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# **COMMUNITY POLICING AND ITS ROLE IN PROMOTING HUMAN SECURITY: THE CASE OF DIRE-DAWA CITY ADMINISTRATION**

**By**

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Community Policing and Its Role in Promoting Human Security: The Case of  
Dire-Dawa City Administration

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## **Abbreviations and Acronyms**

CHS	Commission for Human Security
COP	Community Oriented Policing
CP	Community policing
CPAC	Community Policing Advisory Council
CPO	Community policing officers
CSA	Central Statics Agency
DDCA	Dire Dawa City Administration
DDPC	Dire Dawa Police Commission
EU	European Union
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
KII	Key Informant Interview
NGO's	Non-Governmental Organizations
PC	Personal Communication
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Program
UNESCO	United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization
UNTFHS	United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security

## **Abstract**

*Community policing is a strategy which aims at solving community problems related to physical security by the engagement of the society. The main purpose of the study is to assess the role of community policing in human security in Dire Dawa City Administration (DDCA). To this end, this study employed a mixed case study research approach to examine the role of community policing in the prevention and reduction of crime as well as reversing security threat of the local communities. The data were collected through in-depth interviews, document review, and Focus Group Discussion as well as personal observation, and analyzed using thematic analysis. The participants of this study were selected purposefully based on their experience and active engagement in the implementation of community policing. The result of this study reveals that the implementation of community policing in DDCA plays a crucial role in promoting physical security by preventing and reducing crime and individual security threats. In identifying security problems, both the local community and police engage in accordance with the values of community policing. Moreover, it is featured by accessible, community-oriented and participatory approach. Lack of manpower, shortage of office equipment's and assignment of officers beyond their responsibility were identified as problems in the study areas. Therefore, the DDPC should focus on restructuring community policing to incorporate elements of human security in community policing services and support the structure with full equipment and other accessories and also other NGOs and academic institution have to support it.*

**Key Words:** Dire Dawa, Community Policing, Human Security, Physical Security.

# CHAPTER ONE

## INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Background

Security is a core worth of life and always has been a high-priority issue for each nation and people. As the 17th century English philosopher, Thomas Hobbes, reminds us: in the absence of security, “there is no place for industry, because the fruit thereof is uncertain... no arts, no letters, no society; and which is worst of all, continual fear, and danger of violent death; and the life man, solitary, poor, nasty, brutish, and short (Rizwan, 2015).

Conflict, illiteracy, poverty, hunger, water scarcity and pollution among other threats to human sustainability remain among the most pressing issues on the global agenda at the dawn of the 21st century (Rizwan, 2015). Human security was adopted as a response to such dangers and difficulties and places an individual at the center of the discussion, investigation and government issuance. The basic idea covered in the framework of human security inclusive of existence and personal protection might also be threatened not only by external aggression but also by internal factors (Szpa, 2015).

Human security infers that people and their insecurities are equal irrespective of gender, race, religion, ethnicity, citizenship, or other factors that define a person (Oili and Tapio, 2015). Human security could be a progressive thought, however, at the same time problematic to place into practice since the sensation of security or insecurity is subjective with experience. This increases the importance of the individual to find the tools that promote security. Security or insecurity is connected to the encompassing direct or indirect, physical or mental violence caused by the state, community, or another person is taken into account to be considered as a threat against personal security. Threats related to physical security can be manifested in the form of armed conflict, genocide, torture, human trafficking as well as suicides (Oili and Tapio, 2015).

These threats can be tackled by different law enforcement mechanisms. Policing becomes one tool that aims at ensuring peace and security at the end promoting Human security. But the task of policing is becoming tougher, demanding and difficult with the increasing of conflicts and crimes at different levels and diversified forms. At the community level, the sources of conflict range from trivial to complex property disputes, domestic violence, street fights, a crime against

children and women; communal and ethnic violence, to the extreme form of conflict spectrum—terrorist attacks. Community policing become police- public provider which focuses on keeping peace and safety with a partnership of community. It encourages community partnership and problem-solving in the area of improving community security reducing crime, social disorder, and fear of crime (Community Oriented Policing Service, 2014). In addition, the introduction of community policing can play a significant role in advancing human security in different aspects. The community is engaged in the identification and intervention in dealing with the problems, which aims at enhancing the quality of life of local communities (Vinita, 2014).

Therefore though there are practices of community policing in Dire Dawa since the introduction of the concept in Ethiopia in 2005 E.C, they focused on the implementation of community policing and failed to address human security. This paper assesses the implementation of community-oriented policing (COP) strategies through the utilization of the concept of human security in particular personal security in the selected site of community policing in Dire Dawa City Administration (DDCA). Hence, this research focuses on one of the elements of human security, i.e., personal security. In so doing, the researcher attempts to find out if a nexus can be established between personal security and community policing.

## **1.2 Description of Study Area**

Dire Dawa was established in 1902 as a relative lowland link (1200 m) bypassing the higher, ancient city of Harari on the Djibouti - Addis Ababa railway an impressively planned city, its central straight avenues and quarters are a matched only by Addis Ababa. Growth has since been more organic, and dense unplanned settlements can be seen scattered throughout the city. It is 515 kilometers away from the capital. The total population of the DDCA (including the surrounding rural countryside) was 342,827 (CSA, 2007).

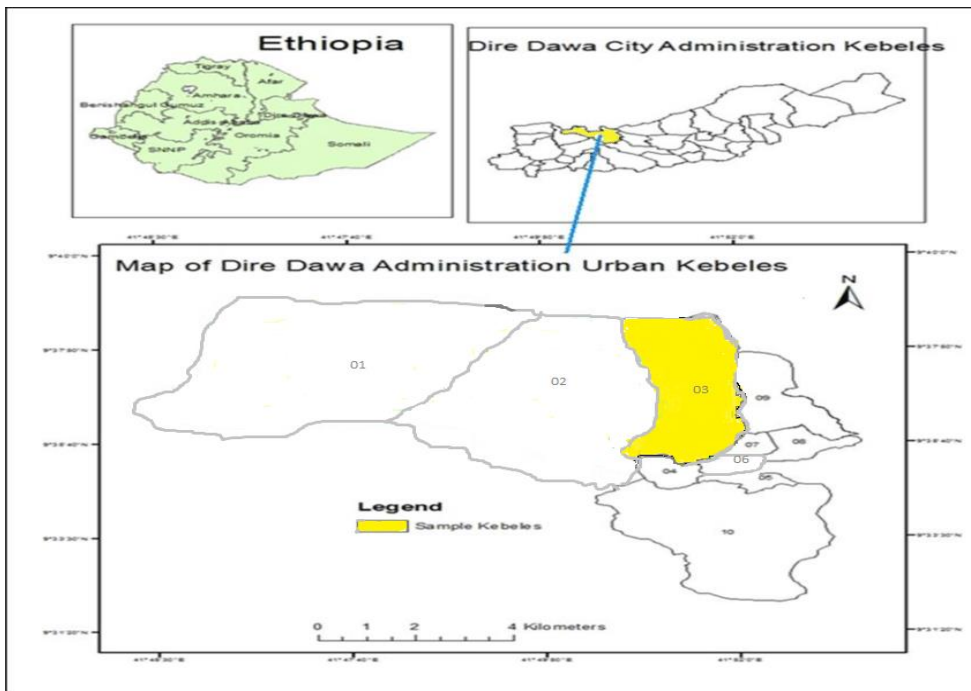
Proclamation No.416/2004 gave Dire Dawa the legal status that enabled it to become a Chartered City” Dire Dawa is one of the biggest towns in Ethiopia. It is the hometown of diverse people from different ethnic and cultural backgrounds. It has government institutions, colleges, factories, private enterprises, and well-developed social services. The town also hosts many foreigners from neighboring Djibouti and Somalia (Deribew, 2009).

The study area was carried out in Kebele 03 which is found in Dire Dawa city It is Located at 515 Kilometers East of Addis Ababa administration The quarter of Kezira/Gezira, which is an

Arabic word for a town, was built together with the railway station and was kept under the administration of the French Ethiopian Railway Company till 1936, when, on the 7<sup>th</sup> of May the first train from Addis Ababa directed by Italian with the 46<sup>th</sup> Infantry Regiment on board came to Dire Dawa. For the inhabitants of the town, it was obligatory to have a special permit, if they wanted to enter Kezira (UN Habitat, 2008).

Based on the data obtained from the Kebele 03 administration there are approximately twenty-one thousand populations in the Kebele. Ethiopia-Djibouti railway Dire Dawa branch is found in this area. In the Kebele there are several government institutions, NGOs, schools, banks, and hotels. Moreover, the study area is known for its highly business oriented center and even found at the center of the city. There are 4 (four) centers of community policing in Kebele 03. These are Kezira, Dipo Number one and Mariam Sefer. Each Village has Ketena and Blocks.

### Map of The study area



Source: (Atinafu, Shimles, Akalu and Getachew, 2016).

### **1.3 Statement of the problem**

Community policing (CP) in Ethiopia was officially introduced as a policy at the national level in 2005 E.C but the development of the approach had been ongoing for several years before it. After the introduction different regions and city administrations try to adopt community policing as one strategy, DDCA also adopts community policing in 2005 E.C (Lisa and Demelash, 2013).

As the DDCA police documents show there are different kinds of criminal and non-criminal activities which reflect threats of human security. The most common are property theft, domestic violence, drug abuse, snatching, burglary and other social disorders like group fighting.

Dire Dawa Police Commission (DDPC) and Kebele 03 police are attempting to fully control crime and those listed problems by engaging the community through community policing. There are reports that after the implementation of community policing there are changes for both the police and the public. But community policing as a strategy has to be more researched to assess to what extent the continuing implementation of community policing played more than preventing crime because community policing could be an appropriate strategy to achieve human security.

There are reports and researches especially the study conducted by Jackson, Shearon, and Demelash (2018) in DDCA has entirely focused on hybrid security provision in DDCA involving collaboration between the state and the local community through the extensive development of CP approaches, they did not give due emphasizes on CP role in crime prevention and reversing security threats in DDCA.

Mulugeta and Mekuriaw (2017) also assess the role and prospects of CP. It investigates the views and opinions of both the members of the society and police officers on the program as a whole, its level of implementation and satisfaction it has brought but there is a gap on their study that society has less concern and inactive participation in CP. Besides, Mesay (2014) identified that the proper implementation of CP has resulted in an effective crime prevention outcome such as a substantial reduction in burglary, thefts, and insults. However, studies on CP failed to link CP in addressing human security, which demands community empowerment and freedom from any form of fear and wants. Hence, this study tries to associate the role of CP with the promoting of Human security in the study areas.

## **1.4 Objectives of the study**

The general objective of this study was to assess the role of community policing in promoting human security in DDCA. Specifically, this study tries to attain the following specific research objectives:

- To explore the practice of community policing in Dire Dawa city Administration.
- To investigate the role of community policing in Dire Dawa city in addressing personal security.
- To examine the challenges for the implementation of community policing in Dire Dawa City Administration.

## **1.5 Research questions**

This study was guided by the following research questions:

- a) How the practice of community policing in Dire Dawa can be explained?
- b) How does community policing in Dire Dawa City address the issue of human security?
- c) What are the challenges in the implementation of community policing that affects human security in the city?

## **1.6 Scope of the study**

Due to financial constraints and shortage of time, the study is delimited both geographically and thematically. Geographically, it is delimited to in DDCA in Kebele 03. Because the Kebele is regarded and awarded as the best implementer of community policing in the city. Since human security is a broader concept which encompasses many elements, this study focuses on physical security which is one component of human security.

## **1.7 Significance of the study**

This research has come up with viable experience and direction in promoting personal security and countering security threats against human beings in the study area in general and the local community in particular. It has a sound contribution in terms of adding up certain new findings to the body of knowledge about how human security can be integrated with community policing while adopting policing services. The police can use as a basis for policy formation, strategies development in the enhancement of their approach as well as to link community policing with

the human security approaches. The recommendations and findings of this research can serve as for policymakers, security experts, and public security institutions to evaluate and take the necessary measures to reassure human security in the study area. Finally, it also provides and the basis for future researchers who want to assess about community policing approach in depth.

### **1.8 Limitation of the Study**

In this study, the researcher has encountered both financial and time constraints, Moreover, some participants of Focus Group Discussions were not comfortable with the arrangement to give necessary information and felt insecure to discuss on the issue due to ongoing violence in the city. In order to address these problems, the researcher tried to convince the participants as well as transcribing the response from the participants on a daily basis.

### **1.9 Organization of the Study**

This thesis is organized into five chapters. The first chapter discusses the background of the study, statement of the problem, the objective of the study, research questions, significance of the study, delimitation/scope of the study, limitation of the study and the like. The second chapter review related literature on the concept of community policing, human security and personal security. While the third chapter focuses on methodologies employed in this research such as research method, data collection, and analysis method, sampling size and techniques and ethical considerations in research. The fourth chapter presents and analyzes the data generated through the data collection instruments. The final chapter concludes the research and indicates the policy implication of the study.

# **CHAPTER TWO**

## **REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE: CONCEPTUALIZING COMMUNITY POLICING AND HUMAN SECURITY**

### **2.1 Introduction**

This chapter tries to link community policing and human security based on the research question that how CP can play a role in human security. It contains how different kinds of literature conceptualizing of CP, human security and personal security. In addition, it also deals with approaches of human security and the role of CP in personal security. Finally, the conceptual framework of the study based on the review literature is also established.

### **2.2. Understanding community policing**

Community policing has been variously defined; some by purpose and functions, others by Structure and programs, still others as a philosophy. But US Department of Justice (2009), Defines as “Community policing is a philosophy that promotes organizational strategies that support the systematic use of partnerships and problem-solving techniques to proactively address the immediate conditions that give rise to public safety issues such as crime, social disorder, and fear of crime”.

However, over the past decade, law enforcement agencies have sought to address the causes of crime and reduce the fear of crime through problem-solving strategies and police-community partnerships. According to Docobo (2005), law enforcement agencies that adhere to this strategy adopt a pro-active approach to crime control; rather than the traditional reactive approach. He also noted that the predominant idea of CP is for law enforcement and citizens to interact in cooperative efforts to reduce crime in their neighborhoods.

Since its introduction, scholars define the concept and philosophy of CP differently. Weiss (2006), as cited in Wilson and Kelling (1982), observed that the conceptualization of CP differs based on their level and type of engagement. For instance, law enforcement officials and academics view CP as a philosophy, whereas most police officers view it as an actual policing technique”. The Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS), which is a branch of the U.S. Department of Justice, defined CP form institutional perspectives and, others defined

CP from the operational perspective in controlling crime and social disorder through active engagement of community and traditional crime prevention approach. The office further explained CP as a model that balances reactive response such as a call for service and proactive problem solving that focuses on addressing the root causes of crime and social disorder through police-community partnership in identifying and addressing the problem of the society.

Wong tries to define CP from two approaches/angles i.e. CP as a philosophy or as a strategy (2009). His philosophical approach described CP as:

*“a new philosophy, based on the concept that police officers and private citizens working together in creative ways can help solve contemporary community problems related to crimes, fear of crime, social and physical disorder, and neighborhood decline.”* (Wong’ 2009, p.4).

As a strategy, Wong also defines CP as it has variously been associated with police public relations, team policing, and foot-patrol and crime prevention. As a strategy it is:

*“the enhancement of human relations, a community sensitive and user-friendly police service, consultation on the needs of communities, respect for human rights, cultural sensitivity, continuous positive contact with community members, discretion on the part of police officers when they enforce the law, and the establishment of mechanisms to enhance the accountability and transparency of the police”* (2009, p.5-6).

Wong also believed that there are continued and unrelenting debates over various aspects - philosophy, strategy, effectiveness – of CP, there is little debate that CP has changed fundamentally the way police organize and operate, i.e., from decentralized organization to reorient crime as problems but successful CP is as a police strategy, intellectually it is still very much a practice in search of a scientific theory.

Friedman also defines CP based on policy and strategy aimed at achieving more effective and efficient crime control, reduced the fear of crime, improved quality of life, improved police services and police legitimacy, through a proactive reliance on community resources that seeks to change crime causing conditions (1992). For him, this definition of CP assumed a need for

greater accountability of police, greater public share in decision making, and greater concern for civil rights and liberties’.

Other also realizes CP from the Programmatic dimension, for instance, Greene and Mastrofski (1988), argues that CP ultimately translates ideas, philosophies, and strategies into concrete programs, tactics, and behaviors. Even those who insist that "community policing is a philosophy, not a program" must concede that unless CP eventually leads to some action, some new or different behavior, it is all rhetoric and no reality.

By contrast, from a philosophical point of view, Trojanowicz and Bucqueroux describe CP as a philosophical and an organizational strategy that promotes a new partnership between the people and the police (1998). These scholars also believed that CP is based on the premise that both the police and the community must work together as equal partners to identify, prioritize and solve contemporary problems such as crime, fear of crime, social and physical disorder and overall neighborhood deterioration, with the goal of improving the overall quality of life in an area.

As Betrus (1996), mentions, CP is not a program; it is not a set of activities; it is not a personal designation, rather it is a law enforcement philosophy, a way of thinking about improving public safety. This scholar also argued that there is lack of standardization regarding specific terminology and strategies of CP across cities, CP efforts can generally be grouped into three broad categories: organizational transformation, community partnership, and problem-solving (1996).

Unlike other Cordner (1995) attempts to classify CP into three dimensions such as: philosophical, strategic, and programmatic. His description of the philosophical dimension involves the central tenets of CP which focuses on less severe offenses because they are more likely to occur in view of the public. The strategic dimension contains police operations used to achieve the new objectives of CP which includes an assignment of officers permanently to specific geographic areas for longer periods of time increase their familiarity and to organize citizens in efforts to curb community problems and be held accountable for the success in eliminating these problems. The programmatic dimension describes specific tactics used to implement CP to problem-solving and addressing community problems such as responding in an analytic manner to patterns of problems, rather than specific incidents.

Hence, despite varied conceptualization of CP, most scholars agree on the definition of CP as a police-community partnership to solve community problems. However, CP has become a dominant frame to explain new forms of policing in its definition, construct and practical and theoretical implications changed across time and space (Yuksel and Tepe, 2013). In practice, CP has become an internationally widespread paradigm of contemporary policing different names have been used to capture the term that refers to a broad and heterogeneous set of policing strategies and program concepts such as problem-oriented policing, community-based policing, neighborhood policing and service style policing (Sučić and Karlovi, 2017).

But from most of scholars we can infer that CP is both a philosophy (a way of thinking) and an organizational strategy (a way to carry out the philosophy) that allows the police and the community to work together in new ways to solve problems of crime, disorder and safety issues to improve the quality of life for everyone in that community. even if there is no single definition of CP, the most widely accepted definition identifies three critical elements: the creation of and reliance on effective partnerships between the police on the one hand and the community or other public and private-sector resources on the other; application of problem-solving strategies or tactics; and the transformation of police organizational culture and structure to support the philosophical shift. CP was initially designed around the core concepts of community engagement and problem solving to address crime, quality of life and other public safety issues.

### **2.2.1 Key Components of Community Policing**

Community policing can be understood from its components: problem-solving, community partnership and organizational transformation. There are also studies that focus on two components. For instance, the US Bureau of Justice Assistance (1994) viewed CP based on the first two components. For the purpose of the study, despite a varied understanding of CP from its components, all three components are considered.

#### **Core component one- community partnership**

Community partnership is a flexible term referring to any combination of neighborhood residents, schools, churches, businesses, community-based organizations, elected officials and Government agencies who are working cooperatively with the police to resolve identified

problems. It is also a state or condition of being a partner, of participation, association, or joint interest of the relationship subsisting between partners (Taye Kejja, 2010).

CP stresses the importance of active partnerships between police, other agencies, and citizens, in which all parties really work together to identify and solve problems. Citizens can take a greater role in public safety that has been typical over the past few decades, and other public and private agencies can leverage their own resources and authority toward the solution of public safety problems (Gordner, 1995).

Establishing and maintaining mutual trust is the central goal of community partnership and successful partnerships are more than just frequent contact or simply sharing information and besides to this it should include: helping accident or crime victims, providing emergency medical services, helping resolve domestic and neighborhood conflicts (e.g., family violence, landlord-tenant disputes, or racial harassment), working with residents and local businesses to improve neighborhood conditions, controlling automobile and pedestrian traffic, providing emergency social services and referrals to those at risk (e.g., adolescent absentees, the homeless, the intoxicated, and the mentally ill), protecting the exercise of constitutional rights (e.g., guaranteeing a person's right to speak, protecting lawful assemblies from disruption), and providing a model of citizenship (helpfulness, respect for others, honesty, and fairness) (Bureau of Justice Assistance, 1994).

According to the Bureau, the above-mentioned services help develop trust between the police and the community. This, in turn, enables the police to gain greater access to valuable information from the community that could lead to the solution and prevention of crimes, will engender support for needed crime-control measures, and will provide an opportunity for officers to establish a working relationship with the community. In addition, Lawrence and McCarthy (2013) also argued that police departments should have demonstrated a strong commitment to the philosophy of CP, police officers and community partners jointly prioritize and tackle public safety issues that are most important to the community and they involve on-going efforts to work together in meaningful ways to have successful results.

### **Core component two - Problem-solving**

Department of Justice Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (2014) argued that CP uses proactive problem-solving in a systematic and routine fashion rather than responding to crime only after it occurs, CP encourages agencies to proactively develop solutions to the immediate underlying conditions contributing to public safety problems and problem-solving must be infused into all police operations and guide decision- making efforts. The department also argued that Agencies are encouraged to think innovatively about their responses and view making arrests as only one of a wide array of potential responses.

Problem-solving is an interactive process, involving police and communities identifying crime problems and developing appropriate solutions Young and Tinsley,(1998) and Weisheit et al., (1994) argued that problem-solving is essential to CP and as such, problems should not be limited to crimes, and solutions should not have to involve arrests. Buracker (2007), as cited in Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, (2007) stated that police and the community should be empowered to adopt problem-solving techniques and take every opportunity to address the conditions that cause incidents. The problem-solving aspect of CP relies more on preventing crime than traditional methods, through deterring offenders, protecting likely victims and making crime locations less conducive to identified problems (Office of Community Oriented Policing Services, 2007). Bucqueroux (2007) also suggests that problem-solving components of CP can be measured in terms of community satisfaction and the extent to which the problem identified is solved or not.

Cordner (1995) argues that problem-solving within a model of CP has several important features, a notably sustainable project of community engagement, multilevel and multi-sectorial engagement of police officers, information-based decisions, interagency cooperation, and community engagement at all levels, and shared the responsibility of the police and community.

### **Core component three - Organizational Transformation**

Successful community policing initiatives involves transformational changes in the organizational structure and operation of a police department. This transformation can involve management policies, organizational structure, personnel practices, and information technology systems, among other aspects of how a department is structured and operates. The cornerstone of organizational transformation is those police departments are organized around geographically-

based assignments and allocations (Lawrence and McCarthy, 2013). They also argue that This assignment facilitate closer and more frequent contact between the officers who are dedicated to those areas and the people who live and work in them and increased contact leads to an increased understanding of the priorities and concerns of a neighborhood and better knowledge around local resources and assets that could be leveraged to address those concerns (Lawrence and McCarthy, 2013).

In addition, based on the experience in Addis Ababa, the transformation has also included the institutionalization of CP thoughts in the police organization through training and awareness raising programs (Girma, 2015). He further identified that the CP philosophy is reflected in how departments are organized and managed, and also how the infrastructure of the department supports CP efforts and it asks law enforcement executives to incorporate CP ideals into all areas of an agency like climate and culture, leadership, labor relations, decision-making, strategic planning, policies and procedures, organizational evaluations, and transparency.

Generally, all three core elements of CP are interrelated with other and the core elements of CP can be considered as a cornerstone for the full weighted definition. Especially The second component of community policing i.e. Problem-solving can be considered as a basic foundation of community policing. Even though traditional policing also focuses on solving crimes what makes different from others is that communities' engagements are essential in identifying their security problems and community empowerment are made CP proactive, people-centered and inclusive. Here the researcher also supports the idea that organizational transformation is a basic requirement especially for effective implementation of CP. Because it serves as a bridge for law enforcement executives to incorporate CP ideas into practices.

### **2.3 Conceptualizing Human security**

Human security is an emerging broader concept that focuses on addressing the threats of individuals and groups. According to Sudha (2007), despite the ongoing conceptual debate on human security, United Nation Development Programs' 1994 Global Human Development Report was the first international document which remarkably and implicitly developed human security as a concept, which gives a theoretical explanation of human security and paved the way for its worldwide acknowledgment.

UNDP also explained that the report gives higher emphasis on components of human security including: Economic Security: (an individual's enjoyment of a basic income, either through gainful employment or from a social safety net), Food security: (an individual's access to food via his or her assets, employment, or income), Health security: (an individual's freedom from various diseases and debilitating illnesses and his or her access to health care), Environmental security: (the integrity of land, air, and water, which make human habitation possible), Personal security: (an individual's freedom from crime and violence, especially women and children who are more vulnerable), Community security: (cultural dignity and to inter-community peace within which an individual lives and grow) and Political security: (Protection against human rights violations) (UNDP,1994).

In contrast to the UNDP report 1994, The Commission on Human Security (CHS), in its final report, Human Security Now, defines human security as a strategy:

*“to protect the vital core of all human lives in ways that enhances human freedoms and human fulfillment. Human security means protecting fundamental freedoms – freedoms that are the essence of life. It means creating political, social, environmental, economic, military and cultural systems that together give people the building blocks of survival, livelihood, and dignity.”(Human Security Now, 2003:p. 4)*

Tadjbakhsh (2005) also supports the human security report and stated that the concept of human security is very specific as it involves a change of perception for understanding security. And this scholar also argued that for a long time, this perspective has changed significantly, with attention focused on the harms to individuals and the way they perceive their own security (people-centered perspective) but previously it was observed that human security was analyzed at a micro level but this was changed to individual experiences at the micro level as well.

Matt conceptualizes definitions of Human security, raised by different scholars as follows:

*Human security was defined according to two aspects: “safety from chronic threats such as hunger, disease and repression” and “protection from sudden and harmful disruptions in the patterns of daily life” (2010, p. 277)*

He additionally examines that Other Human Security proponents have emphasized on quality-of-life issues in general, or tried to expand upon already established uncommon settled understandings of security, stretching out their parameters to incorporate individual welfare issues and also state-level security concerns and still others have characterized Human Security as the insurance of the vulnerable from rapid degradations in their quality of life

Marry (2010) also signifies the three elements to the definition of human security. She scrutinizes that human security is multidimensional in such a way that First, it is about the basic security of individuals and the communities in which they live in contrast with the security of states; Second, it encompasses different types of security threats, not only protection from the threat of foreign enemies. It is about aiming to evade the multiplicity of risks and dangers. Thirdly, it is about both freedoms from fear and freedom from want.

In support of the above statement, United Nations Trust Fund for Human Security also argued that protecting and empowering people are the two important strategies for achieving the goal of human security (UNTFHS, 2009). Protection entails “strategies set up by states, international agencies, and the private sector to shield people from menaces”; while empowerment is defined as “strategies that enable people to develop their resilience to difficult situations” (Commission on Human Security, 2003, p. 10). In this regard, protection is a “top-down” strategy to protect people in a systematic, comprehensive and preventative way, while empowerment is a “bottom-up” strategy to build the capabilities and institutions of individuals and communities so as to develop their own potential and find ways of dealing with human security threats by themselves (UNTFHS, 2009).

However, a number of critics have accused the concept of human security being far too universalistic and securitization of issues that does not serve the victims of insecurity Oberleitner (2002). He also viewed as an approach against national interest that weakens foreign policy choices because it opens the way to justifying humanitarian intervention or taking actions abroad against their national interests. He also affirmed that human security is a departure from state security towards individual security which can change the established understanding of security in international law and this shifting of the focus from territory to people, can challenge the fundamental concepts of international law such as territorial integrity and State sovereignty, this

can also pose questions as to what will be the future role of non-state actors in the international legal order.

Despite the ongoing conceptual debate on human security, there are basic elements which make scholars similar regarding the concept of human security. According to most scholar and reports, due emphasis on the individuals as referent objects and protecting and empowering are the two important strategies for achieving the goal of human. But the broad definition of human security was first put forward in the 1994 Human Development Report published by the United Nations Development Program (UNDP) and still used by academics and scholars. The researcher also tries to conceptualize the concept of human security by using UNDP definition.

#### **2.4. Approaches to Human security**

Human security has become the policy dialogue for a number of states. Each provided a slightly different definition of the concept and modified its application to best fit their country interests. Canada and Japan approaches are considered as the prominent one. According to Martin, (n.d) during the 1990s and early, Canada created a new paradigm for its approach to foreign policy and consequently achieved the leadership position in its operationalization. At the initial stage of implementing the policy of human security, Canada formally followed the inclusive approach to human security, which means freedom from want and freedom from fear but at the end, it decided to focus on the perspective: “freedom from fear”, which is a much narrower definition of human security is a wide and demanding security program, which emphasis on general individual protection and empowerment and has been converted into a post-conflict program for peacebuilding.

Further, she criticized the Japanese approach for being a more traditional approach to development assistance that focuses on health care, education, and economic security. While the Japanese conceptualization does stake Canada’s view that the spread of small arms and landmines, as well as a lack of stable state structures, are reasons for human insecurity, it does not accept the idea that the former are the key factors in human insecurity (Martin, n.d.).

Japanese and Canadian approaches presumes human security policy: that idea from claiming security may be not restricted to the state as well as incorporates those distinctive people should have the opportunity to live courteously and without threats to their survival and safety threats

must be addressed through many-sided processes and by considering the forms of interdependence that characterize the globalized world in which we are living (Bosold and Werthes, 2015).

Generally, even though there are different approaches to human security. At the supranational level, the UN played a crucial role in defining, supporting, and translating the new security paradigm from an idea into practice. UNDP states that to make the concept of human security practical, four key features must be kept in mind: first Human security focuses on people second human security has universal importance and it can be applied and accepted with all societies regardless of their difference. Third, all components of human security are interdependent with each other and finally, early intervention is the best strategy to achieve the goal of humans security (UNDP, 1994).

## **2.5. Personal security**

As to discussed earlier human security has basically seven elements which interdependent with each other. Personal security is one of the elements in human security and makes the individual as referent object in its concept. Personal security can trace its origins to the human rights proclaimed in 1941 by the president of the USA. Roosevelt, which associated with four types of freedoms innate to every person: freedom of speech and expression, freedom to worship God in one's own way, freedom from want, and freedom from fear. He further discussed that the idea of personal security becomes the main issues which connected with the essence of the broadly-defined concept of security, which is based on the principle that security of humans is also imperative to the security of the state. Threats to the security of individuals can quickly and easily transform into much more serious social conflicts (Gierszewsk, 2017).

According to Andrzej (2017), Personal security concept in its modern, pragmatic understanding has grown primarily out of the concept of human security, authored by UN experts and the development of this concept also stemmed from the dissatisfaction with the level of socio-economic development and the international security system, which had been growing since the 1960s. This scholar also stated that in the mid1970s the World Order Models Project (WOMP) has attempted to create a substantive basis for building a more stable and fairer world order, pointing out to the issue of individual well-being and security. This was the first attempt in that

period to draw attention to the importance of personal security in the then discourse on the condition and directions for the development of human civilization.

According to the Human Development Report, human life is increasingly threatened by sudden, unpredictable violence and these threats take several forms:

*threats from the state* (physical torture), *threats from other states* (war), *threats from other groups of people* (ethnic tension), *threats from individuals or gangs against other individuals or gangs* (crime, street violence), *threats directed against women* (rape, domestic violence) ,*threats directed at children based on their vulnerability and dependence* (child abuse) ,*threats to self* (suicide, drug use) (1994:30),

For Gasper & Gómez (2015), personal security is an extension across security from physical violence, from other crimes against life and property, and from accidents, abuse (including self-abuse, such as via drugs) and neglect. In discussing the above statement Gierszewsk (2017) argues that Personal security can be interpreted into three potential interpretations of the idea. The first explains the security of the individual which bases natural laws and the rule of law. The second is related to the idea of humanitarianism and activities aimed at strengthening international laws on genocide and war crimes, disregarding weapons especially precarious for civilians, and humanitarian interventions. The prevalence of social justice is also the third element in the interpretation of personal security.

In general, like other human security elements, personal security is a vital core of Human security and refers to the protection of individuals from threats to their security such as violent crime, abuse of women and children, human and drug trafficking, etc. Moreover it requires a well-established system to address the issue of personal security in safeguarding their security. what can we understand from the concept of personal security is that it is freedom from fear and the state and other government agencies has the responsibility to facilitate the mechanisms to address the issues.

## **2.6 The Role of Community policing in Promoting Physical security**

Community policing is one of the mechanisms as well as an instrument in enhancing human security especially for physical security in different mechanisms. As discussed above physical security is all about the “safety of an individual from harm, attack or violence perpetrated by the environment, other individuals, groups or the state. According to Mataure (2005), personal security must be seen as a “multi-dimensional and all-inclusive concept, which not only seeks to satisfy a person’s survival needs but also aims at the creation of a conducive environment to the sustenance of healthy and peaceful life.”

Community policing play a decisive role in maintaining physical security as well as reducing physical security threats. Even though there is a limitation on researches which relates community policing and physical security, one way or another the scholars identifies its role by reducing the fear of crime, by preventing crime and security threats through community engagement. for instance, Oliver (2004), argued that CP helps to solve existing community problems related to crime, fear of crime, social and physical disorders, etc. Oliver further examined the impact of CP on fear of crime and found that CP officers addressed incivilities and quality of life issues; they were able to reduce people’s fear of crime. Weisburd and Eck (2004) show that COPs must engage in community building and community partnerships while engaging in the problem-solving process. When conducting these CP activities, CPOs should focus on problems that detract from resident’s quality of life and incivilities in the community, reducing the fear of crime require a complex response on the part of the police. According to Mesay (2014), community and police work together based on the principles of CP to protect community security. As to him this also enables to decrease the potential for police-citizen conflict reduction in crime rates; a better flow of information between the police and the community; and better implementation of crime prevention and crime control activities because both parties are working together towards a shared goal.

On the other hand, Palmitto (2011) argued that traditional policing attacks direct sources of fear of crime by attempting to reduce victimization through suppressive tactics, CP goes beyond the limited perspective of advancing fear of crime ad legitimate police concern or objective, by dealing with issues such as property crime, petty crime and the signs of disorder in neighborhoods CP inspires confidence in people that further contributes to rime and fear

reduction and by expanding the police mission to embrace proactive efforts to address social and physical disorder, CP directly addresses the indirect fear associated with community problems.

Besides reducing the fear of crime one of the major roles of CP is preventing crime and reducing its rate. In line with this different scholar, Mesay believed that the main establishment of CP is to reduce and prevent crime. According to Mesay (2014), the applicability of CP philosophy and strategies in helping crime prevention significantly is accepted positively. He also argued that implementation of CP in crime prevention had many achievements such as; burglary, group fighting, property theft, frightening and insulting peoples reduced in substantial level This also enables, each person of the community according to the schedule gets out for round at night to keep the security of their policing site, in the dark areas all members of CP site put a light on their fence, unemployed were organized, people were begun to expose criminals even their relatives, people provide the necessary information to the police, able to organize the people in to CP block, site, and Kebele.

Denney and Jenkins (2013) also define CP as an old concept that has been implemented by governments to make policing more responsive to community needs and/or to more effectively prevent crime, and originated by communities to address local dispute resolution needs and enforce behavioral norms. Another scholar, Macharia (2016) believed that CP is the best way to prevent crime, but according to him successful prevention and detection of crime strategy depends to a greater extent on cooperation and creative relationship between the community and the police.

CP is the result of efforts to prevent and reduce crime, which need to acknowledge traditional crime and conflict management measures that can be utilized to build a strong foundation for the participation of the local people in crime prevention measures and ultimately the success of CP as a strategy for crime prevention rests on all by people (Godfrey, 2012). By supporting the above ideas Macharia (2016) stated that CP is effective in reducing crime and enhancing a police-community relationship. He further argued that a reduction of crime data through reporting, reduction of social disorder, and reducing the fear of crime has ensured community members gain confidence in participating in CP activities. The police officers should acknowledge the role community plays in reducing crime rate especially through sharing

information, participating in forums, and contributing in decision-making process then CP is effective in reducing crime and enhancing the police-community relationship.

This entire CP role in reducing the threat to physical security can be achieved through the empowerment of the community. According to Macharia (2016), historically poor relationships between the police and the public which existed characterized by mutual hostility, conflict, and extreme distrust has been a formidable obstacle to the successful implementation of CP. For the implementation of CP philosophy and principles as well as practices the participation of the community is crucial and without them CP is unthinkable. But the engagement range of the community may vary based on different reasons. Kuhns and Friday (2008) noted that community policing involves citizens' engagement or participation in all aspects such as in the identification of threats and crimes as well as solutions to crime-related problems and in the ongoing assessment of police effectiveness. When empowering the society public trust is essential, thus Public-policy trust and collaboration on security matters remain a major option for effective policing in the contemporary world. Njoku, (2012) as cited in Nwaubani, Okechukwu, Anyikwa, Blessing & Dominic (2014) argued that CP is gradually becoming a global best security practice aimed at improving community-police relations, especially in crime detection and prevention.

Rogers (2014) also concluded that the ordinary citizens/the community perceive the police as non-friendly, brutal, corrupt and abusive. As to him if there is a people friendly police relation, CP would help to reduce crime rate and therefore the CP officers should work in building confidence between police and community for their efforts in reducing crime and threats. To this end, different schemes/programs that encourage citizen cooperation in the CP activities Such schemes are used to tackle crime and disorder in areas that the local police find 'hard-to-reach' and without giving attention to the partnership approach for reducing fear and community crime while recapping that community safety cannot be effectively tackled solely by the police or by any other agency, He further argued that sharing of effort, information, techniques, resources, and expertise among key agencies is required. In this regard, the police could provide residents, private security organizations and local authorities with credible data for the community, acquired through reliable crime analyses and crime-prevention tips, while the local authorities could contribute financial support to the local community.

Yet, CP goes beyond reducing calls for service and handling minor disorders (1) by broadcasting the police mandate beyond a narrow focus on crime, and (2) by restricting the department to carry out this expanded mission more effectively. Here CP approach the problems from a different direction, this means the police must educate people about what they can do to combat crime. The CP officers must go further by involving people in efforts to deal with the social problems that promote neighborhood conditions fixing potholes in the street, helping the homeless find shelter, providing meaningful activities for idle teens, and helping people with the persistent, nagging problems such as unrelenting noise that escalate underlying tensions and finding women adequate employment and shelter to escape abusive relationships.

Even though there are no direct studies on the issue of conceptualizing CP in the understandings of Human security and its role in promoting human security, one way or another study tries to make consider the issues. The research tries to make some connection by identifying and reviewing different authors. As a result, the role of CP to human security can be seen from different angles such as crime prevention and reduction, community empowerment/engagement, fear of crime, reduction of security threats and overall physical security.

## **2.7 Conceptual Frameworks**

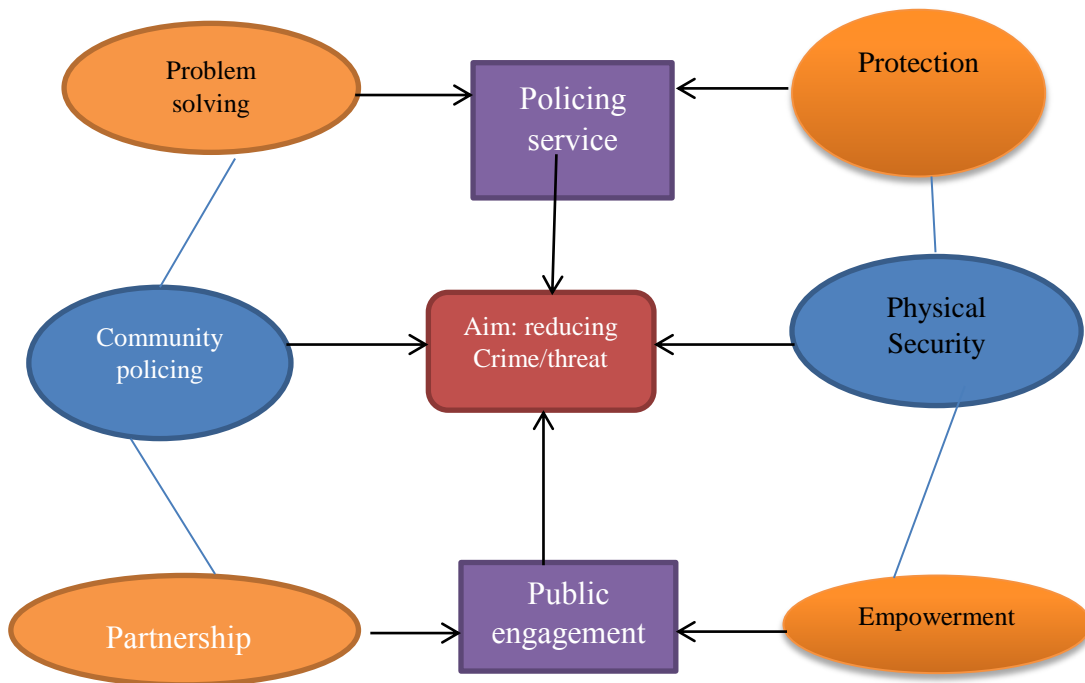
For this study, analyzing community policing from a human security perspective thus implies focusing on the “protection” and empowerment” as being the two strategies defined by the Human Security Commission to achieve human security in practice. An analysis of the practice of CP from a human security perspective can, therefore, focus on the issues of protection and empowerment. CP can encompass those two elements (protection and empowerment). Especially in protection, the application of problem-solving strategies is a vital element of this philosophy of CP. The basic goal of CP is to safeguard freedom by preserving life and property; protecting the constitutional rights of individuals, maintaining order, and encouraging respect for the rule of law by the proper enforcement.

To protect and achieve human security empowerment is vital. On the other hand, one of the basic elements of CP for protection is empowerment. In CP empowerment can be express through community partnership; Working in partnership with the community is the central principle of CP. In the study area, crime, violence, feeling of insecure are threats to human security. And

also people empowerment is a significant measure to tackle and address such threats. Protection and empowerment are thus mutually reinforcing. People protected can exercise many choices. And people empowered can evade some risks and demand enhancements in the protection system. Human security targets to address multifarious conditions of insecurity through targeted, collective and sustainable measures that are individual-centered, comprehensive, multi-sectoral, context-specific, and prevention-oriented. These principles are subsequently applied in the protection and empowerment framework that further guarantees the development of appropriate responses/policies in view of a particular threat (Henk, 2005).

Moreover, individual security is both a process promoting a community-driven approach to understanding and providing security and an end-state whereby people feel protected and valued as members of society. CP is one of the best strategies to reduce crimes (problem) and improve public welfare. The conceptual framework which the researcher tries to make a nexus between community policing and human security is presented as follows.

**Diagram 2.1 Conceptual Framework which shows the nexus between Community policing and human security**



Designed by the researcher, 2019.

## **CHAPTER THREE**

### **RESEARCH DESIGN**

#### **3.1 Introduction**

The role of community policing in Human security needs an in-depth assessment. As it is indicated in the first chapter of this paper, the research questions posed in this study demands a well-developed research methodology. This chapter, therefore, deals with the research methodology employed in this study. Specifically, it provides a brief overview of the study area, followed by research design and methods, and then the techniques applied in analyzing and interpreting the data collected through multiple methods from diversified participants.

#### **3.2 Research design**

The study has employed an exploratory case study research design to provide how CP plays a role in human security in the study area. The study employed a mixed research method. It was predominantly qualitative nature but Quantitative survey was used to boost up the qualitative results of the study and fills the gap where qualitative survey misses to touch. Thus, triangulation of data presentation from the two sources leads towards sound analysis and research findings. As Kothari (2004) noted, the research design is making research as efficient as possible hence yielding maximum information with minimal expenditure of effort time and money. In addition, the research design is the blueprint that assists the even functioning of all research operations. Qualitative research approaches are the means of for exploring, investigating, understanding events theories human behaviors and the meanings of individuals or groups ascribe to social or human problems (Cresswell, 2009).

#### **3.3 Data Sources**

The data for the study was generated from both primary and secondary data so as to address the overall objective of the study and research questions. As to primary sources, information was collected through the use of personal observation, interview, and focus group discussions. Secondary data was also gathered through reviewing relevant materials such as Reports, Archive documents, books, journals, bulletins, magazines and materials from web sites.

### **3.4 Methods of data collection**

The study basically relied on qualitative methods but quantitative data were collected from documents reviews. In-depth interview, key informant interview, and FGDs were used to collect data from informants as per its objectives. An attempt has been made to ensure the validity of research findings by crosschecking results obtained through these methods.

#### **3.4.1 In-depth interview**

In-depth interviewing is the most commonly used data collection instrument in qualitative research. In this study, an in-depth interview will be used as the main source of primary data. Moreover, it will be advantageous for the researcher in terms of posing questions for clarification during the interview sessions. The in-depth interview takes seriously the notion that people are experts on their own experience and so best able to report how they experienced a particular event or phenomenon (Dilshad and Latif, 2013). In this research, the researcher has conducted an in-depth interview with purposefully selected security apparatus officials in the selected area. All the interviews were conducted in the Amharic language and transcribed into English. The interviews were recorded using both tape recorder and notebook to ensure the originality and clarity of their ideas.

#### **3.4.2 Focus Group Discussion**

Focus group interviews are particularly well suited to collecting in-depth, qualitative data about individuals' definitions of problems, opinions and feelings, and meanings associated with various phenomena (Dilshad and Latif, 2013). In this research, FGD was used to allow the researcher to look into more deeply into the research issue and develop a new line of inquiry that arises during interviews by using semi-structured questions. Moreover, it will be advantageous for its strength of convenience, economic advantage, high validity and speedy results (Krueger, 1988).

It was conducted with purposefully selected individuals at a purposefully selected 4 village levels in Kebele 03 Based on the based on their experience and active engagement in the structure and implementation of CP Focusing on; religious leaders, youth & women association representatives, and other community members. The researcher was conducted 4 Focus Group Discussions (FGDs); the maximum number of participants in the focus group was 6 in order to make it a manageable size.

### **3.4.3 Document review**

Document review is another data gathering tool. In this regard, the researcher was lodge requests to get access to some documents (correspondences, police records, and situation reports). The relevant police department files, legal documents, and reports were also utilized. This makes the researcher to gather background information, to triangulate data's and to find reliable materials to develop a comprehensive understanding of phenomena which is related to the research topic.

### **3.4.4 Personal Observation**

Personal observations by the researcher were contributed a lot in the description of the qualitative data. The observation was used as a data collection tools in this study to triangulate the data collected using other means such as Focus Group Discussion, in-depth interview and document reviews. This was done primarily observing to examine the role of community in CP in different events and meetings. the researcher was observed by attending meetings and events (Religious Ceremony) how the local communities are engaged and prioritize their security threats and asking some informal question to upon receiving feedback from the community about the structure their trust, During the observation, all efforts were made to maintain data quality through research questions.

### **3.5 Sampling Technique**

The study area has four Villages. In each village, there are 4 CP centers. In each, there are 8 Community policing officers four of them are community policing team leaders of each village. Purposive sampling was used especially to select key informants. So the researcher used purposive sampling to choose the officer based on their responsibility which means the researcher selected 4 community policing team leaders of each village officers from each village.

And also the researcher selected community policing coordinator of Kezira Kebele and Community policing Division Head of Dire Dawa Police commission. Moreover, the researcher has interviewed two key informants from crime prevention Department police officers, the participants were chosen based on their involvement in the provision of physical security in the study area. Because, as William (2006) discuss. Purposive sampling enables the researcher to select what he/she thinks is a 'typical' sample based on specialist knowledge or selection criteria.

Regarding Focus Group Discussion, the researcher used the structure of Community policing in the Kebele, In Kezira there are seven established structures of engagement in community policing. These are community policing Advisory Council (Amakari Mikerbet which is the highest organ in The Kebele), Village committee, Ketena committee, Blocks, compound Police, and family Police. The participants of FGD were selected from the member of the above structure based on their involvement and their length of engagement starting from the introduction of community policing,

### **3.6 Method of Data Analysis**

Qualitative data analysis was usually based on an interpretative philosophy, to examine the meaningful and symbolic content of qualitative data. Analysis of data in general ways involves a number of closely related operations which are performed with the purpose of summarizing the collected data and organizing these in such a manner that they answer the research questions (Kothari, 2004). Thematic analysis was used to analyze the primary data. After translating the interview data manually, it was organized and analyzed thematically and was presented in a descriptive manner based on research questions and objectives of the research. (Hancock, 2002), Stated that categorizing thematic concepts that emerge from qualitative data and putting them in systematic structures is important for nuanced analysis.

### **3.7 Ethical considerations**

The study was conducted with due consideration of the ethics of the research. In the courses of primary data collection, during the fieldwork, the free and informed consent of the informant to participate was obtained. The researcher also informed the participants that their privacy and use of anonymity to keep their identity confidential without their explicit consent. The participants were also told that agree to participate and also withdraw from the interview at any time by their interest. All sources are acknowledged appropriately and no information will be manipulated for any other purpose except for this research. During the transcription stage, the researcher gave due attention to address the similarities of the context and findings of the interviewee's oral statement. To improve the validity of the study, triangulation of data sources and methods were used. The researcher also employed peer review to reduce bias and enhance the validity of the research.

## CHAPTER FOUR

### ANALYSIS: IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMUNITY POLICING FOR PERSONAL SECURITY

#### 4.1 Introduction

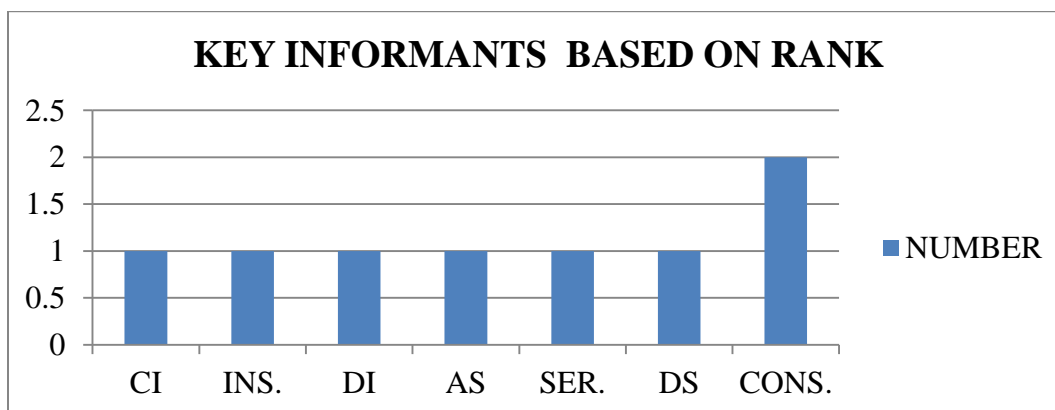
In this chapter, the researcher tries to discuss and analyze the data which are collected from both primary and secondary sources. By using thematic analysis the researcher analyzes the data in line with the research questions of the study. Furthermore, the chapter focuses on the security threats and identified in Kezira Kebele, the structure of CP and CP role in crime prevention, reduction and reversing of fear of crimes in the study area

#### 4.2 Background of key informants and FGD participants

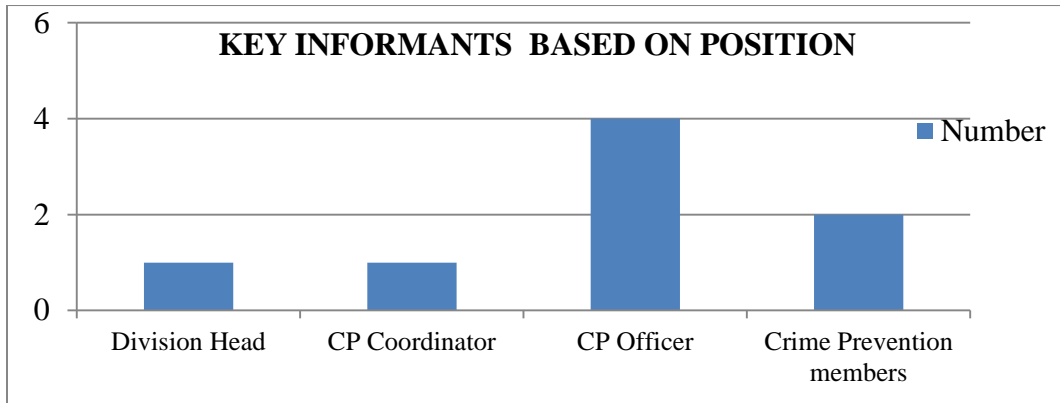
##### A. Key informants

To undertake the study the researcher uses key informant interview. The participant of this interview was from the police station and police commission and it is described as follows

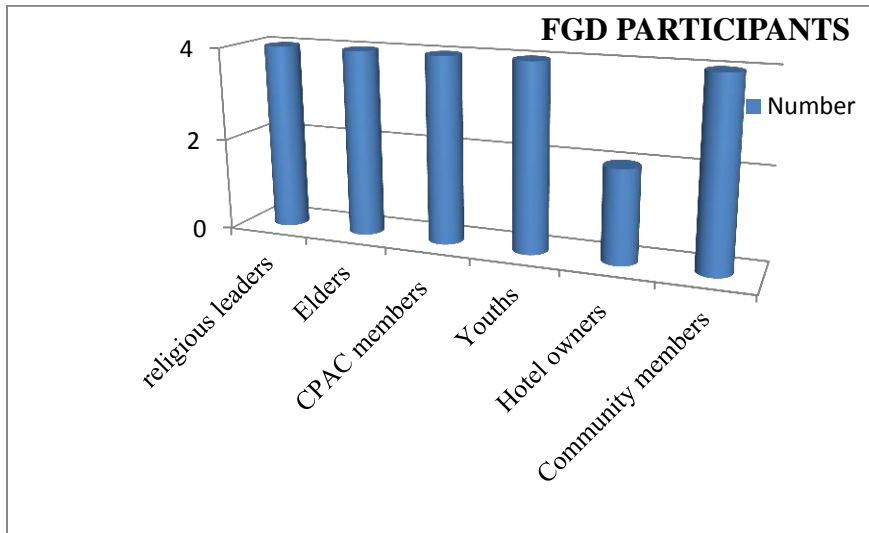
**Diagram 4.1** key informants description based on their rank



**Diagram 4.2** key informants description based on their position



**Diagram 4.3** Background information of FGD Participants



### 4.3 Security threats and risks identified in Kebele 03

DDCA identifies security threats and problems by engaging the community. This is also true in Kezira Kebele. It is the first Kebele established in the city and has a closer link and history to the establishment of the city itself. This Kebele is the hub of different religious institutions, a number of financial institutions, educational institutions, governmental institutions, hotel, and different recreational places. Based on Kezira Kebele CP manual there are 21 religious institutions, 14 Schools, 44 hotels, 292 Shops (containers) and 8 Banks. As a result of this, there

are several security threats and problems identified by both the community and the police. These are the major ones of security threats and risks identified by both the police and the public.

#### **A. Individual and Group fighting**

In DDCA, there are so many hotels and bars especially in Kezira Kebele there are bars which are used by the residents especially in Kezira and Dipo Villages. According to community policing officer at Kezira center describes.

*“There are more bars in our station. The bars are started from 2:00 PM (local time) and opened until 10 PM. During this time most of the users are youth. They disturb the hotel and another customer even some times they are a threat to another customer physical security. They formed groups based on their village and fight each other. Most of the time it resulted in physical injuries and loss of life. The hotel managers call us during night time to calm the situation but sometimes times it continues with revenge”* (February 21, pc, 2019).

One of the participants of FGD 2 also supports this idea

*In our hotel the youth are disturbing us even sometimes we cannot work our usual jobs. Because of this disturbance, this is because of group fighting in our hotels, some fights with because of alcohol but other are come to fight with group intentionally, we have been reporting this threat to community policing officer and we have also raised these issues for government officials* (February 26,pc, 2019).

One of the key informants told that Individual and group fighting placed the first report during night time next to theft while they are on crime prevention activities. Some of them fighting within drunken temper. There are some villages which are always prone to group fighting when they are met in bar and hotel they are engaged in fighting's, they are using dagger (knife) and beers bottles to fight with each other's. The informants discussed that they know some people who passed their life during group fights (KII07, pc, March 4, 2019). Demelash and et al on their research focus on community policing in dire Dawa discussed that Crime in Dire Dawa is dominated by 'assault' (2018). According to their study between 2012 and 2016, there were 6,903 assaults, 3,011 thefts, 2,883 anti-social behavior incidents or minor fights and 2,067 minor disputes and only 84 murders and 61 attempted murders recorded. Anti-social behavior entails

acting outside of the desired cultural norms. This shows that Individual and group fighting are a basic threat to the physical security of the local communities which are also identified by other studies.

### **B. Robbery, Theft, and burglary**

In Kezira Kebele hang and theft is the most serious and the most challenging security threats. Especially at night time, people cannot move from place to place without fear. Private and public stores and shops will be broken. Due to this a large amount of money is robbed and needs more time to recover. Theft and Robbery in Kezira Kebele are not targeted only private companies and houses it also affected government offices. Among those, the rally way company is mentioned as an example. The metals that serve for the construction of the railway were robbed by individuals who made their lively hood by theft and Robbery. The community discussed that they cannot move from place to place at night especially after 4:00 local time since they fear those robberies because they are snatching, pickpocketing, assault/choking in places such as behind *Tsehay hotel*, *Shementeria*, new road to finance(by using Bajaj) and besides sport commission (FGD1,pc,February 25 and FGD2, pc February 26, 2019).

The interviewee also supports the idea of the community. According to the key informants In Kezira Kebele most of the time theft crime is reported to their station and they are facing such kind of crime while they are doing crime prevention activities (KII01 pc, February 20, KII02, pc, February 21 and KII03, pc, February 25). According to them what makes difficult to overcome this kind of crime is, since it is done by children aged below 15 in which most of them are street children. Even though they are captured by police officers with the help of the community, they cannot be liable for their crime because of the criminal code of the country,

Demelash and et' al also supports the presence of theft and burglary in DDCA (2018). According to them all of these figures fluctuated significantly over the period, but there has been a relative increase overall. For example, thefts increased in number from 301 in 2012 to 856 in 2016, which is clearly at odds with the overwhelming sense of reduced crime among local people. These are official figures, and so do not reflect incidents that were dealt with in the informal system – so this suggests either that a major crime wave is happening or that many more crimes are being reported than before and entering into official figures.

### **C. Drug Dealers**

According to Dire Dawa police Commission community Policing Division Head, in Dire Dawa as a city and in Kezira Kebele specifically, the issues of illicit Drug become prominent problems. The youths are alarmingly becoming the victim of drug addiction, psychological, and health-related problems. Moreover, the issue contributing to large numbers of youth to commit various crimes motivated by those addictive drugs they were using. As the report of the community policing division head, there are different factors that contribute to dealers of the drugs. Having large numbers of youth in the Dire Dawa University who were not under the control of their family triggered a conducive environment for drug dealers. In addition to this, the geographical position of the area, that is being the main business, economic and political center of the eastern part of Ethiopia, brings various individuals from different corners of the country.

After the collection of the data, the researcher finds news which states that 600-kilogram drugs were captured by Dire Dawa police. The drug was captured with the information given by the public. In its news, the police describe the drug as a cause of different crime and disturbance of peace and security of the city, in this situation the police force acknowledge the role of community in giving information and its collaboration to work with the security forces (Dire Police, 2019).

### **D. Human Trafficking**

According to Dire Dawa Police commission community policing division Head, Dire Dawa is one among the front line corridors of human trafficking and serves as a transit line for human traffickers and migrants who make their way towards the city from all corners of the country (KII, pc, February 28, 2019). The Division Head also argued that it is a place where traffickers send their clients to abroad via Djibouti and Somali borders. And, the worst all this trafficking process has the devastating consequence of rape, physical violence, intimidation and deception, hostage taking and excessive payment for transportation and other accommodation costs. Migrant has been also subjected to forceful submission of their consent claiming that they have willfully engaged in the process of human trafficking and if they refuse to confirm so they will be faced with brutal physical treatment against their human dignity and well-being.

### **E. Gender-based violence**

In Kezira Keble Gender Based violence is highly prevails around schools. In the Kebele there are 14 Schools most of them are provides education at night. Based on an interview with one of the communities Policing officer as well as crime prevention officer, women and girls who learn during night time have faced different kinds of gender-based violence (KII02, pc, February 21 and KII08, pc, March 4, 2019). The reports of these interviewees indicate that women's and girls had faced various kind of gender-based violence that includes physical attack, psychological, and sexual abuse from different abusers around the school. As of their report, women's were forced to be abused by verbally like insulting, using abusive words, talking sexual content conversation with those abusers. Moreover, abusers touch private body parts of girls without their consent, forced to change mobile numbers with them and even forced to make sexual relationship without their permission decision about the relationship. In addition to these, different kinds of gender-based violence, women students who follow their education at night prone to different kinds of criminal acts and being a victim of various crimes.

### **F. Minor conflicts and a tendency to covert ethnic conflict**

According to Belew (2017), Dire Dawa experienced conflict over claims of ownership between Oromia and Somalia regional states. Hence, among the Oromo and Somali ethnic groups. However, there was no conflict so far experienced between these ethnic groups in the city of Dire Dawa. But nowadays this kind of relationship is deteriorated because of so many reasons. In recent time there has been violence in Dire Dawa which resulted in displacement. In Kebele 03 there are 4 villages, among those in the number one village there is a city-wide big cattle market knows as 'Jelaba'. This is just a business place which has not as such residents, unlike others. Almost all ethnic groups used this market to buy or sell their cattle's. But as Number one Village community policing officer discusses, there will be some kind of min conflict while n marketing but due to political tension in the city most of the time there is a tendency to convert it to ethnic conflicts and creates security threat for the community especially who used 'Jelaba'(KII01, pc, February 20, 2019).

The officer further said as they are trying their best to settle the issue, but the communities are not lived in their village rather they are only come to buy or sell in the place. Moreover, it is beyond their capabilities it needs a political solution as it is seen in the current political situation

of the city. But people to people relation between these two ethnic groups were historically tied with each other, moreover as Belew (2017 ) discussed the Oromo and Somali ethnic groups are in constant interactions of various forms for a long period of time which holds true for other ethnic groups as well. Oromo and Somali have a certain common feature that is both speak languages that belong to the Cushitic language phylum; members of both groups are predominantly Islam.

#### **G. Presence of “*Tsegure Liwet*”<sup>1</sup>**

Due to the starting of Ethio-Djibouti railway and an increment of urbanization, there are a large number of “*Tsegure Liwet*” in Kezira Kebele since it is the center of the city and the railway crosses it. As a result of this, the people consider “*Tsegure Liwet*” as a threat because those “*Tsegure Liwet*” did not have any work for their livelihood and they dwell and sleep on straits. In FGD2 and FGD 3 the participants argued that now a day a large number of “*Tsegure Liwet*” have been seen in Dire Dawa including in Kezira Kebele, and they feel there will be a threat according to the current situation of Dire Dawa and they are not still adopted the norms and values of the society (February 26).

#### **H. Higher Number of street children’s**

In the study area, there are an increased number of street children from time to time at an alarming rate. In this regard, CPO argued that if it increases and coupled with availability of drugs leads the infantry to be at the center of crime (KII02, pc February 21 & KII03, pc, February 2019). They also stated that societal attitude and practice towards drug being less rigid to drug abuse also gave an opportunity for children to take an active role in criminal activities. The impact of the contributed to the active and increased involvement in criminal activity.

### **4.4 Community policing structure and practice in Kebele 03**

According to Dire Dawa Police Commission, CP division Head CP in Dire Dawa was marched in 2010 G.C (KII1, pc, February 28, 2019). In Dire Dawa, there are CP services in ten urban Kebele and Two rural Kebele. Even as a pilot project a CP is started in this Kebele in 2009 G.C. Thirty-two CPO were trained at Harari People Regional State police training center in

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<sup>1</sup> “*Tsegure Liwet*” refers to the strangers or aliens to the city or the local communities.

collaboration with Ethiopian Police University College. They were recruited from civil and attend 2-year training. They were graduated with a diploma and started a job in 2010 G.C.

This shows the city administration willingness and readiness to start CP service with professional officers unlike with other cities.

As a city police commission, CP is structured under Crime prevention directorate; under crime prevention directorate there is CP division. CP coordinator of each Kebele is accountable for this division (KIII, pc, February 28, 2019). To start the CP service in the city the police commission builds a CP center with the participation of the community. As all FGD participants describe the community was taking full responsibility to build the centers, they were collecting money and in-kind supports from each village residents (FGD 1, pc February 25, FGD 2, pc & February 26 & FGD 3, pc, February 27, 2019). Both the police station and the community were evaluated each progress in every 3 months.

The police station was organized, categorized and registered the Kebele in the village, Ketena, bloc, and household. Then the station posted those registered structures in each village on walls which is visible for the community. According to the participant of the FGD if anything is happening in their village they will tell or give information to CP officers by including the area block and ketene, this makes easy to them to communicate with the police (FGD 1, pc February 25, FGD 2, pc & February 26 & FGD 3, pc, February 27, 2019). On the other hand, Kezira Kebele CP coordinator says,

*'This structure helps us to give immediate response and reach the area easily. Because of the city is being a center of tourist they can also use this posted structure if there is anything they want moreover it will help us to register criminal record based on blocks and villages' (KII02, pc, February 27, 2019).*

In each center, there are at least 2 officers. The center in which the officers live has an office, toilet, and house. Those officers reside in the center built for the purpose of CP. This makes the police available at any time, and the public can have access to CP. This kind of arrangement is also supported by scholars and different international organizations. For instance, Congressional Research Service (2010) argues that a permanent officer must have accountability to geographically formed communities. This will enable communication and partnerships to develop, and sustain relationships between the officer and their community.

Regarding with the organization structure of CP, in Kezira Kebele there is CP Advisory council which includes commander of the police station, Kebele's peace and security coordinator, CP officers and community members selected from each Ketena .Furthermore, Kezira Kebele Community Policing Manual (2011) recognized that these councils are chaired by Kebele 03 chairpersons. The councils meet monthly to set priorities, check the performance and report to their respective higher council. All layers of the council are also responsible to conduct research and find the problem the local community that faced in connection with peace and security of the Kebele. It also has four villages and each village has three "Ketena", blocks and households. From each household, one family police will be selected, which serves as a representative of block police, and from each block police one individual will be selected as representative for "Ketena" and one individual will be selected from each "Ketena" to serve as a member of CPAC.

The police station prepares a manual which comprises the role and responsibility of each structure and disseminates it to the community. According to the manual some of the structure and their basic responsibility discussed as follows:

#### **Village Community Policing structure responsibilities**

It is accountable to the CP Advisory council and solves any issue which is beyond the capacity of Ketena, block and family police. , It prepares a plan to ensure peace and security situation of the village in each part of the plan the community gives evaluation and further recommendation. The other responsibility of the structure is By identifying crime problems and their causes it will work with the community to find the solution for those problems If there are obstacles while doing their activities especially on the member of the village CP committee member.

It is the responsibility for this structure to report to CP Advisory council If there is any information emanated from the community It reports to the advisory council. The committee meets in every 15 days and evaluates the work done by the committee, but it is not limited to specific date because, if there is an urgent issue the chairperson will call an urgent meeting.

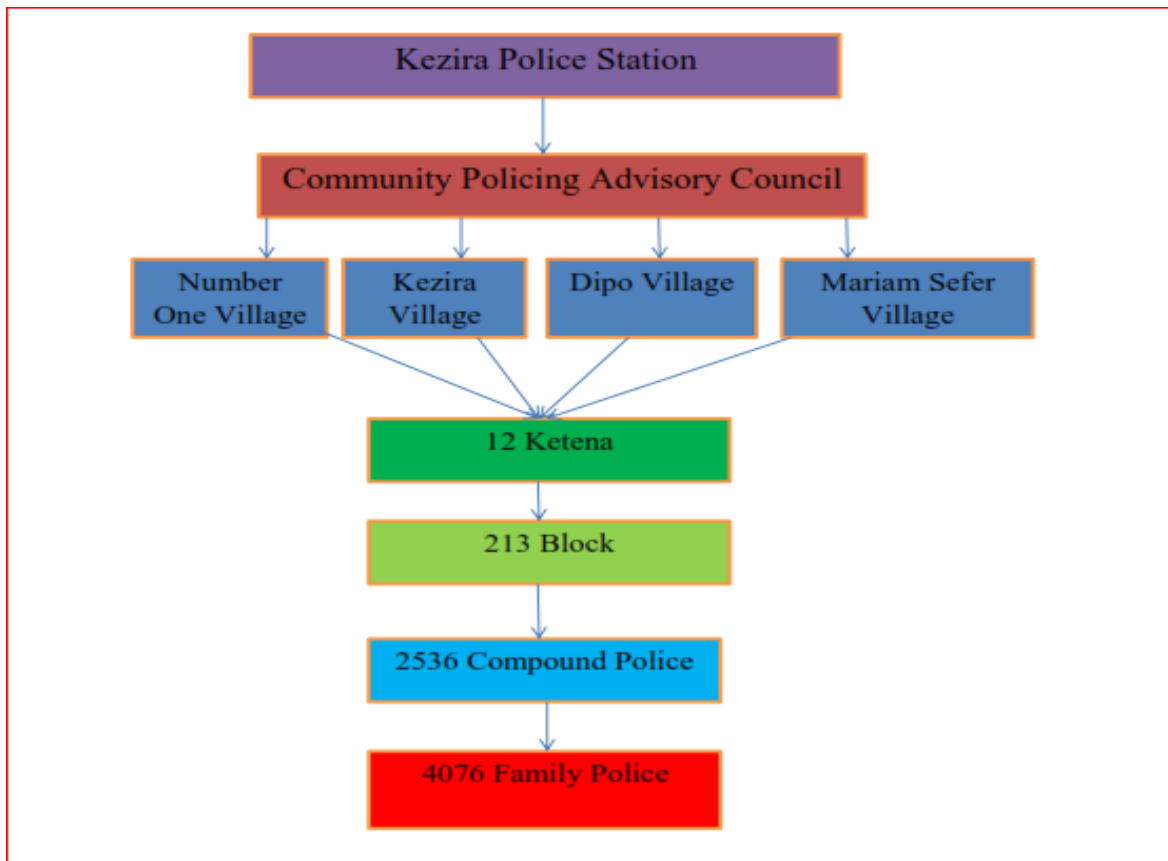
#### **Family police responsibility in community policing**

It's responsible for compound police and its main role is solving issues and problems which are raised in a family through CP principles. It ensures the peace and security of the family and also it plays conflict resolution role when there is a conflict between families. It coordinates any

peace and development activities as well It organizes a discussion which focuses on family ethics. The Family Police the main and dominant responsibility is giving and sharing information with police officers and village community police chairperson (Kezira Kebele community Policing Manual, 2008).

Generally, the structure of CP in DDCA is featured by accessible, Community oriented and participatory. Especially CP is implemented in DDCA after thorough procedures. Police station and communities are working together in creative ways. The structure allows the people to participate from its early stage and makes them take responsibility for their peace and security issues (Dire Dawa police Commission, 2011).

**Diagram 4.4** Community policing structure of Dire Dawa



Based on document review, in Kezira police station CP is implementing based on integrating the police and the community, making its services transparent and accessible to the community by improving police service, implements important and essential solutions for problems rose, creating the community which revulsion crime and violence.

After the coming and implementation of the idea of CP the people and the police become friendly and they start to exchange information in the relation of the communities' security threats, human trafficking and arms, and illegal drug smuggling. This Exchange of information with the police and the community members enables to give an immediate solution for immediate problems.

After the implementation of CP in Kebele 03, the people are participated in decision Participate in decision making on various security issues through their representative. No decision is made by the police alone; this further increases the commitment of the people over the practices of police since they are one of the actors. In addition, this also leads to forwarding solutions emanated from the local community for the local problems.

As it shows in the Kebele CP manual they have worthy values that will be advantageous for both the police and the community in general to promote physical security of the local community. When we look these guiding values (1) working on with the integration of the community is one of the core elements of CP which is community partnership and it adheres to the basic principle of CP (2) making services transparent is one of the features of the strategic dimension of CP.

As CP division Head discuss in key informant interviews Dire Dawa city Police commission implemented CP based on the vision that creating a city where its peace and security is achieved (KII05, pc, February 28, 2019). According to the interviewee, the basic guiding values for implementation of CP service in Dire Dawa city is based on solving problems with the active engagement of the public even they have a motto which describes these values which read as without active engagement of the community they cannot forward one step. These values are decentralized to each CP center and they are posted in their office to become familiar with the values. One of the interviewees describes that in his day do police service he is considering that he is there because of the community and he knows the values of CP (KII04, February 24, 2019). as he describes CP is the best solution for the reduction of crime and the peoples give every information about the offender and the suspects, even if the suspect is their relatives this shows the community is aware of the negative side of crime, and they have trust on us.

The community also discussed in FGD perception of CP, the community perceives CP as institutions which look after the community in the near distance and works with them when problems arise.

One of the participants of FGD 2 says

*“Previously we were thought that police are brutal and uneducated. Most of the time they arrived late after the crime occurs. But now after the implementation community policing there is a big change. The officer’s treat us like a family and we consider them as our sons’ even we are consulting them as a friend regarding the village peace and security issues.”(FGD 2, pc, February 26, 2019)*

Additionally one of the participants of FGD 04 describes their perception about both CP and CPO in such a way that

*“Community policing makes our life to be easy because community policing is the mechanism to alleviate our security threats. In our area, there was no police station accessible to us. The police station was far away from us but now a time the center is built next to my house and now I feel safe and I am actively engaged in the structures. Community policing is a very popular security watch in my neighborhood. The Community has good working relations with the police. Even the police officers are youth and they give respect for us we can call them at any time. I was always wondering because the officers are always polite and compassionate.” (Pc, February 27, 2019).*

Here it is possible to sum up; the structure and implementation of the CP are able to promote the physical security of the local community. Because Strong relationships based on mutual trust between police agencies and the communities they serve are essential to maintaining public safety and effective policing. Police officials rely on the cooperation of community members to provide information about crime in their neighborhoods, and to work with the police to devise solutions to crime and disorder problems. Similarly, community members’ willingness to trust the police depends on whether they believe that police actions reflect community values and incorporate the principles of procedural justice and legitimacy.

## **4.5 The role of community policing in crime prevention and reduction and reversing fear of crime**

### **4.5.1 In crime prevention and reduction**

To examine the role of community policing, data were collected on issues related to its role for crime prevention as well its role in reversing of security threats. With respect to the role of CP for crime prevention, data were collected to examine the views of respondents on the role of CP, whether CP has reduced crime; to understand their levels of agreement about changes brought after the implementation of CP, and other roles of CP. While almost all of the key informant interviewees and focus group discussants expressed CP as an essential tool to minimize crime incidences. Many have also indicated their concern and feel secured after the implementation of this program in their local area.

Kezira Police Station CP Coordinator argued that;

*We are succeeded in preventing crimes after the implementation of community policing. Especially By working with the people and stakeholders based on the guiding principles of community policing to solve the crime .conflicts and ethical problems that arise among all social groups and categories. We are Identify the threats that affect the whole “Ketena” and find out the possible solutions for them. The communities are aware of any activities that happened within its village. The community gives any information immediately about if they see any suspected things (KII, pc, February 28, 2019).*

The coordinator further discusses that they are Assigning time for creating accessible and fastest service to the public by dividing each village to “Ketena”, each “Ketena” to block, each block to households and each household to the house by giving police code and number to each of them. Because each household has the responsibility to teach its family about morality and the impact of crime. The family tries to control as much as possible what his Child is doing at School and village. Here the assumption is that if the family is aware of the impact of crime on social, economic and political, it will go to up to county level. Moreover, they are supporting and establish different clubs at school levels like peace and justice club and working together before and after the problem is raised.

According to Focus group participant of FGD1

*In our religious institution, we have been teaching about social norms, ethics, and Religious Values. But after the introduction of Most of the time, we are discussing with community policing officer and sharing information about our village security issues. We try to play our role in teaching and indoctrinating the cost of crime and other evil activities to our fellowships. The residents are accepting and respecting us, we are solving so many problems before escalating to crimes. Like family issue, reversing revenge with forgiveness, (pc, February 25, 2019).*

Participants of FGD 4 also supports the ideas in such a way that Kezira Kebele police organize civil patrol at night that control and inspect the security threat of a given area. This makes their village somewhat free from night theft and other threats. Here in this situation they become the police and ensure the safety and security of their own village (February 27, 2019).

During April 2018, there was Violence in Dire Dawa. The immediate cause of the Violence was raised by religious issue even if other causes are there. The protest first began on January 21, 2019, with the celebration of the Ethiopian Orthodox Epiphany. The violence, which first began with minor clashes between youth celebrating Epiphany and other youth, later took another shape and turned into political demands by the youth of the city. The youth were also seen demanding City Officials to remove by chanting slogans against the power distribution arrangements among different ethnic groups within the city. In expressing their resentment, they blocked major roads of the city and were seen burning tires and throwing rocks on government institutions and cars (Dawit, 2019).

During that time the structure of CP plays a significant role in reversing the impact of the violence before escalating to ethnic and religious conflict.

FGD participants of number one village expressed that event as follows;

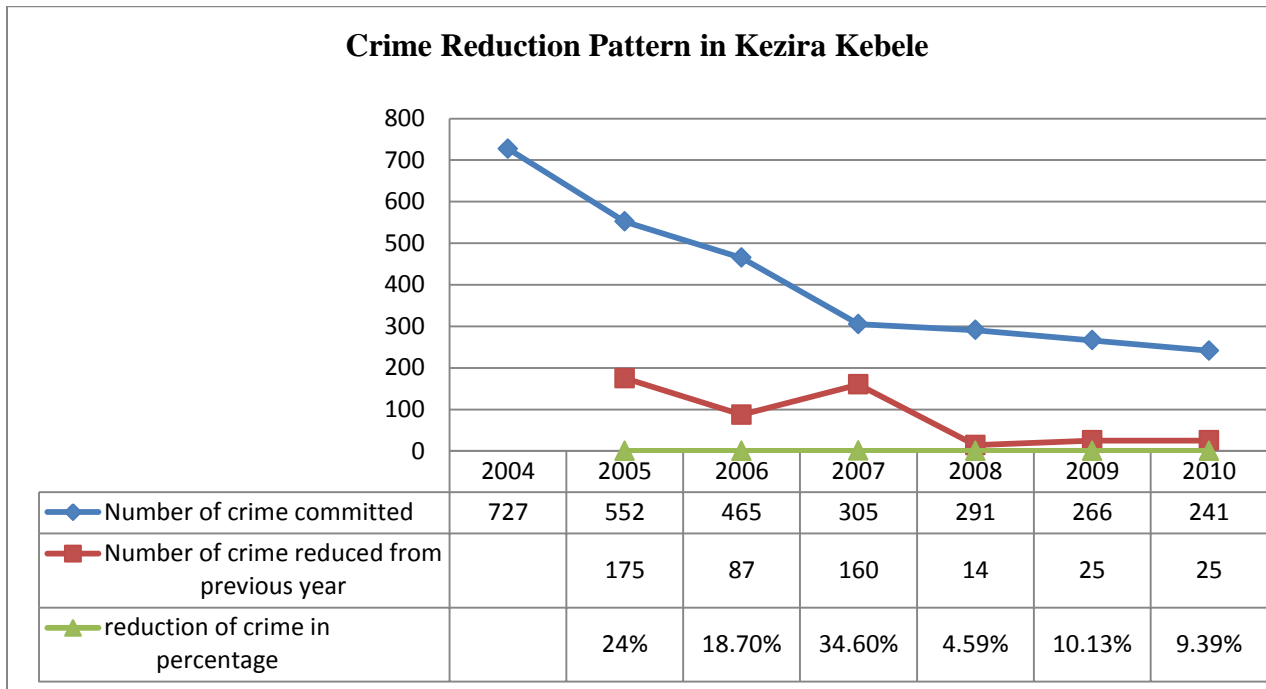
*During the violence the youths were emotional. They believed that member of Somali ethnic is responsible for firing the violence; they say they are throwing stones on orthodox fellowships after they celebrating the epiphany. They are directly coming to our village to attack Somali ethnic groups. By using our community policing structure especially Member of Village Community policing, police and youths are giving them protection and try to calm the youths if that did*

*not happen the conflict will be directly escalating to ethnic and religious conflict. Community policing makes our structure to be strong and we are discussing our village security issue monthly including those Somali ethnic members because they are residents of our village (FGD 1, pc, February 25, 2019).*

Jackson and et al (2018) in their research title in ‘I fought the law and the law won’: Community Policing in Dire Dawa, Ethiopia’ discuss the results that The centrally led CP program is at least partly an exercise in recognizing the benefits of working together rather than attempting a wholesale replacement of a local legal system perceived as legitimate by local people. Their results show that, even though the number of crimes reported has increased, the increase itself is a result of fewer crimes and increased reporting, partly because of improved relations between formal and informal agents.

The data which is gained from document reviews also shows that after the implementation of CP the rate of crime is decreasing from time to time. In general, crime prevention and reduction in Kebele 03 are summarized by the following table.

**Diagram4.5 crime reduction pattern in Kezira Kebele**



*(Source: Kezira Kebele police station, 2019)*

This shows that CP can play a role not only in preventing crime but also for resolving violence and civil conflicts. Because it enables the society to interact with each other and gives a sense of ownership for any problems raised in the city. It is also highlighted that the introduction of CP has not only broke out the long-lived exclusive view of considering crime as an exclusive task of police officers, it also minimized the number of crimes from year to year.

#### **4.5.2 In addressing the fear of crimes**

In Kezira Kebele security threats and the way to out from that threat are identified by both police and the community. They also set solutions for those identified threats through discussions. To give remedies for the threats the police prepares a plan by engaging the communities and concerned bodies. For instance, the police assigned patrol officer at schools during exit time of the students to protect females and women from gender-based violence, and also cleaning the areas that are considered as security threat area and planting road lights in the dark places and so on.

As the Kezira Kebele police station CPO and coordinator discuss the police organize civil patrol at night that control and inspect the security threat of a given area (KII02, pc, February 21, 2019). The officer also argued that the community engaged with its own interest and this makes the village somewhat free from night theft and other threats. Here the community become the police and ensure the safety and security of its own village.

The community supports this idea during focus group discussion, in All FGDs the communities raised the issues especially in FGD1 the community says;

*“The police are creating jobs for youths that are jobless and considered previously as one of security threat. The police engage them in security guardians by discussing with owners of shops and containers and with us. Previously the youths are addicted to chat and alcohols and they are a threat to us .we know they are our children but they were engaged in theft crimes. But the Community policing officer approaches them and creates jobs to safeguard the merchants’ container, now most of them are changed in their life.”*(Pc, February 25, 2019).

Police also works with the community during religious ceremony activities like Epiphany. Through the existing structure of CP some CP members are selected from Village, block and household police and the police give orientation and some reflecting cloths/uniform. Then they

will participate in the community in different religious and nonreligious celebration through the protection of peace and security and identification of problems and threats if any,

According to crime prevention members of Kezira police station, CP helps us in the preservation of security in different occasions like Epiphany (KII 07, pc, March 4, 2019, & KII08, pc, March 4, 2019). According to them, the community works with them through escorting Arks and protection of the followers from security threats such as theft, deception and other kinds of unexpected accidents. The researcher also observes the role of the community in this regard during data collection; they were working with commitment and with full responsibility. The community also accepts the orders given by police supporters/”*Tsetita agazhe*”. They were working almost four days without any fee. (Personal observation, January 18-21, 2019) This shows how much they trust the structure and working with it, moreover they understand preserving peace and security is their role.

By exchanging information with hotel owners and through discussion with them it reduces security threats especially related to “*Tsegure Liwet*”. In line with this, the participants of FGD 2 discuss that:

*In our Kebele, there are more hotels and bars. We the owners are sending the list of customers daily who is served (it may be bed or other) to the police with attached to their identity card or passports. This enables the police to identify who is a new stranger in the city and even the identification of most criminals. Moreover, it reduces the security threat and also it simplifies the investigative procedure for the police officers and decreases the trouble of the society (pc, February 26, 2019).*

According to Dire Dawa police, CP division head and Kebele 03 police station CP coordinator, the CP department facilitates reintegration and rehabilitation programs for street children by working together with concerned bodies, such as workers and social affairs office and other NGOs (KII 05, pc &KII06, pc, February 28, 2019). As to them this structure (community policing) reduces reduce the number of straight children and their vulnerability as a security threat to the community.

Mesay in his research finding also supports this idea. He noted that the applicability of CP philosophy and strategies in helping crime prevention and reduction overwhelmingly is accepted

positively. He also argued that CP enables, each person of the community according to the schedule gets out for round at night to keep the security of their policing site, in the dark areas all members of CP site put a light on their fence, unemployed were organized, people were begun to expose criminals even their relatives, people provide the necessary information to the police, able to organize the people in to CP block, site, and Kebele (Mesay, 2014).

Generally, CP plays a decisive role in preventing and reducing crime as wells as reversing security threats, and also the implementation of CP in crime prevention have many achievements such as; burglary, group fighting, property theft, frightening and insulting peoples reduced in a substantial level. In this situation both the community and the police are benefited, because the community can get quality of life with the absence of crime and free from security threats, on the other hand, the police will be benefited in such a way that it will achieve its target making Dire Dawa which peace and security are ensured.

#### **4.5.3. Community engagement and community empowerment**

Engagement occurs in every interaction between the police and members of the public. In others, there is a focus on facilitating meaningful contact with communities by modifying engagement activity to the specific needs of the community being targeted. In all the outlines, there is a shared understanding of engagement work entailing the provision of opportunities for communities to be involved in policing through one or other ways: In Dire Dawa city Kebele 03, the level of engagement can be considered as empowerment because at empowerment stage the final decision-making in the hands of the public through supporting community control through the existence of highly developed local structures. In Kezira Kebele the community participates starting from family policing up to CP Advisor council. Every decision is made through the involvement of the community such as in the identification of threats and setting remedies for the threats.

In Kezira Kebele, there is strong community policing structure starting from household to community policing advisory council, especially in CPAC the community discusses and identify their problems with the CPO through their representatives in 3 months and the members of village CP committees meet each other within a month. These made the members of the community decide on their issues more than mere engagement on CP structures. These can be

realized through the data collected from the participants on focus group discussion held and key informants, as well as the researchers, own observation in the area.

According to the participants of FGD 2 the community involved in giving any information to the police officer. They discussed that as follows;

*'In our Kebele there are more hotels and bars we the owners are sending the list of customers daily who is served ( it may be bed or other) to the police with attached to their identification card or passports .This enables the police to identify who is a new stranger in the city and even the identification of most criminals. Moreover, it reduces the security threat and also it simplifies the investigative procedure for the police officers and decreases the trouble of the society'* (pc, February 26, 2019).

FGD 3 participant also discussed that the community plays a decision making role in job creation programs designed by the police station (pc, February 26, 2019). In this situation, the community has a say and power to give their witness and accreditation for the feasibility of the job seekers organized by community police officers.

The youths are recruited for different job opportunities such as storekeeping, guard for private containers and different works in the bus station. When this happens the youths especially those who were being participated in illegal and criminal activities and drug adductors change their way of life to normal and socially acceptable manner as well as the legal ones. This contributed to the reduction of jobless youths in the community and intern it brought to decrease the number of security threats. After all the society will live a peaceful life.

FGD1 also supports this idea, the discussants argued that

*We are playing our own role in giving witness about the youth's discipline and crime record when the youths get a chance for a job. When we did this the youths who get a job will be acceptable by the community onwards we will also have greater confidence to identify the people who commit the crime in our locality* (pc, February 25, 2019).

According to CP coordinator of Keble 03, the police are planned summer activities with the collaboration of the communities which aims to empower the society and reduce their security threats and related societal problems (KII06, pc, February 26, 2019). The community participate

in different summer voluntary services such as in supporting traffic polices, cleaning areas which are being considered as a security threat and in other police and community service activities, The police are participating and supporting clubs in school which is designed to protect crime and reduce security threats such as peace and justice club. In this situation, the police station is working together with schools because in school there are security threats. In order to albeit those security threats the CP department prepare a joint action plan. The school facilitates peace and justice club and the police gives and professional or another assistant to these clubs which enable the students (new generation) to take their own share in peace and security in their community as well as in their country. The police also empowered the community to take parts in the reduction of traffic accidents that happen on the area in such a way that by organizing student's traffic police, the students from different schools took basic traffic police training (KII01, pc, February 20, KII02.pc, February 20, & KII03, pc February 25). According to that interviewee, students' traffic police have been playing a significant role in the control and reduction of traffic accidents, especially around different schools.

Therefore, the effort of the CP by training, guiding, and empowering the student traffic police officers and the whole community, in general, brought undeniable progress on accident prevention effort. Furthermore, CP brings the police and the community closer and offers a myriad of other benefits like increasing perceptions of safety and reducing crime, disorder and anti-social behavior. Rather than waiting for police that may complain of lack of personnel or equipment, there should be a kind of partnership between the people, community and the police in order to address security challenges.

#### **4.6. Challenges of community policing in Dire Dawa In promoting physical security**

Even though community policing play a crucial role in promoting human security in the study area, there are challenges that hinder to achieve its objective as its climax level. Among those challenging the following are being observed in the study area.

##### **4.6.1 Lack of manpower**

In each village, there are at least two Community policing officers, but when we consider the size of the village and population. These two officers lead the meetings, organize the community and organize report based on information collected from each village. It is not enough to do

those jobs with two officers effectively and efficiently especially to make the society empower and to promote its physical security. After they deployed to each village as Community policing officer they did not get on the job training to upgrade their knowledge, skills, and attitude. All CPO raise the issue of on job training as a challenge. But Extensive training programs to meet specific needs should be arranged. Successful CP approaches such as recruitment, selection, and training in the context of policing, motivation and management strategies should be identified.

#### **4.6.2 Shortage of Office equipment's**

Office equipment is necessary tools to implement CP. For their tasks and to record information community policing officer need stationary, computer and other office equipment and even to make a meeting with the community, but as the researcher observes in Kezira Kebele that availability of office equipment are relatively better than others this is due to the sponsorship of different business owners to the Kebele (Personal observation, February 08, 2019).

#### **4.6.3 Engagement in other tasks**

The police station gives the additional duty to CP. Most of them are assigned to crime prevention role even when there is a mob in the city. In this situation, they are using force to control the mob. This creates some disagreement between the community and the police to create trust. This, in turn, has its own effect on their CP role. Even the researcher observes these challenges while interviewing the CP officer in number one village. There was a duty call from the police station to the officer to engage in mob control which can be solved by another department like a special force of the city administration police commission (Personal observation, February 09, 2019). As William argues that CP officer is shouldn't engage in this kind of activity specially trained community police officers are assigned to these units and are expected to get to know the community and its problems, develop strategies for addressing those problems, and, with the assistance of both community residents and other government agencies, implement those solutions. Community police officers are typically "off radio," which means they are not expected to respond to routine calls for service. This allows them time to get to know the community and to become engaged in problem-solving activities. (William and et al, 2001).

Even though there is rapport relation and trust between the police and the community the above challenges can make the police station not to play its role in promoting the physical security of the local community both effectively and efficiently.

## **CHAPTER FIVE**

### **CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION**

The study attempted to explore the structure of CP, the guiding values and the role of CP in promoting the Human security of the local community in order to answer the research question raised in the first chapter. It also explores community empowerment and engagement in the CP. By employing the method explained in the third chapter, this paper has drawn the following conclusions,

#### **5.1 Conclusion**

CP holds greater prospects for human security. The former police method of preventing crime and ensuring security system is changed with the introduction and implementation of CP. The philosophy of CP as indicated in different kinds of literature allows proactive prevention, collaborative work and developing a sense of ownership of the society to security issues in general.

CP in DDCA is featured by accessible, Community oriented and participatory. Especially CP is implemented in DDCA after through procedures. Police station and communities are working together in creative ways. The structure allows the people to participate from its early stage and makes them take responsibility for their peace and security issues. The perception of the community is a crucial point and there are Strong relationships and mutual trust between police agencies and the communities they serve are critical to maintaining public safety and effective policing. Police officials rely on the cooperation of community members to provide information about crime in their neighborhoods, and to work with the police to devise solutions to crime and disorder problems. Similarly, community members are the willingness to trust the police, and the structure by itself values and incorporate the principles of trust, cooperation, communication, ingenuity, integrity, initiative, discretion, leadership, responsibility, and respect.

In identifying security threat both the community and police are engaged in identifying and ordering to its levels in accordance with the values of CP. The role of CP philosophy and strategies in helping crime prevention and reversing security threats tremendously accepted positively. All research participants in this study strongly explained the role and significance of

CP on reversing security threat crime prevention and their empowerment. Their empowerment can be explained through their decision making power in security matter of their villages along with the police. People's level of consciousness and concern on crime issues has improved after the implementation of CP. CP brings the police and the community closer and offers numerous other benefits like increasing perceptions of safety and reducing crime, disorder and anti-social behavior.

Moreover, this study has shown that the practice of CP in Dire Dawa is in line with the community policing core components which is problem solving, community input concerns for people and sharing power as well as organizational dimension which provides a new way of providing police service in decentralized and personal service that offers every community member has an opportunity to become active in the policing process.

Even though it is beyond the scope of the study, it reveals that CP also plays a great role in political security to guarantee basic human right and freedoms through empowering the public by different mechanisms such as giving training on crime, gender-based violence, human trafficking, and others. The overall achievement of CP in crime prevention and reduction, economic security, and political security also leads to one of the core values of human security i.e. development.

Thus, the major conclusion of this study is that community-policy in Dire Dawa specifically in Kezira Kebele and in all villages can still be seriously supported to achieve the concept of Human security in terms of people's physical safety and social wellbeing for their dignity and worth as human being and the protection of their rights and fundamental freedoms.

## **5.2 Recommendation**

Based on the findings of this study the following recommendations are given: The finding of the research indicated that CP has a number of roles in relation to human security not only crime prevention and reduction or physical security. It also promotes other elements of human security such as enhancing economic security, political security and the like. So, in order to enhance the realization of CP in terms of human security, it should be more researched.

The structure of CP in Dire Dawa City has to be revised. The city administration can include the issue of Human security in its policy formulation including policing strategies so as to address its objectives. Moreover to achieve the role of CP in human security specifically physical security individual has to be at the center of the focus besides on the community.

The study reveals the support of the police commission to this structure is not sufficient. The police commissions should have a focus on CP and support the structure with full equipment and other accessories and also other NGOs and academic institution have to support it. To play CP its own role effectively, a sufficient number of police officers in each Village must be assigned and there has to be additional CP center, because of the size of the Kebele and the population dispersion it is not sufficient to build 4 communities policing centers. So in order to make more accessible, the police commission has to build an additional center based on the demographical structure of the Kebele.

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**Appendixes**  
**List of Key informant interviews**

<b>No</b>	<b>Code</b>	<b>Education Level</b>	<b>Responsibility</b>	<b>Date</b>
1	KII 01	Diploma	Numberone Village Community Policing Team Leader	February 20 ,2019
2	KII 02	Diploma	Kezira Village Community Policing Team Leader	February 21 ,2019
3	KII 03	Diploma	Mariam Sefer Village Community Policing Team Leader	February 25 ,2019
4	KII 04	Diploma	Dipo Village Community Policing Team Leader	February 24 ,2019
5	KII 05	Degree	Dire Dawa Police commission Community policing division Head	February 28 ,2019
6	KII 06	Degree	Kezira Kebele Community Policing Coordinator	February 28 ,2019
7	KII 04	10 <sup>th</sup>	Kezira Police station crime prevention members	March 4,2019
8	KII 04	10 <sup>th</sup>	Kezira Police station crime prevention members	March 4,2019

### **Key informants' interview Guideline**

1. How the structure of community policing is organized in Kebele 03?
2. What are the guiding values and practice of community policing in Kebele 03?
3. What are the security threats and risks in your neighborhood?
4. To what extent the introduction of community policing contributes to the prevention and reduction of crime, reversing security threats and reduction of traffic Accidents
5. What lessons can be learnt from the Implementation of community policing?
6. How do you compare the changes of the area before and after the implementation of community policing?
7. What are the strategies that you employed to empower the local community?
8. How community policing provides individual security?
9. What challenges have you faced in maintaining/sustaining the community policing program?

## **Focus group Discussion Guideline**

1. What seems the peace and security situation of your area? How do you understand/see the security of your neighborhood?
2. How do you describe community policing service in your area?
3. Can anyone have confidence to move place to place at any time without risk and threat?
4. How do you explain the role of community policing in preventing crime, reversing security threat, reducing crime, minimizing traffic accident as well as protecting of children and women rights?
5. How do the community participants in community policing?
6. Do you believe that community policing in your area is inclusive enough? How and why? How do you express the inclusiveness of community policing in your area?
7. Do the community policing officers assigned to your neighboring areas acquired sufficient skills, such as treating the public as clients, soliciting community input, and encouraging cooperation?
8. How do you explain the benefit of community policing in capacitating the society?
9. How do you explain the community relies on the service of community policing?
10. What are major accomplishments of community policing in your neighborhood?
11. Would you please describe obstacles and challenges that have to be corrected in implementation of community policing

## Personal observation checklist

Focus area	Places to be observed	Variables
Community participation in crime prevention and reduction activities	Different religious and non-religious events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>✓ How they are working with commitment and with full responsibility</li> <li>✓ How they communicate with community police officers?</li> <li>✓ What is the community reaction towards police supporters who are selected from the community itself?</li> <li>✓ What is their benefit by doing such activities?</li> <li>✓ How they are committed to preserving peace and security of their area?</li> </ul>
Challenges of the structure of community policing in promoting human security	Offices and community policing officers	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>- How the police commission supported the office with office equipment?</li> <li>- How community policing officers are done their task?</li> <li>- is there sufficient community policing officers in the area?</li> </ul>

## **DECLARATION**

I hereby declare that the thesis entitled “Community Policing and its role in aggrandizing Human security in Case of Dire Dawa City Administration” submitted by me for the partial fulfillment of the MA in Peace and Security Studies to Addis Ababa University (AAU), is my own original work and has not been submitted earlier, either to AAU or to another institution for the fulfillment of the requirement for any other Program of study. I also declare that that all sources of material used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged.

Name: Habtamu Eshetu

Advisor: Daniel G/Egziabeher

Signature \_\_\_\_\_

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