



Addis Ababa University

School of Social Work

Community Policing & Gender Based Violence:

A Social Work Perspective,

Yeka Sub-City of Addis Ababa

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Yeka Sub-City of Addis Ababa

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Plagiarism Declaration

I Anteneh Hailu do here by declare the fact that this research paper is my original work, has not been presented for the degree of Masters of Social Work , in any other university and for any other purpose and as well all sources used for this research has been fully acknowledged.

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This is to certify that the thesis prepared by Anteneh Hailu entitled “Community Policing and Gender Based Violence, from Social Work Perspective: *Yeka* Sub-City, of Addis Ababa which is submitted as in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Masters of Social Work, complies with the regulation of the university and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

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Acronyms

GBV: Gender based violence

CP: Community policing

HTTP: Harmful traditional practices

VAW: Violence against women

WHO: World health organization

CARE: Cooperative for Assistance and Relief Everywhere

Abstract

The research topic is Community Policing and Gender Based Violence: from a Social Work Perspective, in Yeka Sub-City of Addis Ababa. Major objective of the research is to examine the implementation of community policing and its applicability in addressing GBV, with a particular focus on Woreda 01 & 02 of Yeka Sub-City , while the major research question was to assess whether community policing approach is adequately addressing GBV in the study area . To this end, the researcher employed qualitative method and exploratory research design to undertake the study. The data was collected through in-depth interview, focus group discussion and key informant interview while the secondary sources of information depended on desk review of relevant documents. The study found out that community policing officers working in the study area are not well versed with the theoretical and practical aspects of community policing and the basics of GBV and its preventing approach. With these situations, the community policing offices working in the area cannot prevent violence against women, girls and children as expected from community policing philosophy. Thus, to reverse the situation, community policing officers should pass through serious of trainings including the prevention aspects of GBV. Furthermore, the training should give emphasis on both the theoretical and practical aspects of community policing and the basic skills of social work and approaches.

Key words.

-Community policing

-Gender based violence

-Social work

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CHAPTER ONE

Introduction

1.1 Background

Gender based violence (GBV) predominately committed against women, is a social ill that pervades societies across the world. In Ethiopia, though nationally representative data may not be readily available, undertaken by World Health Organization (2013) show that GBV is a common problem with huge implications on the lives of women, their families, communities and the country at large.

One of the challenges in addressing GBV relates to the fact that it is taken as a social norm which forms part and parcel of everyday existence. As such, attempts to address it through conventional mechanisms like through laws and the criminal justice system are often times seen to be frustrated. In light of this, it is imperative to search for alternative mechanisms of addressing social ills that are deeply interwoven within societal norms. Mechanisms that create closer ties and collaboration among communities and formal institutions are ideal instruments that can effectively address this challenge. Community policing is a perfect example/typical example of such an alternative mechanism.

Community policing, according to Trojanowicz & Bucqueroux (1994), is a philosophy and an organizational strategy that encourages relation between the community and the formal institution of police. The partnership or the relationship is based on the idea that both parties should closely work together to alleviate societal problems such as drug abuse, various types of crimes, social and neighborhood decay, with a general objective of improving the quality of life in the areas (p.6).

Community policing is implemented in various ways depending on the context, the needs of the community and the role of the state. As a result, different types of community policing practices exist. However, in all of the approaches a major consideration is that the community and the police must closely collaborate to define their respective roles and work towards solving community problems (Segave & Ratclife, 2004).

The origin of community policing is traced back to the countries the USA and UK. It is started in the early 1960s. It was intended to increase direct and nearby contact between members of community and the police with a view to reduce the fear of crime. In the United States the community policing became a leading policing approach during the 1990's with the introduction of new community police officers. Through time, the focus evolved into encouraging problem solving and community involvement as opposed to mere responsive policing (Corner, 2007).

In Ethiopia, though the development of community policing is a rather recent phenomenon and hence an ongoing process the concept took root about a decade ago. The term community policing was officially employed as a policy direction at the national level in 2005. It is important to note that the development and implementation of community policing was happening within the context of the 2005 elections, as well as increasing crime rates, or perceptions of crime at least in Addis Ababa (Denney & Kassaye, 2013).

As community policing philosophy being a recent approach to our context, so far there is no study undertaken to evaluate its impact in combating GBV. However, there is a study undertaken in Tanzania to assess the capacity of community in combating gender based violence. This study indicates that, GBV is one of the serious problems that have been affecting the society since immemorial (Musuguri, 2016, p.13). In Tanzania, some traditional norms and practices encourage men superiority over women and there by promoting the chance of men to commit

GBV. As Musuguri (2016) explained that capacity of community in combating GBV is poor due to the fact that the public has no time to involve in GBV affairs, lack of awareness and no mutual assistance amongst members. Trojanowicz (1983) stated, increased levels of community participation increase the level of crime reduction in a community there by improving the community policing (CP) program. The study undertaken brought a proposition that the government should formulate community policing as an approach in combating GBV (Musuguri, 2016, p1308). From the above study, one can understand that, societal problem that have legal issues like GBV/or violence against women cannot be addressed by the efforts of community alone, since there are various drawbacks that refrain community to organize their efforts in alleviating their problems. Rather, community should closely collaborate with formal law enforcement bodies to identify the root causes of problems, and look for the corresponding solutions in an effective and efficient manner. As the Tanzanian study indicates, community policing can be taken as a proper tool in combating GBV in a community and the government is being applying it in combating gender based violence and other forms of ill social behaviors that have been affecting the life of the community at large.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

In any given society weather it is an affluent or poverty stricken, social problems in its various forms exist which obstruct development efforts of a society. Among the existing social problems, juvenile delinquency, rape, harmful traditional practices (HTP), unemployment, prostitution, street life and gender based violence (GBV) are the common ones that are seen in most countries.

Particularly, GBV is part of a social problem and human rights violations inflicted on men and woman of all ages and affecting their physical, sexual or psychological health and development

of the person at large. Besides this, GBV is found everywhere and it is the most common and socially tolerated human rights violation that affects individuals without considering age, religion, race, & economic situation, i.e. it is a universal phenomenon (Sida, 2007).

GBV remain a serious public health and human rights issue for decades in Ethiopia. In our context, the problem is revealed mainly in domestic violence, early child marriage, child labor exploitation, harmful traditional practices, sexual violence, negative perceptions towards women (CARE, 2008).

Domestic violence against women according to Abbie, (2010) part of GBV, is a very serious problem and at the same time it is the most socially tolerated form of GBV in Ethiopia. A study undertaken by World Health Organization WHO (2005) indicated that about 71% of Ethiopian women are exposed to either sexual or physical or both types of violence. Besides, 35% of all ever-partnered women faced at least one severe form of physical violence by their partner (p.437). Ethiopia is one of the countries who entertain both physical and sexual violence in the highest way (Yemaneh, 1998).

According to Yemaneh (1998), the Ethiopian government has adopted multi-sartorial approaches to address the problem of GBV. The approach brings together law enforcement, advocacy through community engagement whereby victims are provided with psychosocial support among others and to a lesser extent the provision of safe houses.

The law enforcement approach sets out prohibited acts of violence in the criminal law of the Ethiopia. The police and other law enforcement agents are expected to implement the law thereby providing redress for victims as well as punishing perpetrators. Although the law enforcement approach is one that forms the corner stone of the fight against GBV, its effectiveness is challenged by many factors (Belay, 2012).

Among the challenges, the view that GBV is taken as part of social norm is a major reason.

Various studies show that police as well as other law enforcement bodies consider various forms of GBV such as sexual harassment, domestic violence as normal events rather than as crimes.

This partly draws from the socialization process which is influenced by patriarchal values that make women inferior (Beijing Declaration, 2000).

In addition to this, the Beijing Declaration (2000) stated that another challenge related to the lack of adequate resources, both in terms of human resources and material resources, to fight crimes which are thought to be of low rank which includes GBV compared to high level crimes such as murder and theft.

From the above explanations indicate that law enforcement units has taken different measures to prevent and control crimes of GBV, in spite of the constraints that hinder the success of the efforts. In particular, the police through its units have been engaged in crime control and prevention activities. However, with the conventional or traditional policing style and exclusively using its resources, the police can't successfully prevent or investigate crime (Belay, 2012, p. 195).

In light of these challenges, alternative ways of combating the problem of GBV have been contemplated and implemented by the government. Community policing has been adopted as one approach in this regard. However, community policing being a recent and new approach for the conventional police and for the community, both parties has not grasped its basic concepts and approaches adequately. Especially, the problem becomes more serious when the community policing tried to intervene in GBV because this issue is the result of gender inequality, and gender norm which is normally taken as a normal act (Cooper, Paluck & Fletchu, 2012, p 5).

Beside these, the communities have suspicion on police and lack trust on police unit for various

reasons. It is with all these challenges that the community policing have been implementing its activities on the ground.

Taking the study area of *Ferensay Legasion*, where the problems is continuously informed to the *Woreda's* Women & Children Affairs Office, and this study attempts to examine the role of community policing program in the fight against GBV.

Ferensay Legasion is located in the North Eastern parts of Addis Ababa and could be taken as one of the less developed *Woredas* in terms of economy, basic infrastructure and the livelihood of the community members. Domestic violence which is part of GBV is the most common human right violation reported in the study area *Woreda's* Women's and Child Affairs Office. The Offices have been serving their clients based on their mandate. Although it is assumed that the police are the front line service provide for crimes including GBV, the practice in the *Woreda* shows that women seem to prefer to report these cases to the Women's & Children Affairs Office. The cases reported in the Women's Affairs Office and that of the police is statement to this preferences.

Currently, the police station opened after introducing community policing in the metropolitan and try to maintain peace and security of the community. Similarly the same structure is stretched to the *Woreda* level and community policing has been in action in *Woreda* 01 & 02 of the study area. However there are various draw backs that are against the smooth implementation of community policing philosophy there by affecting the service recipients.

Being the community policing approach is relatively new; its experience in addressing the issue of GBV has not been studied in Ethiopia to the best of my knowledge. Thus, the absence of studies points to difficulties in understanding the potential role of the community police in addressing GBV and what the best approaches should be in this regard. In line with this, it is

important to see what role community police could play to address GBV, what the best strategies are in this regard. Taking these facts into account, the researcher has planned to undertake a research on community policing and GBV by examining the theoretical and the practical aspects.

1.3 General Objective

The major objective of the research is to assess the implementation of community policing in addressing GBV in the study area.

1.3.1 Specific Objectives

- To examine contribution of community policing in mitigating the problem of GBV.
- To explore whether possible structure exist to the community to reduce GBV.
- To assesses whether the police officers are well versed with the basics of GBV to exercise their mandate in preventing GBV.

1.4 Research Question

General Question. Is Community policing approach is adequately addressed gender based violence (GBV).

1.4 1 Specific Research Questions

1. Is community policing contributing in mitigating the problem of GBV?
2. Is there the possible structure reaching to the community to reduce GBV?
3. Are the community policing officers are well versed with the basics of GBV to exercise their mandate in preventing GBV?

1.5 Scope of the Study.

This study is limited to examine the experience of Community Policing Service Station located in *Ferensay Legasion* area in *Woreda* 01 & 02 of *Yeka* Sub-City in addressing the issue of GBV. The area is located in the periphery of the city, as a result it depicts both typical urban and semi-rural way of life. Due to its location and severity of the poverty level, various types of social problem are seen in the area.

Widespread unemployment, juvenile delinquency, drug abuse, GBV is part of the manifestation of poverty in the area. Currently, one Community Police Service Station is working in the area to maintain peace and security of the community. Furthermore, community policing is being in action in *Woreda* 01 & 02 of the study area. Being GBV is among the social problems of the area and the structure of community policing is being in action, it is found appropriate for the purpose of the study. Therefore, the scope of the study is limited to the above mentioned area.

1.6 Significance of the Study

In Ethiopia, the philosophy or approach of community policing is a recent phenomenon as a result, there is no comprehensive and adequate studies conducted in relation to community policing and gender based violence. Therefore, this study will be significant in the following aspects.

- The community policing officer will have a better chance to evaluate its duty and responsibility in serving the community pertinent to GBV
- It encourages further study in the area.

- GBV is a common problem in any society and further lead to crimes unless it will be addressed in its simple form. So this situation requires the attention of both the conventional police and C.P officer.
- It will give awareness for community policing officers to identify their strength and implementation gaps in addressing GBV.
- Finally, it also provides an insight for future researchers who want to assess about community policing approach in depth.

1.7 Limitation of the Study

Community policing being a recent phenomenon in Ethiopia , it is difficult to get ample research papers pertinent to community policing policy, directives , implementations approaches, gaps observed and other related issues. Specifically, the contribution of community policing in addressing GBV has not been studied yet in a formal manner. These problems and resources limitation have some impact in the study. Therefore, this study is limited to give some insight for other researchers to conduct similar research in-depth in similar topics.

1.8 Organization of the Paper

The first chapter presented the introductory, statement of the problem, research question, and scope of the study, significance of the study. Chapter two contains literature review. The methodology and procedures used to gather data for the study, the study area and ethical considerations are presented in chapter three. Findings and discussion are presented in chapter four and finally, conclusion and recommendations incorporated in chapter

CHAPTER TWO

2. Review of Related Literature

2.1 Introduction

The historical development of social work shows us that social work as a discipline and approach developed to solve social problems using societal recourses. The societal resources encompass social, economic and others aspects and include traditional conflict resolution mechanisms, cooperation and self-help groups (Rengasamy, 2010).

Social worker can work with law enforcement bodies by using their knowledge of problem solving, community mobilizing and human behavior. As a method of social work practice, organizing a community provides social workers with unique skills that can be used specific to community policing. Therefore, it is vital for a social worker to have an idea of what community policing is, barriers in implementing community policing and the different models of community policing, the role of law enforcement and community residents in these initiatives (Patterson, 2016).

Addressing social problems that are justified and sanctioned by social norms is quite a challenge. This is because members of society that engage in these actions do not feel that they have committed wrongs irrespective of the consequences of their acts. Societal norms that marginalize and discriminate women are good examples in this regard. Various forms of harmful traditional practices for example perpetrated in the name of culture and tradition (Bicchieri, and Chavez, 2010).

Gender based violence is a typical example of a deep rooted social problem or social ill. GBV is a practice that is justified by norms and traditions which have contributed to normalizing the practice thereby making conventional efforts to address the problem futile in many ways. This is where a social work perspective which requires society to do its share to solve its problems relying mainly on its assets and strengths comes into play (Edleson, Lindhorst & Kanuha, 2015).

Based on this background, the literature review in this chapter will examine existing body of knowledge regarding the utilization of community assets with a particular focus on community policing which is the subject of this study to address the deep rooted problem of GBV in our context. The chapter begins with a brief introduction of the concepts of community policing and GBV, followed by empirical and theoretical explanations of community policing the literature on the role of community policing to address GBV.

2.2 What is Community Policing?

Scholars and practitioners have given various definitions of community policing in their literatures and it was thought to have emerged in England. Basically community policing is the engagement of police with the community to deal with the community problems by restructuring police organizations and changing the daily operation of police officers (Mastrofski, 1998).

As Trojanowicz stated community policing gives more emphasis in the active involvement of the community, agencies, institutions and organizations with the police to identify and find a solution for the different problems of a community (1990). For Adler, (2007) community policing is a recognized means that improves the relationship between the police and the community with programs and policies that participate community in identifying their needs and how to address it. Others give emphasis to the value of community in community policing

activity. For Tilley (2008) community policing stresses policing with and for the community rather than policing of the community. In improving the quality of life, it aims to solve community problems alongside the community and as defined by the community. Beyond this, it has however proven difficult to pin down what specifically is involved in implementing community policing. On that, there is broad agreement among scholars and many police officers (pp. 376-377). As the above explanation shows different scholars and agencies have defined community policing in various forms. However, Trojanowicz and Bucqueroux (1994) gave the most in-depth explanation on community policing by stating the following ten principles.

1. Philosophy and organizational strategy: As consumers of police services, the people in a community deserve to be informed about the process of problem solving and change. This strategy describes the ways the police and community can forge partnerships and work together as co-producers of a better quality of life.
2. It is a way of thinking and organizational approach: The community who is a recipient of service from the police should be informed how change comes to reality and how problem is solved that affects their condition. At the same time the strategy states how the police and the community can create partnership to create a smooth living atmosphere for the community.
3. Commitment to community empowerment:-the police and individuals must be committed to work together freely using their freedom without being dominated by the bureaucratic structure and as community problem solvers.
4. Power should be distributed to individual police: Individual police or officers assigned as a community oriented policing unit should provide the service directly to the needy community where they are assigned without being interfered by other unites out of their assignment.

5. at the spot and prolonged active problem solving: Law abiding citizens should get continues services from the community orients policing officers for their every problems that seek the support of the officer. The community policing officer should also work with the private citizens, public organizations and institutions so as to improve the safety and quality of life of the community at large by acting as a community overseer.
6. Ethic, legality and responsibly:-community policing is a new philosophy and approach that initiate the police to have vision and hope on the wellbeing of the community. As the police work with the community to achieve its vision, there is a need for trust between the police and the community so that the community can take more responsibility to tackle minor issues that constrain the police while the police focus on long-term solutions for problems citizens have identified.
7. Increasing the police mandate: the police have a responsibly to utilize its effort in a more efficient way so as to aware the community they serve about the essence of community policing.
8. Supporting persons that seek special needs: police should act as a catalyst to programs related to community policing in addition to the service they are providing services for the immediate needs of the community and also addressing the community special needs.
9. Efforts should fall at a grass roots level to create good relationships with the community: the police should focus on creating good relationships and trust and then must be empowered to make short term decisions that lead to long term effects or results.
10. Internal change: the community policing must commit the change they have brought on the community to the other police departments who are not involved in the community policing

unit so as to equip the other members of the police unit with the philosophy of community policing.

11. The police must create their legalization within the community intruder to create and work as independent resource providers. Here, community policing is a continues act of assessing the needs of the community and providing the corresponding solutions in close collaboration with the community.

2.3 Potential Partners to Community Policing

Community policing to be effective in addressing the issues of local security problems, requires collaborating and closely working with the community and other agencies. As Jannetta Lachman (2011) stated, potential collaborators or partners for community policing include:

- Various agencies such as schools, child support service agencies, local level government bodies, probation and parole officers, law enforcement agencies and others.
- Community members /groups ,who are key person in a community, volunteers who are working in addressing the security problems of the community, community leaders , elders who involve in traditional justice system, religious leaders.
- NGOs and Community based service providers; who serve survivors of domestic violence, school clubs, advocacy organizations, community development organizations faith based groups or associations.-private business that are among the major financial contributor in any community developmental activities.
- Local media that are involved in transmitting relevant information for the security and wellbeing of a community in general.

2.4 Barriers to Community Policing

There are a number of reasons that affect implementation of community policing .According to Mastroski (2007) ,resistant police culture, lack of resource and organizational changes are the major ones that affect and still being affecting the smooth implementation of community policing activities.

According to Bucqueroux ,(2007) studies undertaken in relation to implementation of community policing, indicates that three fourth of community policing activities, identifying ,prioritizing , and giving solutions for problems are made without the active involvement of the concerned community. Most of the time, the police take the initiative and accomplish the work without participation of the concerned community. This shows that, one of the basic dimensions of community policing which is community participation is missing in implementation of community policing

Police officers: are evaluated based on the conventional police structure evaluation system rather than focusing on the actual performance of the community policing officer. In this respect, the performance evaluation approaches give no attention to what extent the community policing officer build working relationships with a community and accomplish duties (Polzin, 2007).

Training: most officers lack the basic knowledge of mobilizing the community to involve and contribute their due share in the community policing activities. Even though the police officer receive some short training, that training is not enough to help the officer to accomplish their responsibility to the expected level (Carroll Buracker (2007)

Sustaining Organizational Commitment: Lack of a continuous organizational commitment is among the key factors that affect the successful implementation of community policing

endeavor. In this regard, some of the barriers that are expected to affect the organizations are mentioned by Polzin (2007).

- Involvement of higher police official (management) in an initiative, design and monitoring of community policing is very minimal.

-Lack of cooperation or commitment from the officers or middle level management and the termination of fund for the activities.

-Contribution or engagement of middle management is insignificant to favor community police officer.

-Lack of agreement in the process of assigning of an officer and allocation of resources for the community policing activities.

-Lack of clear understanding about the organizational structure in relation to community policing.

Continued involvement of a community: In any community policing activities a continuous and active involvement of community and other stakeholders are among the key factors for successful implantation, since community policing depends highly on a community for its day to day activities. However, maintaining the involvement of a community and other agencies has been serious issue because these groups are volunteers; their contribution may not be to the expected level (Skogan and Hartnett, 1998).

As Skogan (2006) said, it is difficult and hard to participate some of a community members who have different expectations, values and interest. As the result, these groups lack to participate in the efforts of a community, in community policing activities. On the other side, dominant groups and strong individuals in most cases control the community policing initiative discussions which

resulted in gaining a better advantage from the initiatives. Moreover, different agencies residing in a community lack a continuous and satisfactory partnership with a community policing initiatives, since they have considered a community policing to belong or relate to community rather than taking as institutions working towards improving the whole aspects of a community life (Skogan, 2006). As the result of this misunderstanding, involvement of agencies in the implementation of community policing activities can be minimal (pp.127-133).

Community meeting with police officers is a good means for a community to identify, prioritize and look for as solution to its problems. However this type of meetings is highly dominated by the police usually followed the traditional approach of policing which enforcement is orienting, thus limiting productive dialog between the police and the community (Skogan and Hartnett, 1998).

Belief of police: Police in different ranks see community policing as soft policing, a social work activity as a result they may develop resistance to community policing philosophy . Beside this some officers don't like the involvement of community, in the community policing activities, since they consider these groups as civilians who are not place in policing activity (Greene, 2000).

Officer's work in isolation: The police officers who are assigned as community policing officers can be separated from the unit where formal policing activities is being undertaken. As a result, community policing officer will expose to isolation and at the same time they lose creditability and status from their colleagues, who are working in the traditional police departments. (Young and Tinsley, 1998, p.10).

2.5 Dimension of Community Policing.

As community policing defined in various ways, Severgae & Ractlife (2004) merged the definition and group the community policing dimensions into four groups.

The philosophical dimension: It includes the central point where the community policing relies on. In this respect, community policing gives priority to community, whose contribution is indispensable in identifying problems in community and giving the corresponding solutions. Moreover, it also broadens the role of community officer (Codner, 1995).

The strategic dimension: As Codener, (1995) stated it covers the major operational concept that changes the thinking /philosophy into practice. Strategic dimension of community policing emphasize the expansion role of the police. In this respect, the police should engage in both proactive and follow up activities and involved in a personalized service delivery too. Here the police work should be redeveloped giving less focus on patrolling and concentrated more on local problem solving, crime prevention, sensitizing the community on the cause and prevention of crime and enhancing relationships with the community. The officers should be equipped with skills of addressing the problem of the community with the more localized community in a responsible and accountable manner in the area where they are working.

The tactical dimension: The tactical dimension of community policing converts the community policing philosophy, ideas, and strategies into tangible programs or activities. Of community policing focuses on establishing community police partnership through community meetings, media, in-police stations and the like. Officers should be trained in problem solving identifying issue to be addressed .Community meetings also serve as a tool to identify community problems (Codner, 1995).

Organization dimension: the organizational aspects of community policing is the one that affect the implementation of community policing unless it is properly organized. It includes the police

departments to change its management, administration, and supervision that support the proactive community policing approach (Codner, 1995). Decentralizing the service of police and empower the community police officer through delegation makes them more independent in their work. This is the organizational aspects of community policing. In this respect, the role of management includes mentoring and close supervision. The evaluative approach focuses on more on qualitative information like performance appraisal rather than traditional quantitative indicators (Severgae & Ractlife, 2004).

2.6 Gender Based Violence (GBV)

Gender-based violence (GBV) is a common universal phenomena or problem that is happening in every country regardless of the level of development of a country. It is committed both on men and women during life time. GBV in some situation used interchangeably with violence against women since most gender-based violence is undertaken by men on women because of the difference in the power. According to Blooms (2008) “Gender-based violence (GBV) is the general term used to capture violence that occurs as a result of the normative role expectations associated with each gender, along with the unequal power relationships between the two genders, within the context of a specific society” (p.14). For Mireille Le-Ngoc, (2015) GBV is an umbrella term that depicts any harm inflicted on men and women for their socially ascribed status or what we call gender. GBV displayed in various forms and committed at different sites. These include wife battering, rape, emotional and physical harm and liberty deprivation. In most cases in different parts of the world, women and girls are more susceptible to GBV.

As the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA) cited in GBV Program in Rwanda (2006), GBV is highly prevail at human rights abuse acts that are not given a proper attention by society and considered as a normal phenomenon. The violent acts can be displayed itself through

domestic violence, sexual violence, psychological abuse which in most cases happens on women and girls both at the home and outside. Although the level of incidents differ from country to country, around 80-95 per cent of gender based violence fall on women (p.11).

According to Central Statistics Office, (2011) (CSC) domestic violence in Ethiopia is common both in urban and rural families. About 68–81 % of women have witnessed that husbands beat their wife and the husbands justify that beating their wives is their cultural rights.

The religious institutions one way or the other favored the men domination attitude practiced in the various culture venues. Women are not encouraged to practice their rites as the developed nations do and this type of discrimination is even seen by educated men (Berhane, 2005).

2.6.1 Types of Gender Based Violence (GBV)

As GBV is a universal problem it is expressed in different ways in the different parts of the world. Vann, B (2003) explained the most common types of gender based violence as follows: Rape/Attempted Rape is an act of sexual intercourse without the will of victim. Or the invasion of any parts of the victim with sexual organ or opening of the anal of the victim with anything by force. Any trial of penetration or going in is taken as attempted rape while any penetration is taken as rape. Will of the minor under the age of 18 is considered unable to provide informed consent. A rape or attempted rape can be displayed in various forms. Some of the types include raping of adult female, raping of minor including by close relatives, rape in groups, a marital rape, and male rape which is sometime termed as sodomy.

Sexual Abuse

It is the other from of nonsexual acts which exclude rape and attempted rape. Acts on a minor can be taken as sexual abuse because minor even if he or she agrees; they are not in a position to

give informed consent. Some of the sexual abuse occurred or seen includes, removal of clothing by force, forcing someone to watch sexual acts, forcing someone to engage in kissing or forced touching of organs to lead to engage in sexual activities

Sexual Exploitation

Sexual exploitation is a sexual act committed by somebody with power and who uses his power to force somebody with no power to engage in sexual activities. The sexual exploitation may be displayed in different forms like giving money or assistance for exchange in exchange for sexual acts. This situation may force the survivor to comply with the offer because of the need for help but although this situation is abused on consent, it is manipulated or coerced. That is why it is called a violence act. Sexual exploitation includes by different members of the society in exchange for benefit goes to the survivor or victim.

Forced Early Marriage

This type of marriage is arranged when a parent /other person forced a minor to marry a person without her/his will. It will take place either by pressuring the minor or forcing the minor to marry someone for getting some advantage like dowry related or some other benefit. This is a part of the GBV since the right of the minor is taken out or he/she is not in a position to make an informed choice or decision.

Other Gender-based Violence

Violence against woman, girls, men and boys done in other different forms. These include physical, mental, or social abuse that is directed against a person because of his or her gender role in a society or culture. For instance the girl is forced to stay in the house for domestic chores rather than going to school like her counterpart, because of her gender role.

2.7 Causes of Gender Based Violence (GBV)

GBV as expressed above has many forms and it results from different factors. There are various causes that push perpetrators to commit GBV and at the same time the victim to expose to such type of violence. Thus, the cause can be taken as a combination of factors, Heise, (1998) put the risk factors for GBV into four major levels: the individual, the relationship, the community and the structural level (Heise, 1998, cited in WHO, 2005). These levels help us to understand cause of GBV in a more complete sense and at the same time to realize their relationship and finally helps us to design preventive means in a more response ways (WHO, 2005).

Individual-level factors: as the name indicates, GBV emanates from an individual. For instance, a person with lower educational level, marriage in early age, low level of income or low economic status can be taken as factors for increasing GBV and then expose an individual to potential perpetrators. A person who was exposed to violence acts in his childhood either experiencing or committing in close partners will have the chance to commit similar acts on his intimate partners. Pregnant women have also a great chance to be violated by the immediate partner. The attitude of a person also contributes for the occurrence of GBV in a society where intimate partner violence and sexual violence tolerated as acceptable behavior can promote GBV (WHO, 2005).

Relationship-level factors:-the relationships pattern contributes for the occurrence of GBV. For example a person who has multiple sexual partners can contribute for the risk of GBV. The person can involve in violent sexual violence with his intimate partners like by refusing to use condom expose his partner to HIV infection. Low marital satisfaction and continuous disagreement and the disparity between the married couples in educational level may be sources

of GBV. Furthermore, family responses to sexual violence that blame women and concentrate on restoring “lost” family honor, rather than punishing men, create an environment in which rape can occur with impunity (WHO/LSHTM, 2005).

Community-level factors: focuses on to what level the community tolerates GBV with the context of relationships exist in a school, work place and locality. In a society whether support is given to women not to expose to violence may occur less number of GBV. However, intimate partner and sexual violence is occurring in all social economic groups, but this problem prevailed in women living in poverty. For instance, poor women who live by collecting firewood have more chance to be exposed to sexual violence during her activity. On the other hand poor women may be exposing to sex work practice which leads her to be exposed sexual violence (WHO/LSHTM, 2005).

Society-level factors: states how the social and cultural norms explain gender role in a given society and at the same time how decision making power and distribution of resource is undertaken in a society. In a society where economic power is controlled by men, women are more exposed to various types of violence acts because her probability to defend herself is little rather the men resolve their conflict through force or violence. Beside this the ideology men sexual entitlement refrain women to fight for her right in relation to sexual activities. Above all these during social conflict, and resulted phenomena, women are exposed to rape and its related consequences (WHO/LSHTM, 2005, p5-6).

2.8 Priorities that Ensure Community policing in improving its Capacity to Respond to GBV.

Gender based violence is a universal problems and mechanisms of addressing the problems varies from place to place. According to Denham, (2008), there are major issues that should be

realized in improving capacity of community police in preventing and responding to violence against women and children. As Denham stated, police units in their operation should incorporate gender and violence issue in their reform activities at the initial stage of police reform program. This will be effected by designing clear polices and strategies supported with budget to implement and bring about tangible results. A special unit with designated buildings and trained personnel should be arranged to deal with issues of GBV and violence against women. Moreover, special officer wearing plain clothe should be available in a community so that service seekers will have better opportunity to approach these people and seek for help (2008).

Increasing representation of women groups and other minority groups in police unit is essential since women who are victims of GBV/VAW are more comfortable to report to female officers than male ones (UN Women cited in Population Council, 2010).

Capacity of community policing is the other issue that seek attention in responding to GBV. Community policing officers should receive training on the basics of gender based violence and violence against women besides the training they are reviving on community policing. The community policing should develop partnership with community members including community based and mass based organizations. Moreover, regular meetings should be conducted with the community groups in convenient and safe way to encourage all community members especially women (US department of Justice, office of Community Policing service, 2015).

2.9 Community Policing in Ethiopia

Community policing has various forms and its achievement or outcome depends on different factors. Dispute settlement approaches, history of state formation, inequalities between societies,

and political ideology are the mentionable ones. Deny, (2015) outlined, the basis for the Ethiopian community policing as follows.

“In Ethiopia for instance ,community policing’ has been shaped by the country’s violent political past , significant decentralization (at least formally) to the regional states , an at-times authoritarian political dispensation and strong , informal dispute –resolution mechanisms relying on elders and militia. In this context, community policing ostensibly delegates substantial conflict resolution functions to community and family levels – but under strong surveillance, reporting back up a clear hierarchy”.

The growth and transformation plan of the country also talks about community policing issue stating the thinking for both federal and regional police commission (Cerecina M, 2012, p.1).

As Cerecina cited the Ethiopian Federal Police, two basic principles encompass for community policing. Participating the police in the community gatherings and associations with the aim of gathering information and culminate crime together. Perusing the community to involve in crime prevention activities by forming a community group, militia /private security.

In a similar manner, the Ethiopian Federal Policy Commission Direcatives1/2011 stipulated four major points that contribute for the establishment of community policing in Ethiopia.

1. To bring about sustainable peace and order by organizing and participating a community in a regular manner. .
2. Creating a strong collaboration between the community and the police so as to create effective community policing implementation.
3. Strong and efficient crime prevention strategy through the collaborative efforts of the police and community.

4. To sensitize law enforcement bodies including higher officers and other justice bodies in the basics of community policing.

2.9.1 Community Policing in Practice

2.9.2 Community policing practice in Ethiopia (Amahara region)

In assessing practice of community policing in Ethiopia, the researcher has taken the case of *Amahara* region, the *Bahir Dar* Police Commission because the only sources of practical experience of CP activities in Ethiopia was written based on the *Bahir Dar* community policing. The *Bahir Dar* Police Commission is developed from theoretical based crime prevention structure and through time it incorporates community policing. (Belay, 2014). Community policing in implementing its strategies may go beyond crime and broaden its mandate to improve the overall quality of community. In this regard, the *Bahir Dar* community policing has been participating the community through crime prevention, reduction and mobilizing the community in local development activities (Belay, 2014).

As Belay (2014) stated the *Bahir Dar* Community policing utilize community resource in two ways in it's the implementation process. The community participates in consultative meetings and community meetings. The consultative counselee serves as a bridge between the police and the community, and serving as managing neighborhood conflict, involved in patrolling activity with the officer. Beyond these, it mobilize the community for local devolvement activities. Other issues including problems are raised and discussed to look for solutions using resources of other stakeholders. Meetings also held on a specific period to discuss with officers about local security issues and strategies.

Flynn (2004) explained geographic focus assigning of an officer is one of the strategy of *Bahir Dar* community policing. In this respect officers were assigned for more than two years in particular areas to create a better trust between police and community and vice versa (as cited in Bealy, 2014).

In prevention of crime, Moor (1994) stated, the *Bahir Dar* community policing applied a broken windows model which is focusing on eliminating disorder behavior that contribute for occurrence of crime and disorder in the community. Whereas, foot patrol through officer is also employed to create closer contact with the community and reduce possibility of disorder in the urban setting (as cited in Bealy, 2014).

Organizational change is one of the key issues towards the movement to community policing. In this regard, the *Bahir Dar* Police Department has made change in the areas of police responsibility, command structure evaluation procedures and assignment of tasks to police officer. But the changes that have been undertaken is not completed, some works still remains in this regard (as cited in Bealy, 2014).

2.10 Theoretical Framework of Community Policing

Scholars have proposed a number of theories to give explanation for a principle as well as to serve as references or point of departure towards implementation of community policing in it various forms or models.

2.10.1 Normative Sponsorship theory: Among the theories used to explain the philosophical bases of community policing is normative sponsorship theory which was developed by Sower, Holland, Tiedke and Freeman (1975) in connection with community perception towards public health. The theory posits that a significant number of people have good will and that

cooperation becomes necessary factor towards building a harmonious community. It postulates that a community program will be supported only if it's within the limits of established standards to all people. Simply the police cannot achieve any positive transformation without the support of the public (Trojanowicz and Dixon, 1974, p.32).

The philosophy of community policing postulates that the community and the will work together in a concerted efforts to solve community problems. The role of community police officer is that of a leader, facilitator, educator, and role model. Once the community and police department begin to develop a working relationship both parties engage in the process of goal sharing resulting in a congruent relationship (Trojanowicz and Dixon ,1974).

An effective police-community relations program requires a grassroots effort of the police and community working together to form partnership and provide for a better quality of life.

According to Trojanowicz (1972) “ normative sponsorship theory postulates that the programs that challenge the skeptics through involvement, participation ,and cooperative action will be more effective than program that are conflict oriented”.

2.10.2 Broken Windows Theory: is the other theory that is applicable to explain community policing. It is formulated by Wilson and Kellings. Based on this theory, if a window in a building is broken and is left unrepaired; all the rest of the windows will soon be broken , the sign of one broken and unrepaired windows send an indication that nobody cares so another window can also be broken and nothing will happen (Oliver, 2000).

Kellings and Wilosn's proposition is that the moment deliberate discourtesy such as drunkenness, vandalism ,disorderly behavior, graffiti, litter are not controlled, an atmosphere is created in which more serious crimes will be committed (Bratonet ,1998).

2.10.3 Social Disorganization Theory: according to this theory, criminal behavior that affects the smooth functioning of community exists in neighborhood with low social bonding. In this respect, the major role or principle of community policing is to change the existing status to a more comfortable situation i.e. the police organization should work on creating social work within and among community members (Odabas, 2014).

2.10.4 Strength Based Approach: It is one of the most applicable social work perspectives that are applied both in the social work practice as well as theory. The approach comes to existence in opposing the deficit focused approach of community development models (Bricker, 1992). In short, strength based approach shifts attention from deficit focused intervention which undermines potentials of individuals to initiate and motivate individuals and families to utilize their untapped resources for enhancing their women development (Sousa, Ribeiro & Rodrigues, 2006). Strength based perspective enables those practitioners who strive to alleviate the prevailing social problems of any community to approach their clients with positive attitude in turn encourage clients to motivate for cooperating and actively participating in problem solving activities. The perspective boosts morale of service recipients who thought themselves as a failure because of lack of confidence and self-esteem. Thus, community policing as an approach can also utilize the potentials of community in the process of preventing crime, fear of crime and ill social behavior that affects the smooth life of community (Gray & Kabadaki, 2005).

Social workers need to assume that they do not know the upper limits of the capacity to grow and change and need to take individual, group and community aspirations seriously. In keeping with the principles, and in order to practice collaboratively with clients, social workers must hold a basic view of humans as strong beings capable of many accomplishments (Caddell et al., 2005).

Strength based approach shows us that societies or communities, though plagued and affected by problems are at the same time the resources for solutions. To this end, the guiding principles remind us to consciously look for strengths or assets in the midst of problems. In addition, looking into opportunities with challenges is important. Furthermore, society should be credited with having the capacity to change its lot. As outsiders we should not engage in setting limits to what society can and cannot do. Another important element is highlighting the role of communities as collaborators in solving their problems (Patton, 2012).

2.11 Concluding Remarks: Community Policing through Social Work Lens

The brief overview on GBV has shown that GBV is a phenomenon that is justified by and large through custom, norm and tradition of societies. The deep rooted nature of the practice into norms and traditions makes addressing it a difficult task (Blooms, 2008). In fact, addressing GBV requires all round effort that brings communities, government and non-government actors among others. One mechanism of bringing about the involvement of communities and other stakeholders together is the structure of community policing. The literatures show that community policing has served as an important instrument to address GBV.

As the explanations indicate the practice of community policing developed in response to remedying the deficiencies of conventional policing to address various types of problems. The main purpose of this approach compared to conventional policing is the involvement of communities in policing work. This involvement takes different forms ranging from identifying communities problems involving the very community itself to developing strategies and implementing them in close partnership with the police.

This articulation and further the practice of community policing shows that the structure gives greater emphasis to community participation to solve its problems. In so, doing it empowers communities to solve their problems.

Underlying this conceptualization is the belief in the existence of strengths and assets within communities. These strengths and assets mainly show in the form of direct community participation in identifying and solving their problems (Sathyamurthy, 2015). This makes community policing both as a concept and as a structure – a community asset that can be capitalized on for addressing social problems which is highly appreciated and encouraged by social work practices too.

Above all these, being GBV is a universal issue that affects our society in various forms it requires interventions through different means. Community policing being a law enforcement approach working towards address the problem of a community at a grass root level, almost no study has been undertaken to assess the contribution of CP in reducing the problems of GBV in a community. Therefore, to display the potential and other gaps of CP in alleviating GBV, all concerned bodies should participate in conducting research on community policing and GBV so as to alleviate the problems in a concerted manner.

CHAPTER THREE

3. Research Method & Design

3.1 RESEARCH METHOD

The chapter describes the research methodology, research design, the study area, the sampling technique, the data collection method, the data analysis and ethical consideration that the researcher followed to undertake the study.

3.2 Research Design

This study employed exploratory research design with the aim of assessing community policing activity on GBV in *Ferensay Legasion* area. Exploratory research design is one of the approaches conducted for a problem that has not been studied more clearly and it gives ground work that will lead to future studies. More over it creates opportunity to see deep inside the problem situation (Shields, Patricia and Rangarjan, 2013). Being the concept of community policing is a recent approach in Ethiopia, there is no adequate studies conducted in relation to the contribution of CP in mitigating the issue of gender based violence or violence against women. This situation by itself attracts the researcher to employee exploratory research design to conduct the above mentioned study.

3.3 Study Area

The study area is located in *Woreda* 01 & 02 of the *Yeka* Sub-City which is located in a specific area called *Ferensay Legasion* .It is located in the Norteh Eastern parts of Addis Ababa and could be taken as one of the less developed areas in terms of economy, basic infrastructures and

the livelihood of the community members. The area is generally located in the periphery of the city; as a result it depicts both an urban and semi-rural way of life and it is one of the most poverty stricken parts of Addis Ababa where various types of social problems are being seen, including gender based violence (GBV) or violence against women. In the area, there is one Community Policing Service Station named by *Ferensay Legasion Area* Community Policing Service Station. Furthermore, in both *Woredas*, there are about twenty-two sub-community policing offices one office in each *Ketena* of the *Woreda*. The study area is generally located in the periphery of the city; as a result it depicts both an urban and semi-rural way of life.

3.4 Methodology

The researcher had employed qualitative methodology, since it enabled to make sense of reality, to describe and explain the social world and to develop explanatory models and theories. It is the primary means by which the theoretical foundations of social sciences may be constructed or re-examined (Morse & Field, 1996). Knowing this fact into account, the researcher specifically identified the following reasons for selecting qualitative research methodology. Community policing is a relatively recent phenomenon in the country particularly compared to conventional policing. The extent to which community policing can/is addressing different kinds of casual problems including gender based violence (GBV) are thus yet to be studied and established in an extensive manner. Furthermore, the purpose of this study was to examine the manner in which community policing ought to be conceived and implemented to address GBV, it was important to have an in-depth understanding of the perceptions and understandings of implementers as well as beneficiaries of the structure vis-à-vis GBV. Further, as this study was intended to give voice to survivors of GBV, regarding their expectations on the role of community policing, it was important to conduct qualitative methodology.

3.5 Sampling Technique.

The researcher carefully selected informants both from police and the community on the basis of their closeness and knowledge to the basic research questions raised in the study. To this end, two focus group discussion (FGD), ten in depth interviews and ten key informant interviews were held with individuals who are directly and indirectly related to the community policing activities. These were done to enhance the reliability and validity of data to be collected from the study area. Accordingly, purposive sampling technique was used to select study participants in which informants were selected for an in-depth interview, key informant interview and FGD (Bogdon and Taylor, 1990). Thus, the sample was selected for an in-depth interview includes the *Woredas* Community Policing Heads & the *Ketenas* community policing officers. Key informant interviews with Head of the *Yeka* Sub-city Community Policing Service Division, Head of *Ferensay Legasion* Area Community Policing Service Station, and Head of the *Woreda* Women's and Children Affairs and Justice Office, Heads of Women's and Elderly Associations, survivors and neighborhood guards. Focus group discussions, with Community Security members, and another FGD, with community members, to supplement the data collection procedures.

3.6 Data Collection Method

The data collection procedure includes both primary and secondary sources. The primary sources focused on, in-depth interview, focus group discussion and key informant interview, while the secondary sources of information focused on desk review of different documents relevant to community policing. An attempt was made to ensure the validity of research findings by cross checking results obtained through these methods. Furthermore, information was gathered from interviewees until their response became similar or saturate.

Desk review was examined the community policing establishment polices/directives and documents thoroughly. Further, the establishing instruments were examined to assess the structure of community policing.

In-depth interview, also known as unstructured interview, is a type of interview which researchers use to elicit information in order to achieve a holistic understanding of the interviewee's point of view or situation. It can also be used to explore interesting areas for further investigation. This type of interview involves asking informants open-ended questions, and probing wherever necessary to obtain data deemed useful by the researcher (Rita & Berry, 2012).

Focus group discussions were held with community members who are closely related to the community policing activities. Its purpose is to have further confidence and assurance on the in-depth interview, to obtain in-depth information on concepts, perceptions, and ideas of the group. Here, the idea is that, group members discuss the topic among themselves (Marshall, Catherine and Rossman, 1999). The purpose of key informant interview was to collect information from residents who have firsthand knowledge about the community (Carter, 1992).

3.7 Data Analysis Strategy

The data collection process held in the study area began by recording the informants view through tape recorder. In this respect, the CP officers who were participated in the in-depth interview gave their response in the face to face interview made in their offices. During the interview session, their responses were properly recovered and some notes were also taken. In a similar manner, key informant interviewee were also passed through the same procedure when they provide their views from the question they were asked.

Whereas the FGD participants both the Community Security Committee and the second group who represent the ordinary community members reflected their views in the discussion held at a meeting room of an NGO working in the study *Woreda*. During the FGD sessions a note taker who is experienced in FGD facilitation activities was responsible to take note about the responses or reflections of the participants. Following these, the recorded information was herded and important and relevant views were selected and wrote on a note book. Furthermore, the notes taken in the FGD was rearranged to fit to the research objectives. Then attempt was made to categorize responses based on their similarities, uniqueness and differences for the entire data gathered through the three data collection methods employed.

Then, the Amharic version of the collected data was translated to English language taking maximum care not to distort the information from its original meaning. Following the categorization, the data was organized into different themes drawn based on the specific objectives of the study. The data arising from the different themes then was analyzed and triangulated based on the different sources of data.

3.8 Ethical Consideration

Ethical issue is the central element one should consider in conducting any scientific research. Ethical issue in research can be seen in four different aspects. It considers informed consent, protection from harm, right to privacy and honesty with professional colleagues (Leedy and Ormrod, 2005). To realize the mentioned ethical issues in the researcher process, the researcher received a supporting letter from the Addis Ababa University School of Social Work and brought it to the informants to get their consents. Then, all the informants were told the purpose of the research and that their participation in providing information will not bring any harm on them. Moreover they were informed that their participation in the interview as well as responding for

each questions or discussion pointes is completely depending on their will and their interest.

Following the explanation on each ethical issue, their consent was gained and the data collection process continued.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. Findings and Discussion

4. 1 Findings

4.1.1 Background Information of the Study

This study was conducted in *Fernsay Legasyon* area using a qualitative research method. In the study, a total of eight in-depth interviews two focus group discussion and ten key informant interviews were held with purposively selected subjects. An in-depth interview were held with, *Woreda one & 02 Community Policing Heads*, six *Ketena Community Policing Center* officers. While, two focus group discussions (FGD) were held with *Ketena Community Policing Security Committee*, and community representative of the study area. In each FGD seven persons were participated in giving information. Ten Key informant interviews were held with key persons from the study area. The participants include: *Yeka Community Policing Service Division Heads*, *Fernsaye Legasyon Area Community Policing Service Station Head*, and *Woreda Women & Child Affairs & Justice Office* representative, *Ider & Women Association Heads*, two guards hired by the community, two victims of GBV. In general a total of 32 participants involved in providing information to the study undertaken.

4.1.2 Brief Background of the Study Participants

Age of the study participants ranges between 23 and 67 and of these, 17 is men while the rest 15 are females. Regarding their marital status, 21 of them are currently married, 3 of them are divorcees and the remaining are singles. Concerning their educational level, 5 are found in tertiary level, 22 completed secondary school, 4 are in primary education and 1 person knows

only to read and write. With regard to their occupation, 15 are government employee, 6 are private employee, 5 self-employed, 3 are retiree and 3 are house wives.

4.2 Structure of Community Policing in the *Yeka* Sub-City

As the Sub-City community policing (CP) head explained, the *Yeka* Sub-City Community policing Service division is found in the top followed by six Community Policing Stations located in the different parts of the Sub-City. Each station comprises two to four *Woredas*, depending on size of the *Woredas*. Again under each *Woreda*, there are *Ketenas* with sub-community policing centers administered by *Ketena* CP officer. Under each *Ketena*, there are village and family level community policing representatives elected by the village residents and represented by family heads respectively.

4.2.1 The Structure of *Ferensay Legasion* Area Community Policing Station

According to the *Ferensay Legasion* Community Policing Service Station Head, the Community Policing (CP) of the area incorporated four *Woredas*, *Woreda* 1, 2, 3 & 4. *Woreda* 1 & 2 are the area where the research is conducted and each *Woreda* has eleven *Ketenas* having its own sub-community policing office headed by CP officer.

4.2.3 Existence of Specialized Unit in the CP Structure to Protect Women & Children

The question was raised during the in-depth interview held with the *Ferensay Legasion* CP Service Station Head. According to him, there is no specialized unit/ or section assigned to address the issue of violence against women in the station. Rather, their case is seen with the other community members who come to the station in search of legal protection.

4.3 Existing Community Policing (CP) Directive / Strategies

As per the secondary data found from the Sub-City CP office, Addis Ababa Police Commission has developed a Community Policing Draft Guideline No. 1 in 2011. The Draft Guideline has six major parts explaining the basics of community policing philosophy that are functional in the Addis Ababa city administration. Part one of the guideline elaborates the meaning and objectives of community policing, while part two talks about the principles of community policing in general and the third part explains the structure, duties and responsibilities of community policing units at different levels of community policing structure. Part four talks about the concept of volunteerism in relation to participation of community, in the community policing activities. The evaluation aspect that focus on performance evaluation of CP officers dealt in part five and the final part focuses on how the guideline is improving, and the effective date when the guideline is coming to practice.

The Federal Police Commission has also prepared Community Policing Implementation Strategy that has been implemented in the country level. The strategy elaborates the duties and responsibilities of community policing at the various levels of assignments.

4.3.1 Understanding Community Policing

Key informant interview participants (Elder and Women Associations' Heads) responded for the question what is community policing as follows. CP for Elder and Women Associations' Heads is more or less similar, and they said it is a police unit who protect the community from exposing to crime and who apprehend offenders within their working areas. The guards who are patrolling

the community on a shift basis and hired by the contribution of the community said, “The CP is a police unit who patrol the neighborhood together with us in protecting the community from offenders”. For the two victims, CP is a police activity who apprehends and send offender to prison.

For ordinary community members who were selected for the FGD and participated in the FGD, community policing for majority of them is a police force deployed in the community to closely control the overall community activities, while for few of them, it had no clear meaning what CP is, and what is doing in their residence. Two persons of the FGD participants said, they haven’t seen any difference with the normal police unit, since their uniform and the color of their police station are as usual.

4.4 Trainings Given to Police Officers in Relation to CP

The *Yeka* Sub-City CP Division Head and the *Fernsay Legasyon Area* CP Station Head that were participated in the key informant interviews explained that, their staff had received trainings on the basics of community policing for three days. Furthermore, both of them confirmed that the staff has also attended workshops prepared by the Addis Ababa Police Commission and others.

For the same question, Community policing Heads (CP) at the *Woreda* and *Ketena* levels participating in the in-depth interviews stated that although they had received trainings on the mentioned topics, the training were not adequate enough to enable them to be effective in their community policing activities.

Similarly, the same question was forwarded to the Security Committee members who were selected from the community and elected by the community to work closely with the community policing officer and participated the FGD. As they reflect their view, they said:

We had received a-one-day orientation on the philosophy of CP years back when we were selected as security committee members but we don't think that, the orientation that we were receiving equated to that of training. Therefore, we can say that we had not received any training in relation to the philosophy of community policing.

4.4.1 Training on Problem Solving Approach to Woreda Level CP Officers.

To understand whether the *Ketena* community policing officers received specific training in problem solving approach related to the prevailing community problems or not, an in-depth interview were held with them. As the *Ketena* community policing officers respond they said:

We have not received any tangible and specific training that improves our capacity of problem solving skills. After our assignment as a CP officer in the different Ketenas, we hardly participate in any training, except in attending little training or workshops organized by the Woreda Women's & Child Affairs Offices. Even the trainings we were receiving were not completely related to our activities.

4.4.2 Training on GBV to CP Officers at Different Levels

In the key informant interview held with the Yeka Sub-City Community Policing Service Division Head concerning the training on GBV, he said that some of the staff working in the division has received trainings on GBV in different occasions. The staff attended the trainings when the Sub-City Women's and Child Affairs Office organized trainings on various topics including gender based violence or violence against women related issues. Similarly, the *Woreda* CP Office Head in the in-depth interview session said that they had taken training on GBV when the *Woreda* Women & Child Affairs Office organizes trainings in different times. On the other side, both the Community Security Committee and the ordinary community members who were participating in the two FGDs revealed that, they had not received any training in relation to GBV by any means. Similarly, except the Women's Association Head, the

entire key informant interviewees told that they hadn't received any trainings in relation to GBV.

4.4.3 Level of Understanding of What GBV is

To understand the knowledge of *Woreda* community Policing Heads on GBV, in-depth interview were held with the *two* CP heads. As they respond, they said they said,

We had received training at different times organized by the Woredas Women & Child Affairs Office. And to us, GBV is any violent act committed on women children and girls and usually the acts expressed through sex related abuse /crime, beating of husband to his wife and forcing the women and children to leave the house. And in general GBV is any violent act inflicted on victims and it is a human right violation.

For the same question, an in-depth interview was held with *Ketena* CP officers. For most of the *Ketena* CP officers, GBV a physical type of crime or violent acts like crime committed on women in the form of rape, women beats by her husband's and beating of children by their fathers and elders. For few of them, GBV is any violent act committed on both men and women who are powerless to defend themselves and are dependent on others.

The same question was entertained in the FGD held with the Security Committee members. For most of the participants, GBV is a physical violence inflicted on women and small children who can't defend themselves. While a few of the participants said, GBV is a violence act committed in the home aimed at women.

On the other hand, FGD participants coming from the ordinary community explained that their view about GBV is that, it is a forceful act done on women by their husbands or other men due to different reasons.

4.5 Challenges Encountered in Addressing GBV

An in-depth interview held with the *Woreda* CP Heads indicated that, the challenges encountered to address GBV are basically lack of budget. Besides, due to the norms and tardyons rotted in the community victims fear the consequences and prefer to refrain to exposé their problems to the law enforcement body. Furthermore victims fear offenders because they may inflict additional harm on them. The *Ketena* CP officers who were also involved in the in-depth interview said, the major challenges in addressing GBV within their working area are among others, lack of budget for the CP activities and lack of transparency in some of the community members to bring the case to their office. In some instances, victims of GBV are not willing to inform their problems to the CP officer fearing that the perpetrators and/ or relatives will inflict further harm on both of them and their relatives. Lack of awareness of the community about the CP service in the community is also the other gaps that challenge the smooth functioning of the CP at the grass root level in addressing GBV. Further, the key informant interview participants of the *Woreda* Women & Child Affairs Office said, they had no strong and formal working relationships with the *Woreda* CP offices and this by itself affects the contribution of CP in properly and effectively dealing with the issue of GBV in their working areas.

As the *Woreda* Security Committee members attending FGD explained their challenges of preventing GBV in their community, they said:

Our main challenges to address GBV include, victims are not fully cooperate to inform their cases at the early period because of fear of the offender and the stigma reside due to the norms of the society. On the other side, victims prefer to inform their cases to the Woreda Women's and Child Affairs Office, rather than to the Ketena CP offices. Moreover victims fell ashamed to share their their cases to other bodies especially to security committee who are part and parcel of the community.

Moreover, the ordinary community members who attended FGD responded for the same question as follows.

Majority of us has no adequate knowledge about the purpose and role of CP office established in the different Ketenas within the Woreda. Rather, most of us consider the Ketena CP offices as a sub-office of Ferensay Legasion Area Service CP Station that are engaged in a normal police activity. On the other hand some of the victims in the Woreda prefer to inform their cases to the Woreda Women's and Child Affairs Office to look for a solution/ justice than to think for CP office.

4.5.1 Community's Experience of CP Action in Addressing GBV

For the question whether the community has an experience of community policing (CP) involvement in addressing GBV, the FGD made with Security Committee members revealed the following.

In some cases when domestic violence is inflicted by family members, victims contact the security committee members or in a rare instances to the CP officer for help. Furthermore, when crimes related to sexual assault occur, the victims relative come and contact the CP security committee members to look for justice through CP office. Through these ways, needy community members access the service from the CP offices. The following is a typical case that has passed through the mentioned procedure and the community security committee members explained the case as follows:

A young boy who raped a girl when he brought her from the school was identified by the community security committee and the committee brought the case to the Ketena CP office. After the case was evaluated by the CP together with the security committee, the boy found to be offender and the abuse he was making found to be a crime that should be handled by the higher body. To this end, the Ketena CP officer transferred the case to the Woreda Women's & Child Affair Office for bringing the case to the Ferensay

Legasion CP service station. Then, the case was transferred again to a higher law enforcement body and finally the boy was sentenced to 15 years imprisonment.

4.5.2 Police Community Partnership in Preventing GBV and Corresponding Views

The in-depth interview held with the *Ketena* CP officer revealed that the community are not actively collaborating with the police officers in preventing crime /abuse against girls , women and children. The possible reason given includes, some of the community members considered the police as brutal organ of the government. Lack of interest to participate in the police activities and lack of awareness about the duties and responsibilities of community policing stationed in the *Ketena* level.

As the security committee members participated in the FGD reflects their view for the question raised above, they said:

The participation or collaboration of community towards addressing GBV is limited due to the fact that, the community contacts centers usually when they encounter problems. Otherwise most of the community members are reluctant to collaborate in any aspect. In some places, the communities are seen collaborating with the CP officers for constructing office at the Ketena level for arranging street light and for hiring guards who patrol the Woredas in the evening. Moreover, significant numbers of the community members are not familiar with the service given by the CP, let alone to willingly collaborate in preventing GBV. Above all these, some community members who are exposed to GBV are seen informing their cases to the Woreda Women's & Child Affairs Office, rather than collaborating with the CP office in handling the cases.

With similar question, the other FGD was held with community members. Majority of the community members said,

Most of the community members are not seen collaborating with the CP activities, because they see the Ketna CP officers as part of the normal police force who is assigned to accomplish the normal police duties. Further ,the participants explained

that the CP office in the Ketenas are simply sub office of the main police station, whose function is mainly apprehending and putting offenders in prison and thus most people are not interested to contact police let alone to collaborate. In some cases, when serious offenses like rape occur, victims may run to this office to look for a police officer who can apprehend offenders by force, otherwise, there is significant partnership with the CP center in addressing GBV manifested through VAW, HTP and some other ways.

On the other side, the key informant interview held with Women & Child Affairs Office showed that, its collaboration with the CP Office in the *Woreda* is not strong to the extent of fighting or preventing GBV in the *Woreda* level. In most cases, the relationship with the Office occurs when the CP officer bring serious cases to the Office for further action.

Furthermore, the key informant interviews held with the Elders& Women's Association Heads revealed that, they had not seen/ heard any meaningful partnership with their associations to prevent abuse or crime inflicted on women, girls and boys. The usual family disagreements that leads to conflict and crime is still exist with similar rate in the community.

4.5.3 Sex Composition in the CP of the Study Areas

As per the in-depth interview held with the two *Woredas'* CP Heads, staffing of community policing officer at the *Ketena* level is men dominated and only four officers are females which is about 18% of the total CP officers assigned within the twenty two *Ketenas*.

4.5.4 Partnership of Community with the Police

The FGD held with the CP Security Committee members of the *Woreda* revealed that the participation of community towards realizing the objective of CP is below the expected.

Because, some of the community members have no adequate knowledge about what community policing and its function, while others consider CP structure is a top bottom approach set in the community as an extension of the traditional police structure, aimed at closely controlling the

community. Further, the same group explained that the CP has some communication with the community based organizations like *Idier* to sensitize the community on the concept and objective of community policing. On the other hand, the CP has better communication with the private business, since these groups are potential contributors in supporting the CP activities. On the other side, the FGD made with the community members showed that most of the community members have no knowledge about CP, let alone to create partnership with CP.

4.5.5 Recruitment Criteria of CP Officer

As the *Yeka* CP Division and the *Woreda* CP Office Heads explained, CP officers are recruited from the conventional police. The major selection criteria according them includes, a police commitment to serve the public, good behavior, his/her leading and organizing capacity and his/her communicating capacity /skill.

4.5.6 Serving Time of CP Officer at a Specific *Ketena*

In asking the time spent for a CP officer in certain *Ketena* (working area), key informant interview were held with the *Woredas'* CP Office Heads. According to the Heads, majority of the *Ketena* officers working in the two *Woredas* have worked in a specific *Ketena* for more than two years, while only few of them have worked less than a year. Only very few of them left their working area due to transfer, low level of performance and leaving the institution for looking another job.

4.6 Major Activities of Community Policing (CP) at Different Levels of the Sub-City

As the key informant interview participant of *Yeka* Community Policing Service Division Head explained, the major activities of the division include mentoring, monitoring, guiding, giving training and supervising the overall CP activities undertaken in the Sub-city. On the other side,

closely monitoring and guiding the *Woredas* community policing activities is the responsibility of Area community policing service stations. While, the *Woreda* CP Heads and *Ketena* CP center officers explained that there are directly involved in implementing the community policing philosophy based on the strategies set by the Federal Police Commission.

4.6.1 Have Community Policing Worked at the *Woreda* Level Made People Safer

Security committee members participated in the FGD explained that, the existence of CP in the *Woreda* level is vital in mitigating problems of crime and fear of crime within the short distance of the community. Since the CP structure goes down to the grass root level, most of the community, one way or the other have a chance to be benefited out of the service of CP. On the other side, the FGD discussion held with the community members indicated that, the existence of CP does not bring significant change in the security situation of a community in the *Woreda*. Because most of the community has no idea about the role and contribution of CP, as the result they are not collaborated with the CP as expected.

4.6.2 Activities Undertaken by the *Yeka* CP Division in Addressing GBV

The in-depth interview held with the *Yeka* Sub-City CP division revealed that, the division is arranging trainings in various topics to upgrade the knowledge of the CP officer that are pertinent to their day to day activities. Moreover, the division staff has attended various trainings organized by the Sub-city Women's & Child Affairs Office. In the similar manner, CP officer assigned in the *Woreda* levels also participated trainings organized by the *Woreda* Women's & Child Affairs Offices. In some instances, if there exist serious GBV that are beyond the jurisdiction of the lower level CP structure, the Sub-city CP division involve in giving solution for the existing problems.

4.6.3 Activities by the Security Committee to Address GBV

As security committee explained that they serve as a bridge between the community and the police. They closely observe their community and inform the CP officer, whatever type of crime or abuse occurs on individuals /groups. Then, they discuss the matter together and look for solution depending on the type and seriousness of the case. For example if the case is sexual related abuse and a serious case, they transfer it to the *Woreda* Women's & Child Affairs Office for further action , otherwise they try to settle it within their mandate.

4.6.4 Suggestion Given to Improve the Service of CP in Addressing GBV

Police personnel suggested that skills upgrading training is required for the CP officer to improve their competency. And further, the *Woreda* level CP officers, recommend allocation of budget for the unit is vital to smoothly undertake the activities. While, the security committee members who were in the FGD said, the *Woreda* CP office should invest great efforts to create strong partnership with the community. The community members participating in the FGD on the other side said, the police should create mechanisms to improve its acceptance by the community. Sector office personnel indicated that, the CP should create formal and planned relationship with them to address the very needs of the community. One person from the FGD reflected a unique comments saying that the CP police should wear uniform different from that of the conventional police, otherwise the community fear and abhorrence towards police will not be changed.

4.7 Role of Guards Hired by the Contribution of the Community

When guards explained their role, they said that their main duty is to patrol their *Ketena* in the night focusing on areas that are susceptible for hiding criminals. Through this way, the guards

contribute something in preventing crimes including GBV committed in community during night time.

4.7.1 Service Rendered to the GBV Survivors

Two women who were participating in the key informant interview explained the service they rendered from the CP as follows.

I was beaten by my husband very often and one day reported the case to the security committee. Members of the security committee after discussing with the CP officer called my husband and talked the matter openly. Then, they informed him to refrain from his acts. My husband afterwards has stopped beating me.

Similarly, a young boy who was insulted and beaten by his father reported the case to one of the security committee members who live nearby. Then, the committee member who heard the case informed to her work mates. Then the committee discussed the issue with the CP officer.

Following the discussion the father was called and reprimanded for his action and further informed to stop insulting the child. Besides, the committee tried to reconcile the father and the child to finish the case with agreement.

4.8 Discussion.

The *Yeka* Sub-City Community Policing structure is decentralized in a way that in the top community policing division is responsible for the administrative, mentoring, guiding and supervision of the overall activities undertaken in the Sub-city. While, the area specific community policing station closely guides and supervise the CP activities which is undertaken in their working *Woredas*. The *Woreda* level CP is divided in *Ketenas* CP office and lead by *Ketena* CP officer and who is responsible to work closely with the community. As Codner (1995) emphasize, decentralization of community policing activities, encourage the line officer

to be independent in decision making, encourage being innovative in their work and feeling responsible for the place where they are assigned.

The existence of decentralized CP structure, stretching to the grass root level is a good approach in addressing the problems of the community in a more efficient way. Moreover, it allows some autonomy for the CP officers working in the community, encourage them to decide independently, to exercise innovative approach in mitigating existing problem and at the same time bear responsible for their action. Besides, it creates for them a condition where interdependent relationships among the different CP structure that are striving to achieve a common goal. This type of decentralization is one of the contributing factors in dealing with prevailing community problems.

Community policing offices in the *Woreda* level are not supported with budget to accomplish their objectives of maintaining peace and security of a community. Although, the role of community policing at the *Woreda* level is vital in preventing crime to the societal level. Absence of the allocation of adequate budget, definitely affects the implementation process. Especially, social problems like GBV and which is taken as a social norm and become part and parcel of life, requires additional efforts in addressing through CP activities. In this respect, community members like private business, agencies and individuals should support the CP through finance for its effectiveness. Concerned government agencies should allocate the necessary budget to support community policing, to ensure that problem solving efforts are strong and that partnerships are sustained and effective (Community Oriented Policing Service, 2012).

The study area, *Woreda* 01 & 02 under the *Ferensay Legasion* Community Policing Service Station lacks budget in which, one way or the other, will affect the efforts made with the CP in preventing crime including GBV.

The community policing in the study area has adopted the CP policy of the country and implementation strategy in its day to day activities. However, the CP officers assigned as the *Ketena* level are not well versed with the essence of the policy and its implementation strategy. Moreover, the security committee members who are representing the community and are closely working with the CP officer are not also aware the basics of the policy and its implementation strategy. As many CP researchers wrote, among the barriers that affect the community policing effectiveness are lacks of clear understanding about the philosophy of community policing are, its organization commitment, lack of proper training, unaware of performance evaluation system, lack of awareness implementation approach. The existence of well written policy and guideline by itself will not bring the expected results, unless those personnel who are directly implementing the activities are well acquainted with the subject matter and apply it in their a day to day activities.

CP officers are recruited from the traditional police unit is basically based on the commitment they have in serving a community, their leadership ,communication, organizing skill and faithfulness among the other criteria. The study area CP officers are also selected and assigned based on the above criteria. These types of selection criteria may not be enough to qualify a person to be a competent CP officer. As the COPS (2012) elaborate, the police unit needs a systematic means of incorporating community policing elements into their recruitment, selection and hiring process. The *Ferensay Legasion* CP station that assigned CP officer, just simply based on the above mentioned criteria, may not be successful in addressing some sensitive social problems like GBV, that requires better education for addressing it to the satisfactory level.

Ferensay Legasion Community Policing officers who are working in *Woreda* 01 & 02 have received training on the basic philosophy of community policing and some additional training in relation to VAW & GBV and other related issues. Trainings which were not thorough don't enable the police officers to fully grasp the essence of community policing, principles, tactics, and dimensions that they can apply it in transforming the philosophy into practice. Further, the training they were receiving cannot make them creative thinker, to have proactive orientation, develop good communication and analytical skills. Especially, to address problems that are traditionally accepted and deeply rooted in the life of a community like GBV /VAW requires analytical skill as well as effective communication and community mobilization skills among others. In the absence of these skills the CP officers cannot handle GBV /VAW issue to the level where the problems solving approach depicting in the community policing philosophy. Lack of pertinent training, according to Carroll Buracker (2007) is one of the barriers to the effectiveness of CP in any community.

The efforts of community policing in creating partnership with the community they are serving is not exhaustive to the extent of creating partnership with all potential partners. The CP in both *Woredas* has been engaged in giving awareness rising on the philosophy of CP for the community, when the situation permits. Fund raising efforts were also undertaken mainly focusing on NGOs and private business owners for constructing CP offices in the *Ketena*. And persuading the community to clear criminal hiding places based on the broken windows hypothesis of crime reduction through eliminating disorder behavior and hiring guards who protect the community from the criminals were also undertaken. Beyond these, the CP office contacts the *Woreda* Women's & Child Affairs Office when they apprehend criminals whose case is beyond the CP Jurisdiction. As strength based and normative theory explains, in any community, there is a potential that can be used to improve the life of a community and at the

same time there are good people who are willing to collaborate with the efforts made to bring about positive changes. Being these are the facts, CP office in the study area cannot properly utilize the untapped potentials of the community in the efforts made to mitigate the prevailing community problems like GBV to the expected level. Community policing can achieve positive transformation in the life of the service recipient when it get proper support from the community (Trojanowicz and Dixon, 1974).

4.9 Implication to Social Work Profession

Community policing as a philosophy appreciates the value and potential of community to collaborate with the police to mitigate their own problems and then improve the overall life of a community. Similarly, social work profession being simply helping profession strives to improve the life of a community by supporting and leading the community in alleviating their own problems. In both community policing and social work ethics, community is taken as part of major element in dealing with community problem. Therefore social work and community policing can be mutually benefited to improve their intervention approach in addressing community problems. For instance, the social work profession can adapt best community policing practices that have been commonly practiced by law enforcement personnel but be taken as a plus point for social worker if they apply it in their practices too.

GBV which is manifested in various ways and a common problem in any community, it should receive serious attention both by policy formulators as well as implementers. Being this is the fact; the community policing policy formulated in our case doesn't give special and proper attention for addressing GBV/VAW. Moreover, the strategy designed to implement community policing in our country also lacks the elements in dealing with GBV. Therefore, researchers who

further study the impact of community policing in addressing GBV/VAW will have a better chance to reconsider these comments in their endeavours.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. Conclusion & Recommendations

5.1 Conclusion

Recognizing the fact that traditional or conventional policing approach using its scarce resources cannot successfully prevent or investigate crimes that affect smooth functioning of a community. This is the factor behind for the emergence of community policing in nationwide and implemented in different modalities. Community policing is proactive in its approach and invites the close collaboration of community in preventing crime and improve the life of the community. In any community, there is a variety of problems that affect the smooth living condition of the community and GBV is among the major ones which are deep rotted in the traditions and values of a community.

Considering the seriousness of the changes, governments have taken alternative way of combating GBV/VAW. The recently policing approach which is community policing has been adopted as an approach in this regard.

The *Woreda* 01 & 02 community policing office under the *Ferensay Legasion* Community Policing Service Station has tried to intervene in addressing GBV/VAW. Regarding their implementation, the major findings indicate that, both community policing officers and the community itself have not grasped the basic concepts of community policing and its implementation approaches adequately. Particularly, the community policing office face problems when they tried to intervene in GBV, since this issue is considered as a gender norm, which is normally taken as a normal act. Beside these, the communities have suspicion on police

and lack trust on them resulted in minimal participation of the community. Assigning of police officer from the conventional police is not basically merit based which intern has negative implications on the implementation part. It is with all these challenges, that the community policing have been implementing its activities on the study area.

In order to minimize the effect of the identified major problems in the study area, and improving the service related to GBV/VAW, the following recommendations were suggested based on the findings of the study.

5.2 Recommendations.

- Efforts should be made to acquaint a community with the basics of community policing philosophy, roles of community police office /officer working in a certain geographical areas, benefits as well as significance of community policing to create strong working partnership with them.
- Community policing officers, especially working in a community level should receive training on the different aspects of GBV /VAW, to effectively address the problems in a community.
- Community policing offices /officers should create strong and formal working relationship with Women's & Child affairs office and Justice office among other government institutions working at different levels, to address GBV/VAW in a more collaborative and effective manner.
- Assigning of more women community policing officer may create a better opportunity for victims or potential victims of GBV/VAW to get a better service from the community policing activities.
- Community policing officer should be acquainted with a tradition, norms of a community where they are working with, to accomplish their duties and responsibilities without affecting the deep rooted values of that particular community.
- Police officers when they are assigned as a community policing officers, should be oriented on the philosophy of community policing, receive training on techniques of communication, community mobilization, leadership, problem solving, organizing skills among others to carry out their responsibility effectively.

- Community policing officer should be transparent in their action, show demonstrate commitment and open to hear compliance of the community, so as to be trusted by the community.
- Decentralized community policing structure should be encouraged to give independence for a community policing officer working in at grass root level. But, the decentralized structure should be free from un due interference of superior on their subordinates not to affect lower staff commitment.
- Those community policing divisions found in the higher level and responsible for mentoring, providing training, guiding, and supervising the overall implementation of the activities should closely assesses and evaluate capacity of their subordinates .To this effect , they should arrange on the job and short term trainings on regular basis to empower the staff in their areas of engagement.
- Community policing officer working at the grass root level should work hard in pulling resource from the community, so as to alleviate their budget problem that affects their implementation process. To this effect, it should give great emphasis in creating close collaboration with potential partners, like NGO, private business men, CBOs, MBOs and prominent persons.
- Community police officers should be well acquainted with basic social work skills to address some sensitive social problems like GBV/VAW in an effective and efficient way.
- The community policing implementation strategy should give special attention in proposing strategy in dealing with prevailed social problems like GBV, VAW in a community.

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Informed consent

My name is -----I am a post graduate student in Addis Ababa University, School of Social Work. I am studying “Community Policing and Gender Based Violence: from Social Work Perspective” in Yeka Sub-city, of Addis Ababa for the partial fulfillment of requirements of Master’s Degree in Social Work. I kindly request your willingness to participate in the interview and focus group discussions and give your response. Your response is vital for the study and your participation is absolutely voluntary. When I conduct the interviews & focus group discussions, if you don’t mind I will record the conversation not to miss useful information. The information I will record will be deleted after the end of my study and any information you will give serves only for this study and keep confidential. Your name and profile will not be mentioned in the study paper. You can ask any question during the discussion /interview session and you can skip question that you don’t fill comfortable.

Thank you for your collaboration in advance. ,

Participant Researcher

Signature _____

Signature _____

Date _____

Date _____

Annex I: Key Informant interview Guide

1. For Yeka Sub -City Community Policing (CP) Division.

Background information

Age -----, Sex-----Educational level_____ Status -----

1. What is the structure of community policing (CP) in the Sub-city looks like?
2. What policy /directives are you follow to realize your objectives? Please elaborate.
3. What are the major activities of the C.P division of Yeka Sub-City? Please elaborate.
4. Have the staffs received relevant trainings in relation to community policing when they were assigned as CP officer/worker? Please Explain.

2. Key Informant Interview Guide

For the *Woreda* Women & Child Affairs, & *Woreda* Justice Office.

Background information

Age -----, Sex-----Educational level_____ Status -----

1. What types of working relations do you have with community policing structure of the *Woreda*? Please explain.
2. What should be further done to enhance capacity of community policing in addressing problems related to GBV? Please explain.

3. Key Informant interview Guide

For Fernsay Leagsyon Community policing (CP) Area Station

Background information

Age -----, Sex-----Educational level _____ Status -----

1. What are the major activities of *Fernsay Leagsyon* Area C.P station? Please elaborate.
2. What policy /directives are you follow to realize your objectives? Please elaborate.
3. Have the staffs received relevant trainings in relation to community policing when they were assigned as CP officer/worker? Please Explain.
4. Have the staffs received relevant trainings on the basics of violence against women, girls' and children (GBV) and its addressing mechanisms. Please explain?
5. What challenges have you encountered in dealing with your activities in particular in addressing GBV/VAW in the division? Please explain.
6. Do you have a specialized unit or staffs (female law enforcement personnel) who are responsible to handle cases related to violence against women children and girls? Please explain.

4. Key Informant Interview Guide

For Community watch group (Guards who involve in patrolling neighborhood and hired by contribution of a community).

Background information

Age -----, Sex-----Educational level_____ Status -----

1. What is your role in the community policing structure of the *Woreda*? Please explain?
2. What challenges have you experienced in accomplishing your job? What is the reason behind?
Please explain?

5. Key Informant Interview Guide

For GBV Survivors in the *Woreda*

Background information

Age -----, Sex-----Educational level_____ Status -----

1. What type of service have you received from the *Woreda* Community policing (CP) Sub – office working in your area? Are you satisfied with the service? Please explain.
2. In your opinion, what should be further done to enhance capacity of community policing in addressing violence against women, girls, children and men in your community? Please elaborate.

Thank you

Annex II. In-depth Interview Guide.

For *Woreda* Community Policing Sub-office,

Background information

Age -----, Sex-----Educational level _____ Status -----

1. What type of structure exists in *Woreda* Community Policing Sub-office? Please explain.
3. What is your pattern of communication with *FernsayLegasyion* area Community Policing service station? Please elaborate
4. What policy /directives are you follow to realize your objectives? Please elaborate.
5. Have the staffs received relevant trainings in relation to community policing when they were assigned as CP officer/worker in your work area? Please Explain.
6. Have the staffs received relevant trainings on the basics of violence against women, girls and children (GBV) and its addressing mechanisms. Please explain?
7. Can you give as an example of your intervention in mitigating the problems of violence against women, girls, and children in the *Woreda*? Please elaborate
8. What challenges have you encountered in dealing with your activities in particular in addressing violence against women, girls and children and other domestic violence? Please explain.

9. How do you explain partnership of the community with community police to address problems related to violence against women, girls and children and other domestic violence?

Please explain?

10. What should be further done to enhance capacity of community policing in addressing problems related to GBV? Please explain.

Thank you

Annex III: Focus Group Discussion (FGD) Guide.

1 . FGD Guide for Security Committee Members

1. As a committee, what have you done so far in addressing violence against women, girls and children (GBV) in your community? Please elaborate.
2. What challenges have you encountered in accomplishing your duties as security community committee? Please explain.
3. What should be further done to enhance capacity of community policing in addressing problems related to GBV? Please explain.

2. FGD Guide for community members

1. How does community policing mean for you? Please explain.
2. How does community policing benefiting the community in combating violence against women, girls and children in your *Woreda*? Can you share your experience please?
3. What should be further done to enhance capacity of community policing in addressing problems related to GBV? Please explain.

Thank you

