

INTELLIGENCE: A Proactive Strategy For A Safer Learning Environment.

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1. PRIMARY OBJECTIVE OF THE PRESENTATION.

- Raise awareness about potential threats to educational institutions.
- Introduce the concept of intelligence-led security.
- Showcase benefits of proactive strategies for safer learning environments.
- Prompt to ensure actionable recommendations for implementation.
- Foster collaboration and information sharing among stakeholders.



2. POTENTIAL SECURITY THREATS TO UNIVERSITIES

- ▶ Armed robberies and hijackings
- ▶ Protests and civil unrest
- ▶ Assaults and violent crimes (e.g., rape, murder)
- ▶ Theft and vandalism (e.g., laptop theft, laboratory equipment)
- ▶ Burglary and break-ins

POTENTIAL SECURITY THREATS TO UNIVERSITIES (Continued)

- ▶ f. Gang-related violence.
- ▶ g. Xenophobic attacks.
- ▶ h. Personal Safety Threats, e.g. GBVF, Bullying and cyberbullying, Substance abuse and Mental health concerns.
- ▶ i. Infrastructure Threats:, eg Utility disruptions (water, j. Transportation safety concerns (e.g., campus shuttle safety).

3. Security strategy to manage a safety and security related risks, threats or breaches



Security strategy to manage safety and security related risks, threats or breaches (Continued)

identify

- Early detection of threats and risks through risk assessment data collection and analysis

Prevent

- Creating awareness and educating clients
- Implementation of security systems, countermeasures and tactics

Detect

- Active monitoring of systems and surveillance
- People, systems and surveillance

Enforce

- Correcting undesired behaviours which relies on breaches of security (Disciplinary or criminal level)

4. WHY INTELLEGENCE

- ▶ A proactive strategy leveraging intelligence is crucial for creating a safer learning environment.
- ▶ Enhanced threat detection and prevention
- ▶ Improved incident response and mitigation
- ▶ Increased situational awareness
- ▶ Better resource allocation
- ▶ Reduced risk and potential harm
- ▶ Enhanced student, faculty, and staff safety
- ▶ Protection of sensitive information and assets

5. Intelligence-Led Strategy

- ▶ Identify potential threats (e.g., Protest, kidnapping etc.)
- ▶ Gather and analyze relevant data (e.g., social media, incident reports).
- ▶ Assess vulnerabilities and risks.
- ▶ Develop predictive models and scenarios.
- ▶ Implement proactive measures (e.g., surveillance, access control)
- ▶ Conduct regular training and exercises
- ▶ Foster collaboration with local law enforcement and agencies.





6. Intelligence

- ▶ Human Intelligence (HUMINT): Insights from human sources.
- ▶ Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT): Publicly available information.
- ▶ Technical Intelligence (TECHINT): Data from technical systems.
- ▶ Geospatial Intelligence (GEOINT): Location-based information.

7. Challenges

- ▶ Information overload
- ▶ Data quality and accuracy
- ▶ Intelligence sharing silos
- ▶ Resource constraints
- ▶ Staying ahead of emerging threats



8. BEST PRACTICES

- ▶ COLLABORATE WITH INTELLIGENCE AGENCIES
- ▶ ESTABLISH CLEAR INTELLIGENCE REQUIREMENTS
- ▶ INVEST IN ANALYTICS AND TECHNOLOGY
- ▶ DEVELOP SKILLED ANALYSTS
- ▶ ENSURE INTELLIGENCE SHARING



9. CALL-TO-ACTION

- ▶ Conduct a threat assessment and risk analysis
- ▶ Establish an intelligence unit or function
- ▶ Implement proactive security measures
- ▶ Provide training for personnel and stakeholders (Conduct drills and simulations)
- ▶ Allocate resources and budget for intelligence-led initiatives
- ▶ Collaborate with local law enforcement and community organizations to share relevant data that can enhance overall safety efforts.





Thank you