16/2025CAEFENCE







the sandf
Department:
Defence
REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA





AIM

To provide an **Update of the Readiness Status of the SANDF**

to the

Joint Standing Committee on Defence

02 December 2016







SCOPE

- Introduction
- Constitution
- Functions of the SANDF
- Policy Development
- Mandate
- Additional Obligations
- Joint Force Employment Missions
- Current Deployments
- Budget allocation
 - Human resource Implications
- Closing Remarks











2015 Onwards

Implementation

2004 - 071999 1993 -94 The Cost JMCC Policy White Paper Driven/Cost Debates around Constrained 2011-15 2002 - 03the Defence Sector 1996 -98 Peace Defence Ministerial Initiative Attempts toupdate Process Defence TransformatiorMissions to Develop a Develop Project (Deloitte & **New Defence** a new Military Touche Contract) Review Strategy

1998:

Defence Review

1996

White Paper on Defence

1999

White Paper on the Defence-Related Industry 2004

Parys Resolutions

2009 - 10

The Mandate Driven

Defence Strategy 2010 – 2030

Process







1

CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE OF THE SANDF

The Constitution of the RSA, 1996

The Defence Act, 2002 (No 42 of 2002)

MANDATE (Section 200)

The Defence Force must be structured and managed as a disciplined military force

The primary object of the defence force is to **defend and protect** the Republic, its **territorial integrity** and its **people** in accordance with the Constitution and the principles of international law regulating the use of force.







CONSTITUTIONAL MANDATE OF THE SANDF MANDATE (Section 201)

- A member of the Cabinet must be responsible for defence.
- Only the President, as head of the national executive, may authorise the employment of the defence force-
 - in co-operation with the police service;
 - in Defence of the Republic; or
 - in fulfilment of an international obligation







FUNCTIONS OF THE SANDF

Sect 227 of the Constitution, 1993







FUNCTIONS OF THE SANDF

The South African National Defence Force may, subject to this Constitution, be employed-

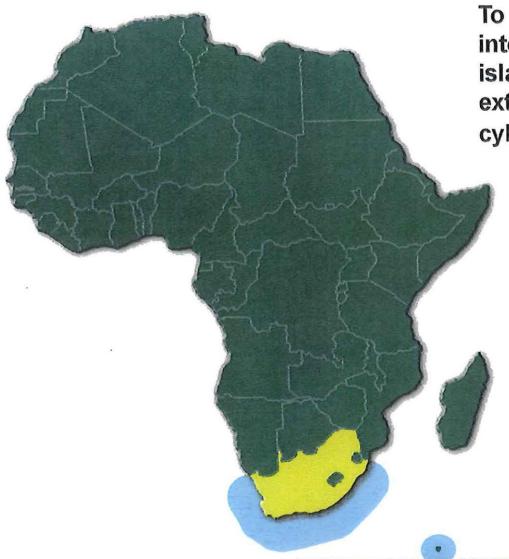
- (a) for service in the **defence** of the Republic, for the **protection** of its **sovereignty** and **territorial integrity**;
- (b) for service in compliance with the **international obligations** of the Republic with regard to international bodies and other states;
- (c) for service in the preservation of life, health or property;
- (d) for service in the provision or **maintenance** of **essential services**;
- (e) for service in the upholding of **law and order** in the Republic in **co-operation** with the South African Police Service
- (f) for service in **support** of any **department of state** for the purpose of **socio-economic upliftment.**







NATIONAL SOVEREIGNTY



To protect our sovereignty, territorial integrity; including our air space, islands, territorial waters, EEZ and extended continental shelf claims and cyberdomain.

South Africa's Maritime Zones

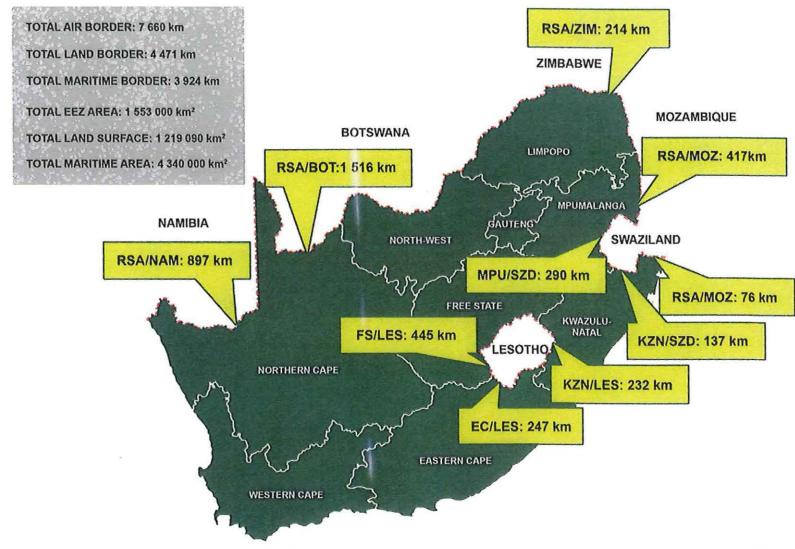








BORDER SAFEGUARDING



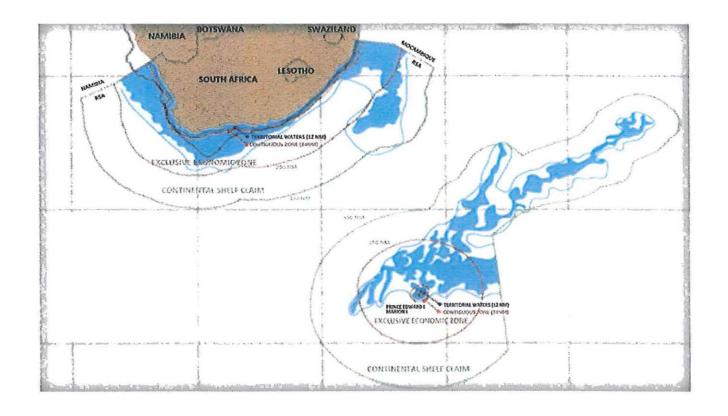






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BORDER SAFEGUARDING



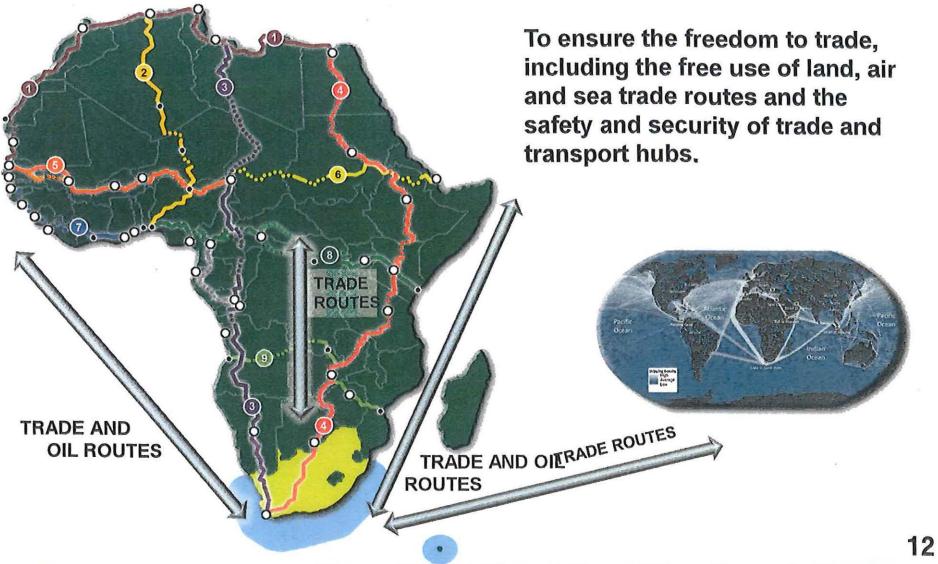
South Africa's Maritime Zones







FREEDOM OF SOUTH AFRICA TO TRADE

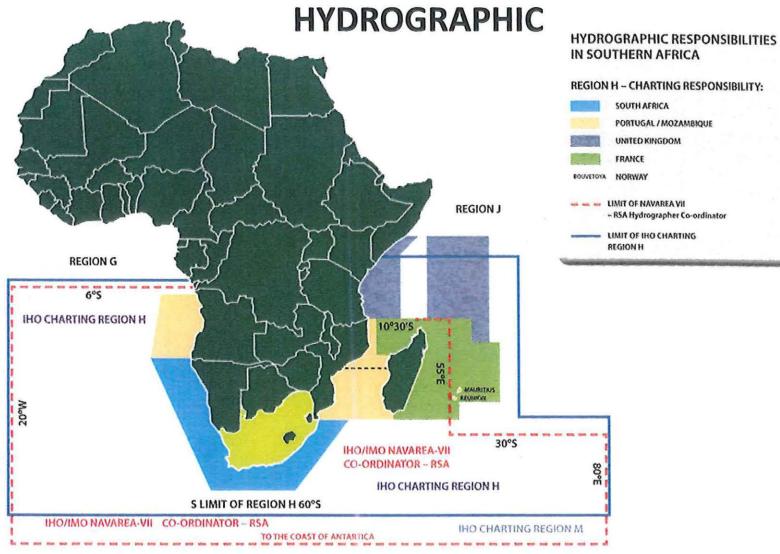








INTERNATIONAL TREATY OBLIGATIONS -





the sandf

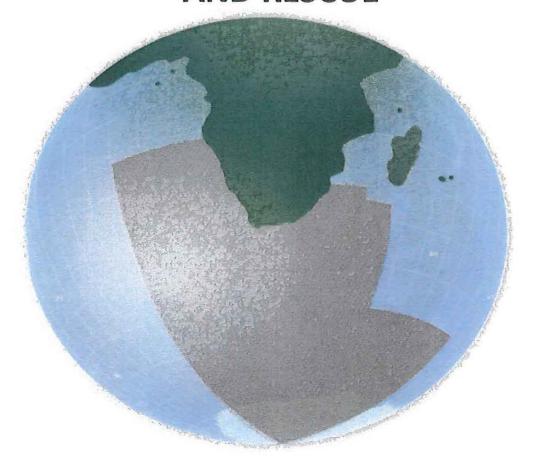
Department:
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REPUBLIC OF SOUTH AFRICA





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INTERNATIONAL TREATY OBLIGATIONS – SEARCH AND RESCUE









Securing SA Border Posts and Borderline is a Sizeable Task

Ports of entry

Borderline

AIR

730 registered airports (10 international airports)

>1.2 million square kilometers of air space

LAND

>53 Formal land border posts (Botswana 17, Lesotho 14, Namibia 6, Swaziland 11, Zimbabwe 1,Mozambique 4) >4800 km of land border (Botswana 1840km, Namibia 967 km, Lesotho 909km, Mozambique 491km, Swaziland 430km, Zimbabwe 225km)

SEA

111 Ports (8 Commercial ports, 11 noncommercial ports, 92 small harbours)

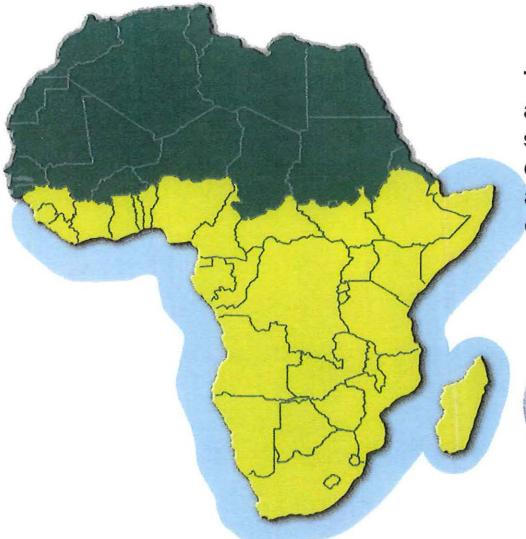
~2800 km of coastline







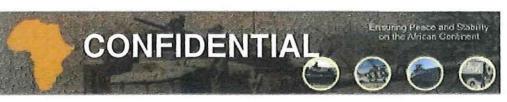
PEACE STABILITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT



To work with partner states to achieve the peace, security and stability in the region, creating conditions for economic growth and development and the expansion of markets in Africa.









JOINT FORCE EMPLOYMENT MISSIONS OF THE SANDF







JOINT FORCE EMPLOYMENT MISSIONS

- Conventional Defence of the RSA
- Rear area defence
- Defence of vital and strategic assets
- Defence against an un-conventional threat (Guerilla type warfare/ activities)
- Defence against an non-conventional threat (Terrorism/ non-linear type activities)
- Defence against a chemical/ biological/ radiological (CBR) threat
- Defence against an Information Warfare (IW) threat
- Border Safeguarding
- Peace Support Operations (PSO)
- General Military Assistance Tasks
- Support the Development of the SADC Standby Force (SADC SF)
- Safety and Security (To the South African government and with the SAPS in all probability appointed as the lead department)
- Disaster Relief and Humanitarian Assistance
- Search and Rescue
- Provisioning of Essential Services
- Presidential Support







CURRENT DEPLOYMENTS







CURRENT DEPLOYMENTS

(Internal)

Op CORONA - Border Safeguarding

Five border areas currently covered with **15** sub-units. (160 members per sub-unit) and Attached support elements

Op CHARIOT - Disaster Aid & Relief

As and when required.

Op PROSPER - Cooperation with the Police

As and when required.

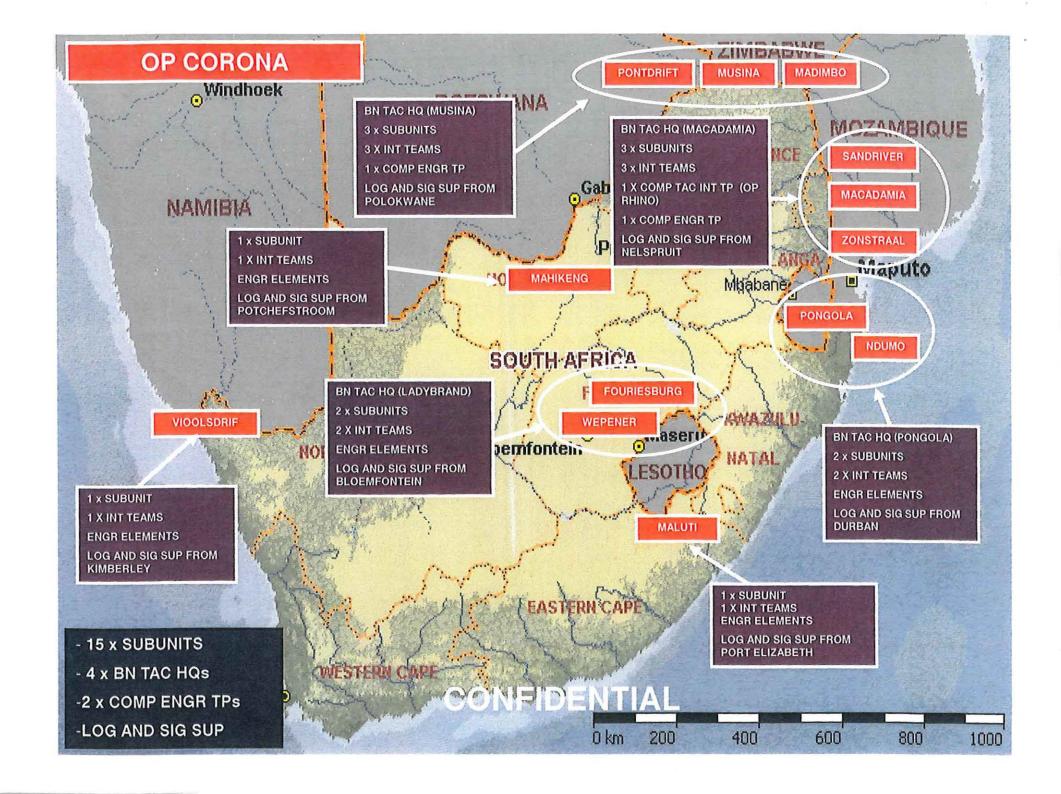
Op ARABELLA - Search & Rescue

As and when required.









CURRENT DEPLOYMENTS (External)

- Op MISTRAL (DRC) One battalion (+) (1230)
- Op COPPER (Moz Channel) One frigate (160)







PARTICIPATION AND ASSOCIATION Corsice Rome PORTUGAL Lisbon TURKEY n Petran Girata Madeire (Port) TUNESIA MEDITERRAMEAN SEA LEBANON BOYS IRAN Canery in TOWALL STATE MATERIA OAJAR WATERIA OAJAR WA D Asign ALGERIA WESTERN LIBYA EGYPT MAURITANIA Nousiochott MALI MIGER YEMEN **ENTREA** CHAD BOTH THE GAMBIA Kiteriouri Aspens Outogranger Tuesday X PAROULI Phi persona SUDAN NIGERIA Adds Ababa The source state of Monroviii LIBBAA ETHIOPIA CENTRAL AFRICAN EO GUINES UTVENTO Magadishu MOMAGN KENYA San Tome & BAD TOME & PRINCIPE GABON «Na indi RWANDS TOTAL DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICI BURUNDI Catinda (Angold SEYCHELLES Zanniber TANZANIA Ascension fahad Luards COMOROS ANGOLA ABMAS - St Helena (U.K.) Lunaka B Aristonews MOZAMBIQUE ZMBABYE ATLANTIC NAMBIA Reunion Francel MADAGASCAR Winshoek. BOTSWAN Protota OCEAN SWAZEAHD, Mepute SOUTH AFRICA

Current Deployments (External)

Op MISTRAL UN Stabilisation
Mission in the DRC (MONUSCO)

Op COPPER (Maritime Security)

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CURRENT STATUS OF THE SANDF BUDGET ALLOCATION





THE DEFENCE DILEMMA

Defence Budget Speech 2016

We have consistently indicated to this House that the defence allocation should be incrementally increasing towards at least 2% of GDP, yet defence is consistently 50% underfunded, with compounding effects on our ability to conduct operations.

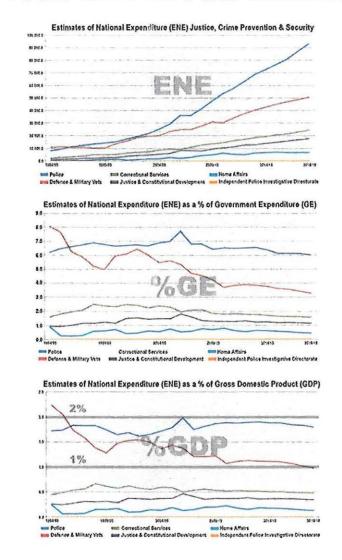


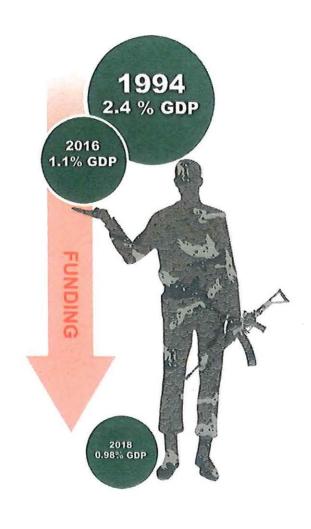




THE DEFENCE DILEMMA



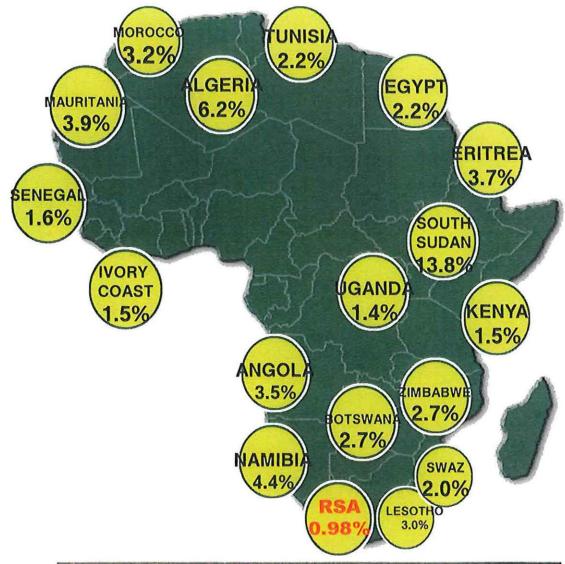








CONTINENTAL DEFENCE ALLOCATION (% OF GDP)









BUDGET ALLOCATION OF THE 2017 MTEF

Programme	Vote	Medium-term Expenditure Estimate (R'000)			
	2016/17	2017/18	2018/19	2019/20	
Administration	5 105 108	5 380 834	5 628 302	5 947121	
Force Employment	3 899 635	3 688 564	3 660 971	3 749 834	
Landward Defence	15 651 438	16 550 196	17 134 255	18 160 823	
Air Defence	6 883 527	6 628 007	7 145 827	8572 239	
Maritime Defence	4 355 880	4 790 003	4 893 359	4 482 369	
Military Health Support	4 416 816	4 586 699	4 905 576	5 371 285	
Defence Intelligence	900 248	917 277	947 915	1 002 207	
General Support	5 911 093	6 077 210	6 294 109	6 680 561	
TOTAL	47 169 745	48 618 790	50 610 314	53 966 439	

* Provisional Allocation for 2017 MTEF dd 28 October 2016







HR ALLOCATION MTEF 2017

Ser no	Description		FY2018 /19 Rb	
1	Original Allocation	28,344	30,027	31,782
2	HR Cut	(1,897)	(2,911)	(3,146)
3	HR Ceiling	26,447	27,116	28,635
4	HR Div Projection based on feet on the ground as on 31 March 2016	28,140	30,517	32,268
5	Shortfall	-1,693	-3,401	-3,633
6	Additional HR Funding Requirements not in HR Projections	1,323	1,703	1,921
7	Total HR Requirement	-3,016	-5,104	-5,554







HUMAN RESSOURCE IMPLICATIONS

 Reduction in the Compensation of Employees implies that the DOD must reduce it's manpower

	FY2016/17	3504
	FY2017/18	6455
m	FY2018/19	3765
	FY2019/20	2462
ш	Total	16186







HUMAN RESSOURCE IMPLICATIONS

- Reduced MSDS intakes from Jan 2013 worsened the situation
 - DOD considers no MSDS intake in the next 2 years as option to stay within allocation







HUMAN RESOURCE IMPLICATIONS

- Increased skills gap
 - Loss of expertise
- Low morale
- Outsourcing of Services
 - Expensive
- Increased knowledge gap
 - Fast tracking of Personnel
 - Loss of Experience
- A continuously ageing workforce
 - Impact on rejuvenation







MILITARY JUSTICE

- The current Military Discipline Supplementary Measures Act, Act 16 of 1999, disempowers the Commander to enforce discipline.
- In terms of sections 11 and 29(6) of the Act, Commanders cannot handle minor disciplinary offences if the accused plead not guilty but must refer the case to the military courts.
- As a solution to this challenge, the DOD has drafted the Military Discipline Bill in order to empower Commanders to enforce discipline. The Bill is in final stage of approval.







Concluding Remarks

- The budget allocation is insufficient to maintain an effective defense force and satisfy obligations.
- The SANDF cannot rejuvenate through the Military Skills
 Development System (MSDS) to the level it planned due to budget
 cuts.
- There are not sufficient funds to employ the Reserves and mitigate the shortages in the Regular Force environment to meet operational requirements.
- A substantial portion of the DOD budget (57%) is spent on Human Resources-related functions at the expense of operating & capital outputs.
- Budgetary constraints are therefore contributing negatively to the Readiness of the Defence Force.







DISCUSSION





