

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.

There are five subprogrammes:

- *VIP Protection Services* provides for the protection while in transit of the President, Deputy President, former Presidents and their spouses, and other identified VIPs.
- *Static and Mobile Security* is for protecting other local and foreign VIPs; the places in which all VIPs, including those related to the President and Deputy President, are present and valuable government cargo.
- *Ports of Entry Security* provides 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 security regulation, evaluations and the administration of national key points and strategic installations.



12.3 Service delivery achievements

Table 25: Actual performance against target

Subprogramme	Output	Measure/Indicator	Target	Actual performance against target	Deviation & Reason
VIP Protection Services	Protection of all identified VIPs while in transit	Percentage of security breaches in relation to security provided.	Maintain or decrease	No security breaches occurred.	Target achieved.
Static and Mobile Security	Static protection of all identified VIPs including the President and Deputy President	Percentage of security breaches in relation to security provided.	Maintain or decrease	Seven security breaches occurred compared to nine security breaches in 2007/2008.	Target achieved.
	Protection of valuable cargo	Safe delivery rate of valuable cargo.	98%-99% delivery	100% delivery.	Target achieved.
Ports of Entry Security	Security and policing at ports of entry and exit	The extent of crimes at ports of entry and exit.	Maintain or increase	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Decrease from 952 illegal firearms in 2007/2008 to 199 firearms in 2008/2009. Decrease from 919 stolen vehicles recovered in 2007/2008 to 772 vehicles in 2008/2009. 39 619 793 g cannabis (57 330 kg in 2007/2008) 479 Mandrax tablets (171 207 tablets in 2007/2008) 31 500g methaqualone (equal to 63 000 mandrax tablets) 189 371 g crystal meth (120 kg in 2007/2008) 1907 238 g cocaine (2 822 kg in 2007/2008) The estimated street value for these drugs is R663 905 068.90. Increase in the recovery of illegal goods valued at R238 370 023 compared to R135 777 142 in 2007/2008. The number of persons arrested for illegal firearms, stolen vehicles, illegal drugs, illegal goods, maritime-related offences and violations of the Immigration Act, 2002 was 59 954, compared to 51 856 in 2007/2008. 	The decrease in the recovery of the number of illegal firearms, stolen vehicles and illegal drugs recovered can be attributed to the stringent policing and security measures implemented at land ports of entry.

Subprogramme	Output	Measure/Indicator	Target	Actual performance against target	Deviation & Reason
Railway Police	Crime prevention and combating in the rail environment	Priority crime rate in the railway environment.	Maintain or decrease	<p>40 428 cases reported within the railway environment compared to 26 567 cases in 2007/2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social fabric-related contact crimes 1 477 Violent organised contact crimes 1 856 Property-related crimes 3 849 Crime dependent on police action for detection 5 985 Other crime 27 261 <p>35 161 arrests made within the railway environment compared to 21 314 in 2007/2008</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Social fabric-related contact crimes 737 Violent organised contact crimes 771 Property-related crimes 1 565 Crime dependent on police action for detection 11 982 Other crime 20 106 	The significant increase in reported cases and arrests within the railway environment can be attributed to the roll-out of railway police in 2007/2008 and the establishment of the National Mobile Train Units in 2008/2009, focusing on long distance deployments to enhance police visibility across the rail environment.
Government Security Regulator	Institutionalise security of National Key Points and Strategic Installations	Extent of compliance with legislative and institutional framework.	To be benchmarked in 2008/2009	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • 145 Key points were evaluated. • 311 Assessments and 53 audits (Government and Parastatals) were conducted. • Five Institutional Security Structures were created. • Minimum Physical Security Standards were finalised and signed by the National Commissioner for implementation by Government Institutions. 	

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 206 presidential, national and provincial dignitaries; 492 foreign dignitaries, including heads of state; and 11 presidential VIPs. 2 287 VIP operations, 177 special events and 144 provincial events were managed and conducted.
- During the period under review, nine written complaints were received from VIPs and dealt with. No security breaches occurred.
- The Counter-assault Team, which deals with all the high-risk situations that cannot be dealt with efficiently by ordinary members of the SAPS, was involved in 92 foreign and local deployments that were managed without any incidents.

12.4.2 Subprogramme: Static and Mobile Security

a) Security breaches and complaints lodged

- Static Guard Services protected 25 installations, including government buildings, as well as 90 presidential and national ministerial residences.
- The number of security breaches decreased from nine in 2007/2008 to seven in 2008/2009. The following security breaches that had been reported were still under investigation:
 - During the first quarter, one security breach relating to theft occurred at the Pan African Parliament.
 - During the second quarter, one security breach occurred relating to theft at a VIP's residence.
 - During the fourth quarter, five security breaches were reported relating to trespassing and theft at Bryntirion, a VIP residence and at Kings House, Durban respectively.
- Mobile Operations is responsible for safeguarding valuable cargo, including safeguarding cash currency for the South African Reserve Bank. A combined total of 209 cargos were protected and a 100% safe delivery rate was achieved.

12.4.3 Subprogramme: Ports of Entry Security

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

- There currently are 73 Ports of Entry (53 landports, eight seaports, one dry port (City Deep) and 11 airports).

- The table below provides an indication of the actual posts filled within the ports of entry environment from 2005/2006 to the 2008/2009 financial year:

Province	2005/2006	2006/2007	2007/2008	2008/2009
Eastern Cape	69	79	100	192
Free State	119	141	181	253
Gauteng	915	1 176	2 086	2 560
KwaZulu-Natal	940	1 148	1 251	1 524
Mpumalanga	180	309	294	365
North West	119	114	119	228
Northern Cape	46	85	85	148
Limpopo	70	335	402	484
Western Cape	112	137	153	428
Total	2 570	3 524	4 671	6 182

- Table 26 provides an indication of successes achieved at ports of entry and exit during 2008/2009.
- A comprehensive strategy in capacity building and process optimisation was developed. It is an interdepartmental effort coordinated by the Border Control Operational Coordinating Committee (BCOCC). This strategy includes:
 - Optimising Standard Operational procedures.
 - Establishing a formal relationship with the SANPARK Board for information sharing and profile strengthening intelligence.
 - The establishing of telecommunication networks and communications.
 - Training of personnel to increase the level of police integrity and discipline.
- Implementation plans have been finalised in preparation for both the Confederation and 2010 FIFA Soccer World Cup. The main focus was on security appraisals, recruiting personnel, procuring physical and IT equipment, improving and testing the local port security plan, defining and upgrading existing standard operational procedures and contingency plans.

Table 26: Successes achieved by the Border Police at ports for the period 1 April 2008 to 31 March 2009

Firearms and ammunition	
Arrests	72 for firearms 33 for ammunition
Seizures	199 firearms 2 446 ammunition
Value	Firearms: R597 000.00 Ammunition: R12 230.00

Narcotics	
Arrests	870
Seizures	
Cocaine	1 907 238 g
Cannabis	39 619 793 g
Mandrax tablets	479
Crystal Meth	189 371 g
Methaqualone	31 500 g (63 000 tablets)
Cannabis, Mandrax, Crystal Meth (TIK) and cocaine have been identified as priority drugs in South Africa. Other illegal drugs such as heroin, CAT, Crack, Ecstasy and Cannabis plants were also seized at ports of entry and exit.	
Value	R663 905 068.90

Stolen/Hijacked vehicles	
Arrests	673
Seizures	701 vehicles 71 trucks
Value	R77, 200, 000.00

Marine Resources	
Arrests	9
Seizures	537,70 kg and 232 other resources

Transnational commerce-related crimes	
Arrests	353
Value	R 238 370 023.63

Illegal immigrants	
Arrests	57 944

Crimes other	
Arrests	3 000

Summons issued	
Total No.	8 518

Corruption	
Arrests	58

Actions carried out	
Operations conducted	2 380
Roadblocks	33 807
Perimeter inspections/patrols	118 640

12.4.4 Subprogramme: Railway Police

a) Priority crime rate and arrests in the railway environment

- Regular national and provincial operations were conducted in the railway environment. A total of 13 167 priority crimes and 27 261 other crimes were recorded in the 2008/2009 financial year (see table 27). This led to 35 161 arrests (15 055 arrests for priority crimes and 20 106 for other crimes) and the recovery of goods to the value of R 21 430 307.93 in the 2008/2009 financial year.
- Partnerships for addressing crime in the railway environment were established between the SAPS, the South African Rail Commuter Corporation, the Department of Transport and rail operators.
- An additional six new railway police stations were rolled out at Bellville and Philippi in the Western Cape, Escombe and Cavendish in KwaZulu-Natal and Mount Ruth and Swartskop in the Eastern Cape. A total of 19 railway police facilities have been completed to date (which includes Provincial Command Structures and SAPS Railway Police Stations). The current deployment of Railway Police personnel for Metrorail is 1 994 and 405 for Mainline Services.
- Railway police deployments are focused on Local Metrorail Train services, as well as on long distance cross-border trains and rail routes to prevent and combat crime.
- An increase in police visibility built public confidence. As a result, the crimes that were reported increased from 26 567 in 2007/2008 to 40 428 in 2008/2009. This included the availability of SAPS police stations (reporting facilities) within four metropolitan areas and six regional structures, as well as the establishment of the National Mobile Train Units (NMTU) focusing on long distance deployments.

Table 27: Cases reported in the railway environment

Type of crime	Number
Social fabric-related contact crimes	
Murder and attempted murder	199
Rape and attempted rape	177
Assault GBH	427
Common assault	674
Total	1 477
Violent organised contact crime	
Carjacking and truckjacking	15
Robbery at residential premises (house robberies)	3
Robbery at business premises (business robberies)	13
Cash-in-transit robbery	0
Bank robbery	0
Other aggravated robberies	564
Robbery involving the pointing of a firearm	496

Violent organised contact crime	
Common robbery	765
Total	1 856
Property-related crimes	
Housebreaking (all)	197
Theft of motor vehicle and motorcycle	115
Theft out of/from vehicles	125
Shoplifting	8
Theft (other)	3398
Stock theft	6
Total	3 849
Crimes dependent on police action for detection, contact-related crime and other priority crime	
Narcotic-related crimes	1213
Driving under the influence of alcohol	22
Illegal possession of illegal firearms and ammunition	71
Driving without valid driver's licence	13
Dealing in liquor	28
Obstruction of police duties	32
Contravention of the National Road Traffic Act, 1996	126
Illegal gambling	379
Riotous behaviour	72
Illegal walking	26
Smoking on train	224
Train surfing	31
Commercial Crime	140
Arson	7
Malicious damage to property	363
Leaving train at an unlawful place	737
Embarking from moving train	1627
Undocumented person	874
Total	5 985
Total reported	13 167

12.5.5 Subprogramme: Government Security Regulator

The security of government institutions and key economic infrastructure is receiving attention. Developments in this regard include the establishment of the Government Sector Security Council (GSSC). The latter is tasked with enhancing the monitoring and evaluation initiatives of protection and security in the government sector and the revision of the National Key Points (NKP) Bill. The NKP Bill went through a consultative process with NEDLAC before it was tabled before Parliament for consideration.

a) National key points registered / evaluated

- National Key Points were monitored and evaluated effectively to ensure that they comply with the entire legislative framework and the National Key Points Act, 1980 (Act No. 102 of 1980).
- 145 national key points were evaluated during the 2008/2009 financial year.
- The following functions were conducted in terms of the regulatory function of the National Key Points Act, 1980:
 - 20 security service providers were registered
 - 35 criminal records were detected
 - 1 195 applications for security guards were received
 - Five security guards were deregistered
 - 16 training providers were registered
 - Two training institutions were revoked
 - Nine training institutions were suspended

b) Strategic Installations Appraised

- Strategic installations inspections were conducted to the highest standard using the approved monitoring and evaluation systems.
- 126 audits were conducted at Government and Parastatals during the 2008/2009 financial year.
- A physical security appraisal was conducted at OR Tambo International Airport and Cape Town International Airport.

c) Institutional security structures created

- Five Institutional security structures were created, namely:
 - The National Security Officers Liaison Forum (SOLF)
 - The Private Security Industry Conference
 - The Government Sector Security Council (GSSC)
 - The Joint Planning Committee (JPC)
 - The Provincial Security Officers Liaison Forum (SOLF).
- The Government Sector Security Council (GSSC) was established in 2006 to consult and

communicate with all key players to regulate physical security. Since the establishment of the GSSC, three annual meetings had been held to engage all key players and to inform them about the regulatory structure within the Government Sector.

d) Extent to which standards for physical security are set

- Minimum Physical Security Standards were completed and signed by the National Commissioner for implementation by Government Institutions. Marketing and distribution commenced.





POLICE

