

12. Programme 5: Protection and Security Services

12.1 Purpose

Provide protection and security services to all identified dignitaries and government interests.

12.2 Measurable objectives

Minimise security violations by protecting foreign and local prominent people and securing strategic interests.

The Protection and Security Services programme funds the protection of local and foreign prominent people, as well as the provision of security at key government installations and, among other places, ministerial homes.

There are six subprogrammes:

- VIP Protection Services provides for the protection of the President, the Deputy President, former Presidents, their spouses, and other identified VIPs while they are in transit.
- Static and Mobile Security is for protecting other local and foreign VIPs in transit, as well as for protecting the places in which all VIPs, including those related to the President and Deputy President, are present, as well as valuable Government cargo.
- Ports of Entry Security provide for security at ports of entry and exit, such as border posts, airports and harbours.
- The Railway Police provides for security in the railway environment.
- The Government Security Regulator provides for regulating security and the administration relating to national key points and government installations.
- Operational Support provides for administrative support for the programme, including personnel development.

12.3 Service delivery achievements

Table 21: Actual performance against targets

Sub-programmes	Output	Measure/indicator	Target	Actual performance against target
VIP Protection Services	Protection of all identified VIPs while in transit.	Percentage of security breaches as a percentage of protection provided.	Maintain or decrease.	0% security breaches.
Static and Mobile Security	Static protection of all identified VIPs and their property, including those related to the President and Deputy President.	Percentage of security breaches as a percentage of protection provided.	Maintain or decrease.	9 security breaches took place, with 4 successes (arrests).
	Protection of valuable government cargo and high-profile, psychiatric and dangerous prisoners.	Safe delivery rate of valuable cargo and high-profile, psychiatric and dangerous prisoners, as a percentage of protection provided.	100% delivery.	100% safe delivery. The function to protect the high profile, psychiatric and dangerous prisoners is being performed by Visible Policing.
Ports of Entry Security	Security and policing at ports of entry and exit.	Number of illegal firearms recovered at ports of entry and exit.	Maintain or increase ¹⁶	Increased from 121 in 2006/2007 to 952 firearms recovered in 2007/2008.
		Number of stolen vehicles recovered at ports of entry and exit.	Maintain or increase ¹⁷	Decreased from 1 045 in 2006/2007 to 919 vehicles recovered in 2007/2008.
		Value and quantity of drugs seized at ports of entry and exit.	Maintain or increase ¹⁸	Cocaine 2 822 kg Crack cocaine 170 kg Dagga 57 330 kg Heroin 132 kg Tilk 120 kg Cat 1 624,8 kg Mandrax 171 207 tablets Dagga plants 14 692 Increase in value from R 329 790 967 in 2006/2007 to R1 441 694 523 in 2007/2008.
		Value of illegal goods recovered at ports of entry and exit.	Maintain or increase ¹⁹	Decreased from R192 391 930 in 2006/2007 to R135 777 142 in value of goods seized in 2007/2008.

¹⁶⁻¹⁹ These indicators cannot be measured as a proportion of the total incidents of the crime because the extent of illegal firearms, stolen vehicles, drugs and goods that move both in and out of the country illegally cannot be determined.

Sub-programmes	Output	Measure/indicator	Target	Actual performance against target
Rail Police	Crime prevention and combating in the railway environment.	Number of arrests at ports of entry and exit for illegal firearms, stolen vehicles, drugs, illegal goods, human smuggling and trafficking, marine life resources, precious metals and stones and non-ferrous metals. Priority crime rate in the railway environment.	Maintain or increase in 2007/2008.	Increased from 30 410 in 2006/2007 to 51 856 arrests in 2007/2008, which includes arrests of undocumented persons. Social fabric-related contact crimes 1 033 Violent organised contact crimes 1 520 Property-related crimes 3 074 Crimes dependent on SAPS action for detection 640 Other serious crimes 414 Other crimes 19 886 Total 26 567
Government Security Regulator	Security evaluation of National Key Points and strategic installations.	Number of arrests in the railway environment.	Maintain or increase in 2007/2008.	21 314 arrests (2 604 arrests for social fabric-related contact crimes, violent organised contact crimes, property-related crimes, crimes dependent on police action for detection and other serious crimes) and 18 710 for other crimes.
		Number of key points evaluated.	136 key points evaluated in 2007/2008.	118 key points evaluated.
	Institutionalise security of national key points and strategic installations.	Number of strategic installations appraised out of a total of 265.	50% of installations appraised.	246 strategic installations appraised.
		Number of Institutional Security Structures created.	To be benchmarked in 2007/2008.	3 Government Sector Security Council (GSSC) meetings and 1 conference for private security providers were held.
	Extent to which Standards for Physical Security are set.		To be benchmarked in 2007/2008.	Minimum Standard Physical Security standards have been completed.

12.4 *Service delivery objectives and indicators*

12.4.1 *Subprogramme: VIP Protection Services*

(a) **Security breaches and complaints lodged**

Protection and Security Services provided protection to 191 presidential national and provincial dignitaries, 154 foreign dignitaries, including Heads of State, and managed 62 events.

No written complaints were received from either the Presidential VIPs or the Ministers and other VIPs and there were no security breaches.

The Counter-assault Team, which deals with all the high-risk situations that ordinary police officers with their training and equipment cannot deal with, was involved in 78 foreign and local deployments.

12.4.2 *Subprogramme: Static and Mobile Security*

(a) **Security breaches and complaints lodged**

Static Guard Services protected 115 installations, including government buildings, as well as presidential and national ministerial residences. 9 security breaches took place and 4 arrests were made.

Mobile Operations is responsible for safeguarding cash currency escorts for the South African Reserve Bank. 142 operations were successfully conducted in this financial year.

12.4.3 *Subprogramme: Ports of Entry Security*

(a) **Deterrence of illegal activities at ports of entry and exit**

The 71 ports of entry (53 land ports, 10 airports, 7 sea ports and 1 dry port) in South Africa were previously manned by approximately 700 police officials nationally, most of whom performed multi-agency duties. Since the implementation of the Border Control Security Strategy, the deployment of police officials to ports of entry has increased to 4 671 officials, who focus mainly on crime prevention and detection. This figure includes the establishments at OR Tambo International Airport, Durban Harbour and Beit Bridge.

For a number of years the South African authorities have been tightening border controls and improving other security measures at most of the major ports of entry and exit (sea, air and land). For example, in the context of preventing the smuggling of firearms, the Firearms Control Act, 2000 (Act No. 60 of 2000) and the associated National Firearms Programme of the SAPS (launched in 2002), additional measures for inspecting goods, whether imported or exported, have been introduced and implemented. This was done by establishing profiling units at designated ports.

In the next three years the Border Control Coordinating Committee (BCOCC) will direct its resources in an attempt to achieve the development of a single National Integrated Border Management Strategy (NIBMS), among other things. This will allow for -

- an all-embracing high level of strategic direction for border control, in compliance with international norms so as to maintain territorial integrity; and

- expedite the legitimate movement of cross-border trade and the migration of people, while deterring, detecting, identifying, preventing and, if necessary, prohibiting illegal or hostile cross-border movement.

This will be supported by implementing an integrated and responsive border control system and the establishment of a National Border Management Coordination Centre (NBMCC).

The vehicle fleet at ports of entry and exit at the end of March 2008 was 574, compared to 564 at the end of March 2007. 25 mobile homes were procured during the period under review and placed respectively at Durban Harbour, OR Tambo International Airport and land border posts in the North West province.

- OR Tambo International Airport

The OR Tambo International Airport has a total of 963 police members compared to 1 121 members in 2006/2007. The difference of 158 resulted from 100 members attached to the Pan-African Parliament (PAP) being transferred within the Protection and Security environment. The remaining 58 personnel were lost due to promotions, transfers, resignations and deaths. The value of drugs seized at the OR Tambo International Airport, including drugs intercepted at the International Mail Centre, was R783 247 092.

- Durban Harbour

Durban Harbour has a total of 1 038 police members. Following the establishment of the Profiling Unit in the 2007/2008 financial year, more containers were screened, which resulted in more counterfeit and undeclared goods being seized. The value of these recoveries is estimated at R110 976 365. The total value of drugs seized was R120 828.

- Beit Bridge

Beit Bridge is a designated land port and has an establishment of 297 police members. In 2007/2008, 86 vehicles were recovered, and goods were seized to the value of R4 778 775 in 2007/2008. The total value of drugs seized was R163 360.

Table 22 reflects statistics for the period from 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008 relating to successes achieved by the Border Police at ports of entry and exit.

Table 22: Successes achieved by the Border Police at ports for the period 1 April 2007 to 31 March 2008

Firearms and ammunition	
Arrests	90
Seizures	952
Value	R 1 557 566
Narcotics	
Arrests	573
Cocaine	2 822 kg
Crack cocaine tablets	170 kg
Dagga	57 330 kg
Heroin	132 kg
Tik	120 kg
Cat	1 624.8 kg
Mandrax tablets	171 207
Anabolic steroids	132
Ecstasy tablets	85
Dagga bags	31
Dagga plants	14 692
Mihra plants	1 000
Value	R1,441,694,523.90
Stolen / Hijacked vehicles	
Arrests	551
Seizures	919
Value	R 71 642 248
Abalone	
Arrests	20
Seizures	27
Transnational commerce-related crimes	
Arrests	250
Value	R 135 777 142
Illegal immigrants	
Arrests	44 409
Crimes - Other	
Arrests	5 931
Summons issued	
Total No.	3 222
Corruption	
Arrests	32
Actions carried out	
Operations conducted	3 186
Roadblock	18 094
Perimeter inspections/patrols	51 419
Access control points manned	2 550
Vehicles searched	3 894 452
Persons searched	23 058 049
Joint operations conducted with foreign departments	24

12.4.4 Subprogramme: Railway Police

(a) Priority crime rate and arrests in the railway environment

National and provincial operations were conducted regularly in the railway environment. 6 681 priority crimes (see table 23) and 19 886 other crimes occurred in the railway environment in the 2007/2008 financial year. This led to 21 314 arrests (2 604 arrests for priority crimes and 18 710 for other crimes) and goods to the value of R19 950 885 being recovered in the 2007/2008 financial year.

Partnerships were established between the SAPS, the South African Rail Commuter Cooperation, the Department of Transport and the rail operators to address crime in the railway environment.

11 new railway police stations have been established in the railway environment to date and a further 13 will be rolled out in the next financial year. The current deployment of approximately 2 300 police officials is expected to rise to more than 4 000 once the new stations have been completed in five metropolitan areas. Police officials are also being deployed on mainline trains to curb violent crime and to close transportation networks for drug trafficking.

Table 23: Cases reported in the railway environment

Type of crime	Number
Social fabric-related contact crimes	
Murder and attempted murder	119
Rape and attempted rape	101
Assault GBH	321
Common assault	481
Indecent assault	11
Total	1 033

Violent organised contact crime	
Carjacking and truckjacking	12
Robbery at residential premises (house robberies)	4
Robbery at business premises (business robberies)	10
Other aggravated robberies	395
Common robbery	725
Robbery involving the pointing of a firearm	374
Total	1 520

Property-related crimes	
Housebreaking (all)	221
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	69
Theft of/from motor vehicles	179
Theft (other)	2 599
Stock theft	6
Total	3 074

Type of crime	Number
Crimes dependent on police action for detection	
Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	36
Driving under the influence of alcohol	3
Drug-related crime	601
Total	640

Other serious crimes	
Arson	13
Malicious damage to property	302
Commercial crime	96
Bomb threats	3
Total	414

Total reported	6 681
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12.4.5 Subprogramme: Government Security Regulator

Developments with regard to the Government Security Regulator include the Government Sector Security Council (GSSC), which has been tasked with improving the monitoring and evaluation initiatives of Protection and Security in the government sector and the revision of the National Key Points (NKP) Bill.

(a) National key points registered/evaluated

The Transnet Pipeline Project was completed on 25 February 2008. 118 out of 136 key points were evaluated. During the 2007/2008 financial year more key points were registered, bringing the total to 145.

The following was done in terms of the Regulatory Function of the National Key Points Act:

- Service providers registered or evaluated: 257 (112 registered and 145 evaluated)
- Training providers registered or evaluated: 73 (39 registered and 34 evaluated)
- Security guards in the NKP environment registered: 1 124
- Security guards in the NKP environment dismissed as a result of criminal record checks: 5

The physical security of the following national key points was assessed:

- Cape Town International Airport
- Durban International Airport

(b) Strategic installations appraised

- 246 out of a total of 265 strategic institutions were appraised.
- Physical security was implemented at the following strategic institutions:

- OR Tambo International Airport (VIP lounge)
- Cape Town International Airport (VIP lounge)
- Brynterion (Implementation of the Master Plan)
- The Union Buildings (Refurbishment and security)
- Parliament, Cape Town (Master Plan)
- Durban International Airport (Plan-related)
- Presidential residences (Security installations)
- Ministerial residences (Security installations).

● 2010 Soccer World Cup

Protection and Security Services are actively involved in planning the security measures at new stadiums and implementing security measures at existing stadiums.

● Gautrain

Protection and Security Services are involved in establishing the role of the Security Advisory Services regarding physical security for the Gautrain.

(c) Institutional security structures created

Meetings aimed at coordinating security were established with the Ministry of the Department of Public Works to ensure that all VIP-related projects are implemented swiftly.

To regulate security in the Government, the Government Sector Security Council (GSSC) was established in 2006 to consult with and inform all role players of the regulation of physical security. In 2007, 3 GSSC meetings were held with all role players to inform them of the regulatory structure within the government sector. A conference was held for security providers in the government sector to refine the regulatory objectives and enhance the regulatory framework in that sector.

(d) Extent to which standards for physical security are set

A hearing was held from 3 to 5 September 2007 to discuss the comments made about the National Key Points and Strategic Installations Bill published in April 2007. The discussions took place with various institutions, departments and the owners of key point installations in response to their specific comments.

The NKP was discussed at NEDLAC and all constituencies, labour, business, community and government were involved. The final NEDLAC report was submitted to the relevant Ministers for consideration before submission to Parliament.

