

## 1. VOTED FUNDS

APPROPRIATION	MAIN APPROPRIATION	ADJUSTED APPROPRIATION	ACTUAL AMOUNT SPENT	OVER/UNDER EXPENDITURE
	28,456,995,000	28,480,504,000	28,480,503,224	776
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
<b>Programme 1 – Administration</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Minister</li> <li>• Deputy Minister</li> <li>• Corporate Services</li> </ul>	To provide for the development of departmental policy and the management of the department, including administrative support.
<b>Programme 2 – Visible policing</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crime Prevention</li> <li>• Border Policing</li> <li>• Specialized Interventions</li> </ul>	To discourage all crimes occurring by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will prevent the priority crime rate from increasing.
<b>Programme 3 – Detective Services</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• General Investigations</li> <li>• Specialized Investigations</li> <li>• Criminal Record Centre</li> <li>• Forensic Science Laboratory</li> </ul>	To contribute to the successful prosecution of crime by investigating and gathering all related evidence, thereby preventing the detection rate from decreasing.
<b>Programme 4 – Crime Intelligence</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Crime Intelligence Operations</li> <li>• Intelligence and Information Management</li> </ul>	To contribute to the neutralization of crime by gathering, collating and analysing intelligence information, which will lead to an actionable policing activity.

KEY DEPARTMENTAL PROGRAMME AND SUBPROGRAMMES	MEASURABLE OBJECTIVE
<p><b>Programme 5 – Protection and Security Services</b></p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• VIP Protection Services</li> <li>• Static and Mobile Security</li> <li>• Ports of Entry Security</li> <li>• Rail Police</li> </ul>	<p>To minimize security violations by protecting foreign and local prominent people and securing strategic areas.</p>

## 4. STRATEGIC OVERVIEW AND KEY POLICY DEVELOPMENTS FOR THE 2005/2006 FINANCIAL YEAR

### 4.1 Regional and continental initiatives

The SAPS's key policy developments are directed towards supporting government's NEPAD initiatives, focussing on policy and planning coordination, operational interventions and institutional capacity building.

During 2005, the SAPS was involved with the following endeavours:

- Implementing, through the Southern African Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (SARPPCO), the SADC Protocol on the Control of Firearms;
- Implementing the African Union Convention on the Prevention and Combating of Terrorism;
- Negotiating the Protocol to the above Convention on Terrorism;
- Promoting the Protection of Constitutional Democracy against Terrorist and Related Activities Bill through Parliament, in an attempt to combat terrorism; and
- Operational involvement with police services in Southern Africa (through SARPPCO), involving joint cross-border operations.

Cooperation continues on the basis of a multi-lateral co-operation agreement in the field of combating crime between South African, Angola, Botswana, Lesotho, Mozambique, Mauritius, Tanzania, Zimbabwe, Zambia, Swaziland, Malawi, Namibia, as well as the SARPPCO Constitution. SARPPCO contributes not only to joint cross-border operations, but also coordinates training initiatives in the Southern African region. These countries were assisted by the SAPS with learning interventions ranging from vehicle crime investigation to forensic science, human rights and HIV/Aids. Developing assistance and learning interventions have been extended to include countries such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo (DRC), Ethiopia, Union of the Comores, Egypt, Uganda, Ruanda and the Sudan.

### 4.2 Interdepartmental co-operation and co-ordination

All strategies and priorities conform to the goals of the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) cluster, which co-ordinates interdepartmental crime prevention initiatives across the criminal justice system. The broad JCPS Cluster initiatives in relation to the SAPS are: reducing the levels of crime, in particular contact crime by inter alia the development of social crime prevention reduction programmes; addressing organised crime, improving the integrated justice system; the prevention of illegal drug use; reducing the incidence of illegal firearms; dealing with sexual offences; improving the levels of national

security by inter alia managing an overarching strategy on border security, and enhancing the capacity and readiness of the disaster management systems.

During 2005, the JCPS Cluster has worked on a number of initiatives aimed at coordinating and integrating cross-cutting services of the Governance and Administration and the Social and Economic Clusters (inter-cluster services). Mechanisms are currently being developed by the inter-cluster, which regard to the co-ordination, implementation, monitoring and evaluation of the Crime Reduction Programme.

### 4.3 Strategic Direction

The Department's Strategic Plan for 2005 - 2010 lays down four key strategic operational priorities for the medium term:

- Address organised crime, focusing on drug and firearm trafficking, vehicle theft and hijacking, human trafficking, endangered species, precious metals and stones, commercial crime, and corruption among public officials;
- Address serious and violent crimes focusing on the proliferation of firearms, the safety and security in high- and contact crime areas, taxi-, train-, and gang violence, faction fighting, and maintain security at major public events, among others;
- Address the incidence of crimes against women and children and improve the investigation and prosecution of these crimes, focusing on rape, murder, assault with the intention to inflict Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH), indecent assault, common assault, kidnapping and abduction; and
- Improve the services provided by the SAPS in general, including developing service delivery charters and setting of service standards.

Key organisational priorities that underpin these priorities are human resource management and budget and resource management.

The national crime combating strategy, which informs and directs operations at police station level, is supported by strategies for risk management, technology, preventing corruption and fraud, and preventing attacks on police officials.

### 4.4 Improving policing

Crime prevention in South Africa is based on the principles of community policing, meaning partnerships between the community and the SAPS, which strengthen existing community police forums. Sector policing was introduced in 2002/03 to increase visibility and accessibility, particularly in areas that have limited infrastructure and high levels of crime. In 2003/04, sector policing was introduced at 47 priority stations and 14 presidential stations, whilst further roll-out took place in 2005 to 169 high-contact crime stations.

As part of the SAPS preventative partnership program, approximately 600 closed-circuit (CCTV) cameras have been installed in metropolitan areas such as Johannesburg, Cape Town and Durban over the last three years, and these had a positive impact on reducing crime in these cities. During the next five years, CCTV cameras will be rolled out to the high contact crime stations.

Discouraging sexual offences against women and children is a priority for the SAPS since 2002 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 prioritised for implementation within the high- contact crime police station areas and nodes of the Urban Renewal and Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme.

The training of SAPS members to empower victims is regarded as a key intervention for improving the services that are 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-contact crime stations, where victims' statements can be taken in private in cases of rape, sexual offences, child abuse and domestic violence.

It is the intention of government to improve the management and conduct of border control and rural protection. The SANDF has been assisting the SAPS in both of these operations, but this responsibility is to be taken over by the SAPS. Consequently, provision has been made over the next MTEF period to adequately resource the SAPS to perform the borderline control function as well as for the establishment of a SAPS capacity to take over the role and functions of the SANDF commandos. For this reason, the SAPS continue to increase its personnel capacity. Personnel numbers were 148 970 in 2004/2005, and the target is 178 910 by 2008/2009.

The South African Police Reservists plays a critical role in supporting the SAPS in all aspects of policing. A revised reservist system has been developed which introduces a rank structure, a scale of remuneration tariffs and duties on a rotational basis. There are approximately 30 000 active SAPS Reservists and it is envisaged that additional reservists will be recruited from inter alia the existing commando members. Reservist force levels are to be increased with 50 000 additional reservists by 2009 with an estimated budget of R260 million.

## 5. OVERVIEW OF THE SERVICE DELIVERY ENVIRONMENT FOR 2005/2006

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.
- The sustaining of emphasis placed on the implementation of sector policing in all station areas but accenting implementation in identified high crime station areas.
- Developing partnerships within the private sector.
- Improving inter-departmental cooperation, particularly with those departments that constitute the Justice Crime Prevention and Security Cluster, in order to address those factors that trigger crime.
- Contributing towards development and capacity building in Africa through NEPAD by assisting African countries such as the Democratic Republic of the Congo, Sudan, Rwanda and the Comores in the establishing of an effective and efficient policing service.
- Developing planning for the policing and securing of the 2010 FIFA World Cup.



## 6. OVERVIEW OF THE ORGANIZATIONAL ENVIRONMENT FOR 2005/2006

There are many internal dimensions to the overall structure and functioning of the SAPS. The following developments and challenges were taken into account in respect of the SAPS' internal environment.

- The incidence of HIV/Aids among SAPS members and the impact this has on the productivity and the morale of all SAPS members.
- Reducing the incidence of escapes from and deaths in police custody.
- Reducing the incidence of attacks on and murders of police officials, both on and off duty.
- Eradicating corruption and fraud in the SAPS through improved internal controls and risk management.
- Increasing the personnel strength and physical and technological resources of the SAPS, commensurate with policy developments such as the phasing out of the Commando system and the implementation of sector policing.

## 7. STRATEGIC PRIORITIES

### 7.1 Operational – and organizational priorities

The strategic priorities and goals as reflected in the SAPS Strategic Plan 2005 - 2010 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 and non-ferrous metals
- 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 Soccer World Cup in 2010.

##### **Strategic Priority 3 - Crimes against Women and Children**

To address crimes against women and children by focusing on-

- rape and attempted rape;
- murder;
- common assault;
- assault GBH;
- indecent assault;
- attempted murder;
- kidnapping and
- abduction

##### **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;
- setting service standards and
- the managing of front and back office service delivery interventions

## 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 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 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 2005, Vote 24, Safety and Security” and the SAPS Strategic Plan for 2005 - 2010. Tables 2, 27, 32 and 33 reflect the output, indicators and targets contained in Vote 24.**

