

Law

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Role of Tshwane Metropolitan Police in The Prevention and Control of Xenophobia-Related Crimes

The purpose of the study is to analyze the role of Tshwane Metropolitan Police in prevention and control of xenophobic related crimes in Tshwane. Based on a simple random sampling approach, a structured questionnaire was used to collect primary data from the sample of forty-five respondents who have once been involved in xenophobia in South Africa. Results derived from participants' responses were presented and reported based on frequencies. For both the primary dimensions and the overall sample, the Keiser-Meyer Olkin values indicate that the instrument items were structurally valid. Based on the frequencies, data analysis was conducted on the historical roots of xenophobia, methods and techniques for combating xenophobic attacks, effectiveness of Metro Police in preventing xenophobia as well as challenges and limitations of the Metropolitan Police. Results from the study indicate that the majority of respondents perceived that culture proved to be part of the historic roots xenophobic violence in South Africa and methods and techniques used to combat xenophobia were indeed not effective; hence the Tshwane Metropolitan Police face limitations in combating violence.

Keywords: Xenophobic Violence, Metropolitan Police, Tshwane, South Africa

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Introduction

The subject of violation of human rights through xenophobic violence has attracted significant attention from numerous stakeholders in the realm of security studies. Academics, politicians, traditional leaders, policy makers and humanitarian experts have expressed substantial concern about the brutality and loss of human lives in South Africa as a result of xenophobic violence. The presence of brutal attacks and displacements of foreign immigrants in the country signifies a lack of humanity among the perpetrators. Exploration of the root causes of xenophobic violence, following Cuellar (2008, p. 531), should start by mapping out the pattern of violence from the past. In that respect, the spread of the wave of xenophobic violence across the country emanates from a set of factors which include criminality, frustration from an absence of entitlement to certain properties, high levels of poverty and unemployment, constrained delivery of basic services by the government and a lack of respect for law and order.

Following Lazaridis and Adjai (2013, 192), xenophobia is defined as “attitudes, prejudices and behavior that reject, exclude and often vilify persons, based on the perception that they are outsiders or foreigners to the community, society or national identity.” If not prevented, xenophobia can manifest itself in several ways in a country which include victimization by police, brutal assault, murder and ethnic cleansing and mass expulsion from a country or an area. During the process of engaging in xenophobic violence, a country or specific communities within a country can become very vulnerable to death and/or injury to innocent people.

Xenophobia has significantly increased since the realization of the new democratic South Africa. The ANC wanted to build the nation but did not anticipate intolerance to outsiders (IOL, 2015). Foreigners were given access without any restrictions, which let them having equal opportunities and citizenship, leading to competitions with South Africans for limited resources. Xenophobia is rife at informal settlements as there is an influx of both

foreigners and locals from rural areas to Tshwane in search for a better life. As is common that in many parts of the world, Africa as well as South Africa has experienced migration of population from rural localities to urban centers in recent decades. Countries have been unable to cope with the rising urban population in an organized, formally-planned way in the short term. The most readily apparent consequences of these developments in South Africa are informal settlements that have sprung up in and around Tshwane, which also have to be compacted due to lack of land and space this also causes conflict as South Africans cannot allow foreigners to own land when they don't have land, or tin house. They have to make sure that they force the foreigners out for them to own that land.

The South African police service failed to prevent xenophobic violence. Many shops were looted, damaged or destroyed, and people have been injured or killed, it is of utmost importance for the police to be pro-active and well trained to deal with xenophobia. There is hardly a study that can help in policing xenophobia. Xenophobia is something that cannot be predicted or you can plan for, it is just something that catches you unaware and by the time you are fully aware, damages have already been done and the whole area is in smoke, people are running around all over and it is difficult to understand what happened as it started and escalated in the space of a moment. Police have to be called to come and maintain law and order and in most cases the police are outnumbered by the attackers and have to wait for the backup to put the situation under control. In the time that they are still waiting for the backup, more damage will be done and their efforts are futile, because at times lives will already been lost. The Tshwane Metro Police Department (TMPD) was established on April 4, 2002, independent from the South African Police Service. The department is funded by and accountable to local government; City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality as per the provisions of the South African Police Service Act (Act No. 68 of 1995) as amended. Section 64e of the Act prescribes the functions of a municipal police service as road policing, by-laws and crime prevention.

Based on the White Paper on Safety and Security (1998) crime prevention is regarded as “all activities which reduce, deter or prevent the occurrence of specific crimes, firstly by altering the environment in which they occur, secondly by changing the conditions which are thought to cause them, and thirdly by providing a strong deterrent in the form of an effective Justice System.” In this respect, Tshwane Metro Police Department (TMPD) is aligned to these specific legislative mandates delegated to local government regarding security in communities. Therefore, Tshwane Metro Police Department has to align its strategies to national and provincial priorities, goals and objectives. The Metro police in this respect is responsible for combating all crimes such as xenophobic violence that take place in its area of jurisdiction.

The outbreak of xenophobic violence in Tshwane region has raised serious concerns about the safety and security immigrants residing in the country. The consistent recurrence of such xenophobia has posed questions about whether or not the Tshwane Metropolitan Police has been effective in preventing and combating xenophobic violence in the region’s communities.

In recent years, the South African Police Service (SAPS) has come under scrutiny due to the increasing number of incidents in which civilians have been assaulted or even killed by the police. Cases such as the August 2012 killing of 34 mineworkers in Marikana in the North West province, the death of Mido Macia after being dragged behind a police van in Daveyton in Gauteng province, and the ruthless March 2014 assault on Clement Emekeneh in Cape Town are just the tip of the iceberg of the ever escalating brutality of the SAPS. Although the majority of reported cases of police brutality are isolated incidents, they do nonetheless point to brutal behavior which in itself evinces a systemic problem of beating and killing foreigners. Most foreign nationals have become for quite some time victims of brutality and death due to xenophobic violence orchestrated by South African citizens as well as perceived police ineffectiveness in curbing xenophobic violence.

Against the background of the problem cited above, the objectives of this study are to determine the historical roots of xenophobia in South Africa; examine methods and techniques for combating xenophobic attacks, investigate the effectiveness of the Tshwane Metro Police at preventing xenophobia, and determine the challenges and limitations of the Metro Police in combating xenophobia. The main questions addressed in this study include: What are the historical roots of xenophobia in South Africa? What methods and techniques do the Metro Police use for combating xenophobic attacks? Are the Tshwane Metro Police effective in preventing xenophobia in their designated municipality? What are the challenges and limitations of the Metro Police in combating xenophobia?

Research Methodology

Description of the Location of Study

Pretoria is a city located in the northern part of Gauteng Province, South Africa. It is one of the country's three capital cities, serving as the executive (administrative) and de facto national capital; the others are Cape Town, the legislative capital, and Bloemfontein, the judicial capital. Pretoria is a city within the City of Tshwane Metropolitan Municipality as one of several constituent administrations (also including Centurion and Soshanguve).

Population of Study, Sample and Sampling Procedure

The population of this study consisted of both South African citizens and foreign national residing in South Africa; particularly in Tshwane region. The sample size of the study was determined in such a manner such that it contained an appropriate number of respondents from this population. In this study, the sample size comprised fifty ($n = 50$) participants; out of which forty-

five of them provided valid and fully completed responses, yielding 90 percent effective response rate. The convenience random sampling technique was used to select research participants. Participants who were at least eighteen years old were targets as appropriate respondents. The participants were male and female nationalities or citizens of different African countries which included South Africa, Zambia, Democratic Republic of Congo, Zimbabwe, Malawi, Kenya, Angola, Uganda and Mozambique.

Instrument, Data Collection and Method of Data Analysis

A semi-structured questionnaire was used as the primary data collection instrument for this research study. The variables upon which data were collected using the questionnaire were developed and integrated into the questionnaire. Section I of the questionnaire provides the demographic profiles of respondents; Section II covers the historical roots of xenophobia in South Africa; Section III provides methods and techniques of combating xenophobia; Section IV provides the effectiveness of Metro Police in preventing xenophobia; Section V covers the challenges and limitations of the Metro Police and Section VI covers the role of media in combating xenophobia. The questionnaires were distributed to the respondents. The structure of the questionnaire was explained to the participants in terms of the information it contained and the recommended expected time for completion and return of the questionnaires for data capturing and analysis. The respondents were requested to answer questions raised on every construct in the questionnaire. Data collected from the participants through use of questionnaire were sought, processed and analyzed using Statistical Package for Social Sciences program for windows. Statistical analyses results were computed on frequencies, descriptive statistics, scale reliability, exploratory factor analysis and principal component analysis.

Structural Validity of Items

The structural validity was examined based on the Keiser-Meyer-Olkin criterion.

Table № 1: Structural Validity Tests of Items per Dimension based on Keiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) Measure of Sampling Adequacy (MSA) criterion

Dimension	Items	MSA-value	No. of Items
Historical roots of xenophobia in South Africa	Do you think xenophobia is part of South African culture? Do you think xenophobia is associated with violence in South Africa? Do you think South African police officers are xenophobic or prone to violence?	0.500	3
Methods and techniques for combating xenophobic attacks	Are the police proactive in dealing with xenophobia? Do you think the current arrest methods of police can deal with xenophobic attacks? Do you think use of water cannons or rubber bullets can deal with xenophobic attacks? Do you think police have skills to combat xenophobia?	0.671	4
Effectiveness of Metro Police in preventing xenophobia	Do the police arrest the right perpetrators of xenophobia? Do the police act on evidence to arrest perpetrators? How can you measure the effectiveness of police in terms of xenophobia? Do the police follow the correct procedures and regulations to combat xenophobia?	0.617	4
The challenges and limitations of the Metro Police	Do you think the Metro Police has enough material resources to combat xenophobia? Do you think Metro Police has enough human resources to combat xenophobia? Do the police have the legislation to combat xenophobia?	0.607	3
Overall KMO-based MSA		0.684	15

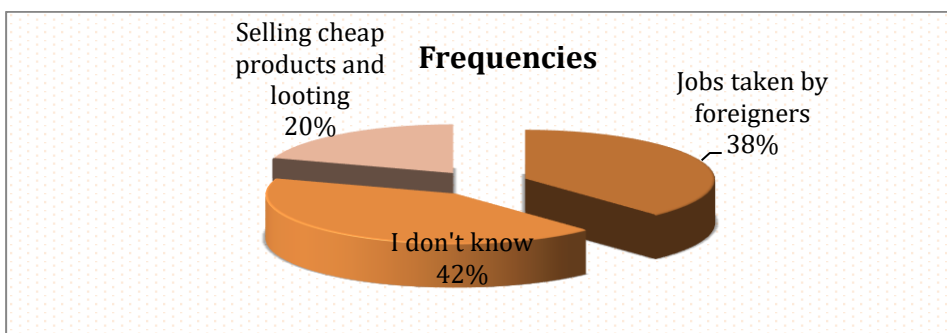
The Keiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) approach was used to determine the suitability of the size of sampling for factor analysis. The overall measure of sampling adequacy (MSA) indicated by the computed Keiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO = 0.684) value confirms that the sample of items explored under each dimension towards analysis of the xenophobia in South Africa. The KMO result computed in measuring the sampling adequacy indicates that the questionnaire items as per each given construct satisfied the criteria for appropriateness of performing exploratory factor analysis. From a statistical perspective, all the items used in the research survey were adequate to explain the aspects deemed necessary in providing the outlook of xenophobia in the country.

Results, Analysis and Discussion of Findings

Historical Roots of Xenophobia in South Africa

From the total respondents surveyed (Fig 1), many of them (42%) indicated that they are not aware of the origins relating to emergence of xenophobia in South Africa. Relatively considerable was the reason given by 38% of the respondents that the immigration of foreign nationals into the country that resulted in seeing foreigners taking jobs contributes as part of the origins of xenophobia in South Africa. Similarly, 20% of the respondents indicated that the selling of cheap products by foreigners and looting by local South African nationals from the shops of foreigners can be regarded as part of the origins of xenophobia in the country.

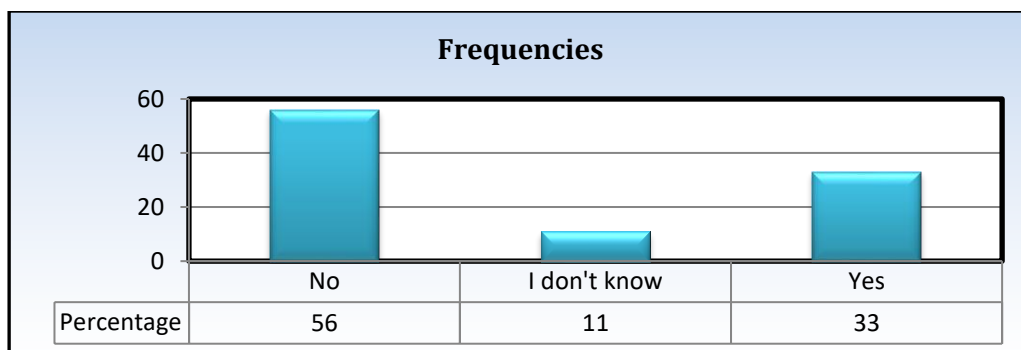
Figure 1: Response on Origin of Xenophobia in South African



Xenophobia and South African Culture

Figure 2 indicates that more than half (56%) of the respondents do not agree that xenophobia is part of South African culture; while 11% indicate that they do not know whether or not xenophobia is part of the country's culture. Nevertheless, 33% of the respondents surveyed do perceive that xenophobia is part of South African culture.

Figure 2: Response on Xenophobia and African Culture



The majority of the respondents revealed that xenophobia is not part of South African culture; for instance, in Mabopane and Soshanguve South, foreigners were given RDP houses by the community. They have letters from the owners of those houses, to use them, so this is non-violence against other nations, because south Africa is a multi-cultural country. This statement was

supported by some foreigners who responded by saying that in a country like South Africa there are people who are good and some are bad. During xenophobic attacks, if the people who are our customers that we know very well are the ones that come and rob us and others will come. South Africa has two major racial groups namely black and white and these two have their own different customs and beliefs. It is common belief that the whites believe in superiority over blacks, while blacks are divided on this issue, some say a white man is a black man's medicine, while some do not see eye-to-eye, so this means that whites are xenophobic to any black person because they will never compromise their status to any black person. Two of the research respondents who are white foreigners married to white South Africans responded by saying culturally whites are more xenophobic than black South Africans, they cannot attend events with their spouses because they speak only English.

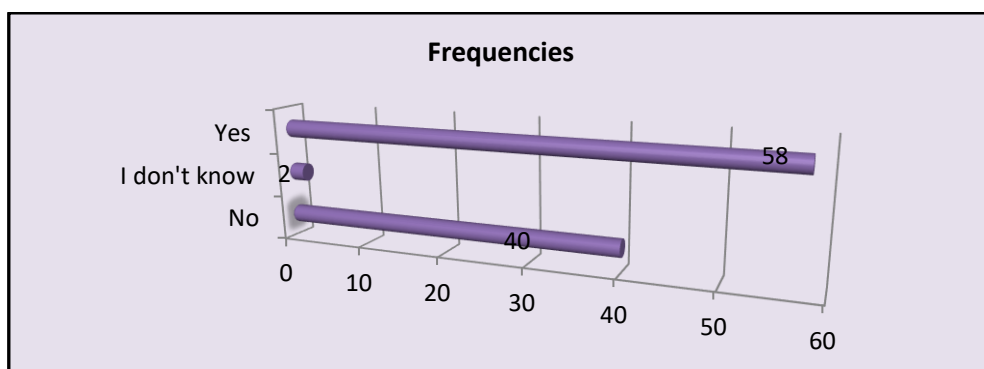
Xenophobia and Violence in South Africa

More than half (58%) of the participants surveyed (Figure 3) indicate that they perceive xenophobia to be associated with violence in South Africa. Only 2% of the respondents do not know whether xenophobia is associated with violence; while 40% of the respondents do not think that xenophobia is associated with violence in the country.

Some of the respondents blamed foreigners for not complying with South African law; they are blamed for providing inferior products in the country, like fake CD and DVD. South Africans accuse foreigners to be arrogant and taking money out of the country, that is why there is violence by the Greater Gauteng Business forum to take them out of the townships; they blame them for killing their businesses, with their cheap stuff, so they always promise more violence until they are removed. Some respondents compared xenophobia to Sharpeville and Boipatong massacres. In both incidents, lots of

people lost their lives and the police were responsible because they failed to prevent the loss of life. The difference was only that the xenophobic is the locals against foreigners but the casualties are the same. Some foreigners responded by saying that xenophobia is violence. In Atteridgeville, foreign business owners responded by saying that one mistake can cause their shops to be vandalized by a mob of people; all the time they are on alert because they can be attacked anytime.

Figure 3: Response to Xenophobia and Violence in South Africa



We should look back at our recent history if we want to understand the extent of violence and crime in South Africa. It should come as no surprise that violent crime remains disturbingly high in South Africa. What is surprising is that there is not even more crime and violence, considering how we have dealt with our violent past; We have increasing poverty and inequality, and have failed as a country to secure confidence in and respect for the rule of law (Chandre, 2014).

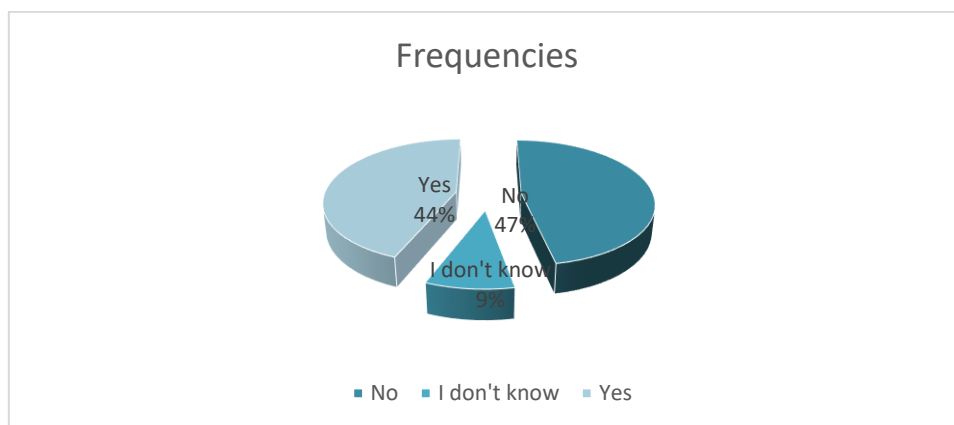
During the xenophobic attacks in the informal settlement in Atteridgeville we saw some of the horrifying incidents of people being burned and assaulted, many shacks were vandalized. This reminded us of the violence during the struggle when property and people were tortured and destroyed, so xenophobia is indeed violence in South Africa. This country has lost many

lives because of the violence that is never-ending. The Marikana massacre is also testimony to the violent nature of South Africans and again the ultimate failure of our police to combat violence.

South Africa Police Officers and Xenophobic Tendencies

While 44% of the respondents perceive South African police officers as xenophobic or prone to violence, 47% of the survey respondents are of different view and do not perceive the country's police officers as xenophobic or prone to violence. 9% do not know as revealed in Figure 4. Some respondents perceive South African Police as not xenophobic, rather they are just dealing with xenophobia. They responded by saying that police help and defend them when they are attacked, therefore police are perceived to be acting according to the law. That is why they do not hate anybody. Police are not xenophobic after all. In some instances police have gone beyond their call of duty, where they setup a television set in the hall in which displaced migrants were staying. Other police officers went out of their way to bring in mattresses so that migrants did not have to sleep on the chilly concrete floors. Whatever the reasons, it was a moment in which the relationship between the police and the migrants was reconstructed as one of securing protection and realizing a sense of a humanitarian justice. It is evident that if the police were xenophobic many more lives would have been lost during incidents like the ones in in Atteridgeville. Some of the best work done there was done to rescue the many foreigners who were trapped on the hills of the squatter camp.

Figure 4: South Africa Police Officers and Propensity to Xenophobia and Violence

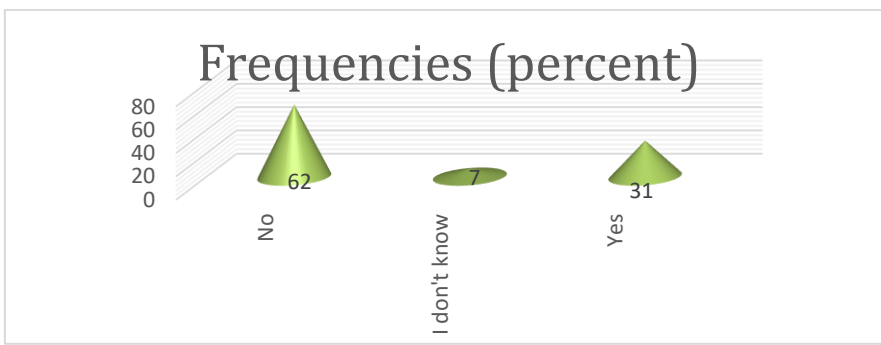


Methods and Techniques for Combating Xenophobia Related Attacks

Pro-active Policing of Xenophobia

From the surveyed local and foreign nationals (Figure 5), 62% indicate that they are of the view that the police are not proactive in dealing with xenophobia; while 7% of the foreign and local nationals reveal that they do not know whether or not the police are proactive in dealing with xenophobia. However, 31% of the respondents agree that the police are proactive in dealing with xenophobia.

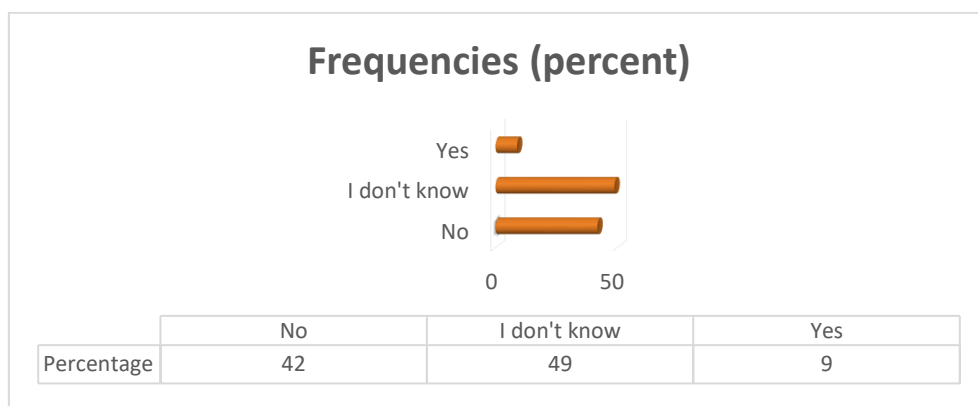
Figure 5: Response on Police Proactive Policing of Xenophobia



Adequacy of current arrest methods

As revealed by Figure 6, while 42% of the respondents do not think the current methods of police arrest can deal with xenophobic attacks; 49% of the participants indicate that they do not know whether or not the respective methods of arrest can deal with xenophobic attacks. Only 9% of the participants are of the perception that the current methods of arrest of the police can deal with xenophobic attacks.

Figure 6: Response on Whether the Arrest Methods Can Deal with Xenophobia

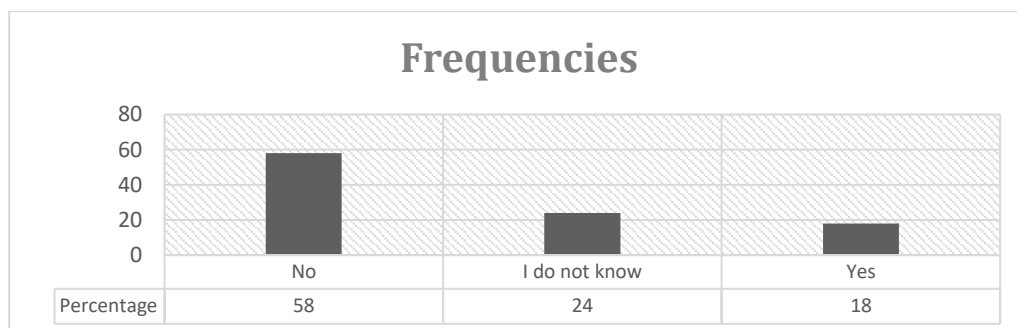


The respondents do not know if the arrest methods are effective or not. It was the first time we saw this in South Africa, and not too much had been heard about xenophobia, so it was people killing each other, it was black on black violence and very bad. Following this, police arrested people on information from the community which might be wrong and this resulted in the wrongful arrest of people. There were legal battles which cost the government a lot of money. The police must make sure they arrest the right perpetrators of xenophobic violence and that proves to be difficult if they do not have information from the community. The police will have to properly identify the culprits and be sure before arrest because wrongful arrest is very costly to the state in terms of legal costs.

The Use of Water Cannons or Rubber Bullets to Combat Xenophobia Riots

More than half (58%) of the participants disagree that the use of water cannons or rubber bullets should be used to address xenophobic attacks (Figure 7). Additionally, 24% of the respondents indicate that they do not know whether or not that use of water cannons or rubber bullets can deal with attacks related to xenophobia; while 18% of the participants agree that use of water cannons or rubber bullets can deal with xenophobic attacks in the country. Most respondents disagree that the use of water-cannon will help; they believe that these tactics can make the situation worse because when the police leave the scene. The people who have been hit can come back and seek revenge for their pain suffered during the day. The use of these materials can only stop the violence temporarily and so this cannot be effective.

Figure 7: Response on Use of Water Cannons or Rubber Bullets to Combat Xenophobic Riots

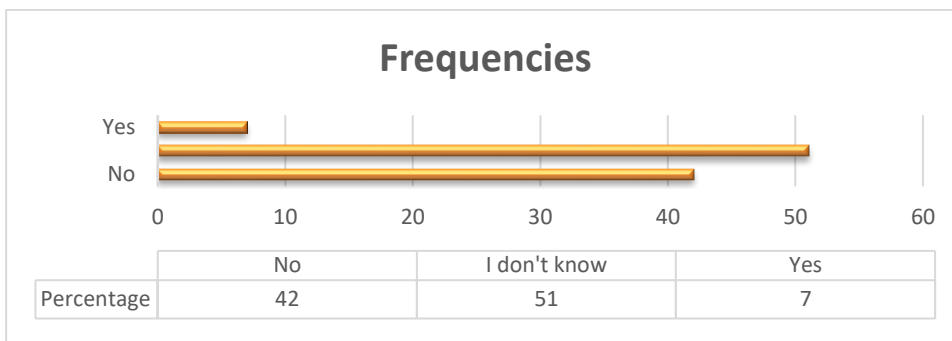


The use of the water-cannons should only be considered when the situation is totally out of control. The police should try other means but unfortunately sometimes they just use them without checking for alternatives.

Adequacy of Police Skills to Combat Xenophobia

The response to police officers’ skills to handle and combat xenophobic violence are shown in Figure 8. According to the results of the survey, marginally above half (51%) of the respondents indicate that they do not know whether or not the police have skills needed to combat xenophobia; while 42% of the participants indicate that they do not think that police have the requisite skills to combat xenophobia; while only 7% of the respondents are of the view that police do have the skills needed to combat xenophobic. This result clearly points to the skills gap that exists in the South African Police system with regard to response to xenophobic attacks.

Figure 8: Response on Police Officers’ Skills to Combat Xenophobia



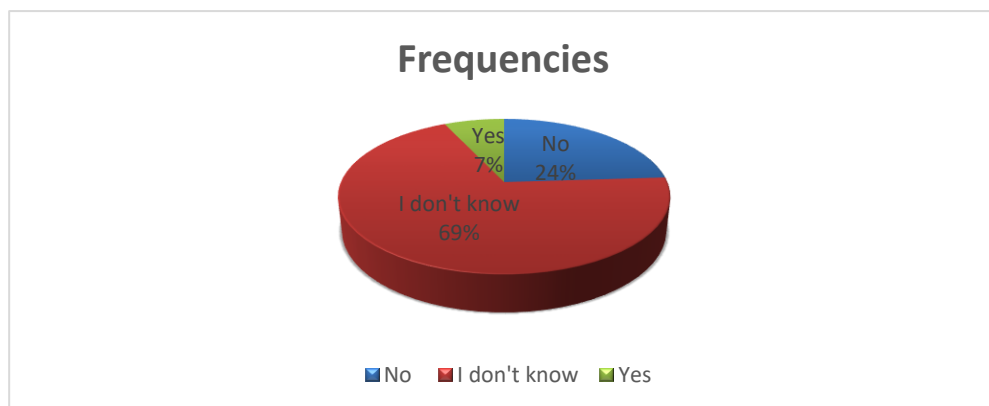
The respondents do not know if the police have the skills needed to combat xenophobia, the police are unable to differentiate between service delivery protest and xenophobia, the police only want money and nothing else. The skills of a person are seen in the execution of his or her duties. In our opinion, the respondents have seen the police at work combating xenophobia or any other kind of violence. For them to not know it means that a lot needs to be done to make sure that the people of this country believe in the skills of the people who are serving and protecting them.

Police Training to Combat Xenophobia

Police training involves imparting knowledge and technical skills to the police force to deal with protective measures, for the protection of property and citizens in the country. The majority of the 69% of the respondents indicate that they do not know whether or not the police have training to combat xenophobia. On the contrary, while 24% of the participants are of the perception that the police do not have training to combat xenophobia; 7% of the respondents are of the view that the police have training to combat to combat xenophobia. This result in the survey, as revealed in Figure 9,

indicates the level at which the public is not sure of the type of training that the Police engage in, specifically related to xenophobic violence.

Figure 9: Response on Police Training to Combat Xenophobia



Most respondents don't know if the police have undergone training to combat xenophobia. They believe that the police do not show any knowledge and skill of being trained; they strongly believe that they need training and that this will result in the better policing of xenophobia. In-service training, a routine continuous training requirement for members trained in crowd management, is also never systematically undertaken by station members. This raises doubts about their ability to deal with situations they may face.

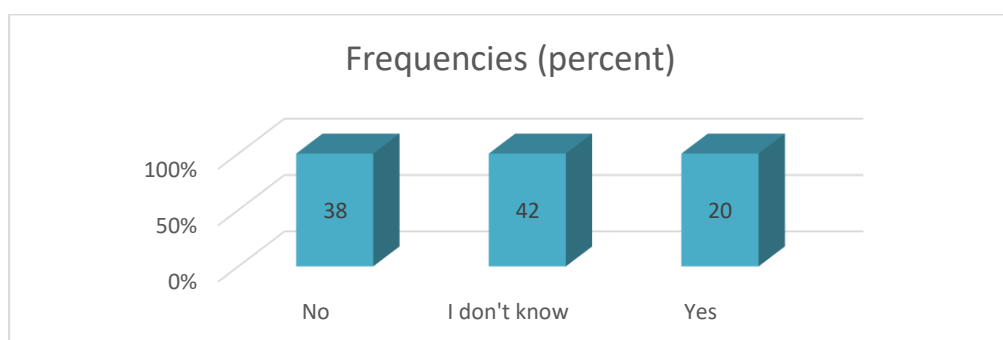
Effectiveness of Metro Police in Preventing Xenophobia Related Violence

The Police and the Arrest of the Perpetrators of Xenophobia

In the recent xenophobic attacks involving the looting of foreign owned shops, the Police was found to be either helpless or to deliberately watch the

perpetrators as they commit the act. Figure 10 reveals that 42% of the participants show that they do not know whether or not the police arrest the perpetrators of xenophobia. 38% of the respondents are of the opinion that the police do not arrest the right perpetrators of xenophobia. On the other hand, 20% of the respondents are of the view that the police arrest the perpetrators of xenophobia. The fact that most respondents do not know whether the police arrest perpetrators is a cause for concern which invariably reveals the level of ignorance amongst the public in this issue.

Figure 10: Response on Whether Police Arrest of the Perpetrators



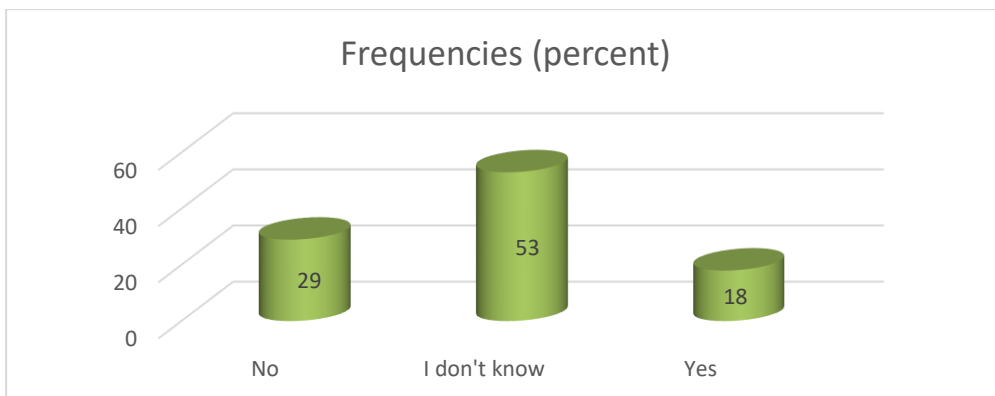
The respondents believe that if the police were arresting the targeted people, most of them would be in jail and will be scared to commit xenophobic-related violence. Some respondents believe that the police are just taking a chance, maybe if it happens in front of them, they can would be able to arrest the target people but most cases people run away when the police arrive so the police will then arrest some people they find in that area and most of them may be innocent by-standers or people going on with their business and have no part in the violence. If the target perpetrators are committed to jail terms, then the other members of the public will be scared to perpetrate xenophobic violence that the contrary will be the case if the perpetrators are not arrested and jailed.

Police Acting on Evidence to Arrest the Perpetrators of Xenophobia

An important question is whether the Police service acts on evidence in relation to the arrest of perpetrators of xenophobic attacks. This result of this study in Figure 11 shows that marginally above 53% of the respondents expressed that they do not know whether or not the police act on evidence to arrest perpetrators of xenophobic violence, while 29% perceive that police do not act evidence when it comes to arrest of target perpetrators of xenophobic attacks.

Some respondents believe that police just arrest people in order to stop the violence. Most of the perpetrators usually run for their lives instead of being arrested so the police arrest the wrong people even without evidence. The problem is that it is not easy for people to give information to the police; under these circumstances the police will have no evidence but to act on assumptions in most cases. Respondents think that if the police were acting on evidence many perpetrators will be in jail. Acting and arresting people with evidence remains so critical in the prevention of xenophobia. It does not help to arrest a mob of people only to find out that they were mere bystanders who do not have any clue about what is going in that area. It is just a very complex issue that needs police to prove beyond doubt that the persons arrested are indeed the perpetrators or are involved in xenophobic violence or part of it thereof. The community does not help the police instead they hide the perpetrators, so building a better community–police relationship is of utmost importance.

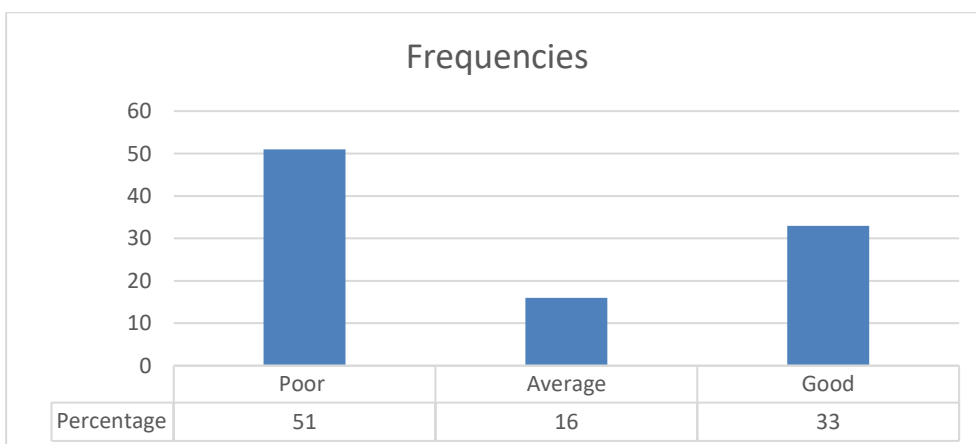
Figure 11: Response on Whether or not Police Acting on Evidence to Arrest the Perpetrators



Police Effectiveness in Prevention and Control of Xenophobia

Although 51% of the respondents surveyed rated the effectiveness of the police poor in terms of dealing with xenophobia, 33% of the participants were of the view that the effectiveness of the police can be rated average in terms of xenophobia. Moreover, 33% of the respondents indicated that they the effectiveness of the police is generally good when dealing with xenophobia.

Figure 12: Police Effectiveness in Prevention and Control of Xenophobia

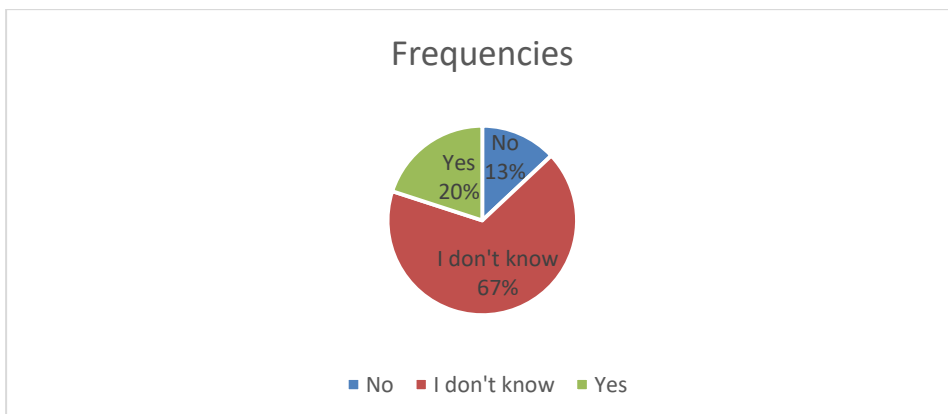


The respondents evaluated the police as ineffective in handling xenophobia. The police lack skills to combat xenophobia and the continuous re-occurrences of xenophobia makes it easy to say that they are ineffective and poorly trained in this regard. Some respondents are of the opinion that the police come after people have died and they should be able to make sure that xenophobia doesn't occur again. Some respondents believe the police should be on the ground to educate people and meet with the community leaders to sensitize them about the xenophobic violence. However, community leaders say police are always reactive; they are waiting for something to happen and they start running and using teargas. It is alarming for the community to rate the police as poor. This calls for the need for the police to intensify their community involvement in order to win the trust of the community. When there is no xenophobic violence, the police must always make the public aware that they are not waiting for the outbreak of xenophobia but they are coming up with mechanisms to make them police xenophobia better.

Following of the Correct Procedures and Regulations to Combat Xenophobic Violence

Based on the results of this study (Figure 13), the majority (67%) of the respondents indicate that they do not know whether or not the police follow the correct procedures and regulations to combat xenophobia. Furthermore, while 13% of the participants surveyed in the study are of the view that the police do not follow the correct procedures and regulations to combat xenophobia, 20% of the respondents are of the view that police follow the correct procedures and regulations in combating xenophobia.

Figure 13: Response on Whether the Police Follow the Correct Procedure and Regulations to Combat Xenophobic Violence

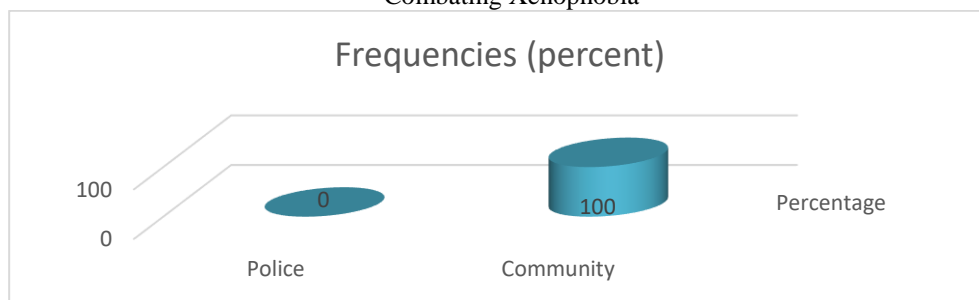


The respondents are not sure if the police use the right procedures to combat xenophobia. Some respondents think that the police just do not follow any procedure. According to the respondents, they just take Palm guns to disperse the people and do everything they think will stop the violence and do not necessarily checking the procedures and regulations. In many instances the police have resorted to using rubber bullets to disperse crowds. Police action in these instances was labeled as 'aggressive' by the general public and some media and was even compared to that of the riot police during the 1980s and early 1990s.

Community and Other Role-players' Involvement in Combating Xenophobia

All the respondents surveyed in the study (Figure 14) are of the opinion that dealing with xenophobia should be regarded as a function of the community as a whole rather than the police only. These results therefore suggest that the police alone cannot be held fully responsible for the failings in dealing with xenophobia; hence every member of the community should take part in fighting against xenophobia and its related criminal activities.

Figure 14: Response on the Involvement of the Community and Other Stakeholders in Combating Xenophobia



The respondents responded overwhelmingly that the community must be involved in giving the police information about the perpetrators of xenophobia, because they know them and live among these perpetrators. All of the respondents believe that this should be a joint effort between the SAPS, Metro Police, Church, the congregation and other stakeholders. Their inclination is that the community must take action against xenophobia and the elements that cause related violence. The police must stop corruption caused by taking money from foreign shop-owners in order to increase police trust within the community and the foreign nationals. There should be a better understanding between all the stake-holders to make sure that xenophobia is not justified. The response from the respondents proves that there is a need for proper-communication, mutual respect and understanding between the community, foreigners and the police. The police have to use the community police forums and relevant structures to give feedback to the community in order for the community to know whether the police are doing well or having challenges to address community issues including xenophobia and its related violence.

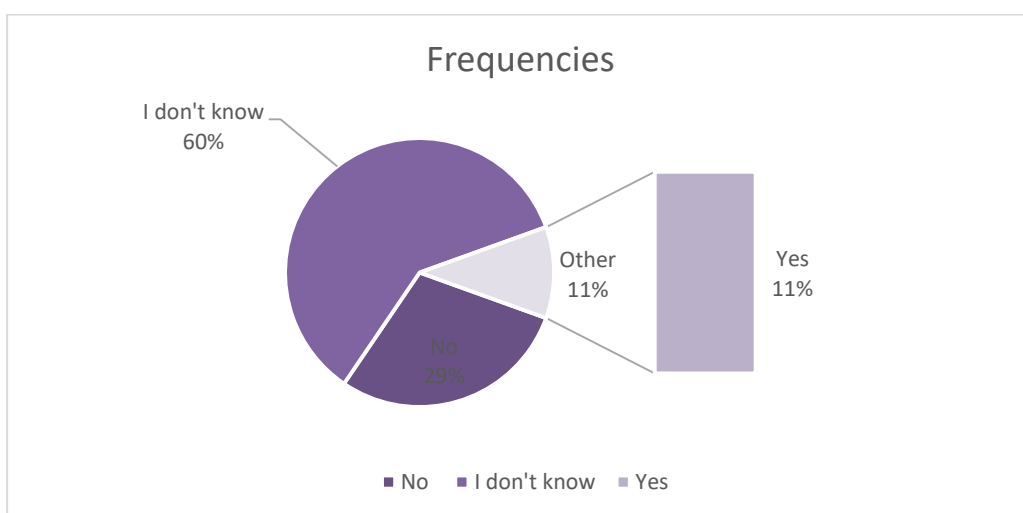
The Challenges and Limitations of the Metro Police

Availability of Material Resources to Combat Xenophobia

As Figure 15 shows, more than half (60%) of the respondents indicate that they do not know whether or not the Metro Police has enough material resources to combat xenophobia; 29% are of the perception that the Metro Police do not have enough material resources to combat xenophobia. On the contrary, 11% of the respondents are of the opinion that the Metro Police have enough material resources to combat xenophobia in the country.

The respondents are of the view that the Metro police rely on SAPS cars to stop xenophobia. They have on resources like the *Nyalas* and Armoured cars to protect themselves during the violence; they wait for the police to come to help them. Some respondents say that the metro police cannot manage the xenophobic violence and this is a big challenge. To prevent xenophobia metro Police need cars that are designed to travel in the squatter camps where there is no roads -- an ordinary car will not be able to go through the rough roads of the squatter camps. There are other resources which are needed and they should be readily available as and when the need arise to save lives.

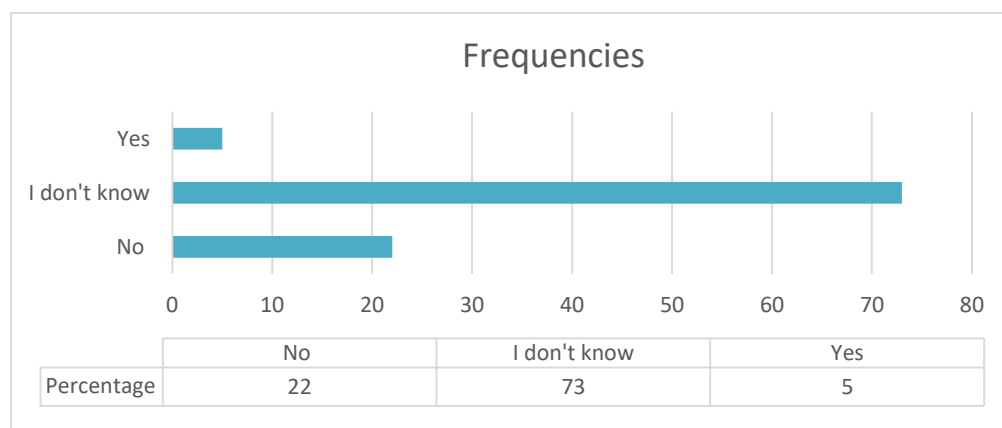
Figure 15: Response on Availability of Resources to Metro Police



Availability of Human Resources to Combat Xenophobia

From the study results (Figure 16), with a total of 45 respondents surveyed, 73% indicate that they do not know whether or not the Metro Police has enough human resources to combat xenophobia. Moreover, 22% expressed that they are of the view that the Metro Police do not have adequate human resources to combat xenophobia; while only 5% are of the opinion that the police have enough human resources. It appears more convincing from the results of this study that the Metro Police may not have enough human resources to deal with xenophobic attacks.

Figure 16: Response on Availability of Human Resources to Combat Xenophobic Violence



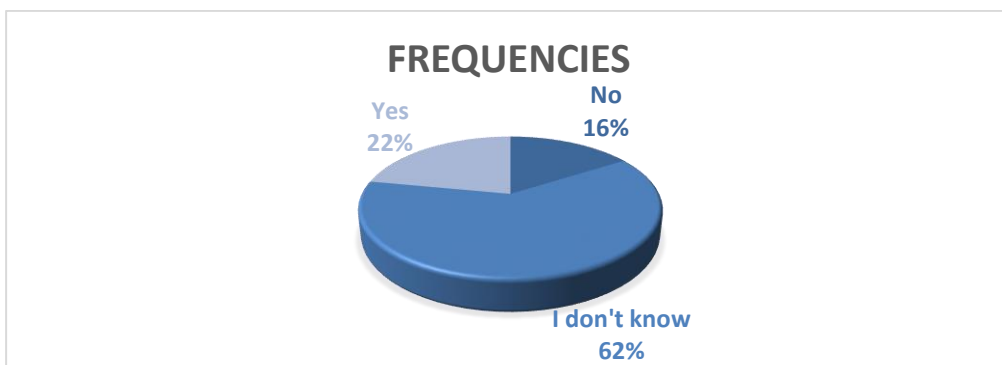
The respondents are of the view that Metro police have not enough members to cover the area affected by xenophobic violence. If the attacks are all over Tshwane, they wait for the SAPS to back them up. They believe that the metro police is too understaffed to prevent massive xenophobic violence in its jurisdiction. Some respondents believe that they cannot control the massive crowds that are rioting and that they need the SAPS to back them or take-over the situation. They rely on the SAPS public order policing unit to combat xenophobia. There is a need for the metro police to have enough resources to

combat xenophobia. The outbreak of xenophobia is unpredicted and this means that the police agency have to put contingency plans in plans in case of xenophobia which can start in a flash and suddenly the whole area is up in smoke. There should be a plan that must be followed in case there is xenophobic violence; people must be assured of their own safety and that of their property during such violence.

Availability of Legislation to Combat Xenophobia

Exactly 73% of the respondents indicated that they do not know whether or not the police have the legislation to combat xenophobia. Additionally, while 19% of the respondents are of the view that the police do not have the legislation to combat xenophobia, 8% of the remaining participants are of the opinion that the police do have the respective legislation (Figure. 17).

Figure 17: Response on Whether There is Legislation to Deal with Xenophobic Violence



These events caused serious violations of the human rights of many people living among us, including within Tshwane. The Centre for Human Rights at the University of Pretoria, therefore, undertook a research project 'Strengthening Democracy in South Africa: Fighting Xenophobia,' to look into the causes and some pertinent manifestations of human rights violations, and to investigate what the role of human rights law has been and how its role

could have been more pronounced. While threats of xenophobic violence have been flaring up after the World Cup remain just “rumors,” the government has gone on the offensive and developed a plan to prevent and deal with any outbreak of violence. However, law enforcement agencies will monitor the threats and if they were found to be credible, preventative measures will be put in place immediately. It is clear that there is no law that deals with xenophobia. None of the respondents knew exactly if there is such law, we must bear in mind that some of the respondents are the metro police officers who must enforce this law.

The Role of the Media Regarding the Police Combating Xenophobia

The majority of the respondents surveyed had mixed views about the major role played by the media towards combating xenophobia. While some of the respondents generally indicated that the media sometimes helps to reduce xenophobia, they were of the opinion that sometimes the media promotes xenophobia due to the way in which some journalists report issues surrounding the factors leading to xenophobia. Some respondents, however, believe that the media does not at all help in combating xenophobia. Although they report xenophobia as if it is a bad thing but the media sometimes give their views that the main issue is around job security.

Conclusion and Recommendations

The South African Government and security cluster, mainly the Police, should demonstrate even stronger condemnation and intolerance of Xenophobia in both words and deeds. For example, the Government of Botswana once handled the same problem over the years when the country once suffered from the same influx of immigrants from the neighboring Zimbabwean citizens and that this had been causing occasional irritations on the citizens.

The government of Botswana successfully implemented a policy of diffusing the growing instances of xenophobic views in the mass media. Over a decade ago, the second president Ketumile Masire responded to a citizen's complaint that foreigners were taking up opportunities by asking the complainant where he was when the foreigners did that. He continued by saying that the foreigners should find us there.

While this study has created a platform for dialogue and interest in improving the relationship amongst local students, non-local students and staff, a larger scale research study would have a much greater impact in effecting changes. A national study should be undertaken to determine the level of xenophobia in South Africa at a national level. This will enable researchers to determine the commitment of the country's citizens towards eradicating any form of xenophobic behavior. A future study should focus on the etiologies and intervention of xenophobia in South Africa as it would be interesting also to investigate the reason that makes African foreigners to be the only target in most cases. Overall, when the xenophobic attacks go beyond what police resources can manage, the Army must support the police and use painful military means that do not lead to death.

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