

SOUTH AFRICA IN 2020: AN INTERNAL SECURITY PERSPECTIVE

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PRESENTATION OUTLINE

- National v internal security
- Crime overview (selected crimes)
- Fear of crime
- Risk factors of crime
- Crime combating strategies
- Strategic direction of the SA Police Service
- National (internal) security threats
- Possible role of the SA Army

NATIONAL v INTERNAL SECURITY

- Examples of more traditional definitions of national security:
 - “...the ability to preserve the nation’s physical integrity and territory; to maintain its economic relations with the rest of the world on reasonable terms; to protect its nature, institutions and governance from disruptions from outside; and to control its borders”

NATIONAL v INTERNAL SECURITY

- “... the condition of freedom from external physical threat which a nation state enjoys’.

NATIONAL v INTERNAL SECURITY

- South African White Papers and national security:
 - *White Paper on Intelligence (1994)*:
 - “The main threats to the well-being of individuals and the interests of nations across the world do not primarily come from a neighbouring army, but from other internal and external challenges such as economic collapse, overpopulation, mass-migration, ethnic rivalry, political oppression, terrorism, crime and disease...”.

NATIONAL v INTERNAL SECURITY

- *White Paper on Defence (1996):*
 - The greatest threat to South Africa's people is:
 - "... socio-economic problems like poverty, unemployment, poor education, the lack of housing and the absence of adequate social services, as well as the high level of crime and violence".

NATIONAL v INTERNAL SECURITY

- *White Paper on South African Participation in International Peace Missions (1999):*
 - Confirms the above position

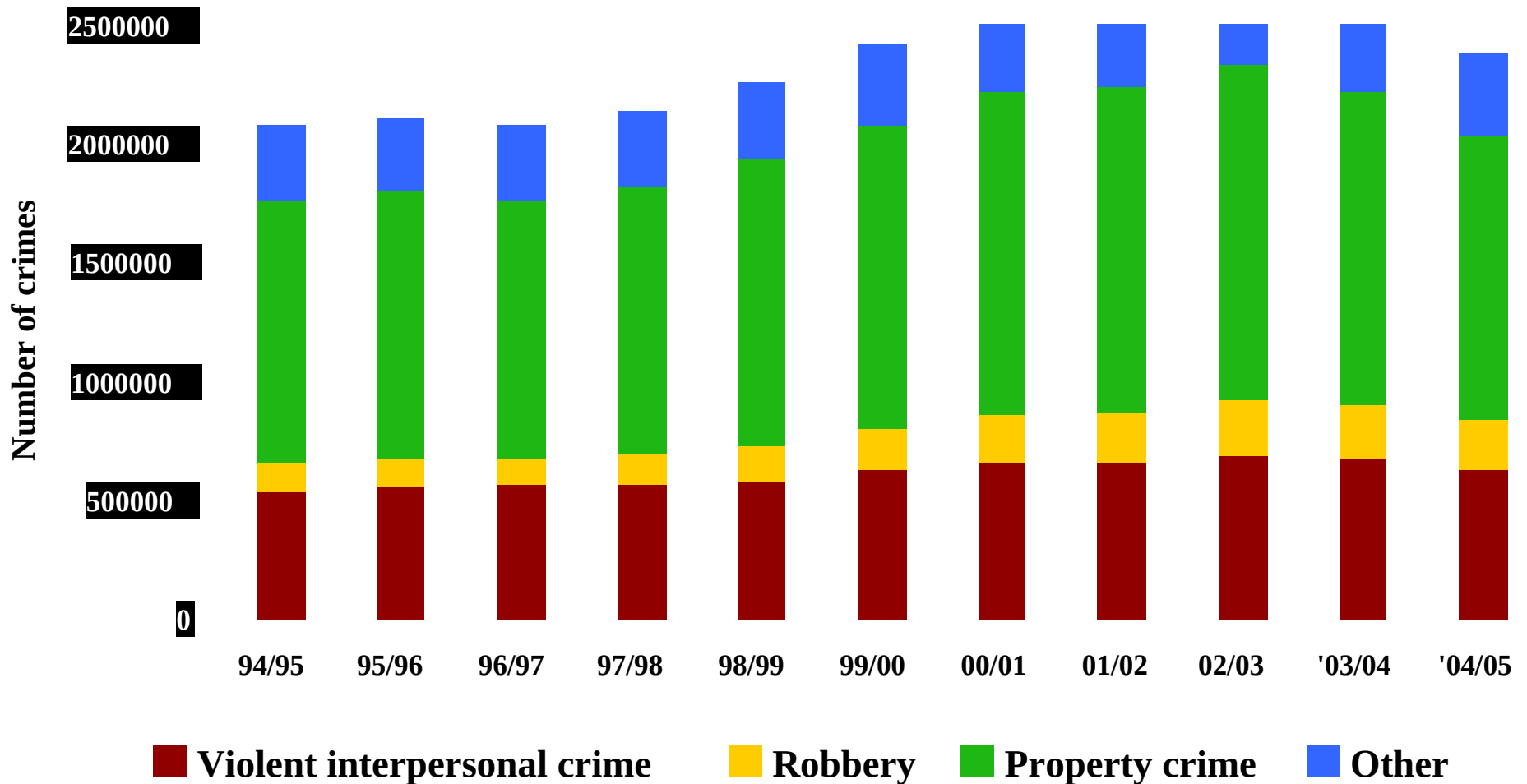
NATIONAL v INTERNAL SECURITY

- Proposed definition:
 - ‘... a condition of freedom from either or both external and internal (domestic) threats, which may manifest in any of the following ways:
 - threats against the state, or the people, or the individual;

NATIONAL v INTERNAL SECURITY

- in addition to military threats, also risk factors such as political, economic, societal and environmental threats (including problems such as poverty, unemployment, poor education and training, a lack of housing and inadequate social services); and
- crime and violence, and the threat of anarchy'.

Crimes recorded by SAPS, 1994/95–2004/05



COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR S & V CRIMES (1994 - 2006)

S & V crimes (per 100 000)

	1994/95	1999/2000	2005/06
Murder	66,9	52,5	39,5
Att murder	69,1	65,5	43,9
Rape	115,3	122,8	117,1
Robbery (aggr)	218,5	229,5	255,3
Robbery (com)	84,2	173,5	159,4

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR S & V CRIMES (1994 - 2006)

Car hijackings and CIT robberies

	2001/ 02	2002/ 03	2003/ 04	2004/ 05	2005/ 06
Hijackings (per 100 000)	35,4	32,3	29,7	26,7	27,4
CIT robberies (real figures)	238	374	192	220	383

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR S & V CRIMES 2004/05 - 2005/06

- Decreases

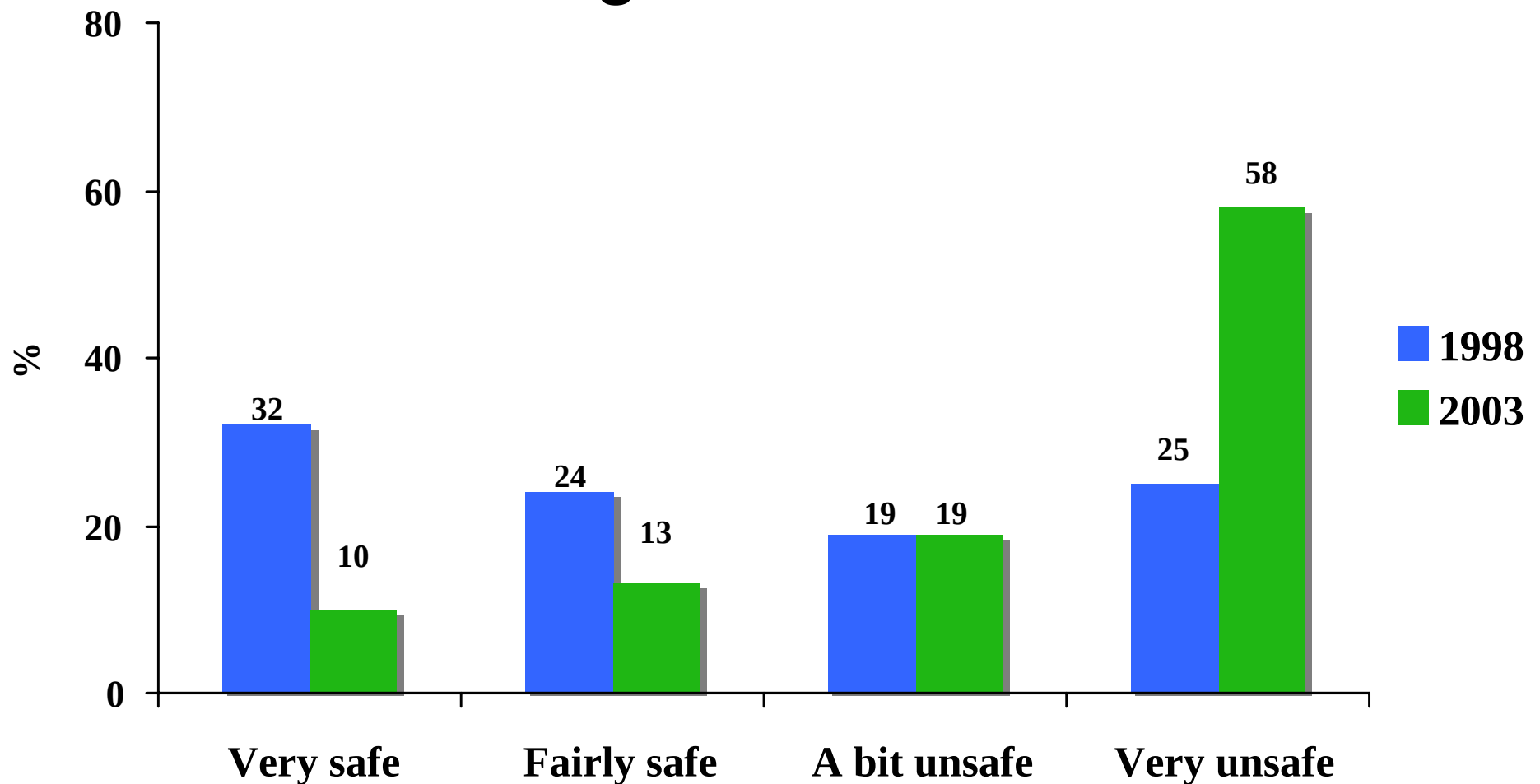
- Murder: 2%
- Att murder: 16,6%
- Rape: 1%
- Robbery aggr: 16,2%
- Robbery com: 18,3%

- Increases

- CIT robberies: 74,1%
- Robberies-shopping malls: 32%
- Hijackings: 2,6%□

FEAR OF CRIME: (VCS)

Walking alone after dark



RISK FACTORS OF CRIME

- Three main groups identified:
 - economic and socio-political root causes of crime
 - criminogenic or facilitating factors of crime (incl environmental design issues)
 - enabling factors such as weaknesses in the Criminal Justice System

CRIME COMBATING STRATEGIES

- The National Crime Prevention Strategy (1996)
 - 4 pillar approach
 - criminal justice system
 - community values and education
 - environmental design
 - transnational crime

CRIME COMBATING STRATEGIES

– 10 supporting objectives of NCPS:

two examples:

- comprehensive policy for all areas which impact on crime, such as economic growth and development
- generating a shared understanding of crime prevention

The National Crime Combating Strategy (NCCS) – 2000

FOCUS AREAS AND OPERATIONAL APPROACHES

ORGANIZATIONAL PRIORITIES

- Improved Resource Management (Personnel, budgeting and physical resources)

OPERATIONAL PRIORITIES

- Organized Crime
- Serious and Violent Crimes
- Crimes Against Women and Children
- Service Delivery

Focus:

- To decrease crime in order to:
 - * move from reactive to proactive policing
 - * speed up socio-economic development and other programmes to address the causes of crime
 - * enhance community safety

OPERATION CRACKDOWN 2 APPROACHES

CTA OCTA

GEOGRAPHICAL APPROACH ORGANIZED CRIME APPROACH (Serious and violent crimes)

- | | |
|---|---|
| <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Crime combating zones- Police stations = 145- Crime Combating Task Groups (Multi-Dimensional) | <ul style="list-style-type: none">- Organized Crime Combating Task Groups |
|---|---|

STRATEGIC DIRECTION OF SAPS

- Strategic Plan for 2005 - 2010:
 - 4 scenarios
 - *S'gudi S'nais*:
 - » Intolerable future
 - » Power struggle, tension & conflict
 - *Dulisanang* (We're all in this together):
 - » Tolerable but undesirable future
 - » United around social values
 - » Economic difficulties & crimes of greed

STRATEGIC DIRECTION OF SAPS

- *Skedonk* (it goes, but only just):
 - » Tolerable future?
 - » SA weakened and divided
 - » Economic crisis
 - » Increases in levels of poverty & crime & lawlessness
- *Shosholoza*:
 - » Tolerable and desired future
 - » Multilateralism in the world
 - » Robust global economy
 - » SA - economic growth and social cohesion

STRATEGIC DIRECTION OF SAPS

- Strategic Plan for 2005 - 2010
 - 9 implementation strategies, e.g:
 - National Crime Combating Strategy
 - Firearms Strategy
 - Corruption and Fraud Prev. Strategy
 - Human Resource Management Strategy
 - Etc.

NATIONAL (INTERNAL) SECURITY THREATS TOWARDS 2020

- Primary threats:
 - Crime syndicates and organised crime (escalation in violence, etc)
 - Economic & socio-political root causes of crime (potential for increases in crime, lawlessness & anarchy)

NATIONAL (INTERNAL) SECURITY THREATS TOWARDS 2020

- Secondary threat:
 - Deficiencies in the criminal justice system (police, courts, prisons): e.g:
 - Decreases in detection and conviction rates
 - Low deterrence value

POSSIBLE ROLE OF THE SA ARMY

- The Army should prepare itself to:
 - Perform an *internal stability* role in support of the police (police powers, policing doctrines, joint command & control)
 - Provide *armed intervention* in support of the police to curb armed attacks by criminal groups (armed and armoured escorts, protection duties, etc, in presence of civilians)



Thank you

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