

## Appendix 3

### Outcome 3: All people in South Africa are and feel safe

#### **1. National Development Plan (NDP) 2030 Vision and Trajectory**

##### **Crime**

In 2030, people living in South Africa feel safe at home, at school and at work, and they enjoy a community life free of fear. Women walk freely in the street and children play safely outside. As a result of substantially reduced levels of serious and violent crime, businesses are thriving and local and foreign investors are establishing new businesses. This in turn leads to the creation of new job opportunities and the reduction of poverty and inequality. The Criminal Justice System is well-resourced, professional and is staffed by highly skilled officials who value their work, serve the community, safeguard lives and property without discrimination, protect communities and citizens against violent crime and respect people's rights to equality and justice. South Africa's borders are effectively safe guarded, secured and well-managed.

##### **Corruption**

In 2030 the anti-corruption agencies have adequate resources and are staffed by highly skilled and experienced officials, are independent from political influence, have powers to investigate alleged cases of corruption and prosecute those suspected to be involved in corruption. Levels of corruption have been radically reduced, South Africa has zero tolerance for corruption and citizens do not offer bribes and have the confidence and acknowledge that public and private officials will be held accountable. In addition leaders have integrity and high ethical standards.

#### **2. Constraints and strategic approach**

##### **Crime**

Crime in South Africa has occupied centre stage on the public agenda. Unacceptably high levels of crime, especially serious and violent crime, result in people in South Africa, especially vulnerable groups such as women, children, older persons and people with disabilities, living in fear and feeling unsafe. It also impacts negatively on the country's economic development and undermines the wellbeing of people in the country and hinders their ability to achieve their potential.

Some progress has been made over the past five years in reducing the levels of serious crime such as murders, aggravated robberies, crimes against women, children and other vulnerable groups, but they remain unacceptably high. About 37% of households believe that the level of both violent and non-violent crime had decreased in their area of residence during the period 2009 to 2011 and about 35% said that

crime had increased. While the percentage of people who felt safe walking alone during the day averaged 84% between 2008 and 2011, the percentage of people who felt safe walking alone at night dropped from 56% in 1998 to about 36.5% in 2011. Furthermore 35,1% households avoided visiting open spaces when they were alone because of fear of crime, while 23,2% of households would not allow their children to move around or play in their area. A further 15,7% of households would not allow their children to walk to school alone. We have not yet been able to provide sufficient capacity in areas of forensic, detective, investigation and prosecution services, which hampers the Cluster's efforts to reduce the overall levels of crime, particularly "contact" crimes. To create a more safer environment for all, we will intensify our efforts to reduce levels of crimes that induce the most fear through refinement and implementation of crime prevention and combatting policies and strategies.

There is also a need to strengthen and accelerate our implementation of the seven point plan to make the Criminal Justice System more efficient and effective. Public confidence is eroded by perceptions that criminals escape the law, that arrests do not lead to convictions and that prisoners escape from courtrooms and correctional facilities.

Lengthy court processes, case backlogs, undue lengths of remand detention, inadequate use of diversion programmes, overcrowding in correctional centres, limited rehabilitation and welfare programs for first and young offenders, and recidivism all remain issues requiring more coordinated and focused intervention in order to restore confidence in the justice system.

South Africa's land and maritime borders, as well as the airspace, need to be effectively safe guarded and secured to curb transnational organised crime and corruption, particularly at ports of entry and land borderline. Some of the criminal activities include Illegal immigration, cross-border crime that involves drug trafficking, human trafficking and smuggling, proliferation in arms smuggling, stolen vehicle smuggling and illegal importing of contraband to mention but a few, which is exacerbated by the presence of some corrupt border officials at our ports of entry. Risks to border security can, and increasingly do, lie anywhere, not just within territorial limits or within a traditional jurisdiction of a single country. The protection of the border suggests that these risks should be met where they may be found, and preferably way before illegal goods or undesirable travellers even enter the border of the country.

Moreover, the current plethora of government departments and State agencies working in the border environment has contributed to security loopholes, poor coordination of planning, monitoring and oversight, the non-alignment of critical systems and weak integrated risk management initiatives.

The negative impact of Cybercrime on the economy and general wellbeing of citizens cannot be underestimated. It has the potential to

negatively impact on national security. Information and communication technologies have become indispensable to the functioning of the

South African society. The expected growth of international bandwidth will increase uptake and usage of the internet. It is envisaged that there will be an increase in criminal activities in cyberspace. Cyber security policies and legal frameworks do not adequately address existing challenges; neither does South Africa have the necessary institutional mechanism to address this matter in a coordinated manner.

Political and/or domestic instability is a serious challenge that if left unabated will undermine our democracy, rule of law and development trajectory. Issues that contribute to this instability are violent industrial and service delivery-related protest actions, as well as disrespect for authority and for one another. It is therefore imperative to prevent and combat the violent crime that accompanies what is otherwise legitimate industrial and protest action.

### **Corruption**

The country faces intolerably high levels of corruption within the public and private sectors which undermine the rule of law and impede government's efforts to achieve its socio-economic development and service delivery objectives. Some local and foreign investors are not willing to invest in the country on account of perceptions of high levels of corruption. Furthermore, incidents of corruption and other illegal acts perpetrated by members of Departments working within the criminal justice environment erode trust and confidence of citizens in the ability of the Criminal Justice System to effectively and efficiently combat corruption.

Anti-corruption measures have not resulted in sufficiently rapid prosecution and conviction of persons involved in corruption especially where the amount involved is more than R5 million per case. To combat and eliminate corruption both in the public and private sectors, the country needs an anti-corruption system that makes public servants and other persons accountable, protects whistle-blowers and closely monitors procurement.

### **3. NDP output priorities to achieve the Vision**

#### **Crime**

For the Criminal Justice System to realise the vision of ensuring that in 2030, people living in South Africa feel safe at home, at school and at work and that they enjoy a community life free of fear, attention will be paid to achieving the following sub-outcomes:

- i) Reduced levels of contact crime
- ii) An efficient and effective Criminal Justice System
- iii) South Africa's borders effectively defended, protected, secured and well-managed
- iv) Secure cyber space
- v) Domestic stability ensured

vi) Secure identity of all persons in South Africa

### **Corruption**

To attain a vision of a South Africa in which levels of corruption have been radically reduced, where there is zero tolerance for corruption and citizens do not offer bribes and have the confidence and acknowledge that public and private officials will be held accountable, the following sub-outcome will have to be achieved:

vii) Corruption in the public and private sectors reduced

## **4. Management of Implementation**

The implementation of the actions in the tables below will be coordinated and monitored by the JCPS Cluster, chaired by the Minister of Defence and Military Veterans, with the Minister of Police as deputy chairperson. Other key Ministers participating in the Cluster include the Ministers of Social Development, Home Affairs, Justice and Correctional Services, State Security, Finance, International Relations and Cooperation, Telecommunications and Postal Services and the Minister in the Presidency.

### **MTSF sub-outcomes and component actions, responsible ministry, indicators and targets**

| <b>Sub-outcome 1: Reduced levels of contact crime:</b> Communities and all people feel unsafe due to unacceptably high levels of serious and violent crime such as murder, rape and aggravated robberies. To make certain that all people are and feel safe the following actions will be undertaken |                 |  |                 |   |
|--|-----------------|--|-----------------|---|
| <b>Actions</b>   | <b>Minister</b> | <b>Indicators</b>  | <b>Baseline</b> | <b>Targets</b>                                    |
| <b>Collect accurately assessed and timeously analysed information by conducting safety audits/assessments through research and Customer Satisfaction and Perception Surveys in order to have a meaningful impact on policing</b>   | Police          | Completed safety audits/assessments for policing areas (station, cluster, provincial, national) (one every five years) | n/a             | First Safety Audit report 2014/2015               |
|  |                 | Customer satisfaction surveys for the SAPS (percentage improvement on customer satisfaction levels)                    |                 | Three Safety Audit Reports by 2018/19             |
|  |                 |  | n/a             | First Customer Satisfaction Survey report 2014/15 |
|  |                 |  |                 | Three Customer Satisfaction Surveys by 2018/19    |

| <b>Actions</b>   | <b>Minister</b> | <b>Indicators</b>   | <b>Baseline</b>      | <b>Targets</b>   |
|--|-----------------|---|----------------------|--|
| <b>Implement integrated crime prevention and combating strategies/actions<br/>(Visible Policing Strategy, Public Order Strategy , Community Policing Strategy, Rural Safety Strategy, Intelligence-led Policing, Crime Detection Strategy, National Crime Prevention, Strategy Collaboration platform)</b> | Police          | Approved strategies for each of the identified areas  | n/a                  | All strategies approved by 2018/19                           |
|  |                 | Percentage of strategies implemented according to determined milestones   | n/a                  | At least 50 percent implemented by March 2018/19             |
|  |                 | Implementation of the National Crime Collaboration Platform at all levels   | n/a                  | Full implementation by March 2018/19                         |
| <b>Implement an effective crime combating strategy and actions for contact crimes (includes murders, attempted murders, sexual offences, assault GBH, common assaults, robbery aggravating and robbery common). Important</b>  | Police          | Detection rate for contact crimes   | 60 percent (426 171) | 62 percent (2014/15)<br>66 percent (2018/19)                 |
|  |                 | Trial ready case dockets for contact crimes   | 69 percent (144 501) | 71 percent (2014/15)<br>75 percent (2018/19)                 |
|  |                 | Conviction rate in sexual offences  | 66 percent           | 67 percent (2014/15)<br>69 percent (2018/19)                 |
|  | J&CS            | Conviction rate for trio crimes (robbery at residential premises, robbery at business premises and or vehicle robbery/ car hijacking) | 83 percent           | 85 percent (2014/15) and maintained at that level thereafter |
|  |                 |   |                      |  |
| <b>Implement social crime prevention strategy</b>  | SD              | Implementation plan with targets and timeframes   | n/a                  | Approved March 2014/15                                       |

| Actions   | Minister | Indicators   | Baseline                     | Targets  |
|---|----------|--|------------------------------|--|
|   |          |  |                              | All elements fully implemented (2018/19)                                 |
| <b>Accelerate implementation of the National Drug Master Plan to eliminate drug and substance abuse by increasing access to treatment services nationally and intensify mobilization of communities through local drug action committees established in local communities in all provinces as part of prevention programmes</b> | SD       | Public substance abuse treatment centres built nationally  | 5 already built              | 1 to be built 2014/15<br>Increase to 9 by 2018/19                        |
|   |          | Number of local municipalities in which mobilization activities conducted through local drug action committees | n/a                          | 35 Local Municipalities 2014/15<br>231 Local municipalities 2018/19      |
| <b>Contribute towards reducing repeat offending or recidivism</b>   | J&CS     | Percentage of sentenced offenders subjected to correctional programmes   | 60 percent (55 644/92 742)   | 64 percent (59 720/93 306) 2014/15<br>80 percent (74 688/93 363) 2018/19 |
|   |          | Percentage of parolees without parole violations   | 79.6 percent (38 768/48 703) | 80.9 percent (44 247/54 694) 2014/15<br>97% (73 195/75 459) by 2018/19   |

| <b>Actions</b>  | <b>Minister</b> | <b>Indicators</b>  | <b>Baseline</b>            | <b>Targets</b>  |
|---|-----------------|--|----------------------------|---|
|   |                 | Percentage of probationers without violations  | 80 percent (13 560/16 950) | 81% (14 211/17 545)<br>2014/15<br><br>97%<br>(21 650/22 320) by 2018/19   |
| <b>Implement the Plan of Action to combat violence against women and children (as part of Victim Empowerment Programme)</b> | SD              | Number of prioritised wards reached on violence prevention initiatives and through dialogue/campaigns  | n/a                        | 260 wards by 2014/15<br><br>1,300 wards by 2018/19  |
|   |                 | Number of safe houses providing services   | n/a                        | 1 in each of the 6 targeted District Municipalities<br><br>1 in each of the 44 District Municipalities by 2018/19 |
| <b>Promote community participation</b>  | Police          | Percentage of operational community police forums implemented at police stations according to set guidelines (including: Community-Based Organizations, Faith-Based Organizations, Non-Government Organizations, Civil Society, Business, Organs of State) | 98% (1123 out of 1137)     | 100 percent (all police stations) <sup>1</sup> by 2015/16 and thereafter  |
|   |                 | Percentage of schools implementing school safety programmes  | n/a                        | 100 percent in all schools by 2018/19   |

<sup>1</sup> This excludes those police stations where it is not possible to implement community policing forums such as newly built police stations.

| <b>Actions</b>   | <b>Minister</b> | <b>Indicators</b>  | <b>Baseline</b>    | <b>Targets</b>                                |
|--|-----------------|--|--------------------|---|
|  |                 | Sustained community outreach programmes at all levels  | n/a                | A minimum of 2 per annum per level by 2018/19 |
|  |                 | Number of operational community safety forums (CSFs)   | 125 CSFs (2012/13) | 145 CSFs 2014/15                              |
|  |                 |  |                    | 278 CSFs by 2018/19                           |
| <b>Provide training in areas of forensics, crime investigations, crimes against women and children, and in public order policing</b> | Police          | Percentage of trainees declared competent in the following policing areas: forensic sciences, crime investigations, aspects relating to crimes against women and children and public order policing capability | 98 percent         | 98 percent every year                         |

**Sub-Outcome 2: An Efficient and Effective Criminal Justice system:** The CJS must deliver quality and professional services in an integrated, coordinated, effective and efficient manner. It must also provide swift, equitable and fair justice in criminal matters and effectively deter crime on a sustainable basis.

| <b>Action</b>  | <b>Minister</b>                                 | <b>Indicator</b>  | <b>Baseline</b> | <b>Target</b>                                  |
|--|---|---|-----------------|--|
| <b>Implement integrated activities in terms of the CJS Seven Point Plan (7PP) to make the CJS more efficient and effective.</b>  | J&CS<br>(Supported by JCPS Cluster Departments) | A CJS Business Plan (2014-2019) aligned with Departmental Strategic Plans / APPs          | n/a             | Developed and approved by 12/2014              |
|  |   |   |                 | Plan implemented by all Departments by 04/2015 |
| <b>Implement practical short and medium term measures to address backlogs and to improve the all-round performance of courts</b> | J&CS  | Number of criminal backlog cases in court   | 27 582          | 26 650 (2014/15)                               |
|  |   |   |                 | 21 788 ( 2018/19)                              |
|  |   | <b>District Courts (DCs):</b><br>Number of cases in the DCs that are on the roll for more | 12 896          | 12 578 (2014/15)                               |

|  |      |  |                 |   |
|--|------|--|-----------------|---|
|  |      | than 6 months : 13 381 backlog cases (31/01/2014, which relates to 9.1% of outstanding roll)   |                 | 9 819 (2018/19)                                       |
|  |      | <b>Regional Courts (RCs):</b><br>Number of cases in the RCs that are on the roll for more than 9 months: 14 327 backlog cases (31/01/2014) (32.5% of outstanding roll) | 14 399          | 13 754 (2014/15)<br><br>11 679 (2018/19)              |
|  |      | <b>High Courts (HCs):</b> Number of cases in the HCIs that are on the roll for more than 12 months: 324 cases (31/01/2014) (45.6% of outstanding roll)                 | 287             | 281 (2014/15)<br><br>257 (2018/19)                    |
|  |      | Number of criminal court cases finalised with verdict  | Verdict 323 800 | 324 276 (2014/15)<br><br>337 443 (2018/19)            |
|  |      | Number of criminal court cases finalised through Alternative Dispute Resolution Mechanism (ADRM)   | ADRM 142 357    | ADRM: 149 204 (2014/15)<br><br>ADRM:161 503 (2018/19) |
| <b>Establish an integrated electronic CJS system to provide accurate and timely management of information.</b> | J&CS | Integrated Case Management system  | n/a             | Fully established and functional by 2018/19           |
|  |      | Integrated Person-related Information System   | n/a             | Fully established and functional by 2017              |
|  |      | Key Performance Indicators Measurement System for the  | n/a             | 13 of 28 KPIs approved by Cabinet by 2015             |



|   |        |  |                            |   |
|---|--------|--|----------------------------|---|
|   |        |  |                            | Cabinet and measured by 2018/19   |
| <b>Improve SAPS investigations</b>  | Police | Interviews conducted with complainants by the investigating officer  | New Indicator              | Within 24 hours after a case docket is registered (2014/15) <sup>2</sup><br>Within 24 hours after a case docket is registered (2018/19) |
|   |        | Computer-generated investigation progress report to complainants and victims of crime established  | New Indicator              | Developed by 2015/6   |
|   |        | Detection rate for serious crimes (contact crime, contact related crime, property related crime, other serious crime)  | 53.35 percent              | Increase to 56 percent by 2014/15 and maintain it at that level thereafter  |
| <b>Improve pre-trial processes</b>  | Police | Percentage of trial-ready case docket for serious crimes (contact crime, contact related crime, property related crime, other serious crime and crime detected as a result of police action) | 68.61 percent              | Increase to 73.6 percent (2014/15)  |
|   |        |  |                            | Increase by 5 percent per annum by 2018/19  |
| <b>Improve independent and impartial investigations of crimes allegedly committed by South African Police Services (SAPS) and Municipal Police Service (MPS) members.</b> | Police | Percentage of investigations completed   | 50 percent completed cases | 55 percent completed cases by 2014/15   |
|   |        |  |                            | 60 percent 2018/19  |

<sup>2</sup> The SAPS explain that the aim is to maintain the target of conducting interviews with complainants within 24 hours after a case has been registered throughout the MTSF period.

|   |        |  |  |                        |
|---|--------|--|--|------------------------|
|   |        |  |  |                        |
| <b>Institute disciplinary proceedings based on IPID recommendations</b> | Police | Percentage of IPID recommendations implemented | 84.4 percent<br>(645 out of 764 cases) | 90 percent ( 2014/15)  |
|   |        |  |  | 100 percent ( 2018/19) |

| <b>Sub-Outcome 3: South Africa's borders effectively defended protected, secured and well-managed</b> Improve border security and management by addressing security threats and vulnerabilities such as illegal cross-border movement of people, goods and services as well as hostile elements that threaten the territorial integrity of the state and the wellbeing of its people. |  |                                     |  |   |
|---|--|-------------------------------------|--|---|
| Action  | Minister   | Indicator                           | Baseline   | Target  |
| <b>Establish integrated Border Management Agency</b>  | Home Affairs   | BMA feasibility study               | Project Manager appointed and Process commenced for issuance of tender for feasibility study | Completed by December 2014/15                                 |
|   |  | BMA legislation                     | No legislation   | BMA Draft Bill approved by Minister of Home Affairs (2014/15) |
|   |  | Integrated Border Management Agency | n/a  | Legislation promulgated by December 2015/16                   |
| <b>Develop an over-arching strategy to defend, protect, secure and ensure well-managed borders</b>  | Home Affairs (supported by all relevant departments) | Over-arching strategy               | n/a  | Established and fully operational by December 2016/17         |
|   |  |                                     |  | Developed and approved (2015/16)                              |
|   |  |                                     |  | Fully implemented (2018/19)                                   |

**Sub-Outcome 3: South Africa's borders effectively defended, secured and well-managed** Improve border security and management by addressing security threats and vulnerabilities such as illegal cross-border movement of people, goods and services as well as hostile elements that threaten the territorial integrity of the state and the wellbeing of its people.

| Action   | Minister                 | Indicator               | Baseline | Target                         |
|--|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------|--------------------------------|
| <b>Develop sub-strategies in support of the overarching strategy</b> | All relevant departments | Approved sub-strategies | n/a      | Fully implemented by (2018/19) |

**Sub-Outcome 4: Secure cyber space:** The Criminal Justice System (CJS) needs to improve cyber security so as to create a secure, dependable and reliable cyber environment.

| Action   | Minister       | Indicator   | Baseline                     | Target  |
|--|----------------|---|------------------------------|---|
| <b>Implement the National Cyber-security Policy Framework (NCPF)</b> | State Security | Framework fully implemented                         | Cabinet Approved NCPF - 2012 | By June 2019                                      |
|  |                |   |                              | Approved by March 2016                            |
| <b>Develop National Cyber-security Policy</b>                        | State Security | National Cyber-security Policy                      | No Policy                    | Draft strategy approved by JCPS Ministers 2014/15 |
|  |                |   |                              | Fully implemented by (2018/19)                    |
| <b>Develop National Critical Information Infrastructure Policy</b>   | State Security | National Critical Information Infrastructure Policy | No Policy                    | Draft strategy approved by JCPS Ministers 2014/15 |
|  |                |   |                              | Fully implemented by (2018/19)                    |
| <b>Develop Cybercrime Policy</b>                                     | Police         | Cybercrime Policy                                   | No Policy                    | Draft strategy approved by JCPS Ministers 2014/15 |
|  |                |   |                              | Fully Implemented by (2018/19)                    |

| <p><b>Sub-Outcome 4: Secure cyber space:</b> The Criminal Justice System (CJS) needs to improve cyber security so as to create a secure, dependable and reliable cyber environment.</p> |  |   |   |  |
|---|--|---|---|--|
| Action  | Minister                               | Indicator   | Baseline                                | Target   |
| Develop a Cyber warfare strategy and implementation plan  | Defence & Military Veterans            | Cyber warfare strategy                                    | No Strategy                             | Draft strategy approved by JCPS Ministers 2014/15<br>Fully implemented by (2018/19)  |
| Enact holistic Cyber-security legislation   | Justice & Correctional Services        | Cyber-security Bill                                       | No legislation                          | Bill approved by Cabinet for public comment and introduction to Parliament (2014/15)<br>Legislation enacted and implemented by 2018/19 |
| Establish Cyber-security Institutional Capacity   | Telecommunications and Postal Services | Cyber-security Hub (CSH)                                  | n/a                                     | Incubational Cyber-security Hub launched (2014/15)<br>Fully established and operational March 2016                                     |
|   | State Security                         | Cyber-security Centre (CSC)                               | n/a                                     | Approved CSC Blueprint 92014/15<br>Fully established and operational by 2016   |
|   | State Security                         | Government Cyber Security Incidence Response Team (CSIRT) | Electronic Communication Security (ECS) | Stakeholder /Constituencies Engagement (2014/15)<br>Fully established and operational March 2016                                       |
|   | Police                                 | National Cybercrime Centre (NCC)                          | n/a                                     | Concept approved (2014/15)   |

| <b>Sub-Outcome 4: Secure cyber space:</b> The Criminal Justice System (CJS) needs to improve cyber security so as to create a secure, dependable and reliable cyber environment. |   |   |          |  |
|--|---|---|----------|--|
| Action   | Minister                                | Indicator                                   | Baseline | Target   |
|  |   |   |          | Fully established and operational 2016   |
|  | Defence & Military Veterans             | Cyber Command Centre (CCC)                  | n/a      | Fully established and operational by 2018/19   |
| <b>Develop Research and Development Capacity</b>   | Science and Technology                  | Research &Development centre of competence  | n/a      | National R&D Programme approved (2014/15)<br>Fully functional and operation by 2015/16 |
| <b>Combat cyber crime</b>  | Police, Justice & Correctional Services | Number of trained personnel in cyber-crime  | n/a      | 120 in 2018/19   |
|  |   | Detection rate of cyber-crimes investigated | n/a      | 40 percent 2018/19   |
|  |   | Conviction rate for cyber-crimes            | n/a      | 74 percent 2018/19   |

**Sub-outcome 5: Ensure Domestic Stability:** To examine violent service delivery protests and violent industrial action so as to understand its root causes, manifestations and design measures to address them. In particular the aim should be to ensure that the constitutionally guaranteed rights to protest action relating to service delivery and industrial action are exercised in a peaceful and non-violent manner.

| Action  | Minister                                | Indicator   | Baseline       | Target  |
|---|---|---|----------------|---|
| <b>Stabilise public protests</b>  | Police                                  | Percentage of medium to high-risk incidents stabilized in relation to requests received | 100%           | 100 percent stabilised per annum                                    |
| <b>Capacitation of the Public Order Policing environment</b>                                    | Police                                  | Number of personnel recruited for public order policing additional to the current       | 4 721          | 5 720 (4721+999) 2014/15  |
|   |   |   |                | Increased to 9 500 by 2018/19                                       |
| <b>Improve investigation and prosecution of criminal and violent conduct in public protests</b> | Police/ Justice & Correctional Services | Detection rate  | New indicators | New indicator   |
|   |   | Trial ready rate  | None           | Baseline for all three indicators to be determined by March 2014/15 |
|   |   | Conviction rate   | None           |   |

### **Sub- Outcome 6: Identity of all persons in South Africa known and secured**

National and personal security and public safety depends to a significant degree on the state knowing and protecting the identity and status of every citizen; and every foreigner who has entered the country legally. Identity systems that are not secure expose countries to risks and threats from domestic and international crime and terrorism. It also impacts on the integrity of systems including tax collection, business licenses, driving licenses, firearm licenses, social grants, qualifications and security vetting. The main strategies for achieving this sub-outcome are the early registration of all births, establishing a secure, comprehensive National Identity System; and the risk-based management of immigration.

| Action   | Minister | Indicator   | Baseline                        | Target   |
|--|----------|---|---------------------------------|--|
| <b>Ensure that registration at birth is the only entry point for SA to the new national identity system (NIS)</b>                | HA       | Percentage of total births registered within 30 calendar days as prescribed by law  | 65 percent (650 682)<br>2014/15 | 69 percent (694 000)<br>2014/15  |
|  |          |   |                                 | 90 percent by 2018/18  |
| <b>Design and operationalise the NIS</b>   | HA       | System operational as per specifications (2017/18)  | n/a                             | NIS developed (designed)<br>2014/15  |
|  |          |   |                                 | NIS operational (2017/18)  |
| <b>Ensure that systems are in place to enable the capturing of biometric data of all travellers who enter or exit SA legally</b> | HA       | Percentage of designated ports of entry equipped with systems that enable biometric data on all travellers to be captured (for ports equipped with electronic Movement Control System [eMCS]) | n/a                             | All designated ports of entry equipped with biometric systems capable of processing 100% of travellers (for ports equipped with eMCS) by 2018/19 |

**Sub-outcome 7: Corruption in the public and private sectors reduced:** We will build a resilient anti-corruption system to successfully detect and investigate cases of alleged corruption with a view to prosecution, conviction and incarceration of perpetrators. This will hopefully serve as deterrence and contribute to ensuring a corruption-free society.

| Action  | Minister   | Indicator   | Baseline   | Target  |
|---|--|---|--|---|
| <b>Establish a resilient system to coordinate all anti-corruption responsibilities and structures</b>   | State Security (supported by relevant Ministers)                                       | Coherent and holistic anti-corruption policy framework for South Africa | n/a  | Developed and approved by 2014/15             |
|   |  | National Anti-Corruption Strategy                                       | n/a  | Reviewed by 2014/15                           |
|   |  | A functional national anti-corruption coordinating mechanism            | n/a  | Established and functional by 2014/15         |
| <b>Strengthen anti-corruption legislation</b>   | Justice & Correctional Services  | Anti-corruption and money laundering related legislation                | Prevention of Corrupt Practices Act, Protected Disclosures Act | Reviewed, amended and implemented by Dec 2015 |
| <b>Conclude bi-lateral agreements to enable cooperation in respect of criminal matters (in specific technical and mutual legal assistance, asset recovery, money laundering and corruption)</b> | Justice & Correctional Services (supported by International Relations and Cooperation) | Number of bi-lateral agreements concluded                               | n/a  | 2 of the G20 countries concluded              |
|   |  |   |  | 16 of G20 countries concluded by 2019         |
| <b>Improved perceptions of South Africa, and the country's international standing in relation to</b>  | Minister in the Presidency, State Security (supported by relevant Ministers)           | Compliance level  | Mostly compliant   | Full compliance by 2019                       |

|   |  |   |                       |   |
|---|--|---|-----------------------|---|
| <b>corruption</b>   |  | SA Annual Anti-Corruption Assessment Instrument   | n/a                   | Developed by 2014/15  |
|   |  | Annual Self-Assessment  | n/a                   | First assessment conducted December 2015/16                             |
| <b>Reduce levels of corruption in public and private sector, thus improving investor perception, trust in, and willingness to invest in South Africa.</b> | Minister in the Presidency, State Security (supported by relevant Ministers) | Number of persons convicted for corruption or offences relating to corruption where the amount benefited per case(s) is more than R5 million. | 52 persons convicted  | 76 persons convicted 2014/15  |
|   |  | Value of freezing orders obtained   | R1.38 billion         | 120 by 2019 (cumulative)<br>R1.88 billion<br>R 4.4 billion (cumulative) |
|   |  | Value of recoveries (Proceeds of crime and government losses)   | R120 million          | R180 million<br>R620 million (cumulative)                               |
|   |  | Number of government officials convicted for corruption or offences related to corruption.  | 532 persons convicted | 712 persons convicted 2014/15<br>1 000 (cumulative) by 2018/19          |
| <b>Reduce corruption amongst government officials to enhance its effectiveness and its ability to serve as a deterrent</b>                                | Minister in the Presidency, State Security (supported by relevant Ministers) | Value of recoveries (Proceeds of crime and government losses)   | None                  | R 300 000 2014/15<br>R3 million (cumulative) by 2018/19                 |

## 5. Impact indicators

| <b>Impact Indicator</b>  | <b>Minister responsible for reporting on the indicator</b> | <b>Baseline</b>                               | <b>2019 Target</b>                        | <b>Year 1 Targets</b>  |
|--|--|---|---|------------------------|
| <b>Crime</b>   | Police   | 617 239                                       | Reduced by 2 percent per financial year   | Reduced by 2 percent   |
| Number of contact crimes reported (7 crimes)   | Police   | 225 430                                       | Reduced by 2 percent per financial year   | Reduce by 2 percent    |
| Number of crimes against women, children and other vulnerable groups reported                        | Police   | 206 825                                       | Increase by 13 percent per financial year | Increase by 13 percent |
| Number of cases reported for unlawful possession of and dealing in drugs                             | Police   | 86 percent<br>(Victims of Crime Survey, 2012) | 89 percent                                | n/a                    |
| Percentage of people feeling safe walking alone in their area during the day                         | Presidency,<br>(Supported by Statssa)                      | 37 percent<br>(Victims of Crime Survey, 2012) | 39 percent                                | n/a                    |
| Percentage of people feeling safe walking alone in their area at night                               | Presidency,<br>(Supported by Statssa)                      | 38 percent<br>(Victims of Crime Survey, 2012) | 55 percent                                | n/a                    |
| Percentage of households believing that the level of violent crime has gone down                     | Presidency,<br>(Supported by Statssa)                      | 62 percent<br>(Victims of Crime Survey, 2012) | 70 percent                                | n/a                    |
| Percentage of households who were satisfied with the police in their area                            | Presidency,<br>(Supported by Statssa)                      | 63 percent<br>(Victims of Crime Survey, 2012) | 70 percent                                | n/a                    |
| Perception of households' satisfaction with the way courts generally deal with perpetrators of crime | Presidency,<br>(Supported by Statssa)                      |   |   |                        |

| <b>Impact Indicator</b>  | <b>Minister responsible for reporting on the indicator</b>   | <b>Baseline</b>                | <b>2019 Target</b>                  | <b>Year 1 Targets</b>       |
|--|--|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------|-----------------------------|
| Incidence of substance abuse amongst South African communities   | Social Development   | NA                             | Reduced by 2 percent                | n/a                         |
| Change in awareness, attitude and behaviour towards violence against women and children  | Social Development   | NA                             | Increased by 5 percent              | n/a                         |
| <b>Corruption</b><br><br>Number of persons convicted for corruption or offences relating to corruption where the amount benefited per case is more than R5 million | Presidency, State Security (supported by relevant Ministers) | 52 convictions (2013/14)       | 120 convictions (cumulative)        | 24 convictions (cumulative) |
| Ranking on the Transparency International Perception Index   | Presidency, State Security (supported by relevant Ministers) | 72 out of 177 countries (2013) | Improve ranking to below 50 by 2019 | n/a                         |