

CAMPROSA CONFERENCE NOVEMBER 2011

Summary compiled by Bobo van der Westhuizen

1. Constitution of CAMPROSA: Abstract on objectives and aims

- The scheduling of annual meetings/symposia/conferences and workshops with a view to exchanging ideas/knowledge and sharing information on all facets of campus security services and other related matters
- The promotion and cooperation of local and international institutions/controlling bodies/associations/interest groups with the same objectives with regard to studying and the prevention of crime, campus security, occupational health and safety, access control and other risk services
- Presentation and distribution of any type of research results on crime on campuses, campus security services, other risk services, practical experience and related matters involving members
- Coordination, sorting and distribution of any relevant information associated with tertiary training institutions

2. General

- There are 14 university members, 13 of whom were present, and three universities attended as observers. There were 70 delegates, including service providers, sponsors and speakers. Some of the latter are also associate members.
- Speakers were experts in OHS, events management, forensic investigations, crime research and trends, and socio-political analysis.
- Practical applications by the above universities and case studies were presented.

3. Wednesday 9 November 2011: Ken Annandale – OHS specialist and motivational speaker

Duties, functions and roles of an OHS manager

- We work in a constantly changing world in which technology and innovation ensure constant and rapid change, including with regard to OHS management.

- In general we are concerned only with our “own” and not with anything or anyone else as far as OHS is concerned. Our responsibility applies to anything else, also outside OHS.
- Take the “family” approach and care for everyone in our “family” like you would for your own family – also with regard to OHS.
- Never assume that someone else will care/inspect/report/react – be the eyes and ears as far as OHS is concerned.
- Do for others what you would do for and about yourself as far as OHS is concerned.
- The OHS Act contains general rules, duties and functions for running OHS, and concerns compliance with basic rules and safety at all times!
- OHS involves nothing more or less than all the normal management tasks of a manager and should be part of these tasks.
- OHS responsibilities cannot be ignored and – as often happens – delegated to a lower level (abdication).
- Similarly, OHS cannot be left until the quarterly OHS committee meetings!
React now!
- An OHS manager/officer is the leader of various aspects/interest groups like employers, employees, trade unions, Department of Labour, nominees, committees, systems, the public, environment, legislation, inspections, audits, etc!
- There is a basic list of approximately 400 hazards in our direct and indirect working environment.
- Market your OHS systems and processes, because OHS is generally boring!
Make them interesting and participating, with enthusiasm and emotion.
- The major part of OHS is communication, but in the form of visible impact, not boring rules and regulations, laws and processes! Change the “oh” and “okay” reactions to “wow”, laughter and humour with regard to OHS matters.
- What does the OHS Act require of us: inform, give instructions, inspect conditions and attitudes of people

- Make things visual/visible for best awareness and impact by way of communication and to convey message effectively.

4. Prof. Henri Fouche – Professor UNISA, Department of Police Practice

Forensic crime investigations and the role of DNA

- Investigation = search for and research into the truth and all the facts; can the actions be regarded as a crime/transgression and who is responsible?
- Scientific evidence to supplement other forms of evidence often forms the basis of a good resolution of crimes.
- DNS is the genetic blueprint of a person that makes him/her unique.
- Several types of technical information on DNA were discussed to assist investigators, and various examples were used with regard to how and where to obtain and analyse DNA evidence.
- DNA certainty of 1 in a trillion confirmed.
- My own opinion from my background and experience is that the SAPS' forensic division, and more specifically the forensic lab in Pretoria with its expertise, has ceased to exist! The capacity of forensic experts is just no longer available.

5. Workshop session on CCTV at universities

- Why use CCTV = primarily for crime prevention and as a deterrent
- Success with CCTV = in UK research only 3% success rate for resolution of crime, i.e. preventive measure in UK.
- All 23 higher-education institutions use some form of CCTV.
- Clear from workshop that most universities do use CCTV to investigate incidents and as a management aid.
- CCTV is used as only one aspect in conjunction with other forms of identification like access control and identification cards.
- The use of dummy cameras and the effect on the prevention of crime and liability if something does happen in that area.
- CCTV technology is a very valuable aid for managing security and orderliness on campuses.

6. Theo Botha – Director of Security Services, UJ

Handling student unrest on the campus – UJ case study

- Student protest differs from student unrest, student violence, student activism that is aimed at destabilisation.
- Focuses only on student protest, where students stand up for their rights and to lobby votes before elections.
- Examples of what aspects lead to protest actions are:
 - Access to resources/restriction on facilities
 - Inadequate funds/financing for studies and cost of living
- SC budget – from university funds amounts to ± R1,5 m.
- Students activists were included as staff in structures at UJ, from where they continue their destabilisation and abuse of resources and facilities for their own aims.
- Student protest actions are primarily misused for political aims through intimidation, threats and instructions for destabilisation.
- Using student informants to obtain information about what is happening on the floor is a good practice.

7. Tuesday 10 November 2011: Dr Johan Burger – Institute for Security Studies

Analysis of serious and violent crimes and trends in RSA

- Crime statistics are and will always remain debatable and there are many examples that lead to questions about their credibility.
- Crime experiences in RSA as experienced by families: 2007 = 84% and continually lower to 2011 = 50%, still shockingly high if one out of two families has experienced crime.
- Most serious crimes in RSA
 - Violent personal crime
 - Property crime
 - Robbery

- Global murder statistics most reliable indicator of crime!
- Murder down from 67 per 100 000 in 1994 to 32 in 2010 per 100 000 with 7 as international average. Figure for most first-world countries is 4 per 100 000. Attempted murder in RSA had exactly the same figures: 68 to 32 per 100 000 for the period.
- Most concerning crime is aggravated robbery (like car hijackings, home robbery, bank robbery and street robbery). Figures are 203 per 100 000 and vary over 15 years between 200 and 280 per 100 000.
- The above still amount to about 100 000 incidents per year in RSA = these are the incidents that make ordinary people feel unsafe!
- Subdivision of violent robbery in RSA in 2010 was street robberies 58 000, car hijackings 11 000, house robberies 17 000 and business robberies 15 000 per year.
- ATM attacks and bombings from 10 in 2005 to 309 in 2010 and still growing!
- Ordinary housebreaking still alarmingly high at about 500 per 100 000 homes per year.
- The SAPS is very busy and several crime prevention actions have taken place in the past few years, for instance vehicle and personal searches and patrols.
- Of concern is the statistics on crime reports and a much lower rate of convictions for all crimes. Approximately one successful conviction for every five reports.
- RSA has good ratio of 2,8 police members per 100 000 people – higher than global average of 2 – and a budget that has doubled since 2004.
- Capacity employment of SAPS and effectiveness still questionable. Problem seems to be the basic training, maintenance of quality – all relating to approximately 40% of members who do not pass basic training but are still employed by SAPS!

8. Making a mover and a shaker! Ken Annandale

- Life experience is more important than formal qualifications.
- Our mission should be to give other people hope in the changed world.
- If you want to be a moaner and groaner, you are missing your aim in life. The biggest percentage of people fall into this category.

- Make a conscious choice to be a mover and shaker rather than a moaner and groaner.
- You must experiment to learn!
- Books to read for personal development:
 - Rich Dad, Poor Dad
 - Personality plus
 - Now discover your strength
- Challenge everything by asking: Why not?

9. Theo Venter – special adviser to the VC of the NWU

An overview of the socio-political environment in which universities operate

- Changes have a dynamic nature that consists of a certainty that change will occur and that the direction of such change will always be uncertain and not directly predictable.
- Dealing with economic and political realities and top ten risks that always exist – Theo discussed all the risks that were presented to us before.
- Other universities are clearly not used to this type of overview of the bigger picture and Theo received a lot of applause.

10. Patrick Ronan – Specialist in management of large events (technical, contracts, security and safety)

Practical impact of safety in terms of the Regulation of the Act

- Act has been in operation since early 2010, but in most cases no control over compliance.
- Local government not yet geared for inspection of gatherings.
- NWU is already applying Act to all events.
- If this type of legislation does not exist and is not applied, large international sports events will not be awarded to the country.
- Public liability insurance is required to present large gatherings (e.g. at a university).

- The risk level for every gathering must be cleared and established with the security forces beforehand (NWU events usually low risk).
- There are critical areas that the Act requires us to attend to:
 - Allocation of responsibility to role-players.
 - Clearing of risk level with security forces.
 - Application for presenting event submitted timeously to SAPS.
 - Minimum safety and security measures put in place, as required by the Act.
 - Ticket control for event in place.
 - Certificates of compliance for event from independent engineer and that place of gathering is safe (safety certificate).
- NWU Potchefstroom Campus very far advanced with respect to legislation on gatherings and compliance with legal requirements.

11. Sponsors and suppliers

- Sponsors and suppliers also received opportunities throughout to present their services and products and demonstrate these (security systems, security companies, protection equipment, etc.).