



## BACSA STAKEHOLDER DASHBOARD REPORT – 1<sup>ST</sup> QUARTER 2009



Development Partner		Strategic Objectives	Performance			Comments
1	BUSINESS AGAINST CRIME SOUTH AFRICA (National)	Government Institutionalises proven joint projects in the fight against crime				
		Multi-Agency Interaction				The Violent Organised Crime Work Group continues to harness the commitment of over 20 business organisations, as well as all relevant Government departments in the fight against crime. The business sector involvement continues to grow, with the latest additions being the Diamond and Jewellery industry and the Tourism sector.
		SAPS and NPA				The national Festive Season, involving all Government and business stakeholders was planned and successfully implemented, resulting in the high visibility of the SAPS and specific interventions across the country.  In the three provinces that BACSA prioritised during 2008, joint initiatives have been established between the SAPS and the NPA to address the Trio crimes. In KwaZulu-Natal and the Western Cape, the NPA now have a direct link to the War Room established by the SAPS.
		Crime reduction through Leadership and Management Development				The formal Leadership Development Programme (LDP) has been handed over to the SAPS, with BACSA implementing selected programmes as required, and where sponsorship is available. The focus has moved to improving the service delivery levels of the Gauteng 10111 Operations Centre, requiring the training and development of leadership and staff, as well as the implementation of a world class improvement programme, sponsored by Quest and Adcorp Holdings.  Additional areas of concern identified by the SAPS for business support, such as Fleet Management, are in the process of being assessed by the organisation.
		A Results-driven and Sustainable Partnership between Business and Government in the fight against crime.				
		Reduction of Violent Organised Crime				The Violent Organised Crime project has been rolled-out to six provinces (Gauteng, Western Cape, KwaZulu-Natal, Eastern Cape, North West and Mpumalanga). All the provincial SAPS are aligned and business support is being aligned. The projects focus on Business, Residential and Vehicle Robberies.

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		Vehicle Crime (Hijacking and Theft)		<p>A number of interventions have been made recently, including:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ The incorporation of business process improvements (the Best Practice Model – the BPM) into the implementation plans of the motor vehicle registration and licensing offices in all provinces. This initiative is a Cabinet approved priority APEX project. The RTMC appointed BACSA as a specialist national facilitator and workshops in all nine provinces has been completed. A detailed plan to eliminate fraud and corruption in the motor vehicle registration and licensing environment is being finalised and would influence the strategic plan of the RTMC for 2008-2015. A national conference will be held during the first quarter of 2009.</li> <li>▪ Four Roaming Automatic Number Plate Recognition (ANPR) vehicles are operational and have assisted in the successful recovery of at least 50 stolen, hijacked and circulated vehicles. A Joint Information System has been fully implemented.</li> <li>▪ The JMPD are conducting breath alcohol tests in all roadside accidents where no injuries are sustained. As these test results are available immediately, the new technology holds benefits for the insurance industry.</li> <li>▪ The Microdot standards have been finalised and will be launched February/March 2009.</li> </ul>
		Business Robberies		<p>The National Festive Season, involving SAPS and business stakeholders was planned and successfully implemented, resulting in high visibility of the SAPS and specific interventions across the country. Provincial JOCOM structures have been established in Gauteng and KwaZulu-Natal providing business with the opportunity to interface with police management regarding business robberies.</p> <p>A pilot initiative has been developed for the Johannesburg Central Policing cluster to focus on business robberies with a specific emphasis on small businesses. The initiative entails extending the footprint of current CCTV surveillance, the establishment of a War Room to address trio incidents and the implementation of a communication strategy with regard to small businesses within Johannesburg Central.</p>



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2					During 2008, business standards on CCTV and cash management were finalised. The challenge facing BACSA in 2009 will be to ensure the implementation of these standards within the business sector.
		House Robberies			<p>The house robberies focus was initially on the Honeydew policing area. This is now being expanded to cover other high residential robbery crime areas. The premises donated by Road Wing through BACSA at Honeydew are operational and include a Joint Operations Centre (JOC). The Honeydew best practice model is already being implemented in the Alexandra cluster (Bramley, Midrand, Sandton and Sandringham).</p> <p>The private security alignment initiative was launched in Honeydew end November 2008 and is being rolled-out successfully.</p>
		<b>A Significant Reduction in the levels of targeted crime types measured against appropriate international benchmarks.</b>			
					The SAPS continues to make arrests of suspects involved in violent robberies. Prosecutors continue to fast-track the processing of cases to court.
		Reduce Violent and Organised Crime			Reported crime statistics for the financial year ended March 2008 indicate that the Trio crimes continued to be of concern. A detailed provincial analysis shows, however, positive impacts in Gauteng. Gauteng accounts for over 50% of the national Trio crimes. In Gauteng, the rate of increase was significantly lower than in other priority provinces. This lower increase is attributable to joint Government / BACSA pilot projects. The rate of increase in Gauteng was just under 2%, in sharp contrast to a recorded increase of just over 38% in the other priority provinces. The Gauteng Trio crimes pilot project is being implemented in other provinces, i.e. KZN, WC and NW.
	Reduction of Non-Ferrous Metal Theft			The initiative has been included in the VOC Work Group with the Deputy Minister of Safety and Security as the Chairperson. The strategy and profile of the initiative has been enhanced with strong buy-in from Government partners. The project has not yet secured full funding, however. Quantek has been tasked to conduct a study on behalf of DTI to establish the impacts that the proposed export duty on non-ferrous metals will have on the economy. The results of this study are required for consideration by Treasury. The results will be available end January 2009. Proposed amendments to the International Trade Administration Act have been	



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					forwarded to ITAC for comment and submission to the Minister of Trade and Industry. These proposals place tighter controls over the export control process.
		<b>Significant Improvements in the effectiveness and efficiency of the Criminal Justice System as measured against international best practice.</b>			
		Improvement of the Criminal Justice System			<p>Cabinet has approved the Seven-point plan aimed at improving the effectiveness and efficiency of the Criminal Justice System (CJS) such that it acts as an effective deterrent to crime. The Deputy Minister of the Department of Justice and Constitutional Development (DoJ and CD), Advocate Johnny de Lange, was appointed as champion to drive and co-ordinate the implementation of this initiative during May 2008. The programme has since then been ratified by the new Cabinet on several occasions and is now firmly entrenched as one of South Africa's single most important national priorities. The enhancement of the CJS is an accepted core action of Government and as such is receiving high visibility throughout Government and the Media.</p> <p>This programme comprehensively deals with all aspects of a co-ordinated and effective CJS and draws upon international best practices. It deals with, for instance, governance and leadership matters including strategies, plans and budgets; organisational alignment; balanced capacity requirements across different entities in areas such as human resources, tools and equipment, forensic laboratory services through co-ordination mechanisms such as a CJS Business and 3-Year Action Plan. It provides for the establishment of a data warehouse that will make available CJS performance data to organisational structures and sub-structures at all levels throughout South Africa.</p> <p>The Office of Criminal Justice Systems Reform (OCJSR) has been established with an interim Secretariat staffed by senior Government representatives and supported by Willie Scholtz, who has been seconded by Nedbank, and other full-time professionals who have been made available by BACSA. Several task teams have been functioning under the guidance and support of the OCJSR with the objective of developing solutions established to develop and to implement approved solutions. In the 21 October 2008 Mini-Budget Speech, the Minister of Finance announced Government's commitment to fighting crime and allocated an additional</p>

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				<p>budget for improving the performance of the CJS.</p> <p>In December 2009, the Cabinet approved major initiatives that further the CJS Review. These were developed by the OCJSR, and include:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– The Criminal Law (Forensic Procedures) Amendment Bill, 2 of 2009 that was approved by Cabinet on 3 December 2008 and introduced into Parliament on 13 January 2009. Set to be promulgated in this current term of Parliament, the Bill deals with DNA, Fingerprinting and Biometric issues (including the sharing of “person information” across Government departmental boundaries).</li> <li>– An integrated, seamless and national CJS Business Information System (Phase 1) that is reliable and scientifically and technically robust to facilitate more informed CJS strategies, plans, decision-making and the more effective management of day-to-day operations resulting in better efficiencies, the elimination of wastage and decreased opportunities for corruption. The existing departmental IT systems, databases and IJS cross-cutting interventions will be refined, adapted and complemented to form the core of the proposed system. A comprehensive project plan has been developed and all departments are giving priority to the task.</li> </ul> <p>A few of the multiple other initiatives that have been launched are briefly summarised below:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– An Interim OCJSR National Operations Centre (OCJSRNOC) has been established. It includes the concept of a “War Room” that will be deployed in the case of specific interventions.</li> <li>– A national CJS Footprint Programme has been launched that is aimed at aligning disparate and “department-specific” jurisdictional boundaries that cause overlaps, confusion and inefficiencies.</li> <li>– In addition to what is presently serving in Parliament, the drafting of various pieces of legislation are being processed to remove inhibiting factors and enable a more balanced CJS. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Trial in <i>Absentia</i> (draft legislation has been prepared for consultation purposes);</li> <li>○ The Right to remain silent (research will be undertaken and the possibility of</li> </ul> </li> </ul>

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				<p>draft legislation will be investigated);</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Docket Information Privilege (research will be undertaken and the possibility of draft legislation will be investigated specifically to regulate what can be handed over to the legal representatives for the defense);</li> <li>– A technical study is underway to determine how best to enable access to and connectivity between the major Government-owned and managed fingerprint data bases, which include SAPS, HANIS (Home Affairs) and eNATIS (Department of Transport – Drivers’ Licences).</li> <li>– Detailed audits and analyses are being performed on the remuneration structures of CJS employees in specialist careers such as SAPS Investigation, Crime Scene Specialists, Forensic Experts, Fingerprint Experts and Social Workers (Prison and Community Corrections).</li> <li>– A Court Protocol has been finalised and will shortly be taken to Cabinet for consideration. The Protocol focuses on the procedure to be followed in the case of criminal matters to be heard in regional courts. It deals with screening mechanisms regarding trial-ready matters through 10 top detectives and 10 top prosecutors placed at the 10 Regional Court Presidents seats; LAB courts and continuous rolls; <i>subpoenas</i> only when cases are certified trial-ready. Legislation introduced during 2008 pertaining to the Admission of Guilt for minor offences will be aligned to these procedures.</li> <li>– A Bail Protocol on the procedure to be followed in applying Section 63A of the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977, was approved and adopted by Cabinet on 3 December 2008. The signing of the Bail Protocol by the relevant parties will be undertaken shortly.</li> <li>– A Forensic Services Protocol setting out the procedures pertaining to the collection, transport and hand-over, analysis and reporting of blood and toxicology samples as well as turn-around times is receiving attention in conjunction with the Department of Health and the SAPS.</li> <li>– A Crime Scene Management and Investigation Manual and Protocol is being drafted.</li> <li>– A Protocol following a study on deficiencies in the investigation and prosecution of rape cases is being drafted in conjunction with relevant role-players.</li> </ul>



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					<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>– A Legal Profession Protocol relating to the delays caused by double-booking, misconduct, unethical conduct by private practitioners is receiving attention in conjunction with the organised legal profession.</li> <li>– In addition to the research processes and interaction with relevant role-players and civil society in this regard, the CJSR content and process has been communicated to, amongst others, members of Parliament, the Judiciary, Heads of Departments, Senior Officials, CJS structures such as the Development Committee, JOINTS, IJS Board, the Legal Profession, BACSA and the provincial structures. Individual provincial presentations and consultations with the Heads of Court are currently receiving attention.</li> <li>– Joint Parliamentary Committees have been held with various public hearings taking place in all the provinces thereby giving further visibility and legitimacy to the programme.</li> </ul>
		Criminal Justice Strengthening Programme (CJSP)			This USAID-funded programme is managed by BACSA for the benefit of DoJ and CD including prosecutors and the judiciary. Capacity-building initiatives include computer literacy for Prosecutors, Magistrates and Judges, judgment writing for Magistrates, trial management for Prosecutors, judicial leadership for Magistrates and anti-corruption training for Prosecutors. The original USAID-BACSA Co-operative Agreement expired 31 <sup>st</sup> December 2008. However, USAID expressed its willingness to consider an extension to allow for the completion of delayed projects. This extension has been granted and the Programme will continue to run until mid-2009.
<b>Contact:</b> Deborah Hunt, BACSA Communications and Marketing, Tel 011 883 1707 Cell: 082 3935688 Email: <a href="mailto:deborah@bac.org.za">deborah@bac.org.za</a>					

<b>&gt;75%</b>	Project progress on scheduled time, on specification and on budget
<b>50-75%</b>	Project in progress, not yet complete or some problems
<b>&lt;50%</b>	Not achieved, very early stages or major problems
	Not Applicable / or restructured