



PARLIAMENT
OF THE REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

Policy Brief: Performance on the
2019-2024 MTSF, Priority 6: Social
Cohesion and Safer Communities
(Part 2)

Parliamentary

Budget
Office

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Ref. no. 21/2/3 (October 2022)

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1. Purpose

The purpose of this brief is to provide Members of Parliament (MPs), specifically the Finance and Appropriations Committees with:

- Performance on the National Development Plan (NDP), 2030
- An assessment of the progress made with the implementation of the 2019-2024 Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF)

2. Introduction and Background

As part of the Parliamentary Budget Office's support to the oversight process, the Office provides analysis that specifically assist MPs to determine how the budget programmes have been supporting the implementation of the National Development Plan (NDP), 2030.

The NDP Vision 2030 is the Government's blueprint to unite all South Africans behind a plan to address the triple challenges of unemployment, poverty and inequality (UPI). Although the NDP is the Government's long-term plan, several medium-term interventions have been identified to reach the longer-term goals.

One of the pressing problems facing South Africa is the absence of faster and sustained inclusive growth. South Africa needs to improve productive capacity, human capital and state capability mainly through broad-based investments to address unemployment and livelihood insecurities facing citizens.

The 2019-2024 Medium-Term Strategic Framework (MTSF) is South Africa's second 5-year implementation plan for the NDP. The MTSF consists of 7 priorities, 81 outcomes, 337 interventions and 561 indicators. The 2019-2024 MTSF sets out the interventions per department or relevant government institution that will advance the seven priorities adopted by government:

- Priority 1: Building a capable, ethical and developmental state
- Priority 2: Economic transformation and job creation
- Priority 3: Education, skills and health
- Priority 4: Consolidating the social wage through reliable and quality basic services
- Priority 5: Spatial integration, human settlements and local government
- Priority 6: Social cohesion and safe communities
- Priority 7: A better Africa and World

This analysis concentrates only on progress within government programmes on the targets set for 2024 relating to the second part (safer communities) of priority 6: Social cohesion and safer communities, specifically the programmes for:

- Fighting corruption
- Reducing organised crime
- Reducing levels of contact crime
- Well-defended and secure cyberspace
- Effective defended, protected, safeguarded and secured communities
- Social reintegration of offenders

Safety and security are directly related to socio-economic development and equality. A safe and secure country encourages economic growth and transformation and is an important contributor to addressing the triple challenge of UPI.

Achieving social cohesion and safe communities requires strengthening the criminal justice platforms, police services and community participation in public policing.

This report is based on an assessment of whether the performance indicators, developed to track performance on the 2019 -2024 MTSF are incorporated into the relevant departmental Annual Performance Plans (APPs). This assessment aims to assist analysts with identifying the misalignment of national priorities with government plans and to ensure that funds are allocated towards the priorities to address UPI.

3. Methodology

Departmental APPs are used as the source of data to determine progress. This preferred source for data is based on the assumption that if performance indicators are included in departmental APPs they are automatically linked to a budget programme and therefore funded, monitored and audited through the standard government performance management system within the legal framework provided by the Public Finance Management Act (PFMA), 1999 (Act 1 of 1999).

The performance information on the implementation plans of the 2019-2024 MTSF have been arranged per lead department, including the indicators, baselines, targets and current estimated performance on the interventions identified to achieve the outcomes of the priorities for the 5-year period. The estimated outcomes on targets set per indicator as per the 2022/23 APPs of the relevant national department, for 2021/22 have been compared with the targets set in the 2019-2024 MTSF (See annexure). In several instances, the actual outputs from 2019/20 have been included, specifically when the target for 2024 reflects an accumulative number over the 5-year period. It should be noted that the performance for 2021/22 is still estimates and actual performance still needs to be verified by the Auditor General of South Africa (AGSA).

4. Contributions and findings per department

In order to improve investor confidence government plans to make progress with regard to fighting corruption, reducing levels of contact crime, ensuring a well-defended and secure cyberspace, defended, protected, safeguarded and secured communities and social reintegration of offenders. Please note that this section should be read together with the tables in the annexure.

4.1. Fighting corruption

The programme focuses on fighting corruption by ensuring good governance, which includes sound institutions and the effective operation of government. The country continuously strives to have an anti-corruption system that holds public servants accountable, protects whistle-blowers and closely monitors procurement. Such a system requires increased public awareness and improved access to information. The following departments are responsible for improving the corruption perception index rating for South Africa.

4.1.1. Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJ&CD)

To be able to deal speedily with economic crimes, the Department established three Specialised Commercial Crime Courts (SCCC) and plans to have five SCCCs by 2024.

4.1.2. South African Police Services (SAPS)

The SAPS publishes a report on conviction rates. An indicator specifically for the conviction rate for serious corruption in the public sector could not be found in the APP. Instead, the

Department reports on the percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious corruption within the public sector. In 2021/22, 86.5 per cent (96 from a total of 111) of dockets were declared trial-ready. The fast tracking of the investigation process was achieved through interaction with the serious commercial crime courts and the National Prosecuting Authority (NPA). The NPA reported that 24 government officials were convicted for offences related to corruption between 2019/20 and 2021/22.

4.1.3. Reduced organised crime

To be able to make an impact on the safety of all people in South Africa, government aims to neutralise 90 per cent of identified organised crime groups/syndicates by 2024.

4.1.4. South African Police Services (SAPS)

The SAPS arrested 38.5 per cent of identified drug syndicates and 26.7 per cent of identified organised criminal groups or syndicates in 2021/22 against targets of 60 per cent. The success rate for the closing of serious organised crime project investigations was 87.5 per cent at the end of 2021/22. This rate has therefore reached the 2024 target of 72 per cent already.

4.2. Reduced levels of contact crimes

The aim of this programme is to increase the feeling of safety in communities.

4.2.1. Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJ&CD)

To create a transparent, credible and well-capacitated criminal justice system the Department will table the Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill in Parliament in 2022. For the target of building a more efficient and coordinated criminal justice system, 19 departments and entities are already connected to a transversal platform to exchange information electronically. These connections are already more than the target of 11 institutions by 2024.

It is not clear how the establishment of a Disability-centric justice system to ensure consistent barrier free and equal access to justice for persons with disabilities across the justice value chain is linked to the outcome indicator to halve all forms of violence against women by 2024. However, 75 courts are currently compliant with universal access and design principles and provision of reasonable accommodation and measures for persons with disabilities. This output is more than the estimated 54 courts to be compliant as at the end of the MTSF period.

4.2.2. South African Police Services (SAPS)

One of the targets set by the SAPS is to increase by 10 per cent the number of households who feel safe walking alone in their areas of residence during the day. The following results were reported in 2021/22:

- Contact crime increased, by 13.5 per cent from 535 869, in 2020/21 to 608 059, in 2021/22
- Contact crimes against women (18 years and above) increased, by 2.0 per cent from 172 535, in 2020/21 to 176 033, in 2021/22
- Contact crimes against children (below 18 years) increased by 1.5 per cent from 38 050, in 2020/21 to 38 622 in 2021/22

To increase visibility of policing, a Community-in-Blue concept and a Safer City Framework have been initiated. The success of these initiatives needs to be monitored over the remainder of the MTSF period until 2024.

4.3. Well-defended and secure cyberspace

To ensure that all people in South Africa are safe, the State Security Agency and the South African Police Services are responsible for ensuring a secure cyber space.

4.3.1. South African State Security Agency (SSA)

The SSA does not submit an APP. The National Prosecuting Authority reported that the conviction rates in cybercrime prosecutions was 99.1 per cent (440) in 2019/20, 98.5 per cent in 2020/21 (320) and 99 per cent (88) in 2021/22.

4.3.2. South African Police Services (SAPS)

The SAPS investigated 80.3 per cent of specialised cybercrime support case files successfully.

4.4. Effectively defended, protected, safeguarded and secured communities

To make sure that South Africa's borders are effectively defended, protected, safeguarded and secured the Department of Home Affairs introduced measures to improve:

- The security of land ports of entry, land border law enforcement areas patrolled and the maritime environment through targeted infrastructure upgrades and operation corona (Border patrol by South African soldiers)
- Biometric functionality at ports of entry

4.4.1. Department of Home Affairs (DHA)

The Department gathered information on Border Management Authorities at a selection of ports of entry (ORTIA, King Shaka, Lebombo, Maseru, Cape Town International Airport and Beitbridge) and compiled a report on the process evaluation, including findings and recommendations. This report is available, on request, to relevant stakeholders.

The Department is committed to implementing a multi-modal biometric database of all South African citizens, refugees, asylum seekers, deportees and travellers by implementing an Automated Biometric Information System (ABIS). A global shortage of computer chips has, however, negatively impacted on the procurement process and resulted in the delay of this project.

4.5. Social reintegration of offenders

To make an impact on the safety of all South Africans the Department of Correctional Services implemented an intervention to increase the number of victims participating in restorative justice programmes.

4.5.1. Department of Correctional Services

In 2021/22, 16 951 victims participated in restorative justice programmes. The target for 2024 is 20 700.

5. Conclusion

The Departments involved in the safety of all South Africans and to improve investor perception of South Africa identified 30 outputs to measure performance on their interventions. It should be noted that 11 outputs are linked to the National Prosecuting Agency (NPA), the State Security Agency [(SSA): does not publish an APP] and the Civilian Secretariat of Police Services (CSPS), which were not included in this analysis. This exclusion is due to the purpose of this

analyses to focus on national departments only. Performance on outputs have been included in the annexure.

One of the main concerns within this sector is the continuous increase in crime rates reported by the SAPS, despite the progress made on interventions identified as priorities for the sector. Another concern is the availability of data on the conviction rate for serious corruption in the public sector. The SAPS only reported on the percentage of trial-ready case dockets for serious corruption within the public sector.

Annexure

Table 1: Fighting Corruption

Responsible Department [MTSF]	Indicators [MTSF]	Baseline [MTSF]	Target[MTSF]	Estimated outcome 2021/22 [APP]
Lead: NPA	Value of freezing orders obtained for corruption or offences relating to corruption	R9.4 bn over past 5 years	R10.4 bn over 5 years	NPA Annual Report: Total (Corruption) R1 951 million (R1 288 million) in 2019/20 R1 027 million (R724 million) in 2020/21 R5 832 million (R5 490 million) in 2021/22
Lead: NPA	Value of recoveries relating to corruption or related offences	R5.6 bn over past 5 years	R5.4 billion over 5 years	NPA Annual Report: Total (Corruption) R189 million (R6 million) in 2019/20 R111 million (R3 million) in 2020/21 R281 million (R118 million) in 2021/22
Lead: DoJ&CD	Specialised Commercial Crime Courts established in 5 provinces (LMP, NW, MP, ECD, FS)	5 Dedicated specialised commercial crime courts (SCCC)	5 SCCC's phased in over the MTSF period (at least 1 SCCC, annually and 5 SCCC over 5 years)	3 in 2021/22
Lead: SAPS (DPCI) DOJ&CD	Conviction rate for serious corruption in the private sector	New indicator	70%	92.3% 90.2% 89.5% Conviction rate in complex commercial crime DoJ) SAPS produces a report on conviction rates. NPA: 2 persons in 2019/20
Lead: SAPS (DPCI) DOJ&CD	Conviction rate for serious corruption in the public sector	New indicator	70%	Not in APP of SAPS NPA: 3 in 2019/20 5 in 2020/21 16 in 2021/22

Table 2: Reduced Organised Crime

Responsible Department [MTSF]	Indicators [MTSF]	Baseline [MTSF]	Target[MTSF]	Estimated outcome 2021/22 [APP]
Lead: NPA	Percentage conviction rate in cable theft cases	New indicator	74% conviction rate in cable theft cases	100%: 1 of 1 cases in 2020/21 100%: 5 of 5 cases in 2021/22
Lead: SAPS	Percentage of identified drug syndicates neutralised with arrests	New indicator	50% in 2020/2021, increasing to 60% in 2021/2022 and 70% in 2022/2023	38.5% in 2021/22
Lead: SAPS	Percentage of identified organised criminal groups or syndicates neutralised with arrests	New indicator	50% in 2020/2021, increasing to 60% in 2021/2022 and 70% in 2022/2023	26.7% in 2021/22
SAPS (DPCI)	Success rate for serious organised crime project investigations successfully closed.	New performance indicator	72% by 2024	87.5% in 2021/22

Table 3: Reduced levels of contact crimes

Responsible Department [MTSF]	Indicators [MTSF]	Baseline [MTSF]	Target[MTSF]	Estimated outcome 2021/22 [APP]
Lead: DoJ&CD	Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill tabled in Parliament in 2022	Criminal procedure Act, 1977 as amended on an ad-hoc basis over the years	Criminal Procedure Amendment Bill tabled in Parliament in 2022	General indicator 7 submitted Amongst the Bills that the Department plans to introduce into Parliament during the MTSF period:
Lead: DoJ&CD, SAPS	Number of CJS departments and entities connected to transversal platform and exchanging information electronically	8 institutions	11 institutions by 2024	8 in 2019/20 9 in 2020/21 2 in 2021/22
Lead: SAPS	Percentage reduction in the number of contact crimes	Reported contact crimes increased, by 2.6%, from 602 697 in 2017/18, to 618 472, in 2018/19, 1 673 990 (2018/19)	Reduce to 575 696 (7.48%)	Reported contact crime increased, by 13.5% from 535 869, in 2020/2021 to 608 059, in 2021/2022.
Lead: SAPS	Percentage reduction in the number of crimes against women	Reported crimes against women increased, by 1.2%, from 177 620 in 2017/18 to 179 683, in 2018/19	Reduce to 159 210 (6.9%)	Reported contact crimes against women (18 years and above) increased, by 2.0% from 172 535, in 2020/21 to 176 033, in 2021/22.
SAPS	Percentage reduction in the number of crimes against children	Reported crimes against children increased, by 3.9%, from 43 540, in 2017/18, to 45 229, in 2018/19	Reduce to 39 497 (6.73%)	Reported contact crimes against children (below 18 years) increased, by 1.5% from 38 050, in 2020/2021 to 38 622, in 2021/2022.

Responsible Department [MTSF]	Indicators [MTSF]	Baseline [MTSF]	Target[MTSF]	Estimated outcome 2021/22 [APP]
SAPS	Number of Provinces in which the Community-in-Blue Concept has been initiated	New indicator	9 provinces by 30 June 2021	9 in APP? The provincial offices in all six identified provinces have issued a provincial instruction to station commanders to implement the Community-in-Blue Concept at prioritised police stations and all provincial offices confirmed the completion of registration forms by Community-in-Blue patrollers.
SAPS	Number of cities in which the implementation of the Safer Cities Framework has been initiated.	New indicator	10 pilot cities by 30 June 2021	The Safer Cities Framework was initiated in 10 cities/towns
Civilian Secretariat of Police Services (CSPS)	Percentage of citizens satisfied with their interaction with the police (output indicator)	New indicator	Annual report	Not in APP The Civilian Secretariat for Police Service (CSPS) monitors and validates reported performance by the SAPS on the implementation of the deliverables that are reflected in the MPOA.
Civilian Secretariat of Police Services (CSPS)	Perception of increase in police visibility in the Top 30 police stations (output indicator)	New indicator	1 Report	Not in APP
Lead: DoJ&CD, SAPS	Number of service points compliant with universal access and design principles and provision of reasonable accommodation and measures for persons with disabilities	New indicator	54 courts compliant	75
Lead: DHA	Implementation of DHA Automated Biometric Information System (ABIS)	New indicator	DHA ABIS implemented by 2022/23	Procurement of IT equipment completed. The following equipment was received: 1. Webcams, 2. Fingerprint scanners, 3. Passport scanners & 4. Servers Still awaiting delivery of PCs and the estimated time of arrival is 26 April 2022

Table 4: Well-defended and secure cyberspace

Responsible Department [MTSF]	Indicators [MTSF]	Baseline [MTSF]	Target[MTSF]	Estimated outcome 2021/22 [APP]
Lead: State Security Agency Contributing: SAPS, DCDT, DoD	Architecture/design of the Integrated Cybersecurity Centre completed and approved	National Cybersecurity Policy Framework	Develop and operationalise the approved Operating Model for an integrated Cybersecurity Centre	
Lead: SSA	Methodology for the identification and protection of the NCIs completed and approved	National Cybersecurity Policy Framework	NCII draft regulations for the identification and protection of the National Critical Information Infrastructure by the National Cybersecurity Centre	
Lead: SSA	National Cybersecurity training and awareness plan completed	National Cybersecurity Policy Framework	Implement the National Cybersecurity training and public awareness programmes	
Lead: SSA	Research and Development Agenda for cybersecurity matters	National Cybersecurity Policy Framework	National Cybersecurity R&D Strategy finalised	
Lead: SSA	Approved National Cybersecurity Strategy	National Cybersecurity Policy Framework	Integrated National Cybersecurity Strategy approved	
Lead: SSA	Reviewed Cybersecurity legislation	National Cybersecurity Policy Framework	Review the Cybersecurity Bill and submit to Cabinet.	
Lead: SAPS (DPCI) Contributing	% of specialised cyber-crime investigative support case file successfully investigated	Revised Performance Indicator (baseline to be determined)	55% of specialised cybercrime investigative support case files successfully investigated	80.30% (53 from a total of 66).in 2021/22

Table 5: Effectively defended, protected, safeguarded and secured communities

Responsible Department [MTSF]	Indicators [MTSF]	Baseline [MTSF]	Target[MTSF]	Estimated outcome 2021/22 [APP]
Lead: DHA	BMA incrementally established Number of ports of entry and segments of the land border law enforcement area where the BMA is operationalised	BMA Bill (2019) BMA Act, 2020 (Act No 2 of 2020) assented to by the President in July 2020. Proclamations for the establishment of the BMA in process of being drafted	BMA established by 2021/22 BMA operational by 2023/24 at 18 ports of entry, 6 segments of the land border law enforcement area and 1 community crossing point BMA rolled-out to an additional 7 ports of entry and 1 additional segment of the land border law enforcement area by 2024	Information gathering conducted on BMA in identified ports of entry (ORTIA, King Shaka, Lebombo, Maseru, Cape Town International Airport and Beitbridge - Report on part 1 of process evaluation signed off by DDG: CCSS) 1 has incorporated all the findings and recommendations from Q1 to Q4 to be shared with the relevant stakeholder.

Responsible Department [MTSF]	Indicators [MTSF]	Baseline [MTSF]	Target[MTSF]	Estimated outcome 2021/22 [APP]
Lead: DHA	All identified ports of entry equipped with biometric functionality	BMCS partially rolled out to 4 airports (70% of counters at each airport)	100% of identified ports of entry equipped with biometric functionality by March 2024	Target for 2021/22 was 23 Procurement of IT equipment completed. The following equipment was received: 5. Webcams, 6. Fingerprint scanners, 7. Passport scanners & 8. Servers Still awaiting delivery of PCs and the estimated time of arrival is 26 April 2022
Lead: DCS Contributing: DSD, SAPS, Civilian secretariat	Number of victims participating in Restorative Justice Programmes	7 560	20 700 by 2024	23 192 in 2019/21 11 833 in 2020/21 16 951 in 2021/22 (Target 3 500)