RAAMWERK VIR BEPLANNING EN BESTUUR VAN VEILIGHEIDRISIKO'S

FRAMEWORK FOR PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT OF SECURITY RISKS

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AGRI SA

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Raamwerk vir beplanning en bestuur van veiligheidrisiko's

INLEIDING

Wetsoortreders kan in 'n oogwink verwoesting saai aan infrastruktuur en landbou-eiendom, met geen ontsag vir die reg en menselewens nie. Dié kriminele optrede kan die landbou intens raak met voorvalle van brandstigting, intimidasie en grootskaalse plundery wat kan voorkom, waardeur voedselsekerheid en die veiligheid van die boeregemeenskap bedreig kan word.

Die onlangse geweld wat in KwaZulu-Natal en gedeeltes van Gauteng voorgekom het, het nie net geweldig negatiewe ekonomiese en landbou-gevolge gehad nie, maar het inderdaad 'n verwagte polities geïnspireerde kriminele netwerk ontbloot wat die staat met geweld wou oorneem. Die gevolglike stropery deur derduisende, meestal werklose en brandarm hordes, getuig van hoe maklik hierdie land in wanorde en anargie kan verval. Die gebeure het veral kommerwekkend uitgewys dat die staat glad nie oor die kundigheid en organiseringsvermoë beskik nie om die wanorde en anargie eerstens te voorkom, tweedens te bekamp en derdens in die toekoms te verhoed. Dit het verder die tekortkoming in die polisie en staatsveiligheid se onvermoë uitgewys om menselewens en eiendom effektief te beskerm. Daar was ook 'n gebrekkige vloei van intelligensie, die verwerking daarvan en die omskakeling daarvan in pro-aktiewe optrede.

Boerderygemeenskappe en burgerlike organisasies moet reeds vir jare hul eie sekuriteit inisieer en telkens opdateer - fisies en tegnologies. Bevel en beheer deur senior lede van die polisie was merkbaar afwesig. Dit het onder meer daartoe gelei dat die boerderygemeenskap, lede van die publiek en sekuriteitsmaatskappye aanvanklik aan hul eie lot oorgelaat was en in 'n groot mate bygedra het dat verdere verwoesting in die landelike boerderygebied voorkom.

Kriminele sake teen Jacob Zuma en sy korrupte vennote en aanstellings begin ná jare se gesloer nou 'n werklikheid word. Dit voorspel niks goed nie vir die land en kan lei tot groter en meer teenreaksie wat op Suid-Afrika in die toekoms kan wag. Wat besig is om te gebeur, is 'n politieke en magsbeheerde konflik wat ontwikkel, gebaseer op tradisionele etniese lyne met elke aspirerende politieke individu wat in die chaos wou deel ter bevordering van sy eie doelwitte.

Dit plaas die boerderygemeenskap, gewone landsburgers en hul verteenwoordigende organisasies in 'n posisie dat hul moet voorberei en organiseer vir hul eie veiligheid ten einde eiendom en lewe te beskerm.

Die Landelikebeveiligingstrategie bevat reeds riglyne om landelike veiligheid te hanteer, maar die onlangse gebeure in KwaZulu-Natal het verskeie leemtes in die strategie ontbloot. Dit is daarom belangrik dat aanduidings van vorme van politieke geweld en naderende vorme van anargie vroegtydig bepaal behoort te word en aan die hand van 'n effektief geïmplementeerde landelikebeveiligingstrategie saam met die toepaslike rolspelers bestuur moet word. Die gevaar-aanduidings en evaluering van enige konflikpotensiaal en watter vermoëns beskikbaar is, moet op boereverenigingvlak plaaslik ontleed word en daarna moet die nodige gebeurlikheidsbeplanning gedoen en in plek gestel word.

Onderstaande is die onderskeie vlakke binne die struktuur van Agri SA en hul verantwoordelikheid in die beplanning van optrede, koördinasie en organisering soos van toepassing.

BEPLANNING

Boerevereniging

Die boerevereniging is die laagste vlak van die organisasie en het die verantwoordelikheid vir die volgende:

- **Insameling en verwerking van betroubare inligting deur:**
  - Inligting van plaaswerkers.
  - Lede van die plaaslike gemeenskap.
  - Aktivering van informante.
  - Voer intelligensie deur na die plaaslike Gesamentlike Operasionele Sentrum (GOS) vir koördinering en aktivering en lig die provinsiale affiliasie in.

- **Identifiseer risiko's:**
  - Identifiseer moontlike konflikpotensiaal.
  - Merkbare onrustigheid by werkers en plaaslike gemeenskap.
  - Intimidasie van werkers en lede van die gemeenskap.
  - Waarskuwings wat van die polisie ontvang word.
  - Sosialemedia-boodskappe wat die rondte doen en dui op eskalerende konflik of geweld.
  - Berigte deur informante van naderende konflik of geweld.
  - Beweging van onbekende persone en voertuie in 'n gebied.
  - Ongevraagde belangstelling van die media in plaaslike gebeure.

- **Veiligheidsbeplanning**

  Die boerderygemeenskap is die persone wat oor die beste kennis beskik rakende die toepaslike beveiligingsmaatreëls wat in plek gestel behoort te word nadat die nodige inligting bekom is. Die beplanning behoort die volgende in te sluit:

  - 'n Bedreiging-analise moet gedoen word.
  - Ontwikkel saam met die polisie 'n area-misdaadvoorkomingsplan.
  - Vestig 'n GOS.
  - Identifiseer 'n leier-element om:
    - bevel en beheer te neem;
    - kommunikasie te koördineer;
    - inligting van grondvlak te verifieer;
    - terugvoering aan grondvlak te verskaf.
  - Byhou van toepaslike name en kontaknommers.
  - Die volgende strukture moet betrek word in die beplanning en bestuur van die proses:
    - Die Landelike Prioriteitskomitee op stasievlak.
    - Die Gemeenskapspolisiëringsforum.
    - Die stasie-misdaadvoorkomingsforum.
    - Plaaslike sekuriteitsmaatskappye.
    - Die boerevereniging se veiligheidskoördineerder.
    - Die plaaswag en sy reaksie-eenheid.

- Reserviste.
- Ander belange organisasies.

- Deel geverifieerde inligting met die GOS en provinsiale affiliasie.
- Bepaal brandpuntgebiede wat dringend optrede benodig.
- Doen saam met die rolspelers beplanning oor die aanwending van hulpbronne.
- Tref reëlings met die polisie en verkeersbeamptes om saam met boere vooraf geïdentifiseerde toegangsroetes af te sper om vreemde toegang te verhoed.
- Vestig betroubare radio-kommunikasie.
- Aktiveer plaaswag.
- Moet nie onbevestigde WhatsApp-boodskappe help versprei nie.
- Ontwikkel 'n gebeurlikheidsplan vir die gebied, gebaseer op moontlike scenario's wat kan ontwikkel en identifiseer 'n individu in die leierselement wat kennis gee dat die bedreiging verby is.

Provinsiaal

Die hoofdoel op provinsiale vlak is om leiding aan die boerevereniging te gee, te ondersteun, te fasiliteer en toe te sien dat die elemente van die landelikebeveiligingstrategie gedurende 'n krisis effektief uitgevoer word:

- Identifiseer en verifieer die krisis.
- Identifiseer leiergroep om krisis te hanteer en te bestuur.
- Aktiveer boerevereniging, plaaswag en plaaslike polisie.
- Aktiveer die Gesamentlike Provinsiale Operasionele Sentrum.
- Skakel met die Provinsiale Landelike Prioriteitskomitee.
- Aktiveer provinsiale Joints en gesamentlike taktiese hoofkwartier.
- Skakel met veiligheidsmaatskappye.
- Skakel met ander organisasie vir samewerking.
- Moet nie onbevestigde WhatsApp-boodskappe help versprei nie
- Ontwikkel 'n gebeurlikheidsplan vir die provinsie gebaseer op moontlike scenario's wat kan ontwikkel.
- Monitor situasie.
- Versoek ondersteuning van Agri SA op nasionale vlak en verkaf skriftelik geverifieerde inliging ter motivering van ondersteuning.

Nasionaal

Die hoofdoel op nasionale vlak is om leiding aan die provinsiale affiliasie te gee, te ondersteun, te fasiliteer en toe te sien dat die elemente van die landelikebeveiligingstrategie gedurende ’n krisis effektief uitgevoer word:

- Verifieer provinsiale krisis.
- Vestig ’n leierskapgroep om krisis te hanteer en te bestuur met die identifisering van die onderskeie verantwoordelikhede.
- Koördinering op nasionale vlak van versoeke.
- Fasiliteer die nodige intervensies deur skakeling met:
  - Nasionale Prioriteitskomitee.
  - Polisie.
  - Suid-Afrikaanse Nasionale Weermag.
  - Nat Joints.
  - Fidelity.
  - Nasionale Vervolgingsgesag.
  - Ander belange-organisasies.
- Evalueer vordering.
- Moniteer die situasie.
- Behou skakeling met provinsiale affiliasie en verskaf terugvoering.

Verdere ondersteuning

Agri SA beskik oor ’n samewerkingsooreenkoms met Fidelity ADT en waar boereverenigings en provinsiale affiliasies ondersteuning nodig het met hulle eie plaaslike beplanning, opleiding en fisiese beveiligingsmaatreëls, kan Fidelity gekontak word vir sodanige ondersteuning.

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Saamgestel deur Agri SA Sentrum van Uitnemendheid: Landelike Beveiliging

13 August 2021

Framework for planning and management of security risks

INTRODUCTION

Criminals can within minutes destroy infrastructure and farm property, with no respect for the law and human life. Such conduct can have a devastating effect on agriculture when accompanied by incidents of arson, intimidation and large-scale looting and can threaten food security and the safety of the farming community.

The recent violence that occurred in KwaZulu-Natal and parts of Gauteng not only had an extremely negative impact on the economy and agriculture, but also exposed a politically inspired criminal network, which attempted a violent overthrow of the government. The resultant looting by thousands of mostly poor and unemployed hordes, indicated how easily this country can deteriorate into chaos and anarchy.

These events specifically revealed that the state, in the first place, does not have the expertise and organisational capacity to prevent such chaos and anarchy, secondly, cannot curb it and thirdly, cannot prevent it from recurring in future. It also exposed the inability of the police and state security to effectively protect people's lives and property. There was also a lack of intelligence flow, processing and conversion into timely action.

Farming communities and civil organisations have for years been compelled to initiate and repeatedly upgrade their own security – physically and technologically. Command and control by senior members of the police were clearly absent. This resulted, among others, in the farming community, members of the public and security companies initially having to take matters into their own hands, which to a large extent contributed towards preventing further destruction in rural farming areas.

Criminal cases against Jacob Zuma and his corrupt partners and appointees have finally become a reality after dragging along for many years. This does not augur well for the country and could lead to greater and more serious counteraction in future. What is happening now is a political and power struggle, which has developed along traditional ethic lines, with every aspiring politician wanting to participate in the chaos to promote their own objectives.

This places the farming community, ordinary citizens and the representative organisation in a position where they have to prepare and organise for their own safety to protect lives and property.

The Rural Safety Strategy already contains guidelines on how to deal with rural safety, but the recent events in KwaZulu-Natal have exposed various shortcomings in the strategy. For this reason, it is important that indications of these forms of political violence and possible anarchy be determined timeously and are managed in line with an effectively implemented Rural Safety Strategy in collaboration with the relevant role players. The warnings of danger and evaluation of any conflict potential, as well as the capacity that is available, must be analysed locally at farmer association level, after which the necessary contingent planning must be done and implemented.

The following are the levels within the structure of Agri SA and their respective responsibilities in the planning of action, coordination and organisation as applicable.

PLANNING

Farmer association

The farmer association is the lowest level of the organisation and is responsible for the following:

- **Gathering and processing of reliable information:**
  - Farmworkers;
  - Members of the local community;
  - Activation of informants;
  - Pass intelligence on to the local Joint Operational Centre for coordination and activation and inform the provincial affiliation accordingly.

- **Identify risks:**
  - Identify potential conflicts;
  - Visible restlessness among workers and the local community;
  - Intimidation of workers and members of the community;
  - Warnings received from the police;
  - Social media messages doing the rounds that are indicative of escalating conflict or violence;
  - Reports from informants of potential conflict or violence;
  - Movement of unfamiliar persons and vehicles in an area;
  - Unsolicited interest from the media in local incidents.

- **Security planning:**

  People in the farming community have the best knowledge regarding the appropriate security measures that should be in place after the necessary information has been received. Planning should include the following:

  - A threat analysis must be conducted;
  - Develop an area crime-prevention plan in collaboration with the police;
  - Establish a Joint Operational Centre;
  - Identify a leadership element to:
    - take command and control;
    - coordinate communication;
    - verify information at grassroots level;
    - provide feedback to grassroots level;
  - Keep a record of relevant names and contact numbers;

- The following structures must be involved in the planning and management of the process:

    - The Rural Safety Priority Committee at station level;
    - The Community Policing Forum;
    - The station crime-prevention forum;
    - Local security companies;
    - The farmer association's security coordinator;
    - The Farm Watch and its response unit;
    - Reservists;
    - Other stakeholders.

- Share verified information with the Joint Operational Centre and provincial affiliate;
- Determine flashpoint areas that require urgent action;
- Do planning on the use of resources in conjunction with the role players;
- Make arrangements with the police and traffic officers to accompany the farmers in order to block identified access routes in advance so as to prevent access by unfamiliar persons;
- Establish reliable radio communication;
- Activate the Farm Watch;
- Do not help to spread unconfirmed WhatsApp messages;
- Develop a contingency plan for the area based on possible scenarios that can play out and identify an individual in the leadership element who will indicate that the threat had passed.

Provincial

At provincial level, the main objective is to provide guidance and support to the farmer association and to facilitate and ensure that the elements of the Rural Safety Strategy are effectively implemented during a crisis:

- Identify and verify the crisis;
- Identify a leadership group to deal with and manage the crisis;
- Activate the farmer association, Farm Watch and local police;
- Activate the Joint Provincial Operational Centre;
- Liaise with the Provincial Rural Safety Priority Committee;
- Activate the provincial joints and joint tactical headquarters;
- Liaise with security companies;
- Liaise with other organisations with a view to cooperation;
- Do not help to spread unconfirmed WhatsApp messages;
- Develop a contingency plan for the province based on possible scenarios that could play out;
- Monitor the situation;
- Ask Agri SA for support at national level and provide written verified information as motivation for such support.

National

At national level, the main objective is to provide guidance and support to the provincial affiliation and to facilitate and ensure that the elements of the Rural Safety Strategy are effectively implemented during a crisis:

- Verify provincial crisis;
- Establish a leadership group to deal with and manage the crisis and identify their respective responsibilities;
- Coordination of requests at national level;
- Facilitate the necessary interventions by liaising with the following:
    - National Rural Safety Priority Committee;
    - Police
    - South African National Defence Force;
    - Nat Joints;
    - Fidelity;
    - National Prosecuting Authority;
    - Other stakeholders.
- Evaluate progress;
- Monitor the situation;
- Maintain contact with the provincial affiliate and provide feedback.

Further support

Agri SA has a cooperation agreement with Fidelity ADT. Where farmer associations and provincial affiliates require support with their own local planning, training and physical security measures, they can contact Fidelity for assistance.

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Compiled by Agri SA Centre of Excellence: Rural Safety