

12. PROGRAMME 5 : PROTECTION AND SECURITY SERVICES

12.1 Aim

Render a protection and security service to all identified dignitaries and government interests.

12.2 Measurable objective

To minimize security violations by protecting foreign and local prominent people and securing strategic areas.

Protection and Security Services funds the protection of local and foreign prominent persons. The VIP Protection Services subprogramme provides for the protection of the President, Deputy President and former presidents and their spouses. The aim of the Static and Mobile Security subprogramme is to protect local and foreign VIPs. Protection and Security Services also funds the protection and security of key government installations, and ministerial homes, among other things.

12.3 Service delivery output, indicators and achievements

Table 32: Output, indicators and targets

Subprogramme	Priorities	Output	Measurable /Indicator	Target	Actual
VIP Protection	The protection of the President, Deputy President, former presidents and very important persons and their property	Protection of the President, Deputy	Security breaches	0%	0%
		President and former presidents	Number of complaints lodged by the President, Deputy President and former presidents	0%	0%
Static and Mobile Security	The protection of very important persons and their property	Protection of prominent persons	Security breaches	0%	0%
			Number of complaints lodged by prominent Persons	0%	5

12.4 VIP Protection and Static and Mobile Security

Protection and Security Services has provided protection to 185 local dignitaries, 332 foreign dignitaries and 166 heads of State and heads of Government. Protection was also provided for numerous VIPs at major events.

No incidence of security breaches occurred.

Five complaints were lodged against members of the Division: Protection and Security Services. Investigations into the complaints revealed that it was not necessary to take

departmental steps against the members involved. In each instance, the situation was rectified by means of in-service training and the redeployment of members.

210 SANDF personnel completed their training and were deployed at various static units nationally. The Component: Static and Mobile Security was responsible for protecting 86 facilities and ad hoc facilities nationally, as well as establishing formal working units at the Pan African Parliament, the Provincial Legislatures and at all Provinces, except Gauteng.

12.5 New mandate and functions

In the course of 2003, Cabinet approved the mandate, functions and broad structure of the new Protection and Security Services Division of the SAPS. These functions included:

- i) A VIP Protection (In-Transit) Service
- ii) A Static Protection Service to approved venues
- iii) A Security Service to the Rail Transport Sector and Ports of Entry environment, including identified airports, harbours, border posts and priority rail transport areas
- iv) A regulatory service to all identified strategic installations. The Protection and Security Services Division will perform these functions with respect to national and provincial departments (excluding NIA, SASS and the SANDF), public entities, parastatals and in connection with private entities where installations are classified as strategic installations. This includes the transfer of functions relating to the administration of the National Key Points Act from the SANDF to the SAPS through a Presidential Proclamation.
- v) A Static and Mobile Security service in relation to identified court buildings (while identified courts handling high-risk cases are in session), identified strategic installations, guarding of certain high-profile awaiting trial prisoners in psychiatric institutions and the transportation of certain high-profile awaiting trial prisoners. Government departments will still be responsible for their own security at the majority of buildings and institutions, except those classified as strategic installations. Where departments are responsible for their own security, security will be regulated and monitored by the Division: Protection and Security Services (physical security) and NIA (information security).

12.6 Ports of Entry

In the 2004/05 financial year, funds were allocated to implement security measures at the Johannesburg International Airport (JIA), Cape Town Metro Rail and Beit Bridge border post pilot projects.

Phase 1 of the implementation roll-out process of the *JIA pilot* project included the recruitment of 600 students who started their basic training course in July 2004. Five cases of corruption were investigated involving 4 members of the SAPS and 1 civilian employee. Three cases were finalized and the remaining two cases are still being investigated by the SAPS.

240 students were recruited and commenced basic training at the SAPS Training College in January 2005 for posting at the *Beit Bridge border post*. Six ad hoc operations were conducted utilizing detached duty personnel which contributed to the total number of 182 priority cases reported at the Johannesburg International Airport, Durban Harbour and the Beit Bridge border post. 221 Arrests were made at JIA, 105 at Durban Harbour and 2381 at Beit Bridge border post for crimes ranging from drugs to illegal firearms.

12.7 Railway

The pilot project commenced in the *Western Cape Railway* environment. 319 students are undergoing basic training, which will be completed in July 2005. The South African Railway Commuter Corporation (SARCC) agreed to a once-off amount of R70 million to be made available for the establishment of resource infrastructure. To date R30 million has been received and utilized for this purpose. The SARCC has also agreed, in conjunction with Intersite, to upgrade and/ or build four railway police contact points in the Western Cape. The establishment of the four contact points in the Western Cape rail environment can be seen as a positive step, as it addresses the crime situation by identifying potential crime trends and normalizes the rail environment.

National and provincial operations were frequently conducted in the Metro Rail environment, using personnel on detached duty. These operations led to various arrests for priority crimes committed at the Western Cape Metro Rail and seizures of illegal goods and drugs.

12.8 Government Security Regulator

The establishment of the *National Key Points* Secretariat included finalizing the transfer of the National Key Points from the SANDF to the SAPS, as well as revising the National Key Points Act.

12.9 Pan-African Parliament

The middle of 2004/2005 financial year saw a historic event, namely the establishment of the Pan-African Parliament in South Africa, the first country in Africa to be honoured with this important responsibility. The responsibility of providing protection and security at the Pan-African Parliament was placed within the Division: Protection and Security Services, which in turn gave rise to the establishment of the Pan-African Parliament (PAP) Unit situated at Midrand. Resources and personnel were procured to provide an effective, efficient and professional service.

12.10 Counter-Assault Team (CAT)

The Division: Protection and Security Services established a Counter-Assault Team (CAT) that would provide a ready, rapid capability within the Protection and Security environment for handling high-risks operations/emergencies. The recruits (first phase) have completed their training and are capable of being deployed at short notice.