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 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 travelers 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

Sub-outcome 1: Reduced levels of contact crime: 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

Actions	Minister	Indicators	Baseline	Targets
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	Police (CSP)	Completed safety audits/assessments in policing areas (station, cluster, provincial, national) (one every five years)	n/a	One safety audit completed by 2016/17
				Two Safety Audit Reports by 2018/19
		Customer satisfaction surveys on SAPS (percentage improvement on customer satisfaction levels)	n/a	First Customer Satisfaction Survey report in 2016/17
				Two Customer Satisfaction Surveys by 2018/19
			1st Victim satisfaction survey report of 2011	Conduct the 2nd victim satisfaction survey by 2016/17
				Facilitate the implementation of the recommendation of the 2nd victim satisfaction survey by 2018/19
Reduce levels of serious crime including crimes against women and children	Police	Number of reported serious crimes	1 826 967	Reduce by 2,48% to 1 736 551 by 2016/17
				Reduce by 2,48% to 1 651 437 by 2018/19
		Number of reported crimes against women	171 591	Reduce by 3,50% to 166 559 by 2016/17
				Reduce by 3,50% to 155 108 by 2018/19
		Number of reported crimes against children	45 953	Reduce by 2 percent to 40 384 by 2016/17
				Reduce by 2 percent to 38 785 by 2018/19
		Number of audit reports related to Domestic Violence Act per year	2	Two (2) bi-annual reports by 2016/17 6 reports by 2018/19
Increase the recovery of illicit drugs	Police	Increase the recovery of illicit drugs	Cannabis 275 550,750 kg	Cannabis: Increase by 5% to 319 200,435 kg by 2016/17

				Increase by 5% to 351 918,478 kg by 2018/19
			Cocaine: 139,455 kg	Cocaine: Increase with 5% to 142,504 kg by 2016/17
				Increase with 5% to157,110 kg by 2018/19
			Mandrax: 424 391	Mandrax: Increase with 5% to 292 576 by 2016/17
				322 565 by 2018/19
			Crystal meth (Tik-Tik): 324,000 kg	Crystal meth (Tik-Tik): Increase by 5% to 444,710 kg by 2016/17
				Increase by 5% to 490,292 kg by 2018/19
			Heroin: 2,288 kg	Heroin: Increase by 5% to 76,079 kg by 2016/17
				Increase by 5% to 83,876 kg by 2018/19
Implement effective crime combating strategy and actions for contact crimes (includes murders, attempted murders, sexual offences, assault GBH, common assaults, robbery aggravating and robbery common).	Police	Detection rate for contact crimes	56,47% (426 171)	55% (419 492 from a total of 762 712) by 2016/17
				57% (427 922 from a total of 750 740) by 2018/19
		Trial ready case dockets for contact crimes	65,06% (144 501)	64% (142 962 from a total of 223 378) by 2016/17
				66% (145 834 from a total of 220 960) by 2018/19
		Policy on removing barriers to reporting on sexual offences and domestic violence developed by CSP	n/a	One (1) policy document by 2016/17

		Policy on the investigation and management of serial rape and serial murder developed by CSP	n/a	One (1) policy document by 2016/17
	J&CS	Conviction rate[1] in sexual offences	66%	69% (5 753) in 2016/17
				69% (5869) in 2018/19
		Conviction rate[1] for trio crimes (robbery at residential premises, robbery at business premises and or vehicle robbery/ car hijacking)	83%	85% (1 647) in 2016/17
				85% (1 680) in 2018/19
Implement social crime prevention strategy	SD	• Number of provinces trained on therapeutic programs • Reviewed Policy Framework on Accreditation of diversion services • Number of provincial multidisciplinary committees on the Integrated Social Crime Prevention established	Integrated Social Crime Prevention Strategy	• 7 provinces trained on therapeutic programs by 2016/17 • Approval of reviewed Policy Framework on Accredited Diversion Services by 2016/17 • Facilitate the establishment of 5 provincial Multidisciplinary Committees by 2016/17
				• 9 provinces trained on therapeutic programs by 2017/18 • Monitor the implementation of the reviewed Policy Framework on Accreditation of Diversion Services in 9 provinces by 2017/18 • Facilitate the establishment of 4 provincial Multidisciplinary Committees by 2017/18
Implement the SA Integrated Programme of Action (POA) Addressing Gender	SD	Number of people accessing the command centre	12 840 calls received since 2014/5	Increase the number of people accessing command center services by 5% 2016/17

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[1] This is a case conviction rate, based on the number of cases in which there was a verdict of guilty or not guilty.

				Increase the number of people accessing command center services by 5% 2017/18
Based Violence				
Trafficking persons framework implemented	SD	Number of national awareness campaigns on human trafficking	DSD trafficking in persons policy framework approved	2016/17 Conduct the national awareness campaign on human trafficking
				2018/19 Conduct the national awareness campaign on human trafficking
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.	DSD DHET	A revised National Drug Master Plan	NDMP 2013/17	2016/17 Review national drug master plan
				2018/19 Capacitate key stakeholders on the revised NDMP
		Number of Anti-Substance Abuse awareness Campaigns	National Anti-Substance Abuse Programme of Action	3 provinces in 2016/17
				3 provinces in 2018/19
		Number of provinces targeted for capacity building on community based services	Prevention of and Treatment for Substance Abuse Act 70 of 2008 and regulations	All by 2016/17
				All by 2018/19
	SAPS	Number of Clandestine Drug Laboratories dismantled nationally	Plans and reports submitted annually to the CDA	30 by 2016/17
	SAPS SARS DHA	Number of drugs and arrests at all 72 Ports of Entry including trafficking in various forms	Plans and reports submitted annually to the CDA	Annually 2015/16 – 2018/19
	J&CS	Departmental Drug Master Plan implementation Report submitted to Central Drug Authority annually	Departmental Drug Master Plan	Annual report submitted to Central Drug Authority (CDA) by 2016/17
	DHA SAPS	Reduction of Drugs and Human Trafficking at ports of entry	Departmental DMP and Report	Annually 2015/16 – 2018/19
Contribute towards reducing repeat	J&CS	Percentage of sentenced offenders subjected to	60 percent (55 644/92	72% (76 632/ 106 433) 2016/17

offending or recidivism		correctional programmes	742)	80 % (88 224/110 280) 2018/19
		Percentage of parolees without parole violations	79.6 percent (38 768/48 703)	96% (59 230 / 61 698) by 2016/17
				97% (70 972 / 73 168) by 2018/19
		Percentage of probationers without violations	80 percent (13 560/16 950)	95% (18 429 / 19 399) by 2016/17
				97% (21 283 / 21 941) by 2018/19
Promote community participation	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)	98,76% of police stations have functional CPFs as per the set guidelines (1 123 from a total of 1 137 police stations)	99% of police stations to have functional CPFs as per the set guidelines by 2016/17
				99% of police stations have functional CPFs as per the set guidelines by 2018/19
		Number of reports on school safety protocols produced	New Performance Indicator	20 school safety reports by 2016/17
				XXXX BY 2018/19
		Percentage of school safety programmes implemented at identified schools	New Performance Indicator	100% of school safety programmes implemented at identified schools by 2016/17
				100% of school safety programmes implemented at identified schools by 2018/19
	Police	Sustained community outreach programmes at all levels	19 National crime awareness campaigns conducted	65 crime awareness campaigns conducted by 2016/17
				65 maintained per annum 2018/19
	CSP	Number of established Community Safety Forums (CSFs)	125 CSFs (2012/13)	20 CSFs by 2016/17
				60 CSFs by 2018/19
		Assessment of CSFs functionality	New Performance Indicator	One annual assessment report by 2016/17
				XXXX BY 2018/19
Provide training in areas of forensics, crime investigations, crimes against women and children, and in public order policing	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	98,1 percent (216 516 members attended training and 212 479 were declared competent)	Maintain 96,5% of learners declared competent by 2016/17
				Maintain 96,5% of learners declared competent by 2018/19

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.				
Action	**Minister**	**Indicator**	**Baseline**	**Target**
Implement integrated activities in terms of the CJS Seven Point Plan (7PP) to make the CJS more efficient and effective.	J&CS (Supported by JCPS Cluster Departments)	A CJS Business Plan (2016- 2019) aligned with Departmental Strategic Plans / APPs approved	n/a	Developed and approved by 2016/2017
		Percentage of Business plan annual targets achieved by all stakeholders	n/a	100% annual targets achieved
Implement practical short and medium term measures to address backlogs and to improve the all-round performance of courts	J&CS	Number of criminal backlog cases in court reduced in line with the norms and standards of the Chief Justice	39 000 as at end of 2015/16 financial year DC: 19 875 RC: 19 621 HC:50	Lower Courts: (DC and RC) 31 942 (2016/17) 28 827 (2018/19) HC: to be determined in conjunction with the OCJ
		Percentage of accused person pleaded to the charge within 3 months from date of first appearance in the magistrates courts	n/a	Baseline to be determined in consultation with relevant stakeholders in December 2016 Targets from 2017/18 financial year onwards to be set in accordance with baseline
		Percentage of criminal matters finalised within 6 months after the accused has pleaded to the charge	n/a	Baseline to be determined in consultation with relevant stakeholders in December 2016 Targets from 2017/18 financial year onwards to be set in accordance with baseline

Establish an integrated electronic CJS system to provide accurate and timely management of information.	J&CS	Integrated Case Management system	n/a	60% completion of ICMS enhancement by 2016/17
		28 Key Performance Indicators Measurement System for the Criminal Justice System (CJS)	n/a	18 of 28 KPIs approved by Cabinet by 2016/17
				28 of 28 KPIs by 2019/20
		Integrated Person-related Information System	n/a	Fully established and functional by 2019/20
Improve SAPS investigations	Police	Interviews conducted with complainants by the investigating officer	New Indicator	Within 24 hours after a case docket is registered by 2016/17
				Within 24 hours after a case docket is registered by 2018/19
		Computer-generated investigation progress report to complainants and victims of crime established	New Indicator	New indicator, dependent on system development
		Detection rate for serious crimes (contact crime, contact related crime, property related crime, other serious crime)	38,14% (834 538)	38 % (832 639 from a total of 2 191 155) by 2016/17
				40% (849 374 from a total of 2 123 435) by 2018/19
Improve pre-trial processes	Police	Percentage of trial-ready case docket for serious crimes (contact crime, contact related crime, property related crime, other serious crime).	68,38% (260 797)	64% (249 293 from a total of 389 520) by 2016/17
				66% (254 302 from a total of 385 306) by 2018/19
Institute disciplinary proceedings based on IPID recommendations	Police	Percentage of Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) recommendations initiated	84,4% (764 recommendations received and 645 Initiated)	100% initiated within 30 days of receipt by 2016/17
				100% initiated within 30 days of receipt by 2018/19
Improve independent and impartial investigations of crimes allegedly committed by South African Police Services (SAPS)	Police	Percentage of Independent Police Investigative Directorate (IPID) related disciplinary cases finalised	New Indicator	90% finalised within 60 calendar days by 2016/17
				95% finalised within 60 calendar days by 2018/19

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[2] 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.

| Sub-Outcome 3: South Africa's borders effectively defended protected, 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
Establish integrated Border Management Agency	Home Affairs	Integrated Border Management Agency	n/a	BMA launched in 2016/17
				BMA established and operational in 2017/18
Develop an Integrated Border Management Strategy (over-arching strategy) to defend, protect, secure and ensure well-managed borders	Home Affairs (supported by all relevant departments)	Integrated Border Management Strategy (Over-arching strategy)	n/a	Developed and approved by Minister of Home Affairs (2016/17)
				Fully implemented (2018/19)
Immigration Policy developed and submitted to Cabinet for approval	Home Affairs	Immigration and Refugees Bills submitted to Cabinet for approval.	• Immigration Amendment Act, 2002 (Act No 13 of 2002); • Immigration Regulations, 2014; • Refugees Act, 1998 (Act No 130 of 1998); and • Refugees Regulations, 2000. • White Paper on International Migration, 1999 • Green Paper on International Migration approved by Minister of Home Affairs	White Paper on International Migration submitted to Cabinet for approval by 2016/17
Develop sub-strategies in support of the Integrated Border Management Strategy	All relevant departments	Approved sub-strategies	n/a	Approved Border Safeguarding Strategy by 2016/17
				Fully implemented by (2018/19)
Improve border safeguarding status	Defense	Number of landward sub-units deployed on border safeguarding per year	13	15 sub-units on border in 2016/17
				15 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**
Finalise consultations with the public and private sectors on all cyber security policies	State Security	National Cyber-security Policy	No Policy	Finalise consultations on the National Cyber-Security Policy with the public and private sectors by 2016/17
	State Security	National Critical Information Infrastructure Policy	No Policy	Finalise consultations on the National Critical Information Infrastructure Policy with the public and private sectors by 2016/17
	Police	Cybercrime Policy	New Performance Indicator	Finalise consultations on the Cybercrime Policy with the public and private sectors by 2016/17
Develop a Cyber Warfare Strategy and implementation plan	Defense	Cyber warfare strategy	No Strategy	Draft strategy approved by JCPS Ministers by 2016/17
Develop a Sensor Strategy in support of the Cyber Warfare Strategy	Defense	Develop a Sensor Strategy	No Strategy	Develop Sensor Strategy by 2016/17
Enact holistic Cyber-security legislation		Cyber-security Bill	No legislation	Bill introduced to Parliament in 2016/17
Finalise the implementation of the national cyber security architecture	State Security	Cyber-Security Hub (CSH)	N/A	Assess and determine the cost of the cyber security architecture by 2016/17
		Cyber-Security Centre (CSC)		
		Government Cyber Security Incidence Response Team (CSIRT)		Implemented the cyber security architecture 2017 to 2019
		National Cybercrime Centre (NCC)		

		Cyber Command Centre (CCC)		
Establish Cyber-security Institutional Capacity	State Security	Cyber-security Hub (CSH)	N/A	Operations of the Virtual Cybersecurity Hub monitored and evaluated by 2016/17
		Cyber Command Centre (CCC)	N/A	Finalised functions and structures in 2016/17
Build cyber security skills capacity	All JCPS departments	Number of trained personnel in cyber security	N/A	1 360 hours of personnel training on cyber security related matters by 2016/17
				2 720 hours of personnel training on cyber security related matters by 2018/19
Develop Research and Development Capacity	State Security	Research &Development centre of competence		By 2016/17
				By 2018/19
Combat cyber-crime	Police	Number of trained personnel in cyber-crime	New Indicator	18% by 2016/17
				40% by 2018/19
		Detection rate of cyber-crimes investigated	New Indicator	28% by 2016/17
				By 2018/19
		Conviction rate for cyber-crimes	New Indicator	74% (161) by 2016/17
				XXX by 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
Stabilise public protests	Police	Percentage of medium to high-risk incidents stabilized in relation to requests received	100% (13 575)	100 % by 2016/17
				100 % by 2018/19
Capacitation of the Public Order Policing environment	Police	Number of personnel recruited for public order policing additional to the current	4 721	2016/17 targets inclusive in the establishment figures of the organization
				Increased to 9 500 by 2018/19
Improve investigation and prosecution of criminal and violent conduct in public protests	Police/ Justice & Correctional Services	Detection rate	New Indicator	47% (1 058 from a total of 2 251)) by 2016/17
				49% (1 078) from 2 200 2018/19
		Trial ready rate		70% (684 from a total of 977) by 2016/17
				70% (684) from a total of 977 by 2018/19
		Conviction rate2	68,2% (73) 2015/16	74% (65) by 2016/17
				74% (66) by 2018/19

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[2] This is a case conviction rate, based on the number of cases in which there was a verdict of guilty or not guilty.

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
Ensure that registration at birth is the only entry point for SA to the new national identity system (NIS)	HA	Percentage of total births registered within 30 calendar days as prescribed by law	64 percent (703 765)	68 percent (750 000) by 2016/17
				74 percent (810 000) by 2018/19
Design and operationalise the NIS	HA	System operational as per specifications (2018/19)	n/a	a. Birth, marriage and death process developed on to life capture by 2016/17
				b. End to end E-permit system developed (Prototype) by 2016/17
				NIS operational by 2018/19
Ensure that systems are in place to enable the capturing of biometric data of all travelers who enter or exit SA legally	HA	Percentage of designated ports of entry equipped with systems that enable biometric data on all travelers to be captured (for ports equipped with electronic Movement Control System [eMCS])	n/a	EMCS (full biometrics scope) developed and piloted at 1 port of entry by 2016/17
				All designated ports of entry equipped with biometric systems capable of processing 100% of travelers (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
Establish a resilient system to coordinate all anti-corruption responsibilities and structures	State Security (supported by relevant Ministers)	Coherent and holistic anti-corruption policy framework for South Africa	n/a	Draft NACS developed by June 2016 and a consultative process undertaken on the strategy
		A National Anti-Corruption strategy and Implementation Plan	n/a	
Strengthen anti- corruption legislation	Justice & Correctional Services	Anti-corruption and money laundering related legislation	Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Act, 2004	Prevention and Combating of Corrupt Activities Amendment introduced to Parliament by 2017/18
				Implemented by December 2019
			Protected Disclosure Act, 2000	Reviewed and amended by 2016
				Implemented by December 2017
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)	Justice & Correctional Services (supported by International Relations and Cooperation)	Number of bi-lateral agreements concluded	n/a	2 of the G20 countries concluded by 2016/17
				6 of G20 countries concluded by 2018/19
Improved perceptions of South Africa, and the country's international standing in relation to corruption	DPSA	Compliance level	• OECD FBC – 3 Phase assessment • UNCAC – 1st Cycle Review	Full compliance with identified international instruments and agreements by 2019 on the following: • OECD/FBC • UNCAC • G20 ACWG • BRICS Anti-Corruption • FATF
		SA Annual Anti-Corruption Assessment Instrument	n/a	Applied in 2016 and 2018

		Annual Self-Assessment	n/a	First assessment conducted December 2015/16
		Enhance communication in order to improve perception	Annual international Anti-Corruption Day (ACD) events	Annual Communication Agenda Implemented
Reduce levels of corruption in public and private sector, thus improving investor perception, trust in, and willingness to invest in South Africa.	Minister in the Presidency, State Security (supported by relevant Ministers)	Number of persons convicted for corruption or offences relating to corruption where the amount involved is more than R5 million.	52 persons convicted	30 in 2016/17 (73 cumulative)
				26 in 2018/19 (120 cumulative)
		Value of freezing orders obtained where the amount involved is more than R5 million	R1.466 billion (2013/14 cumulative)	R1.1bn in 2016/17
				R700 million in 2018/19 (cumulative R4.785 billion)
		Value of recoveries relating to corruption where the amount benefited is more than R5 million (proceeds of crime and government losses)	R180 million	R50m by 2016/17
				XXX by 2018/19
Reduce corruption amongst government officials to enhance its effectiveness and its ability to serve as a deterrent	Minister in the Presidency, State Security (supported by relevant Ministers)	Number of government officials convicted for corruption or offences related to corruption.	532 persons convicted (2013/14 cumulative)	90 in 2016/17 (843 cumulative)
				92 in 2018/19 (1026 cumulative)
		Value of recoveries from government officials (Proceeds of crime and government losses)	R11,1 million 2014/15	R300 000 in 2016/17 (Cumulative R11,6 million)
				R500 000 in 2018/19 (Cumulative R12,5 million)

5. Impact indicators

Impact Indicator	Minister responsible for reporting on the indicator	Baseline	2019 Target	Year 1 Targets
Percentage of people feeling safe walking alone in their area during the day	Presidency, (Supported by Statssa)	86 percent (Victims of Crime Survey, 2012	89 percent	n/a
Percentage of people feeling safe walking alone in their area at night	Presidency, (Supported by Statssa)	37 percent (Victims of Crime Survey, 2012)	39 percent	n/a
Percentage of households believing that the level of violent crime has gone down	Presidency, (Supported by Statssa)	38 percent (Victims of Crime Survey, 2012)	55 percent	n/a
Percentage of households who were satisfied with the police in their area	Presidency, (Supported by Statssa)	62 percent (Victims of Crime Survey, 2012)	70 percent	n/a
Perception of households' satisfaction with the way courts generally deal with perpetrators of crime	Presidency, (Supported by Statssa)	63 percent (Victims of Crime Survey, 2012)	70 percent	n/a
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
Corruption 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)	25 convictions in 2016/17 (68 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