

## 11. PROGRAMME 4 : Crime Intelligence

### 11.1 Aim

To provide for the management of crime intelligence and the analysis of crime information, and the provision of technical support for crime prevention operations and investigations.

### 11.2 Measurable objective

To contribute to the neutralization of crime by gathering, collating and analysing intelligence information, which also leads to an actionable policing activity.

Crime intelligence is responsible for managing and analysing crime intelligence, and provides technical support to the crime prevention and investigation divisions. There are two subprogrammes:

- Crime Intelligence Operations provide for intelligence-based crime investigations.
- Intelligence and Information Management provides for the analysis of crime intelligence patterns in support of crime detection, crime prevention and crime investigation.

### 11.3 Service delivery output, indicators and achievements

**Table 33: Output, indicators and targets**

SUBPROGRAMME	OUTPUT	MEASURE/INDICATOR	TARGET
Crime Intelligence Operations	Neutralized threats	Number of operations to neutralize crime threats <sup>14</sup>	Maintain or increase in 2005/2006
Intelligence and Information Management	Crime intelligence products	Number and type of intelligence and information products	Maintain or increase in 2005/2006

### 11.4 Crime Intelligence Operations

Neutralised threats are addressed on various levels of activity through overt and covert operations. During the period under review, Crime Intelligence conducted or contributed towards a total of 12534 operations. Information/intelligence generated resulted in the arrest of 7126 individuals and the recovery of goods/items with an estimated value of R767, 046,902.<sup>15</sup> These operations focused on organized crime, serious and violent crimes and crimes against women and children.

14. The type of threats will determine the number of operations and reports generated.

15. These figures do not necessarily represent the final tally for arrests and seizures. Follow-up investigations by detectives can result in additional arrests and seizures, which are not necessarily reported to Crime Intelligence. Actual arrests and seizures are therefore likely to be higher than that presented.

## 11.5 Crime Intelligence Products

In the financial year under review, Crime Intelligence produced a total of 54314 reports. This consisted of 25 strategic reports, 25 607 tactical reports, 18 464 crime prevention reports and 10 218 information reports.

### 11.5.1 Strategic Intelligence and Information Products<sup>15</sup>

These products were provided to the National Commissioner, the Minister for Safety and Security, the Presidency and political decision-makers at provincial and national level. For the year under review, a total of 25 strategic intelligence and information products were produced related to the following:

CATEGORY	NUMBER OF REPORTS
Organised Crime	11
Serious & Violent Crime	12
Crimes against Women & Children	2
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25</b>

### 11.5.2 Tactical Information/Intelligence Reports

Tactical information was used to guide operational units to specific locations where suspects and property linked to a variety of crimes were arrested and seized. A total of 25 607 tactical products were compiled relating to the following:

CATEGORY	TACTICAL REPORTS
Organised Crime	18845
Serious & Violent Crime	4276
Crimes against Women & Children	2486
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>25607</b>

### 11.5.3 Crime Prevention Information/Intelligence Reports

Crime prevention intelligence/information reports were forwarded to operational units for the purpose of preventing the perpetration of certain criminal acts. It was also used to determine deployment during the 2006 Local Government Elections. In the period under review, Crime Intelligence compiled and forwarded 18 464 reports on the following:

CATEGORY	CRIME PREVENTION REPORTS
Organised Crime	8763
Serious & Violent Crime	6583
Crimes against Women & Children	3118
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>18464</b>

### 11.5.4 Information Products

Crime Intelligence compiled a total of 10 218 information products during the year under review. Information products assisted Divisional Commissioners and Provincial Commissioners in making decisions related to the identification of crime prone areas, the deployment of resources to address crime in identified areas, and the identification of organisational crime related risks. These reports concern the following:

CATEGORY	INFORMATION PRODUCTS
Organised Crime	6294
Serious & Violent Crime	2933
Crimes against Women & Children	991
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>10218</b>



## 12. PROGRAMME 5: Protection & Security Services

### 12.1 Aim

To 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, the Deputy President and former presidents and their spouses. The aim of the Static and Mobile Security subprogramme is to protect local and foreign VIPs in transit as well as valuable Government cargo and the escort of certain dangerous high profile prisoners. 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 34: Output, indicators and targets**

SUBPROGRAMME	OUTPUT	MEASURABLE / INDICATOR	TARGET
VIP Protection	Protection of the President, Deputy President and former presidents	Security breaches as a percentage of protection provided	0%
Static and Mobile Security	Protection of prominent people	Number of complaints lodged by prominent people	0
Port of Entry Security	Security at ports of entry and exit	Extent of implementation of pilot programmes	Implemented at Beit Bridge Border post, Johannesburg International Airport and Durban harbour by 2005/06
Rail Police	Security at railways	Number of additional personnel enlisted and employed at pilot projects	Implemented at Cape Metro Police by 2005/06

### 12.4 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 Division: Protection and Security Services 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, the 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 most 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)

Cabinet further approved that pilot projects be conducted at the following identified pilot sites to enable the SAPS to develop operational and costing (resourcing) concepts:

- Durban Harbour (Harbours)
- Beit Bridge (Land borders)
- Johannesburg International Airport (Airports)
- Cape Town Metro Rail System (Rail transport)
- All High Courts in South Africa (Courts)

## 12.5 VIP Protection and Static and Mobile Security

Protection and Security Services has provided protection to 198 local dignitaries, 150 foreign dignitaries and 134 heads of State and heads of Government. Protection was also provided for 135 VIPs and 5 heads of State/Government at major events.

17 attempted security breaches were reported and cases registered for further investigation.

5 written 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.

The Component: Static and Mobile Security was responsible for protecting 102 facilities nationally, including ad hoc facilities, as well as the establishment of formal working units at the Union Buildings; the Provincial Legislature, Gauteng; and Wilderness near George.

## 12.6 Ports of Entry Security

- Beit Bridge Border Post:

227 entry-level constables were deployed in January 2006. The total establishment of the members at Beit Bridge is 288 at present.

- Johannesburg International Airport:(JIA)

A total of 635 third-phase constables completed the Field Training Course, and were deployed in July 2005. 103 student constables started their basic training course at the SAPS Training College in Pretoria. The establishment at JIA is 835 at present.

- Durban Harbour:

As a result of the implementation of the Durban Harbour Pilot programme, 71 members currently formed part of the fixed establishment. 188 entry-level constables completed the basic training at SAPS Chatsworth Training College in Durban and they are currently on field training at various stations. A further 204 entry-level constables were enrolled in September 2005 and will be operational in October 2006. An additional 146 entry-level constables were sent to Chatsworth Training College in January 2006. The latter will be operational in January 2007.

5 079 arrests were made at the Beit Bridge Border Post, 40 at JIA and 126 at Durban Harbour for crimes ranging from drugs and illegal firearms to stolen vehicles.

## 12.7 Rail Police

- Western Cape

345 members were employed in the Western Cape railway environment and are deployed at four contact points, which are Cape Town Station and High Command, Philippi, Bellville and Retreat.

- Gauteng (Tshwane, Wits) and KwaZulu-Natal

17 contact points were identified within Wits, Tshwane and KwaZulu-Natal of which 10 will be built (3 at Wits, 3 in Tshwane, 4 in KwaZulu-Natal). Arrangements will be made for the use of five temporary facilities in the absence of permanent facilities.

- Eastern Cape

Three contact points were identified and the proposals were submitted to the National Steering Committee for consideration.

National and provincial operations were frequently conducted in the Metro Rail environment, which led to 11 067 arrests for 2 601 priority crimes committed



## 12.8 Government Security Regulator

In order to ensure that the key stakeholders of the Government Sector Security (GSS) are sufficiently informed of its role, presentations and discussions were conducted with security managers at national key points in all the provinces through the Security Officer Liaison Forums (SOLFs). Meetings were also held with the Director-General's offices, and the MECs for Public Works and Safety and Security in seven provinces to set up provincial physical security arrangements.

A three-day conference for all parastatals was held to inform them of the role that Government Security Regulator would have within their sphere, as well as the consolidation of the Government Sector Security Council representatives.

284 assessments and 98 audits were conducted, including the auditing of VIP residences and the legislatures in the nine provinces. The ongoing implementation of security measures at VIP residences continued to receive priority.

The successful implementation of security measures at the Pan African Parliament and the National Parliament included the completion of a format for outdoor premises initiated by assessments of two sporting stadiums as part of 2010 Soccer World Cup projects.

In the 2006/2007 financial year the focus will be on the auditing of security compliance in the Government Sector. Members of the audit team have concluded the physical advisory course and began the Threat and Risk Management course in preparing them for this function.

## 12.9 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-risk operations/emergencies. The recruits (second phase) commenced their training. The CAT is capable of being deployed at short notice. During the period under review, the CAT was used for foreign deployment in high-risk operations, as well as local deployments to augment the usual policing operations.