



Addendum to the Annual Performance Plan 2023/2024

Date of tabling: 31 October 2023

COMPILED BY:

The Strategic Management Component
South African Police Service

DESIGN AND LAYOUT:

The Corporate Communication and Liaison Services Component
South African Police Service

**FURTHER INFORMATION ON THE
ADDENDUM TO THE 2023/24 ANNUAL PERFORMANCE PLAN FOR THE
SOUTH AFRICAN POLICE SERVICE MAY BE OBTAINED**

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RP: 357/2023
ISBN: 978-0-621-51562-6

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS/ACRONYMS

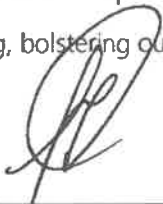
APP	Annual Performance Plan	CSPS	Civilian Secretariat for Police Service
CAS	Crime Administration System	DPCI	Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation
DPME	Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation	EITTs	Economic Infrastructure Task Teams
HCCS	High Contact Crime Weight Stations	ICPCAP	Increased Crime Prevention and Combating Action Plan
ICDMS	Investigation Case Docket management System	JCPS	Justice, Crime Prevention and Security
NPS	National Policing Strategy	OCI	Organised Crime Investigations
POCS	Provincial Organised Crime Secretariat	SAPS	South African Police Service

FOREWORD BY THE MINISTER OF POLICE

Government has taken decisive steps to both stimulate and protect the economy of the country, as it is the driving force behind its aims to create a better life for all people in the country. The economy of the country is currently under severe pressure, as Government faces the difficult choices associated with protecting the poor and advancing certain key catalytic projects that are intended to provide impetus to the country's economy but to also promote sustainable economic growth within the Southern Africa region and the African continent. The Government took decisive steps to management and contain the Covid-19 pandemic, which combined with the recent international conflicts, have increased the international prices of certain commodities, which every country requires.

What Government cannot, however, allow to continue is the vicious cycle that is associated with the purposeful and criminal destruction of the country's critical and essential infrastructure and continuing scourge of extortion and violent crime in the construction sector.

The Ministry of Police has led the efforts of the South African Police Service (SAPS) in partnership with other law enforcement capabilities, government departments and private sector organisations, in the fight against extortion and violent crime in the construction sector and infrastructure-related crimes, to the extent that the Minister accounts on these issue directly to the President of the Republic of South Africa, His Excellency, President Ramaphosa. The purpose of this Addendum to the SAPS' 2023/24 Annual Performance Plan (APP) is specifically to ensure that the Department's efforts are aligned with those of the Ministry, in addressing these critical issues and in so doing, bolstering our economy.



General BH Cele, MP
Minister of Police

Date:

31/10/2023

INTRODUCTION BY THE NATIONAL COMMISSIONER

The Presidency has directed that all government departments and entities contribute tangibly to the immediate and sustained recovery of the South African economy. The President has signed performance agreements with Ministers to ensure that the relevant priorities of the current administration of government are implemented, with immediate effect. The 2023/24 financial year is the last year of the current administration and, in order to ensure that government departments and entities, under the direction of the Executive, provide the required impetus, the Presidency requires that the performance agreements of Minister's be included in the current Annual Performance Plans (APPs) of the relevant department and/or public entities.

The Department of Planning, Monitoring and Evaluation (DPME), within the Presidency, has conducted an assessment of the extent of alignment between the SAPS' 2023/24 APP and the performance agreement of the Honourable Minister of Police, General BH Cele (MP). This assessment has noted the areas of alignment but has also identified specific interventions that must be included in the SAPS' 2023/24 APP. The purpose of this Addendum to the SAPS' 2023/24 APP is, therefore, to ensure complete alignment between the areas that the Minister will account for to the President and the APP of the department.

It is my expectation, as the National Commissioner of the SAPS, that all SAPS managers and personnel members will align themselves with the commitments that have been made by our Minister to the President, as these commitments, as reflected in the tabled SAPS 2023/24 APP and this Addendum to the 2023/24 APP, are aligned to the constitutional remit of the SAPS, but crucially, are designed to improve the lives of all people in South Africa.



National Commissioner: South African Police Service
General SF Masemola (SOEG)

Date: 30 October 2023

OFFICIAL SIGN-OFF

It is hereby certified that this Addendum to the 2023/24 APP:

- Was developed by the Management of the SAPS, under the guidance of the Minister of Police.
- Takes into account all the relevant policies, legislation and other mandates applicable to the SAPS.
- Accurately reflects the strategic objectives and performance standards that the SAPS will endeavour to achieve, during the 2023/24 financial year.

Major General L Rabie
Head: Strategic Management
Date: 30 October 2023



Signature



Lieutenant General L Ntshiea
Acting Deputy National Commissioner: Support Services
Date: 30 October 2023

Signature



General SF Masemola (SOEG)
Accounting Officer
Date: 30 October 2023

Signature



General BH Cele, MP
Executive Authority
Date: 2023-10-31

Signature

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PART A: OUR MANDATE

1. CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE

The SAPS derives its mandate from Section 205 (3) of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996.

The objects of policing are to -

- Prevent, combat and investigate crime;
- Maintain public order;
- Protect and secure the inhabitants of the Republic and their property; and
- Uphold and enforce the law.

PART B: OUR STRATEGIC FOCUS

2. UPDATES TO THE SITUATIONAL ANALYSIS

2.1 External Environmental Analysis

Various threats have been identified that impact negatively on the economy of the country and in response to these threats, members of the Justice, Crime Prevention and Security (JCPS) Cluster initiated specific interventions to ensure a safe and secure environment, conducive for social and economic stability and growth.

Extortion and violence within the construction sector impacts primarily on a variety of industrial, commercial and government projects. The impact of disruptions to these projects is significant and not only affects the economy of various regions within the country and the country's macro economy but also the livelihoods of individuals and their dependants. Crimes that are associated with critical and essential infrastructure have a similar "micro- and macro-impact" on the country, its various socio-economic regions and on the people in the country. With regard to infrastructure-related crimes, there have been several legislative amendments made to enable a more cohesive law enforcement approach to infrastructure-repeated crimes. The Criminal Matters Amendment Act, 2015, was introduced to amend the Criminal Procedure Act, 1977, so as to regulate bail in respect of essential infrastructure-related offences; impose discretionary minimum sentences for essential infrastructure-related offences, to create a new offence relating to essential infrastructure and to amend the Prevention of Organised Crime Act, 1998, so as to insert a new offence in Schedule 1 to the Act, and to provide for matters connected therewith.

"Essential infrastructure" means any installation, structure, facility or system, whether publicly or privately owned, the loss or damage of, or the tampering with, which may interfere with the provision or distribution of a basic service to the public; and "tamper" includes to alter, cut, disturb, interfere with, interrupt, manipulate, obstruct, remove or uproot by any means, method or device, and "tampering" shall be construed accordingly. The purpose of the Critical Infrastructure Protection Act, 2019 (Act No 8 of 2019), is to: secure critical infrastructure in the Republic by creating an environment in which public safety, public confidence and basic public services are promoted through the implementation of measures aimed at securing critical infrastructure, and by mitigating risks to critical infrastructures through assessment of vulnerabilities and the implementation of appropriate measures; and promote cooperation and a culture of shared responsibility between various role-players in order to provide for an appropriate multi-disciplinary approach to deal with critical infrastructure protection. "Infrastructure" means any building, centre, establishment, facility, installation, pipeline, premises or systems needed for the functioning of society, the Government or enterprises of the Republic, and includes any transport network or network for the delivery of electricity or water.

"Threat" includes any action or omission of a criminal, terrorist or accidental nature which may potentially cause damage, harm or loss to critical infrastructure or interfere with the ability or availability of critical infrastructure to deliver basic public services, and may involve any natural hazard which is likely to increase the vulnerability of critical infrastructure to such action or omission.

The SAPS established Economic Infrastructure Task Teams (EITTs) in 18 prioritised districts and two provinces, since June 2022, which have been mandated to focus on the following areas, to address extortion in the construction sector and economic infrastructure-related crimes:

- The theft of and illegal trading in non-ferrous metals (copper cable theft)
- Crimes targeting essential infrastructure (tampering, damaging or destroying of infrastructure related to energy, transport, water, sanitation and communication services)
- Crimes targeting critical infrastructure, e.g. pipeline fuel theft; and
- Extortion in the construction sector.

The 20 EITT's that have been established are made up of the following disciplines:

Primary Role Players	Secondary Role Players
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Division: Crime Intelligence: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crime Intelligence Coordination. - Organised Crime Analysis. ▪ Division: Visible Policing and Operations: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Firearms, Liquor and Second-Hand Goods Services. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ South African Police Service: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Division: Visible Policing and Operations - <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Rapid Rail and Police Emergency Services. • Border Policing. • Crime Prevention Operations.

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Primary Role Players	Secondary Role Players
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crime Prevention Operations. - Specialised Operations. ▪ Division: Detective and Forensic Services <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Organised Crime Investigations. ▪ Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Economic Protected Resources. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Frontline Services. <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Division: Protection and Security Services. ▪ Other Government Departments: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - National Prosecuting Authority (NPA). - International Trade Administration Commission (ITAC). - Financial Intelligence Centre (FIC.) - Department of Mineral Resources and Energy. - Department of Trade, Industry and Competition. - South African Revenue Services (SARS). - Customs and Excise. ▪ Other Law Enforcement Agencies: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Metropolitan Police Departments, including CTCC metal Theft Unit. ▪ State-owned Enterprises (SOE's) and other industry stakeholders: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Transnet. - PRASA. - Eskom. - Telkom. ▪ Cellular Telephone Providers <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Vodacom, Cell C, MTN, etc.

An integrated operational approach has been established within Organised Crime Investigations (OCI) with the following initiatives, namely: the National Organised Crime Secretariat, which coordinates the project investigations; and Provincial Organised Crime Secretariats (POCS), which register projects and major investigations according to crime threats and crime patterns on identified hotspots within the respective provinces. Provinces conduct monthly POCS meetings.

This organised crime approach is a model that addresses the organised crime syndicates, with regard to theft and vandalism of essential infrastructure in all provinces.

The Directorate for Priority Crime Investigation (DPCI) is responsible for the investigation of serious and complex cases, which involves tampering and damaging of the essential infrastructure. These investigations are conducted through projects and major investigation methodologies. There were two projects and two major investigations conducted in 2022, which were successfully finalised. There are four pending major investigations underway by the DPCI, to address the scourge of damage to the essential infrastructure. It must be mentioned that the DPCI has an existing performance indicator in the SAPS' 2023/24 APP, which addresses the serious organised crime elements of extortion and violence in the construction sector and infrastructure-related crimes.

2.2 Internal Environmental Analysis

The SAPS currently has EITTs established as indicated below:

Provinces	Establishment of Infrastructure Economic Tasks Teams (20)
Eastern Cape	1 EITT - District: Nelson Mandela
Free State	1 EITT - District: Lejweleputswa
Gauteng	5 EITTs - Districts: Tshwane; Ekurhuleni; Johannesburg; Sedibeng & West Rand
KwaZulu-Natal	3 EITTs - Districts: Ethekwini; King Cetshwayo & Umgungundlovu
Limpopo	3 EITTs - Districts: Waterberg; Mopani & Capricorn
Mpumalanga	1 EITT - Provincial, serving the Nkangala & Gert Sibanda Districts
North West	1 EITT - Provincial, serving the Bojanala Platinum & Dr Kenneth Kaunda Districts
Northern Cape	3 EITTs - Districts: Frances Baard; John Taola Gaetsewe & Pixley Ke Seme
Western Cape	2 EITTs - Districts: City of Cape Town & Cape Winelands

The department is currently engaged in the process of formalising the EITTs, through the establishment of dedicated Economic Infrastructure Units. These units will then be capacitated, subject to prevailing budget allocations and prioritisations, over the medium-term.

PART C: MEASURING OUR PERFORMANCE

3. INSTITUTIONAL PROGRAMME PERFORMANCE INFORMATION

3.1 Programme 2: Visible Policing

3.2.1 Purpose: Enable police stations to institute and preserve safety and security; and to provide for specialised interventions and the policing of South Africa's borders

3.2.2 Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

3.2.2.1 Sub-programme: Crime Prevention

Outcomes	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets				
			Audited/Actual Performance		Estimated Performance 22/23	MTEF Period	
			19/20	20/21		23/24	25/26
Collaborative and consultative approach to policing: ■ Increased feelings of safety in communities	Prevention of contact crime	Number of quarterly reports on the implementation of the Increased Crime Prevention and Combating Action Plan (ICPCAP), within the National Policing Strategy	New performance indicator in 2023/24	New performance indicator in 2023/24	New performance indicator in 2023/24	02 reports ¹ , within 15 calendar days	04
	Data-driven approach to the targeting of crime hotspots	Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes at the Top 30 High Contact Crime Stations (HCCS)	Reported contact crimes at the Top 30 HCCS reduced, by 0,1% from 94 131, in	Reported contact crimes at the Top 30 HCCS reduced, by 18,9% from 94 849 ² , in 2019/20 to	Reported contact crimes at the Top 30 HCCS increased, by 11,1% from 76 940, in	Reduce by 10,30% to 80 991	Reduce by 10,30% to 65 166

¹ Please note that one report is a quarterly report that is due on 15 January 2024 and the other an annual report, which is due on 15 April 2024.

² The Empangeni Police Station was identified as a Top 30 High Contact Crime Weight Station, in 2019/20 and was replaced with Phoenix Police Station, in the 2020/21 financial year. Therefore, the difference in the number of reported contact crimes published in the 2019/20 Annual Report.

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Outcomes	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets				
			Audited/Actual Performance		Estimated Performance 22/23	MTEF Period	
			19/20	20/21		23/24	24/25
The law upheld and enforced, to support the stamping (asserting) of the authority of the state: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Increased feelings of safety in communities 	Address extortion and violent crime in the construction sector		2018/19 to 94 230, in 2019/20	76 940, in 2020/21	2020/21 to 85 510, in 2021/22		25/26
		Number of quarterly reports addressing extortion and robbery at specified construction sites, by Economic Infrastructure Task Teams (EITTs)	New performance indicator in 2023/24	New performance indicator in 2023/24	New performance indicator in 2023/24	02 reports ³ , within 15 calendar days	04
		Number of cases ⁴ of extortion and robbery at specified construction sites	New performance indicator in 2023/24	New performance indicator in 2023/24	Estimated performance for 2022/23 – 8 ⁵	7	6
		Number of arrests for extortion and robbery, at specified construction sites for cases investigated by EITTs ⁶	New performance indicator in 2023/24	New performance indicator in 2023/24	Estimated performance for 2022/23 – 24 ⁷	26	29
Protection of critical and essential		Number of cases ⁸ of economic infrastructure-related crimes	New performance indicator in 2023/24	New performance indicator in 2023/24	Estimated performance for 2022/23 – 19 396 ⁹	17 456	15 710
							14 139

³ Please note that one report is a quarterly report that is due on 15 January, 2024 and the other an annual report, which is due on 15 April 2024.

⁴ These will specifically be cases that are allocated to the Economic Infrastructure Task Teams, to enable the measurement of the indicator.

⁵ Please note that this is NOT audited performance. The SAPS has opted to include this information due to the necessity of its inclusion in the Addendum to the 2023/24 APP Addendum, despite it not being part of a formalised organisational reporting regime.

⁶ The contradictory nature of this performance indicator and the performance indicator related to the reduction in the number of cases of infrastructure-related crimes, should be noted. They have been included due to the pressing need for the reduction in these incidence of these crimes.

⁷ Please note that this is NOT audited performance. The SAPS has opted to include this information due to the necessity of its inclusion in the Addendum to the 2023/24 APP Addendum, despite it not being part of a formalised organisational reporting regime.

⁸ These will specifically be cases that are allocated to the Economic Infrastructure Task Teams, to enable the measurement of the indicator.

⁹ Please note that this is NOT audited performance. The SAPS has opted to include this information due to the necessity of its inclusion in the Addendum to the 2023/24 APP Addendum, despite it not being part of a formalised organisational reporting regime.

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Outcomes	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets				
			Audited/Actual Performance		Estimated Performance 22/23	MTEF Period	
			19/20	20/21		23/24	24/25
	economic infrastructure	Number of arrests for economic infrastructure-related crimes, for cases investigated by EITTs	New performance indicator in 2023/24	New performance indicator in 2023/24	New performance indicator in 2023/24	4 883	5 371
					Estimated performance in 2022/23 – 4 439 ¹⁰		5 908

3.2.2.2 Performance Indicators, Annual and Quarterly Targets

Output Indicators	Annual Targets				Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Number of quarterly reports on the implementation of the ICPCAP, within the National Policing Strategy	02	0			0		01 quarterly report, due on 15 January 2024	01 annual report, due on 15 April 2024
Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes at the Top 30 HCCS	Reduce by 10,30% to 80 991	20 248			40 496		60 744	80 991
Number of quarterly reports addressing extortion and robbery at specified construction sites, by EITTs	02	0			0		01 quarterly report, due on 15 January 2024	01 annual report, due on 15 April 2024
Number of cases of extortion and robbery at specified construction sites	07	02			02		02	01
Number of arrests for extortion and robbery, at specified construction sites for cases investigated by EITTs	26	7			14		20	26
Number of cases of economic infrastructure-related crimes	17 456	4 364			8 728		13 092	17 456

¹⁰ Please note that this is NOT audited performance. The SAPS has opted to include this information due to the necessity of its inclusion in the Addendum to the 2023/24 APP Addendum, despite it not being part of a formalised organisational reporting regime.

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Output Indicators	Annual Targets	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Number of arrests for economic infrastructure-related crimes, for cases investigated by EITTs	4 883	1 221	2 442	3 662	4 883

3.2 Programme 3: Detective Services

3.2.1 Purpose: Enable the investigative work of the South African Police Service, including providing support to investigators, in terms of forensic evidence and criminal records.

3.2.2 Outcomes, Outputs, Performance Indicators and Targets

3.2.2.1 Sub-programme: Crime Investigations

Outcomes	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets				
			Audited/Actual Performance		Estimated Performance 22/23	MTEF Period	
			19/20	20/21		23/24	24/25
Thorough and responsive investigation of crime:	Contact crime effectively investigated	Detection rate for contact crimes at the Top 30 HCCS ¹¹	36,92% (47 150 from a total of 127 711)	33,94% (37 112 from a total of 109 335)	33,05% (43 180 from a total of 130 659)	35%	35,50%
	Increased feelings of safety in communities	Number of arrests for cases of extortion and violent crime in the construction sector	New performance indicator in 2023/24	New performance indicator in 2023/24	Estimated performance for 2022/23 – 149 ¹²	164	180
							198

¹¹ Please note that this indicator has been included, due to the inclusion of the performance indicator - Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes at the Top 30 High Contact Crime Stations (HCCS), in Programme 3 – Visible Policing

¹² Please note that this is NOT audited performance. The SAPS has opted to include this information due to the necessity of its inclusion in the Addendum to the 2023/24 APP Addendum, despite it not being part of a formalised organisational reporting regime.

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Outcomes	Outputs	Output Indicators	Annual Targets					
			Audited/Actual Performance			Estimated Performance	MTEF Period	
			19/20	20/21	21/22		23/24	25/26
		Organised Crime Investigation (OCI)						
	Protection of critical and essential economic infrastructure	Number of arrests for economic infrastructure-related crimes, for cases investigated by OCI	New performance indicator in 2023/24	New performance indicator in 2023/24	New performance indicator in 2023/24	Estimated performance for 2022/23 – 455 ¹³	501	551
								606

3.2.2.2 Performance Indicators, Annual and Quarterly Targets

Output Indicators	Annual Targets	Q1	Q2	Q3	Q4
Detection rate for contact crimes at the Top 30 HCCS	35%	35%	35%	35%	35%
Number of arrests for cases of extortion and robbery, at specified construction sites, for cases investigated by Organised Crime Investigation (OCI)	164	41	81	123	164
Number of arrests for economic infrastructure-related crimes, for cases investigated by OCI	501	125	251	376	501

¹³ Please note that this is NOT audited performance. The SAPS has opted to include this information due to the necessity of its inclusion in the Addendum to the 2023/24 APP Addendum, despite it not being part of a formalised organisational reporting regime.

ANNEXURE A – TECHNICAL INDICATOR DESCRIPTIONS

1. Programme 2: Visible Policing Performance Indicators

1.1 Subprogramme: Crime Prevention

- Number of quarterly reports on the implementation of the Increased Crime Prevention and Combating Action, within the National Policing Strategy.
- Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes at the Top 30 HCCS.
- Number of quarterly reports addressing extortion and robbery at specified construction sites, by EITTs.
- Number of cases of extortion and robbery at specified construction sites.
- Number of arrests for cases of extortion and robbery, at specified construction sites for cases investigated by EITTs.
- Number of cases of economic infrastructure-related crimes.
- Number of arrests for economic infrastructure-related crimes, for cases investigated by EITTs.

Number of quarterly reports on the implementation of the Increased Crime Prevention and Combating Action, within the National Policing Strategy		
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The Management of the SAPS developed an Increased Crime Prevention and Combating Action Plan (ICPCAP), under the auspices of the Minister of Police, to reduce the incidence of violent crime in the country and mobilize the community, in support of the SAPS' fight against crime. The ICPCAP is, therefore, aligned with the theme of the Minister's 2023 Budget Speech, namely - <i>"Combating Crime through Decisive Police Action and Robust Community Involvement"</i>. → The purpose of the National Policing Strategy (NPS) is to rationalise the SAPS' strategic landscape by providing a single, focused strategy, which includes all of the key national deliverables or outputs that are not reflected in the Department's APP. → The ICPCAP has been integrated into the NPS. 	
Source of data	Manual system maintained by the Component: Strategic Management.	
Method of calculation or assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The total number of quarterly reports completed on the implementation of the NPS, within 15 calendar days of the end of a quarter. → $Q1=Q1$; $Q2=Q2$; $Q3=Q3$; $Q4=Q4$ and $Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4=Annual$. 	
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Submission of the sign-off page of the approved NPS Quarterly Progress Report. → The sign-off must at least be at the level of Deputy National Commissioner. 	
Assumptions	The quarterly report will be limited to the ICPCAP deliverables that feature in the NPS.	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable.	
Spatial transformation	The SAPS is in process of acquiring the appropriate GISC software to enable the accurate, reliable and complete capturing of geospatial data, in accordance with reported performance information.	
Calculation type	Non-cumulative.	
Reporting cycle	Annually and quarterly.	
Desired performance	Not less than the stipulated amount of 02 performance reports, within 15 calendar days of the end of a quarter. One report is a quarterly report that is due on 15 January, 2024 and the other an annual report, which is due on 15 April 2024.	
Indicator responsibility:	Reporting	Component Head: Strategic Management.

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	Implementation	The Deputy National Commissioners, Provincial Commissioners, Divisional Commissioners and National Component Heads.
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Percentage reduction in the number of reported contact crimes at the Top 30 HCCS		
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Crime is unlawful human conduct that is punishable by the State and may include common law or statutory law offences. → The indicator relates to the following crimes: murder, attempted murder, sexual offences (rape, sexual assault, attempted sexual offences, and contact sexual offences), assault with the intent to inflict grievous bodily harm (GBH), common assault, robbery with aggravating circumstances and common robbery. → The 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations will be those 30 stations with the highest reported level of contact crime, as at 31 March 2020. → The 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations will remain the same for the reporting period, please refer to Annexure B. 	
Source of data	CAS/ICDMS.	
Method of calculation or assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The percentage increase or decrease equals the current number of reported contact crimes at the identified Top 30 High Contact Crimes Weight Stations, minus the number of reported contact crimes at the identified Top 30 High Contact Crimes Weight Stations, for the same reporting period in the previous financial year, divided by the number of reported contact crimes at the identified Top 30 High Contact Crimes Weight Stations, for the same reporting period in the previous financial year, multiplied by 100, therefore, expressed as a percentage. → $Q1=Q1$; $Q1+Q2=Q2$; $Q1+Q2+Q3=Q3$; and $Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4=Annual$. 	
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Case docket (SAPS 3M), containing the A1 statement, which reflects the elements of the crime. → Registered case on the CAS/ICDMS (print-out). 	
Assumptions	Functional CAS/ICDMS.	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable (please note that specific performance indicators that are relevant to women and children, have been included in the SAPS' 2020/2021 APP).	
Spatial transformation	The SAPS is in process of acquiring the appropriate GIS software to enable the accurate, reliable and complete capturing of geospatial data, in accordance with reported performance information.	
Calculation type	Cumulative-year-to-date.	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly and Annually.	
Desired performance	At the stipulated level of 10,30% (80 991) ¹⁴ reduction, or lower, in terms of number of reported crimes.	
Indicator responsibility:	Reporting	The Divisional Commissioner: Visible Policing and Operations.
	Implementation	Provincial Commissioners, Deputy Provincial Commissioners: Policing and Crime Detection, District Commissioners, Station/Unit Commanders, Visible Policing Commanders, Detective Commanders, CSC Commanders, Relief Commanders and SAPS members.

¹⁴ As per the Addendum to the 2023/24 Annual Performance Plan.

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Number of quarterly reports addressing extortion and robbery at specified construction sites, by EITTs		
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The purpose of the quarterly reports on extortion and robbery at commercial sites by the EITTs is to provide an overview of the capacitation of the EITTs, as well as progress made with the prevention and combating of extortion and robbery at government and/or commercial construction and industrial sites. → Construction sites will include all formally contracted constructions, in all areas, with the exception of private residential constructions. 	
Source of data	Manual system maintained by the Division: Visible Policing and Operations.	
Method of calculation or assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The total number of quarterly reports on extortion and robbery at government and/or commercial sites by the EITTs completed, within four weeks of the end of a quarter. → Q1=Q1; Q2=Q2; Q3=Q3; Q4=Q4 and Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4=Annual. 	
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Submission of the sign-off page of the approved EITT Quarterly Progress Report. → The sign-off must at least be at the level of Deputy National Commissioner 	
Assumptions	None.	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable.	
Spatial transformation	The SAPS is in process of acquiring the appropriate GIS software to enable the accurate, reliable and complete capturing of geospatial data, in accordance with reported performance information.	
Calculation type	Non-cumulative.	
Reporting cycle	Annually and quarterly.	
Desired performance	Not less than the stipulated amount of 02 performance reports, within 15 calendar days of the end of a quarter. One report is a quarterly report that is due on 15 January, 2024 and the other an annual report, which is due on 15 April 2024.	
Indicator responsibility:	Reporting	→ Divisional Commissioner: Visible Policing and Operations.
	Implementation	→ Provincial Commissioners, the relevant Divisional Commissioners and National Component Heads.

Number of cases of extortion and robbery at specified construction sites.		
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The purpose of the indicator is to report on the number of cases of robbery and extortion that are reported by EITTs. → The cases will, therefore, only include those cases that have been allocated to the EITTs. → The reports on the number of cases of robbery and extortion will, therefore, correlate to the number of case dockets that are investigated by the EITTs. → Construction sites will include all formally contracted constructions, in all areas, with the exception of private residential constructions. → The baseline and target for the indicator imply that a 10% reduction is being targeted. 	
Source of data	→ Crime Administration System/Investigation Case Docket Management System (CAS/ICDMS).	
Method of calculation or assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The total number of reported cases of extortion and robbery at specified construction sites generated, as per registered case dockets allocated to the EITTs. → Q1=Q1; Q1+Q2=Q2; Q1+Q2+Q3=Q3; and Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4=Annual. 	

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Means of verification	→ Case docket (SAPS 3M), containing the A1 statement, which reflects the elements of the crime. → Registered case on the CAS/ICDMS (print-out). → Relevant schedule and data set.	
Assumptions	Only cases allocated to the EITTs will be considered.	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable.	
Spatial transformation	The SAPS is in process of acquiring the appropriate GISC software to enable the accurate, reliable and complete capturing of geospatial data, in accordance with reported performance information.	
Calculation type	Cumulative-year-to-date.	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly and Annually.	
Desired performance	At the stipulated level of 07, or less.	
Indicator responsibility:	Reporting	→ Divisional Commissioner: Visible Policing and Operations.
	Implementation	→ The Divisional Commissioner: Visible Policing and Operations, the Section Head: Economic Infrastructure, Provincial Commissioners, Deputy Provincial Commissioners: Policing, Provincial/District EITT Commanders and Commanders Visible Policing and Operations.

Number of arrests for extortion and robbery at specified construction sites, for cases investigated by the EITTs		
Definition	→ The purpose of the indicator is to report on the number of arrests for incidents of robbery and extortion that are associated with case dockets under investigation by EITTs. → The arrests will relate directly to case dockets that have been allocated to the EITTs. → Please note that arrests may be effected by other business units in the SAPS, related to cases under investigation by the EITTs. → Construction sites will include all formally contracted constructions, in all areas, with the exception of private residential constructions. → The baseline and target for the indicator imply that a 10% increase is being targeted.	
Source of data	Manual system maintained by the Division: Detective and Forensic Services	
Method of calculation or assessment	→ The total number of arrests of individuals for extortion and robbery at specified construction sites generated as per registered case dockets allocated to the EITTs. → $Q1=Q1$; $Q1+Q2=Q2$; $Q1+Q2+Q3=Q3$; and $Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4=Annual$.	
Means of verification	Relevant schedule and data set.	
Assumptions	Only cases allocated to the EITTs will be considered.	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable	
Spatial transformation	The SAPS is in process of acquiring the appropriate GISC software to enable the accurate, reliable and complete capturing of geospatial data, in accordance with reported performance information.	
Calculation type	Cumulative-year-to-date.	

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Reporting cycle	Quarterly and Annually.	
Desired performance	At the stipulated level of 26, or more.	
Indicator responsibility:	Reporting	Divisional Commissioner: Detective and Forensic Services
	Implementation	The Divisional Commissioner: Detective and Forensic Services, Provincial Commissioners, Deputy Provincial Commissioners: Crime Detection, Provincial/District EITT Commanders and Commanders Detective and Forensic Services.

Number of cases of economic infrastructure-related crimes		
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The purpose of the indicator is to report on the number of economic infrastructure-related cases that are reported by EITTs. → The cases will, therefore, only include those cases that have been allocated to the EITTs. → The following crimes will be considered to be included in the abovementioned specified crimes: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - (list of crimes to be determined in consultation with EITT Provincial/District Commanders) → The baseline and target imply that a 10% reduction is being targeted. 	
Source of data	→ CAS/ICDMS	
Method of calculation or assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The total number of specified economic infrastructure-related cases generated, as per registered case dockets, allocated to the EITTs. → $Q1=Q1$; $Q1+Q2=Q2$; $Q1+Q2+Q3=Q3$; and $Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4=Annual$. 	
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Case docket (SAPS 3M), containing the A1 statement, which reflects the elements of the crime. → Registered case on the CAS/ICDMS (print-out). → Relevant schedule and data set. 	
Assumptions	Only cases allocated to the EITTs will be considered.	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable.	
Spatial transformation	The SAPS is in process of acquiring the appropriate GISC software to enable the accurate, reliable and complete capturing of geospatial data, in accordance with reported performance information.	
Calculation type	Cumulative-year-to-date.	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly and Annually.	
Desired performance	At the stipulated level of 17 456, or less.	
Indicator responsibility:	Reporting	→ Divisional Commissioner: Visible Policing and Operations.
	Implementation	→ The Divisional Commissioner: Visible Policing and Operations, the Section Head: Economic Infrastructure, Provincial Commissioners, Deputy Provincial Commissioners: Policing, Provincial/District EITT Commanders and Commanders Visible Policing and Operations.
Number of arrests for economic infrastructure-related crimes for cases investigated by the EITTs		

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Definition	<p>→ The purpose of the indicator is to report on the number of arrests for economic infrastructure-related crimes that are associated with case dockets under investigation by EITTs.</p> <p>→ The arrests will relate directly to case dockets that have been allocated to the EITTs.</p> <p>→ Please note that arrests may be effected by other business units in the SAPS, related to cases under investigation by the EITTs.</p> <p>→ The baseline and target for the indicator imply that a 10% increase is being targeted.</p>	
Source of data	Manual system maintained by the Division: Detective and Forensic Services	
Method of calculation or assessment	<p>→ The total number of arrests of individuals specified economic infrastructure crimes by EITTs generated, as per registered case dockets allocated to the EITTs.</p> <p>→ $Q1=Q1$; $Q1+Q2=Q2$; $Q1+Q2+Q3=Q3$; and $Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4=Annual$.</p>	
Means of verification	→ Relevant schedule and data set.	
Assumptions	None.	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable	
Spatial transformation	The SAPS is in process of acquiring the appropriate GIS software to enable the accurate, reliable and complete capturing of geospatial data, in accordance with reported performance information.	
Calculation type	Cumulative-year-to-date.	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly and Annually.	
Desired performance	At the stipulated level of 4 883, or more.	
Indicator responsibility:	Reporting	Divisional Commissioner: Detective and Forensic Services
	Implementation	The Divisional Commissioner: Detective and Forensic Services, Provincial Commissioners, Deputy Provincial Commissioners: Crime Detection, Provincial/District EIT Commanders and Commanders Detective and Forensic Services.

2. Programme 3: Detective Services Performance Indicators

2.1 Subprogramme: Crime Investigations

- Detection rate for contact crimes at the Top 30 HCCS.
- Number of arrests for cases of extortion and robbery, at specified construction sites, for cases investigated by OCI.
- Number of arrests for economic infrastructure-related crimes, for cases investigated by OCI.

Detection rate for contact crimes at the Top 30 HCCS.	
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The performance indicator relates to the increasing of the detection rate for contact crimes at the identified 30 High Crime Weight Stations. → The detection rate is an indication of successful investigations and withdrawals before trial, in relation to the active investigative workload. → Successful investigations and withdrawals consist of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - The positive identification, arrest and charging of a perpetrator. - Investigations withdrawn by the complainant before the perpetrator is charged. - Investigations closed as unfounded. → Active investigative workload consists of: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Crimes reported to the SAPS. → Active investigations carried over from the previous financial year to the current financial year. → Contact crimes include: murder, attempted murder, *robbery with aggravating circumstances, sexual offences (*rape, sexual assault and contact-related sexual offences), assault GBH, assault common, *common robbery and robbery with a weapon other than a firearm (*all attempts in respect of these crimes are included). → The 30 High Contact Crime Weight Stations will be those 30 stations with the highest reported level of contact crime, as at 31 March of a financial year or the end of a quarter within a financial year.
Source of data	CAS/ICDMS.
Method of calculation or assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The sum of the number of charges referred to court (Column 3) + the number of charges withdrawn before court (Column 4) + the number of charges unfounded (Column 6) ÷ by the sum of the number of charges reported (Column 1) + the number of charges brought forward (Column 2) x 100, expressed as a percentage. → $(\text{Column 3} + \text{Column 4} + \text{Column 6}) \div (\text{Column 1} + \text{Column 2}) \times 100 = \text{Percentage Performance}$. → Q1=Q1; Q1+Q2=Q2; Q1+Q2+Q3=Q3; and Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4=Annual.
Means of verification	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → Case docket (SAPS 3M). → Relevant schedule and data set.
Assumptions	Functional CAS/ICDMS.
Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable.
Spatial transformation	The SAPS is in process of acquiring the appropriate GIS software to enable the accurate, reliable and complete capturing of geospatial data, in accordance with reported performance information.
Calculation type	Cumulative-year-to-date.
Reporting cycle	Quarterly and Annually.
Desired performance	At the stipulated rate of 35,00%, or higher.

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Indicator responsibility	Reporting	Divisional Commissioner: Detective and Forensic Services
	Implementation	Divisional Commissioner: Detective Service, Provincial Commissioners, Deputy Provincial Commissioners: Crime Detection, Division: Detective Service: Component Heads, Provincial Heads: Detective Service, District Commissioners, Detective District Coordinators, Station Commanders, Section Commanders: Detective Service, all Detective Unit Commanders and Detectives.

Number of arrests for extortion and violent crime at specified construction sites, for cases investigated by OCI		
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The purpose of the indicator is to report on the number of arrests for incidents of robbery and extortion that are associated with case dockets under investigation by OCIs. → The arrests will relate directly to case dockets that have been allocated to the OCIs. → Please note that arrests may be effected by other business units in the SAPS, related to cases under investigation by the OCIs. → Construction sites will include all formally contracted constructions, in all areas, with the exception of private residential constructions. → The baseline and target for the indicator imply that a 10% increase is being targeted. 	
Source of data	Manual system maintained by the Division: Detective and Forensic Services	
Method of calculation or assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The total number of arrests of individuals specified economic infrastructure-related crimes generated, as per registered case dockets allocated to the OCIs. → $Q1=Q1$; $Q1+Q2=Q2$; $Q1+Q2+Q3=Q3$; and $Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4=Annual$. 	
Means of verification	Relevant schedule and data set.	
Assumptions	Only cases allocated to the EITTs will be considered.	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable	
Spatial transformation	The SAPS is in process of acquiring the appropriate GISC software to enable the accurate, reliable and complete capturing of geospatial data, in accordance with reported performance information.	
Calculation type	Cumulative-year-to-date.	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly and Annually.	
Desired performance	At the stipulated level of 164, or more.	
Indicator responsibility:	Reporting	Divisional Commissioner: Detective and Forensic Services
	Implementation	The Divisional Commissioner: Detective and Forensic Services, Component Head: OCI, Provincial Commissioners, Deputy Provincial Commissioners: Crime Detection, Provincial Heads: OCI.

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Number of arrests for economic infrastructure-related crimes, for cases investigated by OCI		
Definition	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The purpose of the indicator is to report on the number of arrests for economic infrastructure-related crimes that are associated with case dockets under investigation by OCIs. → The arrests will relate directly to case dockets that have been allocated to the OCIs. → Please note that arrests may be effected by other business units in the SAPS, related to cases under investigation by the OCIs. → The baseline and target for the indicator imply that a 10% increase is being targeted. 	
Source of data	Manual system maintained by the OCI, within the Division: Detective and Forensic Services.	
Method of calculation or assessment	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> → The total number of arrests of individuals specified economic infrastructure crimes by OICs generated, as per registered case dockets allocated to the OCIs. → $Q1=Q1$; $Q1+Q2=Q2$; $Q1+Q2+Q3=Q3$; and $Q1+Q2+Q3+Q4=Annual$. 	
Means of verification	→ Relevant schedule and data set.	
Assumptions	None.	
Disaggregation of beneficiaries	Not applicable	
Spatial transformation	The SAPS is in process of acquiring the appropriate GIS software to enable the accurate, reliable and complete capturing of geospatial data, in accordance with reported performance information.	
Calculation type	Cumulative-year-to-date.	
Reporting cycle	Quarterly and Annually.	
Desired performance	At the stipulated level of 501, or more.	
Indicator responsibility:	Reporting	Divisional Commissioner: Detective and Forensic Services
	Implementation	The Divisional Commissioner: Detective and Forensic Services, Component Head: OCI, Provincial Commissioners, Deputy Provincial Commissioners: Crime Detection, Provincial Heads: OCI.

ANNEXURE B – 30 HIGH CONTACT CRIME WEIGHT STATIONS

Station		Province
1	Johannesburg Central	Gauteng
2	Mitchells Plain	Western Cape
3	Hillbrow	Gauteng
4	Delft	Western Cape
5	Tembisa	Gauteng
6	Khayelitsha	Western Cape
7	Umlazi	KwaZulu-Natal
8	Dobsonville	Gauteng
9	Nyanga	Western Cape
10	Inanda	KwaZulu-Natal
11	Temba	Gauteng
12	Mfuleni	Western Cape
13	Honeydew	Gauteng
14	Mamelodi East	Gauteng
15	Alexandra	Gauteng
16	Plessislaer	KwaZulu-Natal
17	Kagiso	Gauteng
18	Moroka	Gauteng
19	Kraaifontein	Western Cape
20	Jeppe	Gauteng
21	Durban Central	Kwazulu-Natal
22	Ivory Park	Gauteng
23	Rietgat	Gauteng
24	Phoenix	KwaZulu-Natal
25	Eldorado Park	Gauteng
26	Witbank	Mpumalanga
27	Randfontein	Gauteng
28	Cape Town Central	Western Cape
29	Pretoria Central	Gauteng
30	Harare	Western Cape



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