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**CONTRIBUTION OF JOINT OPERATION ON CRIME
PREVENTION IN SOUTH SUDAN: A CASE OF JUBA
CITY (2017- 2020)**

A dissertation submitted to the University of Rwanda in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Master of Arts Degree in Peace studies and Conflict Transformation

By

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DECLARATION

I, **JACKSON WILSON SEBIT MUSA**, hereby declare that the effort presented in this research paper project titled “Contribution of Joint operations in Juba city: South Sudan” is my original exertion and never been existing anywhere for any academic qualifications. However, all materials used for scholars and publications has been recognized as signposted in the references.

Student’s Signature:

Date: 16th. June 2022

APPROVAL

I, **DrAggéeShyaka Mugabe**, certify that this study titled “Contribution of Joint operation on crime prevention in Juba city: South Sudan” is an original work was completed under my supervision by JACKSON WILSON SEBIT MUSA.

Signature:.....

Dr.AggeeShyaka Mugabe

Date:

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to

Mywifelate SARA CHARLES ARAMA

Mychildren Rekenye, Mubfeye, Rokubu, Owbu and Sumu,

My parents, brothers, and sisters.

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ABSTRACT

This study targets to highlight the contributions of Joint operation on crime prevention at Juba City, South Sudan. The study used qualitative approach. In addition to the desk top research, a total of 32 respondents purposively sampled were interviewed. Respondents were selected from two categories, namely law enforcers and service recipients.

The study found out that joint operation contributed to the improvement of law enforcement's capability to safeguard community from becoming easy target of offenders and increased public confidence in the law enforcement. The study also found out that the increase or decrease in crime statistics doesn't necessarily mean poor or good performance respectively by the law enforcement.

The study has also identified various challenges that obstruct the active implementation of the joint operations in backing of crime prevention in Juba City in accordance with the second objective. One of the challenges identified is the issues of manhandling community members by the joint operations, lack of the grand strategic direction in connection to the establishment of the joint operations with legal mandates to manage its structures, organizing, planning, coordinating resources and providing direction for the purpose of effective implementation of the joint operations in crime prevention.

The research paper proposed recommendations in relations to improve joint operation in Juba city such as provision of sufficient law enforcement training to forces involved in joint operation and conducting community public awareness on joint operation roles.

Key Words:*The contributions of Joint operation on crime prevention at Juba City, South Sudan.*

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACCRONYMS

CAPCCO	: Central Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization
CCPJC	: Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice
CP	: Community Policing
CPTED	: Crime Prevention through Environmental Design
CPTSD	: Crime Prevention through Social Design
EAPCCO	: Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization
ECOSOC	: Economic and Social Council
ECWAS	: Economic Community of West African States
FPU s	: Formed Police Units
INTERPOL	: International Police
JMACs	: Joint Mission Analysis Centers
JO	: Joint Operations
JOC	: Joint Operation Center
NSS	: National Security Service
RAT	: Routine Activity Theory
RCT	: Rational Choice theory
RPCO	: Regional Police Chiefs Organization
SAPCCO	: South Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization
SCP	: Situation crime Prevention
SSNPS	: South Sudan National Police Service
SPLA	: Sudan People’s Liberation Army
TOCs	: Transnational Organized Crimes
UN	: United Nations
UNAFRI	: United Nations Africa Institute
UNGA	: United Nations General Assembly
UNMISS	: United Nations Mission in South Sudan
UNCC	: United Nations Crime Council

UNCAC : United Nations Convention against Corruption
UNODC : United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
USA : United States of America
WAPCC : West Africa Police Chiefs Committee

CHAPTER ONE

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This study is about the Contribution of Joint operation on Crime Prevention in South Sudan, it focuses only in Juba city that is covering three residential blocksnamely Juba, Munuki and Kator.

This chapter discusses the study background, problem statement, research paper questions, research paper objectives, the scope of the research paper, relevance of the research paper and as well as the research paper structured from chapter one to chapter five.

1.1 BACKGROUND OF STUDY

Globally, Economic and social council (ECOSOC) founded commission on crime prevention and criminal Justice (CCPCJ) by resolution 1992/1 after demand of the United Nation General Assembly (UNGA) by the resolution 46/152 to be one of its functional commissions (*CCPCJ Newsletter2021*). The commission acts as the principle policy making body of the United Nations (UN) in the field of crime prevention and criminal Justice. ECOSOC provided for the CCPCJ's mandate and priorities in resolution 1992/22, which include improving international action to combat national and transnational organized crimes (TOCs) and the efficiency and fairness of criminal justice (CJ) administration system. The CCPCJ also offers member states a forum for exchanging expertise experience and information in order to develop national and international strategies for preventing crimes.

The CCPCJ holds annual regular sessions as well as intercessional meetings towards the end of each year, the CCPCJ meets at a reconvened session to consider budgetary and administrative matters as the governing body of the United Nations crime prevention and criminal Justice program. In 2006 the UNGA adopted resolution 61/252 which further expanded the mandates of the CCPCJ to enable it to function as a governing body of the United Nations office on Drugs and crime (UNODC), and to approve the budget of the united nations crime prevention and criminal Justice fund, the CCPCJ is the preparatory body to the united nations crime congress (UNCC). Declarations adopted by the congresses are transmitted through the CCPCJ and the ECOSOC to the General Assembly (GA) for endorsement.

In Africa, organizations of the regional police chiefs in Africa have agreed to carry out joint operations on crime management, this decision was reached during the African Regional Police chief's organization (ARPCO) meeting on 28 May 2011 in Kigali- Rwanda, the two days meetings brought together regional Police bodies including: Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (EAPCCO), Central Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (CAPCCO), Southern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (SAPCCO), West Africa Police Chiefs Committee (WAPCC) and Economic community of West African states (ECWAS). It was held under the theme of "Fight against the illicit Accumulation and trafficking of firearms and explosive materials in Africa" (*The New times*, May 28, 2011-Kigali).

According to the resolution of the meeting, the Police bodies conducted two joint operations in 2011, the first operation was carried out in SARPCCO in October and the second were conducted in EAPCCO/ CAPCCO between October and November. The Police bodies also agreed to priorities harmonization of training modules and undertake training of trainees across the regions on an elaborate curriculum on stockpile management, the other resolution included the establishment of a continental coordination mechanism at the African union commission to coordinate the action of regional Police chief's organization (RPCO) and enhance coordination with the international police (Interpol).

While officially closing the ceremony, Tharcisse Karugarama the minister of Justice urged the organizations to establish focal points in order to effectively fight illicit accumulation and trafficking of firearms and explosive materials in Africa, He noted that meetings would see the destruction of a large Number of surplus weapons, marking of legally owned firearms and enact laws related to arms, establishment of database record keeping national focal point on small arms and light weapons. This call for continued network among African law enforcement agencies to safeguard lives and property and foster the socio-economics growth of countries. "The existence of challenges faced by our law enforcement agencies that include the nature of our porous borders and the fact that these weapons are easily accessible underscores the need for cooperation and networking towards the fight against proliferation of illicit SALW" Said Karugarama. "Small arms in the hands of the right guys it is an instrument of peace, Security, Law enforcement, but in the hands of gangsters, it's an instrument of terror and coercion" Explained Karugarama.

In south Sudan, Ministry of interior on 18 August 2017 launched the Joint operation Center (JOC) in Juba to promote coordination among the multiple security forces within Juba. Chapter II of the 2015 Peace agreement provides for the Joint operation center to be established as a mechanism to ensure coordination of the security forces operating in the capital. (*Radio Tamaqua*, 18 Aug 2017).

The center has received more than \$ 2 million USD from the US Government for its construction, maintenance, and training support, the joint operation center include representative from the south Sudan National Police service (SSNPS), Sudan People Liberation Army (SPLA), the National security Service (NSS), The Presidential Guards, The prison service, The fire service, The wildlife service, Jubek state Police and the United Nation Mission to South Sudan (UNMISS).

South Sudan's Defense Minister Hon. KoulManyank in the inauguration of the JOC said Juba city is witnessing a surge of crime due to lack of electricity and good roads, He pointed out that the center will reduce crime rate, The Minister of Interior Hon. Michael Chiengjick said the new center will provide a good security environment to Juba residents, and the coordination will be easy and our people will have access to the Police and to the security service on the ground he said. Speaking during the event USA Ambassador Molly Phee said, we are proud to have patterned with the ministry of Interior and south Sudan National Police service to establish the JOC, she pointed out that the center will play an important role in promoting security in Juba by fostering cooperation among security elements operating in the city.

1.2 Problem Statement

Juba city has been facing crime over the years. As a result, in the year 2017, the South Sudan Police together with stakeholders introduced joint operations in Juba, whereby all security forces and the military cooperate jointly to prevent crime in Juba.

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 (Felson, 2020). Despite the increase of crime rate in Juba city to 8% after the establishing the joint operations in the year 2017 and reduced to 30% in 2020. However, crime statistics among the members attached to the Joint operation continued in increase frequently (Central Equatorial Police, 2019).

However, such statistics did not provide explanation as why both increase and decrease in crime statistics and conflict among the members of joint operation. Additionally, the statistics of crimes in Juba city Police Stations for 2019 and 2020 also revealed that some criminal cases have also been opened by members of the community against the law enforcers attached to the joint operations and ranging from cases of assault GBH, common assault, murder and malicious damage to property (Mauna Police station Report, 2019).

The fact that community members were opening cases against members of the joint operations and these shows there are challenges being experienced in the implementation of joint operations.

Therefore, important for this research paper to be conducted to assist me to understand the contribution of joint operations on crime prevention in Juba city , as well as understand both increase and decrease causes of crime rate and the causes of conflict among the members of joint operations in Juba city, This will contribute to the improvement on the implementation of the joint operations mission in Juba city, and Failure to get an understanding of what is happening definitely leads to complexity of crime situation;

It is believed that the joint operations has been serving the purpose for their establishment, as the crime statistics has been continuing on decrease. Meanwhile, the crime among the members of Joint operation remains unaddressed, these contributes to the society's feeling of insecurity and losing confidence in the law enforcement. Therefore, it leads to impeding the socio-economic development of the country, as well as threatening the good cooperation between law enforcers and community for the purpose of improving the crime situation.

However, to the best of my understanding limited literature on the subject of joint operations and crime prevention in Juba city created a gap between theories and practices which is difficult for the law enforcement agencies to plan and implement effective joint operations in Juba city. Henceforward, this research paper assumes such a gap in the literature may lead to poor plans being implemented in the prevention crimes in Juba city. However, in this background of this research paper is undertaken to understand the contribution of the joint operations on crime prevention at Juba city, the challenges in the implementation of the joint operations, as well as to contribute to the body of knowledge.

1.3 Research Questions

The following are the research questions of the study, which guided the research paper throughout the process of finding answers.

- a) What are the contributions of Joint operation on crime prevention in Juba city?
- b) What are the challenges that impede implementation of joint operation in Juba city?
- c) What are the recommendations for improving implementation of joint operations on crime prevention in Juba city?

1.4 Research Objectives

The general objective is to understand the contribution of joint operations on crime prevention at Juba city, South Sudan and the specific objectives were:

- a) To find out the contribution of joint operations on crime prevention at Juba city.
- b) To identify challenges which hamper the effective implementation of the joint operations in support of crime prevention at Juba city.
- c) To make recommendation that will assist joint operations in Juba city.

1.5 Scope of the research paper

This study focused on contribution of joint operation on crime prevention in Juba city by discovering the effective measures that has led for crime reduction rate and the challenges faces them, The area of research paper is Juba city which comprises of three blocks, it has chosen because the crime rates reduces in it, while others still high and the rate of cases against members of joint operation in Juba city are in increase.

The respondents to the included victims of crimes both Men and Women from three blocks of Juba city, public official, Members of quarter council, Area security committee and law enforcement agencies responsible for Joint operation, and officers in charge for crime investigations in the five police stations in Juba city.

The period of study is from 2017 to 2021 chosen because it matches launching of Joint operation center in Juba and from 2017 to 2018 crime rate increased to 8% and in 2020 reduced to 30%, all reports and documents consulted will confined in this period.

1.6 Research report Relevance

The findings in this study will go a long way in benefiting all stakeholders of the joint operations in Juba city through formulating strategies that will help in reducing both crimes and conflict among the joint operation members and to identify 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 South Sudan. 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 me to fulfil the requirement and obtain the qualification from the University of Rwanda.

1.7 Research report Structure

This study is structured into five chapters, each divided into sub chapters, sections and subsections. Chapter one which is the general introduction provides the background, Problem statement, questions and objectives, scope of the research paper, research paper relevance as well as how the research paper is structured. Chapter two reviews different existing literatures on crime prevention, Key definitions, how other scholars described Joint operation, Chapter three provides the methods and methodology of the study, composed of design, the target population divide into five categories, sample size and sampling techniques, instrument used to collect and analyze data, study limitation as well as ethical consideration followed in compliance with research ethical standard. Chapter four covers findings from qualitative approaches, their analysis and interpretation in relation to the study objectives and theories, while chapter five lastly presents the conclusions and applicable recommendations on strategies meant for future use for effective Joint operation enabling to prevent crimes and moderating its consequences to Juba city community.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.0 Introduction

This chapter covers the definition of the key concepts used, reviewed the literature on the concepts of joint operations, crime prevention and the connection on joint operations and crime prevention, and also discussed the theoretical and the conceptual framework which guided this research paper. The literature on the joint operations highlight on what other authors are saying on the subject, while the crime prevention highlights 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 research paper considered the Deviant subcultural theory and 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, 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 eleven defined security threat. In the context of this research paper, Joint Operations refers to a cooperation of the civil authorities in South Sudan, namely the South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS), the south Sudan Prison Service (SSPS), the

Sudan People's Liberation Army(SPLA) and National Security service (NSS) 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

I have taken perception of various categories of crimes which are common in most geographic location worldwide including South Sudan, such as economic crimes, cybercrime, violent crimes, property crimes, crimes of terror, whereas amongst them some are considered as covered crimes. Morrison (2013) defined crime as an 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 research paper. Due to the nature and the area under study, this research paper 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, motor vehicle theft, arson, shoplifting, and destruction, while violent crimes refer 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 secret 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 12 (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 research paper, crime prevention should refer to the interventions through initiatives by state apparatuses in South Sudan to reduce the occurrence of crime and mitigate their potential harmful effects on individuals, the community, the properties and 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 victimized 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 Juba City Police Stations

Juba city Police Stations comprised of four constituencies, namely Juba central Police, Malakia Police station, Muniuki Police station, and Mauna Police, This area is located in the Juba City Municipality in Central Equatoria state. The South Sudan is demarcated in ten states, whereby central Equatoria is one of them.

Central Equatoria state is comprises a total of ten constituencies, including four that are being provided policing services by Juba city Municipality Police Stations. These constituencies are mainly formed up of residential areas, some few retail businesses, entertainment and alcohol outlets, various open markets, 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 I reviewed literature by various authors on the concept of joint operations and 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 (JPs) 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 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) emphasized 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 centers (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 captured by the term and concept. As has been noted by numerous authors, defining crime prevention is affected with numerous issues because, in practice, the term “prevention” seems to be applied confusingly to a wide range 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 mobilize 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 neighbors.

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 programmers' (Loader, 2007).

Crawford (2009) charts recent developments in antisocial behavior 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 behavior fulfils a number of wider strategic governmental objectives. It serves as a precursor to crime promoting preemption and prevention'. In this way, crime prevention becomes equated with the proliferation of regimes and structures focused on addressing 'antisocial behavior'.

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 outdated initiatives such as Neighborhood 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 behavior; 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 stabilizing 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 criticized 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 realization 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 endeavors 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 behavioral 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

Crime Preventing through social development (CPSD) is based on the theory that criminal activities are determined by positive and negative life experiences often associated with certain behavioral 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 behavioral 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 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 organizing the community to actively participate in preventing crime within their locality, which build the good relation between the police and the neighborhood residents. Cheurprakobkit (2002) expanded its dimension to include philosophical, strategically and tactical dimensions in the model of organizing communities.

In Australia by the year 2010, the police and communities adopted various Community Policing initiatives such as Neighborhood Watch, Safety House, Police Liaison Officers teams for various Communities, Police in School Projects, Police-Community Consultative Committees, Shop front 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 depends 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 organization, cohesion and cooperative security within communities, which ultimately leads to effective crime prevention, reduction in crime and fear of crime.

2.2.2.5 Crime Prevention through Joint Operation

Various authors emphasized 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 20 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 behavior 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 program (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 program did not only emphasize 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 emphasized 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.

Militarized 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 militarized 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 organized 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, national security service 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 behavior and punishment, the Cultural Transmission Theory which explains different patterns of social behaviors in society, as well as the Routine Activity (RAT), the Rational Choice (RCT) and Deterrence Theories (Criminal Justice Research, 2019). I found the Routine Activity, the Rational Choice and the Deterrence theories to be more suitable as it provides good explanations and guidance to this research paper.

2.3.1 Deviant subculture theory:

Stated by John Mays (1954) argued that, in certain particularly older urban areas, the residents share a number of attitudes and ways of behaving that predispose them to criminality. These attitudes have existed for years and are passed on to newcomers. Working class culture is not intentionally criminal. It is just a different Socialization which at time happen to be contrary to the legal rules, and Terence Morris (1957) argued that social deviants are common among the working classes and that it is actual characteristic of that class creates the criminality.

2.3.2 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 straightforward 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 availability of the suitable target, the unavailability of suitable guardian to prevent the occurrence of crime, and the present of motivated offender to commit the crime (Cohen and Felson, 1979). The word 'target' can refer 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 behavior of offenders and victims, Mustaine and Tewksbury (1999) draw from the theory to predict the likelihood of stalking victimization of women by male perpetrators, through studying their lifestyle behaviors and interaction in relation to their environmental settings.

The RAT supported the hyporesearch paper their study that men are likely to victimize 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 research paper '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 capable 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 recognized 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 Neighborhoods 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 criminalization based on its own private justice system and mobilization of the ‘surveillant assemblage’ (Ericson, 2007). Multiple organizations 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 emphasized 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.

2.3.3 Rationale Choice and Deterrence Theories

The Rational Choice Theory (RCT) on the other hand complement the RAT as it provides an explanation to human behavior, 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).

2.3.4 Deterrence Theory

The Theory recognizes 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 recognized 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.

Figure 1: Diagram of Routine Activity theory



Source: Secondary source (Cohen and Felson 1979)

2.4 The Relevance of the Theories

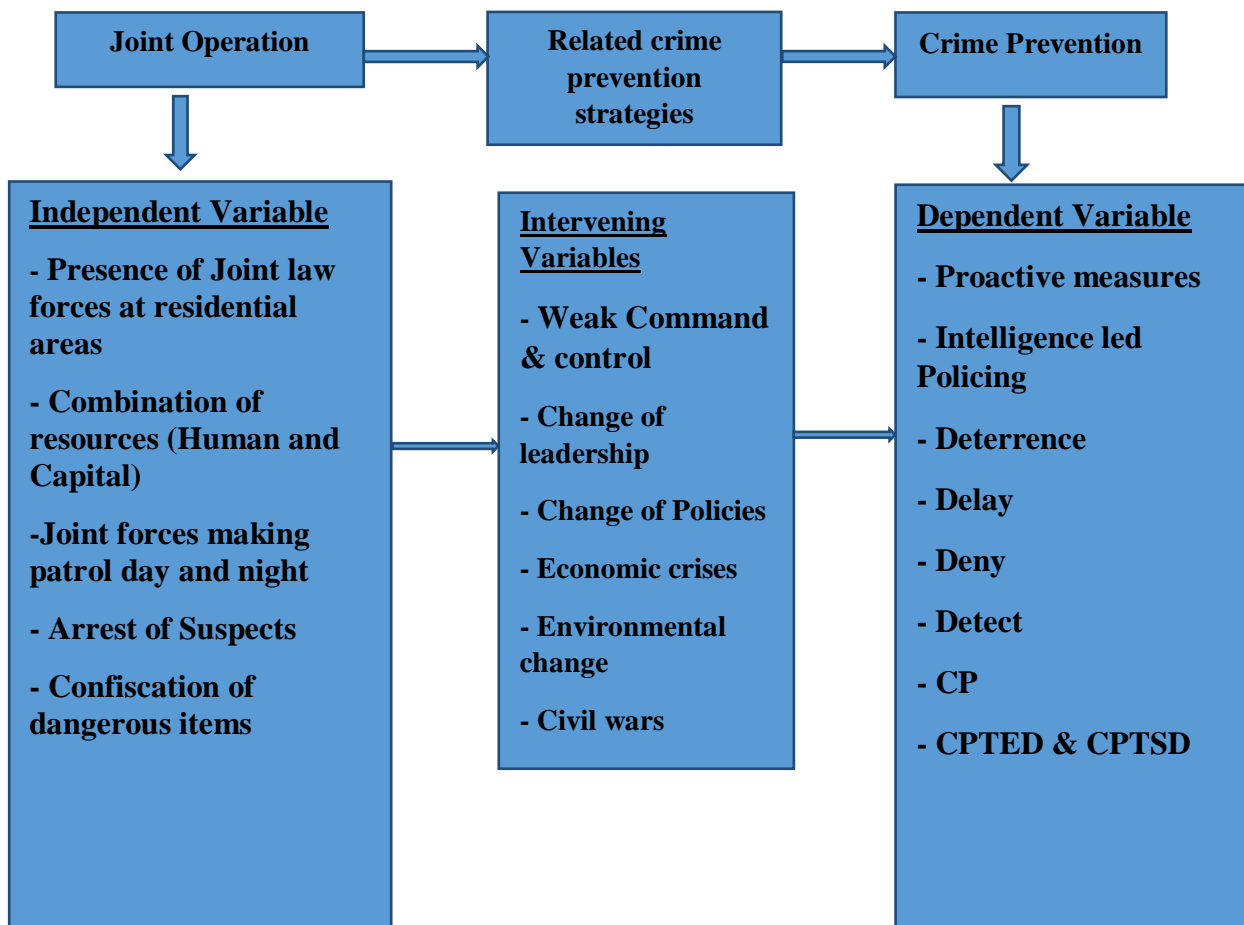
The above cited theories very relevant to this research paper as they complement each other to assist me to understand the connection and basis in the behavior of three factors, namely the offender, the target and the guardian. The link between the aforesaid three elements provides a good explanation 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.

2.5 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 researcher to explain the connection between the joint operations (dependent variable) and crime prevention (Independent variable) as well as linked to the Intervening variable.

Figure 2: Conceptual framework of Joint operation on crime prevention



Source: researcher own model on December, 2021

In this study the 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 for deterring criminals from committing crime. In other words when crimes is being prevented there will be indications of criminals be arrested, reeducation of crimes statistics and confiscation of dangerous items and prevention of crimes cannot be successfully without intervening variables such as prevention strategies like community Policing, CPTED, SCP and CPTSD.

2.6 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 research paper. The following chapter, Chapter 3, would discuss the methodology of this research paper.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH REPORT METHODOLOGY

3.0 Introduction

This chapter provides methodology guides and design to provide clarity on how the research paper will be carry out, the location which inform readers where the research paper will be carried out and the method and reasons considered to select the location.

It also provides the population from which the sample for the primary data collection will be drawn from, the sampling technique will be used, and the sample size chosen to address the research paper questions. Under the methodology, the data collection methods and procedures are also outlined to provide an insight on how to collect both the primary and secondary data.

This chapter also outlined the methods will be used to analyses both the primary and secondary data and present the results of the research paper.

3.1 Research Design

The aim of the design is to provide clarity on how the research paper will be carried out. Walker (2001) refers to the research paper design as the overall strategy that I choose to mix the different components of the research paper in a rational and logical way, thereby ensuring an effective approach to the research paper 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 analyses 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 emphasizes 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).

3.2 Area of the research report

This research paper will be conducted in Juba city located in Central Equatorial state is in the center of capital city of The Republic of South Sudan, it covers three blocks Munuki, Juba and Kator. Juba city chosen as an area of study because the crime is lowering down and increasing up while in other areas is increasing as well as increasing of crime cases among the forces attached to Joint operations. In addition, this city geographical characteristics both urban and rural which are helpful in explaining and generalize the findings of this research paper to explain crime phenomena in Juba town Generally.

3.3 Research Population

The 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 provides to the researcher on what category of units need to be the focus of attention and be sampled, so as to address the research report objectives by providing answers to the research report questions.

This research report population focuses on the components within the area of Jurisdiction, This population is motivated by the fact that the units will be selected are those either involved in the implementation of the joint operations or the recipients of such services.

3.4 Sampling technique and Population size

The selection of a sample size was very important in this research report. 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 research paper, I found two non-probability sampling methods, namely purposive, quota and convenient sampling to be suitable for this research paper, as it intended to collect data from the general public who are the police, service recipients and the victims, as well as from persons who are exposed to the execution of the joint operations and assumed to have adequate knowledge on the Joint operation and crime prevention.

A sample size of Thirty two (32) units of analysis was selected from the population of 1,075 individuals. Purposive sampling allowed the researcher to be guided by the objectives of the research, to select the units of analysis with criteria that would allow the research questions to be answered (Bryman, 2012); Quota sampling is to represent the diversity(Gender) and 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 sufficient in qualitative research, as long as it is addressing the research objectives and questions. The sample for this research paper comprised of Thirty two (32) respondents.

Table 3.1: Sapling Size

S/No	Sample	NO
1-	Blocks councilors (security committee members).	12
2-	Joint operation officers	5
3-	Victims	10
4-	Police officers in police stations	5
5-	Total	32

Source: Research Primary date December, 2021

3.5. Data Collection Instruments

I have considered the relevance of collecting various types of data such as primary and secondary data for addressing the research report objectives and questions. Therefore, utilized 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 analyzed 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).

The questionnaire has consisted of four (4) sections, namely the general information about the respondents, the contribution of joint operations on crime prevention, the identification of barriers that hamper the effective implementation of the joint operations in support of crime prevention at Juba city as well as the suggestions will be made by respondents on how to improve the joint operations. This research paper also collected secondary data by means of documentary and assessment of various materials compiled by the South Sudan Police service and other sources.

3.6 Procedures

After I get proceeding ahead by my supervisor at the University of Rwanda, I will travel to South Sudan for submitting the written authorization for collecting data and the data collection questionnaire to the office of the Inspector-General of SSNPS for an approval, After the data obtain, I will go back to Rwanda for further processing. I will also request records from the CID Police Crime Statistics Unit regarding the outcome of the joint operations for the period of their inception in 2017-2020.

3.7 Data Analysis

Data Analysis is explained as a process of summarizing the collected data and organize them in such a manner that they answer the research paper questions (Kothari, 2004). There is no specific or strictly prescribed method of analyzing data obtained through qualitative research; the analysis depends on the preferred style or level of understanding of the researcher (Dawson, 2002). Therefore, this research report used content analysis of primary data and the data was grouped

according to their themes, interpretation and summarize them in a manner that would enable readers to understand such data. The research report further used tables to present secondary data in terms of response rate, the general information about the respondents, as well as summarizing secondary data obtained.

3.8 Research Ethic

I ensured throughout the research process, ethical principles are observed were on data collection which bound the researcher to ensure that all possible harm to participants are avoided and the research report outcome is beneficial to all interested parties (Mugenda, 2003). As researcher I traveled in person to obtain data from the field, and I always assured respondents that critical information they share are relevant to address the study problem, also he often advised the data collection assistant to ensure that such information on the letter is read to the respondents for the purpose of ensuring civilian respondents feel free.

I usually informed the respondents that this research report considers their views as nameless, and their names will not appear on the answers. However, they can choose not to participate and may also stop participating at any time without any negative consequences. I always appeal from the respondents' honest opinions. I also informed respondents that the results of the study utilizes for academic purposes and may be published in an academic journal. They can also be provided with a summary of our findings on request. During the analysis of data I try to sure that the language used is reviewed to avoid harm or injuries to interested parties, and make sure that all data are 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, I attempt by all means to be as objective as possible to comprehensively represent the facts with simplicity.

3.9 Summary of the Chapter

This chapter describes 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

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

4.0 Introduction

The main objective of this research paper is to understand the contribution of the joint operations on crime prevention at Juba city in Juba Town. In Chapter three, it was indicated that the research paper could collect primary data from the selected units of analysis, as well as secondary data through documentary.

This chapter covers findings from the primary data in terms of response rate, the general information of the respondents, the respondents answers to the research paper questions stated in Chapter one herein and the analysis thereof. This chapter analyzes the secondary data obtained from the Juba city Police stations, JO sectors and City council.

4.1 Findings

This section of findings presents views obtained from the primary and secondary data that addresses questions on the following aspects: (1) the contribution of the joint operations on the prevention of crime. (2) The cooperation between the public and the joint operations team. (3) The effectiveness of the joint operations. (4) The public understanding on the objectives of the joint operations. (5) Challenges and (6) suggestions, the respondents are divided into two groups, namely the category of law enforcers consisting of respondents from one to eight, and the category representing the service recipients from nine to twenty four.

4.1.1 The General Information about the Respondents.

A semi-structured questionnaire was administered on the target of thirty two (32) respondents identified in chapter three.

Table 4. 2 : General respondents Information.

S/N	Respondent by component	Target	Response		Non- R	Respo rate	R/ Years of experience 7(1-5 Yrs) 8(6-10 Yrs) 4(11-15 Yrs) 2(16 to above)	Age variety 7 M&F (20-35=29%) 14 M&F (36-50=58%) 3M&F (51 above=13%)
			M	F				
1-	Quarter Councilors	12	6	3	3	37 %		
2-	Law enforcers	10	5	3	2	34 %		
4-	Victims	10	5	2	3	29 %		
5-	Total	32 (100%)	16(50%)	8(25%)	8 (25%)	100 %		

Source: Primary data December, 2021

Table 4:1. Shows that the majority 75% of the sample population responded to the interviews while the smaller size 25% gave apologies and did not give their responses due to various reasons. For some who did not respond, this was due to the nature of their jobs as they could not give responses without consent of their supervisors as was the case for police officers who were supposed to be part of the respondents. For other police officers. This confirmed that law enforcers are more obedience to the authority and superior.

The quarter councilors were eager to respond but unfortunately I was unable to reach them due to time and resources constraints. The last group of respondents were the victims. These didn't turn up for responses. However, I managed to interview them through communications and this indicate that victims lost trust from law enforcers and they chose to remain victims to offenders and this explained by routine activity theory(Choen&Felson,1979).

The majority of the respondents 58% (20-35) were youth according to South Sudan National youth Union Act. This confirmed the statement “in developing countries, youth participation in Public service has been seen as part of a solution to social, economic and health-related problems. For example, young people are held to be key to government responses to the HIV epidemic in the Asia-Pacific region (Bearinger, Sieving, Ferguson, & Sharma, 2007), while they are considered as a valuable resource that can be mobilized to overcome barriers to sustainable development in sub-Saharan Africa (Ansell, 2016).

The 29% of the respondents aged between 36-50 Years who are considered to be in Middle ages stated that they were not much motivated to join public service like law enforcement agencies or community activities such as quarter council activities. This was attributed to low

salaries as most of them were having huge social responsibilities. As a result, they preferred to work in the private sector. The respondents that were aged above 51 years old, comprising of a minority size (13%) were inactive because of poverty, sickness, insecurity, dependency issues and the difficulty of law enforcement work and public work.

The Table Indicates lowrespond rate of women to data collection on this research paper, this indicates that women are less professional experience and less participating in issues related to security, it is showsclearly that women in south Sudan are more affected by gender stereotype and some cultural socialization are institutionalized in society, workplace, schools and religious spaces which explains the sex-role theory an examples of gender stereotype is that women are expected to be quite, stay at home and self-control while men are allowed to share and reveal any information, and women are not allowed to joint in security forces organizations. This confirms by Marinova(2003) Gender socialisation is the process by which an individual is informed about the rules, norms, behaviour and expectations from a particular gender, especially during the childhood age. The concepts and the behavioural aspect that are taught to a child, during his or her early phases, decide as to what kind of a person he or she will become as well as the table indicates that many respondents have both professional and residential experience for 6-10 and 1-5 years, this is an indication of the participation of youth in public sector in high percentage than elderly people.

4.1.2 Contribution of the joint operations on prevention of crime.

The Respondents were asked to give their views on the contribution of the joint operations on crime prevention in Juba city

The respondent a male from SSNPS “Sector one Joint operation has been the most difficult area in terms of the frequency 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 Juba city. 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 is being able to timely respond to public complaints and has also increased the police distinguishability within the communities”.

The respondent a female councilor *“Before the introduction of the joint operations, the police operations 777 used to take long to respond to complaints from the publics, which made some of us to lose confidence in the police and we have been discouraged from reporting crime. Thus, we knew that it was not value reporting because the police would not be able to attend to our complaints anyway and to save where bigger cases such as murder, rape and robbery occurred. This situation has now significantly reduced for the better, as when one report a complaint to the Joint operation, in most cases Joint operation officers such as the military or National Security 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 have really become slight. Lawbreakers are also no longer widespread, and are seems to be on their hiding nests”*.

From the respondents’ views on the contribution of the joint operations on crime prevention, it is obvious that the joint operations have increased the capability of the law enforcement agencies to safeguard the community. This is demonstrated by Friesendorf and Krempel (2011) “police are unable, on their own, to defend the civilian population and themselves against well-armed and well organized insurgents and criminal groups without military equipment and basic military skills”, The analyzed primary data from the field demonstrates that as the public regained confidence in the law enforcement, offenders were being more discouraged to decide 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 confirms the idea of the Rational Choice Theory (RCT), which states by (Scot,2010) 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 victimizing the target (Cohen and Felson, 1979). The introduction of the joint operations also contributed to the rebuilding of public confidence in the work of the law enforcement, thus encourages them to report crime to the law enforcers.

The secondary data obtained from the five sectors of joint operations in Juba city for the period of August 2021 to December 2021 also underlined 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 4.5 and 4.6 respectively, hereunder.

Table 4. 3: Statistical arrest by the joint operations for selected period Aug / Dec 2012.

S/No	Offence	No of Arrest
1-	Robberies	49
2-	Possession of stolen Property	48
3-	Housebreaking with intention to commit an offence	45
4-	theft	43
5-	Illegal possession of firearms and ammunition	34
5-	Resisting, obstructing or assaulting Police officers in the execution of their duties	31
6-	Murder and attempted Murder	17
7-	Alcohol abuse	15
8-	Facilitating on transit drugs	13
9-	Assaults	12
11-	Total	307

Source: five sectors of Joint operation August, 2021 to December, 2021.

From the presented secondary data above in the table 4.2 that the large number of arrested offenders indicated there 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 and this would discourage the criminals and deter the offenders when they are to make a choice to commit or not to commit a crime.

Table 4. 4: Confiscated items statistics by the joint operations for Aug 2021-Dec 2021.

Type of items	No of items	Type of items	No of items
Ammunitions/Rounds	130	Slashes	12
Spears	48	Rifles	7
Mass of wood	36	Toy pistols	5
Machete	23	Harmers	5
Knives	17	Bows and arrows	4
Pistols	13	Axes	2

Sources: Five Sectors of Joint operation in Juba city from August, 2021 to December, 2021.

The statistics in Table 4.2 above illustrates that a total number of 307 persons were arrested by the joint operations during the period between August 2021 and December 2021 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 4.3 shows sizable numbers of illegal/dangerous items and other objects confiscated during the same period by the joint operations.

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

4.1.3 The cooperation between the public and the joint operations.

The respondent a male councilor "Joint operations is being successfully implemented. The 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 sector commanders, the Chief of Juba city Police and sectors commanders are contributing to the good cooperation between the public and the law enforcement agencies and during the these meetings the public are being sensitized on the objectives of the joint operations and Joint operation members. However, there are numbers of complaints against members of Joint operation on mishandling the public such as assaults, thefts, armed robbery and housebreaking which usually affecting the cooperation between the law enforcement and the community".

The respondent a male councilor "The cooperation between the public and the law enforcement was strong. During the councilors-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 which are commonly known for working hand in hand with the joint operations and law enforcers to stop criminal activities in the communities. However, there are some isolated incidents of manhandling of member of the public by the law enforcement which are contributing to development of bad relationship between the communities and law enforcement".

The respondent a female councilor “As a community member in the township, I have always been in favor 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 where criminal activities have been more rampant, we are frequently in contact with 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, this confirms what was said by Rosenbaum and Lurigio (1994) community policing as an approach of organizing the community to actively participate in preventing crime within their locality, which build the good relation between the police and the neighborhood residents. 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 negatively affected the cooperation with the community, and this manhandling is crime which confirmed by the sociological and cultural theories and it is led to a broken relationship. Subsequently, affects the cooperation as well as 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. And this can be explained by the Routine activity theory.

4.1.4 Effectiveness of the joint operations and the increase in crime among members of joint operations.

The Respondent male from SSNPS investigator “After the introduction of the joint operations, the public regained confidence in the law enforcement, whereby they were 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 has been really reducing at the charge office, while other cases such as common assault, injuries/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 are coming out in big numbers to seek justice against the perpetrators as well as some cases against members of joint operations from the sectors”.

Respondent male from councilors *“The joint operations have been more effective in my constituency in combating violent and property crimes such as assault GBH, housebreaking and theft, robbery, theft from persons. There are now fewer crime incidents in that regard brought to the attention of the councilors’ offices, in comparison to the time before the introduction of the joint operations, adding that I am not completely satisfied with the effectiveness of the joint operations as there are some challenges associated with it that need to be addressed”*. The challenges stressed by the respondent are presented under 4.1.4.3 herein this chapter”.

Respondent female officer from SSNPS *“The decrease in crime statistics can directly be linked to the introduction of the joint operations, the more the law enforcement are contradicting their effectiveness in responding to public complaints, and the more the public are losing confidence in the law enforcement, which discourage them not to report more crimes to the police. As a result, they are not now frequently reporting all sorts of crimes committed against them to the authorities. Before we were investigate even petty cases that could be resolved out of judicial processes as the public were demanded justice for any infringement against them. However, factors that contributing to crime rate such as the environmental factors (i.e. providing of safeguards at some houses, and presence of light in some streets), community policing and civic education activities such as refusing buying stolen items, and so on”*.

From the respondents views, joint operations become ineffective due to the lack of motivations from the their leadership and lack of salaries for more than month, therefore, the joint operations forces has been concentrating on issues related to illegal money collection and without concentrating to the rapid interventions and investigations to stop occurrence of crime, this confirmed by the General strain theory by Robert Agnew’s was drawn from classic strain theory of Metron(1938) which stated that crimes emerge from the inability to attain the goal of monetary success, middle class status or both(Broide&agnew, 1997).

4.1.5Public understanding on the objectives of the joint operations

Respondent male from SSNPS *“Some members of the community and the members of the quarter council 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 advocates 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 are 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 from councilors “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 inform the public by clarifying the limitations that may arise when members of the public are 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 are opposing the joint operations are doing so because of the lack of understanding the purpose of joint operation, but they choose not to support it because it is obstructing them from achieving their own objectives. Amongst these groups, there are those affected by the social and economic conditions.

4.2. 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) refrains, command and control, Military in law enforcement, increase and occurrence of crimes in Juba city and complaints against members of joint operations.

4.2.1 Command and Control:

The Respondents were asked how effectiveness Police officers in taking lead in terms of command and control of joint operations.

The respondent a male from SSPDF “Most of the police shift commanders I worked with had taken their role serious and were effective, but in some cases

there are 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(SSPDF) 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”.

The respondent a male from SSNPS “*There are challenges associated with the coordination of resources. Other agencies deployed more manpower and accompanying technical resources (equipment and vehicles), whereby in most instances, orders to utilize or deploy such resources could only be issued by authorized officers from such institutions”.*

And according to the respondents’ view, in most cases Police officers are not taking lead in joint operations sectors due to the numerous reasons such as the police officers and Policemen attached to joint operations are low in ranks and numbers respectively than the Military officers and men. Secondly many resources that are utilizing in the sectors are deployed by the Military such vehicles arms and food ratio these reasons facilitate ground to military to command and control activities of joint operations in the sectors

4.2.2 The military in law enforcement

The respondent a male from SSPDF “*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”*

The respondent a female from councilors “*Military officers are very necessary and effective in police operations as some members of the public tend to disobey instructions from law enforcement, when the military is present they are afraid of them and they obey. However, more needed to be done especially in providing the military with law enforcement training to improve their effectiveness and minimize challenges related to mismanagement 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 Police authorities alone due to their brutality culture, 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.

4.2.3 Increase and occurrence of crime in Juba City.

The respondent a male *“The contributing factors to increase crime rate are social factors such as unemployment, lack urban plan, irregular salary payment to the law enforcers, high prices of food items in the markets, absence of investors on lands, migration to the urban areas, lack of lights on the streets and houses, the absence of police visibilities in Juba city areas, peace and political stabilities in the country, and he added increase crime in Juba city is not in connection with joint operation”*.

This confirms what was said by (IPC, 2011) Crime Preventing through social development (CPSD) based on the theory that criminal activities are determined by positive and negative life experiences often associated with certain behavioral and attitudinal patterns that have been learned through an individual's development, 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) and 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 behavioral problems identified in primary school and abandonment of secondary school and Crowe (1991) believes the CPTED concept is to create positive behavioral effects by manipulating the physical environment, which in turn, diminishes offender activity and the fear of crime.

4.2.4 Complaints against members of the joint operations

The respondent a male from SSNPS *“The lack of proper briefings on the rules of engagement, the preliminary 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 carelessness 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, are 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 dishonor the name of the joint operations”*.

The respondent a female councilor “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 doing unlawful things. 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”

Respondents both from males and females *“Some officers and men attached to joint operation doesn’t respect the rule of law, we have several cases with them such as some came to our shop, Pharmacy and restaurant and take loans after all they don’t pay the money and if you ask it they threaten us with arrest or killing, and others involves in stealing our properties and beating us. However, if you go to joint operation sector and make a complaint about them No clear result and fair investigation could be done, which is the reasons we came direct to Police stations for opening cases against them”*.

From the respondents’ answers that the contributing factors to the opening of criminal cases against members of the joint operations are mainly such as the lack of sufficient training to capacitate military officers to perform law enforcement function, limited supervision by the Ministry of interior, command and control and or carelessness 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, and certain complaints are also being influenced by the law enforcement’s reactions to the lack of cooperation or disorderly behavior by some members of the public such as insulting.

Another complaints by the service recipients that *“joint operation is lacking ethnic diversity among the forces mainly is dominantly by one tribe and they use their language in official communication and orders that hinders members from other ethnicities are hesitant to cooperate with Joint operation”*. This explains deviant subculture theory which stated by John Mays (1954) argued that, in certain particularly older urban areas, the resident’s shares an number of attitudes and ways of behaving that predispose them to criminality. These attitudes have existed for years and are passed on to newcomers. Working class culture is not intentionally criminal, it is just a different socialization which at time happen to be contrary to the legal rules and Terence Morris (1957) argued that social deviants are common among the working classes and that it is actual characteristic of that class creates the criminality. These two arguments represents the military culture or brutality and masculinity.

therefore, this research paper assumption that the causes of complaints, if not addressed, would continue increasing and tarnishing the image of the joint operations and may lead to the public losing confidence in the joint operation and which can affect their cooperation and afterward the ability to attentively carry out its task of protection the community from lawbreakers.

4.3 Suggestions to improve joint operations on crime prevention

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

Suggestions by category of Law enforcers

The Ministry of interior together with stakeholders should introduce community policing program effectively and initiate rewards programs community members who are performing extra ordinary in supporting the law enforcement in order to enhance cooperation between the citizens and joint operations.

They government has to address social development behaviors such as school dropouts, rural-to-urban migration of the youth population, and address bad situations by construct roads within residential area and to connect lights on the streets and houses in Juba city in order to easy work of joint operation.

The stakeholders has to double the efforts of resources, increase the Number of officers and to expand joint operations sectors because Juba city is on daily expansions.

The Ministry of interior is to provide effective and efficient command and control at operational level for coordinating and supervising the tactical activities at sectors levels, and providing motivations and payment salaries is essentials as well as redeployment of officers on periodic rotation is very essentials.

Police together with the stakeholders should initiate deliberate programs to educate joint operations members on their roles and the public on the importance of the joint operations and it activities in order to understand the value of their support.

Suggestions by category of service recipients

Joint operations should become permanent through an Act of Parliament and joint operation center (JOC) with powers to implore, plan and coordinate resources and programs of the joint operations in order to mitigate crimes among members of law enforcers.

Majority of the Constituency Councilors suggested that Government should restrict the opening of the alcohol outlet during working hours and set rules and regulations to control easy access to alcohol in the communities.

The Ministry of Interior and the stakeholders is to consider ethnic diversity, Gender, and different identities during deployment to joint operation in the sectors in order to reflect all ethnicity and this will help on addressing the issue of communication, protection of others from humiliation and ethnic conflicts.

4.4 Summary of the Chapter

This Chapter analyzed the primary data collected from the field, together with the secondary data from records availed by the SSNPS, from which I able to deduct the findings of the research paper. Chapter five would present the conclusion and recommendations of this research paper.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY OF FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.0 Introduction

This chapter presents summary of findings, General conclusion and recommendations to different institutions to enable them inclusive responses to joint operations.

5.1 Summary of findings

In addressing the objectives of this research report, the research report reached at various findings, which are presented according to the objective. The first is the contribution of the joint operations on crime prevention.

First: Low woman participation on the data collection confirms the influence of the stereotype and gender role theory in the society of south Sudan, and the primary data confirms that 58% population are youth and they like working in security sector because joining into it is not much required qualifications and also due to peer influence and social conditions, and the research paper confirms that youth are active in public sector.

Second: This research report found that joint operations contributed to the crime prevention through participation of the stakeholders on combining resources (Human resources and capital resources), and this contribution has led to the improvement of the law enforcement's capability for protecting the community from becoming easy targets of offenders, and ultimately, this increased the public confidence in the law enforcement. This also confirmed the suggestion of the Routine Active theory that explains when crime is to be occurring, there should be three conditions present at the same time, namely the availability of the suitable target, the unavailability of suitable guardian to prevent the occurrence of crime, and the present of motivated offender to commit the crime the crime.

Third: This research report also found that the increase in crime statistics in Police stations during year 2017/18 was meant good performance of the Joint operation. The primary data indicated that people could be victims of crime without reporting such cases due to lack of confidence in the capability of the law enforcement to attend to their cases, and this exactly had

been happening before formation of the Joint operations. Hence, the more the joint operation keep improving their attention to the people, the more public is encouraged to report all varieties of crimes to the joint operations sectors and Police stations. This was demonstrated by irregular 8% increase in crime statistics in Juba city Police Stations during the year 2017-18, which was the period the joint operations introduced. Also this confirms the explanation of the routine activity theory.

Fourth: the research report found that the reduction in crime rate in 2019 /2020 up to 30% doesn't reflection of good performance of law enforcement. It means public could lose confidence in law enforcers and they selects to stay victims of crimes in silence without seeking justice, this clarifies hustling citizens by the staff law enforcers and this can be related to the lack of sufficient training of law enforcement function to military personnel, lack of supervision and control by the police operational and tactical commanders.

Fifth: From the secondary data joint operations contributes to the seizure of the unlawful objects such as guns and other harmful machineries in addition to arrested large number of perpetrators and exactly 307 for various offenses committed relating to property and violent crimes. This could be healthier to explain the deterrence theory and the rational choice theory to mean that other criminals who could have made a choice to commit similar crime would rethink their decision not to commit crime.

Sixth: Hustling citizens by the members of joint operation are negatively affects cooperation between law enforcement and the community this led to a breakdown of relationship between the law enforcement and the community, as well as the confrontational behaviors by some civilians to the joint operations members finally resulted in complaints (criminal cases) being thrown against members of the joint operations by members of community, this behavior can be related to frustration and aggression theory by both law enforcers and civilians.

Seventh: Another challenge facing the joint operations, lack of commitment from the leadership and the stakeholders, this could be due to the lack of legal mandate, structures, organization, planning, coordinating resources and providing direction for the purpose of effective implementation of the joint operations in crime prevention.

Eighth: Other challenges recognized are those in connection to social interrelation and social development behaviors such as school dropouts, unemployment and poverty; the environmental designs; the absence of disciplinary and or control measures for example harsh laws on alcohol ease of access control.

For tackling the third objective, the respondents suggested several ideas as follows:

Ninth: Provision Police's training to military personnel and supervision training to police operational and tactical commanders, reinstatement of periodic rotation of law enforcers between sectors and stations, as well as the redeployment of administrative personnel to operational duties.

Tenth: To address challenges related to cooperation between the joint operations and the community, the respondents found it is important to initiate deliberate educational programs targeting the public, as well as conducting public satisfaction surveys, intensification of community policing programs.

Eleventh: While to address issues relating to social development behaviors, the respondents suggested endorsement of the Alcohol Act, and enactments of laws that are aimed at structural adjustments and initiation of economic and social development programs to address unemployment and poverty.

Twelve:the respondents proposed it is essential to address other challenges relating to the implementation of the joint operations through the institution of a permanent joint operations center (JOC) through the legislation act. In addition, the respondents also suggested the improvements or adjustments in the environmental designs such as through simplification of the land attainment process to enable the community to live in orderly setup townships, as well as deployment of crime fighting technologies such as CCTVs at blind spots.

5.2 General Conclusion

This research report is composed of five chapters and they are as follows: General introduction, literature review, research report methodology, research report findings and summary of findings, General conclusion and Recommendations.

The general objective of this research report is to understand the contribution of joint operations on crime prevention at Juba city in the republic of south Sudan with a view of highlighting challenges and recommendation.

Joint operation on crime prevention is a global phenomenon, the commission on crime prevention and criminal Justice (CCPCJ) was established by the Economic and social council (ECOSOC) resolution 1992/1, upon request of the United Nation General Assembly (UNGA) resolution 46/152 as one of its functional commissions, the commission acts as the principle policy making body of the United Nations (UN) in the field of crime prevention and criminal Justice

In African joint operation on crime prevention is supported by the organizations of the regional police chiefs in Africa have agreed to carry out joint operations on crime management, this decision was reached during the African Regional Police chief's organization (ARPCO) meeting on 28 May 2011 in Kigali- Rwanda, the two days meetings brought together regional Police bodies including: Eastern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (EAPCCO), Central Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (CAPCCO), Southern Africa Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (SAPCCO), West Africa Police Chiefs Committee (WAPCC) and Economic community of West African states (ECWAS). It was held under the theme of "Fight against the illicit Accumulation and trafficking of firearms and explosive materials in Africa".

In south Sudan, Ministry of interior on 18 August 2017 launched the Joint operation Center (JOC) in Juba to promote coordination among the multiple security forces within Juba and the Chapter II of the 2015 Peace agreement provides for the Joint operation center to be established as a mechanism to ensure coordination of the security forces operating in the capital against crimes. And it comprises from SSNPS, SSPDF, NSS, SSNPS, SSWCS and SSFB.

The problem of this research report was to understand the increase and decrease in statistics of crimes in Police stations after the establishment of joint operations and the research paper was worried about the some criminal cases were opening against members of law enforcers attached to joint operations.

The respondents to the research report has included victims of crime from, Members of quarter council, and law enforcement agencies responsible for Joint operation, and officers in charge for

crime investigations in the five police stations in Juba city and the period of study is from 2017 to 2020 chosen because it matches launching of Joint operation center in Juba and from 2017 to 2018 crime rate increased to 8% and in 2020 reduced to 30%.

The research report were reviewed many literature by various authors on the concept of joint operations and 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.

The research report also has provided a context of theories to interpret the research paper findings in relation to the problem being studied. There are various theories of which studies of criminology can draw from and related to crime prevention, such as the Criminal Justice Theory which explains the relationship between the criminal behavior and punishment, the Cultural Transmission Theory which explains different patterns of social behaviors in society, as well as the Routine Activity (RAT), the Rational Choice (RCT) and Deterrence Theories (Criminal Justice Research, 2019), and the research paper found that most of them are suitable as it provide good explanations and guidance to this research paper.

The research report found that two non-probability sampling methods, namely purposive sampling and convenient sampling is suitable for this research paper and is intended to collect data from the general public who are the police, service recipients and the victims, as well as from persons who are exposed to the execution of the joint operations and assumed to have adequate knowledge on the Joint operation and crime prevention. The research paper selected a sample size of thirty two (32) units of analysis from the population of 1,075 individuals.

The researcher has chosen Juba city as an area of study because the crime is lowering down and increasing up while in other areas is increasing as well as increasing of crime cases among the forces attached to Joint operations. In addition, this city geographical characteristics both urban and rural which are helpful in explaining and generalize the findings of this research report to explain crime phenomena in Juba town Generally.

5.3 Recommendations

After a methodical analysis of the primary and secondary data, and based on the findings of this research report, in regarding to the four research paper objectives I therefore recommend the followings:

5.3.1 Recommendation to the Ministry of Interior

First: The Ministry of Interior should present a bill of joint operation to the Parliament for ratification and joint operation center (JOC) with structure (CDF chairperson, IGP is Deputy and DG NSS internal bureau secretary)and powers to implore, plan and coordinate resources and programs of the joint operations in order to mitigate crimes among members of law enforcers.

Second: The Juba city Police HQs should accommodate the HQs of JOC and representative of Police, Military and National security should carry twenty four hours office routine work in coordination with JOC offices in three blocks of Juba city.JOC HQs should make weekly report presentation in Juba city HQs of Police to the leadership of JOC on current security and crime situation in Juba city and to propose way forward to mitigate them, JOC must provide hotline Numbers in coordination with telecommunications in order to make civilian to communicate to JOC freely anytime and anywhere.

Third: The Ministry of Interior should withdraw all joint operations at the sectors level and to replace them with Police stations and they must to work in coordination with JOC on every cases occur, The Ministry of Interior is to make sure the officers deployed to JOC at the blocks and HQs levels are well represented by gender, different ethnic communities for the reasons to understand and address matters related to cultures of differences in societies.

5.3.2 Recommendation to the Juba city Municipal Council

Fourth: Juba Municipal Council to ratify laws aimed at developing programs to facilitate self-employment initiatives such as minor and middle business development programs for individuals and cooperatives to make people concentrated on objectives in order to support crime prevention through environmental Design (CPTED).

Fifth: Juba Municipal Council, in consultation with the local leadership, to set up the Alcohol control, so as to regulate and restrict the easy accessibility to alcohol in the community. Further, the law can make it compulsory for every Alcohol and supermarket outlets and Public market to ensure that circuit television systems (CCTVs) are installed at their businesses and surrounding, for evidence production purpose when required by the authorities and to provide security guards at the business places.

Sixth: Juba Municipal Council department of land and survey is to ease the process of land acquisition particularly to the public, to enable them to establish proper and coordinated structures for their houses and roads to avoid expanding unlawful construction and to make easy for law enforcers to plan for situation crime prevention.

Seventh: Juba city Municipal in collaboration with Joint operations at HQs and Blocks as the custodian of the law and order and is to establish periodic public awareness and or consultation surveys, to obtain information and possible solutions to the issues of insecurity affecting the community, as well as on the law enforcement-community cooperation.

5.3.3 Recommendation to the National Ministry of Finance and Planning

Eighth: The National Ministry of Finance and planning has to allocate resources towards programs and initiative particularly to states and rural areas of the country, to prevent rural-urban migrations to Juba city and to consider law enforcement priorities.

5.3.4 Recommendation to the Community of Juba city

Ninth: Community has to organize themselves in each residential areas for playing role of educating young people ethical cultures and human values and to penetrate on them spirit of fearing good. Government has to account community members for their young men doing bad attitude while don't reporting such cases.

5.4 Suggestion for Further Research

The scope of this research paper limited on understanding on the contribution of joint operations on crime prevention in the Juba city. Various factors disclosed through the collection and analysis of both primary, secondary data and the review of the literature, It is important for other intellectuals to ascertain further other foundations that might demotivate

offendersactionsthatmightfill the gap left by this research paper, especially to study the association between intelligence led Policing, E. Policing and as well as food patrol and crime prevention.

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APPENDIX

APPENDIX IV

INTERVIEW GUIDE FOR LAW ENFORCERS, SERVICE RECIPIENTS AND VICTIMS.

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.....

Age.....

Years of experience/ residence 1 - 5yrs () 6 – 10yrs () 11- 15yrs () 16 to above ().

SECTION B:

CONTRIBUTION OF JOINT OPERATION TO CRIME PREVENTION

1. As you might be aware, Joint Operations combine the law enforcement agencies with the military (SSPDF) to prevent crime in Juba city. In your opinion, what is the contribution of the Joint Operations on the prevention of crimes in Juba city?

.....
.....

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 and members of the Joint Operations?

.....
.....

3. According to statistics, crime in Juba city police stations were being on the increase 2017 up to 2019 despite the on-going Joint Operations. What is your view on the effectiveness of the Joint Operations?

.....
.....

4. What do you think are the reasons contributing to the continuous decrease in crime in Police stations in Juba city?

.....
.....

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 in Juba city?

.....
.....

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?

.....
.....

SECTION C:

CHALLENGES FACING THE JOINT OPERATIONS

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?

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

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

.....
.....

10. What can be done to address these challenges?

.....
.....

SECTION D:

SUGGESTIONS TO IMPROVE JOINT OPERATIONS

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

.....
.....

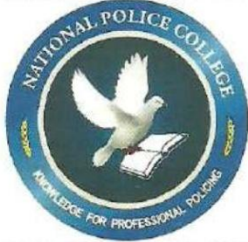
12. As mentioned earlier, the communities are important stakeholders in the law enforcement activities. What do you think should be done to sustain or improve the cooperation between the communities and the Joint Operations?

.....
.....

End of Questionnaire

RWANDA NATIONAL POLICE

Musanze, *H* Dec 21



NATIONAL POLICE COLLEGE

TEL: (+250)788311379

P.O.BOX: 23 Musanze

E-mail: npc@police.gov.rw

TO WHOM IT MAY CONCERN

This is to certify that **LT COL JACKSON WILSON SEBIT MUSA** is a student at Rwanda National Police College, undertaking a Master's Degree in Peace Studies and Conflict Transformation for the academic year 2021-2022. He is conducting a research on: "CONTRIBUTION OF JOINT OPERATION ON CRIME PREVENTION IN SOUTH SUDAN CASE OF JUBA CITY (2017- 2020)" for which he is required to collect data from relevant sources.

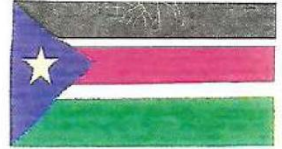
Any assistance rendered to him in this regard is highly valued by this College.

R Mujiji
R MUJIJI
CP
COMMANDANT





Republic of South Sudan
Ministry of Interior
South Sudan National Police Service
Directorate of General Training & HRD
Office of Assistant Inspector General of Police



.....22..Dec 2021

To whom it may concern

Subject: Student Lt. Col: Jackson Wilson Sebit Musa

Reference to the above mentioned subject, Lt. Col of Police Jackson Wilson Sebit Musa is one of the student nominated by the South Sudan National Police service to attend senior command and staff course intake 10 21/22 at Rwanda National Police College and to do Master on peace studies and conflict transformation at University of Rwanda. However, for completing Master's program for each student has to submit the thesis.

Lt. Col. Jackson Wilson Sebit is doing thesis study on **Contribution of Joint operation on crime prevention** the case study of Juba city from 2017 to 2020, the thesis findings and recommendations of the studies will assist Joint operations, Police and security institutions to know their strength and weakness on preventing crimes in Juba city.

Therefore, I am asking your various respective offices to assist and cooperate with him for conducting the interview and collecting data regarding the above research topic.

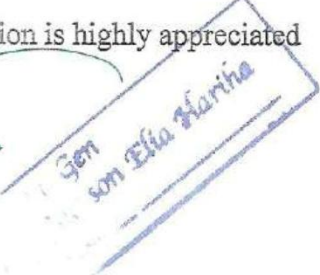
Your cooperation is highly appreciated


Jackson Elia

Lt.Gen

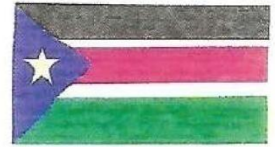
Assistant IGP for training

SSNPS/GHQs/Juba.


Gen
son Elia Maria



Republic of South Sudan
 Ministry of Interior
 South Sudan National Police Service
Directorate of General Training & HRD
 Office of Assistant Inspector General of Police



cc: sectors CDRS

.....22 Dec 2021

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Therefore, I am asking your various respective offices to assist and cooperate with him for conducting the interview and collecting data regarding the above research topic.

Your cooperation is highly appreciated

Jackson Elia

Lt.Gen

Assistant IGP for training

SSNPS/GHQ/Juba.



II BRIG. MALITH

Act accordingly to facilitate his research

I pass to Lt. Gen. Marita to assist him for his demand as he wanted regarding data.

**Azuma Mangar
 3
 Chep**

NOV 2022



AUTHORISATION TO SUBMIT THE DISSERTATION FOR EVALUATION

I, undersigned, **Dr. Aggée SHYAKA MUGABE**, hereby testify that under my supervision, Mr **JACKSON WILSON SEBIT MUSA** has successfully completed writing his MA Dissertation titled “**CONTRIBUTION OF JOINT OPERATIONS ON CRIME PREVENTION. CASE STUDY OF JUBA CITY IN SOUTH SUDAN FROM 2017 TO 2020**”

Therefore, she / he stands with my authorization to submit required copies to the Administration of CCM for evaluation.

Done at Kent, **8 June 2022**

Names and signature of the Supervisor:

A handwritten signature in purple ink, appearing to read 'Aggée Shyaka Mugabe'.

Dr Aggée SHYAKA MUGABE



UNIVERSITY of
RWANDA

COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES
CENTRE FOR CONFLICT MANAGEMENT

AUTHORISATION TO SUBMIT THE CORRECTED DISSERTATION

I, undersigned, Dr Innocent RUGARAGU, member of the panel of examiners of the dissertation done by Jackson Wilson Sebit MUSA entitled: CONTRIBUTION OF JOINT OPERATION ON CRIME PREVENTION: A CASE OF JUBA CITY, SOUTH SUDAN (2017 – 2020).

Hereby testify that, he successfully entered the suggested corrections by the panel of examiners and stands with authorization to submit required copies to the administration of CCM for administrative purpose.

Done at.....*CCM - UR*.....

Date: *18/06/2022*.....

Signature of the examiner:

A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to read 'musa', written over a horizontal line.

For Administration of the CCM MA Program: Name, Signature

Dissertation Jackson Wilson Sebit

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