



ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

INSTITUTE FOR PEACE AND SECURITY STUDIES

**COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN SECURITY SECTOR GOVERNANCE IN
POST-1991 ETHIOPIA: THE CASE OF DIRE DAWA CITY ADMINISTRATION**

BY

OUMER ABDI YOUSUF

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ADVICER: MERCY FIKADU (PHD)

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OUMER ABDI YOUSUF

APPROVED BY THE BOARD OF EXAMINERS

SIGNATURE

DATE

CHAIRMAN, GRADUATE COMMITTEE

ADVISOR

EXTERNAL EXAMINER

INTERNAL EXAMINER

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ABBREVIATIONS

ADP: Amhara Democratic Party

AU: African Union

BA: Bachelor of Arts

BTI: Bertelsmann Stiftung's Transformation Index

CBOs: Community Based Organizations

CGP: Country Governance Program

CSOs: Civil Society Organizations

DAC: Development Assistance Committee

DCAF: Democratic Control of Armed Forces

ECOWAS: Economic Community for Western African States

EFANSPS: Ethiopia's Foreign Affairs and National Security Policy and Strategy

EPRDF: Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front

EU: European Union

FDRE: Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia

FGD: Focus Group Discussion

ICG: International Crisis Group

IIAG: Ibrahim Index of African Governance

IGLF: Issa and Gurgura Liberation Front

KIIs: Key Informant Interviews

MA: Master of Arts

ND: No Date

NGOs: Non-Governmental Organizations

ODP: Oromo Democratic Party

OECD:Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development

OLF:Oromo Liberation Front

PHD:Doctor of Philosophy

SDP:Somali Democratic Party

SEPDM:Southern Ethiopian People's Democratic Movement

SGAP: Security, Governance, Accountability and Participation

SPSS:Statistical Package for Social Science

SSG:Security Sector Governance

SSR:Security Sector Reform

TGE:Transitional Government of Ethiopia

TPLF:Tigray People's Liberation Front

UN:United Nations

UNSG:United Nations Secretary General

UNHCR:United Nations Higher Commissioner for Refugees

USA:United States of America

WPE:Workers Party of Ethiopia

ABSTRACT

In post-1991 Ethiopia, the power center that controls all political groups, is guided by a centrally defined ideology and systematically mobilizes its citizens to realize it, signifying the post-1991 Ethiopia has all attributes of an authoritarian regime. The state underwent major restructuring at the beginning of the 1990s, taking a federal system which replaced a highly-centralized state. More specifically, the Ethiopian security sector has been transformed; political changes that happened in the country has led to a new notion of threats and security needs, and the institutional and structural policy framework of the country's security agencies was brought into position with the new federal system of government. Post-1991, the Transitional Government Charter and FDREnew Constitution brings a new democracy friendly laws and orders which contains a bill of rights which guaranteed freedom, equality and social justice. However, this democratization process has faced implementation challenges and problems from its running bodies.

This thesis tried to explore the structural and institutional framework for community participation in Ethiopia in general and in Dire Dawa in particular. It tried to identify the extent of public participation, possible opportunities and challenges. It also tried to analyze the effectiveness and efficiency of Dire Dawa police in delivering the security services. The thesis used both primary and secondary sources while conducting the study. The thesis employed triangulation research method i.e. both quantitative and qualitative methods to get balanced and comprehensive answer to the research questions and also fill one's weakness by the other. The thesis is mainly challenged by the availability of both primary and secondary sources.

For this reason, the people's role or participation in matters of political as well as security remained low both at national level and in Dire Dawa. The study found that there has been structural and institutional shift of paradigm for the need of institutionalizing people's participation in the security sector governance. In Dire Dawa community policing was implemented in creating space for inclusive community participation. But, this has faced practical implementation problems because it is a top-down approach which is mainly organized based on committee loyal to political ideology of the ruling party.

Keywords: Governance, security, security sector governance, Public participation, community policing.

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

Security governance dynamics at levels such as global, regional and national levels have been a critical feature triggering as well as responding to old and new wars, conflicts and instability within and between societies (Schnabel, A and Farr, V, 2011,). According to good governance principles such as public engagement and participation, rule of law, transparency, responsiveness, consensus orientation, effectiveness and efficiency, and accountability, a society's security sector ideally provides justice and security to all persons living within a country's borders. Unfortunately, many security sectors do not operate under good governance premises (ibid, 9).

After the end of the Cold War, democratic oversight of the security sector has turned out to be a well-known international standard. The security debate has become part of the international development agenda(Hussein, K, Gnisci, D and Wanjiru, J, 2004,). Traditionally, the governance of the security sector had focused on military activities, the control of military hardware, action against armed groups and networks and the reform of state military institutions. It had given much attention to the state-centered old model of security sector. But in recent time, increased attention is being paid to other actors within the 'security system' and the softer side of security including governance of security institutions, the links between security and insecurity, access to resources, well-being, poverty, environmental risk and security(ibid, 10).

A security sector governance approach appropriately reflects the significant roles within the security field played by actors at different levels of the state(Bryden, 2011). According to the principle of human security, the provision of security should be directly and quickly respond to the needs of the people. Accountability and transparency requires that information will only be considered secret for legitimate and firmly defined reasons. The security sector frequently tries to limit public information on their actions, and the demands of national security do require some elements of confidentiality. But extreme and unnecessary secrecy can be counter-productive and provides a means for formal practices – both in actions and wider policies– to be hidden, for example when used to cover-up financial mismanagement or proscribed activities(ibid, 15). In

terms of theoretical perspective, there are two competing approaches for a contextualized SSR-agenda: A monopoly model that focuses on restoring on state's monopoly over the means of violence and a hybrid model that seeks to strengthen local community-based security and justice solutions(Andersen, 2011,).

In considering the role the people should have in the governance system in general and in the security sector in particular, emphasize should be given to the extent of popular participation and citizen engagement in the overall decision-making of the different sectors of governance. Popular participation depends on the nature of the state itself and the ability of the government to respond to popular demands. Governments have a crucial role to play in promoting popular demands.

In Africa, this critical change in security system has been paralleled by the emergence of regional security frameworks upheld by intergovernmental organizations, whose formation is also advocated by African civil society. According to the African security sector governance handbook, “people and states must be secure from the fear of violence at the local, national, regional and international levels if an enabling environment for sustainable political and economic development is to be created”(Ball, 2001,). This means both the state and people “must be adequately protected against aggression and internal subversion and that the lives of ordinary people must not be crippled by state repression, violent conflict, or wild criminality”(ibid). There are many ways to provide physical security”(ibid). One of these is by creating security services mandated to use force to protect the state and its population. It is, therefore, important for every society to ask if it needs security organizations and if so, what kind of security organizations should be created and how these security organizations will be governed. It is equally important for the countries in African to ask such questions because historically since the start of the colonial period, African security organizations have repeatedly been a source of the lack of security for the state and its population, rather than a way of guaranteeing community and individual well-being.

Community policing, as a new policing philosophy, is a widely used mechanism in ensuring public participation in the security sector governance(Meese III, 1993). In community policing, community institutions such as families, schools, neighborhood associations, merchant groups are seen as key partners to the police in the creation of safe and secure communities(ibid).

Community policing consisted of two core components, community partnership and problem-solving (U.S Department of Justice, 1994). Community policing is democracy in action i.e. it requires the active participation of local government, civil and business leaders, public and private agencies, residents, religious organizations, schools, and hospitals (ibid).

There is no doubt that post-1991 Ethiopia saw significant political institution building and that a public ethos of democracy emerged (Abbink, 2006). The Ethiopian state underwent a major restructuring at the beginning of the past few decades, adopting a federal system to replace a highly-centralized state (Gebrehiwot Berhe, 2016). Specifically, the Ethiopian security sector governance was transformed, leading to a new conception of threats and security needs (ibid). When the current government assumed power in 1991 following the demise of the military dictatorship, it promised a clear break with the past and a new beginning towards a free and democratic society (BTI 2018, Country Report). The constitution was applauded for its commitment to liberal democracy and respect for political freedoms and human rights (ICG, 2009). However, the promise of democratic constitutional order that combined political representation for ethnic groups with civil liberties for individual citizens has yet to be realized in Ethiopia (Arriola, 2011). Indicating the grave challenges in the political and governance fronts, the 2018 Ibrahim Index of African Governance (IIAG) report ranked Ethiopia 35th out of 54 countries in the continent (IIAG, 2018). Freedom House also rated the country as “NOT FREE” since 2011 (Freedom House, 2018). Ethiopia is currently faced with a daunting challenge of transforming its political and economic systems for sustainable development (Isima, 2003).

According to Gebrehiwot (2017), “the Ethiopian security sector was transformed from 1991 onwards; political changes led to a new conception of threats and security needs, and the institutional structure of the country’s security agencies was brought into alignment with the new federal arrangements” (Gebrehiwot, 2017). He added that “The Ethiopian security sector reform (SSR) practice was guided by the profound philosophical analysis of its political and security threats and the Ethiopian People’s Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) came up with a different and unique security culture characterized by the primacy of political leadership over its army in its internal architecture” (ibid). According to the Ethiopian Foreign Affairs and Security Policy and Strategy document “bringing about people-centered rapid development and ensuring democracy and good governance are what our national interest is all about”.

As the interest and practice in community policing grows internationally as a way of engaging communities in their security provision, Ethiopia also implemented this mechanism since 2005 to serve multiple objectives. Ethiopia's community policing experience reveals a unique model of community policing that has developed from a particular political context in which there is a history of violent political transition, state-led development and centralized control (Denney & Kassaye, 2013). In practice, community policing in Ethiopia serves multiple purposes- from sharing the state's burden of policing with customary actors, to reducing crime, involving communities in the security sector governance and contributing to national development (ibid).

1.2 STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM

Security sector governance describes how the principles of good governance apply to public security provision. The relationship between civil society and the security sector is fundamental to human security (Schirch & Mancini-Griffoli, 2015). Credible oversight and supervision of the security sector remains vital in order to ensure democratic and economic development. Public involvement in democratic oversight is essential to make sure the transparency and accountability transversely among the security sector. The participation of civil society organizations (CSOs) in the planning phase of security policy sphere would strongly contribute to good governance and accountability. In this regard, "CSOs act not only as a government 'watchdog' but also as an index of public contentment with the performance of institutions and agencies responsible for public security and related services" (Cole et al, 2008). Public participation can be brought by CSOs engagement in security sector domain. Generally, SSG is taken to facilitate the relationship between the security sector and citizens of a state. In practice, in many African states, the public lacks opportunity to engage and participate in the security sector (Bryden and N'Diaye, 2011). Mostly 'regimes' rather than 'citizens' are the center of the security sector. Ever since independence, Africa's multifaceted historical dynamics have created shared problems, but also ensured enormous regional and national diversity in the forms of militarization and securitization (Bryden & Olonisakin, 2010).

In Ethiopia democratization practice anchored in a federal system that assured the respect for the rights of nations, nationalities and peoples has undergone in 1991. The encouraging results are due to the fact that the public has been empowered to exercise the decisive say vested in it by the constitution, its sense of belongingness with the deepening of the government's reform

agenda. The Ethiopia security sector governance is highly sensitive and is considered as a secret. In such highly secretive sector, popular participation and their role is minimal or even non-existent.

There is huge public potential in governing security sector but this potential is not utilized and is almost null. Public engagement has been seen voluntarily expressed in several circumstances where security organs and the people proved their cooperation in maintaining security. This has been displayed in different instances such as religious gatherings and other public holidays where the public has voluntarily engaged in security matters.

The lack of accountability, efficiency and professionalism in the provision of the security sector governance is because of the deficiency of having effective democratic system or failing to include the principles of good governance that was supposed to create a strong checks and balances. This has brought about by the lack of institutionalizing the security sector effectively. There is overall lack of political willingness and policy platform from the government side which could have facilitated or encouraged public participation in the sector. People have a capacity to aid in maintaining security and can play a significant part in the security sector given the chance.

In Ethiopia much of the public potential is untapped. Similarly, the longer term role the people play in maintaining a democratically-managed security sector through active people's participation and engagement on oversight issues is sometimes been played-down in developing countries and particularly in Ethiopia.

This study has assessed the gap in the people's participation and their role in security sector governance. It tried to fill the gap in the absence of empirical research on the security sector governance in Ethiopia, with special emphasis on the public participation in security sector governance in Dire Dawa Police Commission in maintaining security.

In the federal arrangement, Dire Dawa, nicknamed as the "Queen city of the Desert", is one of the two chartered cities in Ethiopia. It is administratively divided into nine urban kebeles in the city proper and 38 surrounding rural Kebeles. According to the 2007 census, the total number of population in Dire Dawa is 341,834, with an urban population of 233,224. Dire Dawa being the second largest city in Ethiopia is also attached to a large rural area with a population of 108,610. For many, "the city's cosmopolitan image and its reputation for socio-cultural integration across

religious and ethnic boundaries is an attraction”(EU Trust Fund, 2018). “Affectionately called ye dire lij(sons and daughters of Dire Dawa), residents of the city are considered to be welcoming, progressive, laidback and sociable”(ibid). The main security challenges facing Dire Dawa is the ethnic conflict between the Oromo and the Somali.Feyissa et al(2018) asserted that “One of the major challenges of Ethiopia’s ethno-federal political order is contested identities and territorial disputes between the new regional states, with Dire Dawa one of the most politically contested area in post-1991 Ethiopia”(Feyissa et al, 2018). There has been claim and counter-claim among the Somali and the Oromo and this has badly affected the nature of cosmopolitan of the city.

In the democratic security sector governance, people are at the center-concern of security sector. Ethiopia’s security sector governance is dominated by party politics and the security services are easily perceived as partisan to executive agencies. This is mostly because the national interest continues to be defined and decided on the basis of a particular ideology and set of individual/group interests that enjoys no competition and allows little public debate and participation. This brought about lack of ownership by the people and creates overlap between political and security responsibilities as well as informal lines of accountability. Party connection and personalized relations triumph over professional loyalties and institutionalized relations. In many instances, civilians view security forces with doubt, perceiving them as predators rather than protectors. Therefore, this has contributed to the loss of popular confidence in both the intent and the ability of these forces to provide security on an impartial and entitlement-oriented basis.

Several studies have been written about security sector governance in Ethiopia in general but little studies have been conducted in the study area. However, there is no single study which has been carried out regarding the role of people and their participation in security sector governance. Therefore, the issue under study needs academic attention and empirical research. Thus, the study have tried to fill the existing literature and knowledge gap that exist on the area of security sector governance in Ethiopia with special emphasis on the role of the people in maintaining security. This research has focused on the Dire Dawa City Administration at the focal unit of the survey and its partnership with the community in maintaining the security. The research has come up with a broad analysis on exploring the structural and institutional framework for citizen participation, identified the extent of public participation, possible

opportunities and challenges faced, and analyzed the effectiveness and efficiency of Dire Dawa police commission in delivering security service. The thesis used community policing as a major variable in studying community participation in security sector governance. In this regard, the study preferred to concentrate on the following research objectives.

1.3 RESEARCH OBJECTIVES

1.3.1 GENERAL OBJECTIVE

To study the role community participation in security sector governance in Ethiopia in general and Dire Dawa in particular.

1.3.2 SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES

1. To explore the structural and institutional framework for citizen participation in Ethiopia in general and in Dire Dawa police commission in particular.
2. To identify the extent of popular participation, possible opportunities and challenges.
3. To analyze the effectiveness and efficiency of the Dire Dawa Police Commission in delivering the security service.

1.4 RESEARCH QUESTIONS

1.4.1 GENERAL RESEARCH QUESTION

What is the role of community participation in the security sector governance in Dire Dawa City Administration

1.4.2 SPECIFIC RESEARCH QUESTION

2. What is the structural and institutional framework for citizen participation in security sector governance in Ethiopia in general and in Dire Dawa City Administration in particular?
3. What is the extent of popular participation in security sector governance in Dire Dawa City Administration, possible opportunities and challenges?
4. How is the effectiveness and efficiency of the Dire Dawa Police Commission in delivering the security service?

MAP OF DIRE DAWA



CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 INTRODUCTION

One of the most essential functions of the state is providing for citizens' security. Democratic states carry out its responsibility to provide security that is effective, transparent and accountable to its citizens. As with many other public services in a democratic society, the state is the most rightful platform for the provision of public security. In both democratic and non-democratic polities, security policy has historically been the preserve of political and security elites, as well as the industrial and business concerns benefiting from a decisive influence over, or inter-linking with politicians and influential officials of the security sector. In some cases, the reluctance is exacerbated by top-down pressure from elites with a vested interest in the status quo (Bryden & N'Diaye, 2011). In other cases, there is a lack of capacity, resources and public space at the national level to nurture a robust debate on questions of democratic security sector governance (ibid, 2). Civilians have a mandate to voice their opinion of public security delivery as its intended recipients. Participatory approach to security provides a micro-level perspective on security, which is complementary to macro-level perspectives typical of more traditional approach; in short, participatory approach highlight ordinary citizen's perceptions of well-being and security (Hussein et al, 2004).

At the heart of the African insecurity story is a breakdown in governance systems due in large part to rule by patronage and the associated misuse of governmental instruments of coercion to entrench political and social exclusion (Bryden et al, 2008). Challenges of security sector governance in West Africa, at best, while maintaining a façade of viability and stability, this situation has created state repression of local populations under authoritarian regimes concerned, above all, with preserving the regime rather than ensuring security of the state and its citizens (ibid, 21). The end of the cold war period which created a shift in the global power relations had in return caused a corresponding shift in the internal order of many African states. Many previously repressed groups found space to seek greater political participation and representation in the socio-political order.

In the case of Ethiopia, the security apparatus is strong militarily but very weak in terms of good governance principles such as good leadership, accountability, transparency, inclusive and

representativeness(De Birhan media, 2012). SSR in Ethiopia has been reduced to the army and was mainly focused on training(ibid). Accordingly G. Berhe(2017) asserted that “the Ethiopian security sector reform(SSR) experience was guided by the profound analysis of its political and security threats, which seamlessly guided the defense transformation”(M. G. Berhe, 2017).

2.2 CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

Popular participation, particularly through “universal suffrage,” is recognized by the African Charter on Democracy (Article 4(2)) as “the inalienable right of the people”. It is used to refer to conditions in which the majority of the African people have relatively equal opportunities to express their views about the policies and decisions that govern them(Makinda&Okumu, 2008). All security, not only human security, ought to be concerned with the needs, aspirations, and dignity of the people. More directly concerned with the actors involved in SSR implementation processes, as well as their interactions, instances of peace-building and post-conflict reconstruction demonstrate the importance of local ownership and public engagement, both as means of building acceptance and credibility while restructuring the states’ security forces, and strengthening the state’s domestic legitimacy(Benevelli, 2016). It is also necessary to differentiate between local ownership at the national level, which mainly includes the political and security elites, and local ownership at the community-level of engagement, so that the reform process can actually mirror the changes in local communities’ security concerns and needs overtime.To the contrary, authoritarian and non-democratic states are often instruments of state suppression. It is this suppression and oppressive security institutions’ defense of illegitimate states and leaders which perpetuates state-sanctioned organized violence.

2.3 DEFINITION OF TERMINOLOGIES

2.3.1 GOVERNANCE

Governance is a term that has been used over time all over the world. The noun ‘govern’ has been defined as ‘to direct and control the actions or conducts of, either by established law or by arbitrary will, to rule or regulate by authority. The concept of ‘Governance’ on the other hand “has been around in both political and academic discourse for a long time, referring as a generic sense to the task of running a government or any other appropriate entity, for example a nation”(Afegbua&Adejuwon, 2012). According to DCAF backgrounder, governance is the exercise of power and authority(DCAF, N.D). It means all the formal and informal processes,

actors and values that shape the provision of any kind of public good, including security. Therefore, applying the term governance in security is useful because it emphasizes how a variety of state and non-state actors exercise power and authority over security.

2.3.2 SECURITY

Security is increasingly viewed as “an all-encompassing condition in which people and communities live in freedom, peace and safety, participate fully in the governance of their countries, enjoy the protection of fundamental rights, have access to resources and the basic necessities of life, and inhabit an environment which is not detrimental to their health and well-being”(DAC Guidelines and reference series, OECD, 2005). According to this reference document, the security of people and the security of the states are mutually reinforcing(ibid). People define security depending on the country or region of the world they come from, the sector they work in, or even the immediate context in which they are applying the definition(SGAP Framework, N.D). It is what makes security essentially contested. Security is not just about threats to the state, but about threats to populations, communities and individuals. Security is a fundamental value for human beings and should be understood as an essential public good. To be secure is to be free from danger or fear.

The security agenda is much broader than its common misunderstanding to equate security with defense and now includes questions of use of force and military preparedness problems and policies to do with human and minority rights, migration, poverty, the environment and other societal issues(Jackson-Preece, 2011). Following on from this wider agenda, security in international relations is increasingly concerned not only with the safety of states but also of the people within them(ibid). According to Jackson-Preece, “the desire for security is a defensive and self-protecting response to the fact or threat of harm from other human beings”(Jackson-Preece, 2011). Therefore, being secure from any kind of threat is most widely considered as an essential component of good life. Security is described from being basic right to being concerned to politics, health, and environmental matters which makes the concept of security more inclusive. Security is not a term that refers to a single concept rather it carries multiple meanings which refers to both a state of being and a set of social or political practices.

2.3.3 SECURITY SECTOR

A security sector comprises of “individuals, groups and institutions that are responsible for the provision, management and oversight of security for people and the state”(AU policy framework on SSR cited in Loada&Moderan, 2015). This sector includes the main security actors which are:

Primary security institutions, i.e state security and Armed Forces: armed and defense forces, the police, gendarmes, paramilitary forces, presidential or national guards, military and civil intelligence services, coast guards, border guards and border authorities, and local security or reserve units.

Security management and oversight bodies within the executive: heads of states and governments, national consultative bodies on security, the ministries responsible for security and armed forces(ministries of defense, interior, security and foreign affairs), and the ministry of finances responsible for the national budget and the financial planning and auditing bodies.

Parliamentary management and oversight bodies: the parliament, including the plenary, standing committees responsible for defense and security, committees responsible for budget and financial or any other relevant competency(for example, human rights, the promotion of gender equality, legislative analysis, etc), inquiry committees with mandates covering security issues, and any other mechanisms set out in the constitution and legal framework of each country.

Independent oversight bodies: supreme audit institutions, national human rights commissions and ombudsmen institutions(depending on their legal mandate as defined on the national level), public monitoring committees and public appeals committees, the media, and civil society actors.

Institutions responsible for ensuring the rule of law and justice: ministries of justice, judicial inquiry services, courts and tribunals, prisons and probation services, and traditional or customary justice systems.

Legal non-state security providers: private security services for buildings, convoys and people as well as traditional security and justice providers or any other informal authority mandated by the state to ensure the provision of security services.

Source: ECOWAS policy framework on SSR).

2.3.4 SECURITY SECTOR GOVERNANCE

Security sector governance or SSG refers to the decision-making, management, implementation and monitoring mechanisms that govern the security sector and its actors (Loada & Moderan, 2015). This governance is considered 'good' or democratic when it falls within the framework of the rule of law and is based on democratic principles (ibid). According to article 5 of the ECOWAS draft policy framework on security sector reform and governance, democratic governance of security sector refers to "the provision, management and control of security sector based on democratic principles and values for the benefit of the people". "It requires separation of power, a participatory and inclusive approach involving citizens through their legally and regularly chosen representatives in decision-making processes, management and control of state activities and functions in the security sector" (ECOWAS, 2016). In addition, according to DCAF's definition, SSG focuses specifically on decisions about security and their implementation with the security sector of a single state. It applies the governance concept to security provision in a specific national setting and focuses on the formal and informal influences of the structures, institutions and actors involved in security provision, management and oversight at national and local levels. Considering security from the perspective of governance is useful because it includes the roles and responsibilities of government, but it also highlights how different kinds of state and non-state actors influence security provision, management and oversight in both positive and negative way (DCAF background, n,d).

2.3.5 SECURITY SECTOR REFORM

SSR can be defined as "the process through which security sector actors adapt to the political and organizational demands of transformation" (Ejdus, n,d). According to AU policy framework on SSR, SSR refers to "the process by which countries formulate or re-orient the policies, structures, and capacities of institutions and groups engaged in the security sector, in order to make them more effective, efficient, and responsive to democratic control, and to the security and justice needs of the people" (AU policy framework on SSR). On the other hand, UN defined it as "SSR describes a process of assessment, review and implementation as well as monitoring and evaluation led by national authorities that have as its goal the enhancement of effective and accountable security for the state and its peoples without discrimination and with full respect for

human rights and the rule of law. [...] SSR underscores that effectiveness, accountability and democratic governance are mutually reinforcing elements of security”(UNSG Report 2008 cited in DCAF Report 2018). In addition, according to DCAF, SSR is “the political and technical process of improving state and human security by making security provision, management and oversight more effective and more accountable, within a framework of democratic civilian control, rule of law and respect for human rights”(DCAF backgrounder, n.d). The goal of SSR is to apply the principles of good governance to the security sector(ibid).

2.4 THE CONCEPT OF HUMAN SECURITY

After the end of the cold war and as a consequence of globalization, threats have no longer a purely military character, extending the concept of security(Framework Document 05/2011, 2011). At this point, the human security principle was gradually introduced, promoted by the UN since 1994(ibid). The redefinition of security(security from the point of view of people, as opposed to that of other “referents”) was initiated in 1994(Tedjbakhsh, 2005). A human security approach attempted to transform traditional notions of security, framed in terms of national and regional stability and the stability of political and economic systems, and to focus on human beings(ibid). The very premise of human security is highly controversial and fiercely contested, as are its definitions, scope and utility(Kettemann, 2006). Human security brings into focus, and provides answers for the “question of how we can place the security of the individual on the same level as the security of the state”(ibid). It is primarily an analytical tool which focuses on ensuring security for the individual, not the state. Therefore, the basic elements of human security include the security of people against threats to life, health, livelihood, personal safety and human dignity.

Human security concepts also consists of actors and agenda that are not evaluated by traditional security approach(Agir&Arman, n.d). According to Owen(2003) although gaining legitimacy in many academic and policy communities, many argue that human security has no single accepted definition, no universal foreign policy mandate and no consensus-commanding analytic framework for its measurement. KamrulAhsan(2016) asserted that human security proponents did not declare an entire omission of state-centered view rather they see state-centered views as

an inadequate or narrow conception of security and envisage their own view- the human security view- as the more adequate approach, which is also known as the broader conception of security.

Human security is a critical component of the global political and development agenda(Hussein et al, 2004). Two ideas lie at its heart: firstly, the protection of individual is a strategic concern for national as well as international security; secondly, security conditions for people's development are not bound to traditional matters of national defense, law and order, but rather encompass all political, economic and social issues enabling a life free from risk and fear(ibid). The human security approach looks at individuals as a sole referent object of security. According to Human Security handbook(UN, 2016), the human security approach provides a new way of thinking about the range of challenges the world faces in the 21st century and how the global community responds to them. Human security is based on national ownership.

2.5 THE CONCEPT POLICING AND COMMUNITY POLICING

The word 'policing' is etymologically related to 'politics', the governance of the city or state, and was used in broad terms to signify social regulation in the widest sense(Rowe, 2007). The Greek word politeria meant all matters affecting the survival and well-being of the state(polis)(ibid). In the name of social order and communal security, policing has been existed in one form or another all the way through history(Schwartz, 2015). Societies continuously negotiate and renegotiate normative understandings of what policing should look like, who is entitled to it, what is expected of it, and who should be authorized to provide it(ibid). The innate characteristics of policing and the role played by different police actors today are thus obliged in highly contested concept of security, justice, and legitimate authority shaped by the historical experience and institutional preferences of each political community(ibid).Over the past 20 years, Governments and civic actors have focused substantially on the question of crime and urban law enforcement efforts(UN Policing Handbook, 2011). It has come to be recognized that crime is unevenly distributed throughout the world(ibid).

The U.S. Department of Justice(2012) defined Community Policing as "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"(U.S. Department of Justice, 2012). It

contains a variety of theoretical and practical approaches and is still growing rapidly (U.S. Department of Justice, 1994). Community policing requires the active participation of local government, civil and business leaders, public and private agencies, residents, religious institutions, schools, and hospitals (ibid). Community policing brings police and citizens together to prevent crime and solve neighborhood problems. It focuses on stopping crime before it happens not responding to it after crime occurs. It means community's control over their neighborhoods. In this sense, the community and the police develop mechanisms to achieve common goals of a safer and better place to live. Community policing is, therefore, seen as an effective way of promoting public participation by ensuring their security and promoting the living conditions of the community.

2.6 THE CONCEPT OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION

Community participation is defined as “an active process of organizing communities to take part in the socio-economic and political activities of their locality, making them effective participants and beneficiaries of collective decisions that have been taken and executed” (Nsingo & Kuye, 2005). Ababio (2004) also defined it as “the process by which local stakeholders such as community members, government institutions, local businesses, community based organizations (CBOs) and non-governmental organizations (NGOs) work collectively in decision making that influence development outcomes in a municipal jurisdiction” (Ababio, 2004). In addition, Madzivhandila and Maloka (2014) added that “community participation is a mechanism through which communities and local stakeholder can be involved in matters pertaining to local governance” (Madzivhandila & Maloka, 2014). Community participation gives a chance for the community to convey their views in development activities in their localities.

In line with international tendency to democratization, the issue of community involvement in governance has gained growing significance in both practical politics and academic disciplines (Haq, 2003). The provision of such citizen role in governance is important for promotion of public assurance in governing institutions, formulating state policies at the grass root based on people's needs, and receiving necessary opinion on people's reactions to such policies (ibid). Participatory governance stress civil or community participation in all matters of governmental affairs with a consideration to taking notice of individual or group demands (policy input) in public policy making, and converting these demands into government policies and

actions(policy output), as well as resolving the conflicts emanating in the process so as to guarantee social welfare,economic development and political stability which are fundamental in any political system(Olalekan, 2017).

2.7 SECURITY SECTOR GOVERNANCE IN ETHIOPIA

Ethiopian People’s Revolutionary Democratic Front(EPRDF), with its leaderMelesZenawi, radically reformed Ethiopia’s political system(African Report No. 153, 2009). According to this report “the regime has transformed the hitherto centralized state into the Federal Democratic Republic and also redefined citizenship, politics and identity on ethnic grounds”(ibid). The EPRDF proceeded to install a transitional governmentand set out its program of political liberalization, ethno-political freedoms, andeconomic recovery and development(Hogmann&Abbink, 2012).In this regards, the state underwent major restructuring at the beginning of the 1990s, taking federalism as a system of government which replaced a highly-centralized state(GebrehiwotBerhe, 2017). To be more precise, the new regime has transformed the structural and institutional framework of the Ethiopian security system by adopting new conception of threats and security needs that was brought into alignment with the new federal arrangement(ibid). Ethiopia had undergone a submissive state-citizen relation with a deep rooted undemocratic political culture until 1991(Hailu, 2017). However, the institutional structures in the post-1991such as the Transitional Government Charter and Ethiopian Constitution taken into consideration a new democracy friendly laws and orders which contains a bill of rights which guaranteed freedom, equality and social justice(ibid). However, this democratization process has faced implementation challenges and problems from its running bodies. For this matter, in spite of these positive progresses, it is correct and necessary to distinguish the EPRDF’s efforts as a failure(G. Selassie, 1992). The failure to guide Ethiopia into a democratic state has been witnessed from the beginning when institutions of the transitional government were created and the Charter was adopted(ibid). Compared to the reviled Mengistu regime and its Ethio-Communist ideology, democratization has occurred to some extent. Yet as the aftermathsof the 2005 and 2010 federal and regional elections have proven, Ethiopian“democracy” is of a peculiar form: it continues to be strictly controlled bythe EPRDF-led government and its old-time elite, and political alternation is notan aim(Hogmann&Abbink, 2012).During the transitional period, the EPRDF has two political options: a peaceful(

negotiated)transition and non-peaceful(forced) transition(G. Selassie, 1992). The former option which implies a peaceful transition is non-violent, and negotiated in the sense that the existing government agrees to meet with the opposition elements to discuss and implement the goals of the transition. It is a participatory process in which all political parties are involved in the process to ensure that the new system represents the will of all the people. The second option is the non-peaceful or forced transition which is characterized by an expression of revolutionary forces not used to democratic ideology. Those who seize of state power deprive the existing government of its authority and replace their own agenda in a new constitution that prolongs their power(ibid). Therefore, the EPRDF's choice fell under the second option in the practical terms and in the first option in- terms of principle.In spite of its official endorsement of capitalism,pluralism and a realigned foreign policy, the EPRDF is considered to have remained a Leninist-structured and controlled party(Bedasso, 2017).The outcome is a domination of the ruling party resulting a relationship in which the rulers proclaim their right to govern, disregarding any space of participation to the ruled to have neither consented nor recognized a duty to obey(G. Selassie, 1992). For this reason, the people's role in matters of political as well as security remained minimal or else depended on partisan politics for the past few decades in Ethiopia. In spite of realizing their agendaof democratic equality of ethnic groups which the TPLF/EPRDF once advocated, there was a noticeable ascendancy of Tigrayan domination of the chief instruments of state power, especially the army, the security, and the top echelons of the bureaucracy(G. Selassie, 1992). Consequently, the other ethnic and multi-ethnic insurgent groups have refused to agree to the ascendancy of the TPLF/EPRDF as the controlling element in the new, supposedly democratic government and have expressed their antagonism in continued fighting(ibid). In terms of security, "the TPLF/EPRDF strategically controlled state security forces which, given the party's quasi-monopoly on political power, often makes it difficult to distinguish instruments of the state from the party"(Van Veen, 2016). "This created a situation in which state security forces may serve national interests but in which these interests are defined on the basis of a particular ideology and they also sustain existing power structures"(ibid). The EPRDF has been the vanguard party, setting the ideological course for the developmental state with obscure boundaries between the governing party and the state(Sande Lie &Mesfin, 2018). This has manifested a self-determined and strong state apparatus and governance system that has proved resilient to both internal and external pressures and shocks(ibid). According to Sande Lie

&Mesfin, Ethiopia's experience with its revolutionary democracy and developmental state has produced impressive economic results, but critical concerns remained with regard to democracy, the political space and human rights(Sande Lie &Mesfin). Decades after the change of power and the ushering of the second Ethiopian republic in 1991, the political process in Ethiopia has, according to many observers, rigidified and largely closed the space for representative democracy(Abbink, 2009). There is a nicely worded federal constitution in Ethiopia, but the government has difficulty in adhering to it(ibid).

2.7.1 THE STRUCTURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN SSG IN ETHIOPIA

For centuries, Ethiopia was governed by a highly centralized monarchs(CGP, 2009). Centralization of authority in the hands of the emperor and a strategy of nation building that denied the ethnic diversity of Ethiopian society characterized the rule of Emperor Haile Silassie as its last king(Van der Beken, 2007). The relationship between the state and society to define their respective roles depends on their access to power(Bekele et al, 2016). The distribution of power relies on structure of power relations (agency, actors, network), the exercise of power (power to or power over), and output of the power exercise (domination and subjectification)(ibid). The power structure represents the hierarchy of decision making and distribution of power among different competing actors. The structure of power is based on power relations which includes access to resources (land and other), right to political representation and control over the means of violence. The power structure thus helps to draw the political landscape of national and local, and the public and private spheres(ibid). A popular uprising in 1974 which left the country with a political vacuum brought the Derg into the power.This announced the end of Ethiopian Monarch. But the Derg also collapsed in May 1991 because of stiff resistance from regional and ethnic based movements. It was at this in time when Federalism was introduced in Ethiopia(Aalen, 2002). In 1991 when EPRDF came to power and launched the idea of self-determination for the nationalities, up to and including secession, devolving political, administrative and economic power to ethnically defined regional states(ibid). Ethiopia, a country with more than 100 million inhabitants, situated in a vulnerable natural setting and a persistent conflict zone, is unique in Africa with its post-1991 federalist political system that gives explicit recognition to ethno-linguistic identities, of which there are

about 80(Abbink, 2009). McCracken(2004) asserted that when Ethiopia's constitution was ratified in 1994, it established Ethiopia as a federal republic, and embraced the principle of self-determination through democratic rule. However, Abbink(2009) argued that the Ethiopian Constitution of 1994(effective in late 1995) looks great but cannot count as the embodied social contract, because it is not sufficiently buttressed by practical institutional- republican mechanisms that can guarantee it, and it is also often in contradiction with the governing ideology(and practice) of the EPRDF regime, which is "revolutionary democracy". Democracy in the EPRDF model is understood as "participation of the Ethiopian people at the grass root level", via the party and the government organs which "mobilize the people", not for debating and voting, but for executing policies and measures decided elsewhere(Abbink, 2009). "The federal constitution signed-off on 1994 defined the country's structure as a multi-cultural federation based on ethno-national representation"(African Report No. 153, 2009). The constitution assured that both the federal and the regional governments have their own legislative, judicial and executive power and the right to levy taxes and allocate budgets(Aalen, 2002). A bicameral parliament was created: the House of People's Representative, with 547 members directly elected for five years, and the House of Federation, with 108 representatives of the country's nationalities and tasked with constitutional interpretation and deciding issues related to national self-determination but without a legislative rule(Abbink, 2009). A powerful prime minister and a ceremonial president makeup the federal executive(ibid). The EPRDF firmly monopolizes political representation, decision-making and public space. The contradiction between its de facto one-party state and its promises to deliver multi-party election, human rights and self-determination has been the defining traits of politics since 1991(African Report No. 153, 2009). Dissent is provoked by the gap between promises and the political realities people experience in their everyday lives. There is a sentiment, particularly among the urban elite, that the EPRDF, like the Derg, betrayed democratic aspiration. The tension between the ruling party's promises of democratization and its reticence to live up to these principles has been a defining feature of post-1991 Ethiopia(Hagmann&Abbink, 2011). If one has to characterize Ethiopian politics and government after 1991, EPRDF's own notion of "revolutionary democracy" might be most appropriate to start with, but to what degree it is indeed democratic has to be closely examined(ibid). Although the ousting of the Derg is foundational of EPRDF's rule and has ushered in its new political regime, many of the government practices of pre-1991

Ethiopia have reappeared in post-1991 Ethiopia(Hagmann&Abbink, 2011). Hence, a quite mixed picture emerges when one considers both transformation and continuity in post-socialist Ethiopia(ibid).

Ethiopia's state security forces represent a third paradox(Van Veen, 2016). On one hand, many specialists on the issue of security believe that Ethiopia's regional contributions on peace and stability has shown a substantial change through, for example, substantial peacekeeping contributions and acting as US ally in the Horn of Africa theatre of the 'global war on terror'(ibid). On the other hand, many challenge these above mentioned argument by expressing their criticism of the EPRDF concentration of political power in their hands which also brought about an excessive use of power tools and security forces such as police and intelligence in particular as instruments of the party to preserve the exiting power structure(ibid). The EPRDF articulated the TPLF's "military doctrine in a white paper written in Tigrigna under the title of 'War and Army'"(Gebrehiwot, 2017). The doctrine "elaborated on the need for the resistance war to constantly narrow the support base of the regime among the population and expand the rebellion beyond the Tigrai region by developing a political program that brought in other fighting forces in the form of coalitions and united fronts"(ibid). The doctrine called for the mobilization of huge numbers of civilians communities in strengthening the security of liberated areas to allow the core army of the EPRDF to prepare and engage in conventional war(ibid). During the Derg regime, government offices, major service-providing institutions, and economic institutions like banks and insurance companies were run by members of the Workers Party of Ethiopia(WPE), a party organized by the military regime(Gebrehiwot, 2017). The EPRDF knew that the state was at risk of complete collapse, taking with it the socio-economic service-providing institutions if the existing personnel were not sure of their destinies within the new government(ibid). Maintaining the safety and security of local communities was a key challenges in the transition from war to peace(ibid).

The security history of the past 27 years of Ethiopia which has been dominated by members and leadership of one ethnic member was a complete opposite of the constitution in that armed forces in most cases didn't obey and respect the constitution, the Ethiopian security sector carried out its functions with partisanship to the ruling EPRDF party(De Birhan Media, 2012). Structurally, most of the top brass of the security organs emanate from the Tigrian ethnic group. Leadership

balance and equality is one of the main core areas of a modern democratic army and core principles of the SSR(ibid). SSR in Ethiopia was launched for the sake of reforming security institutions in a way that they would provide efficient and effective service in accordance to the law; enhance public participation in crime prevention; to ensure the accountability and transparency of the police forces; and to establish different police colleges at different levels both federal and regional to create a professional security apparatus(Walleign, 2018). But, the reform program is constantly afflicted with high politicization and too muchinterference of the higher executive officials(ibid). This monopoly is also exhibited in the rest of the security apparatuses such as the intelligence, prisons, police and courts(De Birhan Media, 2012). In terms of civilian control and leadership, even though the ministry is ministered by a civilian and is accounted by parliamentary standing committees, the fact that the military officers enjoy much power and the domination of the parliament by members of the ruling party makes the participation, democratization and civilian administration of the defense ineffectual(ibid). In Ethiopia, the political settlement has reached a fairly stable, which in return resulted in both a de jure, and a significant measure of de facto, state control over the means of violence, meaning that the use of coercive capacity as an independent variable that influences the terms of the country's political settlement has largely ceased to be relevant(Van Veen, 2016). There is no doubt that the Ethiopian state can defend itself effectively from both internal and external enemies by force should the need arise and none of the groups excluded from its political settlement currently possesses adequate force to challenge it(ibid). In the contemporary security organization in Ethiopia, i.e. post-1991, the partial transition of the TPLF/EPRDF from movement to political party creates strong leadership structures that rest partly on internal control and a lack of external transparency, which in return created the expectations that TPLF/EPRDF rule will continue perpetuate a single party monopoly. In this regard, political power and economic interests are fused and harnessed to a national strategy of state-led economic development(ibid).

A first historical factor that influences the evolution of Ethiopia's overall political settlement and governance is the centralization, control and coercion that characterized both the process of imperial expansion and the governance of the country afterwards(ibid). Unsurprisingly, coercion has been used extensively to establish and maintain centralized administration and political control(ibid). Therefore, the EPRDF's post-1991, continued same aspect of top-down decision-making and implementation, especially in the realms of 'high politics' and security, with little

scope for dissent or adaptation to local circumstances(*ibid*). Even today, decision-making takes a ‘committee-style’ form, usually involving small groups of well-connected individuals who, by and large, are not representative of the population at large(*ibid*).

2.7.2 THE EXTENT OF POPULAR PARTICIPATION, POSSIBLE OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES.

Ethiopia being a democracy organized as a federal system(Twibell, 1999). Accordingly, it is named as “the Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia”(*ibid*). The federal constitution ratified in 1994 distinguish the country’s overall political structure as a multi-cultural federation based on Ethno-national representation(African Report No. 153, 2009). Popular participation is an essential element in governance of a society. The dominant political culture in Ethiopia is characterized by authoritarian values, which can be seen at the level of the political actors and the society(ababu, 2012). The first legal act which guaranteed Ethiopian citizens the right to participate in political activities and to organize political parties was issued by the 1991 Transitional Charter of the then Transitional Government of Ethiopia(TGE)(K. Asfaw & K. Reta, 2014). According to article 2(b) of the Transitional Charter of Ethiopia “Each nation, nationality and people is guaranteed the right to administer its own affairs within its own defined territory and active public participation in the federal government on the bases of freedom, and fair and proper representation”(Transitional Charter of Ethiopia, 1991). The new(1994) Ethiopian Constitution provides extensive protection for democracy, individual rights and freedoms(Twibell, 1999). On the contrary, some commentators believe the rights and freedoms that are so extensively addressed in the Ethiopian Constitution are not adequately protected because of structural and implementation problems(*ibid*). Article 43(2) of the Ethiopian constitution expresses that “Nationals have the right to participate in national development and, in particular, to be consulted with respect to policies and projects affecting their community”(Ethiopian Constitution, 1995). Article 88(1) of the Constitution also describes that “Guided by democratic principles, government shall promote and support the people’s self-rule at all levels”(*ibid*).

Indicators of democracy in Ethiopia- in the sense of representative, electable government and a competitive party system as well as independent judiciary, a free press, the respect for human rights and habeas corpus, and a rule-of-law regime- are quite critical, at least in the view of most independent observers(Abbink, 2009). African and Ethiopian aspirations on democracy are not

fundamentally different from people elsewhere and have roots in local societies, but are usually not met by state elites(ibid). Based on the literature on the subject of popular participation, the idea of republican being liberty or sovereignty of the people/ the citizens in a polity; non-domination and rejection of the claim of leaders to a ‘natural right’ to rule (because of divine election or will, class position, or superior insight); no use of state power for personal gain or profit; and a recognition of the pluralism of the public cause, the discussion of which is to be open to the people, because from them ultimately power is derived(Abbink, 2009). According to the Rousseauian concept of a “social contract” theory; man/ human being lived in the state of nature, they had no government and there was no law to regulate them and there were hardships and oppression on the sections of the society. To overcome these hardships, they entered into two agreements which are: “**pactumunionis**” and “**pactumsubjectionis**”(E.Lasker, 2017). Thus, the authority or the government or the sovereign or the state came into being because of the two agreements(ibid).

Citizens in Africa, notably Ethiopia or any state created largely by conquest or conflict, are of course not aware of a contract which they entered voluntarily or were even asked about(Abbink, 2009). The constitution-making process is usually opaque and top-down- as it certainly was in Ethiopia(ibid). The constitution of 1994(effective in late 1995) looks great but cannot count as the embodied social contract, because it is not sufficiently buttressed by practical institutional-republican mechanisms that can guarantee it, and it is also often in contradiction with the governing ideology (and practice) of the EPRDF regime, which is “revolutionary democracy”(ibid). Besides the fast growing economy and expected democratization, there is a rising public dissatisfaction with the EPRDF’s ethnically defined state and the long time rigid grip on power which in return resulted fears of continued inter-ethnic conflicts(Africa Report No. 153, 2009). EPRDF often relies on non-constitutional techniques, such as, e.g., administrative appointments on the basis of political loyalty instead of qualification, non-transparent interference in the judicial process, political job demotions, and forced self-evaluation sessions(gingema) on the basis of the party ideology and policy(Abbink, 2009). There is a huge gap in the EPRDF’s expected democratic promises and the practical way it deals with the opposition political parties. It has considered the opposition political parties as the enemies of the state and has not accepted that they are qualified to take power via the ballot box and tends to regard the expression of differing views and interests as a form of betrayal(Africa Report No.

153, 2009). Therefore the EPRDF continues to enjoy its dominance which in return raised questions and discontent about the nature of Ethiopia's multiparty democracy, with opposition organizations remaining external or peripheral to the exercise of power, as well as weak and divided(Vaughan, 2004). Vaughan added "Whilst the capacity of the state, and the professionalization of its administrators, have been constructed over the last decade, the success of programs for reform of the police, military, security and judiciary remain critical to future development"(ibid).

The Ethiopia's Foreign Affairs and National Security policy and Strategy(EFANSPS) document is premised on the proposition that "*security policy is a matter of ensuring national survival. The alpha and omega of security is the ensuring of national security. Other national security issues may be raised only if national existence is ensured. Foreign affairs and security policy must be formulated first and foremost to ensure national security. Issues of prosperity, sustainable peace, and stability and other related concerns then follow*"(A. Weldemariam, 2009). In this regard, the EFANSPS's maincenter of attention is on possible and real threats to its territorial integrity(ibid). Therefore, this shows that the policy document emphasize on state-centric aspects of security than considering people-centric or state security than human security. In this regard, popular participation and engagement is minimal. It is non-participatory and non-inclusive in its nature. On the other hand, there is a contradiction between state security and human security in the Ethiopian government policy(Gebrewold, 2009). Ethiopia's security policy is pretty much determined by the systematically interconnected regional (specifically the Horn of Africa) security and this means, this regional complex insecurity underpins Ethiopia's state security policy in the face of regional "security threats"(Ibid). In other words, this regional insecurity factor, i.e. Islamic fundamentalism and Al- Shabab has attracted global players into the region such as the EU and the US and Ethiopia is an important ally of these global players, and often the government has been justifying its harsh policies against opposition groups in the name of anti-terrorism(ibid).

Regarding the prospect/opportunities for popular participation, it is worth considering Ethiopia's political culture and democratization history. The country's political system is dominated by a centralized political culture in which 'few' decide for the 'large'. Regardless of this centralized political culture, Ethiopia has achieved a lot in many aspects, specifically in terms of economy,

but still regarding democratization, inclusive governance and human rights, the country have yet faced a lot of criticism from different observers. Some of the initial measures undertaken by EPRDF include the participation of opposition parties in the political discourse, the introduction of independent media, decentralization, and adoption of the federal and parliamentary system(Fikadu, 2014). Thus, from official considerations and point of view, it look like Ethiopia is an emerging democracy and departing from its authoritarian past(ibid). In addition, Ethiopia is no more known by famine and drought as it used to be and poverty, civil war and political instability could no more be the corporate identity of the nation either as in the past(Government Communication Affairs Office, 2012). The country, which was known among the outside world's most impoverished nation, where periodical drought and famine were claiming the lives of many citizens, has managed to attain faster economic development in less than two decades changing its image for the good(ibid). Therefore, the main opportunities and prospects for public participation to accelerate democratization process in Ethiopia are the post 1991 FDRE Constitution, other laws and development programs(Hailu, 2017).

On the contrary, these above mentioned achievements were not done without challenges. The main challenges to democratization and popular participation in Ethiopia is the long existed political culture of centralization of state power in hands of the few and exclusion of the public from the state processes. The practical realization of the public participation process is important for the democratization of social values and better planning and discharge of public needs(Marzuki, 2015). It is also helpful for educating the public especially regarding government development programs(ibid). However, at the heart of the matter rests the issue of conditions that constrain achieving appropriate public participation(ibid). Ethiopia has long time operated under a highly centralized systems, with the center assuming full responsibility for policy(Gebrehiwet, 2016). The country has went through a deep rooted undemocratic political culture and submissive behavior of citizen-state relationship until 1991(Hailu,2017). Among others,Hailu added that“the force of inertia(history of undemocratic political culture), weakness of actors in democratization process, political polarization among political parties, and weakness of democratic institutions and corruption are the major challenges to the realization public participation and democratization process in Ethiopia”(ibid).

2.7.3 EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY IN SSG

Studying efficiency and effectiveness pursues the relationship between inputs, outputs and outcomes (Florina, 2007). Effectiveness and efficiency is primarily concerned with meeting the needs of citizens, the way of resources allocation being subordinated to the objectives of supplying public goods and services (ibid). Efficiency is the extent to which the government produces a given output, with a least possible use of resource, whereas, effectiveness is the amount of end products, the real service to the public that the government is providing. In security sector governance, the need for security sector reform strives to enable the efficient and effective provision of state and human security within a framework of democratic governance (Bleiker & Krupanski, 2012). SSR envisions a society in which security institutions and providers maintain a people-centered approach and are governed by and subject to democratic oversight and the rule of law (ibid).

The current Government inherited a highly centralized and control oriented civil service (CGP, 2009). The civil service lacked autonomy while accountability to citizens was weak and these institutional shortcomings, in turn, hindered the effectiveness and responsiveness of the state in public service delivery (ibid).

2.8 COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN SECURITY SECTOR GOVERNANCE IN DIRE DAWA

Dire Dawa city is located in the Eastern part of Ethiopia. “Dire Dawa is the creation of the railway” (Yalew & Gebreamilack, 2016). It was founded as a railway station on the road from the capital city of Addis Ababa to the port of Djibouti (Lykowska, 2011). According to Yalew & Gebreamilack “Since its inception, Dire Dawa become a notable future town in the country with modern master plan and residence of skilled workers in Kezira quarter”. As the result of the railway, the city became economically important which in return created a massive influx of population from different parts of the country. In this regard, Dire Dawa’s major economic developments have their basis on its strategic location that attracted the railway construction through the town. Over the last hundred years, Dire Dawa has developed to become one of the largest city of Ethiopia (Lykowska, 2011). Lykowska (2011) added that “the town was known throughout the country as the primary market for contraband imports for much of the 1980s and

early 1990s". Since 1991, after the country's government change, Dire Dawa become a disputed city over claims of ownership between Oromia and Somali regional states(Worku, 2017). The Oromo and Somali ethnic groups are in constant interactions of various forms for long period of time which holds true for other ethnic groups as well(ibid). According to Worku(2017), "Oromo and Somali have certain common features; i.e. both speak languages that belong to the Cushitic language phylum, and members of both groups are predominantly Islam". In terms of ethnic composition, Dire Dawa has diversity of ethnic groups in Ethiopia and also multiple composition of foreign citizens from different parts of the world such as Arabs(mostly from Yemen and other Middle Eastern countries), Greeks, India, French, Armenian, British, Italian and others. This foreign legacies are characterized in terms of languages, architectures, shops, churches, mosques, burial sites, foods, schools, hotels and industries(Tarekegn, 2016).

Dire Dawa is one of the two chartered cities in the Federal arrangements. The Dire Dawa Administration area covers nearly 130,000 hectares, of which only 2 percent constitute built-up urban areas. The remaining 98 percent is considered rural Dire Dawa. In terms of population, Dire Dawa has a total population size of 384,000 of which 74%(284, 160) live in urban while the remaining 26% live in rural Dire Dawa. Dire Dawa has two tiers of administration: the city and Kebele administrations. The city administration is empowered judicial powers specifically conferred on it by the charter, and it has these key organs: City council, Mayor, City cabinet, and Office of the Chief Auditor. It has the authority to draft and implement laws and bylaws, and have drafted 20 proclamations, 26 regulations and 10 directives.Source: Dire Dawa Urban Profile; UN HABITAT, 2008.

It is administratively divided into the city proper which consisted of nine Kebeles and the rural part is consisted of 38 Kebeles which is divided into four major clusters namely Assaliso, Biyo Awale, Jaldesa and Wahil.

Dire Dawa is known for its cosmopolitan character due to its high level of cultural diversity(Feyissa et al, 2018). "The Amharic, Oromiffa and Somali languages are spoken by many residents of Dire Dawa, allowing a greater degree of social blending that typifies Dire Dawa as a melting pot"(ibid).

According to the Dire Dawa Charter, one of the objective of the city administration is to "institute good governance in which community participation, effectiveness, transparency and

accountability to the residents dwell as well as to make a city in which expedient and equitable municipal services and reliable security and social harmony are ensured”(Dire Dawa Government Charter Proclamation, 2004). The Charter defines the structure of the city administration organ as follows:

1. City Council
2. Mayor
3. City Cabinet
4. City Judicial organs, and
5. The Office of the Chief Auditor of the City.

On the other hand, it defines the organs of the Kebele administration as follows:

1. Kebele Council
2. Kebele Chief Executive
3. Kebele Standing Committee, and
4. Kebele Social Court.

Members of the Council shall be elected by the residents of the city for a term of five years. The number of the Council members is 189 which is composed of different ethnic groups with 75 member from ODP, 75 members from SDP, 3 members from Harari and the rest from other EPRDF member parties i.e. 24 members from ADP, 3 members from TPLF and the remaining 9 from SEPDM. This makes the total members from the EPRDF member parties as 111 council members. Source: Dire Dawa Administration City Council Office.

Dire Dawa has also an international airport in which the Eastern Air force base is located. It also fell under the Eastern Command Center and has several defense camps in it. The defense forces operate as an oversight body and sometimes intervene in maintaining the security when the need arises. The security sector governance in Dire Dawa has been determined by several factors or threats which can be generally categorized as economic, social and political factors. These factors include; human trafficking, contraband trade, weapons trafficking, drug trafficking, ethnic based clashes, border clashes, migration(particularly from unknown gangs), internally displaced people from different conflicts in different regions, unemployment and wide spread poverty. These above mentioned factors highly influenced the day-to-day living conditions of the

Dire Dawa residents. It contributed to the growing level of crime rates in the city. This has challenged the safety and well-being of the residents. The residents become vulnerable to different violations related to crimes such as stealing, robbery, shoplifting, pocket-lifting and some time violent thefts during the night. In addition, the security sector governance in Dire Dawa is also threatened by ethnic and religious based clashes and politicized individual and group interests.

In order to tackle these security threats and challenges, the Dire Dawa security organs at different levels have taken different measures and employed various security provision mechanisms such as community policing, traditional conflict resolution, youth associations, school clubs, cooperative associations and so on. Among these mechanisms is the implementation of community policing. The first batch of officers trained for the implementation of community policing was trained in 2003/4. According to the documents from the community policing department and interviews with different officers from the department, the first round was started with 35 community policing officers for Dire Dawa and the number of officers engaged in community policing has been increasing from time to time and currently 85 community policing officers are operational. Inspector Muna (interview, 2019) explained that “community policing created an environment where the different levels of community believed that ‘the police is for the people’ replacing the previous thinking that police being an instrument to suppress”. She added that “community policing played a greater role in reducing crime because it is community-based solution which promotes community-based crime prevention”. In addition, officer Asrat (Interview, 2019) also added that “the implementation of community policing has created strong relationship between the community and the police which in return facilitated an effective crime prevention”. He added that “community policing created a strong structure at different levels which is based on community participation, engagement and ownership”.

Recently, Dire Dawa’s security has experienced security problems emanating from ethnic based clashes among the residents, religious based clashes and problems related to lack of good governance and service delivery. In order to tackle these security problems, a command post was formed. Therefore, Dire Dawa’s security sector is currently run by this ‘Command Post’ which consisted of 13-14 member council with technical committee composed of different security stake holders operating in Dire Dawa. These include the Dire Dawa Justice and Security office,

national intelligence, National Defense, Dire Dawa Police Commission, Federal Police and Customs Authority branch in Dire Dawa. This command post is chaired by the mayor of the city, the head of the Justice and Security office serve as the vice-chair and the police commissioner as the secretary general of the council. According to Tashager(interview, 2019) “the Justice and Security office is directly coordinating with the 9 urban Kebele security organs and running the security in the rural Kebeles in a cluster based coordination at four divisions namely; Assaliso cluster, Wahil cluster, Biyo Awale cluster and Jaldessa cluster”. This in return is oversight by a 5 member committee from the Administration city Council who according to Omar(interview, 2019) “perform a follow-up and oversight to the activities of the command post and other security organs operating in the city”. He added that “the committee’s duty is to continually follow-up and evaluate the operational activities of the security organs and stakeholders and hear security reports, evaluate them, make their suggestions and give feedbacks”.

The participation culture of the Dire Dawa community emanates from the city charter itself which describes the sources of the state power of the city administration is derived from election and direct democratic participation of the people. Participation in economic, social and political matters is a right recognized by different legal frameworks such as the Ethiopian Constitution and other laws of the country. The Dire Dawa Administration Charter recognizes the residents of the city have the right “to directly or through their representatives, deliberate and decide on policy, administrative and budgetary matters of the city government”.

According to the 2017/18 annual report of Dire Dawa Administration, awareness creation sessions have been conducted to 11356 community members comprised of 7435 male and 3921 female in 38 rural Kebeles and 9 urban Kebeles. Programs concerning peace-building, conflict prevention, conflict early warning and response mechanisms and lessons on conflict management have been transmitted on FM DireRadio in order to educate and create awareness to the community. 4800 pamphlets containing peace values have been distributed to different community members. Follow-up and support has been strengthened for peace-clubs formed in all secondary schools and colleges. Follow-up and support has been given to peace-forum structures in Dire Dawa University. In 2017/18, 76 events, 11 situations and 42 leadings, in total 129 information have been given fast response. Conflicts have been managed using traditional conflict resolution mechanisms. In this regard, 40 yearly plans have been implemented.

Awareness creation on the prevention of extremism has been given to 10000 participants from the community from the 9 Kebeles to strengthen the culture of respect, listening to each other, trust and mutual co-existence among the different levels of the community. Source: Dire Dawa City Administration; Mayor's Office, Annual Report, 2017/18.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 METHODOLOGY

The study employed mixed research approach. Mixed research method means adopting a research strategy employing more than one type of research method (Brannen, NCRM/005). It also means working with different types of data (ibid). Mixed research approach refers to the sum of qualitative and quantitative approach so that the overall result of the study is stronger than either qualitative or quantitative research alone. The combination of both qualitative and quantitative methods is called Triangulation (Dawson, 2007). Many researchers believe this is a good way of approaching research as it enables you to counteract the weaknesses in both qualitative and quantitative research (ibid). All approaches of research have their own short coming; researchers believe that the limitation inherent in any single method can be neutralizing by another method. Therefore, the purpose of mixed approach is in order to triangulate data source so as to reduce the limitation of the study (Cres Well, 2003). The study has employed triangulation approach, 'triangulation' is used when a combination of qualitative and quantitative forms of inquiry are used. Study methods are be FGD, Questionnaire, key informants interviews and document review or secondary sources.

3.2 RESEARCH DESIGN

Research design is a 'blue-print' that essentially maps out the research objectives (questions/hypotheses), and methods (tools and techniques for collecting and analyzing data) in a concise and clear matter (Belay & Abdinasir, 2015). The research has used different qualitative research methods such as key informant interviews (KII); focus group discussions (FGDs), in-depth interviews and a number of participatory mapping exercises with elders and experts in government institutions.

In total, 5 KIIs, 2 FGDs and 5 in-depth interviews will be conducted. The FGDs will consist of 5 to 7 participants each, including government officials, urban residents, religious leaders, and traditional elders. KIIs were held with government officials in various departments like the security department officials, police officers and individuals from the different security sectors. In-depth interviews will be conducted with urban residents, academicians, teachers, and hospitality and service providers like hotel owners and workers. In addition, numerous informal

conversations will be held to generate insight on issues related to security sector governance and the contested status of Dire Dawa city.

On the other hand, a quantitative research approach has been employed to generate statistics through the use of large-scale survey research, using methods such as closed-ended questionnaires and structured interviews. Because this type of research approach helps the researcher to reach as many more people and quickly contact with those people (Catherine Dawson, 2007).

3.3 POPULATION, SAMPLING PROCEDURES AND STUDY SITE

3.3.1 STUDY SITE

The study area covers Dire Dawa Administrative Council which includes the nine urban kebeles under the Dire Dawa city Council. The research has used purposive sampling. Regarding the sample size, it will be a non-random technique and it does not necessarily need to set a number of informants. This research has focused on the public participation in security sector governance in Dire Dawa Police Commission at the focal unit of the survey. The research was expected to come up with a broad analysis on whether the role of the people exists and to what extent is public engagement in security sector governance.

In the federal arrangement, Dire Dawa, nicknamed as the “Queen city of the Desert”, is one of the two chartered cities in Ethiopia. It is administratively divided into nine urban kebeles in the city proper and 38 surrounding rural Kebeles. According to the 2007 census the total number of population in Dire Dawa is 341,834, with an urban population of 233,224. Dire Dawa being the second largest city in Ethiopia is also attached to a large rural area with a population of 108,610. For many, “the city’s cosmopolitan image and its reputation for socio-cultural integration across religious and ethnic boundaries is an attraction”(EU Trust Fund, 2018). “Affectionately called ye dire lij(sons and daughters of Dire Dawa), residents of the city are considered to be welcoming, progressive, laidback and sociable”(ibid).

The main sources of security challenges to Dire Dawa Administrative Council can be categorized into mainly social, economic and political. Among these security challenges are; human migration, human trafficking, drug trafficking, increasing number of night clubs and bars,

external forces, Neighboring regional states, ethnicism and extremism, incompatibility political and security apparatus, and illegal land grapping. Dire Dawa is a heterogeneous city in which different ethnic groups lives in peaceful co-existence. But recently, there are claims and counter claims from the two neighboring regions of Somali and Oromia regions. This claims created conflicts between the two claiming ethnic groups. This has led to creation of an administrative power sharing mechanism named 40:40:20 in which the two majority ethnic groups were given 40% each of the power sharing and the rest 20% allocated to the rest ethnic groups. But still this did not brought about a lasting solution to conflicts rather it is currently became a security challenge to the city administration.

3.3.2 STUDY POPULATION

The study area covers Dire Dawa Administrative Council which includes the nine urbankebeles under the Dire Dawa city Council. It emphasized on the proper city not the rural Kebeles.

3.3.3 SAMPLING PROCEDURES

In order to select the above determined sample size; the researcher used non- probability sampling techniques. Among non-probability sampling techniques the researcher was employedconvenience type to select the questionnaire respondents of quantitative data. Beside to this, the researcher was conveniently selected FGD participants since; convenience type selection gives equal opportunity for the respondents and minimizes bias. The researcher conveniently selected key informants who have a deep know-how about security sector governance such asJustice and security administrationbeaureau of Dire Dawa Administration, security and legal advisors to mayor's office, head of Dire Dawa police commissioner's office, and the division head of community policing and the commissioner of Dire Dawa police commission and heads of community policing centers to collect relevant data about the role of community in security sector governance.

3.3.4 SAMPLE SIZE

Therefore, the population universe of the study was 15 informants out of 20 Expert's on security, administrative offices, government institutions, academics, policy and decision makers'. In addition to this, some of key informants were taken from key officials from Expert's security, administrative offices, government institutions; academics were purposively selected because of

their closeness to the issue, easy accessibility, geographical proximity, availability at a given time, or the willingness to participate are included for the purpose of the study.

3.4 METHODS OF DATA COLLECTIONS

3.4.1 DATA SOURCES

For the purpose of this research, both sources of data were being employed to get basic information. These are:-

Primary Sources: - the researcher was collected primary data through questionnaire, key informant interview, focus group discussions, and field observation. The researcher was exerting maximum potential to get the relevant information about community policing as mechanism of community participation. It was gathered from the following identified bodies:

- Police officers and heads of police station including community policing officers.
- The selecting households sample size which means the community policing partnership structure registered populations from family police up to kebele community policing advisory council.
- Kebele administration officials.
- Knowledgeable academicians from Dire Dawa university.
- High level officials from Dire Dawa Administrative council.

Secondary Sources:-the researcher was also gather information from different published and unpublished documents like review materials, books, reports, websites and others available documents.

3.5 DATA COLLECTION INSTRUMENTS

To gather relevant and significant data; the following tools of data collection instruments were undertaken by researcher.

Questionnaire: in order to produce the required quantitative data both close ended and open ended questions was prepared in English and Amharic. Accordingly, the researcher has collected data from 124 respondents out of 140. In addition to this, the research questions were prepared in

both languages. Furthermore, in order to check the correctness of the questions, the researcher conducted pre-test by selecting from the sample size population.

Key Informant Interview (KII): here to balance the quantitative data that was being collected through questionnaire, the researcher was used key informant interview in order to gather deep information. Here the researcher was critically select the right person that could properly provide the important and relevant information. Accordingly, the researcher was select participants from kebele administration officials, high level leaders from Dire Dawa police commission and study site (police station) to conduct the interview.

Focus Group Discussions (FGD): to obtain extended qualitative data, the researcher conducted two focus group discussions with a randomly selected group of knowledgeable people from different Kebeles of Dire Dawa.

Field Observation: furthermore, the research was conducted based on field observation in the study area. Kindly this instrument gives the fact about the environment of the study area by practically observing the current circumstance. This is also helps to describe and cross check the information's that receives from other sources by compare and contrast with the actual situation.

3.6 METHOD OF DATA ANALYSIS

After collecting both primary and secondary data, the researcher has used both quantitative and qualitative method of data analysis. The quantitative data particularly collect through questionnaires was analyzed using SPSS computer software. The qualitative data was analyzed using interpretations of statements.

3.7 SIGNIFICANCE OF THE THESIS

This research is significant as it explores community participation in security sector governance by conducting an empirical survey at grass root level in Dire Dawa Administrative council mainly focusing on the role of community in security sector governance. It assessed the community and security organ's partnership in the effort of maintaining security, crime prevention and ensuring the safety and well-being of Dire Dawa residents. The study is believed to contribute for researchers, academicians and students who are interested in studying the

thematic areas of security sector governance in Ethiopia in general and Dire Dawa in particular, as it provides potential insights towards the case study and can be used as a reference and the findings can be also used in another research works. Hence after, the researcher filled the gap existed in the literatures especially in the study topic of the community participation in security sector governance the case of Dire Dawa Administrative City. The thesis used community policing mechanism as a main variable among the different community participation mechanisms. Accordingly the study analyzes the horizontal and vertical relationship of people and security sector organs in the governance of security. Moreover, the study will help as a valuable input for various entities such as government institutions, academics, policy and decision makers.

3.8 ORGANIZATION OF THE THESIS

This study has five main chapters. The first chapter includes among other things; the introductory part such as the background of the study, statement of the problem, research questions, and objectives of the study. The second chapter deals with empirical review of literatures. It tries to define conceptual terms and discusses the role of community participation in security sector governance in Ethiopia in general and in Dire Dawa in particular. The third chapter is the methodological aspect of the study including research methods, design, population and sampling procedures, research site, methods of data analysis, significance of the thesis, organization of the thesis, limitations of the thesis and ethical considerations. The fourth chapter presents data presentation and analysis. It has come up with the detailed analyzed data from the respondents and its interpretation made by the researcher to make meaning out of the data collected through different research methods and sources. The final chapter provides the findings, conclusions and recommendations on the issue under study.

3.9 LIMITATION OF THE THESIS

Several factors have constrained the research thesis. These include financial and time constraints as well as availability of information sources both primary and secondary sources. The thesis has been also challenged by the current political and security situation in the Dire Dawa Administrative City.

3.10 ETHICAL CONSIDERATIONS

Letter of Co- operation from The Institute for Peace and Security Studies(IPSS) in Addis Abeba University was written and disseminated to the concerned bodies after approval of the research study by the department. The aim of thesis was explained for study respondents and also the researcher ensured and respected their values, culture, belief, religion and norm and generally followed the laws and rules of the country and the case study area. Verbal informed consent has obtained from each respondent. Privacy and confidentiality has been maintained.

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4.1 INTRODUCTION

This chapter is the focus of the thesis. The thesis employed questionnaire and interviews to deal with the issue under study. This part of the paper will deal with the findings that the researcher acquired by employing various techniques through primary sources of data. The first part of the data presentation and analysis covers general questions on the public opinion regarding Ethiopia's security sector governance and public participation. It tries to find the public opinion on the community participation, their role, public space and their engagement in security sector governance and to see if it is inclusive or not and in accordance to the principles of democracy and good governance.

In this regards, in order to collect the appropriate data from its sources, 140 questionnaire papers have been distributed in study site. However, for different unknown reasons, 124 questionnaire papers have been returned. Therefore, the rest 16 questionnaire papers were disqualified and not analyzed. Hence, these questionnaire papers are not applicable to the data collection.

Table 4.1: Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

Characteristics of the respondents		Frequency	Percentage
Sex	Male	85	68.5
	Female	39	31.5
Age in Years	Between 18-25	45	36.3
	Between 26-30	33	26.6
	Between 31-35	18	14.5
	Between 36-45	17	13.7
	Between 46-100	10	8.1
Educational Level	Illiterate	4	3.2
	10-12 Grades	45	36.3
	Certificate	4	3.2
	Diploma	9	7.3
	BA	45	36.3
	MA	17	13.7
	PHD		
Religion	Islam	34	27.4
	Christian	81	65.3
Ethnic	Somali	19	15.3
	Oromo	15	12.1
	Amhara	27	21.8
	Other	14	11.3
occupation	Civil Servant	33	26.6
	Business	42	33.9
	NGO	3	2.4
	Unemployed	45	36.3
Permanent residence of Dire Dawa	Yes	117	94.4
	No	7	5.6

Source: Own Computation, 2019

The above table 4.1 shows the details of the demographic characteristics of the respondents who participated in the questionnaire. The sex composition of the respondents consisted of both male and female with fair participation of female respondents. The age composition also shows that all age groups of the target community have participated in the study. Regarding level of education, the researcher tried to reach the different community levels from illiterate to the highest level of education and the result has been astonishing as shown in table 4.1 above. The religious composition consisted of both Islam and Christian with a dominant percentage of the Christian community respondents but this should not be interpreted as the researcher giving any special focus to the Christian community. The reason why ethnic groups have been considered in this study is because of the heterogeneity of the study site Dire Dawa Administrative City. In this regard, the ethnic composition consisted of all ethnic groups except some of the respondents who abstained from mentioning their ethnic as shown in table 4.1 above. Regarding the occupations of the respondents, the researcher targeted all sections of the community and the composition shows that respondents were from different sections of the community of the study site. Lastly, the researcher tried to identify if the respondents were the permanent residents of the study site or not. This was done because of the consideration of the study site's geographic location which means the study site is a transition point for population flow. Strategically located between Addis Ababa and Djibouti port, Dire Dawa city is strategically important and serves as the country's economic artery and outlet to the sea. Therefore, the result shows that 94.4% of the respondents were permanent residents of the Dire Dawa while only 5.6% were not.

4.2 EXPLORING THE STRUCTURAL AND INSTITUTIONAL FRAMEWORK FOR CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN SECURITY SECTOR GOVERNANCE

Table 4.2: Rating Ethiopia’s security sector governance in general?

N o.	Roles		RESPONSE				
			Very strong	Very weak	medium	I don’t know	Total
1.	How do you rate Ethiopia’s security sector governance in general?	Frequency	8	53	54	9	
		Percentage	6.5%	42.7%	43.5%	7.3%	
2	The role of People in Security sector Governance in Ethiopia	Frequency	13	53	43	9	
		Percentage	10.5	47.6	34.7	7.3	

Source: Own Computation (2019)

From the above table 4.2, we can understand that only 6.5% of the respondents believe that Ethiopia’s security sector governance is very strong while 42.7% believe it is very weak. On the other hands, 43.5% of the respondents believe that Ethiopia’s security sector governance can be rated as medium and the remaining 7.3% responded they don’t know about the issue raised. On the other hands, for the second variable on the role of people in security sector governance in Ethiopia, we can understand that 10.5% of the respondents agreed that the role of people in the security sector governance is very strong while 47.6% believe that people’s role in security sector governance is very weak. In addition, 34.7% of the respondents believed that the role of people in the security sector governance in Ethiopia is medium and the rest 7.3% of the respondents expressed their lack of knowledge on the issue under consideration. This shows that the role of people in the security sector governance is weak but according to 34.7% of the respondents, there is a substantial improve in the role of people in the security sector governance.

Table 4.3: the citizen participation in Security sector Governance in Dire Dawa

N o.	Roles	RESPONSE			
		Yes	No	Total	
1	The participate in security matters in your residential area	Frequency	53	70	
		Percentage	42.7	56.5	
2.	The participated in any decision-making security conference/ meeting	Frequency	40	83	
		Percentage	32.3	66.9	
3.	The participated in any voluntary security maintaining operations/activities	Frequency	50	73	
		Percentage	40.3	58.9	
4.	The relationship between security organs like police and the public	Frequency	44	79	
		Percentage	35.5	63.7	
5.	The role believe the security system in Ethiopia has a room for public engagement	Frequency	55	68	
		Percentage	44.4	54.8	
6.	The role of engaging the public in the security sector governance necessary	Frequency	116	7	
		Percentage	93.5	5.6	
7.	Do you enjoy participating in security matters	Frequency	99	23	
		Percentage	79.8	18.5	
8.	The role of membership of security committee in your area	Frequency	13	57	
		Percentage	10.5%	46.0%	

Source: Own Computation (2019)

From the above table4.3, which holds questions related to the people’s participation and engagement and is meant to answer the first research question which is to explore the structural and institutional framework for citizen participation in the security sector governance has been presented hereafter. As we have seen in the variable1 which is the question regarding community participation in security sector governance in their residential areas, we have seen that from the 124 respondents answered the question, 42.7% of the respondents believe there is public

participation in security sector governance in their residential areas and 56.5% of the respondents believed that there is no public participation in security matters in their residential areas. This shows that still the majority of the respondents do not participate in the security matters in their residential areas. But community participation is in a good shape but needs to be improved. In variable2, 32.3% of the respondents said they have participated in the decision-making in security conferences/meetings while 66.9% said they have never take part in any decision-making security conferences/meetings. Still the data shows that more people do not participate in the decision-making process of the security sector governance in their localities. The other question analyzed in variable3 is regarding voluntary participation in security maintaining operations/activities. In this regard, 40.3% of the respondents said they voluntarily participate in security operations/activities in their areas while 58.9% answered the question with 'No'. This can be understood that there is still a gap in people's participation in the security sector. The next variable4 which is about the relationship between security organs like the police and the public, 35.5% answered the question with 'Yes' while the rest 63.7% said 'No' to the question. This shows that the relationship between the public and the security organs(police) is not healthy and needs to be improved. Variable5 shows that 44.4% of the respondents answered 'Yes' by showing their agreement that the security sector have a room for public engagement while 54.8% answered with 'No' by showing their disagreement for the question regarding security system's room for public engagement. This means the security organs in Dire Dawa have not created a space in engaging the community at the grass root level. In regards to the question on the necessity of the public engagement in the security sector governance in variable6, an overwhelming 93.5% of the respondents believed that it is necessary to engage the public in the security sector governance while only 5.6% responded with the answered 'No'. This is an evidence for the need and necessity of public engagement in the matters of security sector governance. The question in the next variable7 is about to whether the respondents enjoy in participating in the security matters and their answer is again overwhelming. 79.8% of the respondents said they enjoy in participating in the security sector governance while only 18.0% answered 'No' to the question. Last but not the least, in variable8, is analyzed the question if the respondents have been member of security committees in their neighborhood. In their responses is evidenced that only 10.5% of the respondents got the chance to become a member of security committee in their area while 46.0% said 'No' to the question and the rest 42.7% responded that they have never given the chance to become a security committee member in their areas. This in

turn shows a large portion of the respondent would like to collaborate with the security organs in their neighborhood by becoming security committee members but had never given the chance.

The overall data analyzed above shows that since 1991, after Ethiopia has been declared officially as a democratic state, there has been substantial growth in the citizen's participation in the security sector governance in Ethiopia in general and in Dire Dawa in particular. There has been structural and institutional shift of paradigm for the need of institutionalizing people's participation in the security sector governance and since then there has been substantial improvement in creating space for inclusive community participation. The Ethiopian government declared the country's survival is based on creating an inclusive system of governance in all sectors and ensuring people's ownership will have great advantage for the country's development and existence. However, the analyzed data shows there is a problem in practical implementation of community participation in terms of its structural and institutional framework. In addition to the above quantitative analysis, the research question has been analyzed qualitatively as follows. One of the main elements for exploring the structural and institutional framework in citizen participation in the security sector governance in Ethiopia especially in the policing institution is the establishment of community policing mechanism. Structurally and institutionally, citizen participation and engagement has been manifested more in the community policing than any other means in the security sector governance. Community policing in the Ethiopian police has been practiced directly or indirectly but it was officially established in 2007 by community policing manual and since its establishment, it has been operational by this manual. The main objective for its establishment is the recognition of the police institution that public participation in the policing, as crime prevention mechanism and for development is inevitable and important. Its establishment as a directorate in the Federal police is to create a channel of citizen participation in order to reduce crime and facilitate the cooperation between the security organs like police and the community. It was also intended to strengthen the relationship/partnership between the community and the security organs. Community policing in Ethiopia is structurally a top-down approach which institutionally starts from the household level structure and up to the country/Federal level. Community policing is a means to ensure citizens can participate and have a say in their security matters. The community police initiative offers a positive way of reducing friction between the different policing providers – by acting as an interlocutor, but also by recognizing the legitimacy of local actors in some instances and enforcing the state's legitimacy in others (Jackson et al, 2018). In this way, local providers can

use local actors to enhance their reach and effectiveness but also to extend the reach of the state and the legitimacy of the law at the local level(*ibid*).

According to Commander Kebede(interview, 2019) “It is an institutional framework which includes the public from household level, Kebele level, Wereda level, Zone level, Regional level and Federal levels”. Community policing is not only aimed in ensuring public participation but also is an all inclusive approach which includes community ownership of security sector governance including financial support. Structurally, there are four main divisions under the directorate in the Federal level and their work is mainly support and follow-up in both technical and professional performance of police institutions in the country. These are;

1. Regional support and follow-up division
2. Reporting division
3. Research and experience division
4. Training and Communication division.

Therefore, in terms of structure, every Region has their own community policing structures.

In the federal arrangement, Dire Dawa, nicknamed as the “Queen city of the Desert”, is one of the two chartered cities in Ethiopia. It is administratively divided into nine urban kebeles in the city proper and 38 surrounding rural Kebeles. According to the 2007 census, the total number of population in Dire Dawa is 341,834, with an urban population of 233,224. Dire Dawa being one of the largest cities in Ethiopia is also attached to a large rural area with a population of 108,610. For many, “the city’s cosmopolitan image and its reputation for socio-cultural integration across religious and ethnic boundaries is an attraction”(EU Trust Fund, 2018). “Affectionately called *ye dire lij*(sons and daughters of Dire Dawa), residents of the city are considered to be welcoming, progressive, laidback and sociable”(*ibid*).

In the Dire Dawa city administration, community policing has been operational since its start and has been implemented at different levels of the community in the administrative council both in the urban and the rural Kebeles. According to the an interview with the head of the community policing division, inspector Tasfaye(2019), there are 12 police stations in the nine Kebeles of the urban city proper and 4 rural police stations in the 38 Kebeles of the rural administrative council running under the Dire Dawa police commission. In each of the 12 urban stations, community policing is operational either in a separate centers or in a separate sections. Structurally the community policing in Dire Dawa administrative council consists of;

1. The household level
2. The compound level
3. The block level
4. The zone level
5. Neighborhood/Village/ Mander
6. The Kebele level
7. The town level

Institutionally, these levels are connected by members from the community at the lowest household level up to the mander/village level who are actively engaged in matters of security in their neighborhoods. At the Kebele level is an advisory council consisting of 60 members who are selected from the Kebele residents and who actively participate in the security matters of that specific Kebele. Hassen(interview, 2019) explained that “the Kebele 09 security sector governance is run by member of the Kebele Cabinet who is appointed as the head of Kebele’s security coordinator and a security committee consisting of 6 members including the chairperson of the Kebele, vice chairperson of the Kebele, head of security coordinator of the Kebele, head of the Kebele police station, head of crime prevention section of Kebele police station and one member from the community”. He added that “Kebele 09 is divided into 13 manders/villages with 5 committee members for each mander/village which makes up 65 members of the advisory council at the Kebele level”. At the city level is also an advisory council but still not operational. Inspector Tasfaye(interview, 2019) asserted that “there is great coordination and cooperation between the community and the police in Dire Dawa town”. There are also other means of institutionalizing citizen participation in the security sector governance such as;

1. Information person/local informants
2. Youth engagement
3. School level engagement
4. Cooperative Associations engagement
5. Call centers/991 and other city level phone centers
6. Women and children protection

According to the FGD conducted, the main sources of security threats to Dire Dawa Administrative Council can be categorized into mainly social, economic and political. Among these security threats are; unemployment, human migration, human trafficking, drug trafficking,

illegal trade, increase in number of night clubs and bars, external forces(terrorist groups), Neighboring regional states(claims of ownership), ethnic related problems, religious extremism, incompatibility of political decisions with the security apparatus, and illegal land grabbing. The main sources of crimes in the town are also related to these above mentioned security threats. Dire Dawa is a heterogeneous city in which different ethnic groups live in a peaceful co-existence. Dire Dawa is facing high flow of human migration from different parts of the country. This flow of people can be considered a security threat to the administrative city. Dire Dawa is also strategically located near to Somalia, Djibouti and the Gulf of Aden which makes it vulnerable to the risk of external terrorist groups to easily target. They can easily penetrate into the area and operate. It is also one of the four gates of human trafficking through Djibouti to the Gulf Arab countries. But recently, the main sources of insecurity are related to claims and counter claims from the two neighboring regions of Somali and Oromia regions. This claims and political interest pursued by respective ruling parties of the regions created conflicts between the two ethnic groups. This has led to creation of an administrative power sharing mechanism structured as 40:40:20 in which Somali and Oromo ethnic groups were given 40% each of the power sharing and the rest 20% allocated to the rest ethnic groups. But still this did not brought about a lasting solution to conflicts rather it is currently became a security challenge to the city administration. According to one of the FGD participant who requested his name not to be mentioned because of the sensitivity of the issue said “this political power sharing mechanism implemented currently in Dire Dawa has become a problem by itself because it has faced a challenge from other ethnic groups in the town”. He added that “this political power sharing mechanism has affected the integrity and trust among the different ethnic groups and greatly damaged the cooperation between them in different governance sectors including security”. Other FGD panelist named Tashome(FGD, 2019) added that “the insecurity in the city has its bases on issues related to good governance and service delivery”. He continued saying “people’s needs and demands are not answered yet”. Hassen(FGD, 2019) also added that “40:40:20 political power sharing mechanism is misunderstood and misinterpreted in general”. He added that “40:40:20 has influenced the security sector governance of the administrative city because it is a top-down and is not based on quality of the person rather selections are made based on party membership and loyalty”. Officer Mulalem(FGD, 2019) on his side said “40:40:20 political arrangement has generally impacted the security provision of the administrative city”. He added

that “it created a sort of frustration among the youth because of lack of equal opportunity for the youth in terms of job creation and employment”. The other FGD participant named Awale on the contrary argued that “40:40:20 political arrangement have tried to give fair solutions to the overall political, social and economic problems in Dire Dawa city Administration but this was distorted by individuals and groups with a vested interest and political agenda and used it as a cover to fulfill their own political agenda”. He added that “Dire Dawa as a heterogeneous city, this political arrangement is the most inclusive power sharing mechanism in terms of representing the diverse constituency of the city”.

From the above discussion, we can understand that 40:40:20 political arrangement had impacted the overall administrative and governance of the administration city. There is differing views regarding this political arrangement, starting from how the community perceived it to its implementation problems. This shows that 40:40:20 power sharing political arrangement had posed security threat to the administration city whether used as a political tool by individuals and groups with vested interests and political motives or problems emanated from implementation.

The FGD discussed the structural and institutional framework for community participation in security sector governance. In this regard, Awale(FGD, 2019) started with “the post-1991 political arrangement in Ethiopia have created public space in terms of participation. The public came out of a dark situation imposed by the previous regime and inhaled a fresh air of democracy”. He continued saying “the change that happened in the country brought with it democratic principles and rights including the right to participate in the security matters”. He also added that “space has been created for the community to participate in the institutional and structural framework in the security organizations in Dire Dawa. Community policing is the best example for this”. Hassen shared the same opinion saying that “there has been structural and institutional change in the security organizations in terms of community participation using different mechanisms such as public consultation in Dire Dawa city”. He added that “in the beginning of the transition period it started with consultations with elders, traditional leaders, religious leaders and other community member and later on this was institutionalized into community policing with different structural levels of community engagement in security sector governance”. Admasu(FGD, 2019) shared the same opinion with Awale and Hassen in the changes that happened in the structural and institutional framework for community participation

in the security sector governance but focused on the challenges saying “many of the legal and policy frameworks for community participation remained on papers facing implementation problems. This in return makes the progress very slow”. Officer Mulalem on his side argued that “there has been close collaboration between the security organs specifically the police and the community. But this should not be understood everything was smooth rather there has been stiff challenges that emanated from political, social and economic realities in Dire Dawa city”. He added that “despite all the setbacks, it is an undeniable fact that security organizations have created institutional structures that ensure community participation”. Tashome(FGD, 2019) also added that “the institutional and structural changed that happened in the security sector governance is based on the premises of partisan ideology and is difficult to say it has involved all existing actors and stakeholders”. He added that “there are clear differences between the principles and practices. There are well articulated structures on the papers but when it comes to practices, it is observable that there is still a lot of work to be done to create strong partnership between the community and security organs”.

In the above discussion, one can understand that almost all the FGD panelists agreed that there have been changes in the institutional and structural framework of community participation in security sector governance in Dire Dawa City Administration following the regime change that happened in Ethiopia in 1991. Different mechanisms have been implemented in this discourse including traditional leaders, respected community elders, religious leaders, and academicians and so on. Later on these mechanisms have been organized and institutionalized under the community policing structures.

In addition, KIIs and In-depth-Interviews on this research question concerning the structural and institutional framework for community participation in security sector governance in Dire Dawa City Administration is analyzed. Accordingly, Inspector Tasfaye(interview, 2019) said that “structural and institutional frameworks for community participation has been implemented well in community policing in Dire Dawa Police Commission”. He added that “the implementation of community policing is to ensure community engagement in the security provision. This has been done by operational community policing coordinating centers, running officers and institutional structures”. He continued saying that “people’s role in security sector governance has the ‘lion’s share’ in preventing and reducing crime. The community participation is an active one at various

levels such as family police, compound, block, zone, village and Kebele community policing structures”. Assefa(interview, 2019) on his side said that “the role of the people is good in general in Dire Dawa Administration but the problem is with the police institution. Community participation is not institutionalized because there is problem of accountability, effectiveness and efficiency. There are implementation problems of community policing”. He added that “the environment is not suitable for community participation because of different political agendas and interests, problems in the service delivery, neutrality problems and leadership problems”. He further added that “community policing is still dominated by traditional ways of problem solving”. According to Tashager(interview, 2019) “the Dire Dawa people not only participate but also feel ownership in security matters. Therefore, community’s contribution in security sector governance is high”. He added that “the Justice and Security office of Dire Dawa City Administration support and encourage the community to actively participate in the different levels of security structures both in the rural Kebeles and urban Kebeles by arranging different security related trainings and awareness creation sessions”. According to 2017/18 annual report of the Justice and Security bureau, awareness creation sessions has been delivered to a total number of 11200 community members on peace building and conflict prevention in the 9 urban and 38 rural Kebeles(Justice and Security bureau Report, 2017/18). In addition, 120 minutes awareness creation programs on peace education, conflict prevention and conflict management has been transmitted through Dire FM in Amharic for the community in 9 urban and 38rural Kebeles(ibid).Sabsibe(interview, 2019) also explained that “Dire Dawa enjoyed a relative peace in the past two decades because of its people’s peace-loving culture. The people has remarkable role in the security sector governance. They have an irreplaceable role”. He added that “people’s participation is an opportunity for the security sector governance and must be utilized well”. He continued and said “there is a high potential of Dire Dawa community with long culture of working together, mutual co-existence, mutual understanding and problem solving culture given proper utilization”. According to Ahmed(interview, 2019) “without the support, involvement and participation of the people, it is almost impossible to maintain security or deliver it”. He added that “be it in party structures or other security organs, community engagement has a vital role in bringing about sustainable peace and development”.Abdiljawad(interview, 2019) also stressed that “security cannot be maintained with only police force. Community’s contribution is always there directly or indirectly and/or formally or informally”. He added that “Dire Dawa’s

community has inherent culture of living together, healthy people to people relationships, and most importantly peace-loving and understanding people. Therefore, community participation is not only a right to pursue rather an inherent culture”. He further added that “institutionalizing community participation is mandatory because the public should produce security and government’s role is then facilitation of the process”.

The above different interviews analysis on the structural and institutional framework for community participation shows that community participation in security sector governance is vital in building sustainable peace and developed community in Dire Dawa. Institutional and structural changes have happened in the relationship between the community and the security organs in Dire Dawa city Administration. Participatory security structures have been created at different levels such as at city level, Kebele levels, at schools, at cooperative associations and so on. This was mainly implemented in community policing. However, there was an implementation challenges including institutional problems, leadership problems and political related problems.

Therefore, the interviews with different respondents show that, Community policing has been implemented by allocating officers in every police station. In this regard, the police have been working closely with local community. For this matter, the police have created structures starting from household members up to Kebele advisory council. Inspector Tasfaye(interview, 2019) explained that “community participation in security sector governance and their role has lion’s share in maintaining peace and stability in the town”. These structures are created to facilitate community participation. The implementation of these structures has also brought about tangible successes in reducing crimes rates in the community. It enabled the community to solve problem at the grass root level before it spread and this in turn reduced the burden from the police. The other important implication of the community policing has been seen in the reduction of crime rates. For instance, the crime rate in the past 7 years has shown a dramatic change. There has been visible progress and change from year to year. This has been brought by the partnership that has been created with the community(Inspector Tasfaye, interview,2019).

On the other hand, the ownership of security matters has been increased. Community’s perception with regards to security sector governance has shifted from the old believes and practices of police brutal actions into the believe that security is not a matter left for police only

rather that security issues are common matters of responsibilities. The change has been also seen on the side of the police institution developing a mentality that serving the community is always on the mind of the police officer. There is a change in the attitude from both sides. This has been witnessed in different religious holydays where by communities expressed their well organizedcollaboration and coordination works with the police. It is worth mentioning how people’s perception with regards to criminals has been changed and this has been expressed by exposing the criminals and bringing them to the law. They also contribute in terms of professional ideas and skills by actively participating on the planning of security matters. Therefore, people’s role in security sector governance has shown progress in the past. But this has not happened without challenges which will be analyzed in the next section of the study.

4.3 IDENTIFY THE EXTENT OF PUBLIC PARTICIPATION, POSSIBLE OPPORTUNITIES AND CHALLENGES

Table4.4: The citizen participation, possible opportunities and challenges in Security sector Governance in Dire Dawa

N o.	Roles	RESPONSE					
		Strong agree	Agree	I don’t know	Disagree	Strongly Disagree	
1	Do you believe that police work with the community in collaboration	Frequency	11	30	18	44	20
		Percentage	8.9	24.2	14.5	35.5	16.1
2.	Do you think that community policing is implemented properly?	Frequency	3	20	28	54	18
		Percentage	2.4	16.1	22.6	43.5	14.5
6.	Do you think that community policing has brought a relevant change	Frequency	4	23	24	49	21
		Percentage	3.2	18.5	19.4	39.5	16.9

Source: Own Computation (2019)

In the above table4.4, the researcher has analyzed the second research question of the study which is concerningidentifying the extent of public participation in the security sector governance and the possible opportunities for enhancing public participation and engagement

and the main challenges faced. With regards to the first item/role, this is related to the collaboration between the police and community and the willingness of the police institution in involving the public in matters of security sector governance. Accordingly, the result shows that only 33.1% of the respondents believed that the police work in collaboration with the community. Whereas 51.6% of the respondents believed that there is no collaboration between the police and the community. While the remaining 14.5% of the respondents indicated they did not know whether the police works in collaboration with community or not. Therefore, this shows that the collaboration is weak but not low and needs to be improved in the future.

The second item is concerning the implementation of the community policing and according to respondent's analysis shown in the above table 4.4, 18.5% of the respondents think that community policing has been implemented. Whereas 58% of the respondents think community policing has not been implemented. The remaining 22.6% of the respondents showed their lack of knowledge whether community policing has been implemented or not. This does not mean community policing has not been implemented rather it is in its infant stage and a lot of work should be done to make fully operational community policing.

In the third item is related to whether community policing has brought about relevant changes in the police-community partnership in security sector governance. According to respondent's answer, 21.7% of the respondents think community policing has brought about relevant changes in maintaining security. While 56.4% of the respondents think community policing has not brought any relevant changes. The rest 19.4% of the respondents were not familiar whether community policing has brought relevant changes or not. This again means that the implication of community policing is not as such brought about relevant changes in the security sector governance.

Table 4.5: The citizen participation, possible opportunities and challenges in Security sector Governance in Dire Dawa

No.	Roles	RESPONSE			
		Yes	No	I don't know	
1.	Do you believe that the police have created a friendly environment for public participation	Frequency	17	74	32
		Percentage	13.7	59.7	25.8
2.	Have the police prepared awareness creation sessions for the public	Frequency	34	45	42
		Percentage	27.4	36.3	33.9
3.	Has there been a police evaluation on public podium	Frequency	17	104	3
		Percentage	13.7	83.9	2.4

Source: Own Computation (2019)

Table 4.5 is the continuation of table 4.4 and the items analyzed in this table are also related to second research question which is regarding public participation in security sector governance, possible opportunities and challenges. The first item is to find out if the police have created friendly environment for public participation. In this regards, 13.7% of respondents believe that the police has created friendly environment for public participation. Whereas 59.7% of the respondents believe the police did not created friendly environment for public participation. And the rest 25.8% of the respondents indicated their lack knowledge on the issue. This result shows that there is a lot to be done with regards to the police to create friendly environment for public participation.

In the second item is analyzed if there is any awareness creation sessions prepared by the police to the public regarding security sector governance and the role of public participation. 27.4% of respondents said yes the police have prepared awareness creation sessions for the public. Whereas 36.3% of the respondents believed there is no awareness creation sessions prepared by the police for the public. And the rest 33.9% of the respondents expressed their lack of knowledge on the matter. Therefore, this shows that the police had inserted some efforts to create awareness creation sessions for the public but still needs to increase their effort to include more community.

The responses given from the respondents on the items in the above two tables(4.4 & 4.5)shows that there is public participation to some extent. However, it has not been exploited to expand the public participation to the larger community.

With regards to the FGD analysis, the panelists' views on the extent of community participation in security sector governance in Dire Dawa city administration, possible opportunities and challenges is presented hereafter. Accordingly, Officer Mulalem(FGD, 2019) started with his explanations that “since 1991, community participation was smoothly growing and has passed through different stages”. He added that “the government created participatory opportunities for the community to take part in the security sector governance so that the community has a sense of ownership”. He also added that “the implementation of community participation, however, faced many challenging factor including political, social and economic factors”.Admasu(FGD, 2019) on the other hand explained that “the existing mechanisms for community participation is a top-down one which has no full community based legitimacy because it is mostly based on individuals and committees membership who are selected but not elected”. He added that “the participatory mechanisms are based on coercion than consent. However, community participation in security sector governance has relatively shown some progress compared to the previous regimes. For example, the legal framework for community participation is ensured by the FDRE Constitution”. He further added that “Dire Dawa community is a peace-loving and cooperative community in their nature and given the opportunity would do better than any other community in the country but the current reality on the ground in Dire Dawa in terms of the relationship between the community and the security organs specifically the police shows that the community lost trust in the police”. Awale(FGD, 2019) on his part explained that “the post-1991 community participation in security sector governance in Dire Dawa has showed ups and downs because of many challenging factors mainly related to political. Since the change happened in the country, Dire Dawa's ownership status fell under the claims from Oromia regional state and Somali regional state which later on make the city to become a chartered city administration under the Federal government”. He added that “Dire Dawa city administration is led by 40:40:20 political arrangementsin which power-sharing is basedon ethnic groups have affected the Dire Dawa's community and the security structures”.He further added that “social cohesion has been affected by contending political groups with divergent interests”. Tashome(FGD,2019) also added that “the collaboration between the community and the security

organs has been in a good shape until recent incidents which changed the course of action. The community lost trust in the overall performance of the police institution”. He added that “the discontent between the community and the police has been growing gradually from time to time because of many challenging factors but the community was collaborative at any cost. Therefore, it is hard to say the extent of public participation has increased through time”. Hassen(FGD,2019) also added that “the extent of community participation in security sector governance has not shown much progress in Dire Dawa because it lacked institutional development, expansion and proper mobilization of the community”. He added that “the potential in the community is not fully utilized. The community is capable of many things including financial support for the progress of for example community policing”. He also added that “the main challenges facing the collaboration between the community and the security organs are incompatibility in political agendas and divergent interests pursued by different political parties and groups with their own vested interests”.

Therefore, the FGD panel discussion analysis shows the extent of community participation in security sector governance has not been worked to the extent to become part of daily living. There is not enough awareness created to the community on the ownership of the security sector. The discussion also shows that the existing opportunities have not been utilized properly. Finally, the discussion shows that community participation in security sector governance has been challenged by many factors including institutional problems and political interests.

According to Inspector Tasfaye(interview, 2019) “the Dire Dawa community has ‘a lion’s share’ in terms of both crime prevention and reduction”. He added that “the people play important role in the security sector governance. They actively participate for example in religious holydays and ceremonies”. Regarding the challenges Inspector Tasfaye explained that “the main challenges facing community participation in security sector governance are; lack of awareness from both the community and police sides, lack of institutional commitment, not being all inclusive and responsive, lack of discipline from some police members, lack of budget and poverty”. Assefa(interview, 2019) on his side explained that “the community collaborate on their side but there is problem from the police side related to internal institutional problems”. He added that “the community’s integrity is high but there are problems on the police side in terms of neutrality, responsiveness and accountability”. He also added that “the community

participation did not bring any results because the community's questions of good governance are not answered". According to Ahmed (interview, 2019) "in order to build peace, community participation is very important". He added that "there are community structures in the form of committees in every Kebeles. These committees play important role in maintaining peace and security". He also added that "these structures include youth league, women's league and cooperative associations". Sabsibe (interview, 2019) asserted that "people's participation is an important opportunity in security sector governance". He added that "the collaboration between the community and the security organs is important because it creates an environment where there is mutual understanding, mutual co-existence and problem solving at the grass-root level". According to Abdiljawad (interview, 2019) "the major challenges facing the collaboration between the community and the security organs in Dire Dawa are institutional problems such as neutrality, impartiality and accountability and illegal works such as human trafficking, migration, weapons trafficking, movement of contraband goods and money trafficking". He added that "without the support and cooperation of the community, these problems cannot be avoided".

According to different interviews with respondents, community participation in security sector governance is a recent phenomenon in the history of the country. It is in its infancy. There are many opportunities to harness in engaging the community in the security sector governance. One of the main opportunities is the people itself. There is high-hope of people's potential given the chance of participation. Historically, Ethiopia has been experienced a highly centralized system of governance. The political culture in the country has greatly affected the public participation processes. Public participation in security sector governance in Dire Dawa has been challenged by different factors such as; a fast population growth with massive influx of migrant population, lack of awareness from both the community and the police, lack of commitment, lack of professional discipline from the members of the police, political and ethnic related issues, problem with implementation of community policing, lack of cooperation and ownership feelings from the community, favoritism related to ethnic and personal, corruption, inadequate budget, and poverty.

4.4 ANALYZE THE EFFECTIVENESS AND EFFICIENCY OF THE DIRE DAWA POLICE COMMISSION IN DELIVERING THE SECURITY SERVICE

Table 4.6: Analyze the effectiveness and efficiency of the Dire Dawa Police Commission in delivering the security service

No.	Roles		RESPONSE		
			Yes	No	I don't know
1.	Do you know that police do some prevention actions	Frequency	60	23	37
		Percentage	48.4	18.5	29.8
2.	Do the police arrive quickly at the crime scene	Frequency	23	75	22
		Percentage	18.5	60.5	17.7

Source: Own Computation (2019)

Table4.7: Analyze the effectiveness and efficiency of the Dire Dawa Police Commission in delivering the security service

No.	Roles		RESPONSE				
			Strong agree	Agree	I don't know	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1	Do the police take a quick legal measure after a crime is committed in your area?	Frequency	5	21	20	72	6
		Percentage	4.0	16.9	16.1	58.1	4.8

In the two above tables(4.6&4.7) are analyzed the responses of the participants on the research question relating to the effectiveness and efficiency of Dire Dawa police commission in delivering the security service. Accordingly, the first item in table4.6 which is related to if the police do prevention actions, 48.4% of the respondents thinks that the police do effective crime prevention actions while 18.5% of the respondents think police have not done any effective prevention action to fight crime or reduce it. And the rest 29.8% of the respondents expressed their lack of knowledge on the matter. The data illustrated above shows that the police do

effective prevention works and actions to prevent crime and ensure effective and efficient security in Dire Dawa.

The second item illustrated in table 4.6 shows that 18.5% of the respondents believed the police arrive quickly at the crime scenes to deliver effective and efficient security governance works and make sure crimes are controlled effectively and efficiently. Whereas 60.5% of the respondents believed that the police did not appear quickly at the crime scenes and perform the necessary control mechanism effectively and efficiently. The rest 17.7% of the respondents showed their lack of knowledge on this specific question. The result shows that the police did not appear at the crime scenes quickly to perform the intended police actions in an effective and efficient way.

In table 4.7, shows that for the raised question, 20.9% of the respondents believe that the police take appropriate legal measures after a crime is committed in their areas. While 62.9% of the respondents believe the police do not take any legal measures after a crime is committed in their neighborhood. The rest 16.1% of the respondents showed their lack of knowledge or very limited on the matter concerned. It comes as no surprise that the result shows negative outcome regarding police measures after a crime is committed in different part of Dire Dawa town.

To put it in a nutshell, the above analysis regarding police effectiveness and efficiency in security service delivery shows that there is a lack of institutional willingness and commitment in ensuring an effective and efficient security services that can assure the safety and well-being of the community in Dire Dawa. In addition, the Dire Dawa police commission did not put the necessary effort to improve the institutional effectiveness and efficiency in maintaining security in the town.

The police effectiveness and efficiency can be measured by several factors such as institutional capacity in terms of human resources, logistics, budget and so on. According to Hassen (FGD, 2019) “the Dire Dawa police was performing good in many ways in the past two decades because it increased its capacity to some extent but still it could not effectively and efficiently deliver security services”. He added that “this is because of incompatibility in the number of police per person. One police serves more than 1000 people”. He further added that “it is not according to the international standards”. Officer Mulalem (FGD, 2019) on his side explained that “police effectiveness and efficiency in Dire Dawa city has showed some progress since 1991.

This has been shown in terms of crime prevention and reduction mechanisms such as the implementation of community policing”. Ha added that “there have been many changes in the structural and institutional overall performance of the police such as creating 24/7 active duty stations and regular communication and discussions with the community in a monthly bases”. He further added that “however, police performance has been affected by many challenging conditions such as lack of logistics, lack of enough budgets and lack of skilled human resources and materials”. Awale(FGD, 2019) on the other hand explained that “police performance in Dire Dawa city has been affected by problems related to institutional problems including discipline related problems, crime prevention problems such as late appearance at crime scenes and negligence/carelessness to respond to crimes and so on”.He added that “in general the police is sometimes neither reactive nor pro-active in delivering security services”.

According to Abdiljawad(interview,2019) “institutional problems related to not working in accordance to the norms and standards of the Dire Dawa police institution are the main obstacles to the effectiveness and efficiency of security delivery”. He added that “ this has caused the community to lost trust in police performance”. He further added that “the police even could not ensure rule of law at some in time in Dire Dawa”. Ahmed also added that “the police did not performed in terms of effectiveness and efficiency because of lack of logistics, lack of community support base and other institutional problems”. He added that “Dire Dawa police is currently under a reform and this would bring institutional changed in the overall performance in the effectiveness and efficiency of the institution”. Sabsibe(interview, 2019) on his part explained that “the Dire Dawa police performance is good but it is affected by influences from political interests by different actors”. He added that “the police effectiveness and efficiency has greatly been affected by political interferences by party interests”.

According to different interviews with respondents, there are several reasons for the low performance of the police in Dire Dawa. These includes ethnic based leadership and institutional structures which has affected the performance of the police, incompatibility of human skills and the available man power, there is a gap in terms of skills and materials, incompatibility in political decisions and security system and favoritism related to ethnic identity. The Dire Dawa police commission is not institutionally under a direct authority of the Dire Dawa Administrative Council. This has influenced the cooperation between party leaders who are politically

nominated in the leadership positions by their respective party and the police because the party interest and interference has an impact on the performance of the police to effectively and efficiently conduct their work in accordance with the institutional rules and guidelines. In addition, the structure of the Dire Dawa police commission itself has an impact on the delivery of effective and efficient security service. The police structure is built and based on ethnic contributions. This has influenced the effectiveness and efficiency because it has affected the impartiality and neutrality of the police in executing their duties and responsibilities.

CHAPTER FIVE: FINDINGS, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

This chapter of the study has three parts. The first part looks into the findings of the study on community participation in security sector governance. It assesses what the study has found out of the data analyzed and presented in chapter four regarding answers from respondents on community engagement in security sector governance. The second part has the conclusions made out of the study and the third part presents the recommendations.

5.1 FINDINGS OF THE STUDY

This study assesses community participation in security sector governance in Ethiopia by taking the Dire Dawa police commission at center of the study. The research is conducted by assessing the opinion of the community at grass root level on whether there is public participation in the security sector governance or not and how the practice looks like on the ground. What changes has happened in the structural and institutional framework for citizen participation and their role in security sector governance since 1991 when Ethiopia first embraced democracy. The study also identified the extent of public participation in security sector governance, possible opportunities and challenges faced during this time and analyzed the effectiveness and efficiency of Dire Dawa police in delivering security services. Dire Dawa community has affected both positively and negatively by the change that happened in 1991 in the country. According to proclamation No. 416/2004, “the Dire Dawa city has been accountable to and directed by the Federal Government since 1993 as per the decision thereof until such a time that the then claims of the Somali and Oromia regions would be finally resolved”. This was done for the need and necessity to ensure Dire Dawa city to be governed as a modern, competitive and residential city in which the entire well-being of its residents is ensured by the delivery of equitable, efficient and cost-effective municipal service. Pursuant to article 5(2) of the proclamation 313/2003 the police commission of Dire Dawa city administration is established under the Federal police commission. In this regard, the commission is not only accountable to the Ministry of Federal Affairs but also to the governor/Mayors of the city. The police in Dire Dawa have five main police departments: Criminal investigation, police Academy, Human resources, Finance/Logistics and Community policing. The main function of community policing in Dire Dawa is to oversee the management of all community policing officers in the administrative city.

Community policing structure in Dire Dawa consists of 12 zones in the town and 4 zones in the rural Kebeles. Each zone is then broken into sub-divisions such as; family police, campus police, block police, village/neighborhood police.

The overall data analyzed in chapter four shows that since 1991, after Ethiopia has been declared officially as a democratic state, there was substantial growth in the citizen's participation in the security sector governance in Ethiopia in general and in Dire Dawa in particular. The study found that there has been structural and institutional shift of paradigm for the need of institutionalizing people's participation in the security sector governance and since then there was substantial improvement in creating space for inclusive community participation in Dire Dawa. But, this improvement is far lagging behind expected and is a top-down which is mainly organized based on committees loyal to political ideology of ruling party. Dire Dawa is a home of diversity of different ethnic groups from different nations and nationalities of Ethiopia. It has been characterized as cosmopolitan modern community with international and local characteristics. The community is known for their integrity, flexibility, participant-culture and being open and adaptable to changes. This had played a great role for the community in Dire Dawa to easily accept and entertain different changes that the country went through. Therefore, this participant culture of the community played its own role in adapting to changes. In this regards, the biggest opportunity for the implementation public participation is Dire Dawa community itself besides the existing structural and institutional legal frameworks such as the 1995 Ethiopian constitution other laws and policy documents. However, this opportunity is not exploited well. As the data analyzed in chapter four shows, in Dire Dawa, the extent of public participation has shown a potential increase in security sector governance specifically the community policing sector. However, according to the data from respondents on the extent of public participation in security sector governance, the majority of the respondents believed that public participation is still low and needs to be improved. It comes as no surprise that country like Ethiopia with a long history of highly centralized systems of governance, public participation did not happen without challenges. The same thing applies for Dire Dawa too when it comes to community participation in security sector governance. The community in Dire Dawa has faced various challenges in the past few decades of EPRDF's rule. Dire Dawa being one of the most politically contested areas in post-1991 Ethiopia; it has been challenged by a high turnover of its administrative structure and changes in the political ownership of the city. Political competition and claims of ownership by different regional states particularly from

Somali regional state and Oromia regional states has caused a vacuum of ownership. On top of this, Public participation in security sector governance in Dire Dawa has been challenged by different factors such as; a fast population growth with massive influx of migrant population, lack of awareness from both the community and the police, lack of commitment, lack of professional discipline from the members of the police, political and ethnic related issues, problem with implementation of community policing, lack of cooperation and ownership feelings from the community, corruption, inadequate budget, and poverty and most importantly pressures from different political parties with a divergent interests.

Regarding the analysis made on the effectiveness and efficiency of Dire Dawa police commission in delivering security service, the study found that there have been efforts to improve police effectiveness and efficiency in delivering security services. However, these efforts did not bring about the expected outcomes. The data analysis shows that there are several reasons for the low performance of the police in Dire Dawa. These includes ethnic based leadership and institutional structures which has affected the performance of the police, incompatibility of human skills and the available man power, there is a gap in terms of skills and materials, incompatibility in political decisions and security system. The Dire Dawa police commission is not institutionally under a direct authority of the Dire Dawa Administrative Council.

5.2 CONCLUSIONS

In 1991, following many years of fighting led by various rebel movements, the Derg, as the Marxist regime came to power on 1974, was replaced by a political coalition intent on establishing a democratic state (Baseline study Report, 2005). A new constitution, enacted in 1994, provided for a Federal system of government in which sovereignty was to reside in “the Nations, Nationalities and People’s of Ethiopia”. (ibid). The incoming ruling party EPRDF embarked on a series of reforms on the governance system of the country. Among the reformed institutions was the security sector of the country. Ethiopian government declared the country’s survival is based on creating an inclusive system of governance in all sector and ensuring people’s ownership will have great advantage for the country’s development and existence.

This study has assessed the intended research questions and concluded community participation in security sector governance is in its infancy. According to the majority of the participant’s views in the study, community participation in security sector governance is still very low. However, there is a substantial number of participants who believe there is a change in the overall public participation in security sector governance. This shows that public participation is not an overnight phenomenon rather it is a process. This process is a continued process full of demands of democratic rights. It needs effort and commitment from all actors involved. In such country like Ethiopia with a short time experience of democracy and long history of imperial Monarchs and dictatorship with highly centralized system of rule, the biggest challenge comes from the “closed” political culture that has existed in the society for a long. This political culture had influenced and ruled the Ethiopian society for centuries. Public participation is not still perfect even in the most advanced western democracies. This means the level of democracy in Ethiopia whether it is public participation or any other principles should not be compared to the level of democracy in the United States or any other advanced democracies.

There is no doubt that Ethiopia went through structural and institutional reforms in security sector governance in 1991. Practical opportunities for public participation, engagement and inclusive policies had been created. However, this was challenged by many factors emanated from the political ideologies followed by the state and non-state actors that participated in the transition to democracy. Since then, the ruling party EPRDF became dominant in the political

sphere. Security institutions and structures were greatly influenced by party interests and this in return caused deterioration on the practices of the security organizations.

Dire Dawa was occupied by the EPRDF on 31 May 1991. There were mainly two ethnic based movements such as Issa and Gurgura Liberation Front(IGLF) and Oromo Liberation Front(OLF)operating in the area and other several Clan based movements. These political groups claimed the ownership of the city. As a result, there were numerous clashes between the two groups from 1991 until 1993.After the Somali Regional State was formally established in 1993, it claimed the city as its capital but this was opposed by Oromia Region. So the Federal government placed the city under its jurisdiction to avoid territorial conflict between the two claiming regions. Dire Dawa moved out of Federal administration to become a chartered city in 2004 by the approval of the parliament. In proclamation No. 416/2004, “the Dire Dawa city has been accountable to and directed by the Federal Government since 1993 as per the decision thereof until such a time that the then claims of the Somali and Oromia regions would be finally resolved”. Prior to this, in 2003, Pursuant to article 5(2) of the proclamation 313/2003 the police commission of Dire Dawa city administration is established under the Federal police commission.

It is under such a condition that this study tried to assess the institutional and structural framework of the Dire Dawa police commission to ensure community participation in security sector governance. It attempted to identify the extent of public participation, possible opportunities and challenges. And finally, toanalyze the effectiveness and efficiency of Dire Dawa police commission in delivering the security service. The study then revealed its conclusions as follows.

Dire Dawa police commission has implemented community policing as institutional framework for citizen participation with a multi-layered structure of community policing consisting of 12 zones in the nine Kebeles of the town and 4 zones in the rural Kebeles. Each zone is then broken into sub-divisions such as; family police, campus police, block police, village/neighborhood police. This has played a substantial role in preventing crime and controlling criminals. However, as it is shown from the respondent responses, it cannot be claimed sufficient in terms of the public participationin the decision-making, voluntary participation, the relationship between the police and the public, creating space/room in public engagement and giving a

chance to be members of security committees in their neighborhoods. These elements of participation need to be further improved.

With regards to the extent of public participation, the Dire Dawa police could exploit the opportunities in terms of working in collaboration with community, creating friendly environment for the public, preparing awareness creation session, communicating the public with the relevant changes that is brought about by implementing community policing and facilitating evaluation sessions in public. On the contrary, the results on these elements show low records. Amidst the low records of these elements meant to enhance the extent of public participation, there is a hope that community participation in security sector governance may flourish and consolidate. This spirit of positive attitude has its bases on the existing institutional and structural frameworks including the Constitution. But this will only be realized given a proper practical implementation.

Community policing as mechanism of Community participation in Dire Dawais also confronted by various challenging factors such as; a fast population growth with massive influx of migrant population, lack of awareness from both the community and the police, lack of commitment, lack of professional discipline from the members of the police, political and ethnic related issues, problem with implementation of community policing, lack of cooperation and ownership feelings from the community, corruption, inadequate budget, poverty and most importantly pressures from different political groups with a divergent interests.

Finally, Dire Dawa police commission's effectiveness and efficiency record shows negative outcome. There is a lack of institutional willingness and commitment in ensuring an effective and efficient security services that can assure the safety and well-being of the community in Dire Dawa. In addition, the Dire Dawa police commission did not put the necessary effort to improve the institutional effectiveness and efficiency in maintaining security in the town. Elements such as if the police do prevention actions, arriving quickly at crime scenes, taking a quick legal measures against committed crimes and successful activities in reducing crime rates at different Kebeles has been considered in analyzing the effectiveness and police performance with regards to these elements have showed negative outcome.

5.3 RECOMMENDATIONS

One of the most essential functions of the state is providing for citizens' security. Popular participation depends on the nature of the state itself and the ability of the government to respond to popular demands. Governments have a critical role to play in promoting popular demands.

In order to ensure community participation in the security sector governance in Dire Dawa police commission and create close collaboration between the police and the community, the following recommendations are worth considering.

- Improving community policing by strengthening its institutional structures by giving special considerations to the areas of common concern such as participating the public in shaping policies, decision-making process, volunteerism, creating room for public engagement, improving the relationship between the police and the community, creating means of community ownership of security sector, creating conducive environment in engaging the community in different committee membership and so on.
- Initiating various police reforms to evaluate and improve the performance of the police members in terms of ensuring the rule of law, impartiality and professional discipline.
- Improve the application of community participation to the extent that trust and confidence is built between the community and the police by promoting the collaboration, conducting evaluation sessions and preparing awareness creation sessions.
- Improve police effectiveness and efficiency by strengthening the preventions mechanism, creating quick response mechanisms, taking quick legal measures on the criminals and communicate success stories to assure the community safety and well-being.
- The community on their side should cooperate with the police by feeling security as matters of shared-responsibilities, participating in decision-making process, volunteering, creating pressure groups such as local CSOs and community organizations and other activities so that the police feel confidence.

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Appendix

Addis Ababa University Institute for Peace and Security Studies

Questionnaire

Dear respondents my name is Oumer Abdi, first of all I would like to thank you for your cooperation in filling this questionnaire. This questionnaire mainly focuses on Dire Dawa city's security sector governance research, which will be conducted for the purpose of fulfilling MA THESIS at Institute for Peace and Security Studies in Addis Ababa University. I kindly inquire you to answer all the questions honestly.

N.B: There is no need of mentioning your name for the sake of confidentiality.

Guideline instruction

Please use "CIRCLE" for the given alternative questions and explain your answers on filling the blank.

PartI

Basic information of an individual

1. Sex _____
 2. Age _____
 3. Level of education _____
 4. Religion _____
 5. Ethnic _____
 6. Occupation_____
 7. Permanent resident of Dire Dawa_____
- A. Yes B. No

Part II. General Questions related to the security sector governance, an assessment on the overall public participation in Ethiopia's security sector governance.

1. How do you rate Ethiopia's security sector governance in general?
A. Very strong B. very weak C. medium D. I don't know
2. How do you rate people's role in security sector governance in Ethiopia?
A. Very strong B. very weak C. medium D. I don't know
3. Do you participate in security matters in your residential area?
A. yes B. No
4. Have you ever participated in any decision-making security conference/ meeting?
A. Yes B. No
5. Have you ever participated in any voluntary security maintaining operations/activities?
A. Yes B. No
6. Do you believe there are good relationship b/n security organs like police and the public?
A. Yes B. No
7. Do you believe the security system in Ethiopia has a room for public engagement?
A. Yes B. No
8. Do you believe engaging the public in the security sector governance necessary?
A. Yes B. No
9. Do you enjoy participating in security matters?
A. Yes B. No
10. Have you ever been a member of security committee in your area?
A. Yes B. No C. Never given a chance
11. How do you want the security sector governance should be like in Ethiopia in terms of democracy?
A. More democratic B. Stay the way it is now C. Less democratic D. I don't know
12. How do you want the security sector governance should be in Ethiopia in terms of public participation?
A. More participatory B. Stay the way it is now C. Less participatory D. I don't know
13. Do you recommend a security sector reform in Ethiopia?
A. Yes B. No C. I don't care

PART III: Questions related to the application of public participation in security sector governance.

Public participation in Dire Dawa

1. Do you believe that police work with the community in collaboration?

- A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. I don't know
D. Disagree E. strongly disagree

2. Do you believe that the police have created a friendly environment for public participation?

- A. Yes B. No C. I don't know

3. Do you think that community policing is implemented properly?

- A. Strongly Agree B. Agree C. I don't know
D. Disagree E. Strongly disagree

4. Do you think that community policing has brought a relevant change?

- A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. I don't know
D. Disagree E. strongly disagree

5. Have the police prepared awareness creation sessions for the public?

- A. Yes B. No C. I don't know

a. If your answer is yes for the above question, do you think that the awareness creation has brought a relevant change?

- A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. I don't know
D. Disagree E. strongly disagree

6. Has there been a police evaluation on public podium?

- A. Yes B. No

6.1 If yes is your answer on the above question, did you participated?

- A. Yes B. No

6.2 If your answer is yes for the above question, do the police take a necessary measure according to the evaluation on police members who have misbehaved?

- A. Yes B. No C. I don't know

6.3 Have the police improved its service after the evaluation?

- A. Yes B. No C. I don't know

Rule of law

1. Do you think that police do its job according to the law?

- A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. I don't know
D. Disagree E. strongly disagree

2. Do you believe that police serve the community impartially?

- A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. I don't know
D. Disagree E. strongly disagree

2.1 Have you ever been treated partially by police?

- A. Yes B. No

2.2 If your answer is yes for the above question, would you please explain what kind of partiality you have faced?

3. Have you ever been suspected of crime and went to police station?

- A. Yes B. No

3.1 If your answer is yes for the above question, did the police handle you appropriately?

Explain _____

4. Have you ever been abused by police?

- A. Yes B. No

4.1 Explain _____

Efficiency and effectiveness

1. Do you know that police do some prevention actions?

- A. Yes B. No C. I don't know

2. Do the police arrive quickly at the crime scene?

- A. Yes B. No C. I don't know

3. Do the police take a quick legal measure after a crime is committed in your area?

- A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. I don't know

D. Disagree

4. What is the number of crime solves the police can perform within a month in your locality?

- A. 5 and more crimes/month B. 3 crimes/month C. 2 crimes/month D. 1 crime/month
E. 0 crime/month F. I don't know

5. How do you rate crime level in your area of residence?

- A. very large B. large C. Medium D. Small E. very small F. I don't know

6. how is the police's efficiency in handling cases in your area?

- A. very good B. good C. medium D. bad E. very bad F. I don't know

7. Do you think that police activity in your *Kebele* has succeeded in reducing crime and ensuring peace? Explain _____

Miscellaneous

1. Do you feel secure when police is around you? Explain

2. Do you feel secure when you walk at night alone?

- A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Disagree
- D. Strongly disagree

3. Do you feel secure when you are at home by yourself?

- A. Strongly agree B. Agree C. Disagree
- D. Strongly disagree

4. Do you have any comment about police?

PART IV. Questions for the in-depth-interview

1. What are the specific security threats for Dire Dawa?
2. What is the role of the people in maintaining security in Dire Dawa?
3. What are the specific challenges facing the collaboration between the police and the public?
4. Do you see the public as an opportunity in the security sector governance? How? Explain please?

5. How is the effectiveness and efficiency of the Dire Dawa Police Commission in delivering the security service?

Declaration

I the undersigned, declare that this thesis title “Community Participation in Security Sector Governance in Post-1991 Ethiopia: The Case of Dire Dawa City Administration” is my original work and it has not been presented at any other University and all material used for the thesis have been duly acknowledged.

Sign: _____

Date: _____

Oumer Abdi Yousuf

June /2019

This thesis is submitted for examination with my approval as an advisor of the candidate.

Sign: _____

Date: _____

Mercy Fikadu(PhD)

June /2019