

ON A JOURNEY TO A SAFER SOUTH AFRICA

Creating a safe and secure, crime free environment, that is conducive for social & economic stability, supporting a better life for all.



Briefing to the Portfolio Committee on Police

**Roles and Responsibilities of the SAPS in
protecting the National Parliament**

26 September 2018

#Patriotic & Selfless Service



1. Purpose of the Presentation
2. Background
3. Functions of the SAPS (PSS) in protecting Parliament
4. Security Breach: Parliament - 14 September 2018
5. Security Deficiencies and Challenges at Parliament
6. Way Forward & Conclusion



The purpose of the presentation is to –

Brief the Portfolio Committee on Police of the SAPS roles and responsibilities in protecting the National Parliament.

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Background



The **mandate of the SAPS is derived from Section 205** of the Constitution of the Republic of South Africa, 1996 (Act 108 of 1996). The objectives of policing are to:

- Prevent, combat and investigate crime.
- Maintain public order.
- Protect and secure the inhabitants of the Republic and their property.
- Uphold and enforce the law

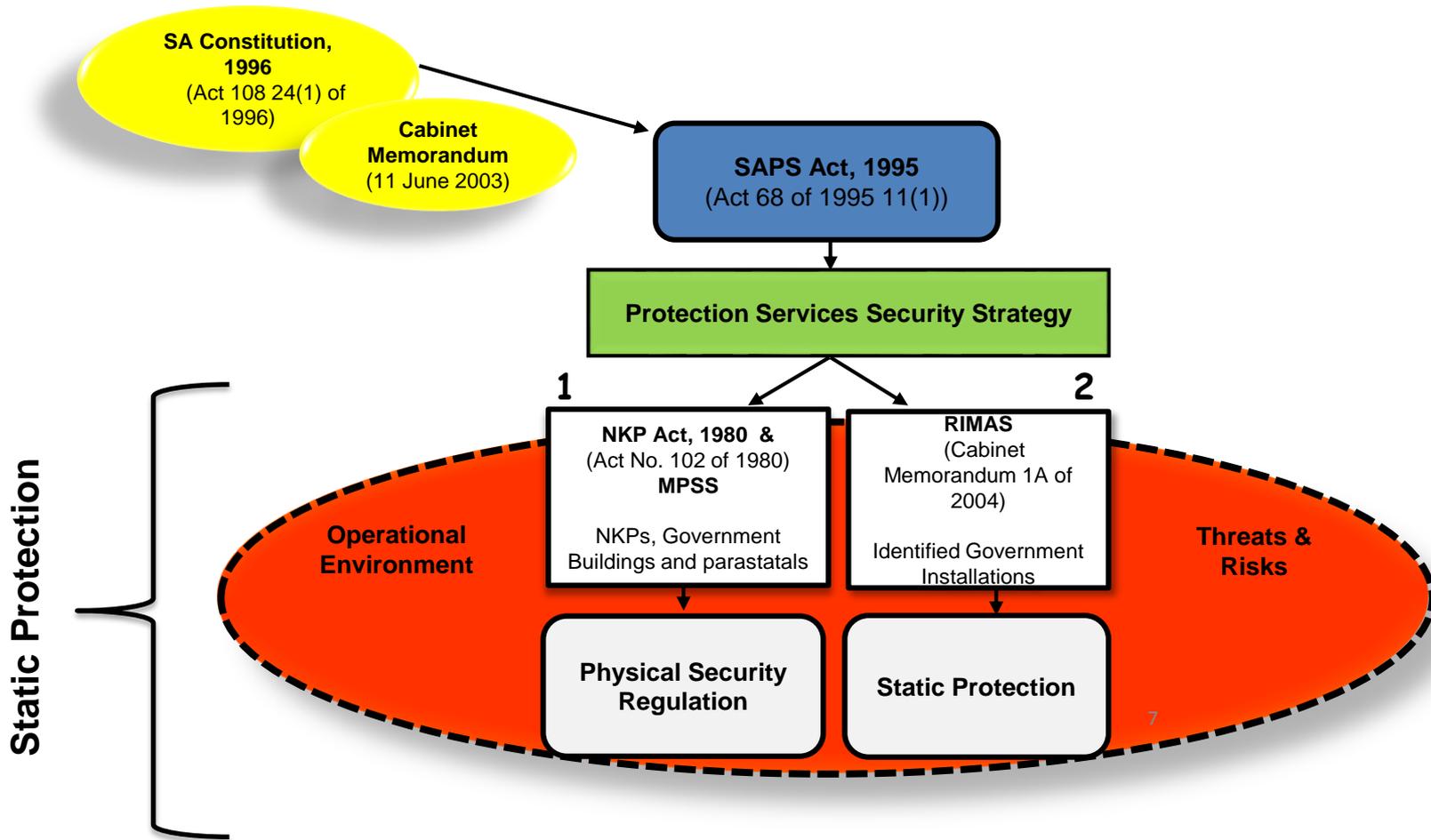
Protection Services are performed in terms of the SA Constitution (SA 1996: Constitution 108 24(1)) whereby the Interim Constitution (SA 1993: Act 200 of 1993: 218 (1)) remains intact; re: “**...the National Commissioner shall be responsible for (1) national protection service...**”

The **SAPS** (1995: Act 68 of 1995 11(1)) further states that the National Commissioner may exercise the powers and shall perform the duties and functions necessary to give effect to Section 218(1) of the Constitution.



In response to its constitutional mandate, and in support of its operational strategy, the SAPS established the **Division Protection and Security Services (PSS)** to **render professional, effective and accountable protection and security services to all identified dignitaries and government interests in South Africa** (SA 2003: Cabinet Memorandum) through the following functions –

- the provision of VIP protection services;
- **the provision of static protection services;**
- the provision of a **regulatory service to all identified strategic installations, including NKPs.**





The SAPS **Security Advisory Services (SAS)** is mandated, to conduct physical security appraisals at all identified installations/government buildings as part of the risk limiting principles of the security strategy and to make **recommendations on appropriate security measures** to:

- Delay, detect or prevent unauthorized intrusion** to a facility;
- Activate **appropriate responses** to such attempts or actual gaining of unauthorized intrusion;
- The implementation of physical security measures to **safeguard** employees, contractors and visitors from harm;
- Secure** information and documents at the facility.

Physical Security Measures: Regulatory Framework (continue ...)

The **Minimum Physical Security Standard** states further that when providing facilities for institutions, the **National Department of Public Works** must ensure that:

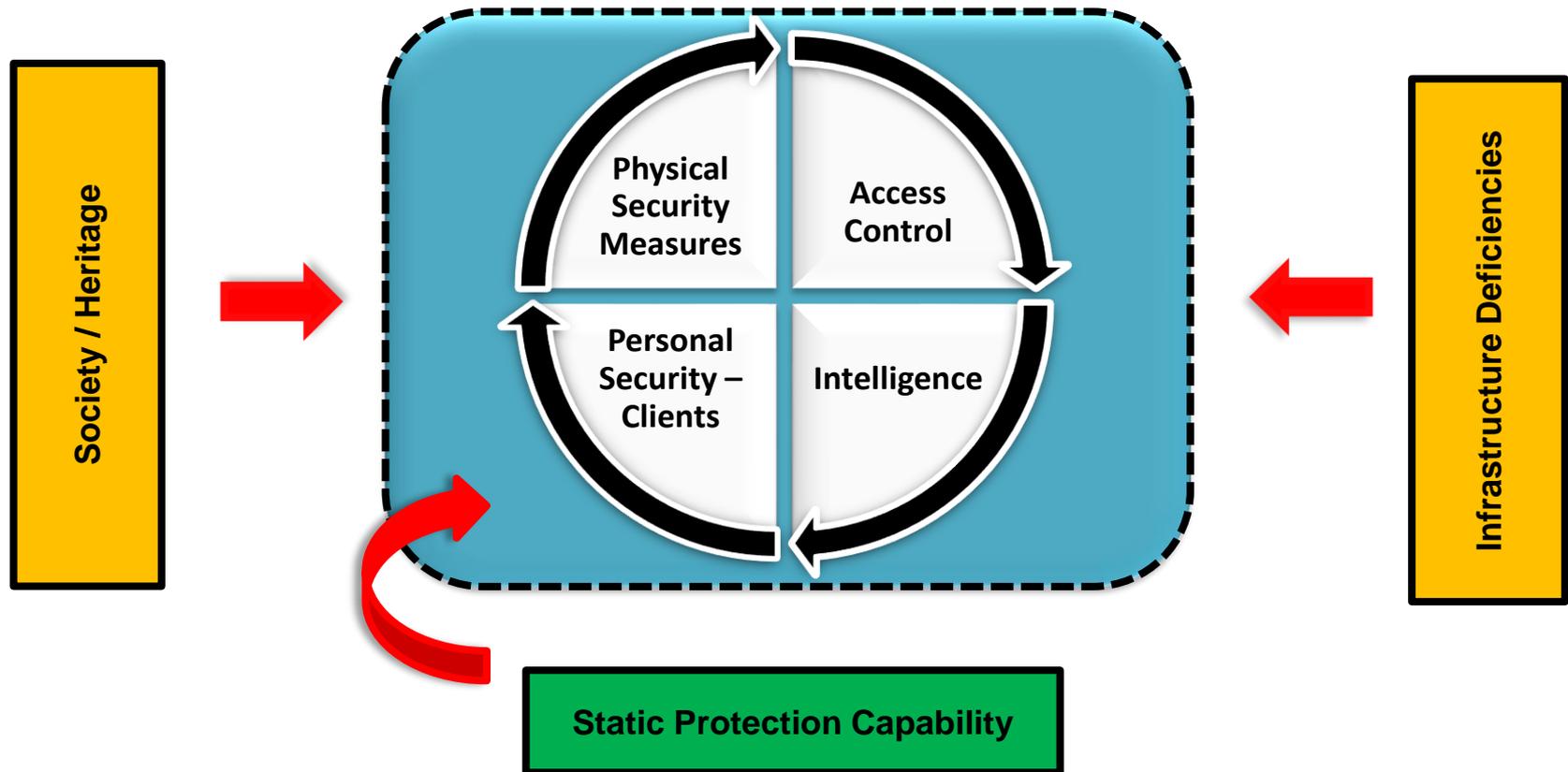
- ❑ **physical security measures** as prescribed by SAPS (SAS) for departments/institutions, as part of the contracting process, are **adhered to**;
- ❑ **threat and risk assessments** are conducted by the relevant National Intelligence Structures;
- ❑ **security assessment** of facilities, or drawings/architectural designs thereof, are undertaken by the SAPS (SAS) before any agreement is entered into to procure the property for an institution and all recommendations of the SAPS (SAS) are implemented;
- ❑ the SAPS are involved in all **structural improvements** done to maintain the minimum physical security levels of the institutions;
- ❑ the security section is exposed to appropriate **security-related training** to empower them in the performance of their functions.

Key Components and Influencing Factors – Static Protection

External Influencing Factors

Key Components of the Security Strategy for Static Protection

External Influencing Factors



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Functions of the SAPS (PSS) in protecting Parliament



Protection principles

The primary aim of access control is to **safeguard the Parliament** as a strategic government installation and to ensure the **safety and protection of VIPs** within the parliamentary precinct.

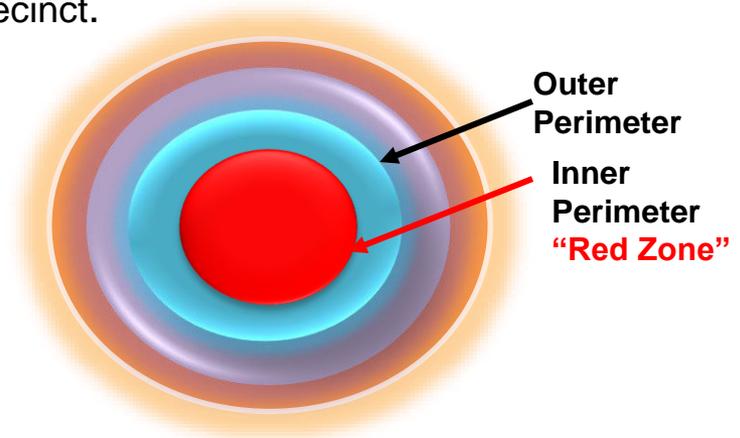
Access control is executed through the following **five primary functions** –

SAPS (PSS) Responsibility

- 1) **screening of the person** who seeks access to determine if the person is a legitimate visitor and whether his/her **reason for visiting the premises is a valid one**,
- 2) **search and examination** of the **person** and **vehicle** if applicable for harmful items, Including –
 - Perimeter patrol and protection
 - Established Response Teams within the parliamentary precinct.

Parliament Protection Services Responsibility

- 3) **record keeping** of access,
- 4) **permit issuing** and
- 5) **escorting** of visitor to the said office etc.



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Security Breach Parliament

14 September 2018

Suicide: Staff Member of Parliament

Parliamentary Precinct



- ❑ On **14 September 2018 at 09:55** a staff member attached to International Relations, Policy Analysis at Parliament, **Mr L Gerane**, arrived at 90 Plein Street Building basement area and entered the access control area at the basement. He **showed his permit** in the direction of the SAPS Static Protector and walked through **without placing his bag through the x-ray machine**.
- ❑ According to a co-worker, Mr N Mzuvukile, Mr L Gerane appeared despondent when arrived at his office and said something of “wishing to say farewell”. Mr Sambona from Parliament Wellness and Health was called and went to speak to Mr L Gerane in his office. Upon observation that Mr L Gerane was not looking well, Mr Sambona went to arrange for an ambulance to take the member to hospital. Mr L Gerane locked his office after Mr Sambona left. Mr Sambona did not witness any firearm at the time.
- ❑ Later the staff member sitting across the office of Mr L Gerane, who **heard the shot** called the PSS Control Room for assistance.
- ❑ The **SAPS Static Response Team** responded to the call at the scene where they found the door from where the shot was fired locked from the inside. Through the window in the door, the members saw Mr L Gerane sitting on a couch in the office with a wound at the head and what would appear to be a firearm on his chest.

Suicide: Staff Member of Parliament

Parliamentary Precinct (continue ...)



- ❑ The door was forcefully opened and Mr L Gerane was found with a bullet wound to the head and **declared dead on the scene by the Emergency Services.**
- ❑ The **firearm** used in the incident is a licenced CZ 9mm short pistol registered in the deceased name.
- ❑ A suicide letter was found on the table of a staff member working with Mr L Gerane.
- ❑ Mr L Gerane was an **authorised permit holder** and entitled to access the 90 Plein Street Building.
- ❑ The **Static Protector contravened the Static Protection Standard Operating Procedure** by allowing Mr L Gerane to gain access to the Building without screening.
- ❑ An **inquest was registered at SAPS Cape Town Central – CAS 710/09/2018.**
- ❑ The Static Protector in question was served on 15 September 2018 with a **Notice of Intended Suspension** ito Disciplinary Regulation 10(2) of the SAPS Discipline Regulations, 2016.
- ❑ **The prescribed disciplinary procedure** was also initiated against the Static Protector.

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Security Deficiencies / Challenges

Security Deficiencies / Challenges



- ❑ The approach by SAPS to utilise physical security measures as part of its security strategy, by means of a **layered approach**, is in line with international standards.
- ❑ The **shortcoming** in using physical security measures is found in the **lack of implementation** thereof, as well as ensuring the **effective working and operating** of physical security equipment. Without the element of operational functioning, this key element cannot be counted on as part of the security strategy.
- ❑ Current **paper slip** issued to visitors poses challenges to control.

Access control mechanism out of order



Metal detector out of order



Two metal detectors out of order



X-ray machine for deliveries out of order



Paper Permit issued





- ❑ No asset control tracking system to prevent unauthorised removal of equipment e.g. computers.
- ❑ Increased volume of visitors / tours to Parliament (35 -105 delegates per tour).
- ❑ The **layout of the access control point and set-up equipment** is not conducive for proper access control.
- ❑ **Parking of vehicles and busses** on the precinct is not properly managed and subsequently blocks the emergency routes and exits.
- ❑ The **cooperation** by clients is not supportive to the security strategy; e.g. don't see the importance of the work of Static Protection and don't respect access control procedures.
- ❑ Identified stakeholders are not readily available for **service delivery meetings**
- ❑ **No contingency evacuation drills.**

Buses parking inside the parliamentary precinct



Infra-Structure

Specific concerns raised are –

- ❑ There is **no search park** at the **parliamentary complex** in Cape Town for K9 to search delivery trucks. Delivery trucks **obtain entry to the secured area** before being searched.

Lelie Street Entrance - X-Ray 5





Specific concerns raised are –

- ❑ **Cameras** are not in sequence which makes it difficult to follow an intruder within the parliament precinct.
- ❑ **No demarcation/zoning** of areas of importance such as e.g. Office of the Presiding Officers.
- ❑ Lack of a **“Speakers Corner”** e.g. increased marches to Parliament.
- ❑ The Parliament precinct is declared as a **heritage site** and approval must be obtained from SARHA as well as Western Cape Heritage before any infra-structure changes can be considered.
- ❑ **The perimeter fence at Parliament is only 1.2m high and easy to jump over.**



Security Deficiencies / Challenges

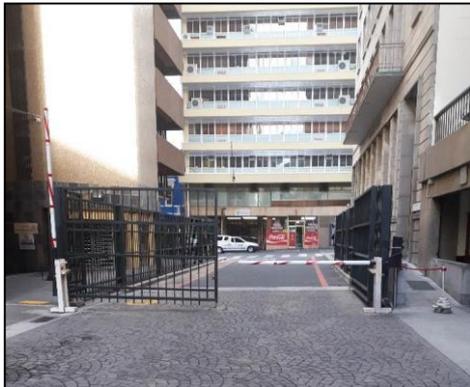
Infra-Structure (continue ...)



Specific concerns raised are –

- ❑ There are **no shelters at main entrances** for extreme weather conditions. Static Protectors have to open and close gates, search vehicles in the rain, etc.
- ❑ Due to the **lack of guard huts** Static Protectors are not protected in the case of an attack.

Lelie Street Entrance –
X-Ray 5



Roeland Street Entrance –
X-Ray 1





- Homeless people** uses the parliamentary complex boundary as a safe haven, especially during the night because police officials patrol the area and therefore the Parliament is a safe area for them.
- No control over occupants or visitors to the private lodge within the parliament precinct.
- Peoples Parliament vs security strategy.
- Marches to Parliament.



Command and Control & Capacity

- ❑ The Static Protection Unit Commander at Parliament is at the level of Lt Colonel.
- ❑ Supervision includes, one Captain per shift at the parliamentary precinct (PSS).
- ❑ The current deployment is 334 Static Protectors operating in two 12 hour shifts from 06:00 to 18:00 (day shift) and 18:00 and 06:00 (night shift).
- ❑ The day shift is supplemented with an additional 8 hour shift over the peak times of Parliament.

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Way Forward & Conclusion



1. Enforcement of access control measures – Implementation 1 October 2018

- ❑ Permit holders **must produce permits** for identification purposes and wear it visibly.
- ❑ All permit holders will in future make a **declaration** to the designated security officials whether they are in possession of any firearm or harmful objects.
- ❑ All permit holders will be subject to a **screening process** as stipulated within the security policy of Parliament.
- ❑ **Vehicles** entering the parliamentary precinct must be in possession of the required vehicle parking disc and vehicles will be searching procedures.

2. Sensitising of all permit holders in respect of number (1) through the Acting Secretary to Parliament.

3. Request the Speaker of Parliament to enforce the establishment of a Joint Planning Committee at Parliament in accordance with the NKP Act (Act No 102 of 1980).

- ❑ Stakeholder engagement; e.g. DPW on challenges with equipment and layout of access points & maximize utilisation of technology in the securing of the parliamentary precinct.



4. Additional Static Protector deployment at Parliament – planned initiatives

- Outer Perimeter: 6 Vehicle and pedestrian access control points.**
Increase from 1-2 to 5 Static Protectors per posting.

- Inner Perimeter: 16 access control points** at buildings in the parliamentary precinct.
Increase from 1-2 to 3 -5 Static Protectors per posting.

5. Static Protectors – Immediate actions implemented

- Briefing of Static Protectors with regard to improved security measures and role and responsibility of Static Protection in this regard.

- Enhanced command and control
 - Zoning of parliamentary precinct in more manageable areas and designating of supervisors (Warrant Officers) to each zone.
 - Implement a Checklist for supervisors to ensure compliance with standing operating procedures.

- Refresher courses for Static Protectors.



6. Professionalise Static Protection: Implementation of a Protection Capability Management Strategy for a Workforce of Excellence

- Job specific recruitment & selection for Static Protection
- Optimised training
- Personal Development Plan
- Career pathing
- Reward strategy
- Exit strategy



- ❑ The unfortunate incident that occurred emphasise the need for **integrated stakeholders engagement** with the view to improve security in Parliament.
- ❑ Likewise, the SAPS will embark on a programme to **professionalise Static Protection** as part of the vision of the National Development Plan of a well-resourced professional institution, staffed by highly skilled officers, who value their work, in a journey to a safer South Africa.

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