



2010 FIFA World Cup : 11 June to 11 July inclusive

The Anvil Group has been retained by a number of corporate clients to assist with security preparations for the forthcoming 2010 FIFA World Cup in South Africa. We would like to share some information, which we hope will be of benefit to others considering attending all or part of the event.

► SECURITY OVERVIEW

The safety and security of participating teams, international visitors and local football fans during the tournament is the greatest concern of everyone involved in this event.

The South African Police Service (SAPS) and other law enforcement agencies have made an enormous effort to ensure the World Cup 2010 takes place as safely as possible, however, the reality is that resources are limited and the expertise that exists at top level and in small specialised units is not reflected in the majority of Police officers.

Authorities state there will be more than 40,000 police officers dedicated to securing the tournament with 700 police officers deployed around the stadiums for each match. In addition, there will be dedicated police stations within close proximity to each of the stadiums, as well as dedicated crime-investigation teams and special courts to investigate and deal with all event-related crimes 24 hours a day. Intervention units have been set up to deal with unruly crowds.

Police will be strategically deployed around hotels, fan parks, restaurants and popular attractions. Route security, specifically from airports into the cities, will be a priority and state-of-the-art information and communication military technology will be used, as well as a fleet of nearly 40 helicopters.

As part of the security arrangements, all visitors to South Africa will have their travel documents automatically checked against INTERPOL's Stolen and Lost Travel Documents (SLTD) database.

► THREATS AND RISKS

There are two principal sources of threat, namely **CRIME** and **POLITICAL VIOLENCE (TERRORISM)**.

CRIME: Although the vast majority of visitors complete their travels in South Africa without incident, visitors should be aware that criminal activity, often violent, occurs routinely. Notwithstanding government anti-crime efforts, violent crimes such as armed robbery, carjacking, mugging, "smash and grab" attacks on vehicles, and other incidents are regularly reported by visitors and residents.

POLITICAL VIOLENCE: South Africa has been relatively free of political violence in recent years. There are however indications that certain terrorist movements may be active in South Africa, as was evidenced by the temporary closure of the US Embassy in Johannesburg and several Consulates during September 2009.

An international event of this magnitude may provide a desirable platform for terrorist groups.

► SPECIFIC TYPES OF CRIMINAL ACTIVITY & ADVICE

Visitors are advised of ongoing criminal activity involving organized crime gangs targeting individuals at shopping centres and other public places. Once a victim has been identified, he/she is followed back to his/her residence and robbed, usually at gunpoint, although the use of force is generally reserved for those offering some form of resistance. These gangs tend to target people appearing to be affluent, including those driving expensive cars, wearing eye-catching jewellery, flashing large amounts of cash, and/or making high-value purchases.



Criminals also gravitate towards “soft” targets – people who appear preoccupied and do not pay attention to their immediate surroundings. Visitors who believe they are being followed should travel directly to a police station or other public location.

Automated Teller Machines (ATM’s) have increasingly been targeted by criminals. The use of commercial explosives to blow up ATM’s is a relatively new phenomenon in South Africa. In 2006, 54 such attacks were recorded. In 2007, the number of ATM bombings jumped to 387. While statistically affecting only a small percentage of machines, in 2008, the number of attacks rose to nearly 500.

ATM bombings have usually taken place in the early hours of the morning in remote or isolated areas although recent attacks have taken place at gas stations and shopping complexes.

Criminals also loiter near ATM machines and target persons withdrawing cash. Based on these threats, the following security precautions are recommended: Avoid using ATM’s in dark, remote, or isolated areas. ATM’s located inside shopping malls, hotels, and banks are preferred since they are normally high-traffic areas, and monitored by security guards and cameras. Avoid using an ATM with a cord or other foreign object attached to it.

Should you notice a suspicious device on an ATM, immediately leave the area; take cover, and notify the police. Shrapnel and debris from an explosion can travel long distances and cause serious injury or death. Before withdrawing money, scan the area for any suspicious persons or activity. Should anyone approach you while you are withdrawing money, immediately cancel the transaction and leave the area.

Should you be confronted by an armed individual - immediately comply, avoid making sudden movements, and do not offer any form of resistance. Any hesitation on your part could be perceived as a threat and may result in unnecessary violence. Criminals do not discriminate.

Credit card fraud, counterfeit currency, and various cheque-cashing scams are frequently reported. Do not accept "assistance" from anyone, or agree to assist others with ATM transactions. Travellers should try to avoid using ATM’s after bank business hours or in remote locations. When giving your credit card to a store or restaurant employee for processing, do not let the card out of your sight.

‘Smash and grab’ robberies are common throughout South Africa, particularly in urban areas, at traffic lights, and on highway off-ramps. In these cases an individual, often appearing to be a vendor or beggar, will walk down between lines of vehicles waiting at an intersection, surveying the contents of vehicles, especially on the passenger seat, for targets of opportunity.

Once a promising candidate is located, the perpetrator will quickly smash the window and grab the item off the seat, departing at a run, often before the driver can even decipher what has happened. In another scenario an individual (or two working in tandem) may indicate to a driver an apparent flat tyre or other problem and wait for the driver to pull over or exit the car before grabbing exposed valuables.

Drivers should be particularly careful of this problem and avoid carrying anything of value (e.g., briefcases, purses, cell phones, etc.) inside the car that could attract potential assailants.

Crimes against property, such as carjacking, have often been accompanied by violent acts, including murder, when victims resist or are slow to respond to attackers’ demands. South Africa also has the highest incidence of reported rape in the world. Foreigners are not specifically targeted, but several have been the victims of rape. Victims of violent crime, especially rape, are strongly encouraged to seek immediate medical attention, including antiretroviral therapy against HIV/AIDS.

Criminal activity, such as assault, armed robbery, and theft is particularly high in areas surrounding certain hotels and public transportation centres, especially in major cities.

Theft of passports and other valuables is most likely to occur at airports, bus terminals, and train stations. A number of visitors have been mugged or violently attacked on commuter and metro trains, especially between Johannesburg and Pretoria.

Several travellers have also reported theft of personal belongings after strangers whom they invited into their hotel drugged them. At least one visitor has died after being drugged and robbed in this manner.

There is a serious baggage pilferage problem at Johannesburg (O.R. Tambo) and Cape Town International airports, particularly affecting travellers changing airlines and those flying on smaller airline; passengers flying on major international carriers may not be affected to the same degree.



Travellers are encouraged to secure their luggage with Transportation Security Administration (TSA) approved locks, use an airport plastic wrapping service, and avoid placing electronics, jewellery, cameras or other valuables in checked luggage. Make an inventory of items in checked baggage to aid in claims processing if theft does occur.

In the Western Cape, police resources have been strained by continuing gang conflicts and vigilante violence in the low income areas and informal settlements in Cape Town. The Cape Flats area, surrounding townships, and squatter camps adjacent to the city centre, should be avoided by people unfamiliar with the area.

Additionally, travellers should be aware that muggings have become common along many popular routes on Table Mountain, a prime tourist destination in Cape Town. Visitors to Table Mountain should be vigilant, hike in groups, and not carry valuables.

INFORMATION FOR VICTIMS OF CRIME: The loss or theft abroad of a passport should be reported immediately to the local police and the nearest Embassy or Consulate of your nationality. If you are the victim of a crime while overseas, in addition to reporting to local police, please contact the nearest Embassy or Consulate of your nationality for assistance.

The Embassy/Consulate staff can, for example, assist you to find appropriate medical care, contact family members or friends and explain how funds could be transferred.

Although the investigation and prosecution of the crime is solely the responsibility of local authorities, consular officers can help you to understand the local criminal justice process and to find a lawyer if needed.

SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES: Approximately one-quarter of the population of South Africa is infected with HIV, the virus that causes AIDS. Public awareness in the country as to how to protect against infection is increasing. However, travellers are advised to exercise appropriate precautions if engaging in sexual activity, or if they become exposed to a blood source other than that supplied by a hospital for transfusion purposes.

Tragic accidents can occur when swimming in the ocean or walking/climbing on shore areas that are not designated beaches. Tourists have drowned when swimming in coastal waters, where tides and wave patterns can change unexpectedly and overwhelm even excellent swimmers.

Do not swim alone in isolated beach areas. Do not dive into unknown bodies of water, because hidden rocks or shallow depths can cause serious injury or death.

Unexpected power outages may strand individuals in extremely difficult or vulnerable circumstances such as in elevators or, in recent instances, on board the Table Mountain aerial cable car in Cape Town.

Power failures may result in considerable inconvenience as most tourist sites are not equipped with generators and may be closed without prior notification. Blackouts may also contribute to traffic congestion, traffic signal failures and hazardous intersections. Please be mindful of any situation in which a sudden break in power could result in potential harm.

Traffic in South Africa moves on the left. Care must also be taken when crossing streets as a pedestrian. Travellers should use caution at all times when driving, and especially avoid night time travel outside major cities.

Road conditions are generally good in South Africa. However, excessive speed, poor lighting on rural roads, and insufficient regulatory control of vehicle maintenance and operator licensing have resulted in a high and rapidly increasing number of traffic fatalities. Drivers should also take care to avoid pedestrians crossing roads, which occur frequently on major highways.

EMERGENCY SERVICES: 112 (MOBILE)

POICE & FIRE: 10111

MEDICAL: 10177

NETCARE (AMBULANCE): 082 911

ER 24 (AMBULANCE): 084 911

AA EMERGENCY: 0800 01 01 01

NATIONAL TOURISM INFO & SAFETY HELPLINE: 083 123 2345



► **HOSPITALS & CLINICS**

Bloemfontein Medi-Clinic
Cnr. Kellner Street & Parfitt Street
Bloemfontein 9301
Tel: 051 404 6666
24 hr Tel: 051 404 6225/6

Rosebank Hospital
57 Gustav Crescent
Fichardtspark
Bloemfontein 9301
Tel: 051 505 5111

City Park Hospital
181 Longmarket Street
Cape Town 8001
Tel: 021 480 6111

Medi-Travel International
Clock Tower Centre V&A Waterfront
Cape Town 8001
Tel: 021 419 1888

UCT Hospital
1st Floor (D-Level)
Anzio Road
Observatory
Cape Town
Tel: 021 442 1800

Entabeni Hospital
148 South Ridge Road
Berea
Durban 4001
Tel: 031 204 1300

Parklands Hospital
75 Hopelands Road
Durban 4001
Tel: 031 242 4000

St. Augustine's Hospital
107 Chelmsford Road
Glenwood
Durban 4000
Tel: 031 268 5000

Garden City Hospital
35 Bartlett Road
Mayfair West
Johannesburg 2092
Tel: 011 495 5000

Milpark Hospital
9 Guild Road
Parktown West
Johannesburg 2193
Tel: 011 480 5600

Rosebank Clinic
14 Sturdee Avenue
Rosebank
Johannesburg
Tel: 011 328 0500

Nelspruit Medi-Clinic
1 Louise Street
Sonheuwel
Nelspruit 1200
Tel: 013 759 0500

Limpopo Medic-Clinic
Cnr Thabo Mbeki & Burger Streets
Polokwane 0699
Tel: 015 290 3600

Greenacres Hospital
Cnr. Rochelle and Cape Roads
Greenacres
Port Elizabeth
Tel: 041 390 7000

Mercantile Hospital
Cnr. Kempston & Durban Roads
Korsten
Port Elizabeth 6020
Tel: 041 404 0400

St. George's Hospital
40 Park Drive
Port Elizabeth 6001
Tel: 041 392 6111

Astrid Hospital
578 Schoeman Street
Arcadia
Pretoria 0083
Tel: 012 440 0600

Eugene Marais Hospital
695 5th Avenue
Les Marais
Pretoria 0084
Tel: 012 334 2777

Jakaranda Hospital
213 Middelburg Street
Muckleneuk
Pretoria
Tel: 012 421 6700

Moot Algemeen Hospital
572, 18th Avenue
Rietfontein
Pretoria 0084
Tel: 012 330 8200

Pretoria East Hospital
Cnr. Garsfontein & Netcare Roads
Moreletta Park
Pretoria
Tel: 012 422 2300

Unitas Hospital
Clifton Road
Lyttelton
Centurion
Pretoria 0140
Tel: 012 677 8000

Peglerae Hospital
173 Beyers Naude Drive
Rustenburg 0299
Tel: 014 597 7200