

SECURITY RISK INTELLIGENCE BRIEFING

South Africa: Anti-Illegal Immigration Mobilisation, Protest Activity and Operational Risk Outlook

JUNE 2026

Executive Summary

South Africa is entering a period of heightened social mobilisation characterised by increasing anti-illegal immigration activism, community-driven protest action and broader socio-economic grievances.

While public attention remains focused on the planned **30 June 2026** demonstrations, current intelligence indicates that mobilisation is **already underway**, with confirmed and planned marches, rallies and protest actions occurring across multiple provinces under the **March & March** banner as well as through local community structures and independent actors.

Figure 1: Executive Threat Landscape Overview



Recent intelligence reporting demonstrates that anti-illegal immigration sentiment is increasingly converging with wider concerns relating to unemployment, crime, service delivery failures and economic hardship.

This convergence is creating a dynamic operating environment in which demonstrations, community actions, road disruptions and isolated acts of intimidation can emerge rapidly and often independently across different geographic locations.

Although the **March & March Movement** provides a recognisable platform for many planned activities, available intelligence suggests that mobilisation is being executed through a combination of coordinated campaigns, local initiatives and decentralised community action.

The cumulative effect is a broadening protest ecosystem that has the potential to generate simultaneous disruptions across multiple provinces, particularly within metropolitan centres, logistics corridors and commercial hubs where illegal immigrants are concentrated, business and residential areas located.

Of increasing concern are reports of actions targeting foreign nationals, foreign-owned businesses and transport operators, together with sporadic incidents of road blockades and community-led enforcement activities.

These developments elevate the risk of localised escalation and may adversely affect freight movement, workforce mobility, retail operations and supply chain continuity, particularly in **KwaZulu-Natal, Gauteng and parts of Mpumalanga**, where recent intelligence indicates sustained mobilisation activity.

Government departments and law enforcement agencies continue to monitor developments and have publicly reaffirmed their intention to maintain public order and enforce immigration legislation through lawful processes.

While these interventions may reduce the likelihood of widespread uncontrolled unrest, they do not eliminate the risk of concurrent localised incidents or spontaneous escalation.

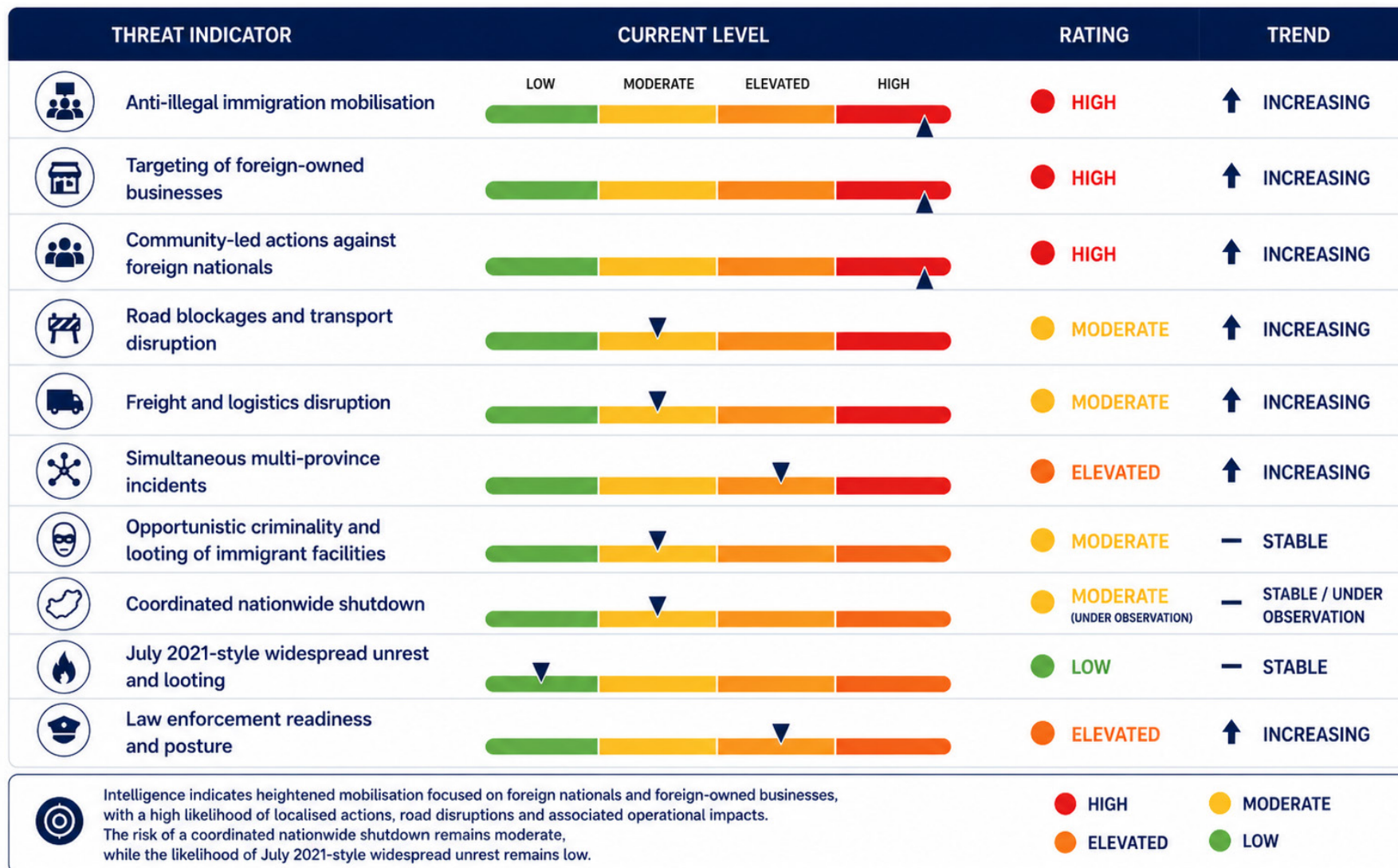
BPC Intelligence Assessment

Bidvest Protea Coin (BPC) assesses that the most likely scenario between now and 30 June 2026 is one of widespread but uneven mobilisation, characterised by multiple localised demonstrations, anti-illegal immigration actions, temporary road disruptions and isolated acts of opportunistic criminality occurring across several provinces.

While current intelligence does not support a high probability of a coordinated nationwide unrest event comparable to July 2021, the cumulative impact of concurrent incidents may create significant operational challenges for businesses, particularly those operating within logistics, warehousing, transport (if the ATDF planned activities are confirmed and realised) and critical infrastructure sectors.

Organisations should therefore prioritise enhanced situational awareness, business continuity planning and agile operational response capabilities throughout the reporting period.

Figure 2: Intelligence Risk Barometer



1. Situational Overview

Public mobilisation around illegal immigration, border management, crime and broader socio-economic pressures continues to expand across South Africa.

While the **March & March Movement**, led by **Jacinta Ngobese-Zuma**, remains the most recognisable anti-illegal immigration campaign, current intelligence indicates that mobilisation now extends beyond any single organisation and includes community structures, activist groups, transport-sector stakeholders and independent local initiatives.

Figure 3: Mobilisation Ecosystem and Command & Control Assessment



Recent incidents involving demonstrations, road blockades, actions against foreign-owned businesses and intimidation of foreign nationals highlight an evolving and increasingly fragmented operating environment.

These activities are occurring across multiple provinces and appear to be driven by shared grievances rather than a single, centrally coordinated campaign.

Command & Control – A Key Intelligence Question

A critical intelligence gap concerns the extent of coordination between the various organisations and community structures involved in anti-illegal immigration mobilisation.

While several planned marches are being conducted under the **March & March** banner, there is currently limited evidence of a unified national command structure capable of directing or controlling all related activities.

This raises important operational questions:

- ▶ Who exercises strategic oversight across participating groups?
- ▶ Can organisers influence or de-escalate local actions once they commence?
- ▶ Who coordinates with SAPS and municipal authorities at provincial and local level?
- ▶ To what extent could independent actors or opportunistic groups exploit the broader mobilisation environment?

Assessment

BPC assesses that the primary risk lies in the convergence of multiple actors operating under similar themes but with varying degrees of coordination and control. This fragmented landscape increases the likelihood of concurrent localised incidents, road disruptions and business impacts across several provinces, while also complicating law enforcement response and reducing confidence that local actions can be centrally managed or de-escalated.

2. Emerging Hotspots and Mobilisation Trends

The anti-illegal immigration mobilisation landscape continues to evolve, with activity becoming increasingly decentralised and geographically dispersed.

While the **March & March Movement** remains the most visible campaign advocating for stricter immigration enforcement, recent intelligence indicates that many demonstrations and community actions are being organised at local level by civic structures, activist groups and independent actors operating under similar themes.

Current reporting suggests that the operating environment is characterised by **multiple concurrent localised incidents** rather than a single coordinated campaign.

Recent demonstrations, road disruptions, actions targeting foreign nationals and anti-immigration initiatives have been observed or planned across several provinces, reinforcing the assessment that mobilisation is expanding geographically while remaining operationally fragmented.

From an operational perspective, **KwaZulu-Natal and Gauteng continue to represent the highest-priority monitoring areas**, supported by sustained protest activity, economic significance and strategic transport infrastructure.

Mpumalanga has shown increasing mobilisation and community-level activity, while **the Western Cape** remains an emerging concern following recent anti-immigration incidents and planned demonstrations.

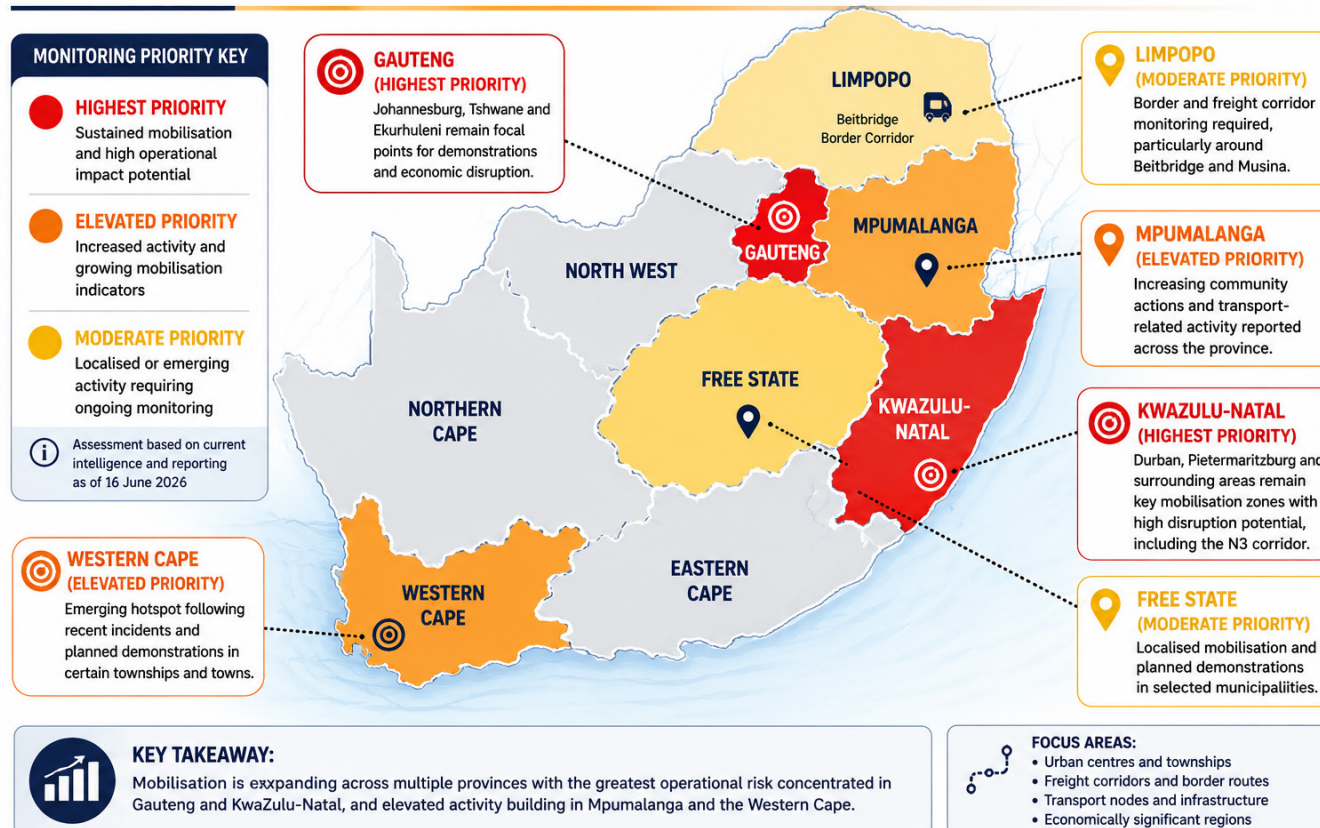
Localised activity in the **Free State** and **Limpopo** also warrants monitoring, particularly where community grievances intersect with transport routes and border-related issues.

Assessment

BPC assesses that the threat environment is transitioning from isolated protest events to a broader pattern of decentralised mobilisation across multiple provinces.

The cumulative impact of concurrent localised incidents—particularly where they affect transport corridors, commercial centres and logistics operations—is likely to present the most significant operational challenge during the period leading up to 30 June 2026.

Figure 4: National Mobilisation Hotspots and Emerging Areas of Concern

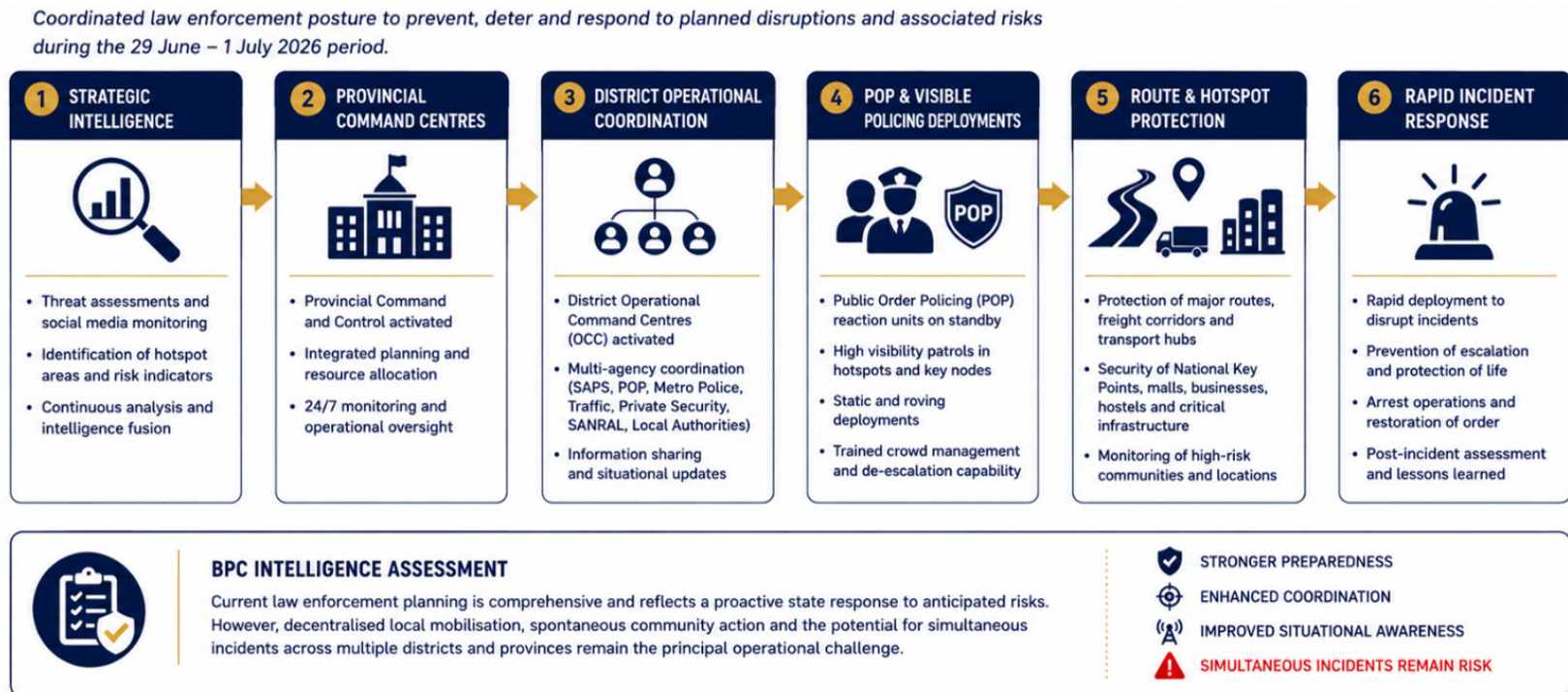


3. Law Enforcement Posture And State Response

The anti-illegal immigration mobilisation landscape continues to evolve, Government and law enforcement agencies have adopted a proactive posture in anticipation of planned anti-illegal immigration demonstrations and associated public order risks.

Available planning documentation indicates that **SAPS has implemented a structured contingency framework for the period surrounding 30 June 2026**, incorporating provincial command structures, district operational centres, Public Order Policing resources and coordinated deployments across identified hotspot areas.

Figure 5: Law Enforcement Response Framework

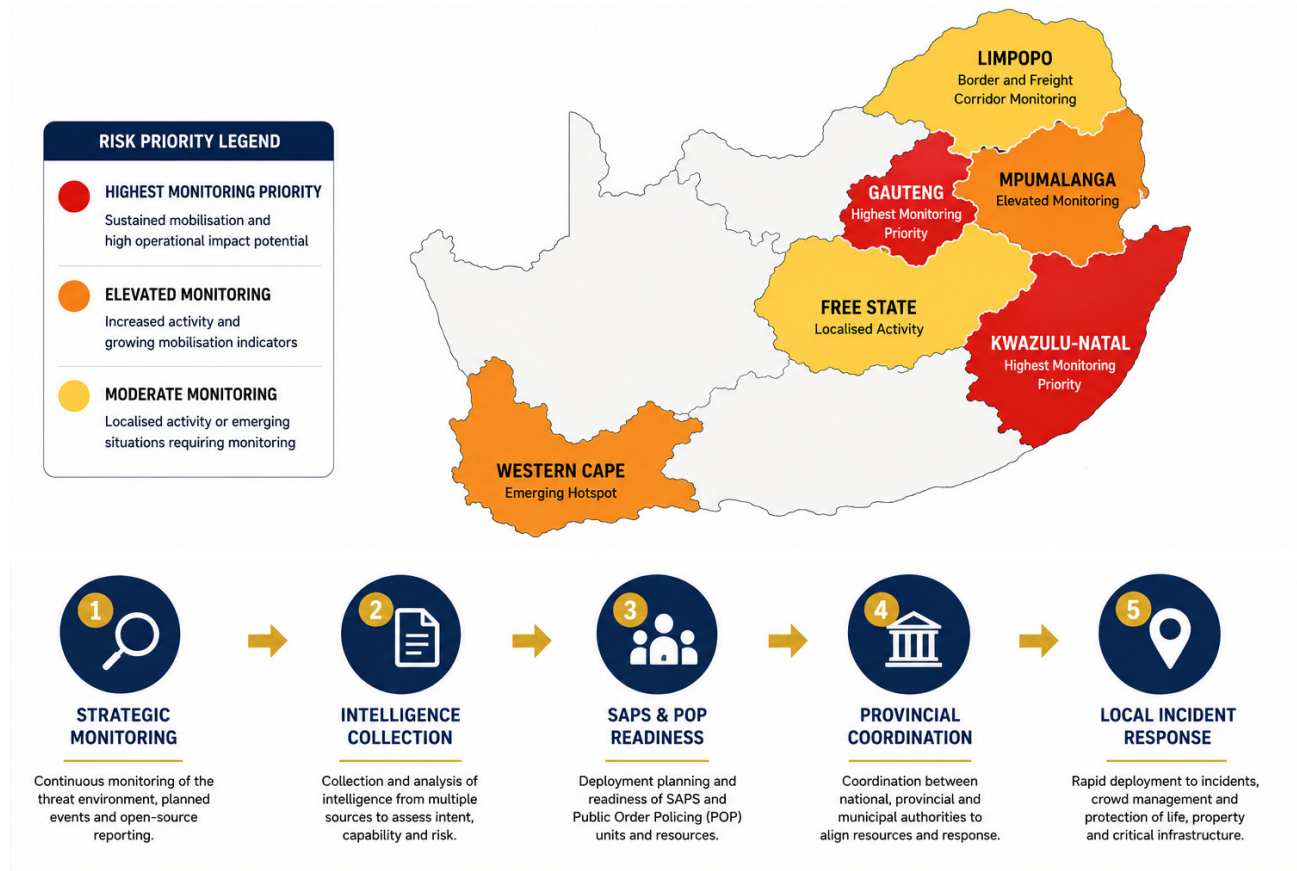


Operational planning specifically recognises the potential for **road blockades (if ATDF participate), attacks on foreign nationals, targeting of foreign-owned businesses, disruption of freight routes, opportunistic looting and retaliatory violence**, reflecting a threat assessment that is broadly consistent with current BPC and ThreatInsights intelligence.

The contingency arrangements include static and mobile deployments along strategic transport corridors, protection of National Key Points and enhanced monitoring of historically affected commercial areas and townships.

The Gauteng operational plan further demonstrates significant emphasis on inter-agency coordination, incorporating SAPS, Public Order Policing, Crime Intelligence, Metro Police, traffic authorities and private security stakeholders, supported by district command centres, aerial capability and unmanned aerial systems. This layered response is intended to improve early detection, rapid deployment and localised incident management.

Figure 6: Law Enforcement Focus Areas



BPC Assessment

The existence of detailed contingency planning is a positive indicator and is likely to improve the state's ability to manage planned demonstrations and isolated incidents. However, the principal challenge remains the decentralised and geographically dispersed nature of current mobilisation.

Multiple concurrent incidents across different districts or provinces may still strain operational resources, particularly where spontaneous community action develops with limited warning.

4. Geographic Outlook

The current mobilisation landscape remains highly localised, with operational risk varying considerably between provinces and municipalities. Current intelligence indicates that the greatest exposure is concentrated in economically significant regions with active protest movements, strategic logistics infrastructure and a history of community mobilisation.

PROVINCE	CURRENT ASSESSMENT	OPERATIONAL FOCUS
KwaZulu-Natal	Highest Priority	Durban, Pietermaritzburg, Springfield, key freight routes and the N3 corridor.
Gauteng	Highest Priority	Johannesburg, Tshwane, Ekurhuleni and major industrial and logistics nodes.
Mpumalanga	Elevated	Growing community mobilisation and transport-related activity.
Western Cape	Elevated	Hermanus, Mossel Bay and areas experiencing anti-immigration sentiment.
Free state	Moderated	Planned demonstrations and local community actions.
Limpopo	Moderated	Border management issues and the Beitbridge logistics corridor.

Assessment

The geographic risk profile continues to evolve, with indications that mobilisation is spreading into additional localities rather than concentrating in a single province.

The principal business risk arises from simultaneous localised disruptions affecting metropolitan areas, transport infrastructure and supply chains.

Organisations operating in identified hotspot areas should maintain enhanced situational awareness, monitor route conditions closely and ensure contingency plans remain ready for implementation.

5. Business Impact Assessment

Current intelligence indicates that the principal business exposure associated with the evolving anti-illegal immigration environment stems from **targeted actions against known or perceived foreign nationals, foreign-owned businesses and sectors associated with undocumented migration**, rather than indiscriminate disruption across the broader economy.

Recent intelligence reporting and law enforcement planning suggest an increasing focus on **migrant-owned enterprises, informal trading hubs, foreign-operated retail outlets, businesses perceived to employ undocumented migrants and transport operators linked to foreign nationals**.

Businesses operating within these environments may be exposed to demonstrations, community inspections, intimidation, forced closures, reputational pressures and temporary operational disruption.

While many such incidents are expected to remain localised, they may escalate rapidly where community tensions are heightened or where misinformation and social media amplification accelerate mobilisation.

A secondary but significant operational risk arises from **protest activity affecting transport infrastructure and logistics networks in towns if the ATDF participates**.

Planned marches, road blockades and community demonstrations have the potential to disrupt strategic freight corridors, commuter routes and access to industrial areas, distribution centres and commercial facilities.

Freight operators, last-mile delivery services, warehouse operations and organisations dependent on time-sensitive supply chains should anticipate the possibility of short-notice route closures, delivery delays and restricted site access. This is mainly affected by the participation of the ATDF.

The decentralised nature of current mobilisation further increases the likelihood of **multiple concurrent incidents occurring across different provinces**.

Although individually limited in scale, simultaneous actions affecting key metropolitan areas, logistics corridors or commercial centres may collectively create disproportionate impacts on business continuity, workforce mobility and supply chain resilience.

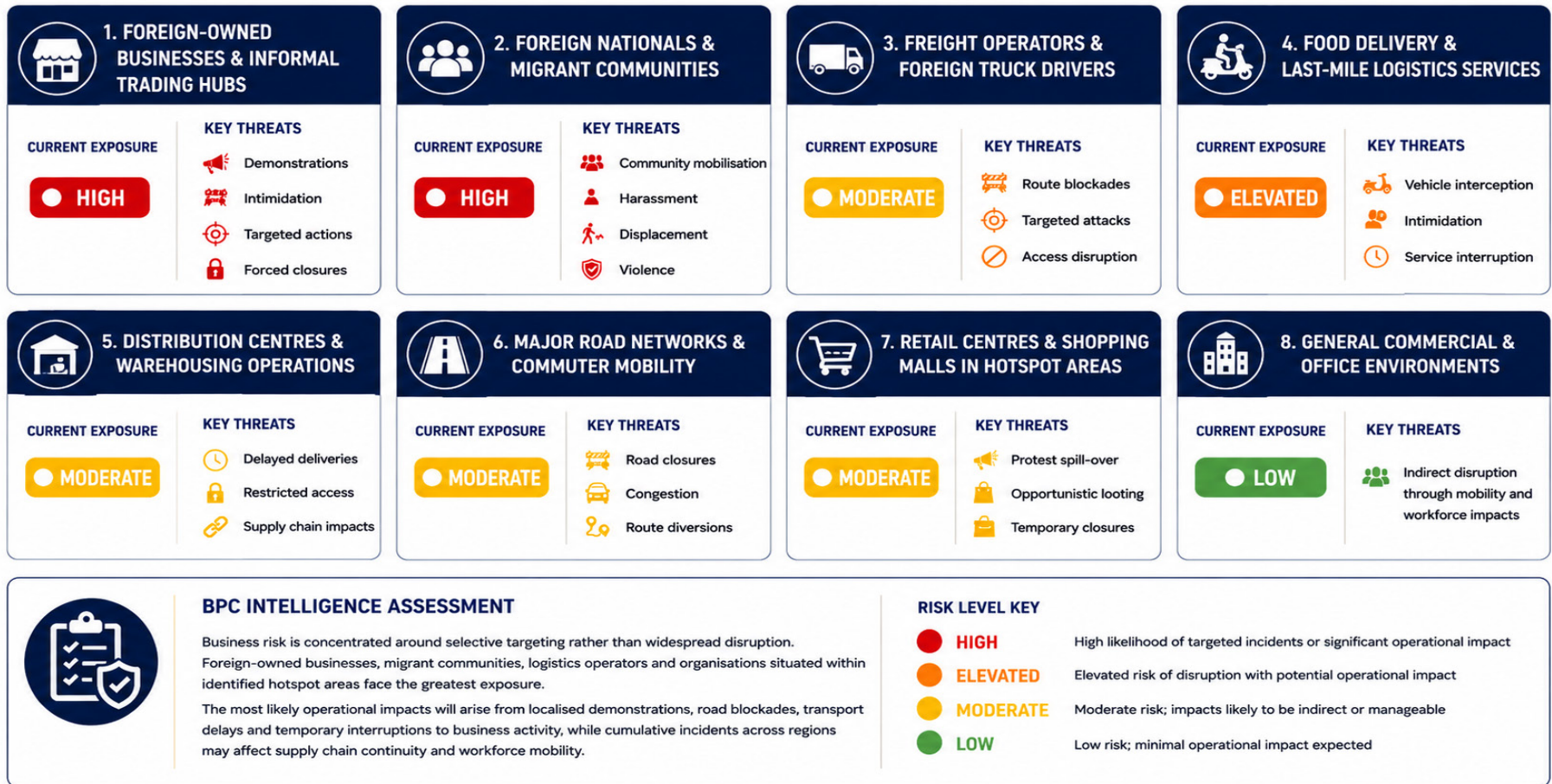
Assessment

BPC assesses that the highest business risk is concentrated among foreign-owned businesses, migrant communities, freight operators and organisations with direct exposure to identified hotspot areas or strategic transport corridors.

Intelligence trends also indicate a moderate risk to food delivery services, foreign truck drivers and retail operations located within communities experiencing heightened anti-illegal immigration sentiment.

Current intelligence does not support a high probability of indiscriminate attacks against business generally or prolonged nationwide economic disruption. The more credible scenario remains one of selective targeting, decentralised community mobilisation and geographically dispersed operational interruptions, with cumulative impacts arising from transport disruption, workforce movement challenges and localised commercial instability.

Figure 7: Business Exposure and Operational Risk Profile



BPC Intelligence Assessment

The current intelligence picture indicates that business risk is concentrated around selective targeting rather than widespread disruption. Foreign-owned businesses, migrant communities, logistics operators and organisations situated within identified hotspot areas face the greatest exposure.

The most likely operational impacts will arise from localised demonstrations, road blockades, transport delays and temporary interruptions to business activity, while the cumulative effect of multiple incidents across different regions may present broader challenges for supply chain continuity and workforce mobility.

6. Recommended Client Actions

As the operating environment continues to evolve, **Bidvest Protea Coin (BPC)** recommends that clients maintain heightened situational awareness and review operational readiness measures for the period leading up to and including **30 June 2026**.

Particular attention should be directed towards facilities located within identified hotspot areas, major metropolitan centres, logistics corridors and routes servicing areas where anti-illegal immigration mobilisation or related community actions may occur.

Clients should ensure that business continuity arrangements, crisis communication procedures, route planning and incident escalation protocols are current and that operational management teams remain prepared to respond to short-notice disruptions affecting workforce mobility, freight movement or site access.

To support proactive decision-making, **BPC currently publishes verified incident notifications and intelligence updates through its dedicated Unrest WhatsApp Group**, providing clients with timely awareness of significant protest activity, road closures, security incidents and operational disruptions as they develop.

From 25 June 2026 through the 30 June mobilisation period, BPC, in partnership with ThreatInsights, will further enhance this capability by issuing Daily War Room Intelligence Updates.

These reports will provide clients with:

- ▶ A national overnight situation summary and intelligence assessment.
- ▶ Confirmed incidents and planned demonstrations.
- ▶ Emerging hotspot identification and geographic trend analysis.
- ▶ Road closures, transport disruptions and logistics impacts.
- ▶ Business continuity considerations and operational advisories.
- ▶ Updated risk outlooks and recommended mitigation measures.

This enhanced reporting capability will be supported by information obtained through **ThreatInsights intelligence platforms, BPC operational teams, established intelligence networks and engagement with law enforcement and other credible sources**, enabling clients to make informed, intelligence-led operational decisions throughout the reporting period.

Clients requiring additional assistance with **threat assessments, business continuity planning, route risk assessments, contingency planning, crisis preparedness or operational readiness reviews** are encouraged to engage directly with their BPC representative.

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Produced and Drafted By

This Executive Situation Report (SITREP) has been jointly prepared by the **Bidvest Protea Coin Risk & Solutions Division**, drawing on information obtained from operational reporting, intelligence networks, open-source monitoring, law enforcement engagement and other verified sources available at the time of publication.

The assessment reflects the best available information and analytical judgement on the reporting date and is intended to support client situational awareness, operational planning and informed decision-making. As the threat environment remains dynamic, subsequent developments may alter the current assessment.

Disclaimer

This report is provided for informational and operational planning purposes only and should be considered in conjunction with each organisation's own risk assessments, business continuity arrangements and incident management procedures. Intelligence assessments are subject to change as new information becomes available.