).

3.3.4 South Africa

Mr. Ben Brynard, Chairperson of National Wool Growers Association (NWGA) in Northern Cape, said because of the extensive farming practices of their farming enterprise in the province they experienced less crime, but pot slaughters did occur (Botha, 2002).

At the Red Meat Producers Organisation (RPO) Congress it was said that in stock theft there were "clear indications of criminal syndicate involvement in a huge way" (Sherry, 2012).

Jacques Swanepoel of the North West Stock Theft Forum said that stock theft took on epidemic proportions and that syndicates possibly had become more involved in stock theft after 48 yearlings and five cows were stolen from a farm in Rustenburg (van der Walt, 2013). The methods and resources that were used suggested that stock thieves were well organised with financial resources and equipment. In some cases it was reported that trucks were used in moving the stolen animals (Dzimba & Matoane, 2005).

It seemed as if the stock thieves were co-ordinated by well-organised criminal syndicates that were well informed, but reliable information on their composition and organisation was difficult to access. There were criminal networks in the different countries *e.g*. Lesotho and South Africa, that work together to sell stolen animals in the lowlands of Lesotho and also outside Lesotho as far away as Port Elizabeth, Durban and Welkom (Kynoch & Ulicki, 2001).

Networks were formed by thieves who committed cross-border crimes. Komphela further noted that the problem was aggravated by the thieves from QwaQwa who were collaborating with their counterparts from neighbouring Lesotho with whom they exchanged stolen livestock (The Weekly, 2013).

3.3.5 Lesotho

Poverty causes people to steal cattle. Khoabane and Black (2009) who did a study in Lesotho, found that livestock theft contributed to livestock reduction. The main causes of theft were increasing poverty among the unemployed workers and drought stricken crop farmers (Garikai, 2010). But stock theft also had a serious socio-economic effect on the

households as it impoverished the people from whom the cattle were stolen (Malekane, 2000).

The increase in stock theft was clearly connected to increasing poverty in the area. Mine workers were retrenched and sent home, the young are unemployed and cannot get work in Lesotho or South Africa. This rise in unemployment aggravated household and community poverty and supplied willing workers for the stock thieves. Stock theft raiding created added impoverishment, uncertainty and distrust and stimulates the growing cycle of theft and counter-theft (Kynoch & Ulicki, 2001).

Crime like stock theft, house robberies and muggings were caused by unemployment and poverty. The life of the community members at risk were made difficult by hooligans who resorted to gangsterism. (Tlhabanelo, 2011).

At one stage or another, many countries were involved in border conflict with their neighbours. The conflict between South Africa and Lesotho was not unique. A border issue such as boundaries that are not clearly defined is the most common cause of conflict. Border conflict could take on different forms such as war, cattle rustling and poaching. This happened because the people claim that they have the right to be there as it was theirs previously (Moeletsi, 2000).

According to the literature it seemed that stock theft had become a well organised crime where big amounts of money were invested.

3.4 Official Statistics of Stock Theft

3.4.1 Australia

Australian farmers did not always report stock theft. As a result police figures represented only a portion of the sheep theft losses that actually occurred (Daily News , 2012).

In Australia a nationwide education programme would be the first step so that there could be designated police in every State that understood the system (Daily News , 2012).

3.4.2 South Africa

Some of the NWGA (National Wool Growers Association) members were of the opinion that the official statistics of the police did not reflect the true magnitude of the problem. (Botha, 2002). In a study done in the Free State it was found that the official statistics of

stock theft were remarkably lower than that of the study done by University of the Free State (UFS) (Stock theft in the Free State, 2016).

NGWA members said that the statistics were suspicious because a number of case files were missing and that officials, themselves, were often involved in crime (Botha, 2002).

Farmers do not report stock theft because they have experienced that the police came with promises of arrests but nothing ever came from such promises (Wsusna, 2012). This trend could be seen in normal housebreaking cases through weekly reports from security companies.

A big problem for the police was that many stock owners reported incidents far too late. This is normally the case where the monitoring of cattle was slack and also when farmers tried to find the animals themselves (Wsusna, 2012).

The success rate to prosecute stock thieves was very low. In KwaZulu-Natal, 7 500 cases of stock theft were reported but only 850 of those cases went to court, and even then, only 326 were successfully prosecuted (SAPA, 2007; Ryst, 2010). This represents a 4.1% success rate (Ryst, 2010).

3.5 Impact of Stock Theft

Research pointed out that livestock theft was the most important rural crime (Dzimba & Matoane, 2005; Barclay, 2001). Not only do producers incur a serious financial loss, there is also the loss of future breeding herds and bloodlines (Washington State Department of Agriculture, n.d). Stock theft also has economic, socio-economic and health impacts on the communities.

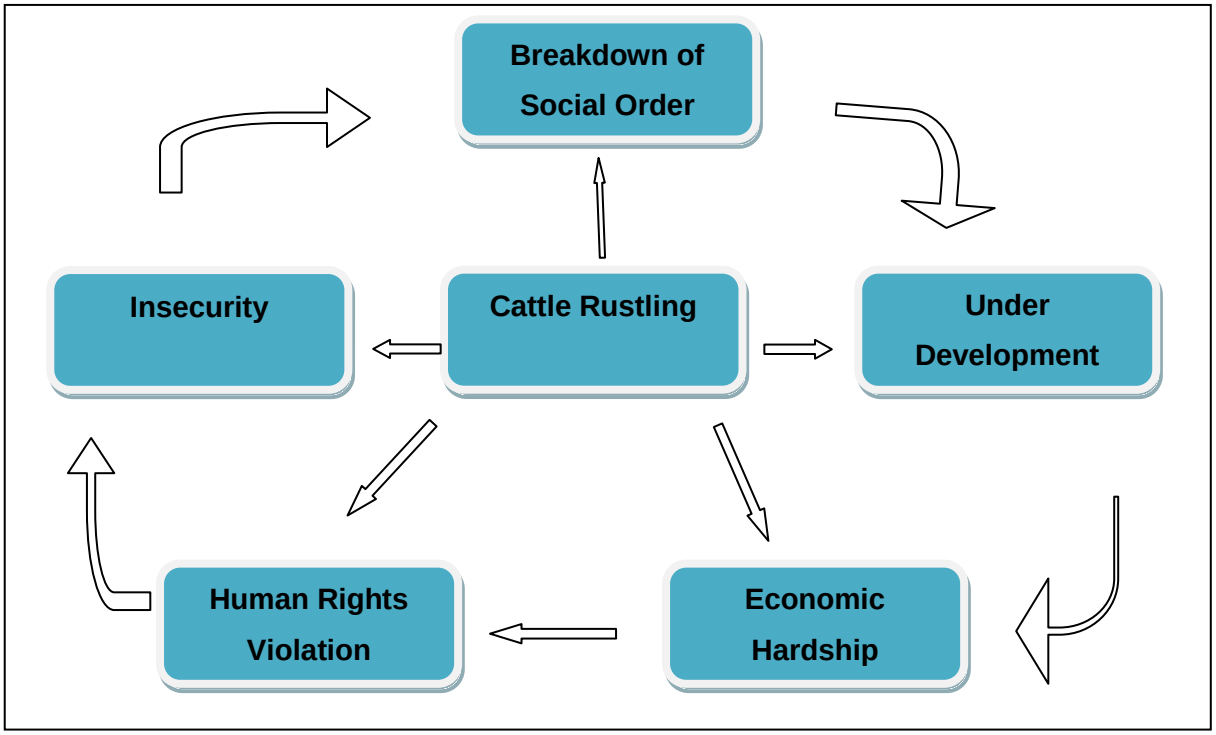

Figure 0-3: Social, Cultural and Economic Effects of Cattle Rustling on Both Perpetrators and Victims.
Source: Adapted from (Kenya Human Rights Commission, 2010)

3.5.1 Economic Impact

Stock theft causes economic hardship to the stockowner as well as in the different communities that were targeted.

3.5.1.1 Kenya

In Kenya there was a constant economic hardship that had been caused by stock theft. In the affected communities people were living in despair and poverty due to stock theft. Eighty percent loss of livestock was reported in the Turkana and Pokot communities during the 1980s. More than 50% of Turkana's population was seeking refuge and depending on relief aid in refugee camps by 1982. The pastoral communities continued to suffer due to the increased commercialisation of stock theft. The only persons who benefited from this were the livestock traders who dealt in stolen goods at the expense of the local communities (Kenya Human Rights Commission, 2010).

3.5.1.2 Lesotho

The impacts of stock theft could also been seen in the national economy of Lesotho. In 2005, during the past five years, the production of wool and mohair had dropped drastically in the Quacha's Nek and Quthing districts. The possession of livestock had

decreased and the number of households without livestock had increased (Kynoch & Ulicki, 2001; Dzimba & Matoane, 2005).

According to Dzimba and Matoane (2005), stock theft negatively influenced the economic status of 90% of the households in their study. In some cases the whole live stock enterprise was destroyed by one stock theft incident that resulted in a loss of income from that enterprise. It was also reported that due to stock theft, the grazing patterns were seriously changed because the animals needed to be closer to the homesteads (Dzimba & Matoane, 2005).

Stock theft influenced the lives of the people in the rural area as follows:

- Loss of mobility. Without animals that were used for transport people were unable to travel. People relied on the animals to ride on and for sledging and carting because of a lack of road infrastructure.

- Loss of income. Animals that were stolen previously had provided an income through their produce. The wool of the sheep was sold. Cattle supplied milk and meat to the household and the surplus could be sold. All this could provide earnings for the stock owner (Dzimba & Matoane, 2005).

- Loss of lives. Violence in stock theft was escalating and caused deaths to the young males that served as protectors in the villages and providers for their families (Dzimba & Matoane, 2005; Masinde, 2003).

- Decreasing levels of education: Parents were using the animals as a “bank” to pay for school fees. Without the animals children were leaving school earlier because parents were unable to pay school fees. (Dzimba & Matoane, 2005).

3.5.1.3 South Africa

At the Red Meat Industry Forum it was said that stock theft had cost the South African economy more than R430m in losses during the 2011 - 12 financial year (Radebe H. , 2012).

Stock theft was an ongoing problem according to Dr Merron Galliers, a vet from Franklin. He said that one had to observe everything carefully. He felt that there was no time to for

farmers to relax. Compared to the number of sheep that there had been in the area 30 years ago they had all disappeared (Magubane, 2011).

If stock theft kept on, it would result in food shortages as many of the farmers could not survive with the losses and some of them would be going bankrupt (Magubane, 2011).

3.5.2 Social Impact

The social impact of stock theft in the different areas caused people to suffer from inter-personal relationships and education up to a point where development in a region was neglected.

3.5.2.1 Kenya

In general, the practice of stock theft, cattle (livestock) rustling was quite rampant amongst pastoralist communities in Kenya (sometimes occurring across borders) and destabilised communities, to the extent that they were not able to pursue their normal livelihood strategies and thus could be contributing to increased poverty (Kaimba, 2011).

Stock theft and banditry activities had displaced 32 000 people in the Kerio valley and areas bordering Pokot and Baringo districts, this represented 23% of the total population of Marakwet district. These conflicts destabilised the area (Masinde, 2003). With the human displacement human rights were violated, more people were raped, and physical abuse, prostitution and child labour increased. People could not vote due to the conflict and displacement (Masinde, 2003).

Government and other organisations did not want to invest in areas where there was conflict and stock theft, thus the poor infrastructure in the ASAL regions (Kenya Human Rights Commission, 2010). In a study done by Katam (2012) the results indicated that cattle rustling were responsible for the poor curriculum implementation in schools in Tot division, Marakwet district. There was a poor development of instructional and physical teaching materials. Cattle rustling also had an influence on student enrolment and the high dropout rates from schools. The teachers deserted their duties and transferred to other areas outside the affected areas (Katam, 2012).

Insecurity and systematic violations of human rights were caused by stock theft in the pastoralist areas. Stock theft mainly influenced the communities of Turkana, Samburu, Pokot, Rendille, Tugen, Marakwet and Keiyo. Where the government intervened in security, reports of gross human right violation were received. Cases of rape, torture and

property loss by security forces and non government stakeholders were reported (Kenya Human Rights Commission, 2010).

3.5.2.2 Uganda

As a result of the armed conflict and cattle raiding, heads of families lost their lives and created women-headed households (Ninsiima, 2006).

Rights of people had been violated by cattle raiders stealing and destroying property. The people had to move into temporary shelters that were not safe and could burn easily (Ninsiima, 2006).The infrastructure such as roads and schools was under-developed, thus leaving the people without the basics of life. People remained illiterate as some schools had been destroyed.

Other people had fled to towns where they became beggars and lived in the streets with no proper homes (Ninsiima, 2006). The people in Kitgum who wanted to resettle after the civil war, the so called internally displaced persons (IDPs), became the victims of cattle rustlers (UN, 2009).

3.5.2.3 Lesotho

One of the social impacts that Dzimba and Matoane (2005) pointed out in a study was that many children left school early because their parents could not afford to pay tuition fees due to stock theft (Garikai, 2010)

In the rural areas cow dung is used for fuel. As a result of stock theft, women needed to gather fire wood which could take as long as six hours a day (Dzimba & Matoane, 2005). This took them away from other duties in the household.

Some members of communities experienced hardship and would tell how they had been thrown into poverty and hunger through stock theft (Dzimba & Matoane, 2005).

Relationships between households, communities and cross-border interaction are negatively impacted upon by stock theft (Kynoch & Ulicki, 2001). Communal co-operation, such as livestock loaning for ploughing, mafisa (sharing of products) declined. Cultural practices and celebrations that involved the use of livestock also were negatively affected (Kynoch & Ulicki, 2001).

3.5.2.4 South Africa

The Maluti-a-Phofung Anti-Stock Theft Association Chairperson, Mohlomi Maine, described the impact of stock theft on rural income and said that commercial animal farmers were suffering enormous losses because of these crimes, and this resulted in employees, particularly herd boys and shepherds, losing their jobs (The Weekly, 2013).

Social impact of stock theft in the Free State around the Lesotho border was an important issue. Stock theft in the rural area of QwaQwa, eastern Free State, had reached disastrous proportions with more than a 1 000 losses per month and left a trail of devastation behind it. Stock thieves were not only crushing the socio-economic aspirations of the local, mainly rural farmers when they stole from the rural communities, but the very same persons depended on livestock farming to survive. They also killed innocent people while they committed the crime. (The Weekly, 2013).

The communities on either side of the border do not trust the police and courts and think that they are corrupt and ineffective and therefore result on vigilantism to curb stock theft (Kynoch & Ulicki, 2001).

3.5.3 Health Impacts

Health plays an enormous part in the well-being of any population. Stolen livestock caused animal diseases to spread to other regions. Stock theft also caused communities to live in unhealthy conditions where they suffered from malnutrition and diseases.

3.5.3.1 America

Another big concern was that stolen livestock with false health status documentation was entering the processing and marketing chain. This posed an intolerable risk to the United State's local and global trade. (Washington State Department of Agriculture, n.d).

3.5.3.2 Uganda

As a result of stock theft in the rural areas in Uganda men and women moved to the towns to look for work and stayed in compounds. Due to the poor health facilities in these compounds the people became ill and eventually died from disease (Ninsiima, 2006). People that are staying in compounds left the women vulnerable and with little privacy. There was strain on water resources with the result that the people could not wash very often and that led to poor hygiene and diseases (Ninsiima, 2006).

3.5.3.3 Lesotho

Some members of communities would tell how they had been thrown into poverty and hunger through stock theft (Dzimba & Matoane, 2005). When animals were stolen from people, they became poor and were not able to take in healthy food with the result that they became malnourished, weak and eventually unproductive. This caused them and their family to suffer, get ill and die (United Nations World Food Program (WFP), 2014).

3.5.3.4 South Africa

Stock theft was an ongoing problem. Farmers stress levels rose and caused health issues, due to the fact that they never had a relaxing moment as they needed to keep their animals under surveillance for 24 hours per day otherwise it would get stolen (Magubane, 2011).

3.5.4 What Should Be Done to Curb Stock Theft?

According to the literature most of the countries advocated the same solutions to the stock theft problem. These solutions included different role-players that should take action to reduce the problem of stock theft, namely, the government, defence force, prosecuting authority, police, community, and farmers, with animal identification as part of the solution to successfully combat stock theft, and to lead to the return of stolen animals.

3.5.4.1 The Prosecuting Authority

In Australia farmers pleaded that higher penalties needed to be imposed to help curb stock theft. This would emphasise the seriousness of the offence (Australia-dealing with stock theft, 2012).

By convicting suspected sheep and cattle thieves, they leant towards the harsher sentences and may have basically ignored the theoretically strict differences between principals and receivers in these cases. In the early days, there were only a very few convicted sheep- or cattle-thieves (those who could not claim benefit of clergy) who were hanged. Such heavy jury decisions sent out very strong warnings to those who dealt in sheep or cattle. (Howard, 2004).

Between 1920 and 1935 farmers in Kenya, through their local farming associations, pressed for firmer controls in the wooded areas, upgrading in the policing of areas where stealing was most regular as well as heavier penalties against convicted thieves (Anderson, n.d.).

In Lesotho stricter penalties for stock theft criminals needed to be introduced in stock theft legislation (Dzimba & Matoane, 2005).

3.5.4.2 The Defence Force

Army patrols in Lesotho were as important as police patrols to help curb stock theft (Dzimba & Matoane, 2005). It was felt that an increase in border patrols should have taken place between South Africa and Lesotho where the most animals were stolen. The KwaZulu-Natal Agricultural Union's Security Desk spokesperson, Koos Marais, urged the government to deploy the SANDF on the border to curb the devastation (Magubane, 2011).

3.5.4.3 The Police

In the Police Service Act (Act No. 68 of 1995) it is described that the police service should protect its citizens and their property. The protection of livestock has been done through police patrols (Dzimba & Matoane, 2005).

Police should provide specialised training in rural areas to better equip them for investigating stock theft related crimes. It was in a farmer's best interest to make sure the police officer understood all the information he supplied. "*Police know crimes – farmer knows livestock!"* (Washington State Department of Agriculture, n.d)

The areas that were affected by stock theft should have an increased law enforcement presence to ensure that the government deals effectively with persons engaging in stock theft (Karanja, 2009). Police needed resources to combat crime such as stock theft. According to the Police spokesperson, Colonel Jay Naicker, one of the stock theft hotspot areas was the Himeville/Underberg area where they were putting resources on the ground to combat the problem (Magubane, 2011). The Police Stock Theft Unit also needed to be strengthened according to Mr Haywood (Magubane, 2011).

Joint operations by the Stock Theft Units of KwaZulu-Natal could help curb stock theft as was done from 15 to 21 April 2013. According to the SAPS spokesman, Captian T Zwane, 115 cattle, 27 goats and 22 sheep with a value of R900 000 were recovered. There were also 28 suspects arrested during this operation in which road blocks were set up, suspects were traced and stopped and searches were conducted (Phillips, 28-suspected-stock-thieves-in-seven-days, 2013).

3.5.4.4 The Community

Community Policing formed an important part to curb stock theft. Strategies to fight crime were developed through regular meetings in the community. Areas in the community were patrolled by the members as part of crime prevention exercise (Dzimba & Matoane, 2005).The assistance of community members was of utmost importance to combat stock theft as the police could not fight the problem of stock theft alone (Magubane, 2011).There also were sporadic efforts of cross-border co-operation between communities that work together to apprehend stock thieves and to return cattle. However, this could lead to revenge attacks from the stock thieves (Kynoch & Ulicki, 2001).

According to Nick Williamson, it was the commercial farmers that recovered the stolen animals. Of the animals that were recovered in the Kwa Sani area some 80% belong to the communal farmers. The advantage of this is that it strengthens the relationships between commercial and communal farmers and that the communal farmers report any suspicious activities (Phillips, Kwa Sani fights the scourge of stock theft, 2012).

In Pongola in the Mhusulu area, there was a case where the members of Community Policing Forum (CPF) caught a suspected stock thief with two cattle. In this case, they handed the person over to the Pongola police. With this partnership between the police and the community, thieves would think twice before they engaged in criminal activities (KwaZulu-Natal Community Safety and Liaison, 2013).

In another case, information was received through an established informer network in the Dundee area about men selling cows near De Jagersdrift. The police praised the community-police partnership, saying that with the combined effort it became possible to tackle the stock theft problem and lead to the arrest of the thieves and recovery of the stolen animals (SAPS, 2013). This endorsed the fact that alertness by the community and farmers is the key to successful stock theft investigations.

3.5.4.5 Farmers

Signs should be erected to indicate that individual farms are private ground and to restrict trespassing. Farmers should indicate that each farm is protected (Garrett, 2014).

Farmers should frequently check on their livestock and be visible while doing so. The livestock should be counted regularly to make sure all the animals are there. If a problem exists then they should re-count them. Proper records should be kept of animals so that the farmer can prove their existence (Washington State Department of Agriculture, n.d;

Australia-dealing with stock theft, 2012; SA Grain, 2012). If animals are found to be missing the Police Stock Theft Unit should be informed immediately.

It is important for farmers to keep dogs which can be used for night guardians. Their hearing is advanced and could form an early warning chain with neighbourhood dogs. The presence of dogs and their barking could be a deterrent for thieves and could alert the farmer (Garrett, 2014).

Inspection of fences and fields is important. Both fences and gates should be kept in good working condition. Farmers should drive, or preferably walk, along the fence and check for break-ins and signs of tampering (Australia-dealing with stock theft, 2012; Garrett, 2014; SA Grain, 2012).

Farmers are advised to keep the gates of holding pens, fields and sheds locked. Gates should be in good condition so that they cannot be easily opened and tampered with. Ditches also form a great natural barrier (Washington State Department of Agriculture, n.d). If a stock thief breaks a padlock he cannot claim that he was lost or confused. Furthermore, the thief He will need more time to get into the field to steal cattle and this will bring suspicion of those passing by. If a thief breaks a lock he would have entered the farmer's property forcefully and that, in itself, would be a criminal charge (Garrett, 2014).

DeLay advised farmers to be cautious when something seemed abnormal (Assosiated Press, 2013). Losses or suspicious activity should be reported immediately to the local police. Farmers are advised to be aware of strangers or unfamiliar vehicles in their area and should record their license plate number and all other relevant information and pass it on to the local police. On no account should farmers confront possible stock thieves but should contact the police immediately and inform their neighbours if they see anything suspicious. (Washington State Department of Agriculture, n.d; Assosiated Press, 2013).

Farmers are advised to make sure to report any theft to the police because a lack of reporting causes police figures on sheep theft to represent only a portion of the losses that actually occur (Washington State Department of Agriculture, n.d; Australia-dealing with stock theft, 2012; Garrett, 2014; SA Grain, 2012).

Farmers also should inform trusted neighbours when they are going away and should also leave contact details (Washington State Department of Agriculture, n.d; Garrett, 2014).

A farmer should go around his property and look for areas where thieves could operate without any disturbance. When doing this, the farmer should pay attention to the fields close to the border of his farm and next to any public roads (Washington State Department of Agriculture, n.d).

Livestock pens or loading ramps should not be close to public roads or main entrances to the property. When they not in use, the farmer should make sure they could not be used by thieves and that all ramps are stored out of sight (Australia-dealing with stock theft, 2012; Garrett, 2014).

A farmer should communicate to his neighbours if he had two or more incidents where someone had access to his property and advise his neighbours to be on the lookout in case the same thing is happening to them.

Farmers should upgrade their security if they have been victims of livestock theft, such as considering alarms linked to the electric fence that activates an alarm in the house if the fence has been cut or broken. (Washington State Department of Agriculture, n.d; Garrett, 2014).

Farmers need to mark their animals according to the Animal Identification Act (Act No 6 of 2002) in South Africa. In Lesotho they were also implementing a system of livestock registration, marking and information to help in reducing and controlling stock theft within and across its borders (Dzimba & Matoane, 2005).

3.5.4.6 Identification Marking

Identification marking of animals is necessary to combat of stock theft successfully. Part of the Department of Agriculture's strategy, according to the Deputy Director-General, Ms Elizabeth Mogajane, to reduce stock theft is the identification marking of animals as prescribed in the Animal Identification Act (Act No. 6 of 2002). The Act imposes identification marks to identify owners of animals (Lukani, 2010).

Mchunu said that the Department of Community Safety and Liaison will work together with the Department of Agriculture and Environmental Affairs to visit various communities and to encourage the farmers to brand their livestock (Transport, Community Safety and Liaison, 2013).

Lieutenant General Mmamonnye Ngobeni, the KwaZulu-Natal Provincial Police Commissioner has insisted that all subsistence and commercial livestock owners brand their livestock appropriately and also said SAPS Stock Theft Units were readily available for assistance and guidance (SAPS, 2013).

The marking of livestock is compulsory in terms of the Animal Identification Act (Act No. 6 of 2002), while the controlled movement of livestock within regions and provinces is prescribed in the Stock Theft Act (Act No. 57 of 1959) (Ashley & Nanyeenya, 2002) (Radebe, 2012).

Komphela advised stock owners to brand mark their animals so that it is easy to identify them. Komphela also noted that the problem of stock theft is aggravated by cross-border crime, which sees thieves from QwaQwa collaborating with their counterparts from neighbouring Lesotho, with whom they exchange stolen livestock (The Weekly, 2013).
The Australian viewpoint is that farmers must make it easy to identify stock by ensuring that all stock are tagged or branded and that there are no clean skins. (Australia-dealing with stock theft, 2012).

3.5.4.7 Government Interventions

Government has to ensure that the farmers in the country live in a functional society in line with the constitution of South Africa. A group of Free State farmers took nine Government Departments to court so that they would do their jobs in maintaining the border roads and fences so that the police could patrol the border and protect the farmers from stock theft, illegal grazing and farm attacks. (Martin, 2011) .

Between South Africa and Lesotho, both governments need to be aware that the cross-border raids could escalate into a major conflagration. The governments need to intervene to resolve the situation, to relieve pressure and to work towards effective policing and a political solution (Kynoch & Ulicki, 2001). As the border can be crossed by numerous un-manned mountain passes, the passes need to be secured in the area. As part of the security measures in the Swartberg area a local farmer, Michael Haywood, said that passes in the area need to be secured with electric fences (Magubane, 2011).

3.5.5 What Has Been Done by Governments to Curb Stock Theft?

3.5.5.1 Eastern Africa

The countries of Eastern Africa namely the Republic of Burundi, Republic of Djibouti, State of Eritrea, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia, Republic of Kenya, Republic of

Rwanda, Republic of Seychelles, Republic of Somalia, Republic of Sudan, United Republic of Tanzania, Republic of Uganda came together and drew up a protocol on the Prevention, Combating and Eradication of Cattle Rustling in Eastern Africa. In the protocol they stated that they need to be more pro-active and preventative in dealing with cattle rustling in order to improve social and economic development through a culture of peace and security. A wide range of stakeholders such as inter-governmental organisations, parliamentarians, civic, community and traditional leaders, veterinarians, civil societies and other relevant agencies needed to be involved to change the culture of cattle rustling among the pastoral groups (Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation, 2008).

Governments of the 11 member states of Eastern Africa decided to draw up a protocol to eradicate cattle rustling within its borders on account of the serious negative impact it had socially, economically and culturally on the communities involved (Kenya Human Rights Commission, 2010).

The Nairobi Protocol for the Prevention, Control and Reduction of Small Arms and Light Weapons in the Great Lakes Region and the Horn of Africa is another initiative to combat the militarisation of cattle rustling (Kenya Human Rights Commission, 2010).

3.5.5.2 South Africa

Stock theft has been a serious problem in country for decades so the Stock theft Act (Act No. 57 of 1959) was promulgated. This Act makes provision to amend the laws relating to stock theft. The implementing authority of the Act is the South African Police Services (SAPS). SAPS created a specialised unit namely the Stock Theft Units (STU). These units were placed strategically throughout the country with the Commanding Unit based in Pretoria that manages 70 units (DAFF, 2010).

A Stock Theft Forum was established with role-players like the farmers' organisations, Department of Correctional Services, Department of Justice, Department of Agriculture *etc*.

Stock theft information centres were also established in terms of the National Police Instruction 2 of 1999. Different specialists in their field were brought together to gather information, which is given to professionals that analyse it and give feedback to understand what, who, where, when and why stock theft is taking place in that area (RSG, 2016).

The STU also work together with SAPS Forensic Laboratory, ARC Irene DNA Laboratory, Department of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries, Registrar of the Animal Identification Act, Registrar of Animal Improvement and the Directorate of Animal Health and Import Control to constitute a Forensic Interdepartmental Stock Theft Committee (FIST) (DAFF, 2010).

A large number of Stock Theft Units have been established since 2008 and the members of those 82 Stock Theft Units have received training in the following stock theft prevention courses:

- Investigation of stock theft-related matters
- Supportive legislation to the Stock Theft Act (Act No. 57 of 1959)
- Policy and directives pertaining to the investigation of stock theft-related matters (SAPS, South African Police Service Annual Report 2011/2012, 2012)**.**

3.5.6 Best Practices to Curb Stock Theft (Successes to Curb Stock Theft)

Table 3-4 below present a summary of the type of livestock that were stolen and recovered during 2011/12. During the year 201/12 the value of stolen livestock was R531 932 100 of which R189 415 900 worth of animals were recovered with the overall monetary loss of R342 516 200 (SAPS, South African Police Service Annual Report 2011/2012, 2012)**.**

Table 3-4: Number of Livestock Losses and Recoveries During 2011/12 year.
Source: SAPS Annual Report 2011/12

	Stolen	Recovered
Cattle	48 462	19 280
Sheep	69 894	15 915
Goats	31 084	8 306
Horses/donkeys	1 735	586
Pigs	1 542	301
Ostriches	71	28

Joint cross-border stock theft operations also proved to be successful as can be seen in the following operations during 2011:

- Stock Theft Units in Maluti, Kokstad and Himeville and their counterparts in Lesotho conducted a joint Cross-Border Stock Theft operation whereby 35 head of cattle to the value of R180 000 and 2 horses to the value of R6 000-00 were recovered.

- The Stock Theft Unit in Modimolle, in conjunction with their counterparts in Botswana, carried out a joint follow-up in Botswana whereby 48 head of cattle, stolen in RSA, were recovered. Two people were arrested in Botswana and the livestock were returned to the rightful owner by the State Veterinarian.

- The Stock Theft Unit in Bergville and their counterparts from Lesotho in Mokhotlong and Thabatseka district in Lesotho carried out a joint operation whereby 25 head of cattle were recovered. No arrests were made. The recovered livestock were kept at Mapholong Police Pound.

- The Piet Retief Stock Theft Unit with their equivalent from Swaziland performed a joint investigation in the RSA. Thirty eight goats were recovered and handed back to the lawful owner from Swaziland. No arrests were made.

- A joint stock theft operation with the Stock Theft Units at Bergville and Estcourt and the Airwing in conjunction with their counterparts from Lesotho was carried out in the RSA where a total number of 827 sheep, 106 goats and 3 horses were recovered and positively identified by the lawful owners from Lesotho and handed to their rightful owners. Three South Africans were arrested.

- The Stock Theft Unit in Piet Retief and their equivalent in Swaziland carried out a joint follow-up in Swaziland after obtaining information. Six head of cattle and 4 goats were recovered and impounded in Swaziland. Two Swaziland citizens were arrested.

- In KwaZulu-Natal, the Stock Theft Unit worked together with their counterparts in Lesotho and a total of 64 head of cattle were recovered in Lesotho. No arrests were made and livestock were taken back to the RSA and handed over to the legal owners. (SAPS, South African Police Service Annual Report 2011/2012, 2012).

3.6 Conclusion

Stock theft is a crime that has been with us for a long time. It does not only affect South Africa but also other countries. Cross-border theft also affects farmers in Kwa Sani on the South African and Lesotho border. The lack of border control and the topography make this area an ideal place to steal animals in South Africa and drive them across the border into Lesotho.

The magnitude of stock theft is such that it became unbearable for farmers to farm with livestock as it became the second largest loss in South Africa farming just after predators. Stock theft has become a well organised criminal business in which people lay huge investments to make profit. Large numbers of animals were stolen in the Kwa Sani Local Municipality.

The root cause for stock theft is the poverty in the Kwa Sani area and in Lesotho. People are losing their jobs in the mines and still need to live and the younger ones cannot find any jobs. Under such stressful conditions it is easy to be drawn into the crime of stock theft by the syndicates.

The livestock owners suffer because their livelihood is taken away from them and they cannot provide for their families. Farmers change to other enterprises and this causes farm workers to lose their jobs. These consequences have an influence on the whole regional economy.

In curbing stock theft the whole community has to unify against stock theft and government also needs to take a consistently firm stand against stock theft. The farmers need to brand their animals, the police need to sharpen their skills with regard to stock theft investigations and recover more animals and curb stock theft. The army is needed to do more patrols on the border. The justice system needs to impose stringent penalties and the farmers and communities need to be more vigilant.

Chapter 4
Research Methodology

4.1 Introduction

This study is focusing on the area adjacent to the Lesotho border in KwaZulu-Natal which has been described as a stock theft hotspot (Ryst, 2010; DAFF, 2010). The Kwa Sani area is reliant on livestock farming as an important means of livelihood for the community. Stock theft is seen to be a problem in the area and it is important to establish the magnitude of the problem and to find the factors that contribute to stock theft and then to come up with the means (strategy) to curb stock theft in the area. As the problem of stock theft seems to be partially a social problem, a mixed approach was used to collect data. This is done by collecting data through different research approaches and analysing them to see what factors were common and what means could help to curb stock theft in the area.

4.2 Sample

The purpose of a sample is to draw accurate conclusions about the larger population, thus the sample drawn should be a part of the population selected to reflect the total population. (University of Zululand, 2014; Research Methodology, 2013). A population could be a group of all individuals, or events in the case of disasters, that the researchers are interested in exploring (University of Zululand, 2014) In this case, the target population will be the livestock farmers in the Kwa Sani area.

A non-probability and biased sample was chosen as it is easier to choose people that are available with the right kind of information. This method is a mixture of convenience and judgmental sampling (Statpac research methods, 2014; Research Methodology, 2013). In this case the farmers in the municipal area of Kwa Sani were chosen. The farmers that were targeted belong to the local farmers' union and livestock association thus making it convenient to disseminate the questionnaire and also to target the livestock owners that could supply the researcher with accurate information. The larger the sample, the more accurate the information extracted will be (Research Methodology, 2013).

The sample size (*n*) is determined by the following formula (Creative research systems, 2016; Raosoft, 2004)

$$n = {}^{Nx}/_{((N-1)E^2 + x)}$$

Where:

N = population size

E = margin of error

$$x = Z({}^{c}/_{100})^2 r(100-r)$$

$$E = \text{Sqrt}[(N - n)x/n(N-1)]$$

Z = Z value (confidence level)

r = the fraction of responses (picking a choice)

Z(*c*/100) = critical value

c = confidence level

A survey sample of more than 197 is recommended for a target population of 400, with a 5% margin of error and confidence level of 95% (Raosoft, 2004).

4.3 Data Collection

Different research approaches were used to collect data for the study. Extensive use was made of the media through Internet searches to gather information on the history of stock theft in different parts of the world. The literature research on stock theft was done for America, Australia, Africa, and Southern Africa and then narrowed down to South Africa, KwaZulu-Natal and, in particular, the border area of Kwa Sani next to Lesotho in KwaZulu-Natal.

A questionnaire and interviews were used to collect primary data in the Kwa Sani area, KwaZulu-Natal. Primary data is data that is collected for the first time (Research Methodology, 2013). Collecting the primary data was done in a structured approach by means of a questionnaire where a list of questions was asked of all the respondents in the same way (University of Zululand, 2014). A questionnaire is the most suitable tool for gathering descriptive data (Research Methodology, 2013). The questionnaire also has the advantage of asking questions about a number of different things at a very low cost.

Qualitative and quantitative data were gathered by means of the questionnaires answered by the farmers in the area. A quantitative approach was used to analyse the data of the

close-ended questions in the questionnaire. The data gathered in the open-ended questions is normally qualitative where the farmers gave their opinions in their own words and where there were no right or wrong answers (Research Methodology, 2013). The questionnaires did not require the farmers to identify themselves so that they could feel free to voice their opinions.

The questionnaires were given to the farmers union in the area to disseminate to the farmers. Small-scale farmers were contacted through the livestock associations and extension officers in the area. This was done to get the views of the whole spectrum of farmers concerned.

Other information that is mainly qualitative was obtained through personal interviews from farmers and officials in the Stock Theft Unit of the South African Police Service in the Kwa Sani area. An interview guide approach was used to get the same general information areas when different people were interviewed (Smith, 2013). The personal interviews can be quite flexible and are used to guide the interviewers and explore issues that might come up in interviews (Research Methodology, 2013).

Secondary information is that which was collected by someone else (Research Methodology, 2013). This information is quantitative data and is further analysed. Secondary information was gathered from National Department of Agriculture, Fisheries and Forestry as well as from South African Police Services.

The data gathered from the police statistics are secondary data and also is quantitative data. The data entails cases of different crimes for different years in KwaZulu-Natal per police station. The stock theft data was extracted and put into different district municipalities and then was analysed further.

4.4 Data Analyses

The reason for this study was to determine the magnitude of the problem of stock theft in the Kwa Sani area amongst the farmers, what the recovery rate of theft is, to identify factors that could influence stock theft and determine what can be done to curb stock theft.

The questionnaire is designed to acquire:

- General information to profile the farmers

- Farming enterprise information in terms of the animal type, animal numbers and stock theft information
- What kind of animal identification is used
- Information in terms of location of the farms
- Security and police patrols and response time
- Actions likely to reduce stock theft
- Factors that influence stock theft

Possible factors that could influence stock theft could be:

- Access to the farm
- Distance from police station
- Distance from border
- Security measures.
- Labour
- Camps next to the road
- Fencing and gates

Data on reporting of theft and reasons for not reporting stock theft were also collected amongst other information. The data that were collected were examined to see what relationships existed on the different factors that might have an influence on stock theft. Microsoft Excel was used to capture the data collected. The results were written up and presented spatially, in tables and in graphs. In the conclusion, suggestions were made for future improvements in combating stock theft.

4.5 Summary

The study was undertaken to determine the extent of the stock theft problem. The primary data was collected from farmers in the Kwa Sani area by way of questionnaires with mainly close-ended questions. Secondary data were also collected in the literature study. A convenience sample of farmers was used as they are the people with the knowledge and experience at first-hand. In the questionnaire the questions were all related to the farming situation and stock theft experienced. All the questions were analysed and the conclusions presented by means of a variety of tables and graphs, as well as written comment.

Chapter 5
Research Results and Analysis

5.1 Introduction

The purpose of the assessment was to acquire and analyse the data about the magnitude of stock theft, the causes contributing to stock theft and those factors curtailing stock theft in the Kwa Sani area of KwaZulu-Natal next to the Lesotho border. A survey was conducted during September and October 2016. The Veterinary officials of the Department of Agriculture and Rural Development assisted in getting the livestock farmers association together to disseminate questionnaires to their members. The Security Branch of Kwanalu and the Underberg/Himeville Community Watch also assisted in disseminating questionnaires to farmers in the Kwa Sani area. There were 196 farmers who partook in the survey. The questionnaire asked no questions that could identify an individual farmer, and the following aspects were addressed in the questionnaire:

- Farmer's profile
- Stock theft incident circumstances
- Farming enterprise and operational issues
- The surrounding environment in which the farming enterprise is located
- Labour
- Security matters
- Identification marks
- Farmer's perception of security organisations and police presence, activity etc
- Farmer's perceptions of actions that could reduce stock theft

5.2 Farmers' Profiles

The questionnaire was populated by livestock owners of whom 4% were white and 96% of whom were black. Land ownership was also researched; 67.5% of the farmers farmed on communal land, 20.1% own private land and 12.3% lease land.

The average age of the farmers was 54 years. The age distribution was from 20 to over 80 years of age. Most of the farmers in the survey were between the ages of 40 and 69 years. Farming is exercised primarily by male farmers; 76% of the farmers were male and 23% were female.

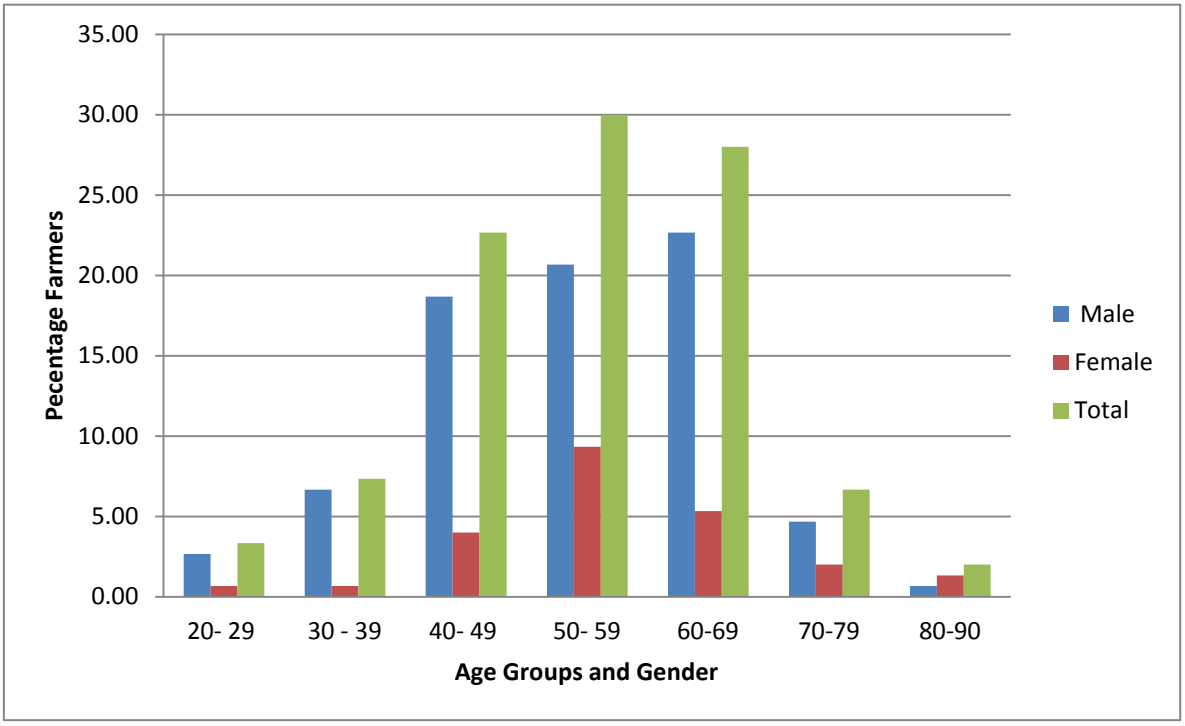

Figure 5-1: Distribution of Farmers per Age Group and by Gender

According to Figure 5-1, the age distribution between 40 and 69 years of age represents the majority of farmers, 3.3% of the farmers were between 20 and 29 years of age, 7.3% were between 30 and 39 years, 22.7% were between 40 and 49 years, that was the third highest, with farmers between 50 and 59 year at 30% which was the highest and 28% of the farmers between 60 and 69 years of age in the second highest place and farmers 70 years and older appear to be only 8.7% in the sample population. The same trend is found with regards to the male and female participants.

According to Figure 5-2, the highest percentage of the farmers in the survey, 43%, are involved in cattle farming followed by 30% in goat production, 14% in sheep production, 11% in crop production and lastly, 3% in plantations.

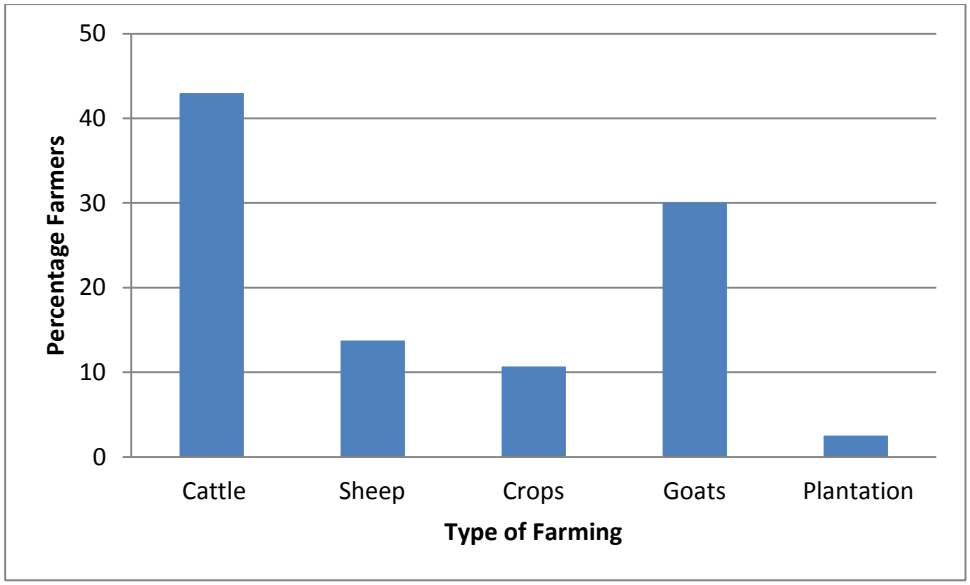

Figure 5-2: Percentage Involvement in Enterprise Type

Figure 5-3 illustrates years of farming experience per farmer. Farmers with less than 10 years, as well as farmers with 11 to 20 years experience, form the largest groups that represent 33% of the sample respectively. The second highest category is for farmers with 21 to 30 years of experience with a frequency of 18% whilst, 5% farmers had 30-40 years experience with 11% of farmers that had more than 40 years farming experience. Figure 5-3 shows a downward trend as experience increased.

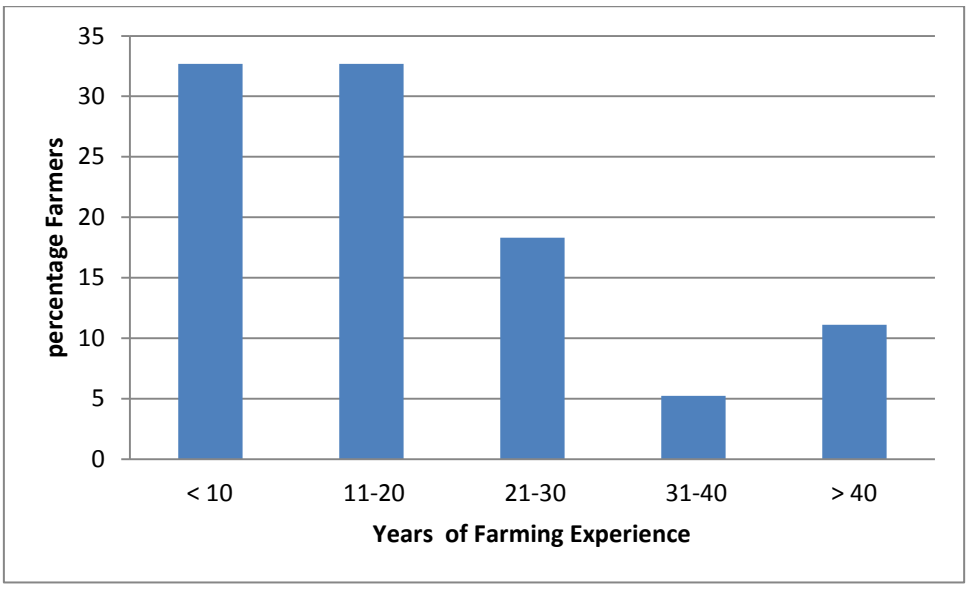

Figure 5-3: Farmers' Farming Experience in Years

5.3 Analysis of the Stock Theft Incidents

Figure 5-4 shows the incidence of stock theft experienced by the different age groups of farmers. It is seen that farmers in the age group 30 to 39 years represent 4.1% of the

stock theft incidents, while 31.1% of farmers in the age group 40 to 49 years and 47.8% of farmers between 50 to 59 years are victims of stock theft. The number of farmers between the age of 60 and 69 who were targeted declined to 15.6%, while 1.6% of farmers over the age of 70 fell victim to stock theft.

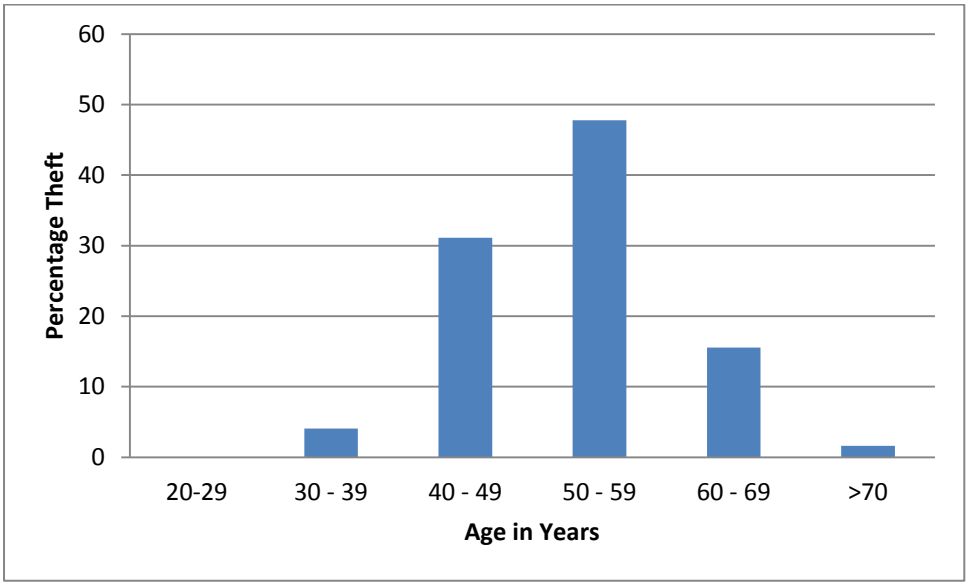

Figure 5-4: Different Farmers' Age Compared to the Percentage Stock Theft Incidence

As indicated in Figure 5-5 the majority of livestock owners who experienced stock theft have been farming for less than 10 years where it reaches a peak at 47.8% for farmers with less than 10 years experience of and from there it gradually decreases as the experience increases. With 11 to 20 years experience the theft was 21.7%, in the category 21 to 30 years experience it was 13% stock theft, while it was 8.7% in the category 31-40 years and a slight increase to 13% in the last category of over 40 years experience. With more experience farmers make plans to decrease stock theft.

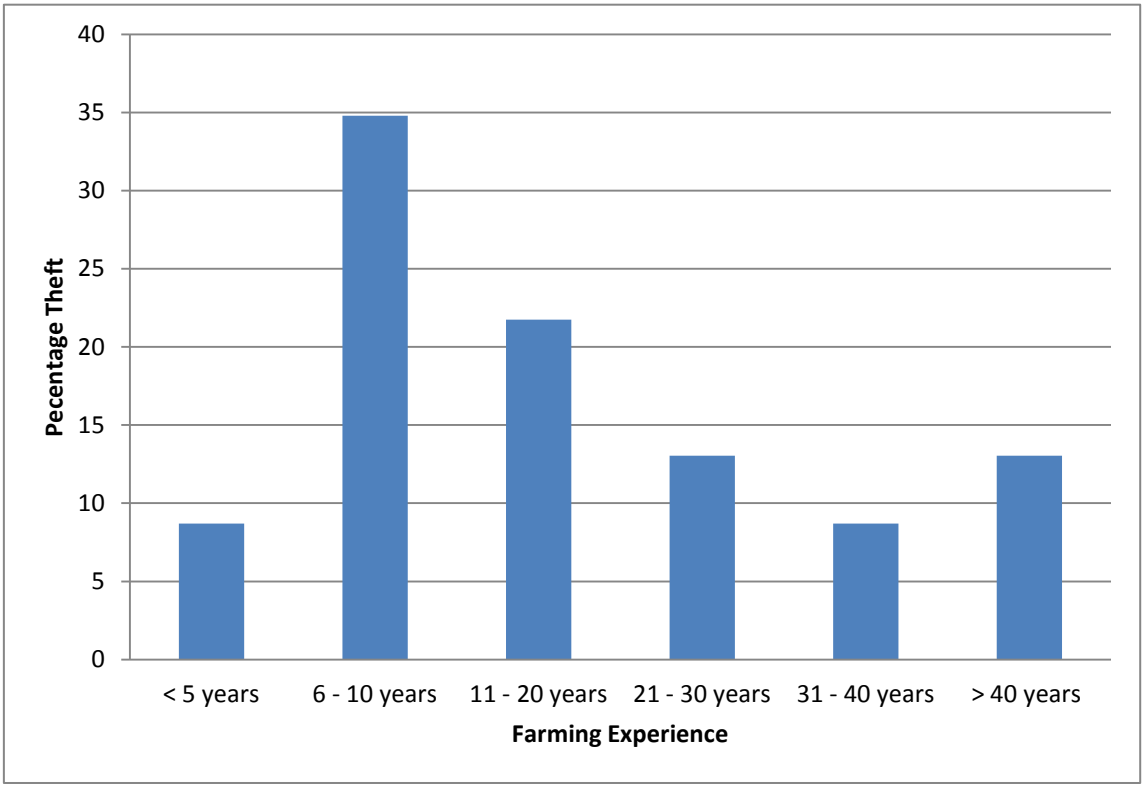

Figure 5-5: Farming Experience Compared to Percentage Stock Theft Incidence

As indicated in Figure 5-6, from 2011 to 2014 stock theft cases declined as well as the animal numbers stolen. In 2015 the animal number stolen and the number of incidents of theft increased. The same trend was found in the police statistics (SAPS, Crime Information Management. Crime in KZN South African Police service., 2014). There were mixed successes with the recovery of animals, Percentage recoveries in comparison to numbers stolen in 2012 and 2015 were better. In interviews conducted with farmers it was found that they had established private patrols during 2011 in the mountains. These patrols report any suspicious activities to the farmers. This corresponds with the decline in the incidences of stock theft.

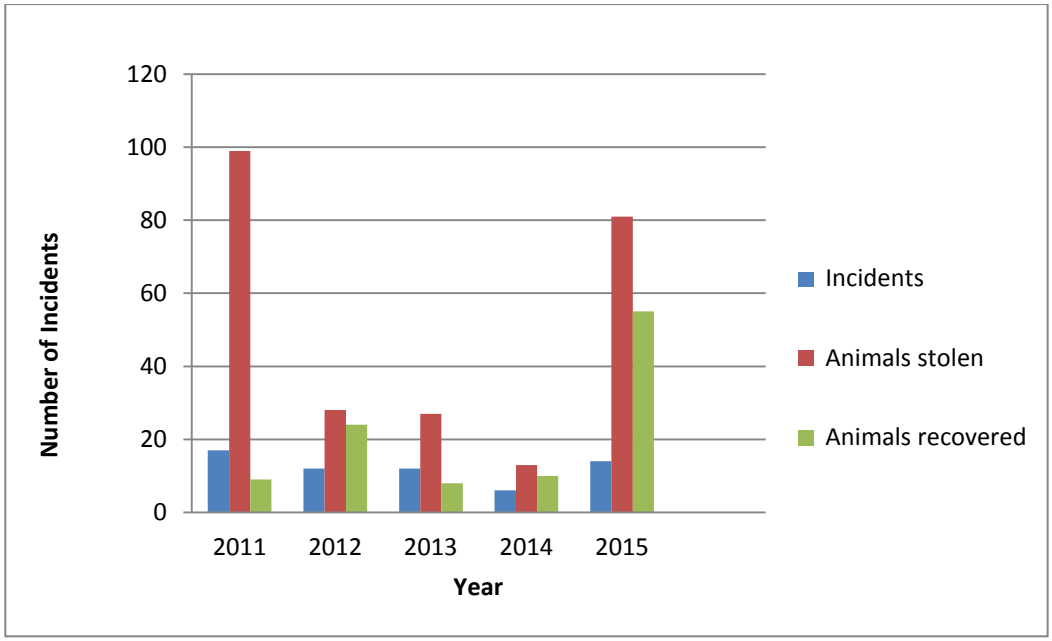

Figure 5-6: Number of Stock Theft Incidents, Animals Stolen and Recovered per Year

Figure 5-7 illustrated that if one includes all groups of farmers with fewer than 30 head of cattle, it is found that they amount to 90% of the total number of farmers. This is an indication that most of the communal farmers in the survey area are small-scale farmers who are the most vulnerable (Scholtz & Bester, 2010; Maluleke, 2014). Fifty-three percent farmers had less than 10 cattle, 31% had between 10 and 19 animals, 6% between 20 and 29 and 10% of farmers had more than 30 head of cattle.

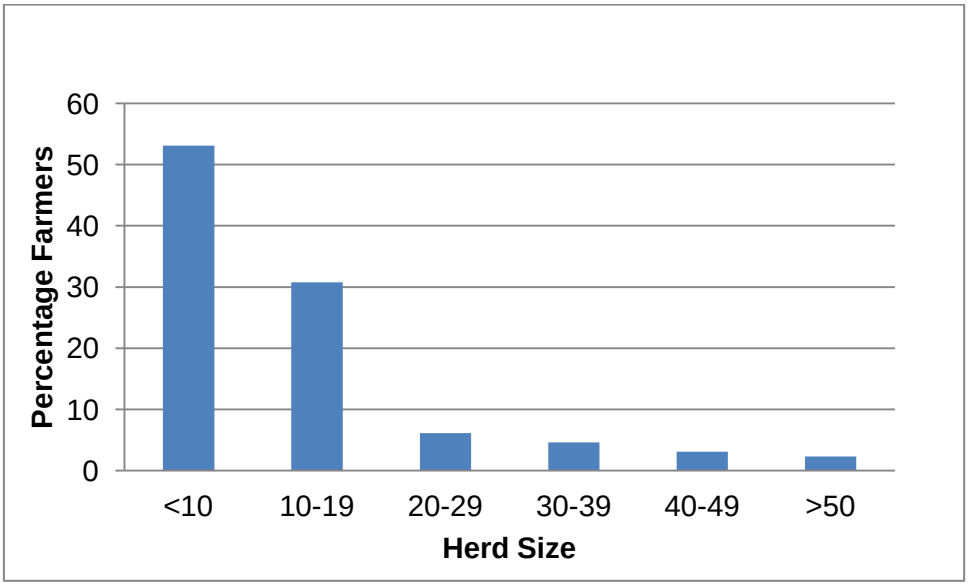

Figure 5-7: Number of Cattle Farmers per Herd Size.

According to Table 5-1, out of the total number of cattle in the survey, 8.08 % of cattle were stolen during 2015 of which 33.57 % were recovered. In the same period 0.78 % sheep were stolen with a recovery rate of 44.4% and a total of 17.17 % goats were stolen of which 55.92% were recovered. According to Van Ryst, the recovery rates of stolen animals were very low (Ryst, 2010; Maluleke, 2014).

Table 5-1: Percentage Animals Stolen and Recovered as Percentage of Stolen Animals in 2015

	Cattle	Sheep	Goats
Percentage stolen	8.08	0.78	17.17
Percentage recovered from stolen animals	33.57	44.44	55.92

According to the information received most animals were stolen during the night when it is dark. According to Figure 5-8, the majority of the livestock (45.5%) was stolen early in the evening, 26% in the early morning hours, 7.8% of the time, stock was stolen in the mornings between sunrise and 12.00 noon, and 20.8% of the stock was stolen between 12.00 noon to early evening (19.00).

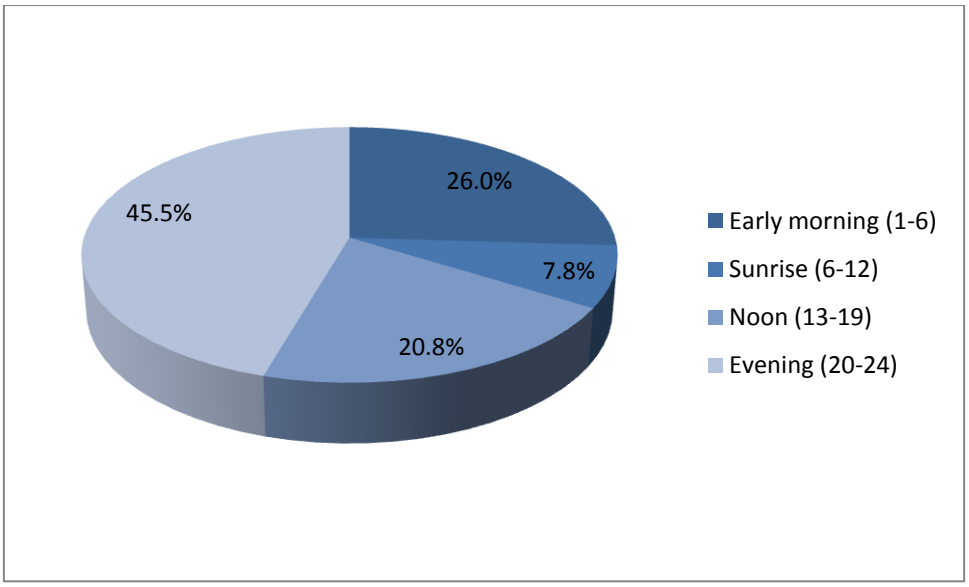

Figure 5-8: Distribution of Time of the Day Stock Theft Took Place

The survey results in Figure 5-9 showed that stock theft tends to take place during the weekends. In this sample, the respondents indicated theft occurs mostly on Sunday (22.4%) followed by Friday (18.4%) and Saturday (18.4%) and dropped to 7.9% which took place on a Monday, 6.6% on a Tuesday, 11.8% on a Wednesday and 14.5% on a Thursday. This finding is in line with the stock theft prevention manual of the RPO (Nasionale veediefstalvoorkomingsforum, 2015).

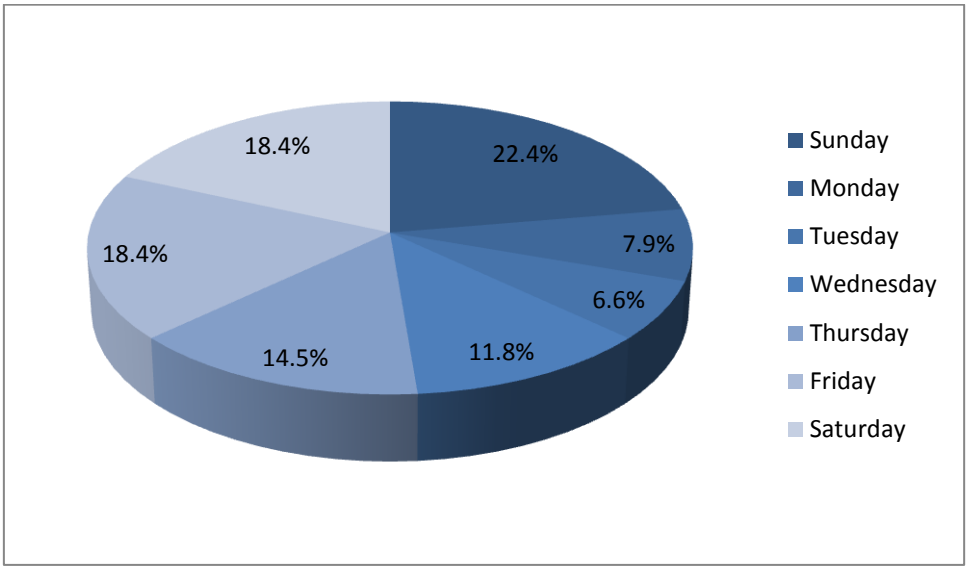

Figure 5-9: Distribution of Days on Which Stock Theft Took Place

The thieves are more active during the winter months and during the festive season (Figure 5-10). In January and February, stock theft figures were 6% for each month, during March it slowed down to 3%, but increased to 8% in April. Nine percent of stock theft for the year 2015 took place during May, 10% during June and 14% during July. In August, 8% of the year's stock theft took place and 3% during September after which it increased to 8% for October, 8% for November and 17% for December. According to the interviews conducted with the farmers and security organisations, the thieves take advantage of the longer winter nights to herd the cattle in the dark and in the mountainous landscape as pursuits only start at sunrise (Liaison, 2008). It appears that the peak in December is demand driven.

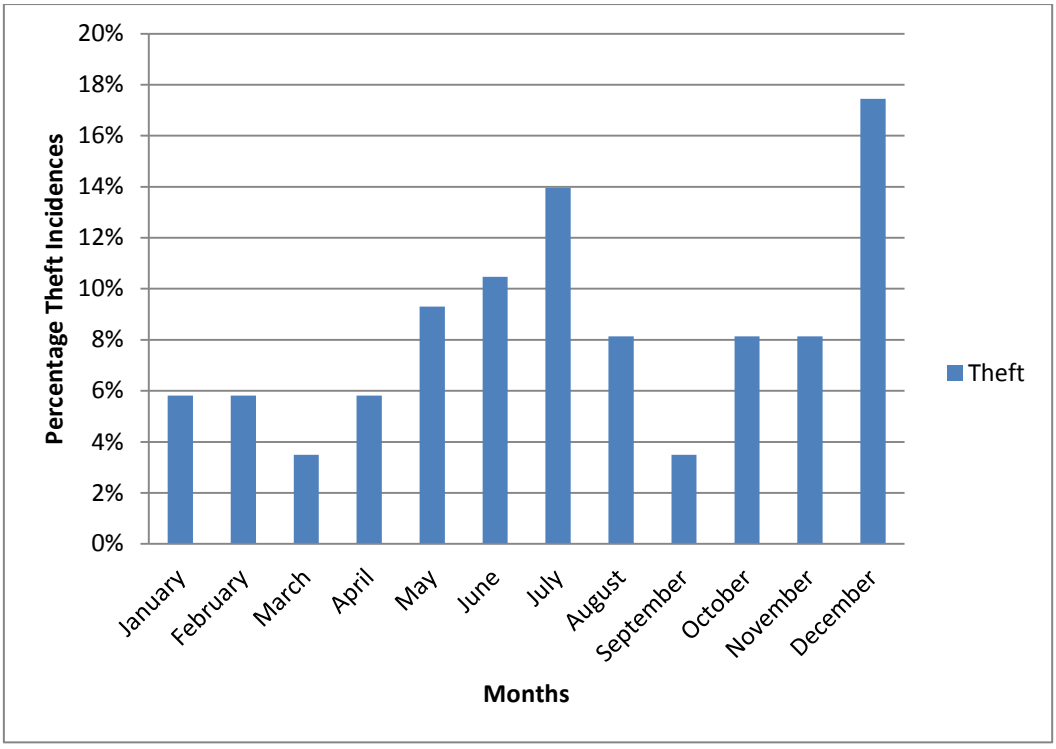

Figure 5-10: Distribution of Stock Theft Incidents per Month

The farmers, as shown in Figure 5-11, indicated that 58.6% of the time stock theft took place during a full moon phase, 27.1 % during half moon and 14.3% during new moon, which is in line with the literature (Nasionale veediefstalvoorkomingsforum, 2015) and (Moremholo; 1998) Full moon gives the thieves enough light to drive cattle at high speeds in the dark. The animal trackers stated in an interview that the animals can travel up to 30 kilometres in one night.

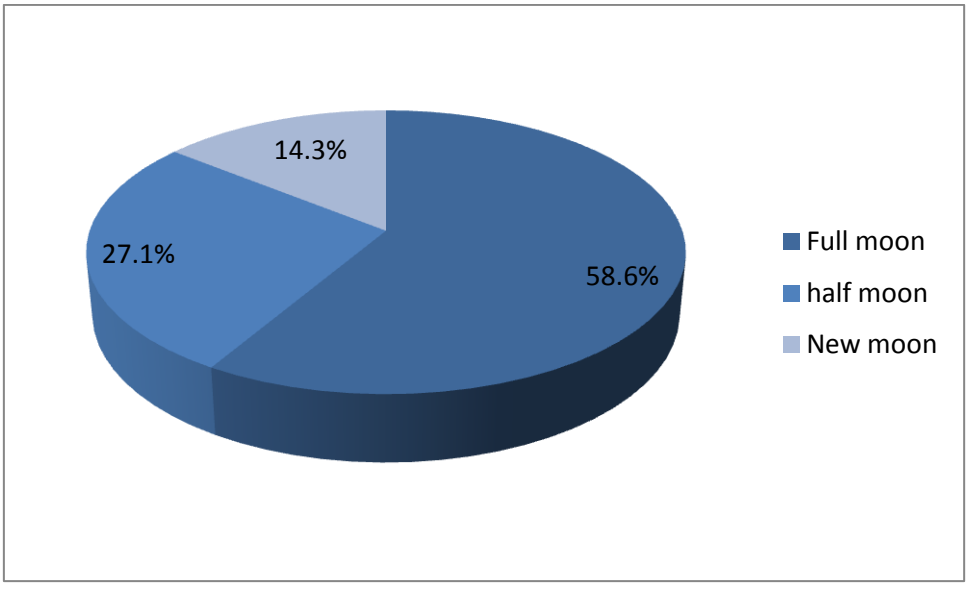

Figure 5-11: Distribution of Stock Theft and Phases of the Moon

Sixty percent of farmers stated that they experienced stock theft during the same period that their neighbours experienced it (Figure 5-12). Thirty two percent said no other incidents took place at the same time and 8% said they did not know of any other incidents that took place at the same time. This is a sign that thieves are organised and move into an area and steal from a few farmers before they move on to another area (Liaison, 2008). It also came forth in the interviews with the farmers that the thieves are organised in gangs and move from area to area.

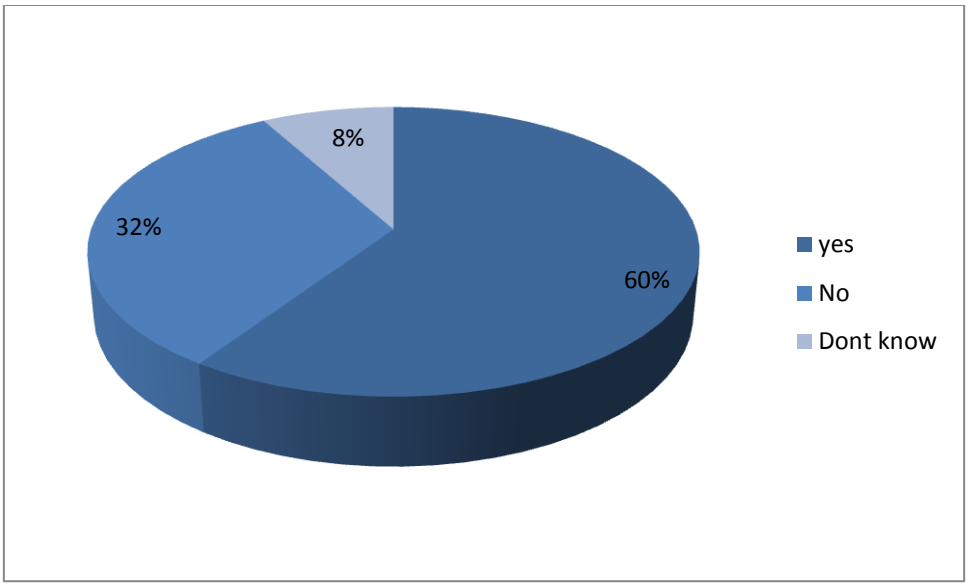

Figure 5-12: Distribution of Knowledge of Other Incidents at the Same Period

According to Figure 5-13, 61% of the farmers in the survey were unaware of any cross-border violence, 35% knew of cross-border violence and the remaining 4% were non-committal.

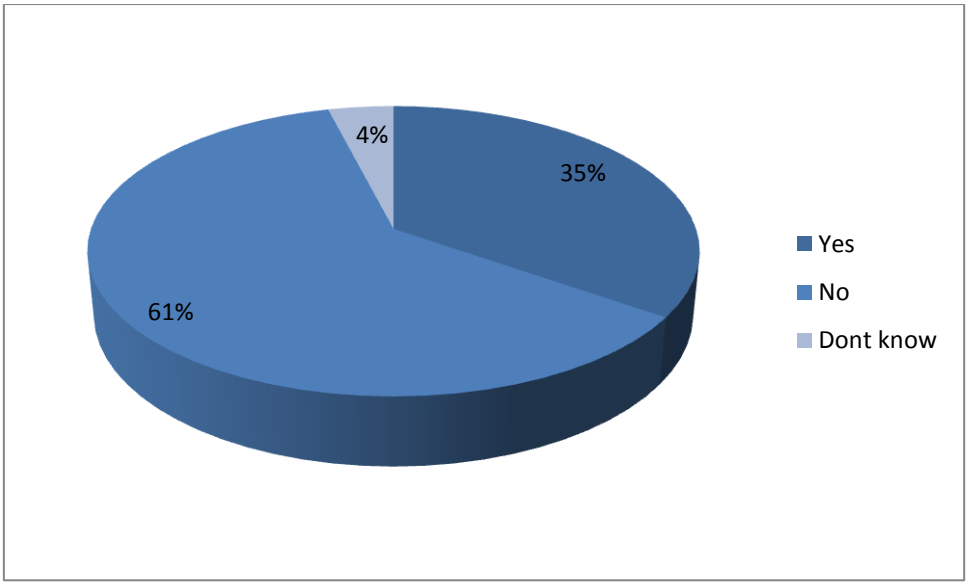

Figure 5-13: Distribution of Knowledge of Cross-border Violence

5.4 The Farming Enterprise

Of the farmers farming on communal land 33.8 % (Figure 5-14) lost animals due to stock theft and 77.8 % (Figure 5-15) lost animals due to other causes. In Figure 5-14; a total of 11.6 % of farmers that farm on own land lost livestock due to stock theft and 16.9 % of them had other losses during 2015 (Figure 5-15). Farmers on rental land lost 12.3 % (Figure 5-15) through other means and 5.2 % (Figure 5-14) as a result of stock theft.

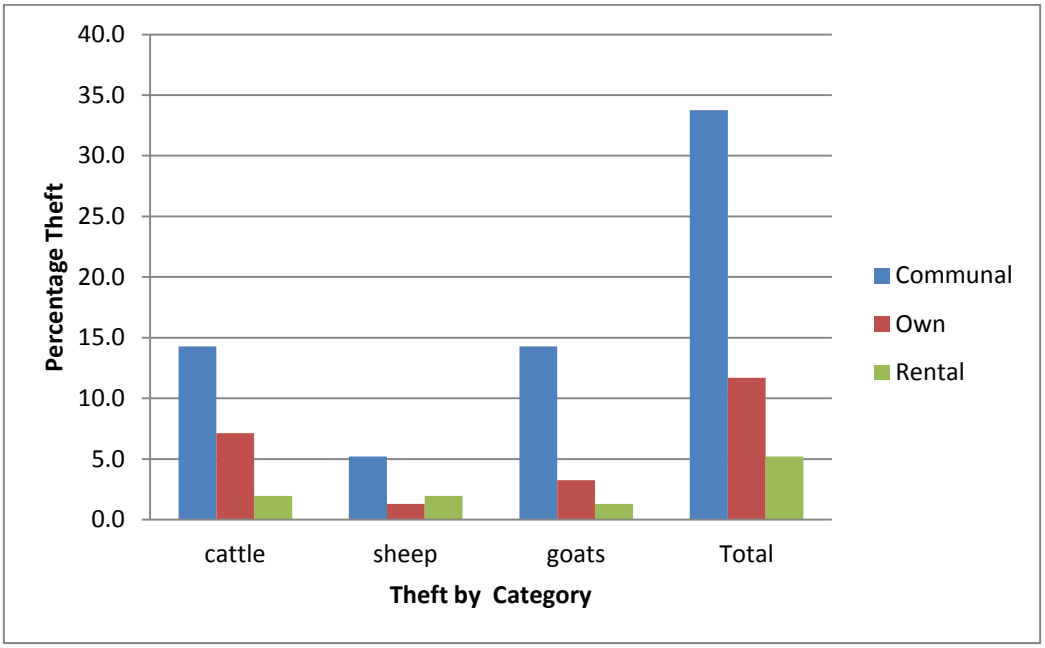

Figure 5-14: Percentage Stock Theft Compared to Landownership

The year 2015 was an exceptionally dry year and most of the farmers lost animals due to drought, as well as cold, sickness and injury due to mountainous terrain. Sheep losses in communal areas were mostly as a result of other losses (Figure 5-15).

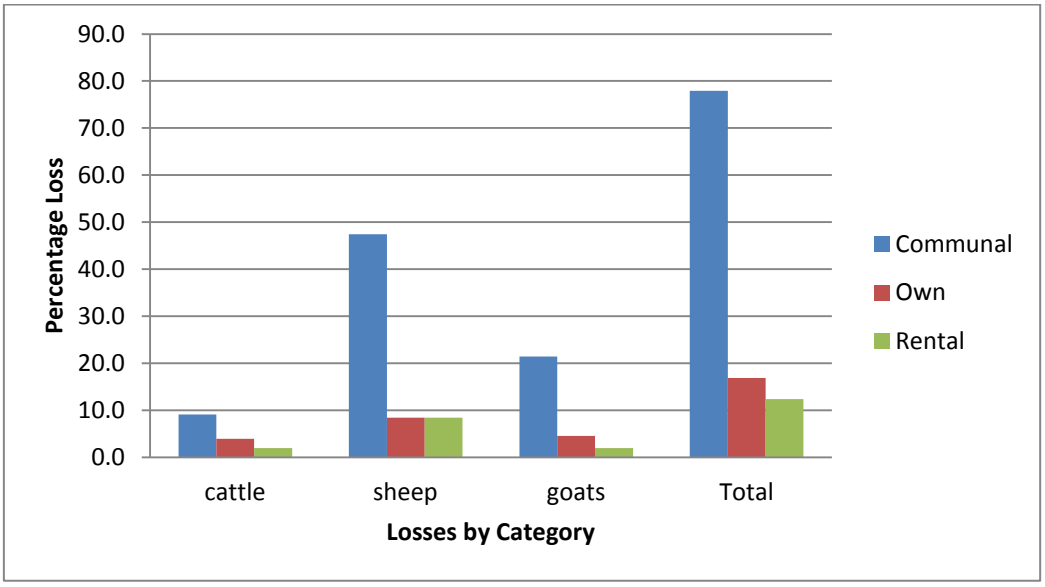

Figure 5-15: Losses Other Than Stock Theft Compared to Landownership

Still not all the farmers are marking their animals all though, by law, they are required to do so. Nine percent of farmers did not use any form of marking animals and 91% use some kind of identification mark on their animals (Figure 5-16).

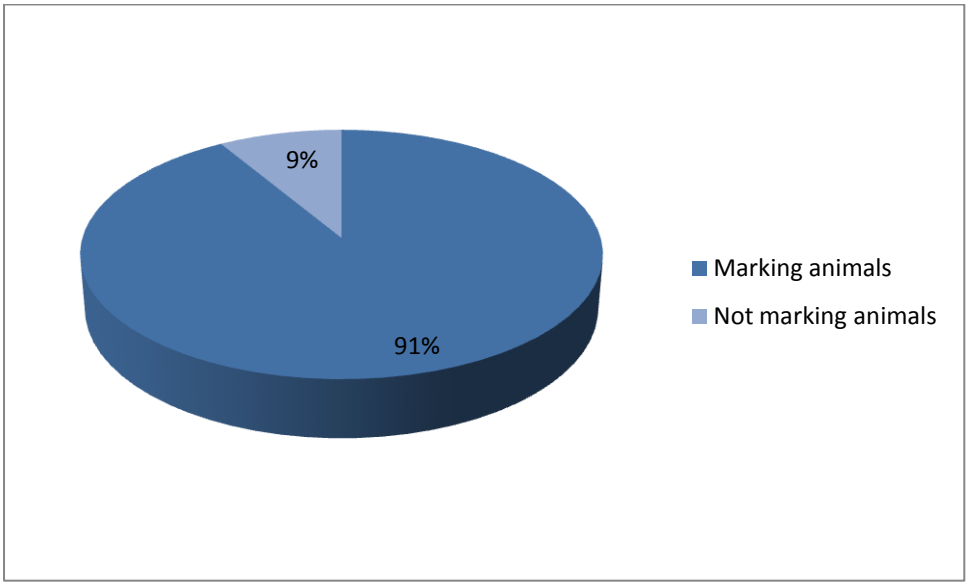

Figure 5-16: Percentage of Farmers Marking Their Animals

Of the 91% farmers in Figure 5-16 that were marking their animals, 68% were communal farmers, 20% farm on own land and 12% on rental land (Figure 5-17).

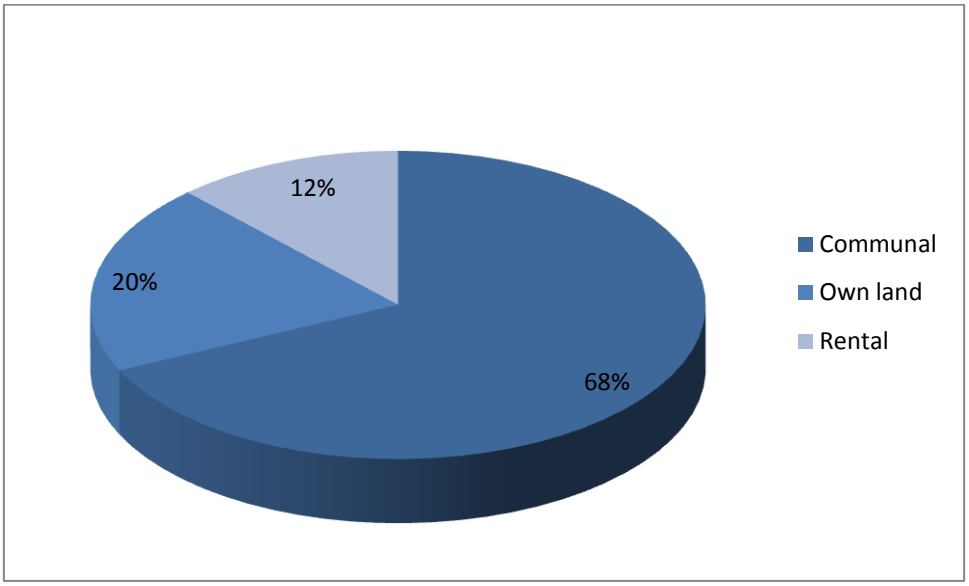

Figure 5-17: Distribution of Farmers That Mark Animals per Owner Type

Most of the farmers who do mark their animals make use of brand marks and ear tags whilst communal farmers also do use other methods to mark their animals (Figure 5-18)

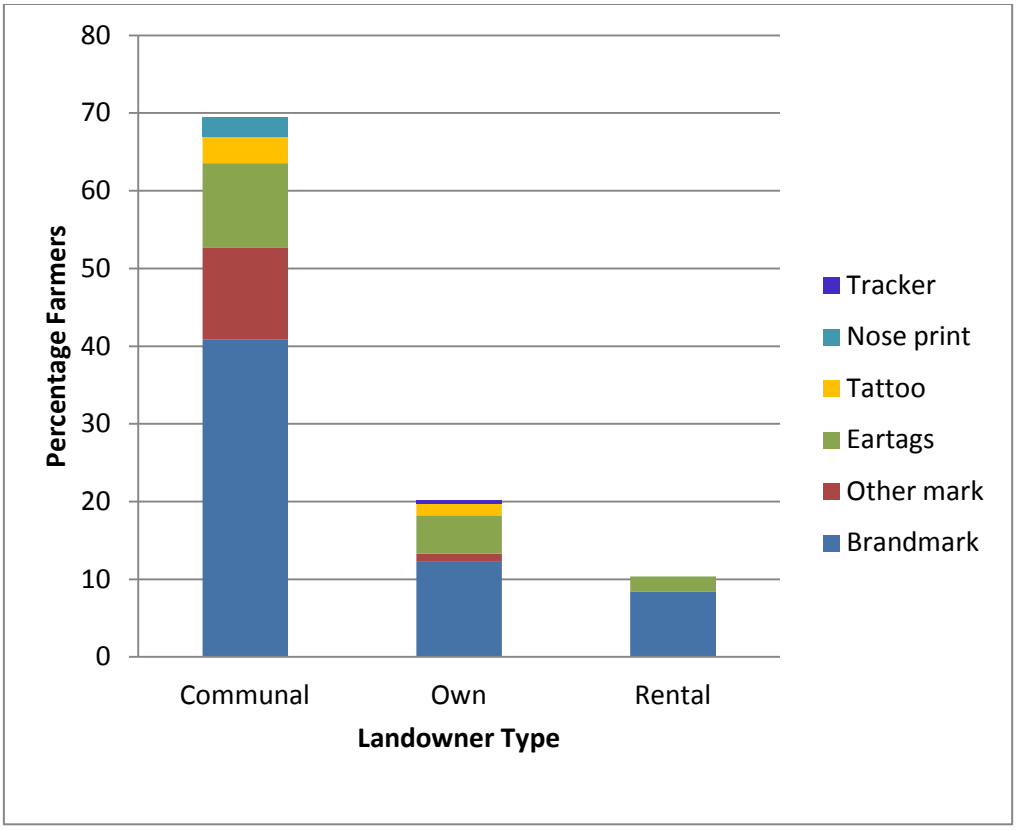

Figure 5-18: Distribution of Farmers that are Marking Animals According to Landownership

As can be seen in Figure 5-19, brand marks were used by 61% of farmers, followed by 18% ear tags, 12% other marks and 4% tattoos. Ear tags often were used in conjunction with brand marks.

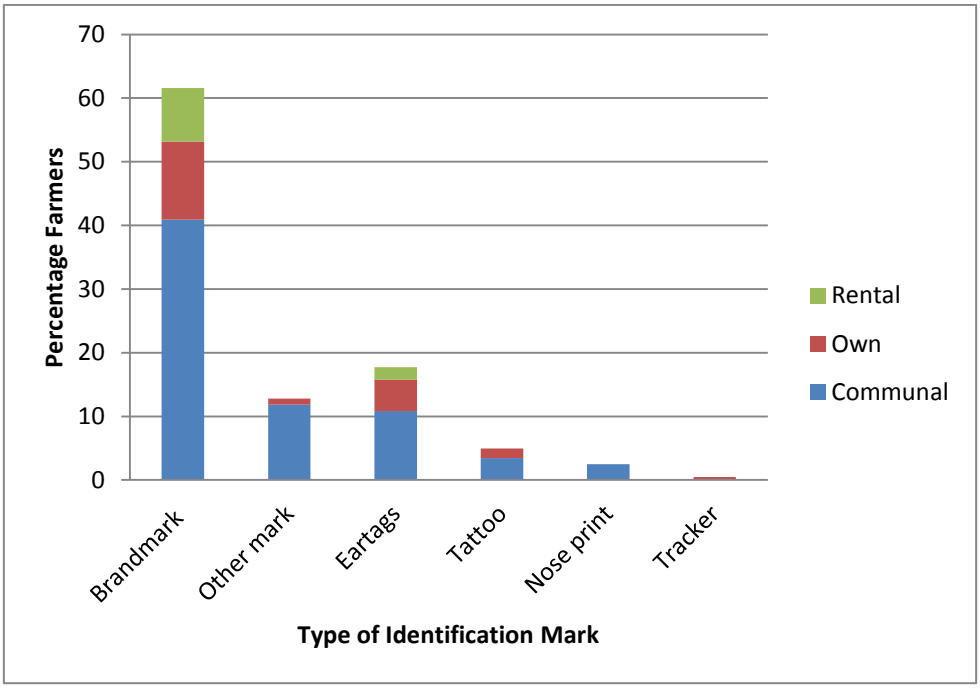

Figure 5-19: Distribution of the Different Types of Identification Marks Used by Land Ownership Type

According to figure 5-20**,** 45% of farmers who used brand marks, 60% of farmers who used of nose prints and 40% of farmers who used tattoos were victims of stock theft.

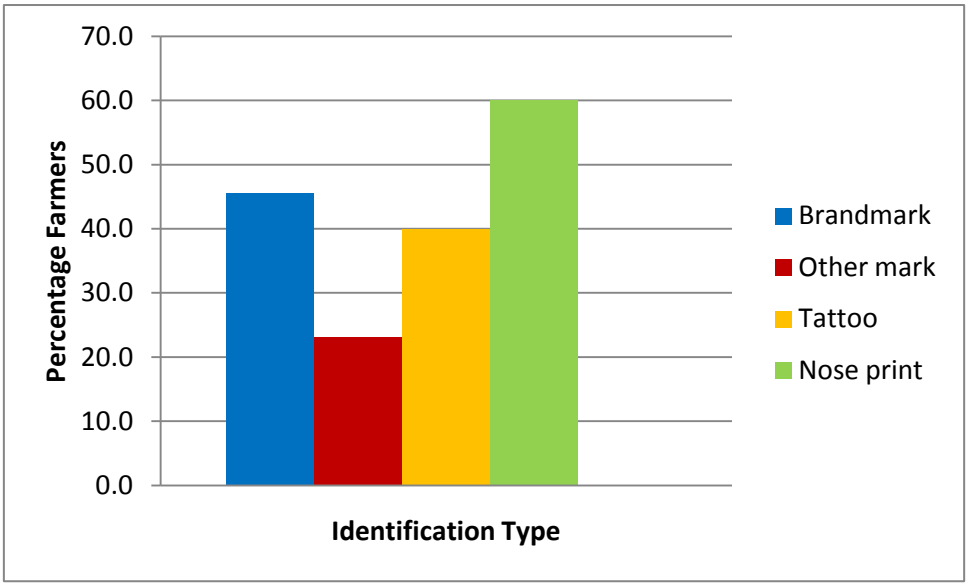

Figure 5-20: Distribution of Farmer Experienced Theft per Type of Identification

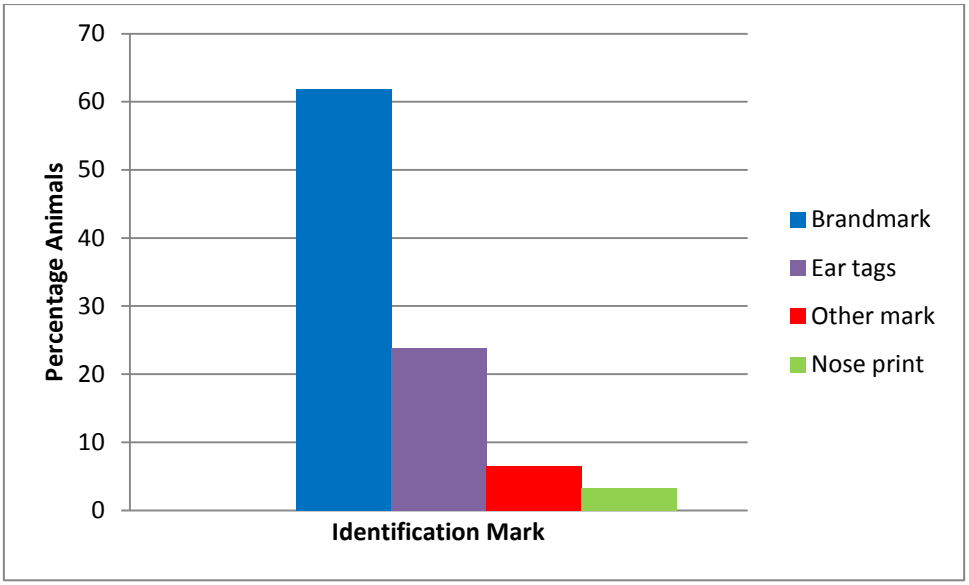

Figure 5-21: Distribution of Animals Stolen According to Identification Marks Used

According to the survey, as can be seen in Figure 5-21, 62% of animals that were stolen could be identified by brand marks, 24% by ear tags, 8% by other markings such as ear cuts.

As shown in Figure 5-22, 19% of the farmers have loading facilities near the road. Of the farmers that reported stock theft, 17 % indicate that they had loading facilities near to the road.

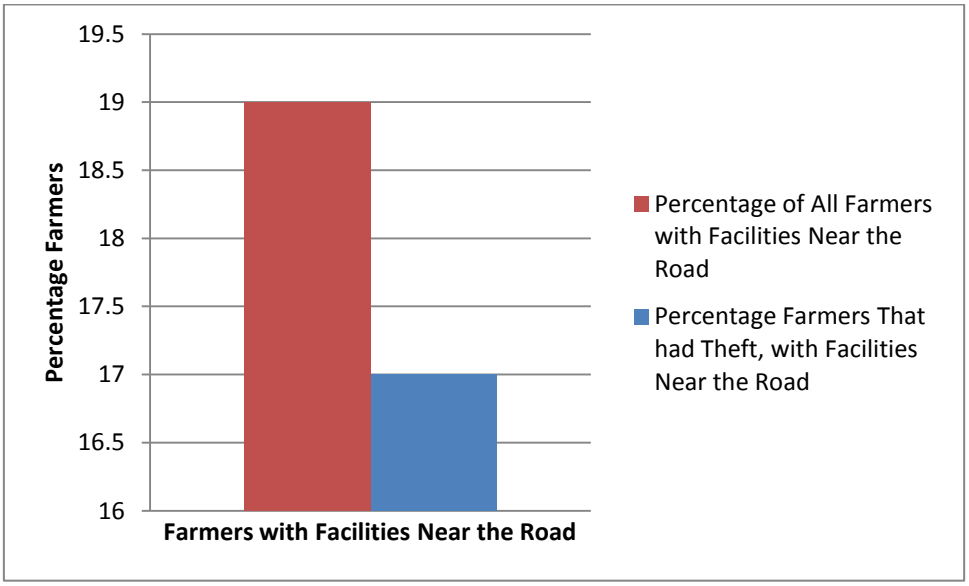

Figure 5-22: Theft and Facilities Next to the Road

In figure 5-23, 94 % farmers with less than 30 animals kraal their animals at night and 6% let their animals overnight in the veld, while 69% of farmers with more than 30 animals

kraal their animals at night and 30% let them overnight in the veld. Larger farmers tend to leave their animals overnight in the veld. According to the larger farmers, there are more than one herd of animals in one enterprise and it is impractical to bring animals to be kraaled every night.

In the survey of farmers reporting cattle theft, 14.2% stayed overnight in the veld. Of the sheep stolen, 33% were in the veld as were 21% of the goats. This shows a tendency that the chances are higher for theft of animals that overnight in the veld. According to the interviews, the bigger farmers make use of guards in the veld to protect their animals.

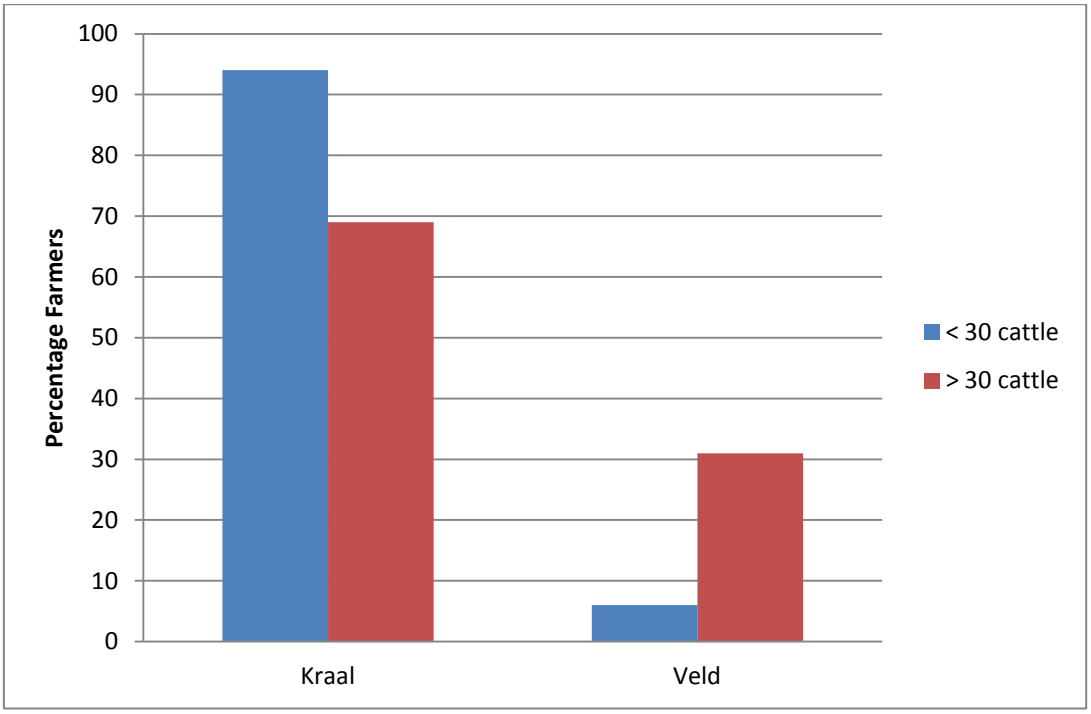

Figure 5-23: Small-scale Farmers Compared to Large-scale Farmers Who Kraal Their Animals or Leave Them in the Veld Overnight

5.4.1 Stock Theft Compared to Other Animal Losses per Area.

Bulwer is to the western side of Underberg and further away from the Lesotho border. In the Himeville and Underberg area the incidences of stock theft were lower than incidents of animals that died from other causes (Table 5-1). In the Bulwer area, more farmers report that more animals were stolen than died of other causes. This is in line with the SAPS figures stating the high incidence with stock theft in the Impendle Local Municipality which includes the town of Bulwer (Maluleke, 2014).

Table 5-2: Comparison of Incidences of Stock Theft and Other Losses per Area

	Bulwer	Himeville	Underberg
Stock theft			
Cattle theft 2015	14	8	4
Sheep theft 2015	2	5	2
Goats theft 2015	11	6	5
Other losses			
Cattle other losses	11	50	10
Sheep other losses	4	13	2
Goats other losses	5	25	5

According to Figure 5-24, 94% of all the farmers count their animals every day, 2% every second day while 1% count animals twice a week and 3% every week.

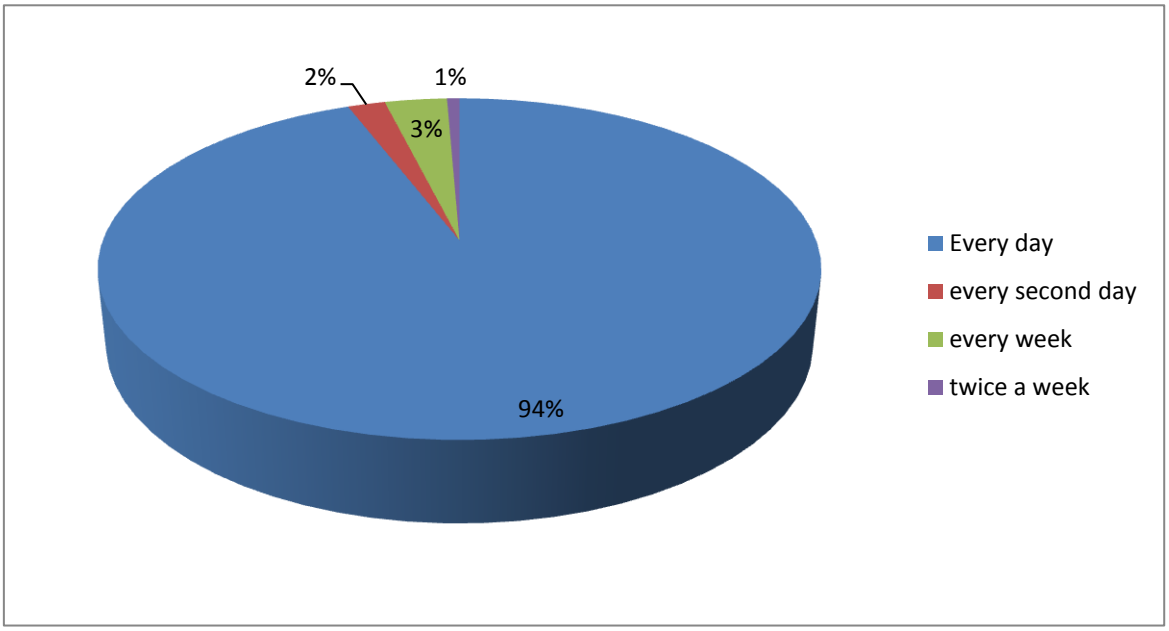

Figure 5-24: How Often Farmers Count Animals

According to Figure 5-25, of farmers with cattle stolen, 80% count their animals every day, 91.6% farmers with sheep stolen count them every day and 92.8% of stolen goats were counted every day.

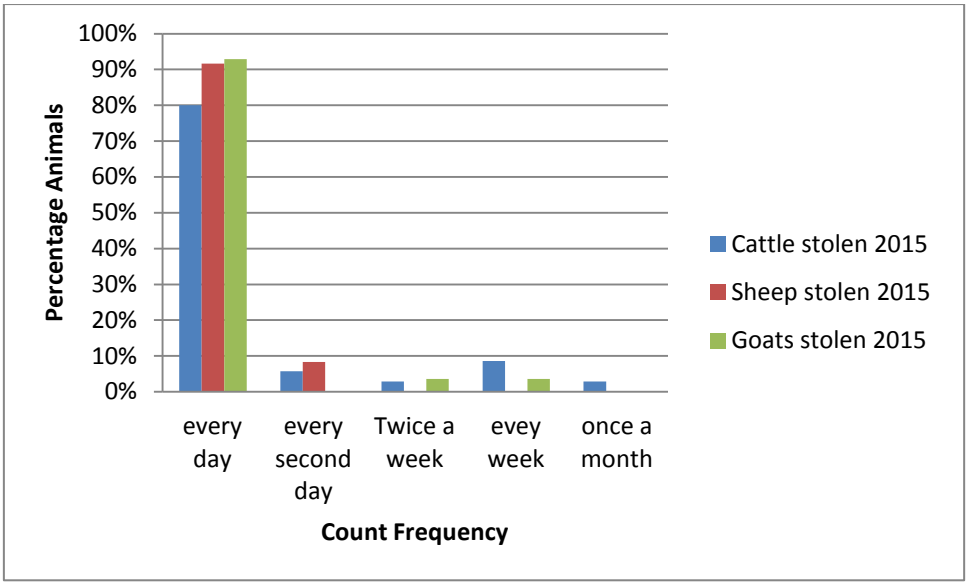

Figure 5-25: Percentage Animals Stolen Compared to Count Frequency

As shown in Figure 5-26, 62 % of farmers indicated that they had fenced properties where the animals are grazing. Of these farmers 43% are communal farmers, 13% own land farmers and 6% farmers that farm on rental land.

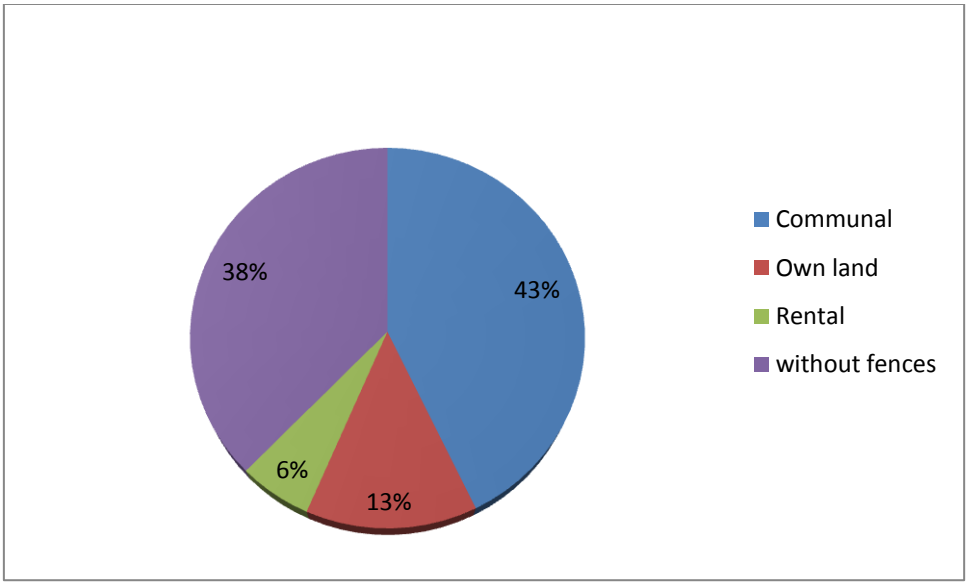

Figure 5-26: Percentage Farmers with Fences According to Landownership Type.

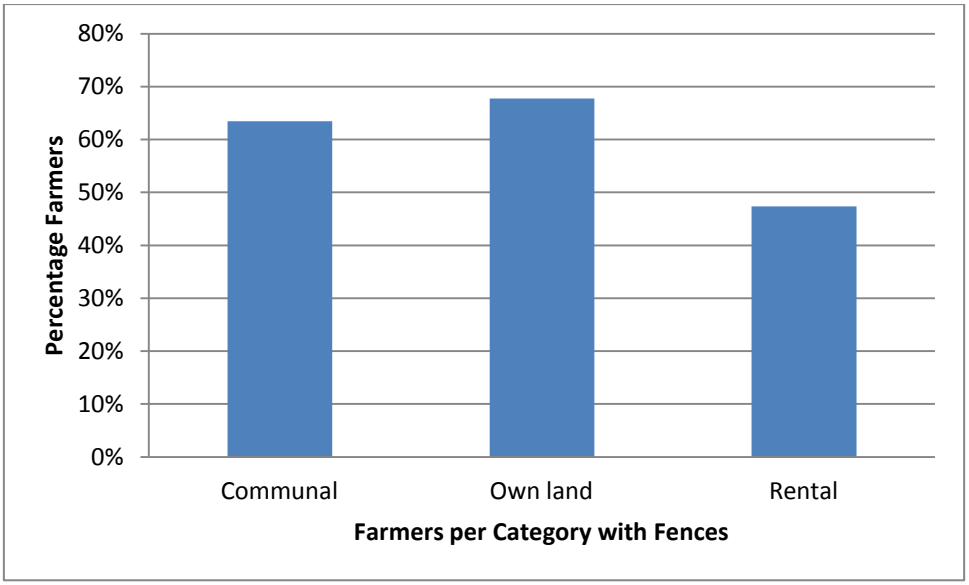

Figure 5-27: Percentage Farmers per Category with Fences

Figure 5-27 shows 63% of communal farmers, 68% landowner farmers and 47% of farmers with rental land have fenced land. In 2015, 66% of cattle, 50% of sheep and 61% of goat farmers that suffered stock theft had fences on the land (Figure 5-28).

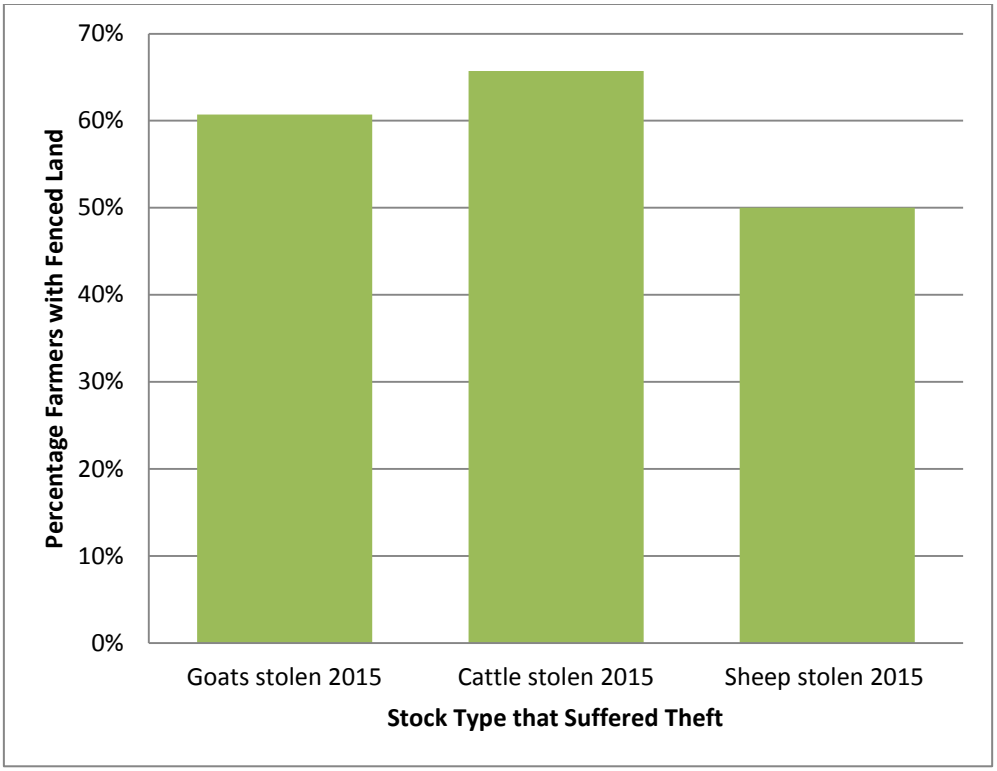

Figure 5-28: Percentage Fenced land That Suffered Theft by Stock Type

As shown in Figure 5-29, of all farmers interviewed, 51% of the farmers did not have good fences, 49% of farmers said that they had good fences. Of the total number of communal

farmers, 52% indicated that they had good fences, 51% of the own land farmers and 26 % of the rental farmers indicated that they have good fences.

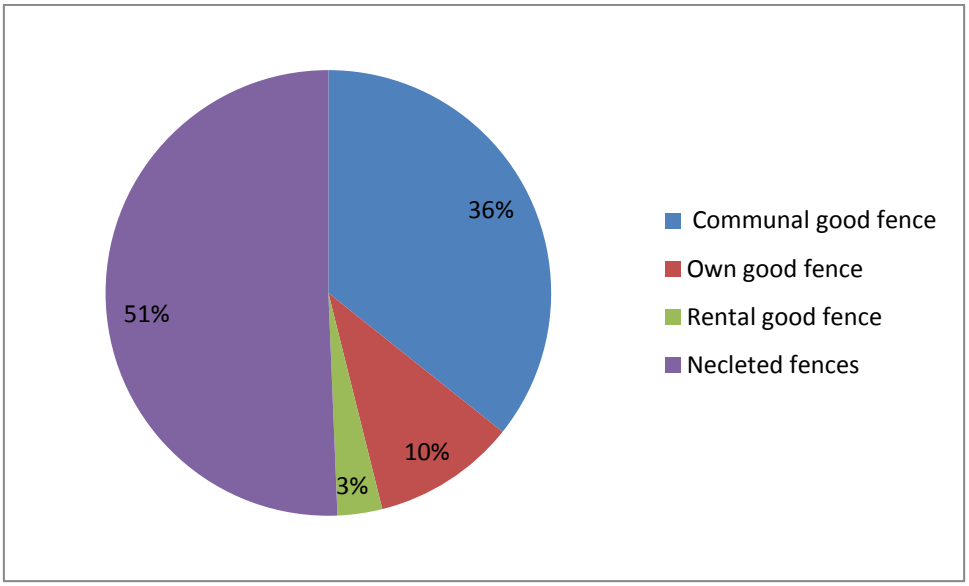

Figure 5-29: Good Fence Compared to Neglected Fences by Landowner Type

In Figure 5-30 it can be seen that a total of 44% of all farmers checked their fences every day, 12% once a week and 6% on a monthly basis. Frequent checking of fences is important since reporting of a theft that could be a month old leads to wasting the time of the police (Oosthuizen, 2007).

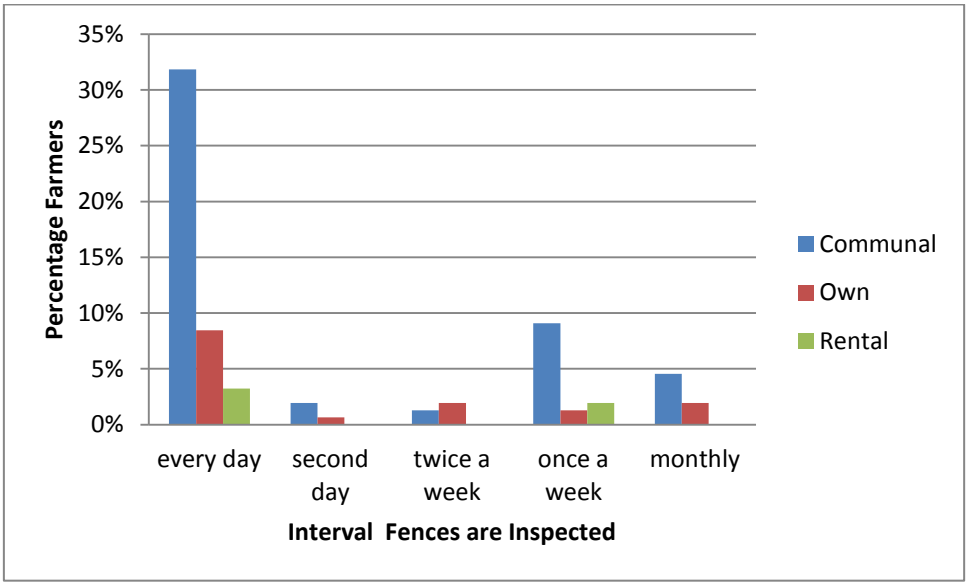

Figure 5-30: Intervals at which Fences were Inspected

In Figure 5-31 it is shown that 86% of farmers graze their animals 10 kilometres or less from their homestead. The average farmer in the survey is staying between 0 and 5 kilometres away from his grazing fields.

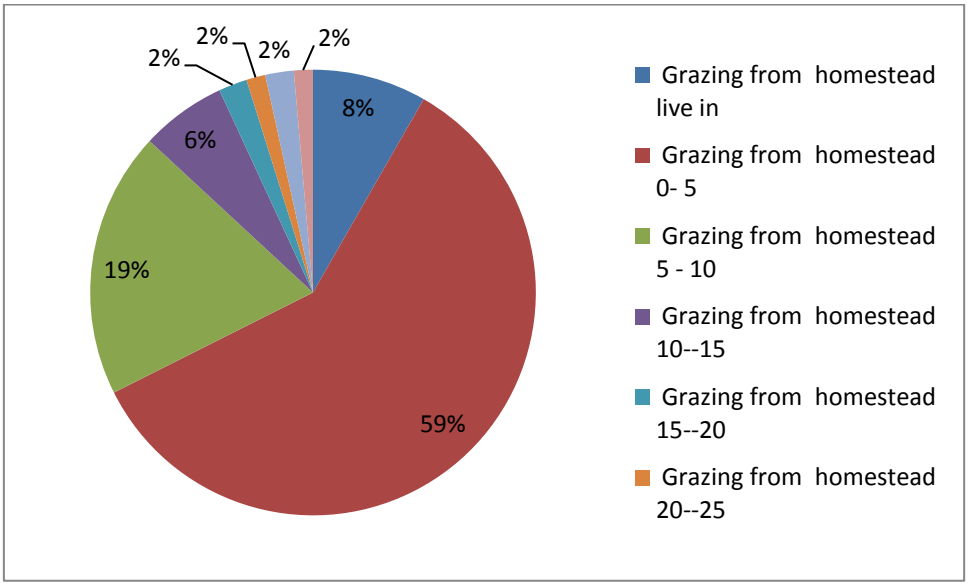

Figure 5-31: Grazing Distance from Homestead in Kilometres

According to Figure 5-32, those farmers that have grazing fields closer to their homes have less incidence of stock theft than farmers staying further from their grazing fields. Of the farmers that are grazing 0 to 5 km from home, 9.3% experience stock theft and this tendency increases the further away from the home they graze, with 33% of farmers that stay 25 to 30 kilometres from the grazing area having higher incidences of stock theft.

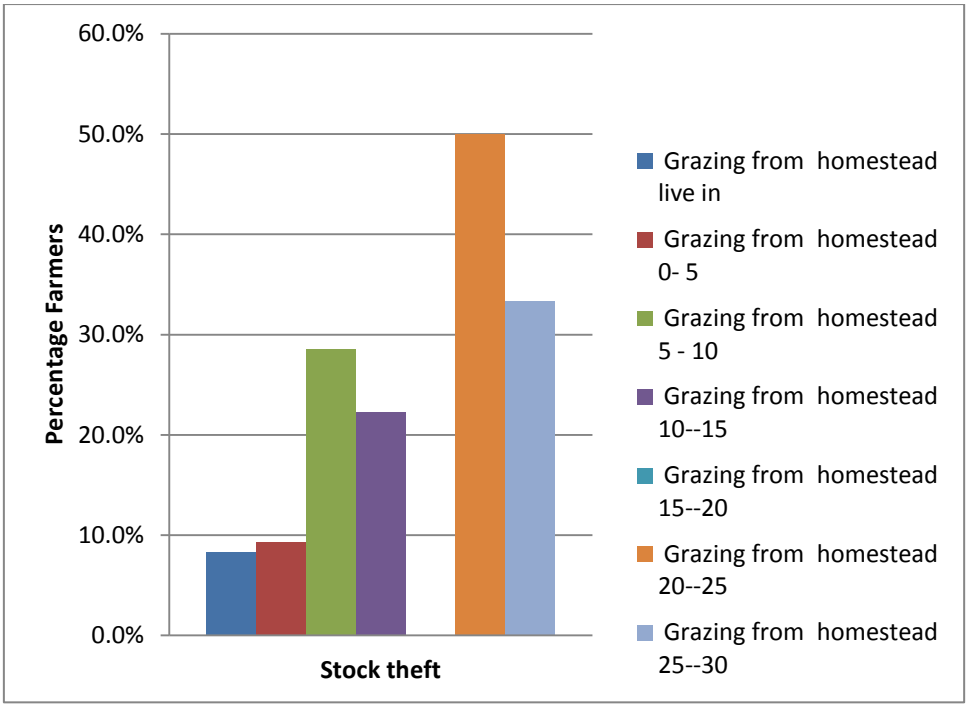

Figure 5-32: Percentage Animals Stolen at Grazing Fields Distant from Homestead

5.4.2 Farm Labour

Not all the farmers in the survey made use of labour. As shown in Figure 5-33, of the farmers that make use of labour, the average size of the labour force is between 1 and 5. From the figure the following can be detected, 79.4% of farmers employ fewer than 5 labourers, 9.8% had a labour force between 5 and 10, and 6.9% between 10 and 20 labourers.

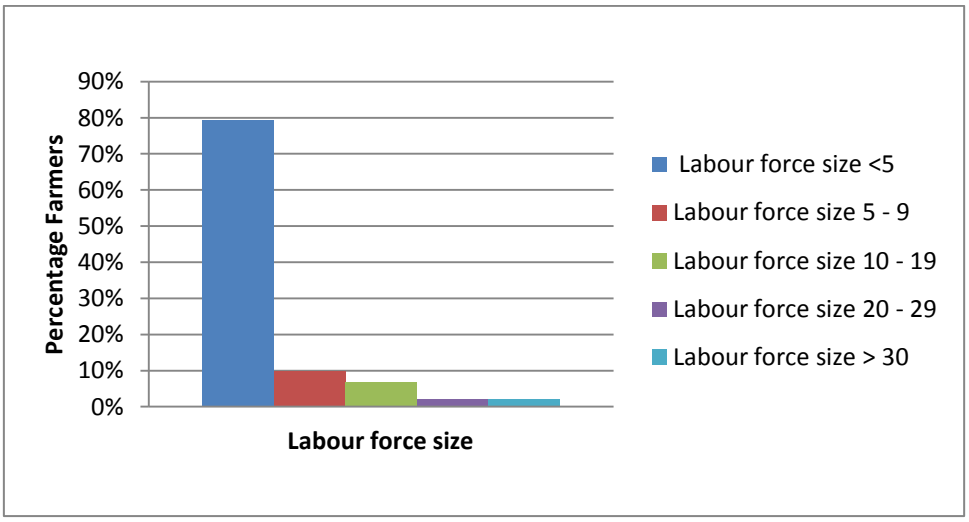

Figure 5-33: Percentage Distribution of Category Labour Force Category

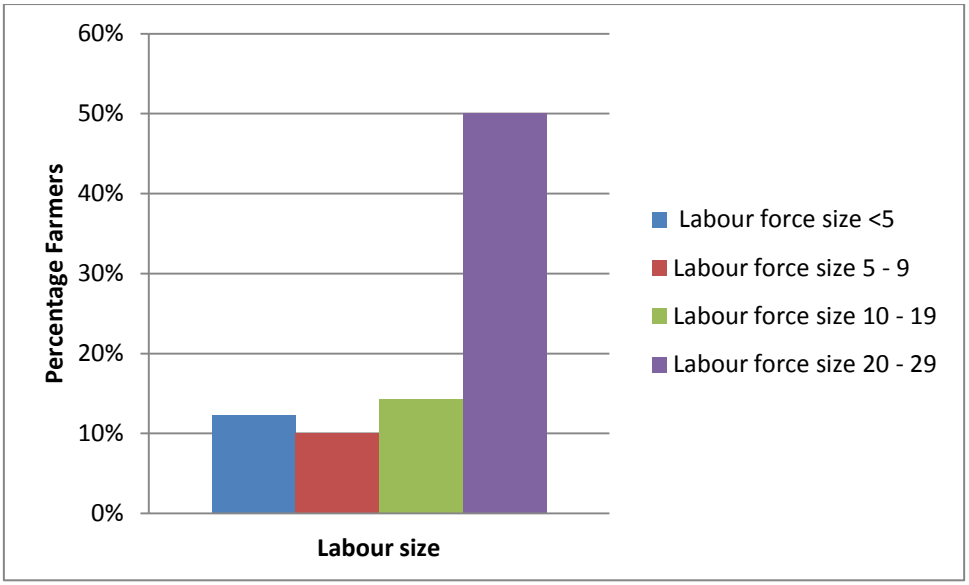

Figure 5-34: Theft per Labour Force Size

As shown in Figure 5-34, the percentage farmers with 5 to 10 labourers had the lowest incidence of stock theft. The incidence of stock theft per labour force group increased dramatically as the labour force grew to between 20 to 30 labourers.

According to Figure 5-35, most farmers make use of seasonal labour and full time on-farm labour. Three percent farmers use migrant labourers, 20% use seasonal labour, 5% rely on labour tenant labour, 17% use full time labour living on farm and 3% full time living off the farm.

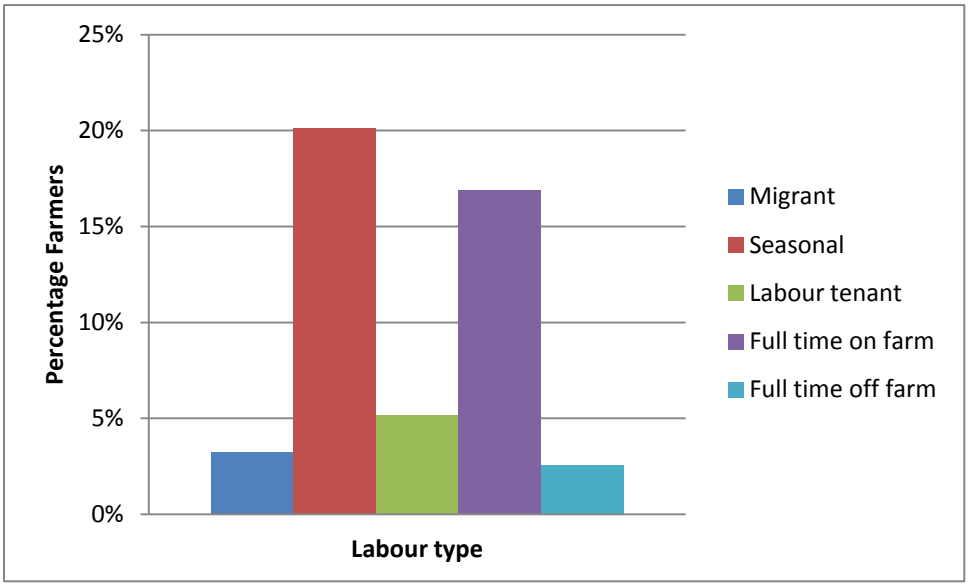

Figure 5-35: Percentage Use of Labour Type

As seen in figure 5-36, stock theft is the highest when farmers made use of full-time labourers living off the farm and labour tenants with a stock theft incidence at 25%, whereas with full time labourers living on the farm it drops slightly to 23%. When migrant labourers are used, the stock theft incidence rate is 20%, while the stock theft incidence rate is the lowest at 16% where seasonal labour is used.

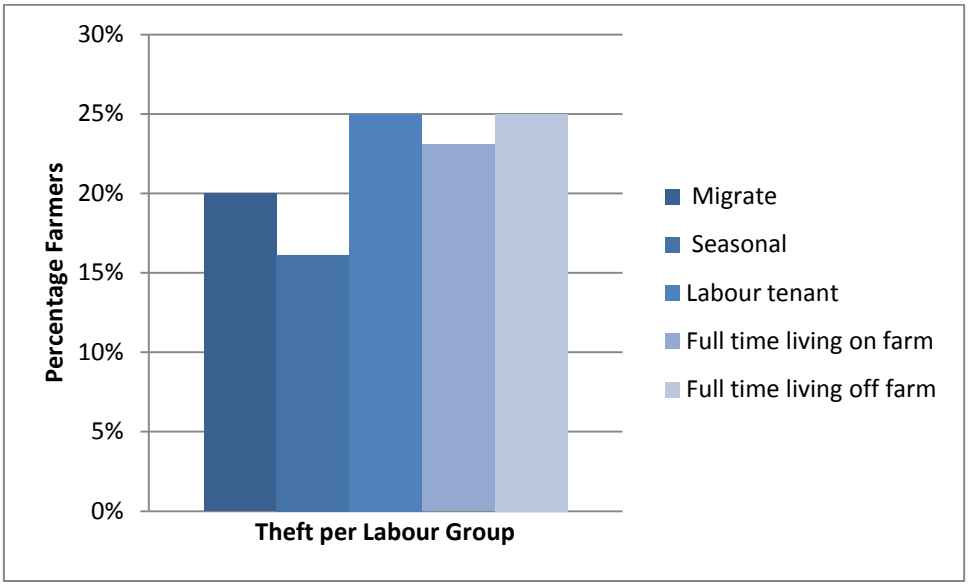

Figure 5-36: Theft per Labour Group

As shown in Figure 5-37, 73% of the farmers had fewer than 5 labourers being replaced per annum. With most (79.4%) of the farmers that do employ a small number of labourers it is expected that the turnaround will be low.

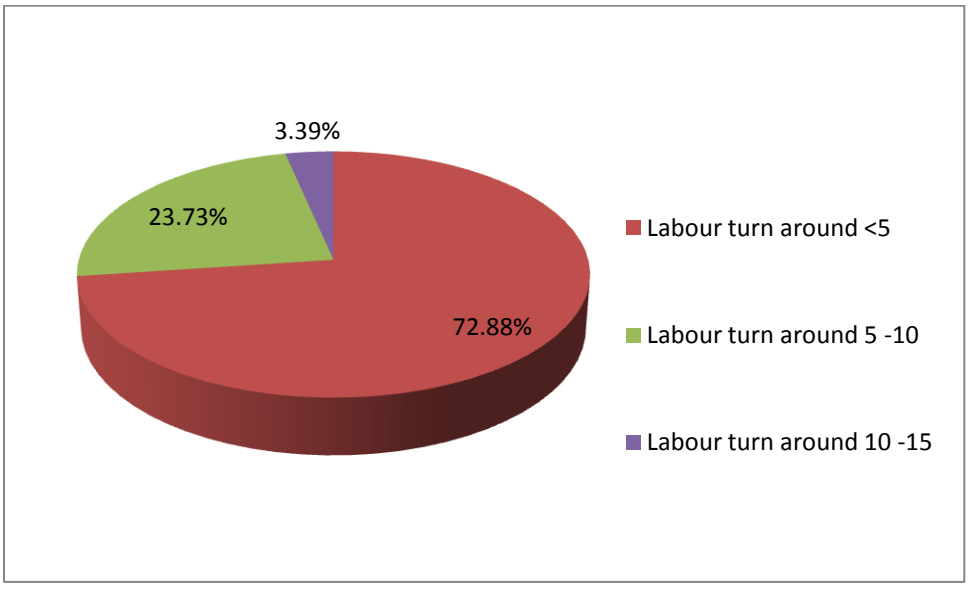

Figure 5-37: Labour Turnaround per Annum

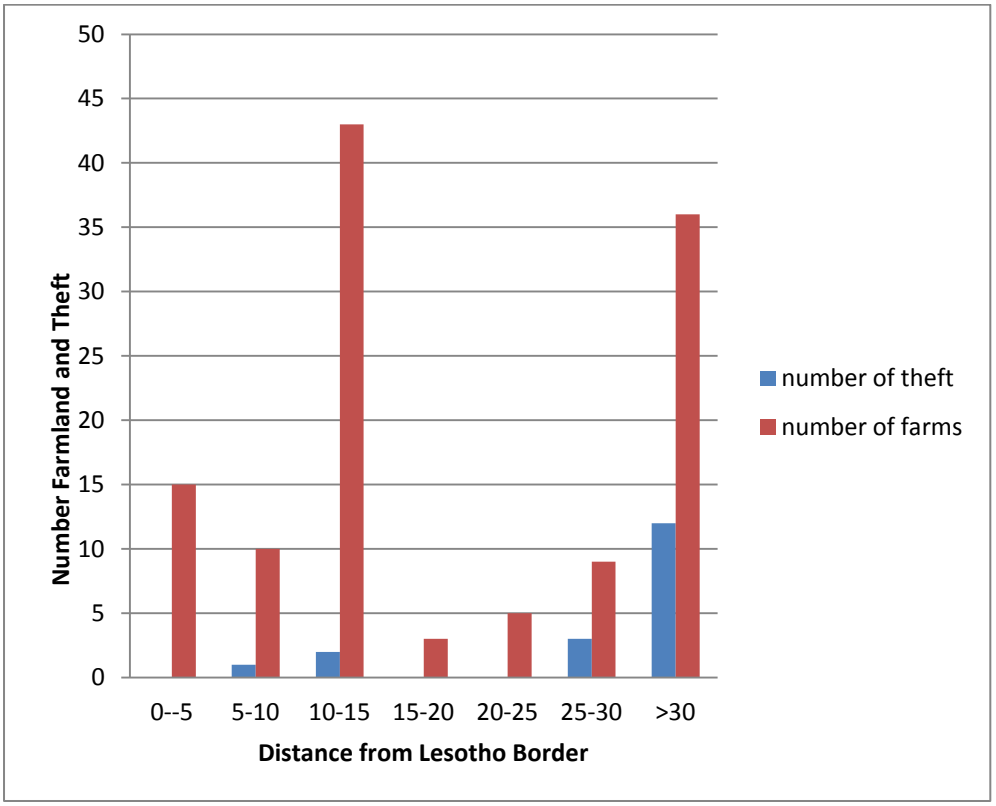

Figure 5-38: Number of Theft Incidents and Farm Distance from Border

Most of the theft in 2015 took place further than 30 km from the Lesotho border (Figure 5-38). When looking into where the farmland is situated, it is found according to the survey that more than 50% the farmland was less than 15 km from the border, farmers with the most stock theft problems live more than 25 km from the border.

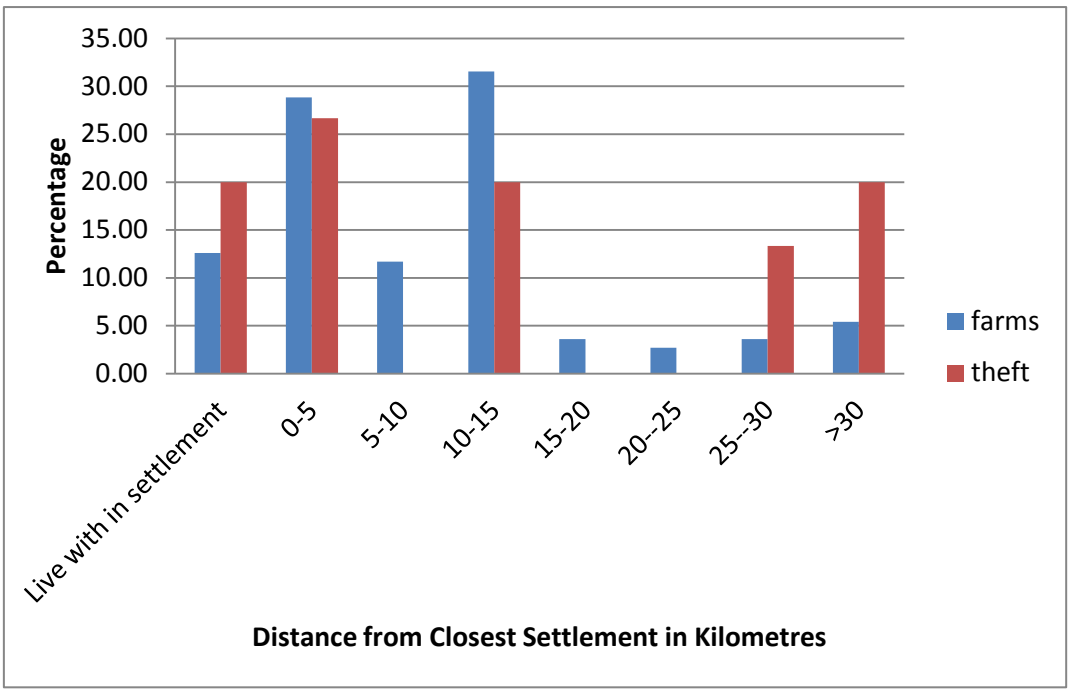

Figure 5-39: Distance from Settlement and Theft

It was also found (Figure 5-39) that more than 50% of farmland is within 10 kilometres from any settlements. The theft, as a percentage of the distance of farmers from a settlement, is as follows, 20% theft cases occurred where animals grazed in the settlement, 26.6% where animals grazed 5km from the closest settlement, 20% are between 10 to 15km from the closest settlement and 13% are between 25 to 30km from the closest settlement and 20% more than 30km from the closest settlement. More theft per animal owner happens 25km and further away from settlements. When the distribution of farms and theft are compared, as in Figure 5-40, it can be seen that the incidents of theft per farmer were higher further away from the settlements.

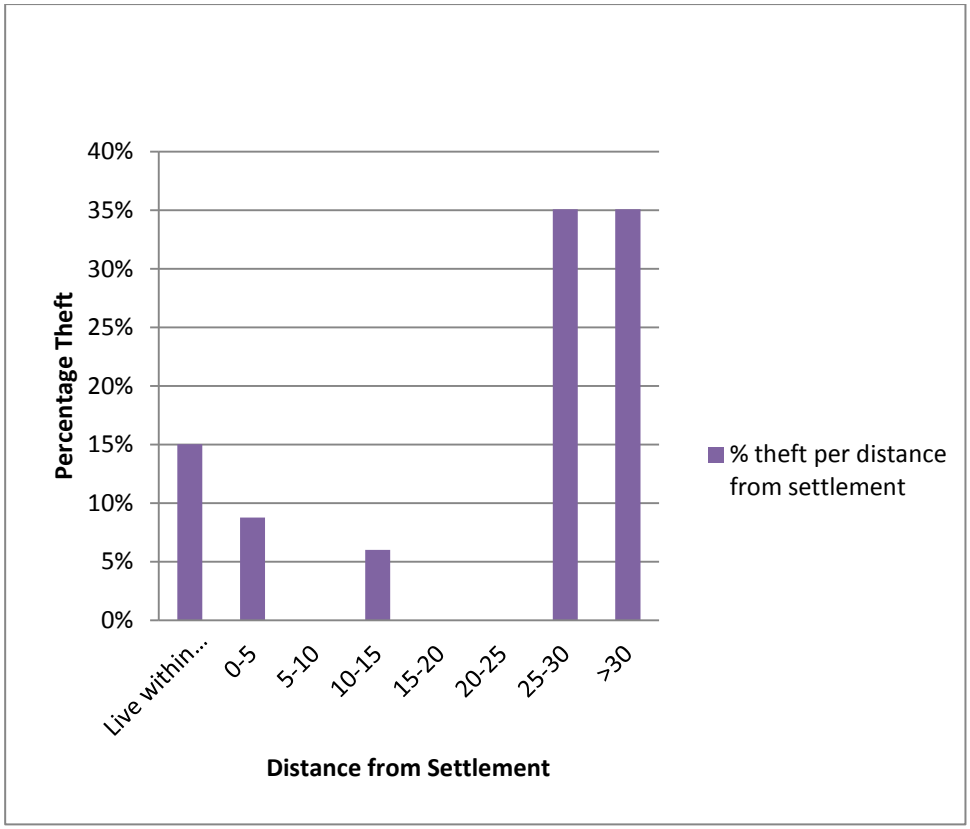

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Figure 5-40: Theft per Farmer per Distance from Settlement

Farmers living next to a public road (gravel and tar) make up 72% of the population in the survey, with 27% not living next to a public road. Eleven percent of the farmers had land next to the tarred public road and 61% next to the gravel public roads (Figure 5-41).

Of the farmers that suffered stock theft in 2015, 27% farmed next to a tar public road, 50% next to a gravel public road and 23% do not live next to a public road, (Figure 5-41)

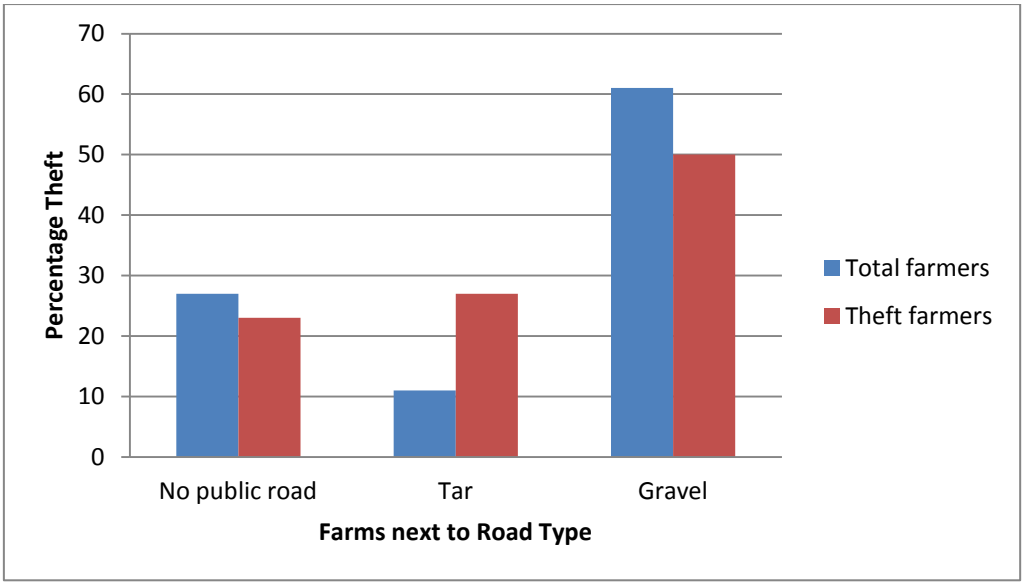

Figure 5-41: Theft and Type of Road

5.5 Security

5.5.1 Police

In the interviews and answers to the questionnaire there were quite a number of complaints about the police service and the way they handle stock theft. Figure 5-42 summarised the question on how long the police took to respond to a stock theft case. Thirty nine percent indicated that the police responded the same day, 26% said that they respond the next day, 16% within a week and 19% said that they took longer than a week.

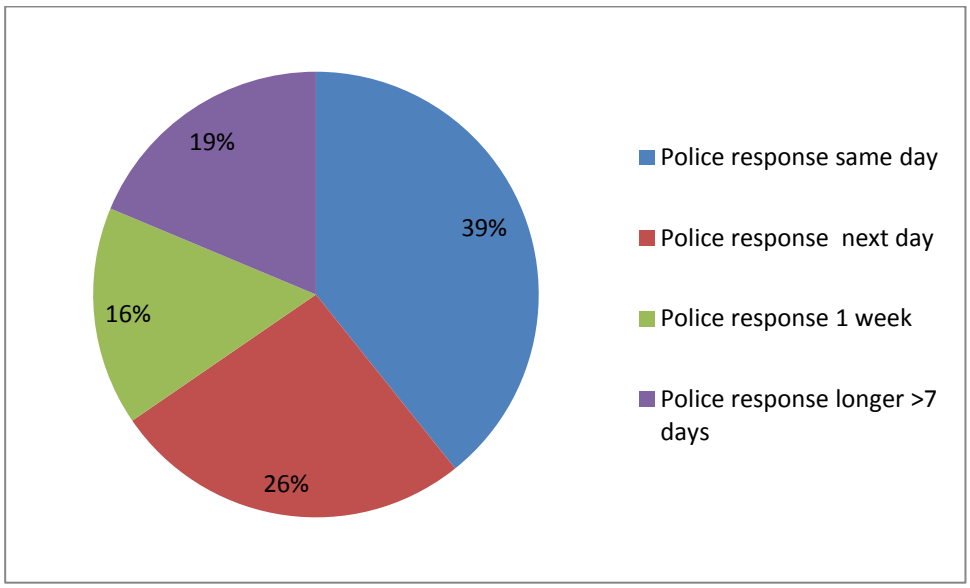

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Figure 5-42: Police Response Time to Stock Theft Reported

Himeville police station reacted to 55% of all the stock theft cases in the area followed by Bulwer 21% and Creighton 12%. Fifty four percent of the farmers that reported to Himeville said that the police responded on the same day, 31% at Creighton and 21% at Bulwer (Figure 5-43).

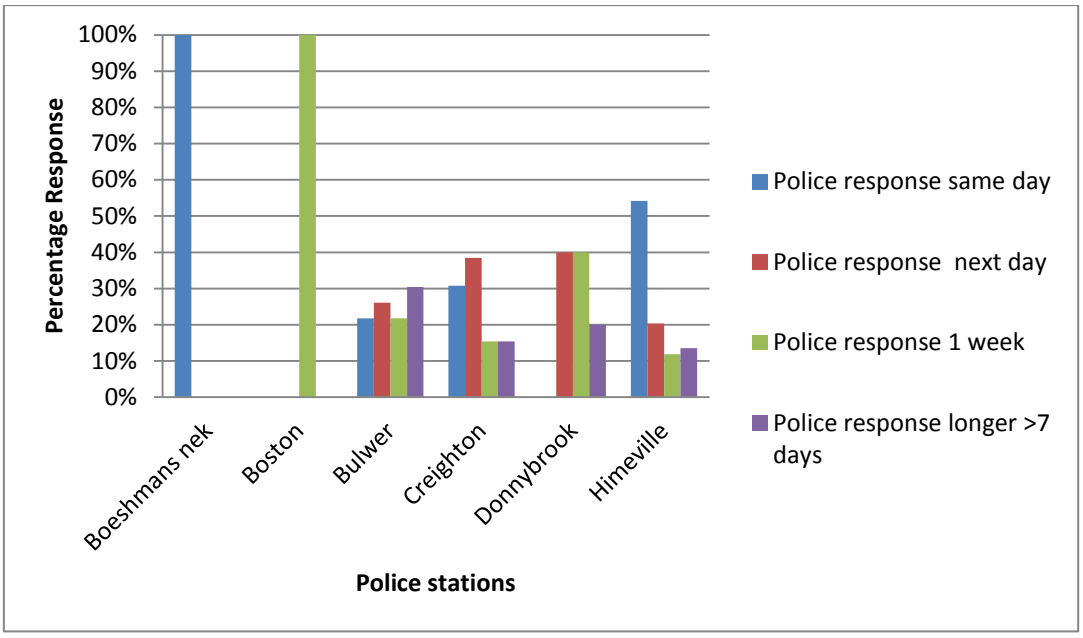

Figure 5-43: Trend of Response Time from the Different Police Stations

According to the survey, stock theft was very low where police were patrolling the area regularly (Figure 5-44).

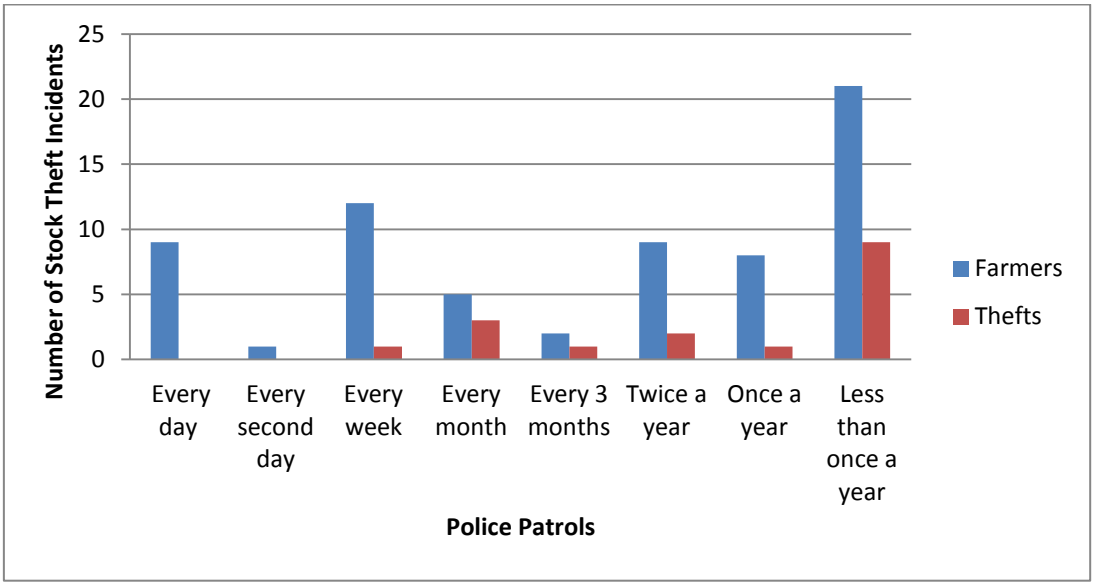

Figure 5-44: Number of Stock Theft Incidents and Number of Farmers per Police Patrol Interval

According to Figure 5-45, the farmers that saw the police every day or every second day did not have any stock theft. Of the farmers that stated the police patrolled the area once a week, only 8% were victims of stock theft, 60% of farmers who indicated that the police patrolled the area once a month also reported stock theft, but where police patrol the area four times a year (every three months), 50% of farmers reported stock theft, while 22% of the farmers reported stock theft where the police patrol the area twice a year, 13% where they patrolled once a year, and 43% reported stock theft where the police patrol the area less than once a year (Figure 5-45).

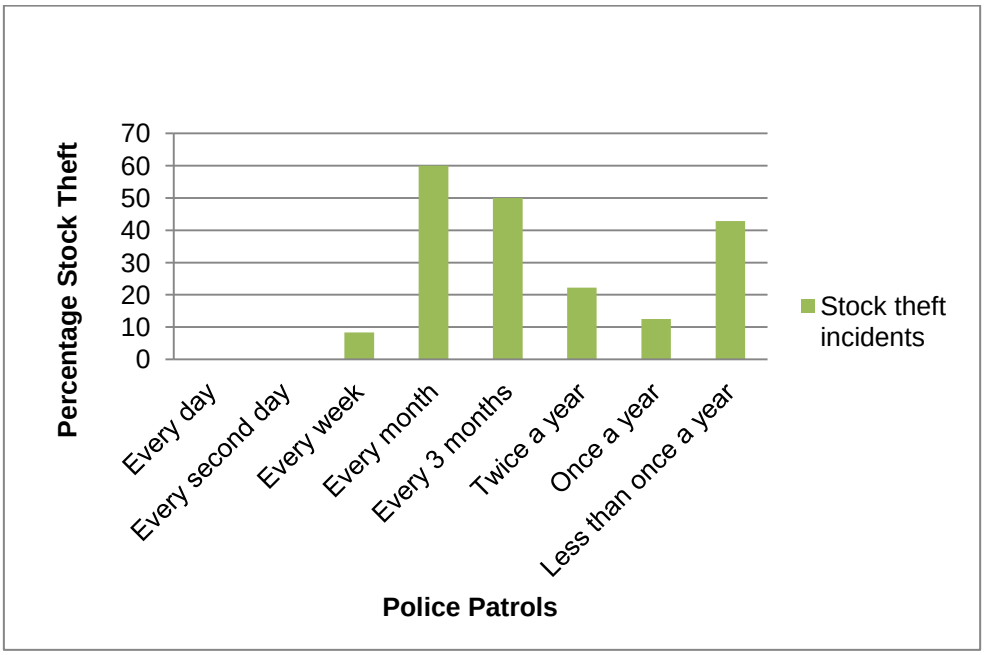

Figure 5-45: Percentage Farmers with Stock Theft at Police Patrol Intervals

As shown in Figure 5-46, of livestock owners who stayed 5 kilometres or closer to a police station, 78% belonged to a security organisation, while 42% of people who stayed between 5 and 10km from the police station and 55% of people who stayed between 10 and 20km belonged to a security organisation. Forty-eight percent of people that stayed 15 to 20km from a police station also belonged to a security organisation, while 70% of people indicated that they belonged to security groups stayed 20 to 25km away from a police station and then membership stabilised at about 60% where they stay 25 kilometres or more from the police station. According to the survey, (Figures 5-46 and 5-47), there is no relationship between distance from police station and membership of a security organisation. Where there were more farmers, more people belonged to security organisations.

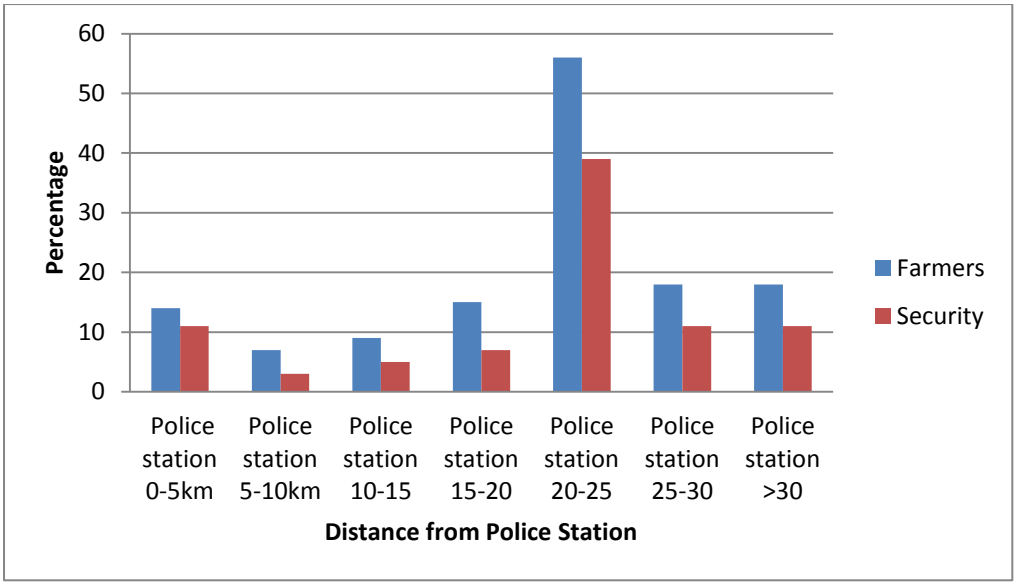

Figure 5-46: Security Members, Farmers and Distance from Police Station

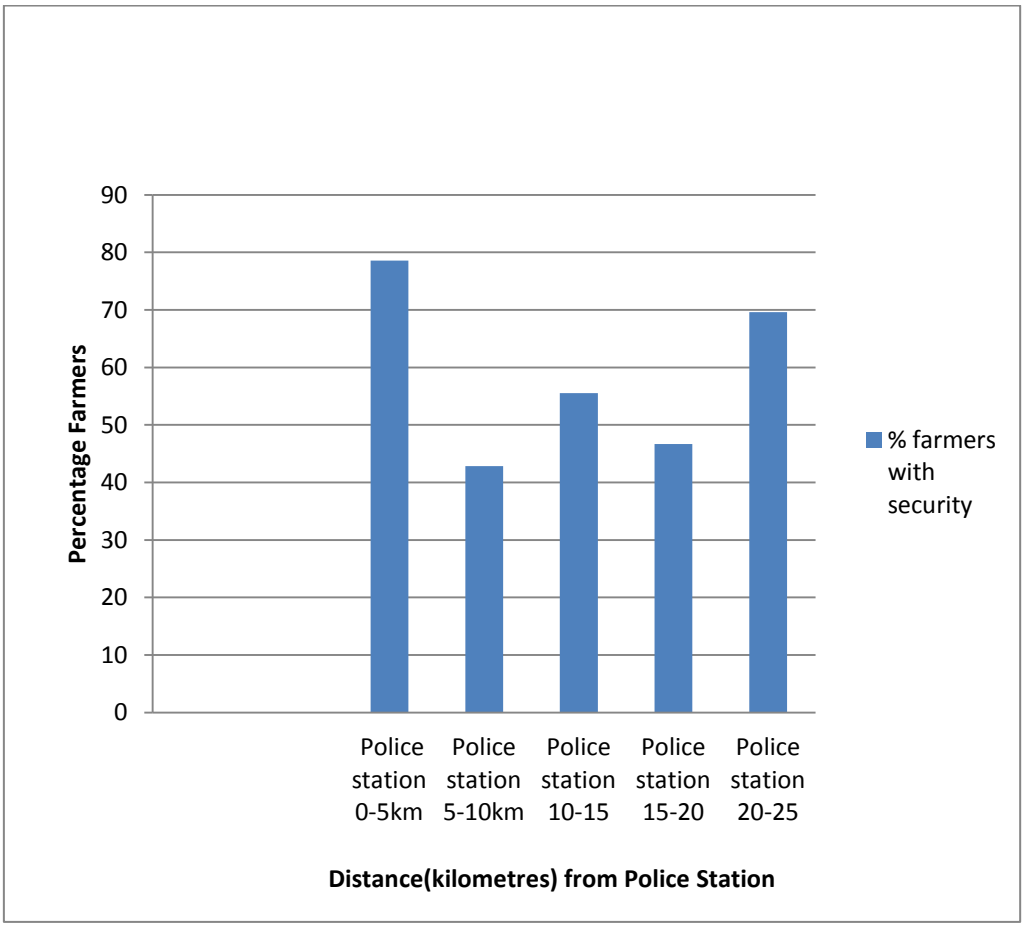

Figure 5-47: Percentage Farmers with Security Organisation Membership and Distance from Police Station

As shown in Figure 5-48, a higher percentage of theft is reported in close proximity to the police station. Of these farmers, staying closer than 5 kilometres to a police station, 28% had lost animals due to stock theft, then the theft dropped to 14% for farmers staying between 5 to10 kilometres from a police station and it declined further with farmers living 10 to 15 kilometres from a police station. However stock theft then increased where farmers stayed 15 to 20 kilometres away from a police station, while the percentage farmers who had stock theft declined again to 9% when they stayed between 20 to 25 kilometres away from a police station. Farmers 25 to 30 kilometres from a police station had the second highest incidence of stock theft namely 24% and farmers staying more than 30 kilometres had the lowest incidence of 5% of stock theft.

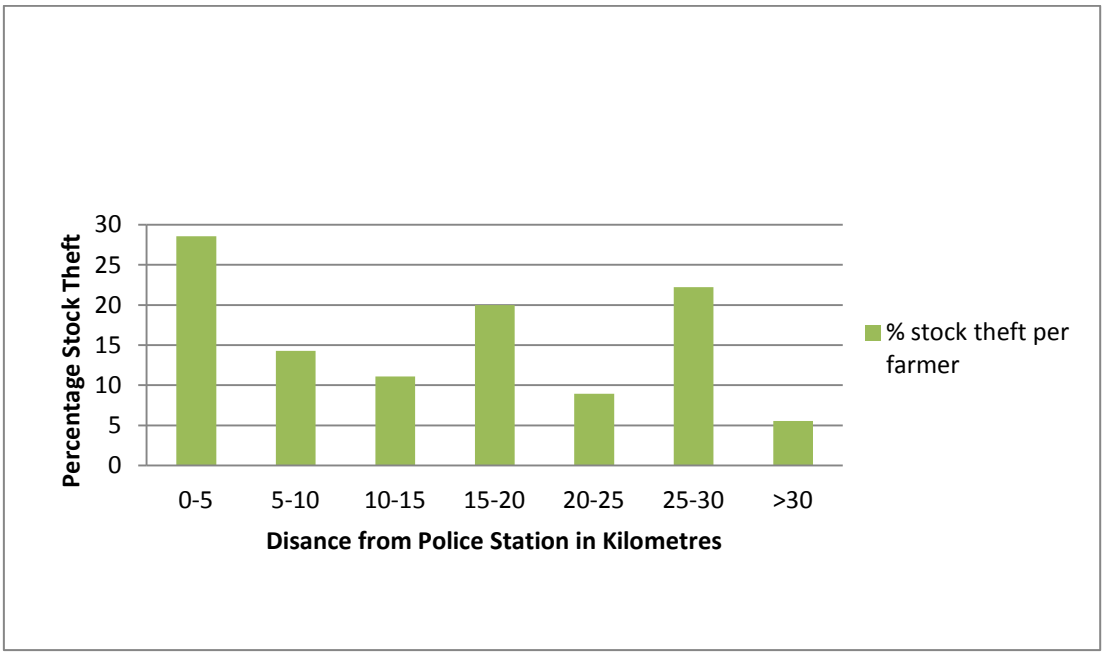

Figure 5-48: Stock Theft per Farmer Compared to Distance from Police Station.

5.5.2 Security Organisations

According to Figure 5-49, more than 60% of the farmers belong to some kind of security organisation. Of these farmers, 51% belonged to Bambanani Security, 9% to the Police Community Forum, 8% to Loteni Stock Theft, 3% to the Underberg/ Himeville Community Watch and 3% to Iskebe. Although the farmers belong to different groups of security organisations, there is still a desire/wish for better communication and relationship as pointed out in the survey.

More farmers closer to the border tend to belong to security organisations as portrayed in Figure 5-49. Seventy three percent of farmers who stay less than 5 kilometres from the Lesotho border, 70% of farmers who stay between 5 and 10 kilometres from the border,

95% of farmers, farm between 10 and 15 kilometres from the border and 100% of farmers who stay between 15 and 20 kilometres from the border belong to a security organisation. For farmers who stay more than 20 kilometres away from the border, the percentage drops to less than 50% per category. Farmers living between 20 and 25 kilometres from the border and belonging to a security organisation accounted for 40%, while farmers staying 25 to 30 kilometres away accounted for 44% and of farmers staying further than 30 kilometres away from the border, only 31% belong to any form of security organisation.

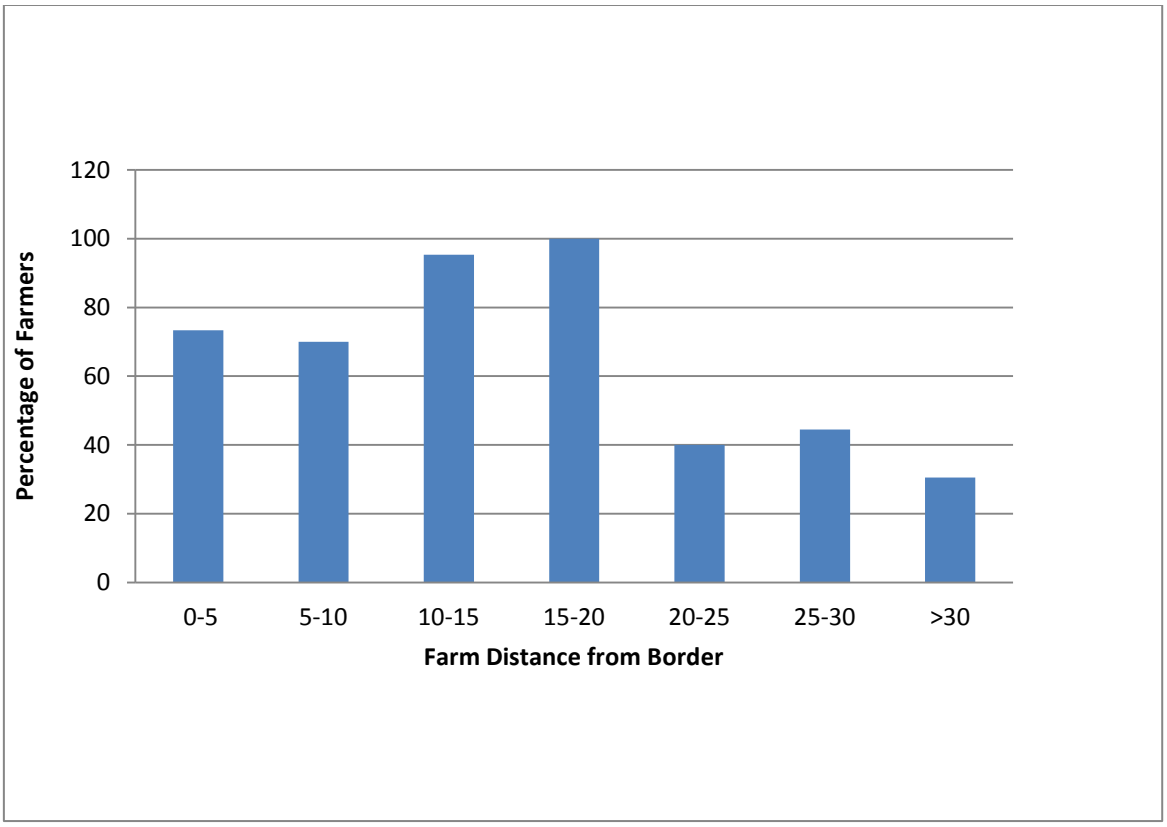

Figure 5-49: Percentage Farmers Belonging to Security Organisation Compared to Distance from the Border

According to the survey, as shown in Figure 5-50, the response times from the police, according to the farmers were not very good if compared to the time of the security firms' response. More than 80% of the farmers said that the security responded to stock theft on the same day in comparison with only 40% of farmers that said that the police responded on the same day. After the second day, the security firms' cumulative response was 95% against 65% for the police. A quick response after an incident is important to curb stock theft. This is also a reason why the recovery rate of theft is very low (Nasionale veediefstalvoorkomingsforum, 2015).

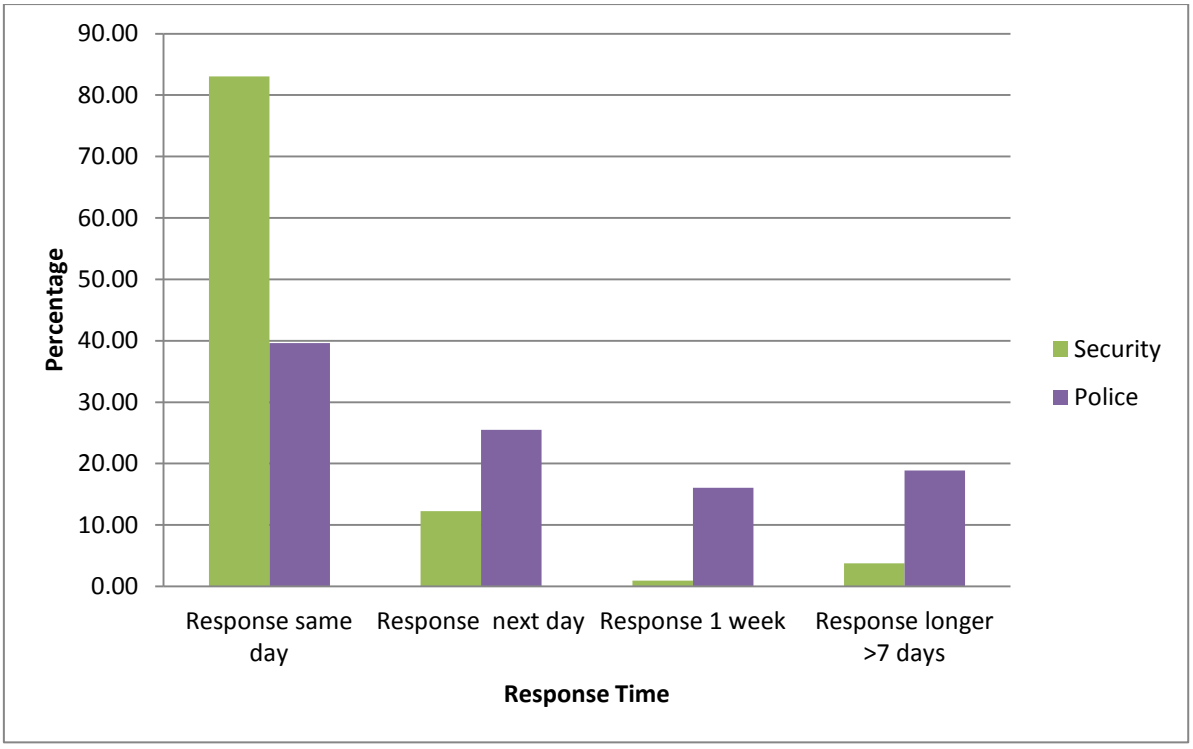

Figure 5-50: Police Response Time Compared to That of the Security Organisations

5.5.3 Responses from Respondents

The farmers also responded on what they did and what could still be done to prevent stock theft and what the community can do to prevent stock theft. They also voiced their opinion on what the police could do with regard to stock theft and made some general remarks about stock theft.

5.5.3.1 The Response of the Farmers on How to Prevent or Curb Stock Theft

- The farmers formed stock forums and a farm watch.
- They worked together with other groups.
- The farmers employed guards to protect the animals and hired mountain guards to protect the area and report any suspicious activities.
- The farmers patrolled the area every day and counted their animals.
- They branded their animals and fenced off their farmland.
- They used a tracker device on herds.
- The farmers reported to the police when stock theft took place and followed the trails of the thieves.
- In the communal area they still have tribal courts operating.
- They implemented community policing.
- They reported any suspicious activity on the ground.

5.5.3.2 In Response to what still can be done to Stop Stock Theft, They reacted as follows:

- Farmers should work together and work with the police to fight crime (Phillips, 28-suspected-stock-thieves-in-seven-days, 2013).
- Community patrol scheme (Dzimba & Matoane, 2005; Magubane, 2011). Farmers should form an organisation to protect the animals and guard them. Hiring guards should be considered.
- Form good relations with police, community, neighbours and farm watch (Phillips, 28-suspected-stock-thieves-in-seven-days, 2013).
- Farmers should spend more time with animals.
- Farmers should employ guards and security organisations to look after the animals.
- Farmers should install electric fences and cameras to detect and prevent stock theft.
- Farmers should shoot the thieves.
- Farmers should fence the animals in.

5.5.3.3 According to the Survey, the Community can do the Following to Prevent Stock Theft:

- The community must stand together.
- They must form a unit checking animals coming in and out.
- They must report suspicious activities and report allegations.
- They must communicate with each other, look after their stock and hire watchmen to look after stock.
- They should belong to community watch.
- They should report stock theft incidents immediately to the police.
- They should be alert all the time.
- Timber farms should fence their properties and patrol their fences.
- Farmers must make sure that stock movement permits are acquired and should implement community forums to improve on their standards.
- Farmers should work together and report suspects.
- Farmers must patrol at night.

5.5.3.4 To Reduce Stock Theft the Police Should Do the Following:

- The police should communicate with the community and work with the community members and security organisations.

- They should have regular meetings with the community
- Conduct regular patrols and show their presence.
- Make arrests and get support from the courts.
- Be pro-active and diligent. Implement more patrols re-act to stock theft.
- Improve on standard and work properly, investigate, make arrests and jail them.
- Need to be trustworthy. Police are corrupt. Stop working with the thieves. Stop taking bribes from thieves. The respondents mention that the police are not trustworthy this is in line with the findings that Kynoch made that the police remove dockets. (Kynoch & Ulicki, 2001)
- Have a mobile police station, patrol more frequently.

5.5.3.5 Other Comments With Regard to Stock Theft Were the Following:

- The community should trust and respect each other.
- There is a feeling amongst farmers that stock theft is an urgent problem that needs to be addressed.
- SANDF needs to have active patrols, check illegal immigration, it was felt that the SANDF should do more patrols in the area (Moremholo, 1998)
- Documentation checks for transport of livestock
- Farmers should have firearms to protect themselves
- There is a need for harsher punishment
- Need for government help
- Death penalty and shoot stock thieves on sight
- Government need to provide fencing
- Swartberg stock theft has a good relationship with Lesotho
- Illegal slaughtering of animals in the bush caused problems
- Police should work harder
- Need to create employment. Need aeroplanes and soldiers on motorbikes to prevent stock theft
- Need stricter judgements, longer sentences**.** People in other countries also asked for stricter sentences (Daily News , 2012; Dzimba & Matoane, 2005)
- Police should help and attend to the people.

Chapter 6
Conclusion

In conclusion it must be said that the majority of farmers are black (96%) and stayed on communal land (67%) with an average age of 54 years of age and were predominantly male (76%) with 10 to 20 years farming experience. Ninety one percent of cattle farmers are small-scale farmers with fewer than 30 animals.

During 2015, farmers lost more animals due to diseases, drought and cold than to stock theft. Losses due to natural causes were higher than stock theft losses on farms closer to the border than in the other areas.

In general, the incidence of stock theft had declined over the previous five years but there was a slight increase in 2015.

In 71.5% of the incidents, animals were stolen during the night with the majority early in the evening at full moon. Livestock theft mostly takes place over weekends on Sundays, followed by Saturday and Friday. Farmers indicated that stock theft tends to peak during the winter months and again over December.

Farmers in communal land suffered higher percentages of loss due to stock theft and other losses than the farmers who farmed on own land or rented land. This indicated that farmers farming on own land and rental land take better precautions against stock theft and other losses.

Ninety one percent of farmers used identification marks to mark their animals. The majority used brand marks. Identification marks did not have an influence on stock theft itself, but did help with identification of recovered animals and in proving ownership (Nasionale veediefstalvoorkomingsforum, 2015).

Only 17% of farmers with loading facilities close to the road reported that they experienced theft. Facilities did not seem to have an influence on theft in the area, although according to the RPO, farmers should be aware that these facilities could be used in making theft easier (Nasionale veediefstalvoorkomingsforum, 2015).

Only 10% of the animals stayed in the veld at night and 90% of the animals in the survey were kraaled. There is a tendency that more animals that stayed in the veld were stolen,

namely 14% of cattle and up to 33% of the goats. Bigger farmers stated that it is impractical to kraal animals and they employ guards to protect their animals.

Ninety four percent of farmers counted their animals every day. Farmers that counted their animals regularly had a slight advantage and it seems that counting *per se* does not deter thieves from stealing animals, but counting of livestock will help to determine if all the animals are there so that the necessary steps can be taken if animals are missing. RPO were of opinion that the farmer, personally, should count the animals at least once a week (Nasionale veediefstalvoorkomingsforum, 2015).

Sixty one percent of farmers keep animals behind fences. Forty nine percent said their fences were in good condition. Most of the farmers checked their fences every day but a small portion indicated that they check fences once a week. Proper fences help curb stock theft (Oosthuizen, 2007).

The average farmer stayed less than 5 kilometres from the grazing fields. A small portion of theft took place where animals were grazing in a settlement, but the majority of theft took place further away from the settlements. The further away the farmer stayed, the higher was the incidence of stock theft.

The labour force was less than five on the average farm in the sample. The incidence of theft was higher for farmers with a larger work force. The farmers made use of on farm labourers and seasonal labour. There were higher incidences of theft where farmers made use of permanent off farm labour, on farm labour and tenant labourers.

Most of the theft took place on farmland further than 30km from the border although 50% of farmland in the sample was closer than 15km from the border. Through interviews it was established that farmers close to the border were more prepared against theft and took precautionary measures. Farmers changed enterprises from beef to dairy, established plantations and also employed guards and belonged to security organisations.

Farmers next to the tar roads were more prone to stock theft than the other farmers.

In most of the cases police re-acted within one week. Himeville Police station re-acted in most cases on the same day or the next day. Where police were patrolling regularly stock theft seems to be under control. There was no relationship between stock theft and distance from the police station. The recovery rate of stolen animals is very low.

The farmers said that communication is very important, that the community and the police should work together to fight crime. The police should be more trustworthy, then the community would work with them (Myburgh, 2009). Police were corrupt and needed to attend to that (Maluleke, 2014).

Sixty percent of the farmers belong to some kind of security forum. Security firms re-act in most cases on the same day.

The farmers also felt that the sentences for stock theft were not harsh enough.

Some farmers said that government should create job opportunities to curb stock theft.

Chapter 7
Recommendations

The research results prove to the researcher that the hypothesis is true, that if causal factors of stock theft in the Underberg area are identified and addressed, it could curtail stock theft in the area and could be useful elsewhere.

The research showed that in 2015 stock theft was not the major cause of stock losses and that the magnitude of stock theft had decreased. Farmers should not only concentrate on stock theft as a cause of animal loss. More animals were lost due to other causes especially drought. Farmers should be more prepared and mitigate for other natural disasters such as extreme weather conditions and predators. Proper extension was needed to help these farmers to manage other losses.

It is recommended that farmers prepared themselves against stock theft, as the farmers close to the border of Lesotho in Kwa Sani, are more aware of, and better prepared for, stock theft in the area than are the farmers further away. Fewer animals were stolen closer to the border than on farms further away, which meant that farmers closer to the border were better prepared and mitigated against stock theft. Proportionally more farmers belonged to security organisations closer to the border than farmers further away and that some of these farmers employed guards that were patrolling the area. It is recommended that such practices became the norm.

Farmers should take into account the following factors that could have an influence on stock theft:

- Theft is happening at night at full moon and normally over weekends
- Theft is normally happening during winter months and over the festive season
- Animals that are grazing further from the homestead are more prone to being stolen
- Animals that are staying overnight in the veld are more likely to get stolen
- Animals close to tar roads are the more likely to get stolen than animals grazing away from tar roads
- Where police are patrolling the area regularly, stock theft is lower
- The middle aged farmers (40 to 60 years) are more prone to stock theft than older farmers. Older farmers tend to spend more time with their animals

- The less experienced farmers were at higher risk of stock theft than farmers with more experience

There are some factors not having an influence on stock theft, itself, but could help with recovery of animals, therefore it is recommended to:

- Mark animals
- Count animals regularly
- Check fences and gates and keep them in good order and locked, where possible

To lessen the problem of stock theft it is recommended that farmers should

- spend more time with their animals
- be more vigilant at times when stock theft regularly takes place, at full moon, weekends, and winter months and over the festive seasons
- take precautionary measures when animals were grazing out in the veld and further away from the homesteads. Guards and herdsman should be used to look after the animals
- consider hiring guards to patrol the area or patrolling the area themselves, if possible
- form part of, and be actively involved in, security organisations and community forums in their area

Police could also play a vital role in curtailing stock theft. They should be more visible in the farming community doing patrols. Police should also have proper training to handle the stock theft crime scene. They should respond more quickly to stock theft call outs to get a hot trail and to recover the animals. They must work on their trustworthiness and integrity so that the community will feel free to contact them and use them.

In assisting the police, the farmers must be alert to the incidence of stock theft as soon as possible, inform the police or security organisation immediately and isolate the scene.

The recovery rate of animals stolen was very low, thus prevention is better than cure.

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Annexure I

agriculture
& rural development

Department:
agriculture
& rural development
PROVINCE OF KWAZULU-NATAL

KZN Department of Agriculture & Rural Development
Private Bag X9059, Pietermaritzburg, 3200
Directorate :ARM
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Security Desk Kwanalu
KWANALU
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For Att: Koos Marais

STOCK THEFT IN THE KWA SANI AREA AS PART OF THE FULFILMENT OF REQUIREMENTS FOR A (MSc) DEGREE IN DISASTER MANAGEMENT AT THE UNIVERSITY OF FREE STATE.

The existence of the farmer in South Africa has been jeopardised by climate change, the escalating cost of labour, diesel and electricity. Besides predators is stock theft the biggest culprit for animal losses in a normal year.

Stock theft is a priority crime in most of the provinces of South Africa. Stock theft in Kwazulu Natal is a big problem that is hampering the prosperity of farmers in the province. According to the SAPS stock theft statistics for the period. In South Africa 40 percent of the stolen animals were stolen in KwaZulu-Natal. Four of the seven worst affected areas in the country were situated in KwaZulu-Natal, viz.; Bergville, Ladysmith, Estcourt and Loskop). Reported stock theft cases in Kwazulu Natal for the period 2013/14 were 7072 animals

According to Stock theft expert, Willie Clack, a senior lecturer at the University of South Africa, the 2013/2014 statistics for sheep, cattle and goats saying farmers had lost 28 026 animals valued at R788 536 200

I do endeavour to conduct a research in the KwaSani (Underberg) area. The study focuses on stock theft, the different factors that could influence it and measures how to curtail it.

I therefore, approach your office with a request for assistance in sensitizing, disseminating and collecting the questionnaires from the farming community in the area. To make it possible I need your written approval and an opportunity to explain the questionnaire.

I am awaiting your response in anticipation.

_____ _____

GS MüLLER **DATE**

Risk and Disaster Practitioner: ARDM

Annexure II

1. Introduction / Isethulo

You are being asked to participate in a research study being conducted by Garrett Muller a Disaster Management Masters student at the University of the Free State. You were selected as a participant in the research because of your knowledge about farming, security, and possible initiatives to contribute towards highlighting factors that could influence stock theft in your area and measures to curtail it.

Isicelo sokuthi ube yingxenye yoncwaningo olwenziwa ngu Garrett Muller owenza izifundo zokuBhekelela izinhlekelele esikhungweni semfundo ephezule e Free State.Siyakucela ukuthi ubeyingxenye ngenxa yolwazi lwakho kwezolimo,ukuphepha nezinto ezingadala ukutshotshwa kwemvuyo nendlela yokuyinqanda.

2. Questionnaire / Imibuzwana

This questionnaire is part of a study to obtain more information regarding the circumstances of stock theft. The questionnaire will be focussing on stock theft in the Kwa Sani area, with possible factors that could influence it. The data will be analysed and put in a report as part of fulfilment of a thesis.

Lemibuzwana iyingxenye yoncwaningo oluzolekelela ukuthola ulwazi ngokutshotshwa kwemfuyo. Loluncwaningo lokutshotshwa kwemfuyo lozokwenziwa KwaSani indawo, nezinto ezingaba imbangela futhi. Lolulwazi luzocubungulwa ukuze kupheleliswe umgqulu wesifundo.

Garrett Muller a Disaster Management Masters student at the University of the Free State, is conducting a research in the Kwa Sani (Underberg) area. The study focuses on stock theft, the possible factors that could influence it and measures to curtail it.

UGarrett Muller ongufundi wokuBhekelela izinhlekele esikhungweni semfundo e Free State wenza loluncwaningo endaweni yaKwaSani (eUnderberg)

There are seven sections in the questionnaire with regard to stock theft namely:

Kunezingxenye eziyisikhombisa eziyimibuzwane eziqondenne nokwebewa kwemfuyo ekuthiwa:

Section 1: Administration / Ezokuphathwa

Section 2: Stock theft Incident / Izigamako zokwebewa kwemfuyo

Section 3: Farming Enterprise / Uhwebo lwezolimo

Section 4 Farming Operational Issues/ Izimo zokwenza ezolimo

Section 5 Surrounding Environment / Isimo esizungeze indawo

Section 6: Security organisations / Izinhlaka zezikuphepha

Section 7: Interventions /Imizamo yokungenelelo

3. Confidentiality

Data collected will be handled confidential and will be strictly used for academic purposes**.** Any information that is obtained in connection with this study and that can be identified with you will remain confidential and will be disclosed only with your permission or as required by law. Confidentiality will be maintained by reporting only grouped data.

Ulwazi oluqoqiwe luyogcinwa luyimfihlo futhi lusebenziselwe ezemfundo kuphela. Lolulwazi olutholakale maqondana nalezifundo futhi lutholwe nguwena loyohlala luyimfihlo noma lucelwe ngemvume yakho ngokomthetho futhi. Ulwazi lwakho luyogcinwa luyimfihlo luhlaniswe nolunye.

Information pertaining your livestock farming enterprise/ Ulwazi olumayelana nohwebo lwezolimo

Section 1: Administration / Sigaba 1: Ukuphathwa

1. Form no. / Ifomu namba

2. Farmer's Age / Iminyaka yamlimi

3. Gender of the farmer / Ubulili bomlimi

1.Male / Isilisa	
2.Female / isifazane	

4. Farmer's Race / Ubuhlanga bomlimi

African/ UmAfrika	
Coloured/ ikhaladi	
Indian/iNdiya	
White /uMLungu	

5. Postal code / ikhodi yeposi

6. Local municipality where the farming enterprise is located / Umasipala wendawo lapho wenza khona ulimo

7. What type of farming are you involved in? / Uhlobo lolimo olwenzayo

1.Cattle/ Izinkomo	
2.Sheep/izimvu	
3.Goats/izimbuzi	
4.Crops/ izitshalo	
5.Plantation/amahlathi	

8. How many years have you been farming?/ Mingaki iminyaka ukwezolimo?

Less than 5 years/phansi 5	
5 to 10 years/ phakathi 5 kuya 10 iminyaka	
10 – 20 years/ishumi kuya 20 iminyaka	
20 - 30 years/ kusa 20 kuya 30 iminyaka	
30 – 40 years/ kusuka 30-40 iminyaka	
More than 40 years/ ngaphezule kuka 40	

Section 2: Stock theft Incident / Isigaba 2: izigameko zokwebiwa kwemfuyo

9. How many incidences of animal theft in the last 5 years?
Zingaki izigameko zokwebiwa eminyakeni emihlanu edlule?

Year	Number of incidences/ Inani lezigameko	Number of animals stolen/ Inani lezilwane ezatshotshwa	Number of animals recovered/ Inani lezilwane ezatholakala
2011			
2012			
2013			
2014			
2015			

10. Number of animals in the enterprise in the beginning of the year (1 January 2015)
Inani lezilwane ngesikhathi kuqala unyaka (1 January 2015)

	Number/ Inani
1.Cattle/izinkomo	

2.Sheep/izimvu	
3.Goats/izimbuzi	

11. Total number of animals stolen from the enterprise during the year(01 Jan – 31 Dec 2015)
Inani lezilwane ezatshotshwa ngalonyaka (kusuka mhlaka 1 January kuya -31 December 2015)

	Number/ Inani
1.Cattle/izinkomo	
2.Sheep/izimvu	
3.Goats/izimbuzi	

12. Number of animal recovered during the year(01 Jan – 31 Dec 2015)
Inani lezilwane ezatholakayo kunyaka

	Number/ Inani
1.Cattle/izinkomo	
2.Sheep/izimvu	
3.Goats/izimbuzi	

13. What time of the day did the theft take place?
Kusuke kusikhathi sini lapho zitshotshwa khona?

Very Early Morning Before Sun rise (01H00 – 06h00) Ekuseni kakhulu kungakasi(01h00-06h00)	
Early Morning After sun rise (06h00 – 12h00) Ekuseni esliphumile ilanga (06h00-12h00)	
After Midday (13h00 – 19h00) Emini (13h00-19h00)	
After sun down (20h00 – 24h00) Selishonile ilanga(20h00-24h00)	

14. Which day of the week did the theft take place?
Iluphi Usuku lwesonto lapho kutshothwa khona?

Sunday / Isonto	
Monday/ Msombuluko	
Tuesday/ LweSibili	
Wednesday/ lwesithathu	
Thursday/lweSine	

Friday/ lwesihlanu	
Saturday/Mqhibelo	

15. Which month of the year did the stock theft take place?
Iyiphi inyanga enyakeni lapho zitshotshwa khona ?

January	
February	
March	
April	
May	
June	
July	
August	
September	
October	
November	
December	

16. What time of the month did the stock theft take place?
Kukusiphi isikhathi senyanga lapho itshotshwa khona imfuyo?

Beginning of the month Uma isanda kuqala inyanga(Before the 10th)	
Mid-month / Phakathi nenyanga(Between the 10th and the 20th)	
End of the month/ Ngasekupheleni kwenyanga (After the 20th)	

17. Under which phase of the moon did the stock theft take place?
Kusuke kukusiphi isigaba ngokuthwasa kwanyanga ?

Full moon/ Inyanga igcwele	
Half moon/ iyingxenye	
New moon/ iwuzipho	

18. Did the theft go hand in hand with violence or an attack on a member of the enterprise?

Ngakube ukutshotsha kubanodlame nokuhlasela komnini wemfuyo?

1.Yes/ Yebo	
2. No/ qha	

19. Were there cases of theft reported at the same time on neighbouring farms?
Ngakube akhona amacala abikwayo nakwabanye omakhelwane sikhathi sinye?

1.Yes/ Yebo	
2. No/ qha	

20. Are you aware of any existing cross-border conflict situations existing in your area?
Ngakube uyazi ngokungezwa okuthinta imingcele ekhona endaweni ?

1.Yes/ Yebo	
2. No/ qha	

Section 3: Farming Enterprise / Uhwebo lwezolimo

21. Are you farming on communal land, own farm or leased farm?
Ngakube ulima kumhlaba wasesabelweni,epulazini noma uqashe umhlaba?

1.Communal/esabelweni	
2. Own/umhlaba-wakho	
3. Rental/uqashile	

22. Other losses incurred by the enterprise during 2015 (e.g. Drought, cold)
Ngabe uke walahlekelwa kuhwebo ngonyaka ka 2015?

	Number Inani	Reason for loss /isizathu sokulahlekelwa	Number Inani	Reason for loss/isizathu sokulahlekelwa
1.Cattle/izinkomo				
2.Sheep/izimvu				
3.Goats/izimbuzi				

23. The number of animals at the end of year belonging to the enterprise(December 2015)
Inani lemfuyo ekupheleni konyaka ezingezohwebo (December2015)

	Number/Inani
1.Cattle/izinkomo	
2.Sheep/izimvu	
3.Goats/izimbuzi	

24. Are your animals marked (Identification mark)?
Ngakube imfuyo yakho iphawuliwe?

1.Yes/Yebo	
2.No/ Cha	

25. If yes what kind of identification is used?
Uma ziphawuliwe hlobo luni olusebenzisiwe?

	Yes/yebo	No/cha
1.Ear tags / Icici lendlebe		
2.Brand marks (Cold/Hot)/ishiswe ngensimbi/ebandayo		

3.Tracker/ traka yokuyilandela		
4.Tattoo / uInki womzimba		
4.Nose print/ ibhalwe ikhala		
5.Other / okunye(kuchaze) (Specify)		

26. Do you have a loading ramp or kraal close to the public road?
Unayo indawo yokuzigibelisa noma isibaya esiseduze nomgwaqo yomphakathi?

1.Yes/yebo	
2.No/ cha	

Section 4 Farming Operational Issues / Izinto ezithinta ukuqhutshwa kohwebo

27. Do you kraal your animals at night or do they sleep in the veld?
Ngakube imfuyo yakho iyavalelwa noma zilala emadlelweni?

1.	Kraal/ Isibaya	
2.	Veld/ idlelo	

28. How often do you count your animals?
Ngakube uzibala kangaki izilwane zakho?

1.	Every day/ Nsukuzonke	
2.	Every second day/Njalo ngosuku lwesibili	
3.	Twice a week/kabili ngesonto	
4.	Every week/kanye ngesonto	
5.	Every month/kanye ngenyanga	

29. Are your animals fenced in?
Ngakube izilwane zibiyelwe?

1	Yes/yebo	
2	No/cha	

30. Are your internal and boundary fences in a good condition?
Ngakube Ucingo oluzungezile nolwangaphakathi lusesimweni esihle?

1.Yes/yebo	
2.No/ cha	

31. How often do you check your fences?
Konje ulubheka kangaki Ucingo lokubiyela?

1.	Every day/ Nsukuzonke	
2.	Every second day/Njalo ngosuku lewsibili	
3.	Twice a week/ kabili ngesonto	
4.	Every week/kanye ngesonto	

5.	Every month/Kanye ngenyanga	

32. How far is the herd grazing from the homestead?
Ngakube zihamba ibanga elingakanani zidla ukusuka ekhaya?

1.	Live in settlement	
2.	0-5 km	
3.	5-10 km	
4.	10-15 km	
5.	15-20 km	
6.	20-25 km	
7.	25-30 km	
8.	> 30 km	

33. What is the size of your labour force?
Ngakube bangaki abasebenzi bakho?

1.	Less than 5	
2.	5 - 10	
3.	10 - 20	
4.	20 – 30	
5.	More than 30	

34. What type of labour do you make use off?
Inhlobo yabasebenzi abakusizayo ?

1.	Migrate labour (other province or country) Basuku kwelinye izwe noma isifundazwe	
2.	Seasonal Labour / Itoho lesikhathi esithile	
3.	Labour Tenant / Bahlala ngaphakathi epulazini	
4.	Full time labour resident on farm/ Baqashwe ngokugcwele bahlala ngaphakathi	
5.	Full time labour resident off farm/ Baqashwe ngokugcwele	

	kodwa bahlala emzini yabo	

35. What is labour turn around per annum?
Bangaka abasebenzi obanabo ngonyaka?

Less than 5 per annum	
5 - 10	
10 - 15	
15 and more	

36. For how long has the labourer with the most years served been in your employment?
Bahlala iminyaka emingaki abasebenzi bakho bekusebenzela isikhathi esiningi?

Less than 5	
5 - 10	
10 - 20	
20 – 30	
More than 30	

37. Are labourers allowed to keep their stock on your land?
Kabe abasenzi bakho uyabavumela ukufaka eyabo imfuyo endaweni yakho?

1.Yes/yebo	
2.No/ cha	

38. How far is the farmland located from the Lesotho border?
Ngakube ibanga elingakanani ukuya emgceleni waseLesotho?

1.	0-5 km	
2.	5-10 km	
3.	10-15 km	

4.	15-20 km	
5.	20-25 km	
6.	25-30 km	
7.	> 30 km	

39. How far is the farmland from a Lesotho border post (crossing)?
Ngabe ibanga elingakanani ukuya lapho esangweni lokungena eLesotho?

1.	0-5 km	
2.	5-10 km	
3.	10-15 km	
4.	15-20 km	
5.	20-25 km	
6.	25-30 km	
7.	> 30 km	

40. How many border crossings into Lesotho is in close proximity (30km) to the farmland?
Ngabe mangaki amasango awelela eLesotho aseduze (30 km) napulazi lakho?

Number	

41. How far is the farmland located from the closest settlements?
Ngabe ipulazi lakho ibanga ukusuka lapho kuhlala khona/ emakhaya?

1.	Live in settlement	
2.	0-5 km	
3.	5-10 km	
4.	10-15 km	

5.	15-20 km	
6.	20-25 km	
7.	25-30 km	
8.	> 30 km	

Section 5 Surrounding Environment/ Isigaba 5 Isimo esizungeze indawo

42. What percentage of inhabitants of the area are employed locally?
Ngabe ingxenye engakanani yabahlali esebenza maduze nje?

1.	20%	
2.	25%	
3.	30%	
4.	40%	
5.	50%	
6.	60%	
7.	> 60%	

43. Are there any vacant farms in the vicinity of your farming enterprise?
Ngabe akhona amapulazi angasetshenziswa maduzane nendawo yakho?

1.Yes/yebo		
2.No/ cha		

44. Do you farm next to a public road?
Ngabe ipulazi lakho liseduze nongwaqo womphakathi?

1.Yes/yebo		
2.No/ cha		

45. If yes, is it a tar or gravel road?
Uma kuyiqiniso ngabe umgwaqo wobhuqu noma owetiyela?

1.Tar	
2.Gravel	

46. What is the major channel for marketing of livestock in your area?
Ngabe iyiphi indlela edayiswa ngayo imfuyo endaweni?

1.Abbatoir / Amadela	
2.Livestock Stock sales/Izibaya zokudayisa	
3.out of hand (On Farm)/Umazidayisela epulazini	
4.Marketing to Feedlots/Ukudayisela laba abazikhulisela ukudayisa	
5. Speculators/ abathengela ukudayisa	
6. other/ okunye	

47. Is only branded livestock being traded at the sale yards?
Ngabe imfuyo ezinomaka ezidayiswa ezibayeni?

1.Yes/yebo		
2.No/ cha		

48. Is livestock being traded out of hand in your area?
Ngabe imfuyo idayiswa nangaphandle kulendawo?

1.Yes/yebo		
2.No/ cha		

49. Is only branded livestock being traded during out of hand sales?
Ngabe imfuyo enomaka edayiswa ngesikhathi sokuthengisa ?

1.Yes/yebo	
2.No/ cha	

Section 6: Security organisations / Izinhlangano(izinhlelo) zokuphepha

50. Did you report the stock theft to the Police?
Ngabe ukwebiwa kwemfuyo kuyabikwa emapoyiseni?

1.Yes/yebo	
2.No/ cha	

51. If no what is the reason? /
Uma kungenjalo yini isizathu?

52. How quick was the response?
Kushesha kanjani uma usubikile?

1.Same day / Ngalolelanga	
2.Next day /Ngelanga elilandelayo	
3.Within a week/Lingaka pheli isonto	
4.Longer than 7 days/ sekuphele izinsuku eziwu7	

53. How often are police patrolling the area?
Ngabe amapoyisa ayaqapha phakathi endaweni?

1.Every day /Nsukuzonke	
2.Every second day/Njalo ngosuku lwesibili	
3.Every week/Kanye ngesonto	
4.Every month/ Kanye ngenyanga	
5.Every 3 months/Njalo ngenyanga yesithathu	
6.Twice a year/Kabili ngonyaka	
7.Once a year/Kanye ngonyaka	
8.Less than once a year/ Ngaphansi kokukodwa ngonyaka	

54. How far are you from a police station?
Ngabe ibanga elingakanani ukuya esiteshini samapoyisa?

1.	0-5 km	
2.	5-10 km	
3.	10-15 km	
4.	15-20 km	
5.	20-25 km	

6.	25-30 km	
7.	> 30 km	

55. Which police station is the closest to you?
Isiphi isitashi samaphoyisa esiseduze kwakho?

56. Are there any security firms, community/farm watch operational in your area?
Ngabe bakhona abanye ababheke ezokuphepha endaweni yangakini?

1.Yes/yebo	
2.No/ cha	

57. If yes, what is the name of the security firm, Community/farm watch?
Uma bekhona, yini igama labanye abezokuphepha abakhona endaweni?

58. Do you belong to a security/community/farm watch system?
Ngabe uyilunga labezokuphepha abakhona?

1.Yes/yebo	
2.No/ cha	

59. Did you report the theft to the security /Community /farm watch system?
Ngabe uyakubika ukwebiwa kwemfuyo kulaba kulabaqaphi/bezokuphepha bendawo?

1.Yes/yebo	
2.No/ cha	

60. How quick did the security/ community/farm watch respond?
Ngabe bashesha kangakanani ukuqamuka labaqaphi/ bezokuphepha bomuphakathi?

1.Same day / Ngalolelanga	
2.Next day /Ngelanga elilandelayo	
3.Within a week/Lingaka pheli isonto	
4.Longer than 7 days/ sekuphele izinsuku eziwu7	

61. How often do the security firm patrol the area?
Ngabe bavela kangaki labaqaphi endaweni ?

1.Every day /Nsukuzonke	
2.Every second day/Njalo ngosuku lwesibili	
3.Every week/Kanye ngesonto	
4.Every month/ Kanye ngenyanga	
5.Every 3 months/Njalo ngenyanga yesithathu	
6.Twice a year/Kabili ngonyaka	
7.Once a year/Kanye ngonyaka	
8.Less than once a year/ Ngaphansi kokukodwa ngonyaka	

62. Is there SANDF border patrols in your area?
Ngabe akhona amaSosha agade umchele endaweni yangakini?

1.Yes/yebo	
2.No/ cha	

63. How often do the SANDF patrol the border?
Ngabe amasosha abonakala kangaki eqaphe umncele wezwe?

1.Every day /Nsukuzonke	
2.Every second day/Njalo ngosuku lwesibili	
3.Every week/Kanye ngesonto	
4.Every month/ Kanye ngenyanga	
5.Every 3 months/Njalo ngenyanga yesithathu	
6.Twice a year/Kabili ngonyaka	
7.Once a year/Kanye ngonyaka	
8.Less than once a year/ Ngaphansi kokukodwa ngonyaka	

Section 7: Interventions / Ukungenelela ngosizo

64. What kind of security measures did you implement to reduce stock theft?
Nhloboni yezokuphepha eniyisebenzisayo ukwehlisa izinga lokwebiwa kwemfuyo?

65. What can you do to reduce stock theft?

Yini ongayenza ukwehlisa izinga lokwebiwa kwemfuyo?

66. What can the community do to reduce stock theft?

Yini engenziwa umphakathi ukwehlisa izinga lokwebiwa kwemfuyo?

67. What can the Police do to reduce stock theft?

Yini engenziwa amaphoyisa ukwehlisa izinga lokwebiwa kwemfuyo?

68. Any comments regarding stock theft will be welcomed
Noma ikuphi ukuphawula maqondana nokwebiwa kwemfuyo kwamukelekile

Thank you for participating in the questionnaire

Siyabonga ukuba ingxenye yalemibuzwana.