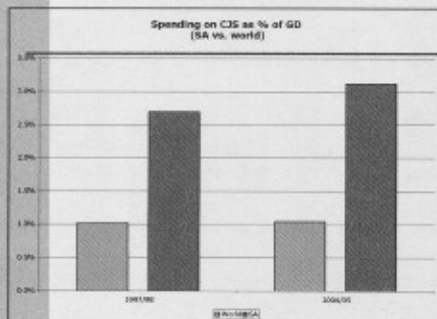


How much should SA spend on criminal justice?

Benchmarking South Africa's spending on criminal justice reveals that we spend rather more than the international average both per capita and as a proportion of GDP



Spending as a proportion of GDP

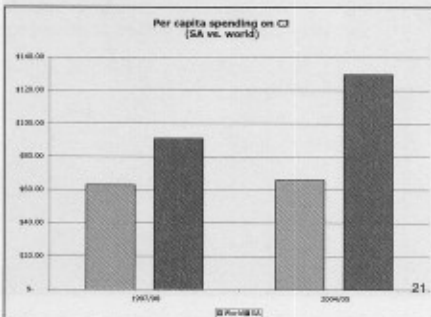
A comparison of spending data for 1997/8 and 2004/5 reveals that while the international average for criminal justice spending as a proportion of GDP was about 1%, in South Africa, spending has risen from about 2.7% in 1997/8 to 3.1% in 2004/5.

Per capita spending

A comparison of spending data for 1997/8 and 2004/5 reveals that on a per capita basis, SA spends significantly more on criminal justice than does the rest of the world.

In 2004, for instance, SA spent about \$130 per person on criminal justice while the rest of the world spent only \$66.

In 1997 the differential was \$91 to \$63.



Systemic issues

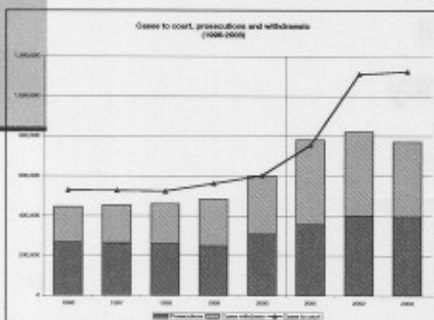
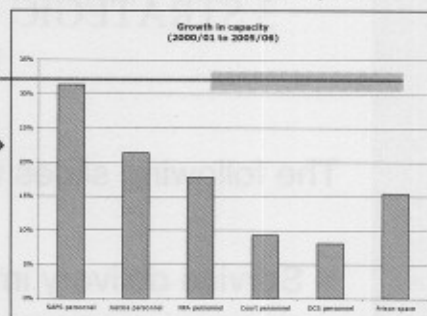
Although looking at the three depts individually is important, the CJS must also be looked at as a system

Growth in capacity has been uneven:

Police personnel numbers have risen by 31%. The numbers in the NPA and courts, however, have grown by only 18% and 9% respectively. DCS's accommodation has grown by 15%, but its staff numbers by only 8%.

This pattern will be repeated over the next few years.

Since the courts are slaves of the police and the prisons are slaves of the courts and police, uneven growth has the potential to create serious bottlenecks because more police should mean more arrests.



The courts are already struggling to clear their rolls:

Since 2000, the number of cases going to court has risen by 84%. The number of prosecutions has only grown by 31%.

Withdrawals have increased by 42%, but that still leaves a growing number of cases stuck on the rolls. This amounted to more than 350,000 cases in 2003 alone.

ISS Conclusion

- 1 Spending levels have grown considerably
- 2 Spending, by international norms, is high
- 3 Capacity (measured by personnel per capita) is not excessive, but nor is it excessively low, BUT...
- 4 Measured in relation to murder rates, capacity is very limited
- 5 BUT: much more is probably unaffordable and, in any event, a reasonable case can be made that spending should prioritise social services (especially if that also helps reduce crime, though this may not be its principal purpose).
- 6 STILL: Rapid capacity growth in the police is not being matched by similar growth in Justice and DCS. This should be addressed.
- 7 BUT: to address growth needs in Justice and DCS at the expense of the police would be to 'punish' a department whose performance has improved. This would be perverse.
- 8 In the end, therefore, it is hard to conceive an approach to the CJS very different from the present one.

HIGHLIGHTS IN TERMS OF THE 3 STRATEGIC OBJECTIVES OF THE DOJCD

The following slides will focus broadly on –

- Service delivery improvement
- Access to justice for all
- Organizational Efficiency
- Transformation

Service Delivery Performance Improvement

The budget and additional funds received enabled Court Services and the Department to deal with, amongst other things, the following –

- 1) *Ensuring that there are sufficient appropriate court buildings, facilities and infrastructure that support access to justice*
- 2) *Transforming and improving customer service in keeping with the principles of Batho Pele and promoting greater confidence in the criminal justice system*
- 3) *Support to women and vulnerable groups*
- 4) *Implementing an effective court management system, including case management and ensuring quality and cost-effective court services*
- 5) *Facilitating the separation of the judicial, prosecutorial and administrative court functions to enhance judicial independence*

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Access to Justice for all

- Specific activities in 2005 and 2006
 - Rationalization of courts – see input later
 - Facilities – see input later
 - Maintenance – see Operation Isondlo later
 - Court Performance – see case flow initiatives later
 - Family advocacy – see input later

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Transformation

Broad Transformation Initiatives

- Human Resource Development Strategy
- Pool from which women and black practitioners can be prepared for appointment to the bench
- Professionalizing court support services through learner ships and skills programmes including improving interpreter services
- Capacitating Family courts and Family advocacy
- Restructuring of the Justice College
- Development of a language policy for courts to promote the use of African languages in court proceedings
- Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms to ensure public participation in dispute resolution processes

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Modernisation

■ **Modernisation Programme**

- IT: A major exercise providing judges, magistrates, prosecutors and administrative personnel with such equipment has been completed. Out of 342 courts which have no IT connection 160 thereof would be connected by end of April 2006 and the remainder would be connected by end of June 2006.

For the courts impact are around:

- E-Scheduler (44 ICFM Centres and roll out to 40 more)
- Video postponements (piloting KZN)
- JDAS/ Maintenance
- Court Nerve Centre

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FACILITIES MANAGEMENT (PROGRAM 4)

BUDGET 2005/2006

Items	Amount
Capital Works	R258 134 M
RAMP (Additional)	R 50 000 M
Day to Day Maintenance	R 11 000 M
Infrastructure Upgrading	R 36 146 M
GG Vehicles	R 27 000 M
Total	R382 146 M

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FOCUS FOR 2005/2006

- Condition Assessment for all courts
- Improving security in the court buildings
- Rehabilitation and Maintenance of existing courts
- Provision of new and Additional Facilities
- Provision of prefab structures as interim accommodation (16)

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Alignment with urban and rural development nodes

- The department is attending to infrastructural development in each of the eleven urban and rural development nodes. The development centres around new courts, additional accommodation, repairs and renovations, ramp projects, installation of new or improvement of existing information technology systems together with the upgrading of office furniture and related equipment.

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RAMP

- 15 new facilities registered on Work Control System (WCS) with original Capital Works Allocation
- All these 15 sites are in the process of being Rehabilitated
- Additional R50mil made available for RAMP
- Additional 40 projects registered with the funds
- Status quo analysis conducted on all 40 facilities to determine the scope of work for Rehabilitation
- This brings to 92 the total of facilities on Rehabilitation and Maintenance phase

- 2006/2007
 - 100 New facilities to be registered on RAMP
 - Improvement of sanitation in Courts in Rural Areas

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CAPITAL WORKS

- 12 Major Capital works completed in 2005/2006
 - 2 new buildings for Randburg and Atteridgeville Magistrate court
 - Major Additions in Ceres, Benoni, Vredendal, Brixton, Uitenhage, Pretoria-North, Polokwane, Umtata, Sasolburg and Heidelberg

- 2006/07
 - 10 New Court buildings to be constructed

 - Major additions planned for 7 other buildings

 - A total of R10 m set aside for Improvement of accessibility for people with disability

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SECURITY

- 312 Offices/Courts out of 555 have been provided with fulltime Guarding Service
- 470 in-house court security officers have been appointed
- 216 Courthouses receiving Cash In Transit Services
- Successful conclusion of the envisaged Management of Monies In Trust (MMIT) project will transfer the risk of cash handling to private sector
- 1x Ray machine purchased for the Constitutional Court
- 136 Offices equipped with alarm system
- 180 offices identified for installation of burglar bars in effort to improve physical security

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SECURITY 2006/2007

- Additional 373 sites identified for provision of Guarding Services
- Cash In Transit services to be provided for in 362 offices
- 136 sites to be provided with Alarm System
- Total Budget of R150 000 000.00

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FOCUS FOR 2006/2007

- Continue with upgrading of Security
- Improve accessibility for disabled people in court buildings
- Continue with the Rehabilitation and Maintenance program
- Continue with condition monitoring for all facilities
- Construction of new facilities and Major Additions to existing
- Replacement of Old Coat of Arms
- Provision of Mobile Structures as interim measures
- Provide Signage in all facilities
- Development and implementation of Facilities Management System
- Enhancement of Virtual Library Project
- Identification and Acquisition of site for new buildings
- Building Capacity for Management of Devolved Budget from Department of Public Works

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BUDGET 2006/2007

Function	Budget
INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT	
Capital Works	R268 138 M
RAMP	R 50 000 M
Accommodation Charges	R109 444 M
Leases	R114 192 M
Municipality Services	R 87 697 M
Day to Day Maintenance	R 21 500 M
Upgrading of Infrastructure	R 38 315 M
GG and Judges Vehicles	R 28 836 M
Libraries / High Court	R 2 000 M
Sub-Total	R718 845 M
SECURITY	
Guarding Services	R 40 000 M
Cash In Transit	R 50 000 M
Physical Security Infrastructure	R 17 865 M
Subtotal	R107 865 M
TOTAL	R826 710 M

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BUDGET 2006/2007

- A total of R233 389 Mil has been transferred from the Department of Public Works as part of the Devolution of Budget
- An additional amount of R70 000 Mil to be transferred for Planned Maintenance
- The department to continue utilizing the DPW expertise in project management
- MOU signed with Public Works with regard to the management of budget
- The department to look at capacity building for the purpose of management of the budget allocation from Public Works

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PROGRAM 3 **Specialised Programmes for** **Vulnerable Groups [Promotion of the** **Rights of Vulnerable Groups]**