Programme Performance: Introduction

1. Voted Funds

Appropriation	Main Appropriation	Adjusted Appropriation	Actual Amount Spent	Over / Under Expenditure
	R40,453,243	R41,492,309	R41,492,309	R0

Minister responsible	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

Based on its legislative mandate, the Department for Safety and Security has been organised 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 ● Minister ● Deputy Minister ● Management ● Corporate Services ● Property Management	Develop departmental policy and manage the department, including providing administrative support.
Programme 2 – Visible Policing ● Crime Prevention ● Borderline Security ● Specialised Interventions	Discourage all crimes by providing a proactive and responsive policing service that will reduce the levels of priority crimes.
Programme 3 – Detective Services ● Crime Investigations ● Criminal Record Centre ● Forensic Science Laboratory	Contribute to the successful prosecution of crime by investigating, gathering and analysing evidence and thus increasing the priority crime detection rate.
Programme 4 – Visible Policing ● Crime Intelligence Operations ● Intelligence and Information Management	Contribute to the neutralization of crime by gathering, collating and analysing intelligence that leads to an actionable policing activity.

Key Departmental Programme and Subprogrammes	Measurable Objective
Programme 5 – Protection and Security Services ● VIP Protection Services ● Static and Mobile Security ● Ports of Entry Security ● Railway Police ● Government Security Regulator	Minimise security violations by protecting foreign and local prominent people and securing strategic interests.

4. Achievements

● Prioritised spending focused on resourcing relating to training interventions, upgrading of facilities, information technology, radio communication systems, Automated Vehicle Location System (AVL), new enlistments, vehicles, bullet proof vests, security requirements for the general elections, the 2009 Confederation Cup and the 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup, security at ports of entry and exit, an increased capacity for detective services, forensic scientists and the railway police. The Service has grown from an establishment of 173 241 at the end of March 2008 to an establishment of 182 754 at the end of March 2009 in order to address priority crimes, including contact crimes.

● To enhance the capacity at station level, 10 484 entry level constables completed the Basic Training Learning Programme (BTLP) after being found competent in the learning areas of Orientation to the SAPS, Law, Community Service Centre, Crime Investigation, Crime Prevention and Street Survival.

● Integrated law enforcement operations, focusing on a number of priority areas to address the incidence of contact and contact-related crimes, property-related crimes, crimes dependent on police action for detection, as well as other serious crime, led to 536 991 priority crime arrests. In addition, 39 697 wanted persons circulated on all reported cases were arrested by competent tracing teams as part of the operational strategy adopted to combat violent crime.

● The SAPS contributed to various social crime prevention initiatives relating to the Anti-rape strategy, the Domestic Violence Programme, the Youth Crime Prevention capacity-building programmes, Violence Prevention programmes, the Victim Empowerment Programme and community-based crime prevention projects in the Integrated Sustainable Rural Development Programme (ISRDP) and Urban Renewal Programme (URP) nodes.

● Entities such as Business against Crime South Africa, the Primedia Group and Churches against crime – Community Building Credible Ownership (CBCO) are some of the key strategic partners of the South African Police Service in addressing specific contact crimes in a proactive manner.

● The conviction rate increased by 5,04% to 30,81% for contact crimes, property-related crimes and crimes dependent on police action for detection, mainly as a result of capacitating the Criminal Justice System.

● A new Forensic Science Laboratory is being built in the Western Cape. The laboratory will use robotic storage and retrieval systems to archive exhibits, eliminating potential misplacement of exhibits. A mini-rail transport system of approximately one kilometre will convey larger exhibits and supplies to the various disciplines within the laboratory. A pneumatic tube system will

transport smaller exhibits and related items between the various sections for analysis purposes. The laboratory will make use of solar heating and intelligent lighting to make the facility energy efficient.

● The Railway Police environment was expanded by establishing infrastructure in the form of six new railway police stations in Bellville and Philippi in the Western Cape, Escombe and Cavendish in KwaZulu-Natal and Mount Ruth and Swartkops in the Eastern Cape. 15 055 arrests for priority crimes were made in the railway environment.

5.   Overview of the Service Delivery Environment in 2008/2009

An assessment of the external environment in which the SAPS operates has led to the identification of a number of major issues that not only direct the performance of the SAPS, but also the broader public's perceptions of its ability to fight crime effectively. These issues not only impact on the way in which the SAPS carries out its policing mandate, but also on the safety and security of the country, the African continent and the Southern African Development Community (SADC) region, of which South Africa is an integral part.

● The promoting of constructive local-level partnerships, the structured implementation of sector policing and the promoting of active participation by the community in community policing forums, remains a challenge in order to increase interaction on issues of crime.

● The reduction of levels of serious and violent crime, specifically contact crimes, is influenced by a moral decline in society and the economic recession. The incidence of serious and violent crime is also magnified by the occurrence of civil unrest and disturbance, primarily motivated by local dissatisfaction with the standard of service delivery provided by local government.

● The country's borderlines and ports of entry and exit are targeted by national and international criminal elements. Transnational crime afflicts South Africa, which impacts on its neighbours and other countries within the international community.

6.   Overview of the Organisational Environment for 2008/2009

Performance within the service delivery environment is largely dependent on a structured, well-resourced and well-managed organisational environment. In ensuring the support of the organisational environment to improve service delivery across all areas that the SAPS is responsible for, the organisation has prioritised and pursued certain key challenges.

● Professionalism supports improved service delivery but is undermined by ill-discipline and corruption and fraud by SAPS personnel members. Dealing with the incidence of poor service delivery, corruption and fraud in the SAPS was and remains a significant challenge for management and personnel at all levels.

● Improving the investigation processes within the Criminal Justice sector through the continued capacitation of detective branches at local level and the Criminal Record and Forensic Science environment with adequate skilled people remains a challenge for the SAPS.

● A number of organizational matters have had a negative impact on the public's perceptions of the SAPS, including escapes from police custody, the involvement of SAPS members in fraud and corruption and the misuse and abuse of state resources, including firearms and vehicles. It

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remains a priority of the SAPS to reduce the incidence of these organisational matters in order to improve service delivery, organisational performance and public perceptions.

7.   Strategic Overview and Key Policy Developments for the 2008/2009 Financial Year

The key documents governing policing policy are section 205 of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa (1996), the South African Police Service Act (1995) and the 1996 National Crime Prevention strategy. The aim of the strategy is to improve the Department's capacity to prevent, combat and investigate crime.

7.1   Strategic and operational priorities

Over the medium term, the Department focused on the key operational priorities outlined in its 2005 to 2010 strategy: combating organised crime; serious and violent crime, and crime against women and children; and improving basic service delivery to communities. The key organisational priorities that underpin these operational priorities are human resources, budgeting and managing other resources.

7.2   The South African Police Service and the Integrated Justice System

The Department for Safety and Security is an integral part of the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security Cluster, which coordinates interdepartmental crime prevention and security initiatives across the integrated justice system. The cluster priorities relating to the SAPS are: improving public safety by preventing and reducing crime; focusing on contact crime by developing programmes to reduce social crime; conducting integrated law enforcement operations and entering into partnerships with the organs of civil society and communities; addressing organised crime; improving the effectiveness of the integrated justice system; improving the levels of national security by managing the strategy on border security, among others; and developing and implementing safety and security measures for the 2009 general elections, the 2009 FIFA Confederations Cup and the 2010 FIFA World Cup.

7.3   Community and sector policing

Crime prevention in South Africa is based on the principles of community policing, recognizing the interdependence and shared responsibility of the police and the community in establishing safety and security. Key to this approach is establishing active partnerships between the police and the public to jointly address crime and community safety issues. Community policing forums are one of the main ways in which this is done.

Sector policing is regarded as an enabling mechanism for organizing and mobilizing communities at the micro level (for example within the boundaries of neighbourhoods or sectors) to bring the police service closer to the community. Sector policing focuses on combining police and community capabilities by launching joint projects to address the causes of crime and identify hot spots and vulnerable communities.

7.4   Reducing contact crimes

Government intends to reduce contact crimes by between 7 and 10 per cent a year, including crimes against women and children. The 169 high-contact crime stations are the main focus for this target. In the context of high crime rates, Government aims to stabilise and then reduce the levels of crime through improved policing and complementary social development and community-based initiatives, supported by various government departments.

7.5   Capacity building

To improve the South African Police Service's capacity to perform its service delivery functions at local level, the total number of personnel is expected to reach approximately 204 860 by the end of March 2012 (from 182 754 at the end of March 2009). This larger establishment will be complemented by the expansion of the Department's vehicle fleet, equipment supplies, technological infrastructure and the number of reservists.

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. 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 2008, Vote 22, Safety and Security, the SAPS Strategic Plan for 2005-2010 and the Annual Performance Plan for 2008/2009. Tables 1, 7, 20, 24 and 25 reflect the output, indicators and actual performance against set targets.

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