

1. VOTED FUNDS

Appropriation	Main appropriation	Adjusted appropriation	Actual amount spent	Over/Under expenditure
	R24, 509, 656, 000	R24, 572, 904, 000	R24, 572, 903, 069	R931
Responsible minister	Minister for Safety and Security			
Administering department	Department for Safety and Security			
Accounting officer	National Commissioner: South African Police Service			

2. AIM OF THE VOTE

In terms of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act No 108 of 1996), the aim of the Department for Safety and Security is to prevent, combat and investigate crime; to maintain public order; to protect and secure the inhabitants of South Africa and their property; and to uphold and enforce the law.

3. PROGRAMMES AND MEASURABLE OBJECTIVES

The activities of the Department for Safety and Security have been organized into five programmes. Key measurable objectives have been identified for each programme, which makes it possible to assess the impact of each programme as a whole.

KEY DEPARTMENTAL PROGRAMME AND SUBPROGRAMMES	MEASURABLE OBJECTIVE
Programme 1 – Administration <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Minister <input type="checkbox"/> Deputy Minister <input type="checkbox"/> Management <input type="checkbox"/> Corporate Services 	To provide for the development of departmental policy and the management of the department, including administrative support.
Programme 2 – Visible policing <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Crime Prevention <input type="checkbox"/> Border Policing <input type="checkbox"/> Specialized Interventions 	To discourage all crimes occurring by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will prevent the priority crime rate from increasing annually.
Programme 3 – Detective Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> General Investigations <input type="checkbox"/> Specialized Investigations <input type="checkbox"/> Criminal Record Centre <input type="checkbox"/> Forensic Science Laboratory 	To contribute to the successful prosecution of crime by investigating and gathering all related evidence, thereby preventing the detection rate from decreasing annually.
Programme 4 – Crime Intelligence <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> Crime Intelligence Operations <input type="checkbox"/> Intelligence and Information Management 	To contribute to the neutralization of crime by gathering, collating and analysing intelligence information, which will lead to an actionable policing activity.
Programme 5 – Protection and Security Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <input type="checkbox"/> VIP Protection Services <input type="checkbox"/> Static and Mobile Security 	To minimize security violations by protecting foreign and local prominent people and securing strategic areas to ensure a safer South Africa.

4. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW AND KEY POLICY DEVELOPMENT FOR THE 2004/2005 FINANCIAL YEAR

4.1 Interdepartmental cooperation and coordination

All strategies and priorities are aligned with the goals of the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster, which coordinates interdepartmental crime prevention initiatives across the criminal justice system. In 2002, the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster established the Integrated Justice System Development Committee, and mandated it to ensure cooperation and coordination in relation to policy throughout the criminal justice system. Since the introduction of the Integrated Justice System Development Committee and its task teams, departments have been functioning in a far more integrated manner to achieve sector goals, and more intersectoral initiatives have been undertaken to foster common objectives and outcomes. The Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster initiatives in relation to the SAPS include enhancing the capacity of the Department, implementing Integrated Justice System programmes, particularly, improving the management of persons and cases through the justice system chain, dealing with sexual offences, dealing with organized crime in South Africa and across South African borders, and reducing the number of illegal firearms and, at the same time, enhancing the safekeeping of lawful firearms.

4.2 Improving policing

Crime prevention in South Africa is based on principles of community policing, that is, partnerships between the community and the SAPS. Sector policing was introduced in 2002/03 to increase the visibility and accessibility of police officers, particularly in areas having limited infrastructure and high levels of crime. In 2003/2004, sector policing was implemented at 50 priority stations and 14 presidential stations. In mid-2003, Cabinet approved the mandate, functions and broad structure of the new Protection and Security Services Division of the SAPS. The Division is responsible for providing protection services to South African and foreign dignitaries and for policing strategic installations. In the 2004/05 financial year, funds were allocated to implement pilot projects at the Johannesburg International Airport, the Cape Town Metro Rail and the Beit Bridge Border Post. The Department will further roll out these pilot projects and initiate new projects over the medium term, such as those at the Durban Harbour and all High Courts. The capacity of the SAPS has been increased by recruitment of additional personnel to improve the visibility of the SAPS. The number of SAPS personnel has increased to 148 970 by the end of 2005, and will continue to increase to 156 060 by 2006, 158 000 by 2007 and 165 850 by the end of March 2008. The enlistment of additional personnel will be complemented by a simultaneous expansion of the Department's vehicle fleet, equipment supplies and IT infrastructure. In addition to the personnel and resource expansion, additional funds have been allocated over the medium term to improve police officials's remuneration. Mechanisms are also being developed for the retention of scarce skills within the organization.

The SAPS contributes to the Interdepartmental Management Team of the Victim Empowerment Programme that is led by the Department of Social Development. Key

contributions to the Interdepartmental Management Team in 2003/04 included the finalization of the Victim Charter of Services and the development of a Policy on Victim Empowerment.

The training of SAPS members to empower victims is regarded as a key intervention for improving the services rendered to the public. A new training curriculum on domestic violence is in the final stages of completion. Victim-friendly facilities are provided at the majority of high-crime stations, where victims' statements can be taken in private in cases of rape, sexual offences, child abuse and domestic violence.

4.3 Organizational Restructuring and Development

A new National Intervention Unit was established in 2002/03 to intervene in extreme situations where normal policing is ineffective. The National Intervention Unit deals with medium and high-risk operations to stabilize volatile situations, and provides specialized operational support to police stations, sections and units. Area Crime Combating Units are responsible for combating serious and violent crimes, policing public gatherings, and providing specialized operational support in the areas where they are situated.

As a result of the restructuring of the specialized investigation units that took place over a period of 3 years, the specialized investigation units at national level currently comprise a Serious Economic Offences Unit and Organized Crime and Serious and Violent Crime task teams. Provincial and area specialized units include Commercial branches, Organized Crime Units, Serious and Violent Crime Units, Precious Metals Units, Diamond Units, Vehicle Identification and Safeguarding Units, Stock Theft Units and Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offences Units.

Following from the unique functions performed by the Forensic Science Laboratory and the Criminal Record Centre, a new Division, namely the Criminal Record and Forensic Science Services responsible for functions relating to these two centres, was established in 2004. The two centres were formerly part of the Detective Service Division. The advantages of establishing an additional Division include an even more integrated approach to the analysis of exhibits and the presentation of expert evidence, and the sharing of expensive and scarce resources such as photo laboratory and crime scene equipment.

The Forensic Science Laboratory is currently being upgraded in terms of personnel, physical resources, capital infrastructure and systems, the latter which include the following:

- Laboratory Information Management System
- DNA Database, and
- IBIS - System upgrade and decentralization

5. OVERVIEW OF THE SERVICE DELIVERY ENVIRONMENT FOR 2004/05

The following challenges facing the SAPS in delivering its services within the external environment have been identified:

- Continuously reducing the incidence of crime, particularly contact crime, despite overall population increases and South Africa's growing exposure to the international community. A number of factors have also been identified which increase the probability of crime occurring such as urbanization, vigilantism, HIV/Aids, the existence of markets for contraband goods, opportunities for money laundering, gangsterism and easy accessibility of alcohol and hard/illegal drugs.
- Improving intergovernmental cooperation in order to effectively address the root causes of crime
- Establishing effective partnerships within the community and the private sector
- Effectively implementing sector policing
- Improving the quantity and quality of crime intelligence at the disposal of the SAPS and improving the detection of crime.

6. OVERVIEW OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL ENVIRONMENT FOR 2004/05

A cursory assessment of the factors within the SAPS's internal environments that impacted negatively on service delivery in 2004/05, revealed that the internal environment was challenged specifically by issues such as –

- improving the allocation and utilization of all resources, including enlarging the SAPS's information and communication systems capacity.
- the incidence of attacks on and the killing of police officials;
- the incidence of corruption and fraud in the SAPS;
- ensuring appropriate detention management, including reducing escapes from custody and deaths in police custody and
- the institutionalization of performance management in the SAPS to ensure accountability.

7. STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

7.1 Operational – and organizational priorities

The strategic priorities and goals as reflected in the SAPS Strategic Plan 2004 - 2007 are as follows:

OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES

Strategic Priority 1 : Organized Crime

To address organized crime by focusing on -

- criminal organizations involved in crimes relating to drugs, firearms, vehicles, human trafficking, human organ trafficking, prostitution, endangered species, precious metals and stones;
- corruption; and
- commercial crime.

Strategic Priority 2 : Serious and Violent Crime

To address Serious and Violent Crime by focusing on -

- the proliferation of firearms, and the impact this has on the incidence of murder, armed robbery, farm attacks, heists and vehicle hijacking;
- crime-combating strategies identified for high and contact crime areas;
- intergroup violence , taxi and train violence, gang violence and faction fighting;
- urban terrorism and crimes against the State; and
- the policing of major events, including the National Elections in 2009 and the Soccer World Cup in 2010.

Strategic Priority 3: Crimes against Women and Children

To address crimes against women and children by focusing on-

- rape;
- domestic violence;
- assault; and
- child abuse.

Strategic Priority 4: Improve Basic Service Delivery to all Communities

Improve basic service delivery by implementing the SAPS Service Delivery Improvement Programme at all levels in the SAPS, including -

- developing Service Delivery Charters; and
- setting service standards.

ORGANIZATIONAL PRIORITIES

Strategic Priority 5 - Human Resources Management

To address human resources management by implementing the SAPS Human Resources Strategy.

Strategic Priority 6 - Budget and Resource Management

To address budget and resource management by -

- implementing and managing Supply Chain Management in the SAPS;
- managing the SAPS Information Systems and Information Communication Technology Plan; and
- complying with the requirements of the Public Finance Management Act 1999 (Act No 1 of 1999) and the Treasury Regulations 2005.

Given the integrated nature of policing, identified policing priorities are not contained individually or collectively in any single programme. Rather, these priorities underpin the operational activities undertaken at all levels and across all divisions of the SAPS in the context of the entire programme structure. The overall success achieved by the SAPS extends across all the financial programmes, as all SAPS employees have contributed either directly, or indirectly in this regard. (See for example Table 3.) However, specific areas in which success was achieved are discussed in the context of specific programmes.

The reporting framework for programme performance is in accordance with the "Estimates of National Expenditure 2004, Vote 25, Safety and Security" and the SAPS Strategic Plan for 2004 - 2007. Tables 2, 26, 31 and 32 reflect the output, indicators and targets contained in Vote 25.

7.2 Achievements

The following progress has been made, covering all programmes of the Vote:

- The transformation process, of which an important element was the improvement of the capacity of the Department, enabled the SAPS to focus on stabilizing and reducing the levels of crime, particularly serious and violent crime.
- The result of the interventions in the criminal justice system led to the reduction of the average case preparation time from 110 days to 71 days.
- Several crimes have been prioritized for special attention and include sexual offences; domestic violence; victim empowerment; organized crime and corruption; cross-border crime; taxi violence; and regulating the ownership and possession of firearms. Considerable progress has been made in respect of the above interventions.
- During the period under review, thousands of illegal firearms were destroyed. The impact of firearms on crime, particularly serious and violent crime, suggests that more work needs to be done regarding the need to reduce the number of illegal firearms.
- Much has been done in respect of border control, both at ports of entry and exit in respect of borderline security. Upgrading in respect of information technology and infrastructure is a critical requirement, so as to ensure that the SAPS is empowered to carry out borderline security functions.
- The capacity of the SAPS has also improved considerably and this derives from the activation of the Automated Fingerprint Identification System (AFIS); improving the investigative and detective capacity; and improving the relationship between crime intelligence and the detectives. The AFIS in particular has enabled the SAPS to process cases more swiftly, effectively and efficiently.
- Historically disadvantaged policing areas are receiving preference in the allocation of new resources. Furthermore, the policing stations that were designated as the President's priority stations were provided with the resources they required.
- Discouraging sexual offences against women and children has been a priority and the objective in this regard is to improve the detection and conviction of perpetrators, eliminate the secondary victimization of victims, support the victims and improve the prevention of these crimes. In this regard specific programmes to address violence against women and children have been prioritized for implementation within the high- contact crime police station areas and nodes of the Urban Renewal and Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme. The resourcing of the Family Violence, Child Protection and Sexual Offence units have been prioritized since 2002/03 and is continuing.