correctional services

Department:
Correctional Services
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA

2022 STRATEGIC PLANNING SESSION

PRESENTATION ON DELIVERY PRIORITIES

DATE: 06 DECEMBER 2022

NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN GOALS

Adopted in 2012 with targets set to be achieved by 2030 and implementation through the Medium Term Strategic Framework (MTSF)

GOALS

01

Eradicate poverty

To eradicate poverty, which in 2012 reflected 39% of people living below the poverty line of R419.
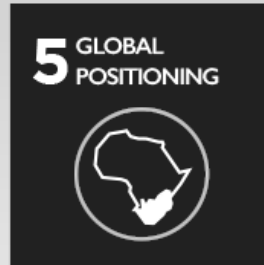
03

Reduce inequality

To significantly reduce inequality through a range of policy interventions so that by 2030 SA would be a more prosperous and equal society.

HIGH LEVEL PROBLEM STATEMENT

|			
Lack of economic transformation, Continued exclusion, skewed ownership patterns and slow land redistribution	**High levels of unemployment, poverty and hunger exacerbated by COVID 19**	**Weaknesses in building a capable state and implementing NDP priorities**	**Insufficient reach and impact of government programmes and public expenditure**
Persistence of wealth, income and gender inequality	**Imbalance between redistribution and productive capacity**	**Spatial disparity and persistence of apartheid spatial planning**	**Continued inequality in access to and quality of public services, education & health systems**
Low growth rates, economic contraction and decline in revenue	**Lack of digital readiness**	**Persistence GBVF and violent crimes**	**Corruption threatening democracy and public trust**

"The state has not adequately utilized the levers at its disposal to fundamentally entrench the economic rights of the historically disadvantaged and reverse the apartheid legacy" (25 year review, DPME, 2019)

DIRECTION OF THE COUNTRY (GCIS SURVEY)

Question: Would you say the country is going in the Right Direction or the Wrong Direction?

Public opinion – Direction of the country
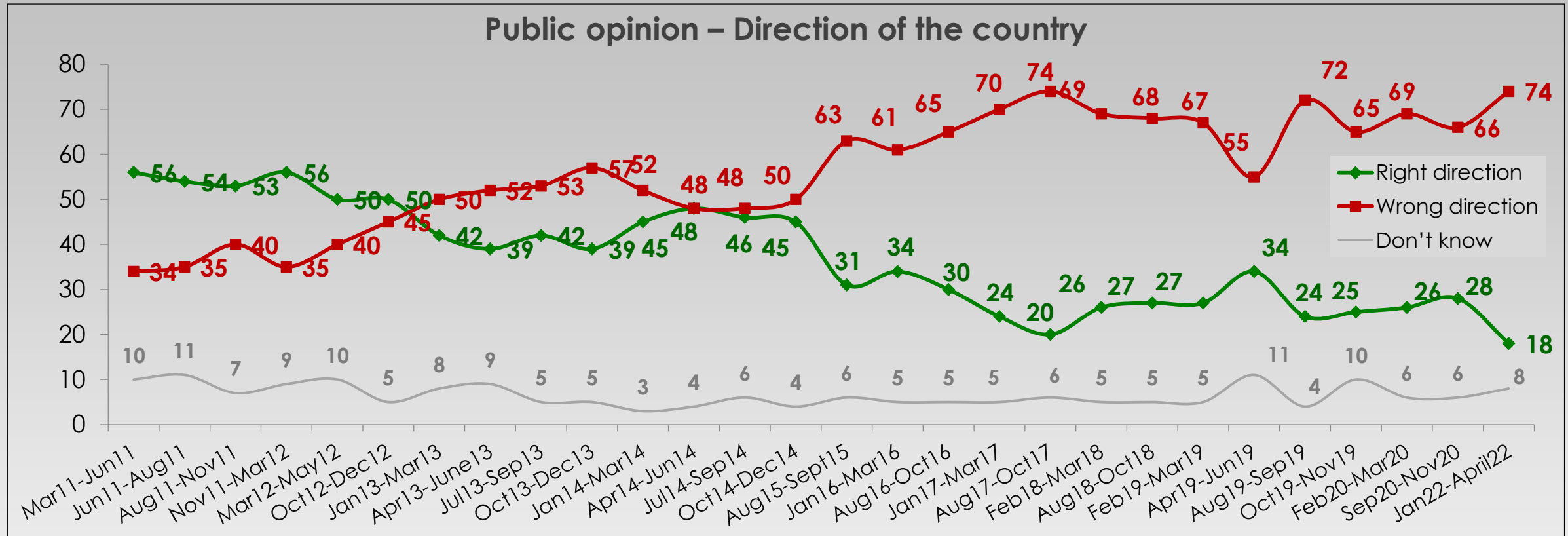
The mood of the country is measured by public opinion on the direction of the country. This is influenced by a number of factors pertaining to government performance and lived experiences. The country is faced with many social problems that include high unemployment, high cost of living, crime and corruption, electricity disruptions and other basic service issues.

The current findings reveal a high level of cynicism amongst citizens about the direction in which the country is headed. This period's findings indicate a 10% decline in citizens who think the country is being managed well and an 8% increase in those who were of the opinion that the country is not being run well. Note: this study was concluded prior to the floods.

WHAT WORRIES SA │WHAT WORRIES THE WORLD (GCIS SURVEY)
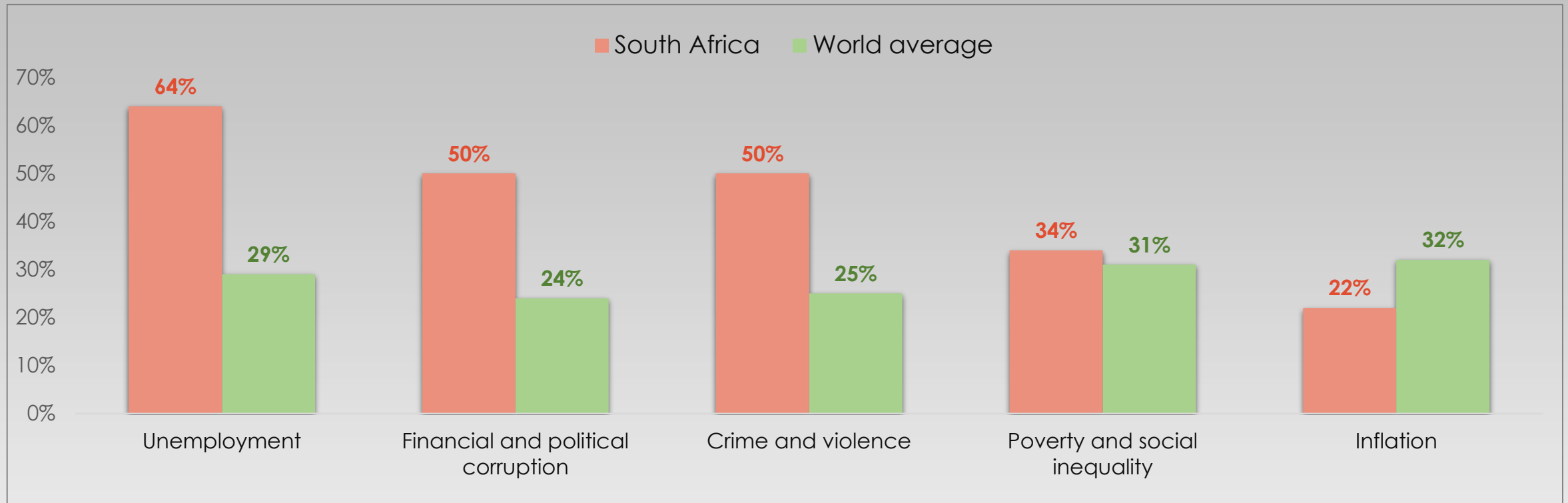
Though similar concerns as those of South Africans were raised by the global online community surveyed in the Ipsos Global Summary Report of April 2022, the order of importance and the levels of concern are not quite the same.

South African's main concerns are Unemployment (64%), Financial/political corruption (50%) and Crime and Violence (50%). Amongst these respondents Poverty and Social Inequality (34%) is also mentioned as a concern albeit the position different from that of GCIS Tracker. In terms of global views, the following are the main issues that worry the world; Inflation (32%), Poverty and Social Inequality (31%), Unemployment (29%), Crime % violence (25%) and Financial/political corruption (24%).

THE MAIN CHALLENGES FACING SA (GCIS SURVEY)

Question: What are the three most important problems facing this country that government should address?
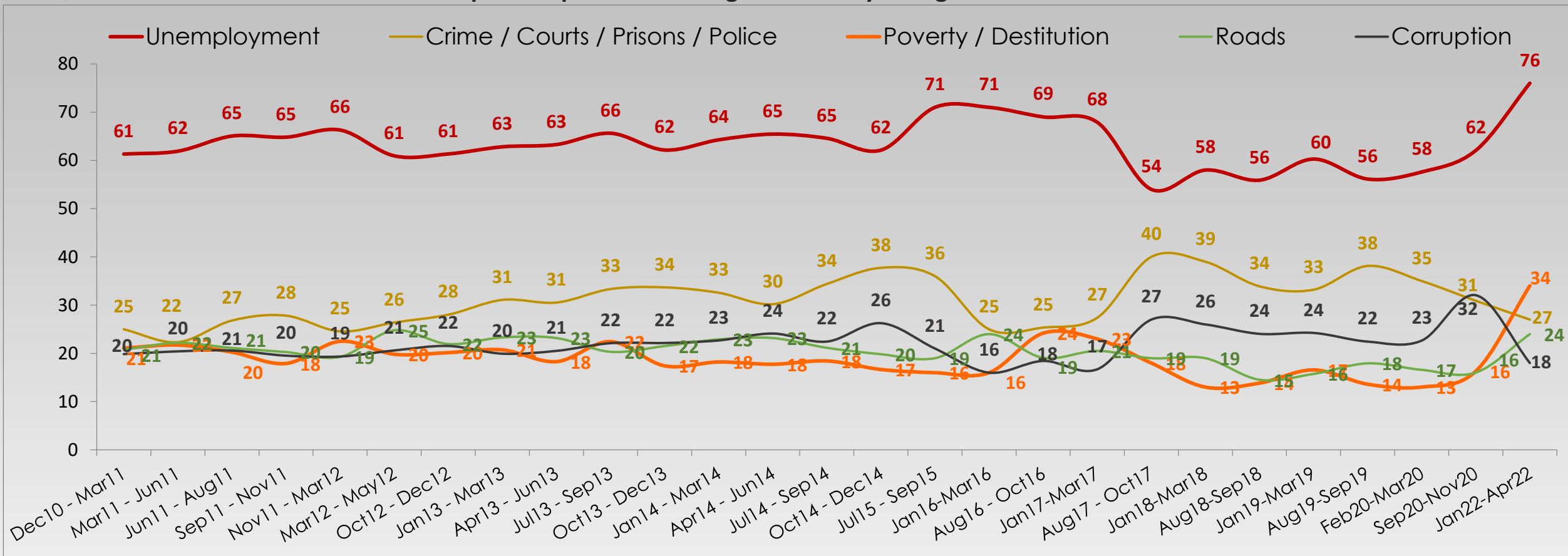
According to South Africans, unemployment (76%) remains the greatest challenge facing the country.
For the first time, poverty and destitution is the second most mentioned challenge (34%) having overtaken crime and corruption. Demonstrating the compounded effect of unemployment, the rising cost of living and the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on South Africans especially the poor. After unemployment, financial burden is now top of mind for citizens, followed by crime and corruption.

DIRECTION OF THE COUNTRY (GCIS SURVEY)

Catalyst service delivery areas which could potentially increase the rate at which trust diffuses across communities includes: Security, Health, Human Settlements and Social Welfare (these are in order of priority). Within the catalyst areas are priority programmes which could initiate a succession of service delivery outcomes which has a positive impact on the lived reality of South Africans.

Main predictors of Trust in National Government

01. SECURITY ISSUES

02. HEALTH ISSUES

03. HUMAN SETTLEMENT

04. SOCIAL WELFARE

Reducing crime

Reducing corruption in the country

Government efforts in addressing violence against women and children

Building houses

Distributing welfare payments to those who are entitled to them

Combatting and treating HIV & AIDS

Combatting and treating TB

Improving primary health care services at clinics

Improving the quality of service at public hospitals (waiting time, friendliness of staff)

DIRECTION OF THE COUNTRY (GCIS SURVEY)

Question: How well would you say the government is handling the following?
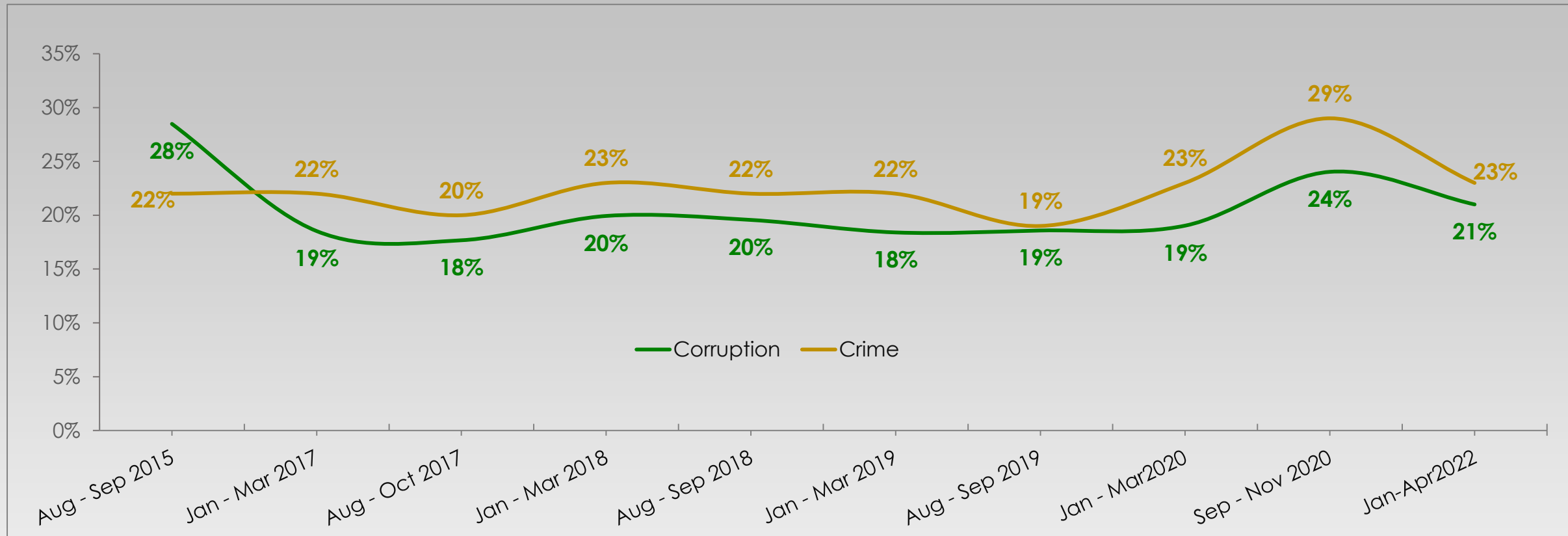
Citizens remain despondent about government's performance in handling crime and corruption. Only 23% and 21% of South Africans are optimistic about government's efforts in dealing with crime and reducing corruption, respectively.

Though government efforts in addressing crime and corruption are many (SIU reports etc) citizen's want to see consequences and convictions now.

CONTEXTUAL ISSUES

- Important progress has been made in improving the lives of the citizenry since 1994, however, we know that we are facing critical challenges and a significant decline in public trust. These have been exacerbated by the COVID 19 pandemic as well as events such as the July 2021 unrest, which particularly affected KZN and Gauteng as well as the flood disaster.

- While the foundations for a capable state have been laid, the NDP Review reveals that there has been slow progress in implementing the NDP recommendations. South Africa is underperforming on various targets, particularly poverty, unemployment, and inequality, and aggravated by COVID-19.

- A number of contextual factors has worsened our development efforts, including:

  o The COVID 19 pandemic which deepened existing fault lines and impacted dramatically on unemployment, poverty, inequality and hunger ; adding almost 2m people to the jobless numbers

  o Restrained fiscal outlook , which has limited government's ability to achieve its targets

  o The July unrest , which cost the national economy an estimated over R50 billion, placing over 150 000 jobs at risk and denting business and investor confidence

  o The flood disaster , which resulted in massive human suffering, loss of life, damage to infrastructure and regression in economic recovery efforts.

  o The Russian-Ukraine conflict has significant political and economic repercussions on the rest of the world that will be felt over the medium term.

CONTEXTUAL FACTORS
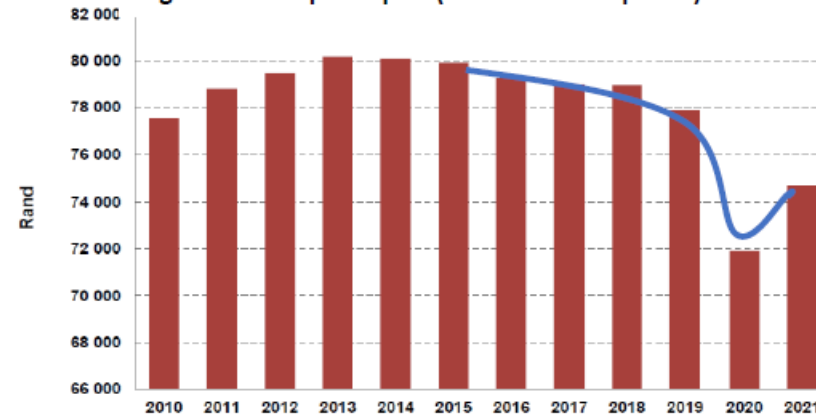
Average income per person has declined

Income inequality has worsened

Unemployment remains very high

Fiscal outlook remains constrained

A key concern is that average income per person has declined since 2015 while poverty has remained high

Figure 1: GDP per capita (constant 2015 prices)

Income inequality has worsened over past 20 years based on World Inequality Report (2022)

Figure 2: Top 10% and bottom 50% income shares in SA (1900- 2021)
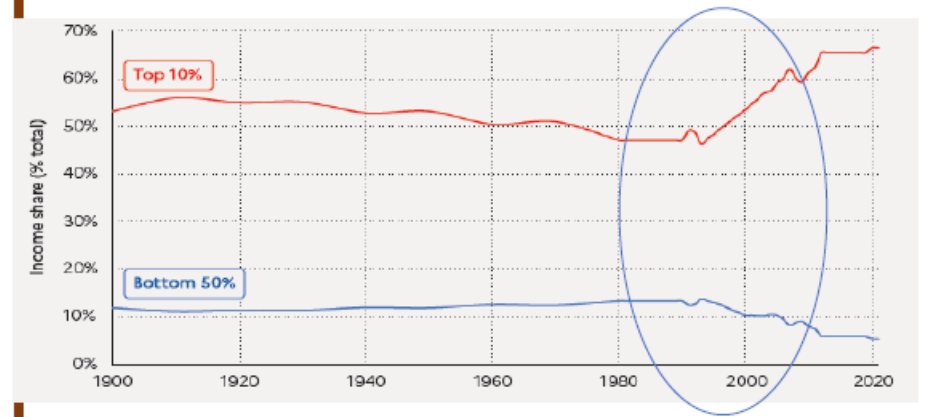
Unemployment remains very high at 34.5% in Q1:2022. This is due to impact of the pandemic and low labour absorption

Figure 3: South Africa's official unemployment rate (Q1: 2022)
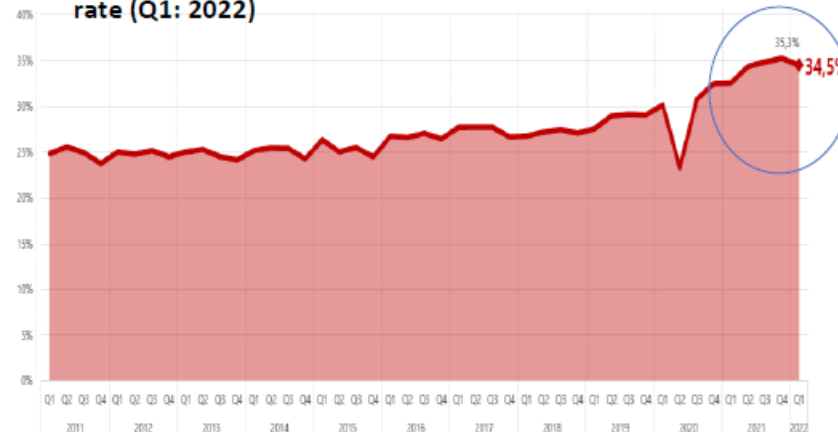
Fiscal outlook remains constrained to support consolidation and lowering the debt-to-GDP ratio

Figure 4: Gross Debt-to-GDP outlook
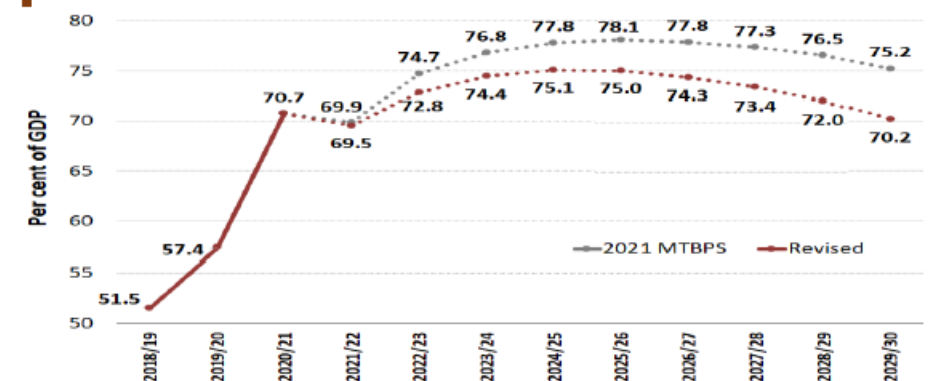
KEY RISK FACTORS

- The economic environment is gradually improving but significant internal and external risk factors could impact on recovery.

- Risk factors need to be managed or mitigated through appropriate interventions and planning processes.

Political

- Political factions and fragmentation
- Geopolitical risks
- Regional instability
- Increased corruption

1

Economic

- Energy security
- Inflation and fuel prices
- Low labour absorption and skills mismatch
- Business confidence

2

Social

- Persistent poverty and inequality
- Social unrest and protest action
- Violence and crime
- Declining levels of trust

3

Technological

- Digital divide
- Cyber security

4

Environmental

- Climate change
- Damage to ecological infrastructure

5

Legal

- Policy uncertainty
- Regulatory burden and uncertainty

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RESULTS BASED APPROACH TO PLANNING

- The current situation requires us to dig deeper to draw from existing knowledge and practices in supporting inclusive economic recovery, reversing the employment crisis and ensuring tangible results in all priority areas.

- Evidence based policies will be translated into and prioritized through evidence based planning instruments, programmes and projects

- These policy priorities and plans will be reflected in budget allocations

- Plans and programmes will be implemented, monitored and evaluated

- Based on evidence, the iterative and adaptive implementation of plans and programmes will bring about the desired changes

The Policy Cycle

Policy definition / Agenda setting

Evaluation

Constructing the policy alternatives / policy formulation

Policy implementation and monitoring

Choice of solution/ selection of the preferred policy option

Policy design
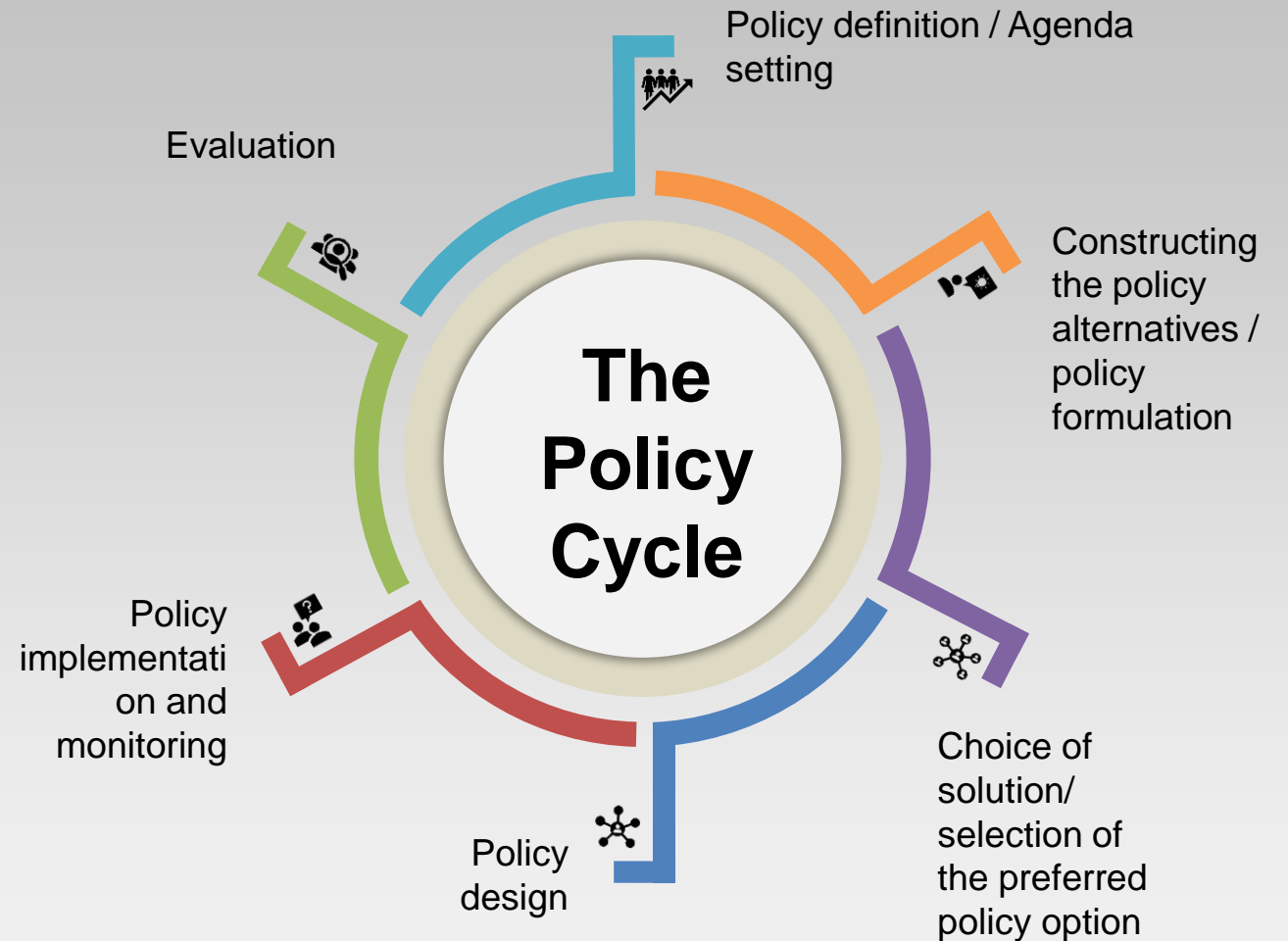
SOUTH AFRICAN PLANNING UNIVERSE

Mandate

- ✓ Constitution
- ✓ Policy, laws and regulations
- ✓ Commitments
- ✓ International Commitments
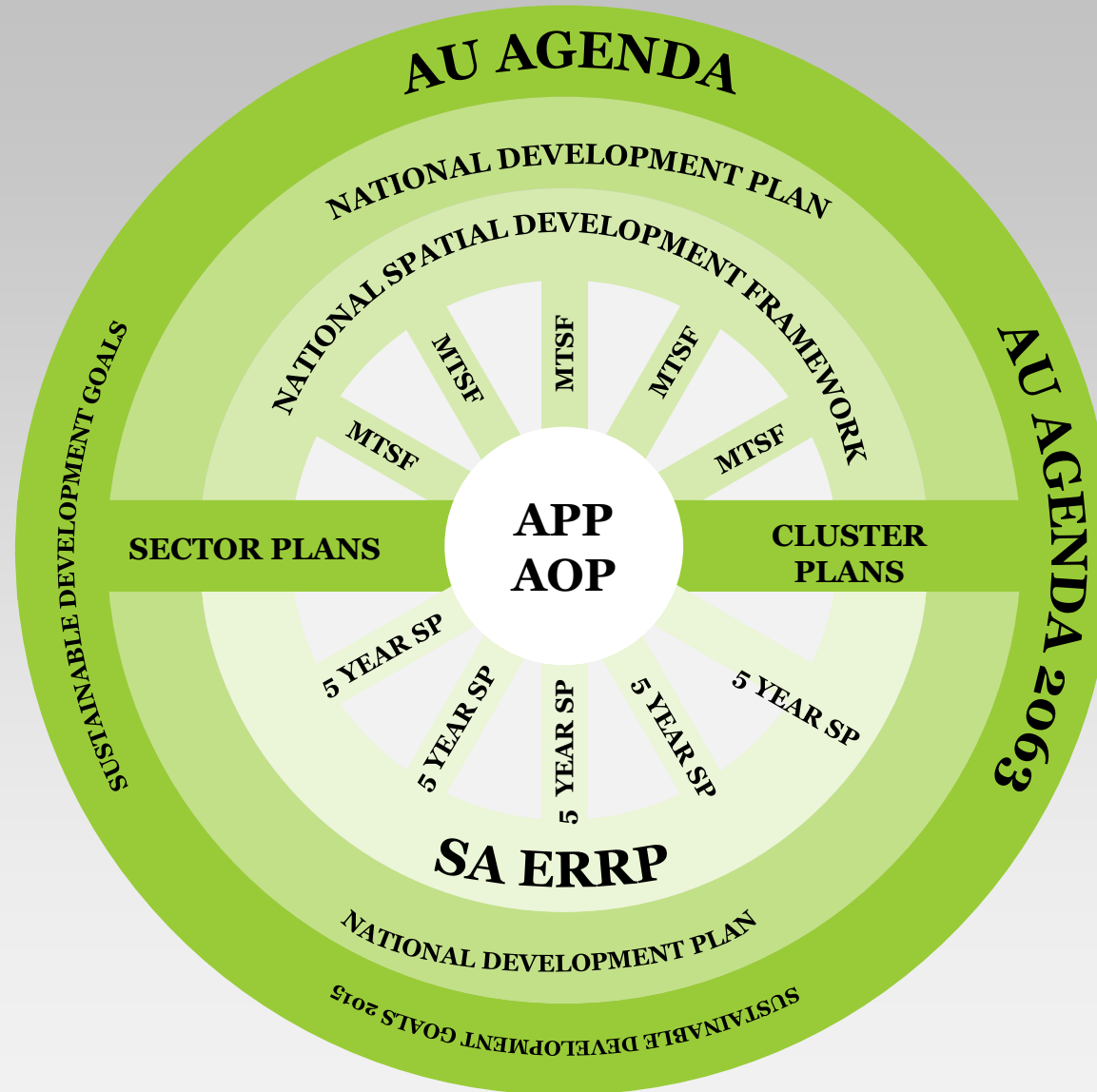
District Delivery Model

- ✓ The District Delivery Model seeks to seeks to integrate plans at District level into District Development Plans (ONE PLANS)

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KEY MEDIUM TERM COMMITMENTS

State of the Nation Address 2019

- Within the next 10 years we will have made progress in tackling poverty, inequality and unemployment
- No person in South Africa will go hungry
- Our economy will grow at a much faster rate than our population
- Two million more young people will be in employment
- Our schools will have better educational outcomes and every 10 year old will be able to read for meaning
- Violent crime will be halved

Key MTSF Commitments

- Eradicate learning under the trees
- Eradicate mud schools
- Eradicate the sanitation backlog in schools
- Eradicate the backlogs of issuing title deeds
- Eradicate wasteful and fruitless expenditure.

2019 Electoral Mandate

The 2019 Manifesto, "Let's Grow South Africa together: A people's plan for a better life for all", prioritises the following:

- Transform the Economy to serve the people
- Advance Social transformation
- Build Safer Communities
- Fight Corruption and Promote Integrity
- Strengthen Governance and Public Institutions
- Build National Unity and Embrace Diversity
- Promote a Better SA, Africa and World.

PRIORITY SIX: SOCIAL COHESION AND SAFE COMMUNITIES

Outcome : Reduced corruption

Deal with corruption and fraud through freezing money and recovering R 5 4 bn by 2024

Reduced serious corruption in private and public sectors with 70% conviction rate

Outcome: Reduced contact and organized crime

Deal with organised crime such as cable theft, drug syndicates, illicit economy, etc.

Enhance capacity of Special Commercial Crimes Courts to deal speedily with economic crimes

Reduce serious organised crime groups with 72% investigations completed by 2024

Outcome : Safety in communities

Sustain community policing, police visibility and finalise integrated crime and violence prevention strategy

Reduce contact crimes and improve GBVF conviction rates and deal with DNA backlogs that impact on cases

Outcome: Secured cyberspace

Implementation of the Integrated Cyber security Centre

Build capability and capacity to address cybercrime and to promote cyber security. 55% of specialized cybercrime investigations successfully completed by 2024

Outcome: Defended and protected borders

Strengthen measures to improve the security of land ports of entry, land border law enforcement areas patrol and the maritime environment

Operationalise the Border Management Agency across key ports of entry. 18 ports of entry operationalised by 2023/24

NATIONAL ANNUAL STRATEGIC PLAN

The **National Annual Strategic Plan** as published by the DPME:

- Serves as a short term national planning instrument for government as a whole, which translates the medium term priorities into identified priorities and targets for government as a whole for a particular year ahead

- Provide clarity and proactively set out the priorities, interventions and targets as agreed by Cabinet for mainstreaming and integration within the APPs and operational plans of departments

- Improve alignment between the APPs, the short term priorities adopted by cabinet and the MTSF and the NDP

- Demonstrate the alignment between priorities, targets and actual budget allocations per intervention within a particular year

- Provide the basis for tracking of priorities and intervention support to improve implementation and performance within a particular year.

01 Massify job creation & Infrastructure.
02 Structural reforms & ease of doing business
03 Better leveraging public procurement
04 Digitalisation and modernisation.
05 Food security & household income
06 Basic services, electricity & water and sanitation
07 Eradicate title deeds backlogs
08 Vaccinations
09 Corruption prosecutions.
10 Reduce violent crime incl. GBVF.

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PILLARS OF THE ECONOMY RECOVERY AND RECONSTRUCTION PLAN

Pillar 01

Energy security
Implementation of the Integrated Resource Plan to provide a substantial increase in the contribution of renewable energy sources, battery storage and gas technology.

Pillar 02

Industrialisation
Government will support a massive growth in local production and make South African exports much more competitive.

Pillar 03

Employment stimulus
Government has committed R100 billion over the next three years to create jobs through public and social employment as the labour market recovers.

Pillar 04

Infrastructure
Government is embarking on a massive roll-out of infrastructure throughout the country.

Pillar 05

Macro economic interventions
Effective coordination of fiscal and monetary policies as well as the mobilization of other financing instruments.

Pillar 06

Green economy
South Africa's economic reconstruction and recovery effort will include a significant green component.
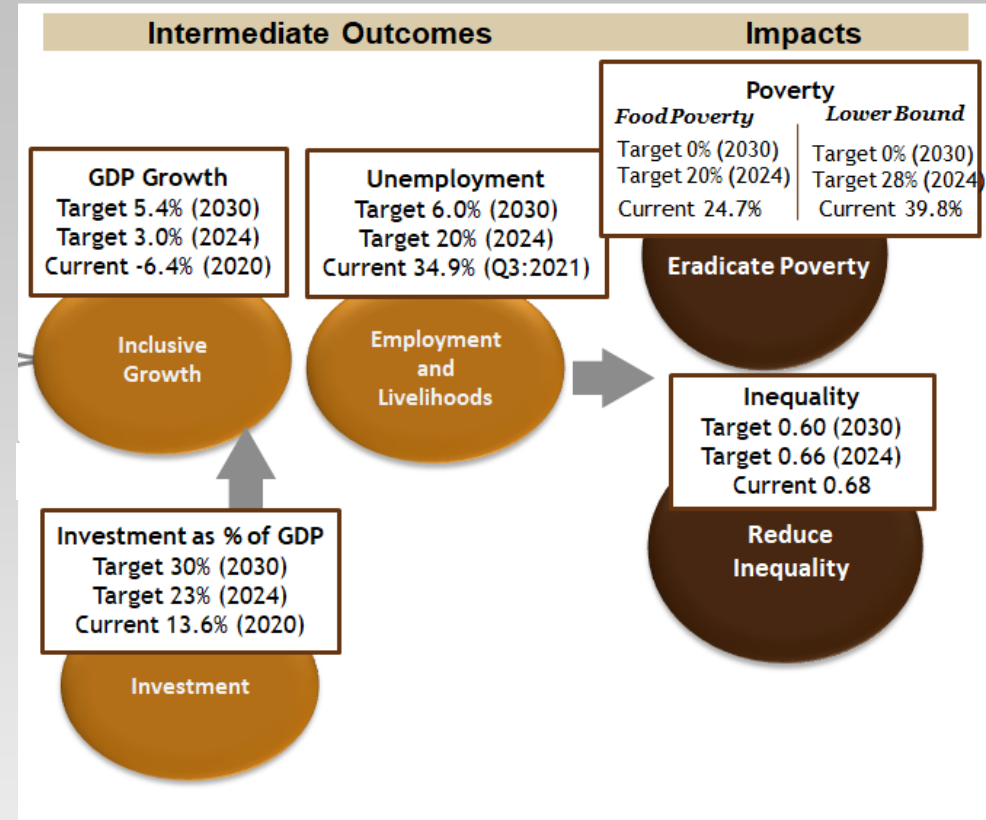
Pillar 07

Agriculture and food security
Promote sustainable transformation in agriculture and agro processing sectors.

Pillar 08

Tourism
Government has developed a tourism recovery plan which identified three recovery phases.

Intermediate Outcomes

GDP Growth
Target 5.4% (2030)
Target 3.0% (2024)
Current -6.4% (2020)

Unemployment
Target 6.0% (2030)
Target 20% (2024)
Current 34.9% (Q3:2021)

Inclusive Growth

Employment and Livelihoods

Investment as % of GDP
Target 30% (2030)
Target 23% (2024)
Current 13.6% (2020)

Investment

Impacts

Poverty

Food Poverty	Lower Bound
Target 0% (2030)	Target 0% (2030)
Target 20% (2024)	Target 28% (2024)
Current 24.7%	Current 39.8%

Eradicate Poverty

Inequality
Target 0.60 (2030)
Target 0.66 (2024)
Current 0.68

Reduce Inequality

DISTRICT DELIVERY MODEL (DDM)

- In the 2019 SONA, President Cyril Ramaphosa identified the *"pattern of operating in silos"* as a challenge which led to a *"lack of coherence in planning and implementation and has made monitoring and oversight of government programmes difficult".*

- The proposed DDM is a practical IGR mechanism that aims to ensure an integrated and a single strategically focussed **'One Plan' and 'One Budget'** for each of the **44 districts** and **8 metropolitan** geographic areas in response to service delivery challenges **(52 Spaces).**

- The current system is reliant on each sphere of government to align their plans with the other spheres related to infrastructure investment among others.

- *A more efficient approach is to have all three spheres of government working together on a common strategic alignment platform.*

DISTRICT DELIVERY MODEL (DDM) IGR

- In order to strengthen the capability of the developmental state, there is a critical **need to align government action structurally and systematically** amongst its spheres with another organ of the state to achieve common objectives and maximize the impact of development.

- ***DDM has the potential to break the complex system of governance that currently exist in South Africa and bring about effective inter-governmental relation to driving change.***

- IGR framework Act 2005 states that the most persistent challenges facing south Africa as a developmental state are the need for government to redress ***poverty, underdevelopment, marginalization of people and communities and other legacies of apartheid and discrimination.***

- The framework suggests that this can only be addressed through a concerted effort by all spheres of government working together.

SONA COMMITMENTS (ACTIONS REQUIRED)

Dealing with corruption and state capture

- Take steps to protect whistleblowers in the short term while reforms are implemented
- Review legislation to strengthen whistleblower protections
- Implementation of FATF recommendations.
- Appoint a new head of the Investigating Directorate
- Implement lifestyle audits for Cabinet members and senior officials
- Develop a framework for private sector support for investigations and prosecutions that ensures independence and transparency
- Develop plan of action on Zondo Commission recommendations
- Create special court rolls for state capture and corruption cases

Improving safety and security

- Fill critical vacancies in the State Security Agency and Crime Intelligence
- Establish a multi disciplinary unit to address economic sabotage, extortion at construction sites and vandalism of infrastructure
- Implement the recommendations of the expert panel on the July 2021 unrest
- Increase staffing and improve training of the public order policing unit of the SAPS
- Finalise the National Security Strategy
- Recruit an additional 12,000 new police personnel to strengthen the capacity of the SAPS
- Re establish community policing forums to improve coordination between police and local residents

Addressing gender based violence & femicide

- Implement the National Strategic Plan on GBVF

- Implement new legislation to combat GBVF

Dealing with economic crimes

- Reduce cable theft and vandalism of the freight rail network

- Measures to address the sale or export of scrap metal

FROM PLANNING TO BUDGETING

- To effect change, policy and planning priorities need to be reflected in the budget allocations and actual expenditure..

- The BPF is developed on an annual basis and informs discussion in the National Treasury Function Groups as well as the Medium Term Expenditure Committee (MTEC) and the Minister's Committee on the Budget (MinComBud).

- The BPF provides a synthesis of the current policy priorities of government and also takes into account past performance against government commitments as well as a range of other evidence.

BUDGET PRIORITISATION FRAMEWORK 2023: STRATEGY & INTERVENTIONS

- The Budget Prioritisation Framework 2023/24 outlines a strategy of stabilisation, recovery & reconstruction and continues to build on medium term commitments. This approach is supported by four pillars:

Public and private Employment

- Public employment programmes
- Private employment support & incentives
- Skills development & support.

Inclusive economic growth

- Ease of doing business and structural reforms
- Security of energy availability and supply
- Infrastructure delivery programme
- Re industrialisation, localisation and exports
- SMMEs, township and rural enterprises

Social security & Support

- Optimised social wage
- Review of income support to households while the economy recovers

Capable state to Deliver
- Deal with crime & violence (incl. GBVF & economic crimes)
- Corruption prosecutions
- Innovation, digitalisation and modernisation
- Manage climate change and drive the Just Transition

BUDGET PRIORITISATION FRAMEWORK 2023: PILLAR FOUR

BPF 4: A capable state to deliver		
Intervention area	**Rationale**	**Risks**
1. Reduce violent and organized crime (incl. GBVF)		
• Reduce violent crime, organised and economic crimes; and • Continue to implement the National Strategic Plan for GBVF	• Violent crime impacts on social wellbeing and undermines business confidence • GBVF has long lasting mental, physical, social and economic impacts	• High crime rates undermine social cohesion and economic growth
2. Improve corruption prosecutions and mitigation measures		
• Improve the rate of prosecutions for corruption in the public and private sector; • Put in place measures to limit future corruption	• Corruption undermines the rule of law, trust and confidence in public institutions • It also diverts resources from away from those that most need basic services	• Corruption stifles economic growth and weakens the state rendering the state ineffective to perform its mandate • Insufficient resources to deliver public goods disrupting livelihoods and small business

BUDGET PRIORITISATION FRAMEWORK 2023: PILLAR FOUR

BPF 4: A capable state to deliver		
Intervention area	**Rationale**	**Risks**
4. Innovation, digitalization and modernisation		
• Modernisation and digitalisation of the public service (including for JCPS)	• Government ICT systems have been a major concern over the years and there is a need for integration and automation • There is also a need to improve access to citizen based services.	• In addressing successful execution of the priority area, government will need to address risks around cyber security and prevent a digital divide in access to services
5. Manage and mitigate the impact of climate change		
• Put in place mitigation and adaption measures and implement the Just Transition Framework	• Manage the impacts of climate change on the sector. • Negative climate change impacts can also impact on economic and social insecurity and lead instability and unrest	• Climate change poses significant risk to sustainable economic growth, the environment and socio economic well being

TAKING ADVANTAGE OF 4IR

- The fourth industrial revolution (4IR) is being touted as having the capacity to lift South Africa out of the challenges of poverty, unemployment, and inequitable distribution of wealth.

- However, the state of the country's readiness for the enabling technologies of the 4IR is in question.

- The World Bank figures reveal that 87% of the world's extreme poor will be in Africa by 2030, if the current economic challenges of the continent are not addressed.

- The competitiveness of the state depends on the capacity of its industry to innovate, and upgrade and that can be created and sustained through a highly localised process

- The Presidential Commission on the 4IR (PC4IR) argues that the technologies of the 4IR are already impacting the economies of the world, thus opportunities are in enabling commercialization, upgrading existing industries, and creating new industries

- For South Africa to capitalize on 4IR it will need to address the problem of the digital divide to prevent a further widening of the socio-economic gap between the rich digitally skilled, and the poor digitally challenged people in society
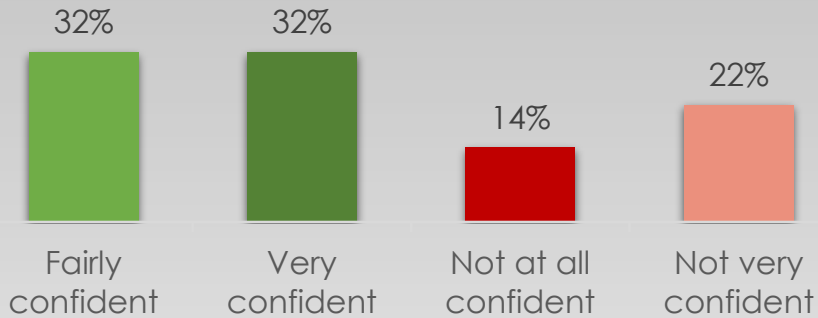
TAKING ADVANTAGE OF 4IR

- South Africa is still lagging in the adoption of 4IR, and this happens while the world is already moving to the Fifth Industrial evolution

- Currently, South Africa is dependent on high-speed mobile Internet, Artificial Intelligence (AI), the Internet of Things (IoT), the use of big data analytics, drones, and cloud technology which require high internet connectivity

- It is common knowledge that the 4IR technologies if correctly employed can bring about economic competitiveness

- South Africa has the political will to deliver the best 4IR policies, but the best policies alone cannot guarantee effective implementation as policies have to be implemented by the best-qualified individuals

- In order to benefit from the 4IR technologies, South Africa still has to deal with the realities of an unstable power supply, and a short supply of skilled workforce

- South Africa requires a national strategic proactive approach across stakeholders that can take advantage of the opportunities of the 4IR and position itself as a leader in exporting our competitive and comparative advantage in resources, technologies, and commodities
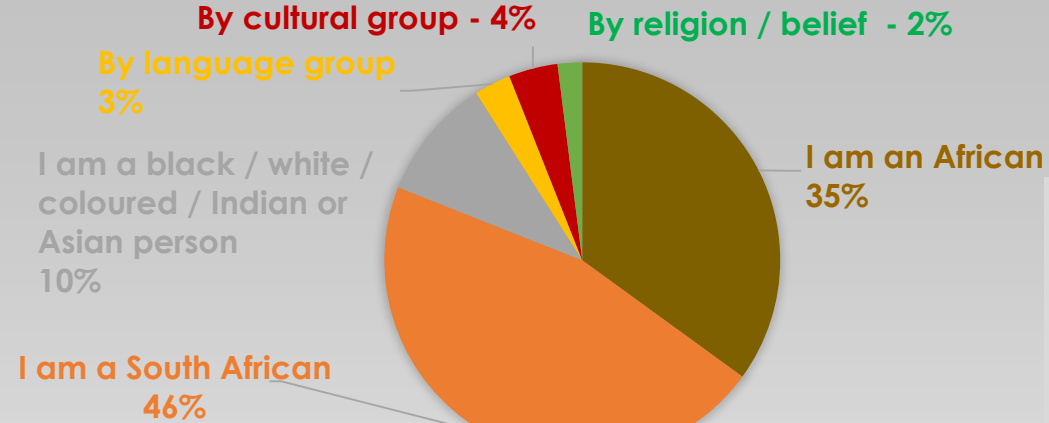
TAKING ADVANTAGE OF 4IR

- There has to be a stakeholder engagement with a particular focus on upskilling and reskilling of the workforce across all sectors

- This partnership should include the private sector, public sector, and academia in order to speed up the development of policies that regulate 4IR and the implementation of 4IR projects within the country

- The advent of the 4IR represents a number of implications for the public sector such as reinventing processes of service delivery and strategic approaches to increase creativity and innovation.

- As such, 4IR is projected to bring about enormous benefits associated with increased efficiency and effectiveness in service delivery.

  o Long queues at government offices are reduced

  o Shorter time period to process applications

  o Opportunity for transformation, growth, and improvement, for both governments and organizations

  o Collaborative partnerships between government and the private sector, with policymakers and industry experts, and with counterparts nationally and internationally.

CONFIDENCE IN FUTURE, RACE RELATIONS & NATIONAL PRIDE| PUBLIC OPINION (GCIS)

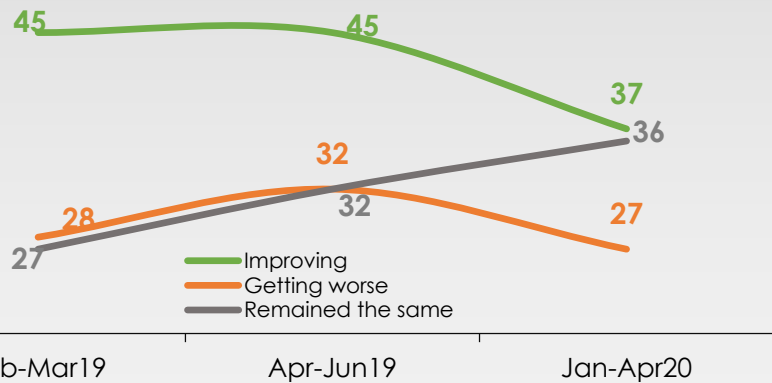## How confident are you of a happy future for all races in South Africa?

- Fairly confident: 32%
- Very confident: 32%
- Not at all confident: 14%
- Not very confident: 22%

South African's description of themselves

- By cultural group - 4%
- By religion / belief - 2%
- By language group 3%
- I am a black / white / coloured / Indian or Asian person 10%
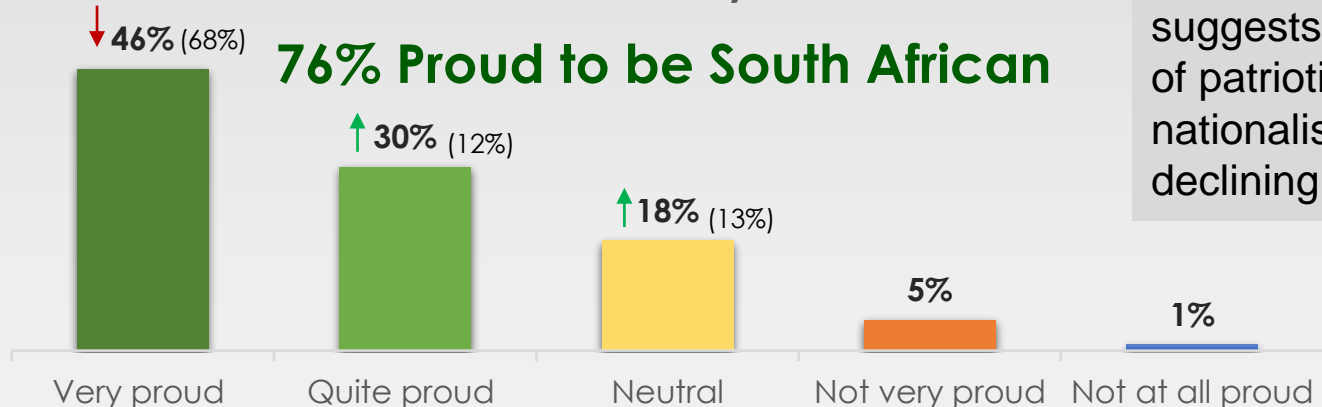- I am an African 35%
- I am a South African 46%

Though citizens are proud to be South African there has been a massive decline in very proud (-18%). The very proud have migrated to quite proud instead. This suggests that level of patriotism / nationalism is declining

Would you say the relationship between the different races in our country is...?

- Improving
- Getting worse
- Remained the same

Improving: 45 (Feb-Mar19), 45 (Apr-Jun19), 37 (Jan-Apr20)
Getting worse: 28 (Feb-Mar19), 32 (Apr-Jun19), 27 (Jan-Apr20)
Remained the same: 27 (Feb-Mar19), 32 (Apr-Jun19), 36 (Jan-Apr20)

Feb-Mar19 Apr-Jun19 Jan-Apr20

Some people are proud to be South African and others are not. Which describes you?

76% Proud to be South African

- Very proud: ↓46% (68%)
- Quite proud: ↑30% (12%)
- Neutral: ↑18% (13%)
- Not very proud: 5%
- Not at all proud: 1%

Department of Correctional Services

THANK YOU

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