



## **Assessing the Extent in which the Tshwane Metro Police and South African Police Service Have Joint Operations to Clamp Down Crime Within the Tshwane Area**

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### **Abstract**

This study explores the extent in which the Tshwane Metro Police (TMP) and South African Police Service (SAPS) have joint operations to clamp down crime within the Tshwane area. The 1998 White Paper on Safety and Security cherish a multi-disciplinary approach for crime prevention, while the 2016 White Paper on Policing promotes inter-sectoral partnership and desegregated service delivery between the SAPS and Metropolitan Police. The Metropolitan Police Department (MPD) was introduced to perform traffic duties, enforcement of municipal by-laws and to assist the SAPS in fight against crime within the boundaries of metropolitan municipalities. The study adopted a qualitative approach. Twenty-one (21) participants from SAPS, TMP, Institute for Security Studies (ISS) and academics in the field of policing as well as former members of SAPS were interviewed using open-ended interview. The researcher followed purposive sampling to select participants of the study. The researcher found that there are regular joint operations

between the TMP and SAPS. Moreover, the study found that it is the responsibility of SAPS to initiate joint operations. The study recommends that the responsibility to initiate the joint operations need to be shared with the MPD and/ or MPS to strengthen good cooperation towards crime prevention between the two policing agencies.

**Keywords:** Tshwane Metropolitan Police, Metropolitan Police Department, South African Police Service, joint operations, Tshwane area.

### **Introduction**

Part of the mandate of the local government in South Africa is to provide safety and security derived from different types of legislations such as the 1998 White Paper on Safety and Security which encourages local government to establish partnerships with other law enforcement agencies within the area of crime prevention. The 2020/21 crime statistics shows that South Africa continue to record high rate of crime ranging from murder, Gender-Based Violence (GBV), robbery, hijacking, housebreaking and theft (Staff Writer, 2021). Based on the above analogy, hundreds of people are reported to be arrested for committing various crimes through joint operations conducted by the SAPS, Metro Police and other law enforcement agencies on a weekly basis in the Tshwane area and other cities of Gauteng Province. This is not surprising provided that in the Tshwane area, a number of individuals are reported to be arrested for being involved in crimes such as fraud, robbery, theft, car hijacking, attempted murder, drunk and driving, illegal possession of firearms and drugs, and violent crimes on a weekly basis through the multi-disciplinary approach (joint operations) called “Operation O Kae Molao”, comprising of the TMP, SAPS, Gauteng Traffic Police and other security partners (SABCNews, 2020; Staff Reporter, 2021; Pretoria Record, 2022). During these joint operations, the TMP, SAPS, Traffic Police and sometimes Home Affairs perform search and seizure of counterfeit and illegal goods, illegal firearms and drugs, illegal immigrants as well as assessments of vehicle roadworthy (Moatshe, 2022; Pretoria Record, 2022). The purpose of this crime-fighting campaign is to help the local police stations to minimise the level of crime within the area that they are situated. Despite these successful joint operations conducted, it is noted that such information is not thoroughly communicated to most of the residents of Tshwane in all mediums as the public’s trust towards the police still remains low (Magagula, 2018). This is because the success of police in crime prevention depends on public’s trust and constructive police-community relationship (Olutola & Bello, 2016:221). So, in the absence of public trust and poor police-community relations, it will remain difficult for the TMP and SAPS to prevent crime in the Tshwane area. The study intends to highlight the importance of multi-disciplinary approach executed by the TMP and SAPS on a weekly basis as part of crime prevention in the Tshwane area, Gauteng Province of South Africa. The study was informed by the successful joint operations conducted by the TMP, SAPS and other law enforcement agencies in that arrests were executed against the criminals who were on the loose and wanted for various crimes such as GBV, housebreaking, burglary, theft, robbery, hijackings, fraud, murder and attempted murder, etc. in the Tshwane area and other cities of Gauteng Province during.

### **Research Objectives**

This study is guided by the following research objective:

1. To determine which institution has the responsibility to initiate the joint operations between the TMP and SAPS.
2. To establish the effectiveness of joint operations between the TMP and SAPS.

### **Literature Review**

A Joint Operation is the collaboration or a multi-disciplinary approach to crime prevention by two or more law enforcement agencies working together to fight crime as well as bringing those who found to have participated or committed various offenses to the book (Nangolo, 2020:13). In the South African context,

such law enforcement agencies participate in Joint Operations mostly refer MPD, SAPS, Traffic Police, SANDF and sometimes other security institutions such Home Affairs and SARS.

In order to aligning crime prevention model in the context of Metropolitan Police, one of the suggested and supportive strategy to control crime is the collaboration of MPD and SAPS with other law enforcement agencies in joint operations as part of visible police and increasing of police capacity (Van Biljon, 2014:5).

The 2016 White Paper on Safety and Security encourages the setting of joint safety and security priorities as well as alignment of internal resources and objectives with safety and security, crime and violence prevention by local government to make safer communities and reduce crime as suggested by the National Development Plan (NDP) (Kruger, Lancaster, Landman, Liebermann, Louw & Robertshaw, 2016:13).

In 2015, a Joint Operational Centre was activated to address the unrest and violent attacks on foreign nationals by some South African citizens. To response the attacks, looting and burning down of shops owned by foreign, relevant role players at National Joint Operation and Intelligence Structure (NATJOINTS) were called in to intervene and calm the situation (SAPS, 2015). The MPDs were established to build on crime prevention initiatives based on existing functions to assist the SAPS in joint operations, police patrols and search and seize (Kruger et al, 2016:16).

Stupart (2021) states that despite that a joint operation comprises of several law enforcement agencies such as MPD, SAPS, Provincial Traffic Police as well as Traffic Police at local municipalities and often South African National Defence Force (SANDF) and other security stakeholders, these joint operations are under the command and control of SAPS.

Lamb (2018, 944) agree with Stupart (2021) that most of the joint operations, more specifically national operations are mainly initiated and coordinated under the command and control of the SAPS NATJOINTS. This is because the SAPS NATJOINTS is been “responsible for co-ordinating all security and law enforcement operations throughout South Africa”.

Stupart (2021) relate his argument of Joint Operations Command and Control to July 2021 unrest in parts of Kwa-Zulu Natal and Gauteng province where the SANDF was deploy by the President Cyril Ramaphosa in his capacity as Command in Chief (CIC). He indicates that the SANDF was deployed to support SAPS to police the unrest through managing of roadblocks, movement of people and safeguarding national key point and important infrastructure such as government building, electricity-generation sites and water pumps.

As part of ensuring that all citizens live within a free non-violent society, the activation of Joint Operational Centre by NATJOINTS as the operational arm of Justice Crime Prevention and Security Cluster (JCPSC) is to provide security to the communities, maintain public order, investigate crime and arrest perpetrators who engage on crimes including violent crime towards foreign nationals (SAPS, 2015).

The activation of 2015 Joint Operation known as “Operation Fiela-Reclaim” which operated under the guide of NATJOINTS was to address the eruption of Xenophobic attack on foreign nationals in South Africa. The purpose of Operation Fiela was to ensure that law enforcement agencies are present to crime hotspots as well as to stabilise areas of Xenophobic outbreaks through demonstration of police visibility, arrests of criminals, search and seize of illegal goods and for the state to claim authority over criminals operating within communities (Lamb, 2018:946-947).

The effective of Joint Operational Centre resulted in arrest of 74 people for various crimes “including murder, public violence, business robbery, theft and possession of firearms and ammunition” (SAPS, 2015). The operative of Joint Operational Centre is regarded as a strategic deployment of law enforcement agencies and proactive measure to prevent and eliminate any violence threats that may cause anarchy and threaten the security of the country (SAPS, 2015).

However, Tshongweni (2010) emphasise that all roles players involve in joint operations must collaborate to track down suspects, conduct search and seize to retrieve stole items from various sites as well as roadblocks operation. Furthermore, Tshongweni (2010) mentioned that these role players should conduct joint visibility operations in crime hotspots, undertake repaid response to emergencies calls such

as car crashes and other public transport-related threats, and operations aiming at cracking down illegal alcohol outlets.

### **Legal framework**

The MPD are required to enforce municipal by-laws, coordinate safety and security, crime and violence prevention within a municipal area as well as to perform these duties within the prescribes laws of South Africa such as the 1996 Constitution of South Africa, SAPS Amendment Act and the 1998 and 1996 White Paper on Safety and Security that encourages partnerships of the SAPS, MPD and other law enforcement agencies towards crime prevention and maintenance of public order.

The 1998 White Paper on Safety and Security states that local government require to play a significant role of ensuring safety, prevention of crime and violence within the communities they service. Furthermore, the paper indicates that such violence and crime prevention must be done with the support of both national and provincial government to municipalities in relations to the allocation of resources and human capacity to better services delivery (White Paper, 1998).

The existing legal prescripts such as National Instruction 4 of 2014 stipulates that a Joint Operation Centre can be activated by designated overall commander of the operations. For level 3 threats related to violent protests, the relevant Operational Commander from POP unit must be designated to activate a joint operation centre in consultation with POP unit Commander and Provincial Head: Operational Response Services (ORS).

### **Historical development of the SAPS and Metropolitan Police in South Africa**

Notwithstanding that the South African Police Service Act (Act No. 83 of 1998) as amended pronounce on the formation of the MPD, thus, some other policing experts still hold a different view regarding the clear functions of the Metropolitan Police in South Africa (Muntingh & Dereymaeker, 2013:8).

The Metro Police Service (MPS) (thereafter refer to as MPD) was introduce in early 2000 as a division of the SAPS at the local government level. The establishment of MPD was to perform policing of road trafficking, the control of traffic flow and attendance to road emergencies and crashes commonly refer to as Motor Vehicles Accidents (MVAs). This is because the Metropolitan Police officers are often the first responders to these incidents (Subramaney, Libhaber, Pitts, & Vorster, 2012:178).

The functions of the Tshwane Metro Police Department (TMPD) including other MPDs are linked to the 1998 White Paper on Safety and Security in their policing operations and mandates. The 1998 White Paper on Safety and Security require the MPD and SAPS to collaborate in preventing or deterring the occurrence certain crimes within the communities they service and provide security (Khumalo & Obioha, 2016:107).

Khumalo and Obioha (2016:108) states that the goals and objectives of the TMP and other MPD departments must be aligned to that of the National and Provincial government in relation to policing. In this respect, the TMP is designated to prevent and combat crime as well as to respond to service delivery protests and related crimes in Tshwane area.

Both members of the TMPD and SAPS are appointed under South African Police Service Act (Act No. 68 of 1995) as amended. However, the only different between the two policing organisations is that the TMPD is funded and accountable to local government sphere while the SAPS is accountable to national and provincial government. The functions of the MPD as pronounce in section 64e of the SAPS amended Act are to perform crime prevention, road policing and policing of municipal by-laws (Khumalo & Obioha, 2016:107).

### **The Effect of Joint Operations on Crime Prevention in South Africa**

In South Africa context, the effect of Joint Operations by the MPD, SAPS and Traffic Police and sometimes the SANDF, South African Revenue Service (SARS) and Home Affairs on crime prevention can help to minimise the costs correlated to security cluster, criminal justice system, and further “provide both

economic and social benefits in terms of savings in justice welfare, healthcare, and protection of social and human capital” (Nangolo, 2020:13).

A well organised and coordinated Joint Operation by MPD, SAPS and Traffic Police in metropolitan municipality can be effective approach to minimise crime and instill fear amongst criminals (Australian Institution of Criminology, 2012:9).

Thus, joint operation between the MPD, SAPS, Traffic Police and other security companies such as Tracking companies and Private Security appear to be producing good result as hundreds of suspects are arrested for committing crimes such as murder, attempted murder, armed and house robbery, car hijacking, drug and human trafficking, assault with intent to cause Grievous Bodily Harm (GBH), found in possession of unlicensed firearm or stolen vehicles, dealing in marujana and illegal immigrants, and contravening traffic laws and Disaster Management Act (SAPS, 2021).

### **Challenges facing the SAPS and MPD during joint operations**

The main challenge remain corruption amongst members of the MPD and SAPS during joint operations. Evidence of arrested individuals gets manipulated and sometimes dockets get missing which resulted in less successful prosecutions rate to criminals arrested during these multi-disciplinary approaches such as Operation O kae Molao (Mathebula, 2018:2).

In support of the argument above, the 2014/15 to 2016/17 SAPS corruption-related performance information indicates that departmental charges were initiated to a total number of 912 SAPS members for corruption, 304 for fraud, 368 for defeating the ends of justice, 61 for extortion, 33 for bribery and 2202 for fraud & corruption. Of the 2202 SAPS members charged with fraud and corruption, a total of 1098 members were found guilty (Budhram & Geldenhuys, 2018:29).

Corruption by members of MPD, SAPS, Traffic Police and all other law enforcement agencies involves in police multi-disciplinary approach run a risk to hundreds of individuals apprehended during these joint operations as they might avoid jail through bribing of law enforcement agencies personnel. Furthermore, such corruption may have negative impact on successful implementation crime prevention strategy (Van Biljon, 2014:171-172).

Budhram and Geldenhuys (2018:24) further emphasise that corruption by police cause collateral damage to government and criminal justice systems. Corruption also lower public moral and trust to state institutions such as MPDs, SAPS, SANDF and National Prosecuting Authority (NPA) which supposed to safeguard the communities against criminals. This is because these institutions are believed to have been abused by authorities and employees for their self-enrichment.

### **Research Methodology**

The study adopted qualitative research method. This is because qualitative researcher method helps the researcher to provides thorough understanding in relation to the extent in which the TMP and SAPS have joint operations to minimise crime in the Tshwane area (Dworkin, 2012:1319). In this study, data was collected through face-to-face and telephonic interviews using open-ended interviews questions and observations while following Covid-19 protocols. The study formulated open-ended interview as a guide to the objectives of study (Adhabi & Anozie, 2017). Open-ended interview considers appropriate as it allows the researcher to gather the views and ideas of participants based on their experience of joint operations between the MPD and SAPS. Open-ended interview also offers more in-depth, comprehensive and subjective data (Wolf, 2021). The researcher asked for permission from participants to record the interview session using audio record (Johnson, O’Haral, Hirst, Weyman, Turner, Mason, Quinn, Shewan, & Siriwardena, 2017:5). The researcher was ethical cleared by the Tshwane University of Technology, Faculty of Committee for Research Ethics-Humanities (TUT: FCRE-HUM) to undertake this study (Saunders, Lewis & Thornhill, 2015). A permission to interview participants from the POP unit was granted by both the TMP and SAPS (Akaranga & Makau, 2016:2).

It is the responsibility of the researcher to keep the data of participants confidential. The data of this study were kept confidential and identity of participants were protected using letter “P” and a “number” to analyse and refer to participants’ answers (Coffelt, 2017:227-228).

The sample size for qualitative research relies on small number of participants. The data is gathered through interviews with panel of experts, who have experience on police joint operations (Trotter II, 2012:399). 21 participants were interviewed in this study. Karania (2017:1-2) highlights that interviews can range from 10 to 30 participants in order to achieve data saturation. Thus, the sample must provide appropriate and valuable data to the study undertaken.

The study adopted purposive sampling using semi-structured interviews as a guide to provide valuable and detailed data into the study. More importantly, reliable and quality findings can be attained through purposive sampling when the researcher focus on the study objectives including following all ethical principles of the research (Saunders, Lewis & Thornhill, 2015). Purposive sampling was deemed appropriate to address the objectives of this study (Kegler, Comeau & Cooper, 2019:24). Purposive sampling was followed with the aim to establish the effectiveness of joint operations between the TMP and SAPS in the reduction of crime in Tshwane area (Ames, Glenton & Lewin, 2019:6).

To make a sound and conclusive finding, the terms validity was used to measure and evaluate the trustworthiness of the study results (Middleton, 2019). To quantify the data and results of the study, the term validity and reliability deemed important to confirm and strengthen the trustworthiness of the study results (Hayashi Jr, Abib & Hoppen, 2019:98). The credibility and accuracy of study results depends of quality of data receive from participants (Chowdhury, 2015:146).

The study was carried out in Tshwane area, Gauteng Province of South Africa. Data was gathered from participants from SAPS and TMP POP, Institute for Security Studies (ISS) and academics in the field of policing using open-ended interviews. Participants were selected purposively based on their expertise and experience in the field of policing and security studies (Etikan, Musa, & Alkassim, 2016:2).

The advantage of open-ended interviews is that it allows participants to express their views based on their experience unrestricted. Open-ended interviews provide detailed and new data to the study as participant’s responses are not restricted (Wolf, 2021). The disadvantage of open-ended interviews is that is time costing and that the researcher take time to analyse and interpret data (Adhabi & Anozie, 2017:6). Wolf (2021) share the same sentiment with the authors above that the disadvantage of open-ended interviews is time consuming, difficult to analyse and assemble data together and often contain errors and irrelevant information.

## Results and Discussions

The participants of the study provided data on the extent in which the TMP and SAPS have joint operations to crack down crime in the Tshwane area, Gauteng Province of South Africa. The study results are presented below in verbatim and discussed shortly thereafter:

### Theme 1: The responsibility to initiate the joint operations

When participants were asked who has the responsibility to initiate joint operations between the TMP and the SAPS? Majority of the participants indicated that it is the responsibility of SAPS to initiate joint operations while minority of participants believes that both the TMP and SAPS can initiate joint operations in Tshwane area. Some of their response were verbatim quoted as follows:

- *It is the SAPS as the primary institution and police service provided with responsibility set-up these joint operations centres. (P3)*
- *Often it is the SAPS which initiate these joint operations as they have resources, capacity and human capital as compared to the Metro Police. Though, the participant believes that each organisation still can initiate the joint operations. These further depends on their collaborations. (P4)*
- *It is the responsibility of SAPS to initiate joint operations between the TMP and SAPS. (P8)*

- *SAPS have the responsibility to initiate joint operations as they are the ones leading the operations. The SAPS are the custodians of command and control for crowd management and TMP execute their duties under the guidance of SAPS. (P13)*
- *SAPS have the responsibility to initiate joint operations as the overall command and control for crowd management lies with SAPS. (P14)*
- *It is the responsibility of both SAPS and TMP senior management to initiate joint operations. (P7)*
- *Joint operations can be initiated by either TMP or SAPS. However, such initiation happens after the consultative process occurred between the two policing agencies. Most often SAPS initiate these joint operations as the command and control lies with them. (P11)*
- *Both the TMP and SAPS have the responsibility to initiate joint operations. It also depends on the type of operations, for instance, the TMP can initiate land invasion's joint operations and the SAPS will always support them and the same applies to the SAPS when they institute their operations. (P15)*
- *Both the TMP and SAPS can initiate joint operations. These joint operations can be initiated during the pre-planning and golden triangle meetings. (P16)*

The study found that it is the responsibility of SAPS to initiate joint operations. Though, the regulations for MPDs or MPSs require the Chiefs of the Metro Police to develop an Annual Plan in collaboration with the Provincial Commissioners of the SAPS within which the metropolitan municipalities fall under. The developed plan must describe the crime prevention strategy within the demarcation of the municipality. As a result, joint operations are planned, coordinated and executed at the Provincial, Cluster and Station level (Rabie, 2019).

For crowd management, the National Instruction 4 of 2014 stipulates that the POP members must take the operational command of the crowd management and services of the Metro Police may only be used to assist in policing of those protests or level 3 events.

Furthermore, the study found that the National Instruction 4 of 2014 states that the operational commander for the POP is limited to SAPS to initiate joint operations and that the Provincial Commissioner or the Divisional Commissioner: ORS which falls within the SAPS, or an officer designated by him or her, must ensure that an *Overall Commander* is designated for a level 3 event, and that he or she is conversant with this instruction, applicable legislation and is well trained to assume the duties and responsibilities relating to the operation.

However, the National Instruction does not provide the same designation to operational commander of the Metro Police even though they receive the same crowd management training and perform the same duties during POP.

The National Instruction 4 of 2014 went further to state that a joint operation centre can be activated by designated overall commander of the operations. However, in the event of level 3 threats, the relevant operational commander from POP unit must be designated to activate a joint operation centre in consultation with POP unit Commander and Provincial Head: ORS.

Despite the provisions of National Instruction 4 of 2014, other participants believe that it is the responsibility of both the TMP and SAPS heads to initiate joint operations. Therefore, it is not thoroughly articulated and clearly defined as to whether TMP can really initiate joint operations. It is an undisputed fact that the Metropolitan Police POP members are trained for crowd management with limited mandate contrary to that of the SAPS POP. Thus, one can certainly argue that in the absence of clear guidelines, the MPD are well-equipped to initiate joint operations.

## **Theme 2: The effectiveness of joint operations between the TMP and SAPS**

Participants were asked whether there are any joint operations between the TMP and SAPS? If yes, how often do they take place? Some participants were certain that joint operations exist between the TMP and SAPS in Tshwane area. Some of the participant's views were as follows using thematic verbatim quote:

- *Yes, joint operation happens on a daily basis in Tshwane area between the TMP and SAPS. This is because the SAPS cannot enforce by-laws without the TMP vice versa in relation to crime prevention. In addition, by-laws are regulated at the local governments while crime prevention is broader national mandate to be performed by both TMP and SAPS. (P5)*
- *Yes, the SAPS and TMP have joint operations for two to three times a week. Sometimes these joint operations are extended to South African National Defence Force depending on the type of multi-disciplinary approach and threat. Officials from information office, commanders of the police and defence force participate in these joint multi-disciplinary operations. (P15)*
- *Yes, there are joint operations between the TMP and SAPS on a daily basis, although their joint operations are not limited to crowd management situations only. The TMP also have joint operations with SAPS on crime prevention operations, where they supplement each other. (P8)*
- *Yes, there are joint operations between the TMP and SAPS, for instance, during ‘Operation Okae Molao’ where they performed their traffic duties. These operations happen more often, sometimes once or twice a week. These joint operations also depend on seasons, for instance during Easter and Festive seasons, these operations happen quite often. (P9)*
- *Yes, there are joint operations between the SAPS and Metro Police, sometimes twice or once a week. Sometimes it depends on the season, for instance, during Easter and Festive seasons, joint operations occur quite often as compared to other seasons. (P11)*
- *Yes, there are joint operations which often take place during the Easter and Festive seasons. For instance, they held several joint operations during Covid-19 lockdowns to enforce compliance with Disaster Management regulations. (P14)*
- *Yes, joint operations happen every time when criminal issues arise, for instance, in Tshwane area sometimes the SAPS and Metro Police do visible policing and patrolling together. Thus, joint operations are not limited to service delivery protests. The TMP and SAPS currently work together on joint operation called ‘Operation Okae Molao’. (P10)*
- *Yes, joint operations happen all the time when there are riots or when the TMP is informed about the planned marches including service delivery protests. (P13)*
- *Yes, there are often joint operations. For instance, joint operations of illegal electricity connection, land invasions and other events. (P17)*
- *Yes, there are joint operations between the SAPS and TMP, in terms of how often it depends on the number of Notices to protest lodged with TMP. The joint operations are discussed during Section 205 meetings where the two policing agencies take part. (P12)*

The study found that there are regular joint operations between the TMP and SAPS. The two policing agencies further take part in variety of multi-disciplinary approaches such as crime prevention operations, anti-land invasion operations and roadblocks under the theme ‘Operation Okae Molao’ with other law enforcement agencies in Tshwane area.

Mahlokwane (2020) states that in October 2020, a multi-disciplinary operation resulted in the arrest of 247 suspects by police detectives for committing various crimes. The multi-disciplinary approach consisted of members of the Gauteng Traffic Police, SAPS, TMP and Tracking Company called Tracker. The focus of the joint operation was to “enforce compliance of municipal by-laws and legislation regulating vehicle roadworthiness, vehicle registrations requirements, as well as checking and bringing to books those who faked or tampered with their vehicles licence discs”. The operations were further extended to enforce public compliance with Disaster Management regulations on COVID-19 in Tshwane area.

On 11 September 2020, a joint operation involves of SAPS, TMP, Telkom and Passenger Rail Agency (PRASA) resulted in a recovery of copper cable and arrests of a man. The joint operation was part of integrated plan aimed to address theft and damage of critical rail network infrastructure in Tshwane area (EWN, 2020).



In October 2022, it was reported that a joint operation was initiated between the TMP and SAPS to clamp down criminals who posed as TMPD at Centurion and the R511 road from Diepsloot area to Hartbeespoort. The joint operation initiation emanated from several complaints received by police that there are criminals masquerading as TMP officers. It was reported that these criminals wear TMPD uniforms while “driving an unmarked vehicle with blue lights” to stop motorist, hijack and rob them of their belongings (Pretoria Record, 2022). Based on the above assertions, it is factual that joint operations do take place in the Tshwane area between the two policing agencies in order to curb crime. Moreover, various joint operations between the MPS and SAPS are reported to be carried out in some of the metropolitan municipalities such as Johannesburg and Nelson Mandela Bay. To successfully achieve crime prevention mandate, the two policing agencies also collaborates with other law enforcement agencies.

### **Conclusion**

Based on data analysed and presented study results, the safety and security of communities depends on partnerships between the MPD, SAPS and other law enforcement agencies towards the prevention of violence and crime as well as the maintenance of public order. The study results and literature reveal that the role of local government and its crime prevention strategy should be aligned to the National and Provincial safety and security, violence and crime prevention strategy. The study confirms that the functions of law enforcement agencies such as MPD, Traffic Police and SANDF during joint operations are perform under the prerogative or command and control of the SAPS. The absence of such prerogative not been extended to members of the MPD despite that they are appointed under SAPS Act remains a challenge and open a vacuum for abuse of power and corruption by members of the SAPS. Corruption by members of the MPD, SAPS and other law enforcement agencies during joint operations cause severe damage to criminal justice system as well as discouraging public confidence on police as well as their participation on policing forums. It is undisputed that to effectively track down perpetrators of crime during joint operations require the collaborative all role players. To instil fear to criminals and discouraging opportunities for crime require active police visibility and well executed multi-disciplinary approach.

### **Recommendations**

The study recommends that the responsibility to initiate joint operations need to be shared with the MPD and/ or MPS to strengthen good cooperation towards crime prevention between the two policing agencies. There must be single policing approach to prevent crime across all spheres of government in South Africa. Over and above, the National Instruction does not provide the same designation to operational commander of the Metro Police in relations to crowd management, despite that the members of the Metropolitan Police POP unit receiving the same policing and crowd management training, equipped and perform similar duties with that of SAPS POP. The study recommends that the National Instruction 4 of 2014 must be amended to cater the operational members of the MPD to initiate joint operations. The amended National Instruction must stipulate that a designated overall commander of the operations from both the MPD and SAPS can activate a joint operation centre as and when the need arises since they are both trained for crowd management and appointed under South African Police Service Act, 68 of 1995 and South African Police Service Amendment Act, 83 of 1998. For level three (3) events, the amended National Instruction must also state that the relevant Operational Commander from both MPD and SAPS POP unit must be designated to activate a joint operations centre in consultation with their POP unit commander and Provincial Head: ORS.

The study further recommends that any successful multi-disciplinary approaches or joint operations conducted by members of TMP and SAPS including other law enforcement agencies must be published in the local newspapers and reported through local radio stations across Tshwane area to reach as many Tshwane residents. Providing feedback of any successful policing operation could help to build a trust and public confidence on police and further strengthen community police relationship.

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