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RWANDA**

**COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES (CASS)
CENTRE FOR CONFLICT MANAGEMENT**

**CONTRIBUTION OF THE JOINT OPERATIONS ON CRIME
PREVENTION IN NAMIBIA – A CASE OF WANAHEDA POLICE
STATION AREA OF JURISDICTION IN KHOMAS REGION**

**Dissertation submitted to the University of Rwanda in partial fulfilment of the
requirements for the award of a Master Degree of Arts in Peace Studies and Conflict
Transformation**

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Musanze, May 2020

DECLARATION

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FJ NANGOLO

DEDICATION

This dissertation is dedicated to my lovely wife, Letta NANGOLO, who infused me with added joy with the birth of my daughter, Verona NANGOLO, who was born during my time away from home, on 02 March 2020. You have all endured my absence at the time when you needed me most. I am certainly grateful for your love and understanding.

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LIST OF ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS

AFRIPOL:	African Police Cooperation Mechanism
CAPCCO:	Central African Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation
CCTV:	Close Circuit Television
CITYPOL:	Windhoek Municipal Police
CPSD:	Crime Prevention through Social Development
CPTED:	Crime Prevention through Environmental Design
CPTCP:	Crime Prevention through Community Policing
EAPCCO:	East African Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation
FPU:	Formed Police Unit(s)
GBH:	Grievous Bodily Harm
JOps:	Joint Operations
ICPC:	International Centre for the Prevention of Crime
ICPO-INTERPOL:	International Criminal Police Organisation
IPC:	Interfaith Coalition for Peace
IPIP:	Israel Patrick Iyambo Police College
ISBN:	International Standard Book Number
JMAC:	Joint Mission Analysis Centre(s)
MBPI:	Michigan Biologic Products Institute
NamPol:	Namibian Police Force
NCCP:	National Crime Prevention Programme in Sweden
NCS:	Namibia Correctional Service
NDF:	Namibia Defence Force
RAT:	Routine Activity Theory
RCT:	Rational Choice Theory
SARPCCO:	Southern Africa Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisations
UK:	United Kingdom
UN:	United Nations
US:	United States of America

ABSTRACT

The general objective of this study was to understand the contribution of joint operations on crime prevention at Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction in Khomas Region, Namibia. It was an exploratory type of research, which adopted a qualitative approach. The study population comprised of two categories namely the law enforcement officers who were participating in the joint operations, as well as that of service recipients comprising Constituency Councillors and the communities within the Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction. The study collected both primary and secondary data from the field using a qualitative questionnaire and the records provided by the Namibian Police Force. The data were analysed according to themes, guided by the research objectives and presented in narratives. The main findings of the study revealed that crime statistics does not always represent the actual prevalence of crime; the joint operations increased the capability of the law enforcement in providing guardianship to the targets against offenders; the joint operations enhanced the public trust and confidence on the law enforcement; spontaneous implementation of the joint operations can lead to challenges; and the joint operations cannot be the complete solution to crime prevention as there are other factors involved. The study has revealed a number of challenges and suggestions thereto, which the law enforcement authorities should unpack in order to find solutions thereto. The study drew its conclusions from the findings. It then recommended for the joint operations to be sustained and improved; the establishment of the joint operation centre to provide clear mandates and oversee the implementation of the joint operations in Namibia; Government to develop programmes and initiatives to address social development behaviours, the environmental designs, as well as closing the gaps in laws; and for NamPol to establish periodic public satisfaction and or consultation surveys. Lastly, the study recommended for other researchers to build on this research, by exploring further on areas such on the relationship between social development behaviours, environmental design, as well as community policing and crime prevention.

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 Introduction

This paper pursued a study on the contribution of joint operations on Crime Prevention in Namibia, focusing on Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction in Khomas Region. There are five chapters which formed up the structure of this study. This chapter (Chapter One) provided the background of the study, the statement of the problem, research objectives and questions, the significance, the delimitations and the structure of the study.

1.1 Background of this study

Globally, the International Criminal Police Organisation (ICPO-INTERPOL), which was founded in 1923, facilitates international policing cooperation and communication to combat transnational and cross-border crimes amongst over 190 of its member countries worldwide (Deflem, 2015). With its General Secretariat in Lyon, France, INTERPOL has network of regional and national bureaux (RBs and NCBs) in almost all the police regional blocks and member countries, respectively, which enabled it to coordinate and facilitate cooperation among law enforcement agencies from across the whole world to collaborate bilaterally or multilaterally in conducting joint crime prevention operations and investigations aimed at combating trans-national and cross-border crimes (Cameron-Waller, 2008).

At continental level, Africa had the African Police Chiefs Cooperation mechanism (AFRIPOL), which provides platforms for Police Chiefs from African countries to address policing issues concerning individual countries in the continent. Whereas, at regional levels, there are various regional policing blocks such as the Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (EAPCCO), the Central African Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (CAPCCO), the West African Police Chiefs Committee (WAPCCO), the North African Police Chiefs Cooperation, and the Southern Africa Regional Police Chiefs Cooperation Organisation (SARPCCO), which are platforms utilised to coordinate and enhance cooperation among police forces/service in their respective regions, including

organising joint and multilateral crime prevention operations and investigations (Seiyefa, 2019).

Nationally, the Namibian Government organises joint operations between units and formations of civilian authorities and the military, to support the crime prevention efforts in the country. In the law enforcement perspective, joint operations are referred to as operations conducted by two or more institutions at international, continental, regional or national levels, acting together for the accomplishment of a common strategic, operational and, sometimes, tactical goals (Swedish Government Communication, 2016). In Namibia, Joint Operations refers to a cooperation of the civilian authorities in Namibia, namely the Namibian Police Force (NamPol), the Namibia Correctional Service (NCS) and the Municipal Police Services (CITYPOL) with the military, in this case the Namibia Defence Force (NDF), for the purpose of jointly preventing crime in the country.

Crime prevention is characterized as any constructive concerted action designed to reduce or control actual crime rates or the perceived fear of crime (Department of Safety and Security, 1996; Barlow, HD 1996; Lab, 2004). Crime reduction is defined as a set of interventions aimed at reducing incentives for crime, to deter potential criminals from involving in criminal activities (Department of Safety and Security, 1996; Smith and Cornish, 2003; Lab, 2004; Shaftoe, 2004).

The conducting of joint operations had increasingly become a very important strategy in policing adopted by many countries including Namibia, as an effort to advance preventive mentality and practices in relation to situational crime prevention and enhancement of community safety and security (Crawford and Evans, 2017). The notion of crime prevention is affirmed in the idea that crime and victimisation are compelled by underlying factors such as poverty, levels of education, corruption, the quality of infrastructure and institutions and social and culture (Ying, 2011). These factors can create situations that increase the risks of crime and victimisation; however, some of these underlying factors are beyond the control of law enforcement agencies. Hence, the importance for the law enforcement agencies to always be on alert to prevent crime as required.

Namibia is demarcated into fourteen regions, namely Erongo, Hardap, Karas, Kavango East, Kavango West, Khomas, Kunene, Ohangwena, Omaheke, Omusati, Oshana, Oshikoto, Otjozondjupa and Zambezi Regions. A prevalence of crime has been a cause of concern among different communities in all fourteen regions of the country.

Nationally, Namibia recorded an increase in crime since 2014-15 financial year (FY) to 2018-19FY. The national crime statistics for the periods of 2014-15FY was 63,436, for 2015-16FY was 79,964, 2016-17FY was 90,854, 2017-18FY was 98,264 and 2018-19FY was 99,349 (NamPol CS Sub Division, 2019, pp. 50-52).

The largest concentration of the abovementioned crime rate was Khomas Region, which is the host region of the capital city Windhoek. The crime rate in Khomas Region has observably been fluctuating annually, with the reductions recorded only in 2015-16FY and 2017-18FY. The Khomas regional crime statistics for the periods of 2014-15FY was 35,819, for 2015-16FY was 26,571, for 2016-17FY was 37,635, for 2017-18FY was 36,504 and for 2018-19FY was 38,578 (NamPol CS Sub-Division, 2019, pp. 50-52).

The Khomas Region is divided into ten (10) constituencies, namely John Pandeni, Katutura Central, Katutura East, Khomasdal North, Moses Garoeb, Samora Machel, Tobias Hainyeko, Windhoek East, Windhoek Rural and Windhoek West Constituencies, (Crush, Nicanor and Kazembe, 2018), and consist of ten (10) main police stations, namely Dordabis, Groot-Aub, Hosea Kutako, Kapps Farm, Katutura, Klein Windhoek, Nauchas, Otjomuise, Wanaheda and Windhoek Police Stations. Amongst the aforesaid police stations, Wanaheda Police Station was rated the biggest in terms of area of policing and crime rate (NamPol CS Sub Division, 2019). It provide policing to four (4) out of ten (10) constituencies in Khomas Region, namely Tobias Hainyeko, Moses Garoeb, John Pandeni and Samora Machel Constituencies.

The crime rate recorded at Wanaheda Police Station for the period of 2014-15FY was 10,913, 2015-16FY was 10,924, 2016-17FY was 11,776, 2017-18FY was 11,603 and 2018-19FY was 13,170, and the most prevalent crimes during the period of 2018-19FY were housebreaking, common assault and assault GBH, robbery and theft (NamPol CS Sub Division, 2019, p. 51). The crime statistics recorded at Wanaheda Police Station for 2018-

19 financial year, include those that are opened against members attached to the Joint Operations, namely eleven (11) cases of assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm (GBH), two (2) of common assault, one (1) for murder and another one (1) for malicious damage to property.

The crime rate has been on the increase in the first three financial year, with a slight reduction of 1.46% recorded in 2017-18FY and a drastic increase by 13.5% was recorded at Wanaheda Police Station in 2018-19FY.

Due to the prevalence of crime, in 2018 NamPol initiated the concept of joint operations, with the first one code named “*Operation Hornkranz*”, which commenced on 01 December 2018 and ended in 15 March 2019. According to a statement by His Excellency the President of the Republic of Namibia at the launch of Operation Hornkranz on 21 December 2018 at Israel Patrick Iyambo Police College (IPIPC) in Windhoek, the aim of the operation was to minimise incidents of crime in the country, prevent potential loss of lives and protect properties. The operations were spearheaded by NamPol and consisted of the NDF, the NCS, and the CITYPOL (NamPol PRDiv, 2019).

Operation Hornkranz was preceded by a similar initiative, code named “*Operation Kalahari Desert*” which commenced on 01 April 2019 and was still on-going as of March 2020. In his address at the launch of the Operation Kalahari Desert on 14 May 2019 at IPIPC in Windhoek, Lieutenant General (Lt. Gen.) Sebastian Ndeitunga, Inspector-General of the Namibian Police Force, informed the public that the first phase of the joint operations recorded magnificent success in the prevention of crime and the provision of safety and security in the country, resulting in the demand for the continuation of such operations (NamPol PRDiv, 2019). He added that Joint Operations initiatives were important to create a sense of security and safety in the communities, which would undoubtedly impact positively on the progressive investments and socio-economic development of the country”. Lt. Gen. Ndeitunga emphasised that effective crime prevention could only be achieved if communities and individuals were joining and complementing efforts by the law enforcement agencies to ensure that there would be no safe haven for criminals in Namibia.

The incorporation of the NDF in the joint operations was provided for by Article 115 of the Namibian Constitution, and the Namibian Defence Act 1 of 2002 (as amended by the Act of Parliament, Act 9 of 2012), Section 5(b) which provided that the NDF can be called upon to assist the civilian authorities, when situations demand. Whereas, the NCS and the CITIPOL were part of the country's internal security institutions. Despite of the establishment of the joint operations, the crime rate in the country remain on the increase. This prompted the curiosity to understand the contribution of the joint operations on crime prevention in the country.

1.2 Statement of the problem

Namibia has been experiencing the prevalence of crime over the years. As a result, in the year 2018, the Namibian Government introduced the concept of joint operations countrywide, whereby civilian authorities and the military cooperate to jointly prevent crime in the country. Crime prevention refers to the interventions to reduce the occurrence of crime and mitigate their potential harmful effects on individuals, the community, and their properties (Researcher, 2019).

According to a statement by Lt. Gen. Ndeitunga, during the launch of the joint operations, “initiatives such as the joint operations are established to contribute to crime prevention, providing safety and security to society, thereby creating conducive environment for socio-economic development in the country”. Ndeitunga, however, acknowledged that the joint operations would only be effective only if when communities and individuals join hands to complement efforts by the law enforcement agencies to root out criminal activities in society; therefore, the essentiality of promoting good cooperation between the law enforcement agencies and the community (NamPol PRDiv, 2019).

Despite the established joint operations in the year 2018, crime statistics at Wanaheda Police Station continued to be on the increase. An unusual increase of 13.5% was observed when crime rose from 11,603 to 13,170 in the 2018-19FY (NamPol CS Sub-Division, 2019, p. 51). However, such statistics did not provide explanation as to why the increase in crime statistics. Moreover, the statistics for Wanaheda Police Station for 2018-19 financial year also revealed that some criminal cases have also been opened by members of the

community against the law enforcers attached to the joint operations, ranging from cases of assault GBH, common assault, murder and malicious damage to property (NamPol CS Sub Division, 2019, p. 51). The fact that community members were opening cases against members of the joint operations suggest that there were challenges being experienced in the implementation of joint operations.

It is, therefore, important for this study to be conducted to assist the researcher to understand the contribution of joint operations on crime prevention at Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction, as well as identify barrier that hamper the effective implementation of the joint operations in support of crime prevention at Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction in Khomas Region, Namibia. This would contribute to the improvement on the implementation of the joint operations in the country. Failure to get an understanding of what was happening for the purpose of improving the crime situation; the researcher believes that the joint operations would not be seen to be serving the purpose for their establishment, as the crime statistics were continuing to be on the increase.

Once the crime situation remain unaddressed, it would be contributing to the society's feeling of insecurity and losing confidence in the law enforcement, thus impeding the socio-economic development of the country, as well as threatening the good cooperation between law enforcement agencies and the communities.

Additionally, the researcher also took cognisance of the importance in generating theories to contribute to the scientific body of knowledge. Various authors emphasised on the importance of theories in planning process, of which Ernest Alexander describes as a link between scientific knowledge and practices, whereby the theoretical understanding on a particular subject can help to predict the future outcome or impact of any given strategy (Alexander, 2015). There were, however, to the best of the researcher's knowledge, limited studies conducted to determine the contribution of joint operations on crime prevention in Namibia.

Therefore the limited literature on the subject of joint operations and crime in Namibia created a gap between theories and practices, which can makes it difficult for the law

enforcement agencies to plan and implement effective joint operations in Namibia. Hence, this study assumes that such a gap in literature may lead to poor strategies being implemented in the prevention crime in any community.

It is against these backgrounds that this study is undertaken to understand the contribution of the joint operations on crime prevention at Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction, the challenges in the implementation of the joint operations, as well as to contribute to the body of knowledge.

1.3 Research Objectives

The general objective was to understand the contribution of joint operations on crime prevention at Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction in Khomas Region, Namibia and the specific objectives were:

- a) To find out the contribution of joint operations on crime prevention at Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction in Khomas Region, Namibia.
- b) To identify challenges which hamper the effective implementation of the joint operations in support of crime prevention at Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction in Khomas Region, Namibia.
- c) To make recommendation for future implementation of joint operations in support of crime prevention in Namibia.

1.4 Research Questions

The following are the research questions derived from the objectives of the study, which guided the study throughout the process of finding answers:

- a) Do the joint operations contribute to crime prevention at Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction in Khomas Region, Namibia and if so, how do they contribute?
- b) What are the challenges that hamper the effective implementation of the joint operations at Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction in Khomas Region, Namibia?
- c) What can be done to improve the implementation of joint operations to support crime prevention at Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction in Windhoek, Namibia?

1.5 Significance of this study

The findings in this study would benefit all stakeholders to the joint operations through devising informed strategies for the future implementation of the same or related initiatives. The identification of challenges related to the joint operations would enable the stakeholders, at strategic planning, operational and tactical levels to be aware and understand the challenges in the implementation of the joint operations, so as to make consideration for their improvement during planning processes.

As stated earlier in the background and the problem statement of this study, there were limited studies conducted on the topics related to joint operations and crime prevention in Namibia. This research would, therefore, be significant as it set a roadmap for the future research.

Since the research project is part of the requirement to obtain a Masters' Degree in Peace Studies and Conflict Transformation, the completion of this study would allow the student to fulfil the requirement and obtain the aforementioned qualification from the University of Rwanda.

1.6 Delimitations of the study

The researcher is employed by NamPol. Hence the employer was able to easily facilitate accessibility to essential information required from NamPol for the purpose of this study. The researcher was also able to make use of NamPol colleagues for the data collection.

The research concentrated on the period between 2014-15FY to 2019-20FY. This enabled the research to get a clear view of the crime situation at Wanaheda Police Station areas of jurisdiction before and after the launch of the joint operations in 2017-18FY. This paper sought to understand the contribution of the joint operations on crime prevention at Wanaheda Police Station from the perspective of the expert stakeholders in the joint operations, namely NamPol, NDF, NCS, CITYPOL, and the police service recipients in the Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction.

1.7 Structure of the Study

The study is divided five chapters. Chapter one comprise the introduction and included the background of the study, the statement of the problem, the research objectives and questions, the scope of the study, its significance, and delimitations. Chapter two consist of the literature review, covering the definition of key concept, the work of other authors on related subjects, as well as the theoretical and conceptual frameworks, which assisted the researcher to understand the relationship between the variables in the study. Chapter three looked at the methodology used in the study, covering the research design, the methods used by the researcher to collect and analyse data, the ethical issues, as well as limitations of the study. Chapter four discussed the findings and the analysis of data; whereas, chapter five provide the summary, the general conclusions, and the recommendations on the findings of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

As indicated in chapter one, the general objective of this study was to understand the contribution of the joint operations on crime prevention at Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction in Khomas Region Namibia. This chapter, therefore, covers the definition of the key concepts used, reviewed the literature on the concepts of joint operations, crime prevention and the rapport on joint operations and crime prevention, and also discussed the theoretical and the conceptual framework which guided this study. The literature on the joint operations highlight on what other authors are saying on the subject, while the crime prevention highlight on situational crime prevention, crime prevention through environmental design, crime prevention through social development and crime prevention through community policing. On the theoretical framework, the study considered the Routine Activity Theory, which is complemented by the Rational Choice and the Deterrence Theories.

2.1 Definitions of Key Concepts

This section provides operational definitions in terms of this study, and where applicable, it provides the meanings by other authors' as well as legally accepted definitions. These are as follow:

2.1.1 Joint Operations

Joint Operations is defined differently by different authors as each definition is mostly influenced by the purpose of each operation. The Joint Force Development (2018) in the United States of America, defined the Joint Operations as a combination of efforts by military forces, namely the Army, the Navy and the Air Force and may include foreign cooperating forces in conducting operations and training exercises, while the Swedish Government Communication (2016) refers to two or more institutions at international, continental, regional or national levels, acting together for the accomplishment of a common strategic, operational and, sometimes, tactical cooperation in overcoming any

defined security threat. In the context of this study, Joint Operations refers to a cooperation of the civil authorities in Namibia, namely the Namibian Police Force (NamPol), the Namibia Correctional Service (NCS) and the Municipal Police Services (CITYPOL) with the military (NDF) for the purpose of jointly preventing crime in the country. It is also amongst the elements that form up the ‘guardian/guardianship’, referred to in the theoretical and the conceptual frameworks discussed herein this chapter.

2.1.2 Crime

The researcher took cognisance of various categories of crimes which are common in most geographic location worldwide including Namibia, such as economic crimes, cybercrime, violent crimes, property crimes, crimes of terror, whereas amongst them some are considered as concealed crimes. Morrison (2013) defined crime as an to action or omission constituting elements such as threats, harm and violence or deprivation of rights to individuals, property, and institutions, which are offences punishable by law, which is the definition adopted by this study.

Due to the nature and the area under study, this study focuses more on categories of crimes such as property crime, violent crimes and concealed crimes. Property crimes in this context refers to category of crimes that include housebreaking and theft, theft, motor vehicle theft, arson, shoplifting, and vandalism, while violent crimes refers to an act whereby the offender uses or threatens force on a victim, it can be that the violent act is the aim (i.e. murder and assault cases), or violence is the means to achieve other aims such as in cases of robbery and rape. Concealed crimes refer to an acts of or omission in a crime whereby the actors operate in clandestine and do not reveal their illegal act, such crimes are common in cases of drug trafficking.

2.1.3 Crime Prevention

The crime prevention concept is almost commonly defined globally as initiatives that are aimed at intercepting criminal intents before they commit illegal acts. Hughes (2007) defined crime prevention as all private initiative and state policies, other than the enforcement of criminal law, aimed at the reduction of crime or damages, while the UN

(2004) refers to the strategies and measures that seek to reduce the risk of crimes occurring, and their potential harmful effects on individuals and society, including fear of crime, by intervening to influence their multiple causes. For the purpose of this study, crime prevention should refer to the interventions through initiatives by both private and state apparatuses in Namibia to reduce the occurrence of crime and mitigate their potential harmful effects on individuals, the community, their properties, business entities and institutions. The effectiveness of crime prevention initiatives should be understood to mean and can be tested through the reduction in crime rate, the creation of safe and secure environment where people are able to walk freely on the street without fear of being victimised, and leaving their houses and properties at home without fear of having them getting stolen. This can also be observed when offenders have the fear instilled on them to commit crime, due to the availability and readiness of the law enforcement to prevent crime or timely reacting to the incidents of crime.

2.1.4 Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction

Wanaheda Police Station area of Jurisdiction comprised of four constituencies, namely Samora Machel, John Pandeni, Moses Garoeb, and Tobias Hainyeko Constituencies. This area is located in the Capital City Windhoek in Khomas Region. The country is demarcated in fourteen regions, whereby Khomas is one of them. Khomas Region comprises a total of ten constituencies, including four that are being provided policing services by Wanaheda Police Station. These constituencies are mainly formed up of residential areas, some few retail businesses, entertainment and alcohol outlets, various open markets, informal settlements. They are areas where the majority of unemployed and the middle class of society lives.

2.2 Joint Operations and Crime Prevention

In this subsection the researcher reviewed literature by various authors on the concept of joint operations, the crime prevention where it studied various approaches to crime prevention such as situational crime prevention, crime prevention through environmental design, crime prevention through social development and crime prevention through community policing, as well as the combination of joint operations and crime prevention.

2.2.1 Joint Operations

Generally, joint operations refers to cooperation between two or more countries military forces or operations conducted between different formations of military such as the naval force, the air force and the army. In the law enforcement perspective, Joint Operations are referred to as operations conducted by two or more institutions at international, continental, regional or national levels, acting together for the accomplishment of a common strategic, operational and, sometimes, tactical cooperation (Swedish Government Communication, 2016). However, each country implements joint operations differently, depending on security, crime and environmental setup of their countries.

In the Americas sub-region, security cooperation among countries of the region have promoted a big deal in dealing with various forms of security threats such as combating transnational crimes and also increasing their capacity to deal with cross-border criminal threats (Stanley, 1998), they however faced the challenge of asymmetries of resources amongst themselves. He stressed further that such asymmetries require joint resolutions to enable the cooperation to be effective.

There are various approaches in conducting joint operations. Durch and Ker (2013) emphasised on the importance of intelligence-led policing in the joint operations. They made reference to the United Nations (UN) peacekeeping operations in the Haiti and the Democratic republic of Congo where the UN developed its first joint mission-analysis centres (JMACs) in 2005. These JMACs facilitated easy joint operations to combat criminal gangs that dominated the slums of the capital, port au Prince, and other Haitian cities. Such breakthrough would not have been possible without intelligence-led joint operations.

The concepts of joint military-police cooperation are also being observed in peacekeeping missions. Durch and Ker (2013) stressed on the interchangeability of the formed policing units (FPUs) and the infantry in the UN peacekeeping missions, which they found to be very reliable practice as in most cases the two can have complementary role in maintaining law and order because of their differences in capabilities in terms of training, equipment and also in dealing with different forms of resistance, depending on security environment.

Durch and Ker (2013) found the police-military cooperation to have many advantages such as those associated with joint patrols. The teams would have common understanding of rules on the use of force, agreement on who commands and who supports in what sorts of situations, and on when and how command is relinquished or transferred if situation escalate or ease.

2.2.2 Crime Prevention

Crime prevention a consistent challenge when discussing crime prevention is quarantining what is actually captured by the term and concept. As has been noted by numerous authors, defining crime prevention is beset with numerous issues because, in practice, the term “prevention” seems to be applied confusingly to a wide array of contradictory activities’ (Loader and Walker 2005). Jones stated that the ‘prevention of crime ... remains an enormous topic. Possible preventive measures are as numerous as possible causal factors’. Homel (2007) observed that when one examines what could be described as ‘crime prevention’ in most developed countries one finds a bewildering array of activities and programs. Exactly how bewildering the analysis depends on where one draws the line in terms of what counts as ‘crime prevention’ and what does not (Homel, 2007).

Jones and Newburn (2002) noted that crime prevention is ill-defined, a view that is shared by Innes (2004), who proposed that crime prevention is one of those ubiquitous terms that increasingly is being used in criminology and within the various criminal justice systems to mean just about everything and anything’. Other authors argued that crime prevention is ill-defined. Its boundaries, terms of reference and defining characteristics are all the subject of debate and contention, crime prevention has produced a profusion of terms, concepts and approaches with their own vocabulary (Landau, 2006).

Watts, R, Bessant, J, & Hil, (2008) suggested that crime prevention has dark origins as the eugenic impulse played an important role in shaping approaches to crime prevention until the 1930s’ and that “one of the first efforts to mobilise citizens to engage in crime prevention was the exercise undertaken by the German Gestapo in the 1930s”. These sinister origins are not just historical. According to Goldstein (2005), levels similarly provocative claims at contemporary crime prevention in the name of prevention, ever-new

social and material technologies are invented to regulate the life of ordinary citizens and the rationality of crime prevention amounts to an almost totalitarian bio political strategy, as it focuses on virtually all dimensions of life which is the health, the way we live, our identities, how we play, the way we move and our relations to neighbours.

Garland (2001) stressed that crime prevention practices that have been proven to reduce crime based on scientific evidence are classified under the heading of 'What works'. 'Promising' crime prevention practices have some scientific evidence indicating that further research could support a conclusion that indicated the program is effective in reducing crime. 'What doesn't work' are the practices the researcher is reasonably certain, fail to prevent crime based on available scientific evidence. 'Conflicting Evidence' practices are those that do not fit into any of the previous categories because there is either not enough evidence available, or there are multiple reliable studies that have different conclusions on the effectiveness of a practice.

There are various factors considered by different authors that can influence the commission of crime. Loader (2007) stated that among other things, that fear of crime is a reagent for the proliferation of various industries and products in recent decades. Specifically linking fear of crime to crime prevention, Loader argues that 'fear of crime is a major concern of contemporary crime prevention strategies and programmes' (Loader, 2007).

Crawford (2009) charts recent developments in antisocial behaviour policies in the United Kingdom ('UK'). He argues that 'as a policy domain through which low-level crime, incivility and disorder are governed, the focus on antisocial behaviour fulfils a number of wider strategic governmental objectives. It serves as a precursor to crime promoting pre-emption and prevention'. In this way, crime prevention becomes equated with the proliferation of regimes and structures focused on addressing 'antisocial behaviour'.

While these grand tales have separately, and together, made essential contributions to the criminological canon, it is argued that their treatment of crime prevention is partially flawed. Some of the examples used to support these arguments are based on out-dated initiatives such as Neighbourhood Watch; some examples are more particular to jurisdictions that have little relevance to Australia (Loader and Walker, 2005) comments

about Australia being slow to adopt public space CCTV systems or not having enthusiastically embraced the antisocial behaviour; and the strong social-welfare traditions of Australian crime prevention are rarely acknowledged. In this way, understanding what crime prevention is has the potential to not only impact on crime prevention policies and practices, but to also contribute to a revision of aspects of the discipline of criminology.

Cozens (2002) argues that crime continues to represent a significant and problematic concern of post-industrial society. People have been experiencing crime at first or second hand in growing quantities over the last 50 years despite the fact that crime rates appear to be stabilising or, in some cases, decreasing (Shaftoe, 2004). Garland (2000) noted that high crime rates have become ingrained within modern Western culture and consciousness to the point that they have become normal social fact. It should come as no surprise then that freedom from crime and the fear of crime are consistently high on the agendas and needs of people globally (Glasson and Cozens, 2011).

Explanations as to why crime has increased so rapidly are varied and subject to heated debate. These reasons range from moral degeneration, unemployment and broken homes to video games, bad genes and junk food (Shaftoe, 2004). Irrespective of the afore reasoning, the high rate of crime and the ever increasing fear of crime has contributed to the continued rating of criminal justice as high on many political agendas (Crawford, 1998).

Traditional approaches to crime control had continued relying upon models of deterrence, punishment and rehabilitation (Crawford, 1998). During the post-war period these approaches, and their respective institutions, were increasingly criticised for their apparent inability to control crime and the increasing public expenditure associated with it (Crawford, 1998). This notion was supported by Jeffery (1977) who argued that the persistence of crime was evidence that the criminal justice system (policing, courts, prisons) was not doing its work. He challenged the punitive nature of crime control insisting that prevention should be the focus rather than revenge and retribution, while Shelley (1981) added that the increasing demand on the criminal justice system, particularly in the United Kingdom, sharpened scrutiny of the system itself which appeared to have no capacity for greater impact. The growing disenchantment with the traditional

criminal justice system and realisation of its shortcomings led many researchers, practitioners and policy makers to investigate alternative ways to combat crime (Shelley, 1981; Garland, 2001) bring governments and politicians to redefine their policies to look at crime prevention.

Apart from the Joint Operations initiatives, there are other various models that can be effective in the prevention of crimes, amongst them are the situational crime prevention, crime prevention through environmental design, crime prevention through social development, and crime prevention through community policing.

2.2.2.1 Situational crime prevention

According to Linden (2007) crime prevention strategies will include two main streams, situational crime prevention and crime prevention through social development. Situational crime prevention is a tactic that endeavours to reduce the opportunity for crime by increasing the risk and decreasing the rewards of committing a crime (Linden, 2007). Clarke (2000), a situational crime expert notes that it is radically different than most areas of criminology. Instead of focusing on the offender, it manipulates environmental factors in a discreet way to reduce the opportunity for crime to take place in a specific location, which is commonly referred to as crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED). Therefore, the field does not attempt to eliminate criminal activity through improvement in society or institutions, but merely takes measures to make criminal actions less appealing to offenders (Clarke, 2004). The situational approach is founded on the basis of rational choice theory, which claims crime is the result of deliberate choices made by offenders based on their calculation of the risk and rewards of these choices (Linden, 2007).

2.2.2.2 Crime Prevention through Environment Design

Timothy Crowe, a criminologist and author of Crime Prevention through Environmental Design (CPTED) (Crowe, 1991), has consulted and trained law enforcement as well as provided crime prevention guidance for urban planning, space management and architectural design. Crowe (1991) believes the CPTED concept is to create positive behavioural effects by manipulating the physical environment, which in turn, diminishes

offender activity and the fear of crime. Based on Newman's defensible space theory, the three primary principles in CPTED are access control, surveillance and territorial reinforcement. Access control is a design concept that limits access of unauthorized users. "Access control strategies are typically classified as organized such as the use of guards, to physically guard the premises, mechanical such as lock and key, and natural" (Crowe, 1991).

2.2.2.3 Crime Prevention through Social Development

Preventing crime through social development (CPSD) is based on the theory that criminal activities are determined by positive and negative life experiences often associated with certain behavioural and attitudinal patterns that have been learned through an individual's development (IPC, 2011). The focus of CPSD is to promote the well-being of people through social, economic, health and educational means, focusing on youth and risk factors associated with crime and victimization (IPC, 2011). Waller (2008) argues that social developmental crime prevention also targets risk factors that have been shown to contribute to a greater chance that a youth will become a persistent offender, such as poverty, uncaring parenting, and behavioural problems identified in primary school and abandonment of secondary school. Brantingham and Faust (1976) believe that the field of crime prevention is often separated into three levels of prevention that involve both CPSD and CPTED, building on established concepts in public health.

The first is primary prevention, defined by the Institute for the Prevention of Crime (2011) as "Policies that tackle risk factors in the general population believed to be associated with crime trends, such as youth unemployment or economic opportunities for women." Secondary prevention is more specific, using policy to target situations where individuals are at an increased risk of becoming involved in a deviant lifestyle. Risk factors, including dropping out of school, inconsistent parenting, abusive parents, and alcohol and substance use/abuse have been scientifically been proven to predict which individuals in society are most likely to become involved in a criminal lifestyle (IPC, 2011). Science has also proven these risk factors can be addressed through means such as helping youth at risk to avoid dropping out of school or providing extra public health nurses for teenage mothers in

low socioeconomic communities. The final prevention level is known as tertiary prevention, referring to strategies that prevent recidivism by intervening in the life of the offender, such as assisting in the social reintegration of offenders or the more traditional approach of incapacitation (IPC, 2011).

2.2.2.4 Crime Prevention through Community Policing

Community policing concept is one of the effective crime prevention models. Community Policing is defined by Rosenbaum and Lurigio (1994) as an approach of organising the community to actively participate in preventing crime within their locality, which build the good relation between the police and the neighbourhood residents. Cheurprakobkit (2002) expanded its dimension to include philosophical, strategical and tactical dimensions in the model of organising communities.

In Australia by the year 2010, the police and communities adopted various Community Policing initiatives such as Neighbourhood Watch, Safety House, Police Liaison Officers teams for various Communities, Police in School Projects, Police-Community Consultative Committees, Shopfront Schemes, Crime Stoppers, Youth against Crime and Women and Men Network against Crime (Fleming, 2010). There is, however, no specific approach that is proven to be more effective than the other, it all depend on what can work well in a specific community (US Department of Justice, 1994).

Various researchers and advocates of Community Policing have proven its relevance with regard to crime prevention. The study carried out by Kerley and Benson (2016) titled ‘Does community-oriented policing help build stronger communities?’ supported the notion that Community Policing strengthen social organisation, cohesion and cooperative security within communities, which ultimately leads to effective crime prevention, reduction in crime and fear of crime.

2.2.3 Crime Prevention and Joint Operations

Various authors emphasised on the need to develop situational crime prevention focusing on occasions and locations where crimes are committed, and one of such initiatives that can respond to that is joint operations, (NCCP, 2016). According to the Australian

Institute of Criminology (2009), a well-planned and coordinated joint operation can be very effective approach to the reduction of crime and its fear. They further stressed that the effect of joint operations on crime prevention can reduce the costs associated with the criminal justice system, and also provide both economic and social benefits in terms of savings in justice welfare, healthcare, and protection of social and human capital. Effective crime prevention can also strengthen institutions that support civil society and improve broader physical and social environment which is key delivery for economic development and growth, which in the end, address social development behaviour of a society (Australian Institute of Criminology, 2009).

The cooperation between the civilian authority and the military is one of the widely applied effective concepts accepted worldwide. According to NCCP (2016), Sweden developed a crime prevention programme (Combating Crime Together), which led to the greater cooperation between the Swedish Police Authority and other actors, and ultimately to the effective crime prevention in that country, as Sweden became one of the safest countries in Europe with low level of vulnerability to crime. This programme did not only emphasise on developing the police capacity to deal with crime but most importantly on the expansion of crime prevention initiatives to include other institutions such as the military and other agencies in the civilian authorities, as well as implementing various measures in the criminal law. The NCCP (2016) further emphasised on the importance of ensuring that every crime committed is brought to justice and every responsible authority carry out their functions efficiently and effectively to prevent reoffending.

In Sri Lanka, the Police and other Government agencies such as the Criminal Intelligence, the Maritime Human Smuggling Investigation, the Anti-Human Smuggling Investigation Bureau and the Airport Criminal Intelligence teams created a joint cooperation in the fight against cross-border crimes alongside the Australian Customs and Border Protection based in Sri Lanka and the Sri Lankan Navy (Sutton and DeSilva, 2016), these joint operations were regarded as success story in combating drug trafficking, people smuggling, money laundering and maritime crimes.

Militarised police and joint police-military operations are mostly common in post-conflict countries, whereby such countries are faced with the limited capacity to fully do transitions from militarised policing to civilian police, citing the case of Afghanistan as an example, Friesendorf and Krempel (2011) stated that “police are unable, on their own, to defend the civilian population and themselves against well-armed and well organised insurgents and criminal groups without military equipment and basic military skills”, therefore the importance of joint cooperation between the police and the military to prevent crime. Friesendorf and Krempel (2011), however, stressed the need to have the responsibilities between the military and the police clearly defined in the legal framework.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

Theories are very relevant for social science researchers as they provide explanation and guidance on the research under study (Bryman, 2012). The theories also provide a context to interpret the research findings in relation to the problem being studied. There are various theories of which studies of criminology can draw from, such as the Criminal Justice Theory which explains the relationship between the criminal behaviour and punishment, the Cultural Transmission Theory which explains different patterns of social behaviours in society, as well as the Routine Activity (RAT), the Rational Choice (RCT) and Deterrence Theories (Criminal Justice Research, 2019). The researcher found the Routine Activity, the Rational Choice and the Deterrence theories to be more suitable as it provide good explanations and guidance to this study.

2.3.1 Routine Activity Theory

The RAT was first developed between 1947-1974 by Lawrence Cohen and Marcus Felson, to explain crime trend in the United State, whereby it provides a straight forward explanation on the occurrence of crimes (Cohen and Felson, 1979). The RAT explains that when crime is to be occurring, there should be three conditions present at the same time, namely the unavailability of the suitable target, the availability of suitable guardian to prevent the occurrence of crime, and the lack of motivated offender to commit the crime (Cohen and Felson, 1979). The word ‘target’ can refers to a person, an object or a place. If any of the above three conditions is present, the likelihood of a crime to be committed decline.

Various researchers drew from the theory of routine activity to explain the occurrence of different crimes. In violent crimes, the theory can be very useful to study the behaviour of offenders and victims, Mustaine and Tewksbury (1999) draw from the theory to predict the likelihood of stalking victimisation of women by male perpetrators, through studying their lifestyle behaviours and interaction in relation to their environmental settings. The RAT supported the hypothesis their study that men are likely to victimise their female counterpart when in a confined environment where there is no suitable guardian to protect them. Further to support the appropriateness of RAT in violent and property crimes, in his study '*Simulation for theory testing and experimentation*' Groff (2007) concluded that the more a person stays away from home, exposing him/herself to street life, the more chance to get in contact with offender(s), whereby in the absence of the capable guardians in the street, the more likely for the crime of street robbery to occur.

The theory can also apply to emerging crimes such as cybercrime. Pratt, Holtfretter and Reisig (2010) stressed on how opportunity availed by technology, most particularly the integration of internet motivate fraudsters to targets vulnerable online users in the absence of culpable guardianship. The study supports the RAT premise that consumers' online routine activities and their level of vulnerability in the absence of protection and security measures motivate fraudster to target them, which prove that offenders are motivated by the opportunity available to commit crime in the absence of the capable guardian.

Rationally, according to the RAT, offenders choose both target of the crime and the type of crime they will commit. The demand for the involvement of academic researchers in crime prevention working groups has improved as practitioners have recognised the essence of strategic information in developing effective crime prevention strategies. Strategic crime prevention initiatives based on research insights have been associated with a 60% reduction in youth homicide in Boston (Braga, *et al.*, 2001) and a 40% reduction in total homicide in Indianapolis (Jones and Newburn, 2002). These success stories have made academic researchers an important part of new crime prevention initiatives. For example, the U.S. Department of Justice-sponsored Project Safe Neighbourhoods initiative provides each of the 94 U.S. Attorney's Districts in the United States with funds to hire

academic research partners to help understand and address serious gun violence problems in local jurisdictions.

Ericson (2007), drawing on examples as diverse as the treatment of the unemployed to responses to terrorism, contends that ‘the family, community associations, schools, healthcare, welfare, business enterprise, and insurance - has a distinctive approach to criminalisation based on its own private justice system and mobilisation of the ‘surveillant assemblage’ (Ericson, 2007). Multiple organisations are complicit in, and contribute to, ‘surveillant assemblages’ that have grown up in the ‘age of uncertainty’.

Other authors have also demonstrated the importance of RAT in crime prevention, whereby one of them is the NCCP (2016) who emphasised on the importance of reducing motivation of likelihood for offenders to commit crimes, and that both formal and informal controls be strengthened to improve capabilities of suitable guardians to prevent crime from happening, as well as limiting access to suitable targets or strengthening their protection.

2.3.2 Rational Choice and Deterrence Theories

The Rational Choice Theory (RCT) on the other hand complement the RAT as it provides an explanation to human behaviour, especially on how individuals rely on rational calculations to make rational choices, they calculate the likely cost and benefits of any choice or decision before they take action, and in the end, they are likely to align their choice with the outcome that fits with their own best interest (Scot, 2010). The RCT supports the notion by RAT that offender’s choice or decision to commit crime is highly influenced by the likelihood of associated benefits or risks involved in taking any given action towards pursuing their goals (Cohen and Felson, 1979).

Deterrence Theory also recognises that individuals make rational choices such as that of committing crime due to the associated benefits and are discouraged to make such choices when the cost outweigh the benefit (Pratt, et al, 2006). Despite the choices individual can make, Pratt et al (2006) also recognised the solution that Deterrence Theory offer as it suggested that the choice of committing crime can be made less attractive by increasing the

costs and risks involved in carrying out or committing crime. They also explained that the cost or risks can be increased by implementing policies that raise the costs of illegal conduct as well as enhancing the capability of the guardianship to increase the risks for offenders getting detected and arrested.

2.3.3 The Relevance of the Theories

The above cited theories very relevant to this study as they complement each other to assist the researcher to understand the relationship and rationale in the behaviour of three factors, namely the offender, the target and the guardian. The link between the aforesaid three elements provides a good explanation on how the target becomes suitable to the offender in the absence of capable guardianship and how the offender is motivated to make a rational choice towards the target. Once the researcher, through the analysis of primary and secondary data, identifies the weaknesses associated with the guardianship, would be able to recommend for strategies to improve the capability of the guardianship, so as to reduce the suitability of the target and, and increase the risks and costs for offender to commit crime, which would subsequently influence their decision or choice in a commission of a crime. The researcher, however, acknowledged that the guardianship does not only confined to the function of the law enforcement, in this case the Joint Operations, but factors such as the crime prevention through environmental design, crime prevention through social development and crime prevention through community policing are also important when considering to improve the capability of the guardianship.

2.4 Conceptual Framework

The below conceptual framework is guided by the idea of the routine activity theory (RAT) which demonstrate the relationship between the offender, the target and the guardianship. The framework is designed by the researcher to explain the nexus between the joint operations and crime/crime prevention.

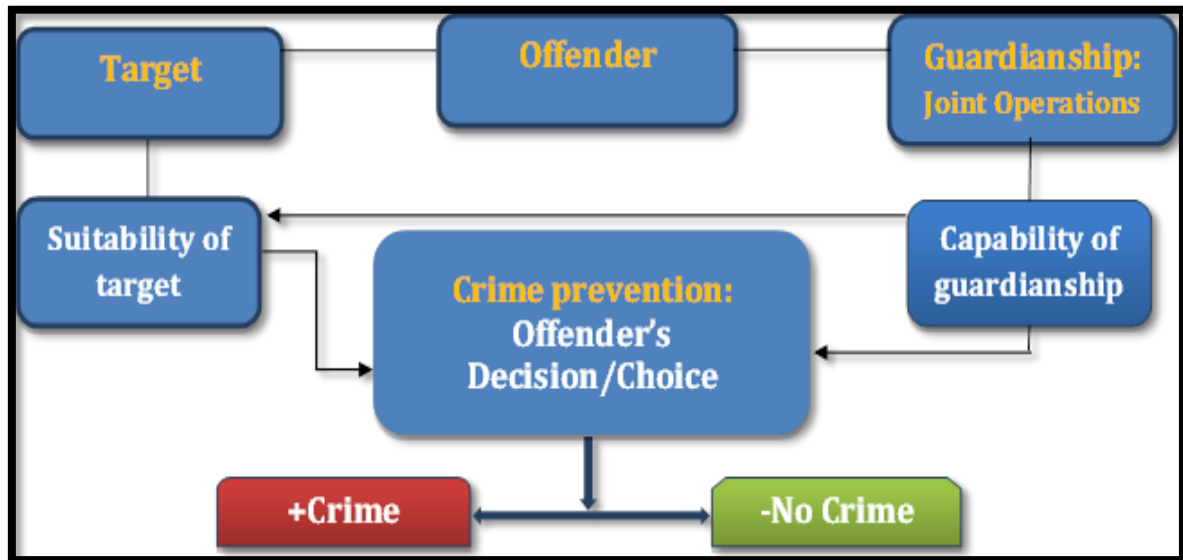


Fig. 2.1: Conceptual framework

Source: Researcher (March, 2020)

2.4.1 Explanation of the conceptual framework

The conceptual framework under 2.3 borrowed from the conceptual model used in a study by Groff (2007) to explain the occurrence of street robbery. This model, with the combination of the three theories, namely the Routine Activity, the Rational Choice and the Deterrence theories can clearly provide clarity on the sequence of this study in relation to the two variables, namely the joint operations (independent variable) and crime prevention (dependent variable). The framework is structured in three cycles, namely the social condition/structure which put in one basket three factors (the offender, the target and the guardianship), depending on how the three factors affect one another, at the second cycle demonstrate how the offender's is influenced, which at the third cycle the outcome can result in either a crime being perpetrated or not perpetrated.

An offender is explained as a reasonable person who can make a rational decision or choice based on motivation or demotivation thereof. The conceptual framework shows the sequence of how offender makes decision to offend using constrained rationality and considering the availability of suitable targets in the absence of capable guardian. When he/she has criminal motivation could decide to offend based on the suitability of targets

and the level of guardianship whereby the decision itself is not necessarily lengthy or rational but rather based on a form of constrained rationality in which he/she choose the first opportunity that is convenient and meets some minimum requirement for risk and reward (Griff, 2007).

The suitable target is an individual person, object or place who or which is visible, accessible and has perceived value that motivates the offender to commit crime. The visibility and accessibility requirements are met when a person, object or place is, to the knowledge of the offender, easily accessible and at least has some value attached that motivate the offender to act as there is a potential for gain or achieving an immediate goal.

The capable guardian is explained by routine activity, rational choice and deterrence theories as formal and informal guardians' factor into level of guardianship (NCCP, 2016). People, environment and situational setup can affect the decision to offend. In this study the capable guardian would demonstrate how the presence of joint operations affect the decision of offenders, considering the fact that the presence of the law enforcement raises the risk of criminal getting arrested for offending (Crawford, 2009). This would therefore explain if the presence of the joint operation is sufficient id deterring criminals from committing crime.

2.8 Summary of the Chapter

This chapter highlighted on the definition of key concepts, discussed other authors' writings with a view to understand more on the concepts of joint operations, crime prevention, the relation between joint operations and crime prevention, as well as the theoretical and conceptual frameworks that guided this study. The following chapter, Chapter 3, would discuss the methodology of this study.

CHAPTER THREE

METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

The general objective of this study was to understand the contribution of joint operations on crime prevention at Wanaheda Police Station in Khomas Region. This chapter, therefore, provided a research methodology which guided this study. This includes the research design which provides clarity on how the research was carried out, the location which informs readers where the research was carried out and the method and reasons considered to select the location. It also provided the population from which the sample for the primary data collection was drawn from, the sampling technique used and the sample size chosen to address the research questions. Under the methodology, the data collection methods and procedures are also outlined to provide an insight on how the researcher collected both the primary and secondary data. This chapter also outlined the methods used by the researcher to analyse both the primary and secondary data and present the results of the research.

3.2 Research Design

The aim of the research design is to provide clarity on how the research was carried out. Walker (2001) refers to the research design as the overall strategy that the researcher chooses to mix the different components of the study in a rational and logical way, thereby ensuring an effective approach to the research problem; it constituted the blueprint for the collection, measurement, and analysis of data. Crawford (2002) defined research design as the framework or blueprint of the study used as a guide to collect and analyse data. He specified three major research types, namely exploratory research which is based on the discovery of ideas and insights, descriptive research which studies the concern by determining the frequency with which something occurs or the relationship between two variables, and casual research which is concerned with determining cause-and-effect relationships via experiments. This study is an exploratory type of research design. The relevance of such research design is that it emphasises on the flexibility of the research to

provide opportunity for consideration of different aspects of a problem under study, whereby facts may necessitate change in the research design (Kothari, 2004).

3.3 The location of the study

The location for the research was Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction located in Windhoek, Khomas Region in Namibia. The area was purposively selected out of ten (10) police stations in Khomas Region, namely Dordabis, Groot-Aub, Hosea Kutako, Kapps Farm, Katutura, Klein Windhoek, Nauchas, Otjomuise, Windhoek and Wanaheda Police Stations areas of jurisdiction.

Khomas Region is the host of the country's capital city (Windhoek), and is situated in the central part of the country. The topography of the region is characterised by mountains, hilly landscape, containing some valleys and riverbeds. Like the rest of the country, the region was faced with high rate of unemployment, which stood at 33.4% by 2018 (NSA, 2019). The region was also faced with a shortage of housing due to limited supply of serviced land by the Municipality of Windhoek, as a result the majority of unemployed or low income earners lived in the informal settlements/'squatter camps' (Remmert and Ndhlovu, 2018).

Khomas Region was chosen among the fourteen regions in Namibia because it has been recording the highest crime rate in the country over the years, and Wanaheda Police Station in particular has also been selected as a case study using the purposive sampling method (Saunders, Lewis and Thornhill, 2007). The selection of Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction has been selected on the same basis as it has been recording the highest crime rate in Khomas Region, as reflected under the background of the study in Chapter one herein, and is also covering many (4/10) constituencies in the region, namely Tobias Hainyeko, Moses Garoeb, John Pandeni and Samora Machel Constituencies. These four constituencies, under the Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction, are the host to most of the squatter camps in the capital, thus making the area one of the difficult to manage in terms of crime prevention.

As the busiest Police Station in the region and country in general, this study found it relevant to select Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction as a case study, because it would be possible to generalise the finding of this study to explain what was happening elsewhere in the region and country in general, in relation to the research problem.

3.4 The Population

A research population is generally a large collection of units which can be people, organizations, documents, departments, who have certain characteristics which are of interest to a researcher (Brynam, 2012). Alan Brynam further associated the importance of the population to the guidance it provide to the researcher on what category of units need to be the focus of attention and be sampled, so as to address the research objectives by providing answers to the research questions.

This study population focused on the communities within the jurisdiction of Wanaheda Police Station, all police officers working at Wanaheda Police Station, all NamPol, NDF, NCS and CITYPOL officers attached to the joint operations. Therefore, altogether 160,017 form up the population for this study. The components of the population comprise 159,437 community members within the jurisdiction of Wanaheda Police Station, 258 police officers at Wanaheda Police Station, 322 members of four components attached to the joint operations (NamPol records as of March 2020; Crush, Nicanor, and Kazembe, 2018). This population was motivated by the fact that the units selected were those that are either involved in the implementation of the joint operations or the recipients of such services.

3.5 Sampling technique and sampling size

The selection of a sample size is very important in research. According to Saunder, Lewis and Thornhil (2007), sampling makes it possible for the researcher to efficiently obtain data as, in some cases, it is impractical to survey the entire population due to various reasons such as budget constraint, time restriction, and the urgency of the required data. In quantitative research, sampling is relevant as it can be a representation of the entire population, while in the qualitative research representation of the sample frame does not

really matter, but what matters most is whether the target population is relevant to the research question and objective (Dawson, 2002).

Sampling is the process of selecting units from a population of interest, so that by studying the sample we may fairly generalize our results back to the population from which they were selected (Trochim, 2002).

There are many different ways to choose a sample, and the method used depends upon the area of research, research methodology and preference of the researcher (Dawson, 2002). For this study, the researcher found two non-probability sampling methods, namely purposive sampling and convenient sampling to be suitable for the study, as it intended to collect data from the general public who are the police service recipients, as well as from persons who are exposed to the implementation of the joint operations and assumed to have adequate knowledge on the contribution of the latter on crime prevention.

A sample of forty-four (44) units of analysis was selected from the population. Purposive sampling allowed the researcher, while guided by the objectives of the study, to select the units of analysis with criteria that would allow the research questions to be answered (Bryman, 2012); whereas the convenient or opportunity sampling, which is also a non-probability type of sampling technique, allowed the researcher to draw the units of analysis from the population because of its close to hand, readily available or could conveniently be accessed (Bhattacharjee, 2012).

According to Saunder, Lewis and Thornhil (2007), the sample size from twenty-five respondents could be sufficed in a qualitative research, as long as it is addressing the research objectives and questions. The sample for this study comprised of forty-four (44) respondents illustrated in the table below:

Table 3.5: Sample size by category

	Category	Size
1.	Constituency Councillors	4
2.	Community members	15
3.	Police officers	10
4.	City Police officers	5
5.	NDF officers	5
6.	NCS officers	5
	Total	44

Source: Researcher April 2020

3.6 Data Collection Methods, Instruments and Procedures

This part highlight on the methods, instruments used and procedures followed in collecting data.

3.6.1 Data Collection Methods

This researcher considered the relevance of collecting various types of data such as primary and secondary data in addressing the research objectives and questions. It, therefore, utilised a semi-structured questionnaire to obtain primary data from respondents and documentary to obtain secondary data. The secondary data refers to data that are already available, having been collected and analysed by someone else such as reports prepared by scholars, universities, public records, as well as data from official documents provided by relevant offices of Government, (Kothari, 2004).

3.6.2 Data Collection Instruments

The questionnaire consist of four (4) sections, namely the general information about the respondents, the contribution of the joint operations on crime prevention, the identification of barriers that hamper the effective implementation of the joint operations in support of crime prevention at Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction in Khomas Region,

Namibia, as well as the suggestions made by respondents on how to improve the joint operations.

This study also collected secondary data by means of documentary and assessment of various materials compiled by the Namibian Police Force and other sources. Documentary refers to materials which can be read, but not been produced specifically for the purpose of social research, conserved for analysis, relevant and can be used together with primary data to explain the research problem or achieving the research objectives (Bryman, 2012; Saunder, Lewis and Thornhil (2007). Scott 1990: 6, as stated in Bryman (2012), suggested that documents should be authentic, clear and comprehensive and the source should be credible. Hence, all the documents accessed were found to have met the aforesaid criteria.

3.6.3 Procedures

After the researcher was given a go ahead by the supervisor at the University of Rwanda, he forwarded the written authorisation to collect data and the data collection questionnaire via email, to the office of the Inspector-General of Police in Namibia, who assigned an officer to assist in overseeing the process of administering the questionnaire to collect data. After the data were obtained they were emailed to the researcher in Rwanda for further processing. The researcher also requested the records from the Namibian Police Crime Statistics Unit regarding the outcome of the joint operations for the period of their inception in 2018-19FY.

3.7 Data Analysis

Analysis is explained as a process of summarising the collected data and organise them in such a manner that they answer the research questions (Kothari, 2004). There is no specific or strictly prescribed method of analysing data obtained through qualitative research; the analysis depends on the preferred style or level of understanding of the researcher. This study will, therefore, uses thematic and comparative analysis of primary data (Dawson, 2002). The data were grouped according to their themes and compared moving forward and backward between answers, to identify answers with similar contents and interpret and summarise them in a manner that would enable readers to understand

such data. The study would further use tables to present data in terms of response rate, the general information about the respondents, as well as summarising secondary data obtained.

3.8 Ethical Issues

The researcher ensured that throughout the research process, he was guided by and conformed to ethical principles of research, which bound the researcher to ensure that all possible harm to participants are minimised and that the research was beneficial to all interested parties (Mugenda and Mugenda, 2003). As the researcher could not travel in person to obtain data from the field, he assured respondents through including critical information relevant to address ethical issue on a letter of introduction, accompanying the research questionnaire, and also advised the data collection assistant to ensure that such information on the letter was read to the respondents. For the purpose of ensuring that civilian respondents felt free and not intimidated by uniform, civilian personnel were utilised to obtain data from the general public.

The researcher informed the respondents that the study would consider their views as anonymous, and their names would not appear on the questionnaire. They were informed that their participation in this study was very important as the result may assist the police to improve service delivery to the public; however, they could choose not to participate and may also stop participating at any time without any negative consequences. The researcher then appealed for respondents' honest opinions.

The respondents were also informed that results of the study would be utilised for academic purposes and may be published in an academic journal. They could also be provided with a summary of our findings on request.

During the analysis of data, the researcher tried by all means to ensure that the language used was reviewed to avoid harm or injuries to interested parties, while trying to ensure that all data were interpreted as accurate as possible, to reflect the complete and clear views of the respondents. Wasserman (2013) stressed on the importance of balancing between being accurate in data analysis and ethics, in terms of language and content, which

may either harm other interested parties or lead to publication of false or misleading conclusion. Hence, the researcher attempted by all means to be as objective as possible to comprehensively represent the facts with simplicity.

3.9 Limitation of this Study

There are limited studies conducted on the subject matters in Namibia. Due to the limited time available to complete this study, the crime trend during the on-going joint operations could not be measured for a longer period to assess the complete outcome.

The joint operations (Operation Hornkranz and Operation Kalahari Desert) were the first of this kind in the history of Namibia, and coupled with the limited literature from the same area, there were limited data to benchmark with.

The researcher was unable to travel to Namibia during the time of data collection; hence, had to rely on colleagues, who had no clear and complete background information on the study, for data collection purpose.

Another limitation that challenged the researcher, to utilise appropriate and up-to-date source, was the limited access to books and other study materials as most of the online credible sources requires a paid up membership.

This study was conducted during the outbreak of Coronavirus (COVID-19) that affected most countries in the world. In Namibia, the Head of State declared a State of Emergency on 17 March 2020 and, subsequently, directed a 30 days lockdown of Khomas and Erongo Regions, with the possibility of further extension. This affected the researcher's data collection process, particularly to obtain sufficient data from the service recipients

3.10 Summary of the Chapter

This chapter described the methodology used for this study, the data collection methods and procedures followed, the data analysis approach, ethical issues concerning data collection and analysis, as well as the limitations of the study. Chapter four would present the research findings and analysis.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESEARCH FINDINGS AND ANALYSIS

4.0 Introduction

As indicated herein the previous chapters, the general objective of this research was to understand the contribution of the joint operations on crime prevention at Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction in Khomas Region, Namibia, and the specific objectives were to find out the contribution of joint operations on crime prevention at Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction in Khomas Region, Namibia; to identify challenges which hamper the effective implementation of the joint operations in support of crime prevention at Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction in Khomas Region, Namibia, and to make recommendation for future implementation of joint operations in support of Crime Prevention in Namibia.

In Chapter three, it was indicated that the study would collect primary data from the selected units of analysis, as well as secondary data through documentary. This chapter will therefore cover the findings from the primary data in terms of response rate, the general information of the respondents, the respondents' accounts in response to research questions stated in Chapter two herein, and then the analysis thereof. This chapter will further present and analyse the secondary data obtained from the Namibian Police Force.

4.1 Findings

The presentation of findings from the primary data is divided in four main components covering the response rate, the general information about the respondents, the contribution of the joint operations on crime prevention, the identified barrier that hamper the effective implementation of the joint operations in support of crime prevention at Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction in Khomas Region, Namibia, as well as the suggestions made by respondents on how to improve the joint operations.

4.1.1 Response Rate on the Questionnaire

A semi-structured questionnaire was administered on the target of forty-four (44) respondents identified in chapter 4 herein, and the response rate is illustrated in the summary table of the response rate below.

Table 4.1 Response rate (Questionnaire)

Respondents by components	Target	Response	Non-response	Response rate
1. Constituency Councillors	04	04	00	100%
2. Community members	15	08	07	53%
3. Joint Operations members	20	20	00	100%
4. Police officers at Wanaheda PS	05	05	00	100%
Total	44	37	07	84%

Source: Research primary data (April, 2020)

4.1.2 General Information of Respondents

The respondents were asked to tick their gender status (male/female), to provide the Institution or constituency they represented, to provide their rank or position held, as well as the year of experience within their profession or duration of stay in their areas of residence.

Table 4.2: General information of respondents

Characteristics	Frequen	Percentage
<u>Gender</u>		
Male	21	56.8%
Female	16	43.2%
Total	37	100%
<u>Institution/residential area</u>		
Constituency Councillors	04	100%
Community members per constituency	08	100%
Law Enforcement	25	100%
Total	37	100%
<u>Years of experience or residence</u>		
01 to 03 years	5	14%
03 to 07 years	7	19%
08 to 11 years	10	27%
12 to 15 years	5	14%
16 years & above	10	27%
Total	37	100%

Source: Research primary data (April, 2020)

For better presentation and analysis of the findings, the respondents are divided into two groups, namely the category of law enforcers consisting of respondents from 1 to 25, and the category representing the service recipients, consisting of community members and constituency councillors, who are respondents from 26 to 37.

4.1.3 Joint Operations and crime prevention

This section presents views obtained from the respondents through a qualitative (semi-structured) questionnaire, which sought to address the question ‘How does the Joint Operations contribute to Crime Prevention at Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction in Khomas Region, Namibia?.’ Six (6) thematic areas emanated from the respondents

answers, namely ‘the contribution of the joint operations on the prevention of crime’, ‘the cooperation between the public and the joint operations team’, ‘the effectiveness of the joint operations’, ‘the factors contributing to the increase or prevalence in crimes’, the command and control’, as well as ‘the public understanding on the objectives of the joint operations’.

4.1.3.1 Contribution of the joint operations on prevention of crime

Respondents were asked to give their views on the contribution of the joint operations on crime prevention in Wanaheda police area of jurisdiction, whereby the respondents, in both categories strongly believe that the joint operations were contributing positively to the prevention of crime in the area.

Respondent 5, a female Chief Inspector in NamPol with 16years of experience explained:

Wanaheda police jurisdiction has been the most problematic area in terms of the prevalence of crime, especially street robbery, assault with intent to cause grievous bodily harm, housebreaking and theft, cell-phone and handbag snatching, as well as drugs trafficking and alcohol abuse in the whole region of Khomas. Previously, the police was heavily affected by limited resources in terms of personnel (manpower) and vehicles (transport), but due to the supplementary resources availed by other institutions participating in the joint operations, the law enforcement was now being able to timely respond to public complaints and has also increased the police visibility within the communities.

Other respondents, from law enforcement perspective, had mostly also emphasised on the consolidation of resources, which improved the effectiveness of the law enforcement agencies in the Wanaheda area of jurisdiction. From the respondents’ views on the contribution of the joint operations on crime prevention, it is apparent that the joint operations have increased the capability of the law enforcement agencies to safeguard the community. Once the capability of the law enforcement is improved, it would send a signal to criminals to be aware that they were no longer safe to conduct their criminal operations as there was an increased risk to get arrested by the law enforcement agencies. This would also increase the public confidence in the work of the law enforcement.

Respondent 31, a male community member who has been residing in Moses Garoeb Constituency for 4-7years narrated:

Before the introduction of the joint operations, the police used to take long to respond to complaints from the communities, which made some of us to lose confidence in the police and we have been discouraged from reporting crime as we knew that it was not worth reporting because the police would not be able to attend to our complaints anyway, save where bigger cases such as murder, rape and robbery occurred. This situation has now significantly changed for the better, as when one report a complaint to the police now, in most cases the police and other officers such as the military would arrive at the crime scene within a shortest possible time. We, as community, are now feeling the sense of security as we are now having easy access to policing services. Incidents of housebreaking, street robberies, and street nuisance such as the exposure of our children to drugs and alcohol in the streets have really become minimal. Criminals are also no longer prevalent, and are seems to be on their hiding nests.

The analysed data from the field demonstrates that as the public regained confidence in the law enforcement, offenders were being more discouraged to opt for committing crimes as they knew that the victims would report them to the authorities and the chance for their arrest became very high. This is supported by the notion of the Rational Choice Theory (RCT), which states that the offenders weigh benefit from their choice of action against the risks involved. Whereas, the Routine Activity Theory (RAT) assumes that when there is a capable guardian to protect the target, offenders get discouraged from victimising the target. The introduction of the joint operations also contributed to the restoration of public confidence in the work of the law enforcement, thus encourages them to report crime to the authority.

The secondary data obtained from the Namibian Police Force for the period of May 2019 to February 2020 also highlighted on the contribution of the joint operations in terms of persons arrested for committing various crimes, as well as illegal and dangerous items confiscated, as shown in Tables 4.3 and 4.4 respectively, hereunder.

Table 4.3: Arrest statistics by the joint operations for May 2019-February 2020.

Offence	No. of arrests
1. Murder and attempted murders	148
2. Rapes and attempted rapes	216
3. Robberies	198
4. Assault (GBH)	831
5. Housebreaking with intent to commit an offence	507
6. Stock theft	660
7. Theft of other items	792
8. Possession of stolen property	58
9. Dealing in drugs	788
10. Illegal hunting and possession of protected games products	228
11. Illegal possession of firearms and Ammunition	51
12. Pointing of fire arms	06
13. Resisting, obstructing or assaulting Police Officers in the execution of their duties	42
14. Defeating /obstructing the course of Justice	13
15. Assault by threatening	227
16. Reckless and negligent Driving	97
17. Contravening Liquor Act 6 of 1998	128
18. Malicious damage to properties	144
19. Others arrest made on minor offences	2,628
Total	7,762

Source: NamPol Records (March 2020, pp. 1-12)

The table below illustrates the statistics on the dangerous items and other objects confiscated during the joint operations and the offences committed:

Table 4.4: Confiscated items statistics by the joint operations for May 2019-February 2020.

	Type of item	No of items
1.	Rifles	45
2.	Shotguns	43
3.	Pistols	186
4.	Pistol magazines	14
5.	Panga (machete)	235
6.	Knives/Traditional knives	5,659
7.	Screwdrivers	571
8.	Ammunitions/Rounds	1,471
9.	Spears	53
10.	Bows and Arrows	113
11.	Sharp objects	112
12.	Bolt cutters	11
13.	Hammers	09
14.	Toy pistols	29
15.	Scissors	183
16.	Pepper sprays	09
17.	Knobkerries	196
18.	Axes/traditional	20
19.	Tear gas	01
20.	Steel air guns	162
21.	Grinders	08
22.	Oryx's horn	01
23.	Pistol cartridges	02
	Others	29

Source: NamPol Records (March 2020, pp. 1-12).

The statistics in Table 4.1 above illustrates that a total number of 7762 persons were arrested by the joint operations during the period between May 2019 and February 2020 alone. The arrested was associated to various crimes committed ranging from violent crimes, property crimes, as well as concealed crimes. Whereas, the statistics in Table 4.2 shows sizable numbers of illegal/dangerous items and other objects confiscated during the same period by the joint operations.

It is the researcher's assumption, from the presented data above, that the large number of arrested offenders indicated therein would confer a message to other offenders, who wished to commit similar offences, that the law enforcement through the joint operations

has the capability to protect the community from criminality. This would discourage and deter the offenders when they are to make a choice to commit or not to commit a crime.

The confiscation also illustrates the pro-activeness of the law enforcement in preventing crime. It is this study's deduction that could the dangerous objects not have been confiscated by the joint operations, they could have been utilised by offenders to commit violent crimes such as murder, assault GBH, as well as property crimes such as housebreaking and theft. Hence, the seizure of such object has reduced the chances for offenders to commit other crime and had, subsequently, contributed to the protection of the community and their properties (targets).

4.1.3.2 Cooperation between the communities and the joint operation teams

The respondents were asked their views on the cooperation between the community and the joint operations teams, whereby a mixed reaction was observed among respondents in both law enforcement and service recipient categories. Some stressing that there was a strong cooperation with, and support from, members of the communities, whereas others feels that the level of cooperation was diminishing.

Respondent 24, a male, City Police Superintendent with 12-15years of experience, working as a crime prevention officer emphasised:

Owing to the sharing of information on criminal activities by members of the public, joint operations were being successfully implemented. The strong cooperation could be associated to the confidence that the community has on the joint operations teams. The periodic holding of community-policing meetings, meetings between the community and the regional commander, the Chief of City Police and the station commanders were contributing to the good cooperation between the public and the law enforcement agencies, as during the said meetings the public were being sensitised on the objectives of the joint operations, where they were also being called upon to support the initiative. There were, however, a number of allegations of mishandling members of the public by the law enforcement, which are factors that were affecting the cooperation between the law enforcement and the community.

The view in support of the good cooperation between the public and the law enforcement was complemented by Respondents 27, a female Constituency Councillor with over 16years of experienced stressed:

The cooperation between the public and the law enforcement was strong. During the councillors-community meetings, the joint operations had always been applauded by the community for their good job, and most community members, have always been pledging their support to the initiative. There were community-policing committees established such as the Women and Men Networks against Crime, which were commonly known for working hand in hand with the joint operations to stop criminal activities in the communities. However, there were some isolated incidents of manhandling of member of the public by the law enforcement which were contributing to development of bad relationship between the communities and law enforcement.

Respondent 34, a female member of the community, residing in John Pandeni Constituency for the last 4-7years narrated:

As a community member in the township, I have always been in favour of the police to work closely with the people. I and other people in our community are members of the women networks against crime and we provide information to the police about crime, but some people are afraid to come close to the law enforcement as they fear to be beaten, especially those from the informal settlements of Havana, Goreagab Dam and Ombili, where criminal activities have been more prevalent, were frequently in contact with the joint operations to report criminal activities in their areas.

From the respondents' view, it is obvious that the community are willing and ready to support effort by law enforcement agencies, which would make its work more effective when enjoy the cooperation with the communities they are serving. Therefore the issue of manhandling community members by the joint operations can negatively affect the cooperation with the community, as it would lead to a broken relationship and, subsequently, affect the capability of the joint operations to protect the community. Once this situation becomes certain, offenders would be more encouraged to commit crime with impunity, as the risk for their arrest would become minimal.

4.1.3.3 Effectiveness of the joint operations and the increase in crime

Respondents were asked to give their views on the effectiveness of the joint operations and on what could be the contributing factors to the continued increase in crime statistics for the Wanaheda Police area of jurisdiction. Some respondents in law enforcement category indicated that the joint operations were effectives, despite the increase in crime rate in Wanaheda Police area of jurisdiction.

Respondent 7, a male police officer (Sergeant), stationed at the charge office with 8-11 years of experience narrated:

After the introduction of the joint operations, the public regained confidence in the law enforcement, whereby they were now encouraged to report all sorts of crimes, including those they formerly regard as minor cases which could be regarded as a waste of time to report to the police. Upon the launch of the joint operations, complaints of serious cases such as robbery, housebreaking and assault GBH had really reduced at the charge office, while other cases such as common assault, *crimen injuria*/insults, character defamations, use of property without owners concern and other cases of concern which victims usually rarely reported such as gender-based violence related cases really increased whereby they were coming out in big numbers to seek justice against the perpetrators.

Respondent 28, a male Constituency Councillor with 8-11 years of experience stressed:

The joint operations have been more effective in in his constituency in combating violent and property crimes such as assault GBH, housebreaking and theft, robbery, theft from persons, prostitution, as well as drug and preventing alcohol abuse. There were now fewer crime incidents in that regard brought to the attention of the councillors' offices, in comparison to the time before the introduction of the joint operations, adding that he was not completely satisfied with the effectiveness of the joint operations as there were some challenges associated with it that needed to be addressed". The challenges stressed by the respondent are presented under 4.1.4.3 herein this chapter.

The views on the contributing factors to the prevalence of crime in Wanaheda Police area of jurisdiction were common to both respondents in the law enforcement and the service recipient categories. They both indicated that the increase in crime statistics does not necessarily reflect the increase in crime rate.

Respondent 8, a female Detective Sergeant, police officer with 12-15 years of experience stressed:

The increase in crime statistics can directly be linked to the introduction of the joint operations. The more the law enforcement are improving their effectiveness in responding to public complaints, the more the public is regaining its confidence in the law enforcement, which encourage them to report more crimes to the police. As a result, they were now frequently reporting all sorts of crimes committed against them to the authorities. We are now made to investigate even petty cases that could be resolved out of judicial processes as the public demand justice for any infringement against them. There are, however, factors that contributing to crime rate such as the

environmental factors (i.e. bush encroachment in riverbeds, lack of safeguards at some houses, and absence of light in some streets), community supporting criminal activities such as buying stolen items, and so on.

Respondent 32, a male resident of Samora Machel Constituency for 12-15years, pointed out that:

The contributing factors to high crime rate are social factors such as high rate of unemployment, poverty, high and demanding living standard in the city, overpopulation due to rural-urban migration, leniency in control mechanisms (laws), the insufficient police visibilities in some areas, illicit drugs and alcohol abuse, lack of sufficient parental guidance in some homes, religious beliefs such as prophetic tales by some of the emerging churches. If not addressed, mostly poverty and unemployment rate, they are likely to cause crime to become unmanageable in the city.

From the respondents' view, it is this study's deduction that once people have lost confidence in the law enforcement, it is likely that they could be victimised by offenders without reporting them to the authority. The more weak the victims believe the law enforcement are, the less the confidence they can have in the law enforcement.

The efficient and effective (capable) law enforcement is likely to boost the confidence the public has on the authority and would encourage the public to report any sort of crime perpetrated against them. Similarly, the more capable the law enforcement becomes, the less likely for offenders to commit crime; hence, the reduction in violent and property crimes as stressed by policing service recipients in the Wanaheda Police are of jurisdiction can be interpreted as the result of the effectiveness of the joint operations.

It is also this study's finding that the low crime statistics does not necessarily represent the absence of criminal activities, as some people opt not to report crime and suffer in silence, rather than reporting it to the authority knowing that nothing would be done. Hence, the drastic 13% rise in crime statistics for Wanaheda Police Station in 2018-19FY, which was the year the joint operations were initiated, is an illustration of how people became more confident in the law enforcement and victims could come out in big numbers to report crime.

This study can also deduct that social cohesion and development behaviours, rural-urban migration, leniency in control mechanisms such as laws, and environmental design factors can also influence the prevalence of crime. The Rational Choice Theory explained that individuals make rational choice informed by the aggregate behaviour in society. If individuals find themselves without any source of income and know that they have a responsibility to feed themselves and families, they can resort to unlawful acts to overcome such conditions. Once the environment is also supporting their choice of action, i.e. the easy access to other people's properties and could steal them without high risk of being arrested, and or, if the punishment would not be severe, their choice of action would obviously be to steal or use other means such as robbery, to gain possession of such properties. Hence, it is important that other factors contributing to crime are unpacked and systematically addressed, rather than focusing only on the law enforcement activities to deter the commission of crime.

4.1.3.5 Command and control

A question was put to respondents on how effective police officers were in taking a lead, in terms of command and control, during the joint operations in the Wanaheda Police jurisdiction. The respondents in the law enforcement category indicated that police officers were normally being put in-charge as shift commanders to provide guidance and oversee the rules of engagements during operations, however due to various challenges, not in all cases that the police was effective in taking a lead.

Respondent 21, a male NDF Corporal with 4-7years of experiences narrated:

Most of the police shift commanders I worked with had taken their role serious and were effective, but in some cases there were various challenges affecting all the shifts such as the lack of sufficient manpower from the police, the absence of a police officer with high rank than those from other institutions, as well as weak leadership in the personality of some of the assigned police shift commanders. The most active and most senior officers from other institutions such as the military would end up taking a lead in certain shifts of the operations, which in many cases would not be as effective as when the police are taking a lead.

Respondent 7, a female police Chief Inspector with 16 years and above of experience stressed:

There were challenges associated with the coordination of resources. Other agencies deploy more manpower and accompanying technical resources (equipment and vehicles), whereby in most instances, orders to utilise or deploy such resources could only be issued by authorised officers from such institutions.

Respondents in service recipient category, although they could not tell whether the police was being effective in taking a lead or not, they insisted that police should always take a leading role as they were well-trained in the field of law enforcement, so as to oversee that members of the public are handled according to the law.

According to the respondents' view, it came out clear that not in all the shifts police officers were taking a lead during the joint operations. The situation of personnel from other institutions, who are not trained in law enforcement agencies, taking lead of the operations, is very risky to the general public and the Police which have the overall mandate of ensuring the safety and security of the communities. This may culminate in manhandling of members of the public, which may also result in fatalities. Once that happens, the public would lose confidence and perceive the law enforcement as their enemy (offender), instead of being their protectors (guardians). As a result, the public may feel not protected, and offenders can also take advantage of the lack of capable guardianship to victimise the community. It is, therefore, essential for the authority to address the shortcomings, so as to ensure that the joint operations remain effective and contributing to the safety and security of the community.

4.1.3.6 Public understanding on the objectives of the joint operations

The respondents were asked to provide their perceptions on the public understanding and appreciation of the objectives of the joint operations. Respondents in both categories of law enforcement and service recipients indicated that some members of the public understood and appreciate the objective of the joint operations, whereas others do not understand and neither supports the initiative.

Respondent 5, a female Warrant Officer in NamPol with 16years-and-above of experience said:

Some members of the community do understand the objectives of the joint operations, which could be demonstrated by the support and cooperation they provide to the joint operations through providing information on criminal activities, as well as their continued demand for the intensification of the joint operations. The visibly proponents of the joint operations include mostly the elderly people and other vulnerable groups such as women, home-owners, and the majority of people living in the high crime-prone settlements, and I acknowledged that the majority of the people were not well informed about the objectives of the joint operation hence the need for more educational campaigns to enable more members of the community to understand and provide support to the joint operations.

Respondent 26, a male Constituency Councillor, with more than 16years of experience, stated:

The majority of the public understand and support the joint operations, but there were still quite a number of the people, particularly the youth, that do not understand the joint operations initiative. This can simply be associated to the fact that most youth like entertaining themselves with alcohol of which the joint operations would not warrant them that opportunity to drink freely to the extent of abusing alcohol, the alcohol outlet owners who wish to increase their profit through more sales, as well as some of the unemployed youth, who are looking forward for opportunities to commit crimes. Therefore called upon the law enforcement to join hands with other stakeholders to embark on the education campaigns, to sensitise the public by clarifying the shortcomings that may arise when members of the public were being in encounter with the law enforcement, as well as for leaders at both national and local levels to also join the law enforcement in educating the community on the purpose of the joint operations.

The respondents view clearly demonstrates that the category of community members who were opposing the joint operations were not doing so because of the lack of understanding of its objectives, but they opted to not to support it because it was obstructing them from achieving their own objectives. Amongst these groups, there are those affected by the social and economic conditions which, if not addressed, would continue to be the impeding factors to the effective implementation of the joint operations that may render the law enforcement incapable of safeguarding the communities and their properties. Hence, deliberate programmes and initiatives targeting such groups would be very useful to ensure

the joint operations continue to achieve their objectives. Such programmes can include their sensitisation, as well as social and economic interventions.

4.1.4 Challenges hampering the implementation of the joint operations

This section discusses the respondents' view on the challenges facing the implementation of the joint operations, and is divided into four (4) themes, which cover the effectiveness of the military in law enforcement, the causes of complaints against members of the joint operations, challenges facing members of the joint operations in Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction, as well as the suggestions on what can be done to address the challenges.

4.1.4.1 Effectiveness of the military in law enforcement

Respondents were asked to give their views on the effectiveness of the military in performing law enforcement functions in Wanaheda area of jurisdiction. Some respondents in law enforcement category indicated that the military were relatively effective, as they were being taken through some short in-service training; the briefings and debriefings they receive before and after the operations had really improved on their performance. Whereas others indicated that the military was ineffective and were causing too many damages in terms of manhandling the public.

Respondent 21, a male NDF Corporal, with 4-7years of experience stressed:

The military personnel were initially not trained to perform police function which is more about encounter with members of the public and should only do that in close supervision by police officers. Where military personnel are closely being supervised, they become very effective in assisting the civilian authority, but there were some indiscipline individuals who, at times, defy police shift commanders' instructions, which make all military personnel to be perceived as incapable.

Respondent 33, a female resident of Moses Garoeb Constituency for the last 4-7years stated:

Military officers are very necessary and effective in police operations as some members of the public tend to only strictly obey to instructions from law enforcement when the military is present as they are afraid of them. However, more needed to be done especially in providing the military with law enforcement training

to improve their effectiveness and minimise challenges related to manhandling of public members. There are so many unnecessary cases of brutality committed, by the joint operations, against members of the public, whereby some could have been avoided if the military was well trained in police duties.

The respondents' views indicate that the military is relatively effective in performing police function, more particularly when under close supervision of the police. The data further illustrates the necessity for having the military as a component of the joint operations as they increase the capability of the law enforcement because criminals fear them more than the civilian authorities alone, despite the fact that the military cannot perform law enforcement function in isolation, as they can cause harm to the public. The military's presence in the joint operations really contribute to transforming the community from being suitable targets for offenders, however there is a need to consider their retraining and also coming up with a strategy to ensure close supervision by their law enforcement (police) counterparts.

4.1.4.2 Causes of complaints against members of the joint operations

A question was put to respondents on "what could be the causes of complaints and criminal cases being brought against members in the joint operations?" Respondents' view in both categories (law enforcement and service recipients) are mostly harmonised on the issue of lack of sufficient retraining of military officers to perform police duties, limited supervision by the police commanders and the lack of cooperation by members of the public.

Respondent 17, a female Assistant Superintendent in the Namibia Correctional Service with 4-7years experience explained:

The lack of proper briefings on the rules of engagement, the initial tactical training given to the military and failure to sufficiently retrain them in law enforcement duties, the lack of professionalism or indiscipline among members, and some negligence in the use of operational equipment, as well as the nature of duties which require members to apply force in overcoming suspects' resistance to arrest or stopping them from freeing scenes of crime, were mainly some of the factors contributing to criminal cases being opened against members. Some public members, in most cases drunkards, come up with false accusations to discredit the reputation of the joint operations.

Respondent 30, a female resident of John Pandeni Constituency for the last 8-11 years said:

Some people intentionally provoke law enforcement officers by insulting them while they are performing their duties, whereas others falsely accuse them of beating them just because they want to continue drinking. There are, however, some genuine cases of police and military beating people without any good reasons, particularly at public places such as alcohol outlets or when found walking in the street. In many cases, you will find military officers alone without the police who are supposed to stop them from beating people.

It is this study's deduction from the respondents' answers that the contributing factors to the opening of criminal cases against members of the joint operations are mainly the lack of sufficient training to capacitate military officers to perform law enforcement function, limited supervision, command and control and or negligence by police officers in providing leadership. These require targeted interventions to address them, to enable the joint operations to continue enjoying the cooperation of the public.

Some complaints were also being influenced by the law enforcement's reactions to lack of cooperation or unruly behaviour by some members of the public. It is, therefore, this study's assumption that the causes of complaints, if not addressed, would continue increasing thereby tarnishing the image of the joint operations and, may lead to the public losing confidence in the law enforcement, which can affect their cooperation and subsequently the ability of the law enforcement to diligently carry out its function of safeguarding the community from offenders. The causes of complaints, therefore, require the law enforcement to intensely analyse them and find solutions thereto.

4.1.4.3 Challenges facing joint operations

Respondents were asked to identify challenges that were facing the joint operations in Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction. Respondents in the law enforcement category found it challenging to perform their duties effectively while maintaining good relation with the public, due to reasons such as the lack of cooperation from some members of the public, society placed too much emphasis on human rights issues which makes some unruly public members to be provocative towards the law enforcement, as well as

environmental design such as the terrain and the setups of some settlements, which makes it difficult if not impossible to access some areas by vehicle.

In confirmation, the respondents in service recipients' category reiterated the disrespectful and provocative behaviours by some members of the public. They also related the challenges to the limited understanding of the law enforcement duties by some members of the joint operations, i.e. military to appropriately respond to the policing needs of the communities. Service recipients also acknowledge that joint operations access to some areas in the informal settlements can also be a challenge, as people's houses are built in an uncoordinated manner, making it difficult for law enforcement to access some crime scenes especially by vehicle.

Law enforcement respondents also pointed out that the area of Wanheda Police jurisdiction is too large and, due to lack of sufficient resources to provide policing service at a go, some criminals were getting accustomed with the patrol trends of the joint operations and as a result, they divert their criminal operations to areas where the joint operations are not active. They also stressed the lack of command and control at operational levels, to coordinate and supervise the tactical activities of the joint operations, the lack of motivation of members, as well as reluctance and unbecoming behaviours by some members who have been serving in the same area for a long period of time, are amongst the predominant challenges pointed out.

In addition, both categories of respondents identified the lack of sufficient legal mechanisms to complement the efforts of the joint operations. For example as of March 2020, the joint operations were not constituted by any specific law (Act), rather than borrowing from pieces of legislations which provide mandates to constituting stakeholders. This makes it difficult for the joint operations to implore, plan and coordinate resources. The respondents in law enforcement category further indicated that joint operations were rolled out on a haddock basis, whereby there was no sufficient time invested in joint planning and coordination among stakeholders at operational levels. Other challenges include the lack of well-defined objective, the absence of scope of activities and articulated policy on the commitment of resources by each stakeholder.

The respondents in both categories also pointed out the leniency in the Liquor Act as contributing factor to alcohol abuse, which makes the society very difficult to manage or control. They also pointed out the lack of surveillance systems and intelligence data to support the joint operations in detecting concealed crimes such as drug trafficking.

Respondents in service recipient's category emphasised on the social nature of the crime phenomenon, which they described to require a joint effort and involvement of all stakeholders to ensure effective crime prevention. They stressed that joint operations could not be sufficient in fighting crime alone, as there are other various factors which needed to be assessed and responded to as well, especially those that can address social development behaviours such as school dropouts, rural-to-urban migration of the youth population, which are contributing to high unemployment and poverty and also stimulate or influence crime rate in the Wanaheda Police area of jurisdiction.

Some of these challenges identified by the respondents are affecting the effective implementation of the joint operations, and subsequently, contributing to a high crime rate in the Wanaheda police jurisdiction. For example, factors that affect the cooperation between the law enforcement and the community, the gaps in control (legal) mechanisms, the environmental design, the social development behaviours, as well as internal management approaches and processes on the side of law enforcement. These, if remain unaddressed, could lead to law enforcement becoming less capable of providing guardianship to the community, thus becoming suitable targets for criminals.

If the social development behaviour trends pointed out by the respondents continue, more and more people would easily resort into criminal activities., Given the existing challenges affecting the law enforcement, offenders may become accustomed with the challenges facing the law enforcement, leading to them starting undermining its capability to protect the community and their properties, hence increasing the offenders' chance of making choices to committing crime.

4.1.4.4 Suggestions to improve the joint operations and crime prevention

Respondents were asked to make suggestions on what can be done to address the challenges affecting the effective implementation of the joint operations in preventing crime. The suggestions given, by respondents in categories of both law enforcement and service recipients were as follow:

- a) Some respondents in category of law enforcers, most of them police officers, suggested that the authority should provide suitable and sufficient training to members of other institutions, particularly the Military, on law enforcement functions, before their secondment to the joint operations.
- b) Some respondents in category of law enforcers, most of them Military officers, suggested that NamPol should identify capable shift commanders and provide them with training to effectively oversee command, control and supervision of members in the operations. All members should also be taken through emotional intelligence courses, from time-to-time, to prepare them in dealing with different characters during joint operations.
- c) Respondents from NamPol suggested for the reinstatement periodic rotation of police officers between regions, towns and stations, as well as redeployment of members from administrative duties to operations, to contribute to the co function of the force and prevent them from becoming too reluctant and too comfortable in one place.
- d) Most Constituent Councillors, as well as some law enforcers suggested that the police should initiate deliberate programmes to educate the public on the importance of the joint operations, as well as the value of their support. This should be done at all levels of Government, as well as bringing other stakeholders on board such as the human rights watch, the Office of the Ombudsman, the corporate entities, for better understanding of the situation on the ground and solicit their support.
- e) Some community members suggested that NamPol should intensify the community policing programmes and initiate rewards system for to encourage community members who are performing extra ordinary in supporting the law enforcement.

f) Majority of respondents in service recipient's category, as well as some law enforcers suggested that NamPol should initiate periodic community/public satisfaction surveys and also internal surveys, to obtain views from members on the ground, to inform planning and improve service delivery.

g) Majority of the Constituency Councillors suggested that Government should review the provision of the Liquor Act, to restrict easy access to alcohol in the communities, and the process should incorporate inputs from community leaders.

h) Some law enforcers and Constituency Councillors called for the Windhoek Municipality should ease the process of acquiring land in Windhoek, to allow community to get land ownership to avoid the mushrooming of informal settlements and erection of substandard structures.

i) Majority of the Constituency Councillors suggested that Government should implore other crime prevention strategies, such as initiating the deployment of technologies, i.e. CCTV in all alcohol outlets and surrounding areas, to complement the crime prevention efforts by law enforcement.

j) Most community members called upon Government to promote and facilitate initiatives which encourage self-employment or employment creation in the country, particularly in rural areas, to prevent urban migration, which contributes to crime in Wanaheda Police area of jurisdiction.

k) Most of the respondents in all two categories stressed the need for the joint operations to become permanent and law enforcers suggested for Government to constitute a joint operation centre, through an Act of Parliament, with powers to implore, plan and coordinate resources and programmes of the joint operations.

It was, therefore, this study's deduction that the challenges identified under 4.1.4.4 in this chapter, if not addressed, would contribute to the paralysation on the capability of the law enforcement to protect the community from the highly motivated offenders. The issue of providing training, particularly law enforcement training to the military and supervision and control to the police shift commanders was mostly emphasised, which is an indication

that the lack of capacity in those areas contribute to the poor implementation of the joint operations and need to be improved.

The researcher also found it important to point out that the issue of public education on the importance of the joint operations as well as the public consultations were underlined by both service recipients and law enforcers. This signifies the importance in constant consultative processes, which would be ideal in resolving issues affecting the relationship between law enforcement and service recipients, to smoothen implementation of future similar initiatives aimed at prevention crime.

The fact that the Constituent Councillors emphasised need to review the Liquor Act, it was in itself an indication that there was a problem with easy access to alcohol in the community, which if not addressed, would continue to negatively affect social behaviours within the communities in the country that contribute to perpetration of crime. The increasing in squatter camps has also contributed the difficulties in controlling crime and providing policing services to communities, due to the nature of their setups. This led to some respondents founding it imperative for the Windhoek Municipality to review their modalities of supplying serviced land to communities to alleviate the increment in squatter camps.

The social developments are also found to be pertinent in addressing crime in communities. As much as the respondents support the maintenance of the joint operations, they could not be the complete solution to crime, hence the importance of Government to facilitate programmes and initiatives aimed at addressing social and economic developments, so as to alleviate poverty in the communities, which would subsequently lead crime prevention in Wanaheda Police Station areas of jurisdiction.

4.3 Summary of the Chapter

This Chapter analysed the primary data collected from the field, together with the secondary data from records availed by the Namibian Police Force, from which the researcher was able to deduct the findings of the study. Chapter five would present the conclusion and recommendations of this study.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.0 Introduction

This study, titled “Contribution of the joint operations on crime prevention in Namibia – a case of Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction in Khomas Region, Namibia” aimed to understand the contribution of joint operations on crime prevention at Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction in Khomas Region, Namibia. The objectives of the study were: (a) to find out the contribution of joint operations on crime prevention at Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction in Khomas Region, Namibia; (b) to identify challenges which hamper the effective implementation of the joint operations in support of crime prevention at Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction in Khomas Region, Namibia; and (c) to make recommendation for future implementation of joint operations in support of crime prevention in Namibia. This chapter, therefore, presents the summary of the findings in relation to the objectives of the research, the general conclusions on the study and then the recommendations.

5.1 Summary of findings

In addressing the first objectives of this paper, the research arrived at various findings, which are presented according to sub-themes of the objective. The first was the contribution of the joint operations on crime prevention, whereby this study found that the joint operations enabled the participating stakeholders to consolidate resources, which contributed to the improvement of law enforcement’s capability to safeguard the community from becoming easy targets or victims of offenders, and ultimately, increased the public confidence in the law enforcement.

The study also found that the increase in crime statistics does not necessarily mean poor performance by the law enforcement. The primary data indicated that people could be victims of crime without reporting such victimisations due to lack of confidence in the capability of the law enforcement to attend to their cases. Hence, the more the law enforcement keep improving their services to the people, the more the people would stop

doubting their capability to handle complaints, and the more public is encouraged to report all sorts of crimes or victimisation to the law enforcement. This was demonstrated by a sporadic 13% increase in crime statistics for Wanaheda Police Station during the financial year 2018-19, which is the period in which the joint operations were introduced.

Similarly, the study suggested that the more capable the law enforcement becomes, the less likely for offenders to commit violent and property crimes. The secondary data analysed indicated that a large number of people, to be precise 7,762 were arrested by the joint operations for various offences committed relating to property and violent crimes, whereas various illegal items, ranging from firearms and other dangerous weapons, as well as housebreaking implements, were seized. This could be better explained by the deterrence theory and the rational choice theory to mean that other offenders who could have made a choice to commit similar crime would rethink their decision not to commit crime. The seized dangerous weapons and housebreaking implements could have also been used by offenders to commit a crime of housebreaking.

The study has also identified various challenges that hamper the effective implementation of the joint operations in support of crime prevention at Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction in Khomas Region, Namibia, in accordance with the second objective.

One of the challenges identified is the issues of manhandling community members by the joint operations. The police-community cooperation is considered to be the backbone of the effective law enforcement. These developments were negatively affecting the cooperation between law enforcement and the community, and if not well managed, would lead to a fragmentation of relationship between the law enforcement and the community, which can subsequently affect the capability of the joint operations to protect the community.

The challenge of manhandling community members by the joint operations are mainly associated to the lack of sufficient training on law enforcement function, given to military personnel, lack of supervision and control by the police operational and tactical commanders, as well as the provocative behaviours by some community members. The

alleged manhandling of people, ultimately, result in complaints (criminal cases) being launched against members of the joint operations by some community members.

Another challenge facing the joint operations is the absence of the grand strategic guidance with regard to the establishment of the joint operations and legal mandates to manage its structures, organising, planning, coordinating resources and providing direction for the purpose of effective implementation of the joint operations in crime prevention.

The primary data are also pointing out that the joint operations were not the only factors that can influence the prevention of crime. As one respondent said “crime is a social phenomenon which requires various approaches to reduce the opportunities for its occurrence”. Hence other challenges identified are those associated to social cohesion and social development behaviours such as school dropouts, unemployment and poverty; the environmental designs; the absence of punitive and or control measures i.e. strict laws on alcohol accessibility control.

In addressing the third objective, this study had also subtracted from a number of suggestions proposed by the respondents, of which most are found to be relevant in addressing the identified challenges for the purpose of future implementation of joint operations in support of crime prevention in Namibia.

To address disciplinary issues and personnel effectiveness, the study suggested the provision of sufficient law enforcement training to military personnel and supervision training to police operational and tactical commanders, reinstatement of periodic rotation of police officers between regions, towns and stations, as well as the redeployment of administrative personnel to operational duties.

To address challenges related to cooperation between the joint operations and the community, the study found it relevant to initiate deliberate educational programmes targeting the public, as well as conducting of community/public satisfaction surveys, intensification of community policing programmes. While to address issues relating to social development behaviours, the study suggested the review of the Liquor Act, and

enactments of laws that are aimed at structural adjustments and initiation of economic and social development programmes to address unemployment and poverty.

Further, the study found it essential to address other challenges relating to the implementation of the joint operations through the institution of a permanent joint operations centre (JOC) through the Act of Parliament. In addition, the study also proposed the improvements or adjustments in the environmental designs such as through simplification of the land acquisition process to enable the community to live in orderly setup townships, as well as deployment of crime fighting technologies i.e. CCTVs at blind spots. The current land acquisition process is cumbersome and, at times, some people would be on the waiting list for as far as 15 years and more to acquire a piece of land, and the city residents were not allowed to build a permanent structure on the land that they do not own.

5.2 General Conclusion

The main purpose of this study was to understand the contribution of joint operations on crime prevention at Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction in Khomas Region, Namibia. It is based on the objectives of this study that the following three main conclusions are drawn.

The first conclusion is that the joint operations have improved the trust and confidence the public has on the law enforcement, in relation to crime prevention. Previously, the public confidence in the police was not very high, which in some instances, led to the low reporting of some types of crimes to the police. From the findings in chapter four, this study concludes that the joint operations have really contributed to the improvement on the public confidence in the work of the law enforcement agencies. It is also its conclusion that the findings revealed that the more the public has confidence and trust in the law enforcement, the more they gain courage to report all sorts of crimes or victimisations committed against them.

This study had also a hypothesis that the joint operations were not making significant contribution to crime prevention, as they could be perceived to have led to the increase in

crime statistics at Wanaheda Police Station during the 2018-19FY, which prompted the need to investigate this notion. However, from the data analysed, this study conclude that the increase in crime statistics was not always a reflection of poor performance by the law enforcement. This was demonstrated that once members of the public lose confidence and trust in the law enforcement, they would rather choose to remain victims of crimes in silence, without necessarily having to come out to pursue justice from the authority.

Secondly, it is this study's conclusion that a spontaneous implementation of any crime prevention initiative can lead to challenges that are likely to defeat its purpose. From the data analysed, it was evident that the implementation of the joint operations in Namibia, and Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction in particular, was encircled with some challenges ranging from the absence of the grand strategic guidance to facilitate the management of its structures, organising, planning, as well as sourcing and coordination of resources, and providing direction. This, ultimately, culminated to the lack of proper coordination of resources and training among, and for, its stakeholders at strategic, operational and tactical levels, leading to issues such as lack of proper supervision, command and control, as well as manhandling of the public.

Thirdly, the joint operations initiatives cannot be a complete solution to crime prevention. This study adopts the notion that crime is a social phenomenon and requires various approaches, including social and economic developments, to reduce the opportunities for its occurrence. It is, therefore, this study's conclusion that various approaches to address social and economic developments require concerted efforts from government at all levels, non-governmental organisations, private sector and the community in general. These are essential and prerequisite to address issues such as social development behaviours, environmental design, leniency or gaps in legal mechanisms, the law enforcement-community relations, as well as other social challenges which can influence crime rate.

5.3 Recommendations

After a thorough analysis of the primary and secondary data, and based on the findings of this study, in relation to the three research objectives, namely: (a) to find out the contribution of joint operations on crime prevention at Wanaheda Police Station area of

jurisdiction in Khomas Region, Namibia; (b) to identify barrier that hamper the effective implementation of the joint operations in support of crime prevention at Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction in Khomas Region, Namibia; and (c) to make relevant recommendation for future implementation of joint operations in support of crime prevention in Namibia, the following are the recommendations for this study.

This study recognised that the joint operations had tremendously contributed to the regaining of trust and confidence in the law enforcement by the community. They had also eventually contributed to the crime prevention efforts in Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction, in terms of increased law enforcement capability to safeguard the community from becoming targets or victims of offenders, despite some challenges experienced in their implementation. It is, therefore, this study's recommendation that the joint operations initiative should continue, and the authority may consider unpacking suggestions narrated herein, to address the challenges.

This study took cognisance of challenges encircling the implementation of the joint operations, in terms of the absence of the grand strategic guidance to facilitate the proper management of its structures, organising, planning, as well as sourcing and coordination of resources, and providing strategic direction. It is, therefore, this study's recommendation that the authority institute a proper establishment of a joint operation centre, through the Act of Parliament with clear mandates, to be the body responsible for management, organisation, planning, sourcing and coordination of resources, as well as the programmes of activities for the purpose of effective implementation of the joint operations, including addressing challenges and unpacking other suggestions narrated in chapter four under items 4.1.4.3 and 4.1.4.4, respectively.

Considering the fact that crime is a social phenomenon which requires various approaches to reduce the opportunities for its occurrence. It is essential that Government oversee initiatives aimed at addressing social development behaviours, improving environmental designs, and legal mechanisms to address crime. This study, therefore, recommend the following:-

- Government to enact laws aimed at developing programmes to facilitate self-employment initiatives such as small and medium enterprises (SME) development for individuals and cooperatives, invest in the establishment and promotion of vocational training centres in all regions of the Namibia to improve technical capacity of youth, allocation of resources towards programmes and initiative particularly in rural areas of the country, to prevent rural-urban migrations;
- Government, in consultation with the local leadership, to review the Liquor Act 6 of 1998, particularly Section 27 on the issuance of licence to operate liquor outlets, so as to restrict the easy accessibility to alcohol in the community. Further, the law can make it compulsory for every liquor outlet to ensure that circuit television systems (CCTVs) are installed at their businesses and surrounding, for evidence production purpose when required by the authorities; and
- Government to amend the Local Authorities' Act to ease the process of land acquisition by the public, to enable them to establish proper and coordinated structures for their houses, and avoid the mushrooming of illegal structure particularly in the Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction, in the capital city Windhoek, Namibia.

The study also took cognisance of the need for constant consultation with the public, which can inform planning of initiatives on issues affecting them (communities). It is therefore this study's recommendation that the Namibia Police Force, as the custodian of the law and order, establishes periodic public satisfaction and or consultation surveys, to obtain information and possible solutions to issues insecurity affecting the community, as well as on the law enforcement-community cooperation.

5.4 Suggestion for Further Research

The scope of this study limited it to the seeking of understanding on the contribution of joint operations on crime prevention in the Wanaheda Police Station area of jurisdiction in Khomas Region, Namibia. Based on various factors uncovered through the collection and analysis of both primary, secondary data and the review of the literature, the researcher found it imperative for other researchers to explore further other factors that may influence criminal behaviours. It is, therefore, essential that this study recommends that further

researches be carried out on related topics in Namibia, to address the gaps left by this study, especially to study the nexus between environmental design and crime prevention, social and economic development and crime prevention, as well as community policing and crime prevention.

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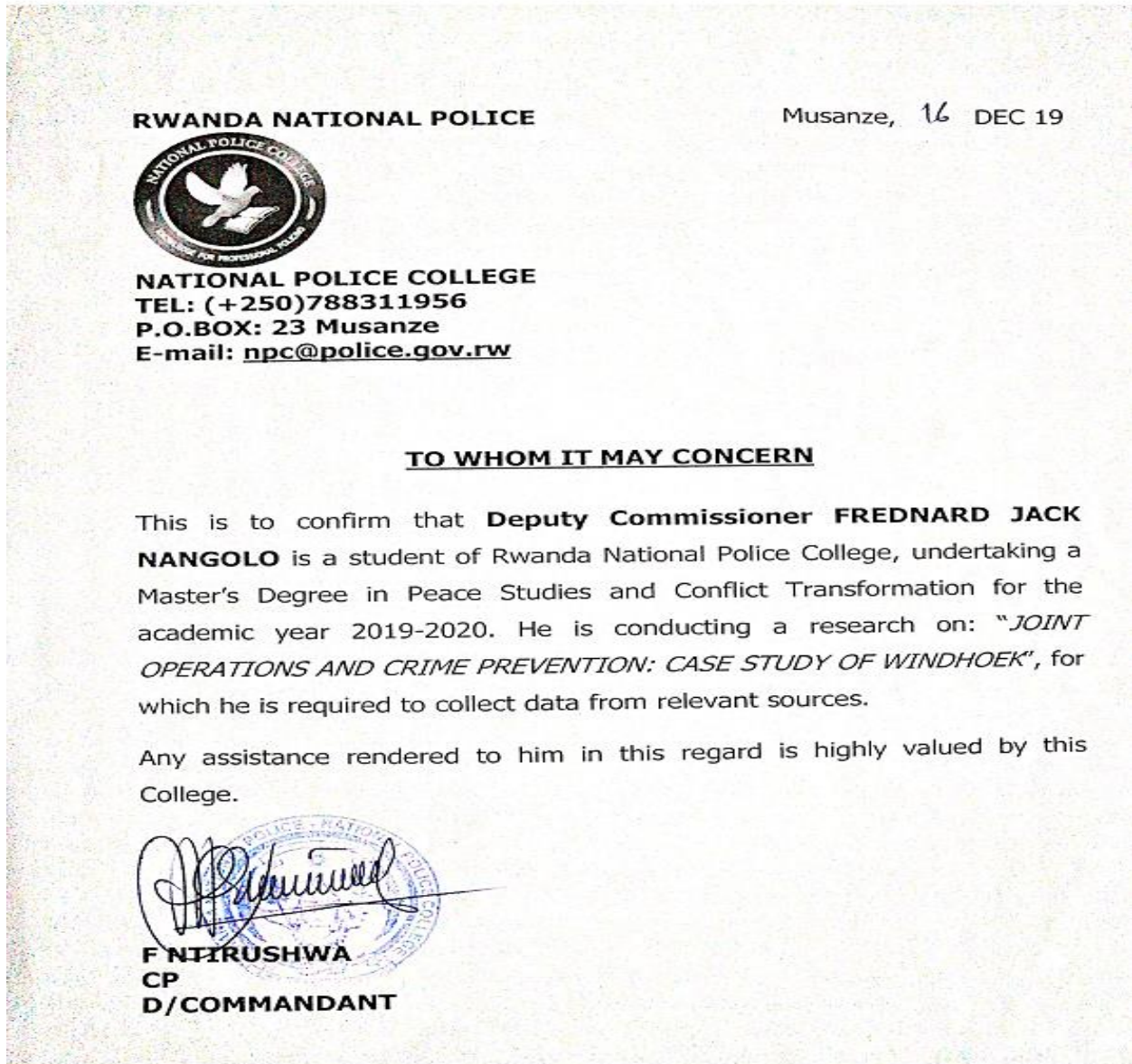
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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: A letter of facilitation for data collection



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Appendix 2: Letter of Introduction to Respondents

Research conducted by:

Frednard Jack NANGOLO (220017551)

Date: 20 March 2020

Dear Respondent

You are invited to participate in an academic research study conducted by Jack NANGOLO, a Master's of Art Degree student from University of Rwanda. The purpose of the study is to understand the contribution of Joint Operations on Crime Prevention at Wanaheda Police Station areas of jurisdiction in Khomas Region, Namibia.

Please note the following:

- This study will consider your view as anonymous. Your name will not appear on the questionnaire and the answers you give will be treated as strictly confidential. You cannot be identified in person based on the answers you give.
- Your participation in this study is very important to us. You may, however, choose not to participate and you may also stop participating at any time without any negative consequences.
- Please answer the questions in the interview as completely and honestly as possible. This would not take more than 30 minutes of your time.
- The results of the study will be used for academic purposes only and may be published in an academic journal. We will provide you with a summary of our findings on request.
- Ethical clearance for this study has been obtained from the University of Rwanda.
- Please contact me at +250787436608 or email him at jacknangolo2016@gmail.com if you have any questions or comments regarding the study.

We thank you for your valuable time.

Appendix 3: The Data Collection Questionnaire

SECTION A:

DEMOGRAPHIC INFORMATION

Please answer all questions in this section as it is applicable to you

Gender	Male		Female		
Ministry/Department/Institution /Constituency					
Office/Position/Unit					
Rank/Title					
Years of experience/ residence	1 - 3yrs.	4 – 7yrs.	8- 11yrs.	12 -15yrs.	16yrs & above.

SECTION B:

JOINT OPERATIONS CONTRIBUTION TO CRIME PREVENTION

We are interested in understanding your perceptions about the contribution of Joint Operations (i.e. Operation Hornkranz and Kalahari Desert) on Crime Prevention. Please share your view through following questions.

1. As you might be aware, Joint Operations combine the civil law enforcement agencies with the military (Namibia Defence Force) to prevent crime in the country. In your view, what is the contribution of the Joint Operations on the prevention of crimes in Wanaheda Police Station area of policing?

.....

2. Over the years, the police enjoyed cooperation and assistance from the communities in terms of receiving information about criminal activities taking place in their areas. How do you view the cooperation between the communities in Wanaheda areas of policing and members of the Joint Operations?

.....

3. According to statistics, crime in Wanaheda areas of policing continues being on the increase despite the on-going Joint Operations. What is your view on the effectiveness of the Joint Operations in preventing crime in Wanaheda policing areas?

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.....

4. What do you think are the reasons contributing to the continuous increase in crime rate in Wanaheda policing areas?

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5. As you might be aware, the police are the lead agency in the Joint Operations countrywide. How effective are police officers in taking lead, in terms of command and control of the Joint Operations at Wanaheda Police Station areas of policing?

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6. As you know, the public is one of the very important stakeholders in the law enforcement activities. What is your perception of the public understanding and appreciation of the objectives of the Joint Operations?

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.....

SECTION C:

CHALLENGES FACING THE JOINT OPERATIONS

We are interested in obtaining your perception on the challenges hindering the effective implementation of the Joint Operations at Wanaheda Police Station in Khomas Region, Namibia.

7. As you are aware, the military personnel were initially not trained to perform police duties by virtue of their profession. How effective are they in performing law enforcement functions in Wanaheda area?

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8. There are records about various complaints and criminal cases opened against members in the Joint Operations in Khomas Region. What in your view are the causes of such complaints and criminal cases being brought against such members?

.....
.....

9. In your opinion, what challenges do members of the Joint Operations face in the Wanaheda policing areas?

.....
.....

10. What can be done to address these challenges?

.....
.....

SECTION D:

SUGGESTIONS (STRATEGIES) TO IMPROVE THE JOINT OPERATIONS

We are interested in opinions on what can be done to improve the Joint Operations to support Crime Prevention at Wanaheda Police Station.

11. What do you suggest should be done to improve the effectiveness of the Joint Operations?

.....
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12. As mentioned earlier, the communities are important stakeholders in the law enforcement activities. What do you think should be done to sustain or improve the cooperation between the communities and the Joint Operations?

.....
.....

The End of Questions

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