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ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
INSTITUTE FOR PEACE AND SECURITY STUDIES (IPSS)

**CREATING AN AREA SAFE FROM CRIMES AND
ANTISOCIAL BEHAVIORS: A CASE STUDY ON THE
EFFECTIVENESS OF COMMUNITY POLICING AT
KIRKOS SUB-CITY OF ADDIS ABABA**

BY

BEREKET SISAY AYALEW

JUNE, 2016

ADDIS ABABA, ETHIOPIA

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DEDICATION

This Thesis is dedicated to my deceased buddy, classmate, colleague lecturer KibromTeklewold who lost his life at an early age. It is unthinkable that you are not there, that you are not within academia kibrom; not only for me, friends or relatives but for this country at large. Let Your Soul Rest In Peace!

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Acronyms

COP:Community Policing

COPS:Community Oriented Policing Service

BJA: Bureau of Justice Assistance

UNODC: United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime

UNDP: United Nation Development Program

SEESAC: South Eastern and Eastern Europe Clearinghouse for the Control of Small Arms and Light Weapons

WB:World Bank

CF: Clean Foundation

IACF: International Association of Chiefs of Police

OSAC:Overseas Security Advisory Council

UNCHS: United Nations Center for Human Settlements

FGD: Focus Group Discussions

EPRDF:Ethiopian People’s Revolutionary Democratic Front

CTSA: Clinical and Translational Science Awards

PERF: Police Executive Research Forum

DFID: Department for International Development

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Glossary of Local Terms

Derg: is the Provisional Military Administrative Council that headed the Military Regime of Ethiopia from 1974 up to 1991.

Chat: also known as ‘Khat’, is a plant that is addictive drug causing excitement and euphoria towards those consuming to it.

Woreda: is the lowest administrative division in today’s Addis Ababa and the rest of Ethiopia. Until the end of 2010 all current *Woreda* used to be known as *Kebeles*.

Ketana: is the lowest administrative division in community policing hierarchy and also the place where community policing center is instituted.

Block: is the special name given for specific place of area based on medium administrative division of community policing.

DenbAskebari: is police forces who are in charge of following executing directives and rules of the city through enforcing and protecting from violation

Abstract

Study to prepare this thesis was conducted with the aim of assessing the effectiveness of community policing in creating areas that are inhospitable for crimes and anti social behaviors. For this reason, Kirkos sub-city was selected in accordance with the sub city experiencing of crimes ranging from minor disputes up-until heinous crimes and many antisocial behaviors that go against the social etiquette of the main stream society. Qualitative Data Collection instruments such as an In-depth Interview and Focus Group Discussion was employed to examine issues that by far large matter for the study. The past and present condition of crimes and antisocial behaviors along with frequency of occurrence, problems solving techniques and its effectiveness, police-community relationship, access to justice, and feeling of safety were exhibited rigorously through a triangular fashion. In addition, police and community members' perception of this current wider security reform agenda "Community policing" also assessed with regard to some practical aspects. The study looked at challenge of community policing that had observed both by public and police officers with respect to literatures.

Accordingly, the study shows that before community policing become neighborhood agenda, myriad of crimes and related activities such as Robbery, Theft, Snatching and Open Door Drug Usages that marred with abusing passerby were manifested predominantly. However, after implementation of community policing in these areas, majority of these crime and related activities are being diminishing drastically for the past three years. The newly forged partnership between police and community members and problems solving platform has contributed immensely for joint commissioning of problems. Access to justice that have brought by diversified police centers and increasing police personnel also play a key role here in preventing crime thereby improving community safety. Though community policing is making strike in proactively addressing problems, challenges are evident as police and community members lack expected awareness regarding the philosophy. Hence, these challenges summons considerations from concerned body to respond effectively for the betterment of the philosophy.

Chapter One

1. Background

1.1 Introduction

There has been a glaring acceptance of the idea that without security there can be no development among the human society. Security from disorder, crime and violence is fundamental for reducing poverty and achieving sustainable socio-economic and political developments. The police force is one of the main providers of security and is playing an important role in creating conditions in which development can take place through maintaining security and order, upholding the rule of law and performing their duties with sensitivity and regard for members of the community (Yeshiwas 2014). As Sir Robert Peel's Principles of Law Enforcement (1829) stated that the basic mission for whom police exist is to prevent crime and disorder as an alternative to the repression of crime and disorder by military force and severity of legal punishment.

However, police force and community had long been in the context of mistrust and suspicion while both headed for securing their environment and creating tranquility. Further, there is a sense of apathy on the part of community toward police and working with the security sector of the nation. This growing alienation between the public and police is being creating difficulties for security sector and become a huge hurdle for development endeavors for so long period (Sergeant 2008). This loosely relationship between police and community is more apparent in countries that are emerging from conflict or in transition to democracy since police often have a history of being a tool for repression of citizens for political reasons (SEESAC 2006 and Yeshiwas 2010).

This condition has made the police to be perceived as unresponsive to local needs and contributing to community insecurity and injustice that contradict with the very role of police career and put the profession at odds with ethical principles. Therefore, the long serving a centralized and top-down approach of reforming security sector has proven to omit some of the most pressing reform priorities. Hence, reverse approach that emerge from the public through

accomplishing new partnership with the public to attain policing goals with down to earth approach required (Denney and Jenkins 2013).

Afterward, the police have realized the fact that there cannot be success in achieving their mission without ensuring the involvement of the people they serve (BJA 1994). Moreover, police forces can only maintain peace and order in a particular area as long as there is collaboration effort being exerted by both the police force and the community at large. In addition, to withstand sustainable peace in the society and achieve policing goals, policing strategies that takes initiative from the community and makes the community the center of the apparatus become a crucial strategy of the time (Denney and Jenkins 2013).

The community can help by setting in motion voluntary local efforts to prevent disorder and crime; in this role, they are adjuncts to crime prevention activities such as neighborhood watch, target hardening, and youth and economic development program (Skogan 1994). Shifting the policing culture from one that serves elite interests to one that provides an inclusive and non-discriminatory service to communities requires fundamental changes in the nature of politics and cannot be achieved through police reform alone (Denney and Jenkins 2013).

Subsequently, the movement toward community policing has gained momentum in recent years as police and community leaders search for more effective ways to promote public safety and to enhance the quality of life in their neighborhoods and build partnership with the public (BJA 1994). Since, the philosophy is focusing on communities – the public – and their needs and providing policing as a service to community that underlies accountability and respect for human rights (SEESAC 2006).

Community crime prevention became more effective in the community, though, when police linked with community via policing activities under the philosophy (Cordner 2010). Part of the reasons, why community policing becomes successful as police reform movement is because of the fact that COP can stand for all things to all people (Wong 2000). In addition, these community policing also aiming to work together to improve the quality of life in the community proactively not only by answering calls for service and making arrests but also by listening to the needs of the community and providing long-term solutions as well (Sumner n.d).

In the same vein, Ethiopian police forces have gone through a number of reforms especially after the coming of incumbent government in order to be responsive to the public need. The Ethiopia police organization also tried to reduce crime and disorder in consultation with the community, neighborhood watch system, patrolling the street and by creating shared responsibilities between the police and community (Yohanes 2013). Community policing introduced into Ethiopia during the regime of Derg in late 1980's though had not been practicing for lengthy of time as full-fledged organ of policing apparatus. Recently, COP begins to incorporate as one of a pertinent security sector's program while it occupied the position of the right wing of security sector. In Addis Ababa, COP becomes organized as a new form security series that oriented toward crime prevention and community safety in 2013.

In operation, the police see community policing as a way to reduce crime while communities perceived it as an opportunity to take on policing responsibilities themselves. Both of these objectives are brought together in an overarching rhetoric of community policing as a way of 'mobilizing for development' – whereby the community cooperate with the police to reduce crime, which otherwise inhibits development progress (Denney and Demelash 2013). However, the philosophy gets momentum as a unique form of tools which headed for securing citizens from any form of insecurity threats.

Therefore, this thesis by taking the above issues into consideration and other equally compelling matters, it tries to analyze and come up with a concise research finding of community policing practice in Addis Ababa, particularly in *Kirkos* sub-city *i.e.* many petty crimes and safety problem predominantly the case in point. Hence, the thesis has exerted efforts to look into the effects of community policing in fostering an area destined safe while reducing crime and other related anti-social behavior by means of a close collaboration actions between police and the community.

1.4 Statement of the Problem

One of the core strategies and directions that have expected to change the focus of police work is the strategy of crime prevention where-by to make the society safe based on the full participation of the public through the philosophy of community policing. Woods and Ziembo as cited in Taye (2011) describes community policing is — a contemporary philosophy of policing-described as

proactive consultation between generalist police peace officers and the community to solve problems of crime and social disorder in order to improve quality of life through preventing crime and reducing fear of crime. In addition, community policing has been a leading strategy adopted by the government to legitimize partnership between community and police in a long run. Broadly speaking, the objective is to integrate (often for the first time) the police as an essential, valued and trusted part of the wider fabric of the community (SEESAC 2006).

As Denney and Demelash (2013) pointed out that Ethiopia has managed to develop a unique model of community policing that has developed from a particular political context in which there was history of violent political transition that tumbledown community-police relationship. The then police forces were describes as being not only ill-equipped for the task but also corrupt, abusive, and discriminatory in response to ineffective and repressive police practices. In these contexts especially, the historic legacy of the police force therefore necessitates the adoption of a different philosophy of policing, removed from regime support and party politics and with a clear distinction of duties from that of the military and better serve the society.

In line with this, community policing in Ethiopia firstly established with the aim of shifting the perception of the public that police force is brutal to collaborative with capable efficiency that can managed to work with the community alongside prevention of crime and ensuring security (Yeshiwas 2010). In Ethiopia, Community policing become operational for the first time in Addis Ababa, as a response to fear of crime and situations of disorder in the towns are larger than rural areas. Petty crimes (pick-pocketing, purse snatching, and harassment by gangs of youths) occur at random in Addis Ababa both in the day and night time (OSAC 2015). Since its inception, it has been serving as an instrument in terms of altering the old conception of public that police should be consulted and become an ally when something has gone wrong while fighting crime and disorder at the grass root level.

Therefore, strengthening the already established security apparatus of community policing is undeniable to bring sustainable peace in the areas where people are settled through making both police and the community partner in fighting crime and anti- social behavior. Achieving this and maintaining police-community synergy as valuable to peace and security requires carrying out rigorous researches to identify the major gaps in developing community policing and come up with empirical evidence helpful to use as an input in designing the strategies to the success of

community policing in the years to come. Studies carried out in different time have strongly supposed the importance of inquiring the extent of implementation of community policing stepping down the rate of crime and its prospects and challenge as well (Mesay 2014).

In Ethiopia, the already existed research endeavors on community policing happen to be the case in Oromia, Amhara, and South Nations, Nationalities and People's regional states and yet no succinct research has carried over Addis Ababa despite the city is the first to welcome the apparatus (Yeshiwas 2010, Yohanes 2013, Mesay 2014 and Denney & Demelash 2013). Moreover, there has not been a research that conducted on the title of community policing role in fostering an area free from crime and anti-social behavior safety *per se*, though there was a trend of covering the issue in the midst of these research discussion since it's difficult to overlook crime prevention while dealing with community policing.

Moreover, Addis Ababa become the most acclaimed diplomatic city in the world next to some of preeminent world destination's metropolis but research on institutional setup or policing apparatus like community policing that leaning to preserve peace and security at the grass root level is insignificant in numbers. According to Addis Ababa Police Station, *Kirkos* sub-city is one of the crime scene areas in the city which may attribute to large size of population. Further, there is no any research that carried out in *Kirkosto* analyze community policing implementation in the sub-city as urban policing philosophy. This create actual research gap that had left by previous researchers and this gap summons researchers to direct their wheel toward the sub-city. Thus, this study tries to look into the role of community policing in crime prevention and securing a place free from any crime compelling activities. Further, the thesis tries to analyze the effectiveness of community policing in relation to the very principle of winning the hearts and minds of the public based on its proactive role.

1.5 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General Objectives

To explore assess the contribution of community policing in the reduction of crime and ensuring community safety at *Woreda* level in *Kirkos* sub-city.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

1. To identify the scenario of crime and safety before and after the implementation of community policing in the area.
2. To examine the extent to which community policing is effective to proactively react to deter crime and its effect on social unrest.
3. To analyze the extent to which community policing improved access to justice and create an area inhospitable to crime.
4. To understand the challenge of community policing in its effort to comprise the public and find a two way solution.

1.4 Main research questions

The main research questions of the study revolve around the fact that whether the community policing of Addis Ababa is operating according to its intended purpose. And, other equally compelling question with regard to its functions as follows;

1. What does community policing *per se* means and its main practices?
2. Is there a decline of crime rate after the implementation of community policing?
3. Do people feel safer and move without fear of crime after community policing become a neighborhood policing agenda?
4. Is community policing effective in terms of making people to have access to justice or legal needs?

5. What are the challenges of community policing to enhance police – community partnership to ensure justice in the area?

1.5 Significance of the study

At the community level, the police department has made a great effort to reach out to communities that had long been “alienated” from the police. Community policing is one of the strategies that has been in practice to build police-community relationship to be reinforced. In line with this, this thesis will contribute to the understanding of the very essence of community policing and its apparatus which aimed to bring about a long-lasting peace and security at a local level by close collaboration with the public.

The finding of this thesis will help to fill the gap between the theory and the ongoing practice in the community policing regarding outreach and sustainability. In addition, the findings will further provide essential information for the security institution such as feasibility, acceptance, importance, essentiality, outreach depth and sustainability of community policing. This will help the security apparatus to evaluate itself and take adjustments for future improvement of the philosophy. In addition, this thesis will enlighten the public about the importance of this liaison foundation between the community and police with regard to its purpose by which, to create psychological confidence about the institution on the part of the public.

Finally, the thesis will swell evidence to the scarce knowledge we have on the practice of community policing on urban areas in particular in Addis Ababa. To this effect, the finding of the study will help the federal police to look into and re-evaluate community policing so as to make COP more effective security apparatus while serving as a base line data for the upcoming researchers on the area and input for the policy makers.

1.6 Limitations of the Study

Community policing has been practicing in a new way since 2013 in Ethiopia and ever since, it has spread out its branches to different parts of the country. Since the main purpose of this thesis is to investigate the contribution of community policing in terms of preventing an area from crime and anti-social behavior, it is limited to residents who currently settle at *Kirkos* sub-city. The main limitation of this thesis emanates from the fact that the study will only be focus on

aforementioned sub-city. The information obtained from this sub-city therefore cannot be generalized to all sub-cities in the city of Addis Ababa. For this reason, the task of this thesis is limited to discuss and make critical evaluation based on the data gathered from *Kirkos* sub-city alone.

1.8 Plan of the study

This study organized through six chapters while the first chapter, its introductory part deals with the statement of the research problem, objectives of the study, research questions, significance of the study and limitation of the study. The second chapter touched up on a review related literature part that focuses on the different type of document that have been written on the subject with regard to the definition of community policing and its emergence, theoretical background, purpose, components, and the experience of the philosophy in different countries, challenges and other equally compelling relevant factors reviewed.

The third chapter deals with methodology that includes rationale for the research site selection, data collection instruments and ethical considerations that are of great value in doing social research. Chapter four describes study area which includes the demographical characteristics and special features along with community policing general structure of the sub-city with regard to its activities and outreach capacity. Chapter five deals with data presentation and analysis of the thesis whereby the proactive role community policing vis a vis the creation of secured areas has given due consideration. Subsequently, the community's experience of safety and security either day or night time before and after the deployment of community policing also discussed.

In this chapter, based on the aforementioned timeline, the prevalence rate and form of anti-social behaviors and crimes with respect to a proactive role of community policing has given due emphasis. Public alliance with police in detecting the sign of crime and taking preventive action beforehand and police feedback upon community suggestion of crime also discussed. Access to justice versus community policing has also been an area of deliberation under this chapter. Present challenges of community policing in its effort to bring about tranquility and maintain the smooth operation of the society also discussed in detail.

Finally, attempted made to briefly summarize the focal points of the whole study's finding with due consideration of the explicit role of community policing in crime prevention and maintaining secured area.

Chapter Two

2. The Study Area

2.1 An overview of Addis Ababa

According to Addis Ababa city administration integrated land information center (2016), Addis Ababa was founded during the reign of Emperor Menelik 2nd in 1886. A centrally located place, encircled by a camp of different military officials and the ruling elites, characterized the structure and layout of early Addis Ababa. Under the Italia occupation the first city plan was designed in 1936 with defined functional and ethnically segregated zones for most parts of the city. The plan involved relocating over ten thousands native inhabitants from the central and eastern parts of the city to the western parts of the city that was designed as native quarter.

Although the Italian colonizers began some reorganization of the city, the imperial government of Ethiopia did not continue implementation of the master plan, which proposed extensive expropriation of, and demolition of building as well as segregation of the local people. In the post-Italia occupation period, Emperor Haile Selassie introduced a new master plan in 1956 commissioning, an architect from England. Without the proper implementation of this plan, another master plan was prepared in 1959 with a focus on satellite town, urban renewal programs and an increased municipal tax base. However, the imperial government preferred to allocate lands primarily to landlords as rewards for their struggle against Italian occupation.

The first cadastral data of Addis Ababa city collected and organized in 1996-7 based on digital line map which prepared by Canadian Company namely Nor-tech. Accordingly, Addis Ababa city administrative structure organized into three level of structure consists of six *Ketenas* (zones) 28 *Kefitegnas* (higher) and 304 *Kebeles*. However, subsequently, the administrative hierarchy of the city has changed from city, zone, higher and *Kebele* to Addis Ababa city administration, sub-city and *Wereda*. The structure of cadastral data reorganized the newly structural sequence of administration and as a result, currently, the whole city is divided into ten sub-cities and 117 *Woredas* under the aegis of Addis Ababa city administration.

Table 1: The Population And Area Size Of Addis Ababa City According to Each Sub-Cities

No	Sub-city	Wereda	Sub-weredas	Blocks	Area coverage in hectare	%of the total area of the sub-city	Population size	% of the total city population
1	Addis ketema	10	28	302	863.85	1.66	268099	9.31
2	Arada	10	31	316	949.27	1.82	212009	7.74
3	Lideta	10	27	228	918.27	1.76	201613	7.36
4	Kirkos	11	41	474	1464.76	2.81	220991	8.07
5	Yeka	13	124	1344	8213.1	15.8	346484	12.65
6	Bole	14	152	1695	11849.49	22.8	308714	11.27
7	Akakikaliti	11	135	1660	12400.71	23.87	181202	6.61
8	Nifas silk lafto	12	128	1059	5821.64	11.2	316108	11.54
9	Kolfekeranyo	15	103	1385	6348.09	12.21	415647	15.65
10	Gulele	10	73	546	3119.09	6	267381	9.76

Source; Ababa city administration integrated land information center 2016

2.2 The Physical and Socio-Economic Situation of Kirkos Sub-City

2.2.1 Background of Kirkos Sub-City

ILIC (2016) explain that *Kirkos* sub city is one of the ten sub-cities in Addis Ababa as briefly described in the above table. *Kirkos* sub-city is the main focal area of the study where there are several features which make the sub-city different from the other sub-cities. It is the sub-city where the national palace and international organization like African Union and Economic Commission of Africa which made Ethiopia the seat of Africa and over 20 embassies are located - that summons high security and legal needs at the expense of others sub-cities.

2.2.1.1 Topography

The sub-city elevation is an indicator that enables a simple understanding of topography (relief) for a given area; here it's mapped easily by using rasterized contour map. Conversion of vector contour map into raster creates an elevation surface data providing the altitude value of any space measured on small size square or pixels. From the elevation map we can see that *Kirkos* sub-city is characterized by relatively smooth types of topography with slight elevation difference and steep landscape around river gorges. Generally speaking in the sub-city; the altitude ranged from 2248 to 2404 meters above sea level which has a range of 156 meters. The highly elevated land exists in the north while relatively lower elevation exists in south.

2.2.1.2 Slope (steepness)

Slope is another means of describing topography for a giving area. It is a measure of terrain steepness-that is, the degree to which land is not horizontal. The range slope value in degree is 0 to 90. For percent rise, the range is 0 for nearer infinity. A flat surface is 0 percent, and as the surface becomes more vertical, the percent rise becomes increasingly larger. The categorization of an area in different slope classes can be used for different civic works such for planning of drainage, road construction, housing and other. In this slope analysis map, slope is measured as percentage rise classified into 6 different ranges. *Kirkos* is flat and gently sloping sub-city in which 89.37 % of its land area comprising less than 10 % slope.

2.2.1.3 Land Area in the Sub-City

The land area covered by *Kirkos* sub city is 1464.72 hectares and this constitute 2.82 % of the total land area of the city which makes *Kirkos* in 7th place in land area covered from 10 sub-cities. Among the eleven *Weredas*, the large area is covered by *wereda* 02 with 194.78 hectares that is 13.30% of the sub city land area and *Wereda* 10 covers the smallest land area of 68.37 hectare which is 4.67 % of the sub city land area. In general, in the sub city, the altitude ranged from 2248 to 2404 meters above sea level which has a range of 156 meters.

2.2.1.4 Population Size and Density of Kirkos

According to the 2007 census, the total population within the sub-city is 220,991 which are 8.07 % of the entire population of the city. From the total population, 103,314 are males while 117,677 are female. Lots of people live in *Wereda* 04 with population number of 28450 which is 12.87% of the sub-city population. And, relatively few people live in *Wereda* 06 with a population number of 11,042 which is 5% of the sub city population. The densely populated wereda in the sub city is wereda 10 with a population of density of 331.83 people per hectare and the least dense *Wereda*07 with population density of 90.6 people per hectare. Average of 150.88 people live in each hectare area of the sub-city which makes *Kirkos* the 4th densely populated sub-city in Addis.

As it mentioned on the census report, *Kirkos* has a total population of 220,991, from which 103,314 are males and 117,677 are female. Thus, female comprises 53.25% and males 46.75 of the total population. The average sex ratio for *Kirkos* equals 87.6%. It is calculated as the number of male over female. When the ratio is greater than hundred, it indicates a higher number of male than female. Ratio that is closer or equal to hundred; shows balanced number of male and female in a given *Wereda*. The female population exceeds the number of male population by 1305 person on average at wereda level. In 11 *Weredas* sex ratio is less than 100%, i.e. more female population than male. The highest sex ratio, i.e. 97.03% is recorded in *Wereda* 07 where the male population nearly equals to the female population.

2.3 Community Policing in Addis Ababa

2.3.1 Introduction

According AAPC (2013) community policing philosophy introduced to Ethiopia during the period of Soviet backed Derg military junta period as part of community based and participatory policing model. The incumbent government, The Ethiopian people Revolutionary Front (EPRDF) which seizes the power in 1991 sought to pursue the philosophy with the aim upholding peace in the country up on the down fall of Derg. Nevertheless, COP in Ethiopia was announced officially as a policy at the national level in 2005 though development of the approach had been ongoing for a number of years previously. In 1997 members of the Ethiopian

Federal Police undertook community policing training provided by British trainers in Addis Ababa. Following this, some senior officers travelled to Europe to undertake further training and returned to sensitize colleagues about the community policing approach (Denney and Demelash 2013).

Subsequently, the federal Police Commission entrusted with safeguarding peace and security has adopted the philosophy. During those times, there were no any policing philosophies or strategies other than community policing to ensure public participation within this nationwide effort to secure the nation. The commission began to implement the philosophy without thorough introduction of its basic ideas to the public though, there was a common understanding that peace will never be achieved unless the community members part and parcel of the process.

According to AAPC (2013), in addition, application of community policing into homeland security apparatus was not firstly necessitated by the present development level of global policing science but rather country's democracy has already been based on the actual participation of the mass. However, the philosophy had been remaining dysfunctional for so many years because of different variables both within the security sector and outside. Thus, the philosophy had not been giving the expected outcome for the Addis Ababa though some regional states managed to implement the philosophy in the right way and garner positive results.

2.3.2 New Entry Point

In Addis Ababa, Community policing philosophy began to implement in a new and organized way since 2013 - after arduous preliminary pilot studies had been undertaken. The pilot study was conducted by Institute for Research at Federal Police Commission and Addis Ababa Police Commission for a maximum of ten months. Before the actual study had undertaken, a preliminary assessment regarding crime and other related necessary profile of all *Weredas* in city had been studied carefully. Subsequently, crime statistics of each *Wereda* in the city had been collected cautiously and configured from highest number to lower.

Furthermore, *Weredas'* population size and socio-economic condition also taken into consideration as part of site selection criteria. Eventually, preliminary assessment disclosed *Bole*, *Addis Ketema*, *Arada* become the three top sub-cities that have experienced highest crime rate. Thus, these sub-cities have fulfilled one of the decisive factors that allow pilot study to be

undergoing. In addition, *Nifas Silk* sub-city also become a focal pilot area where the philosophy to be tested since the place is comprised of light industries and sub-urban characters though the sub-city rated 10th in crime statistics of hierarchy. Accordingly, the pilot study began to implement in four sub-cities such as *Bole* in *wereda3*, *Addis Ketema* in *wereda 8*, *Arada* in *wereda 1* and *Nifas Silk* in *wereda 12*.

Following, Training regarding meaning, theoretical foundation, benefit, purpose other countries' actual experience and implementation of community policing philosophy has delivered to concerned bodies.

Table: 2 Training For Stakeholder during the Preliminary Pilot Study Stage

Sub city	Higher officer	Police members and compound guarding	Police officer under community policing	Prevention police officer	Community members
Addis Ketema	13	87	17	98	33
Bole	13	63	14	102	78
Nifas Silk	13	32	19	114	95
Arada	13	79	14	85	85
Total	52	261	64	399	291

Source; Addis Ababa police commission department for community policing 2013

This training rendered with the aim of imparting understanding among police and community members as well as any other body regarding the operational activities and benefit of the philosophy to make the implementation easy. Onwards, the philosophy introduced to *Wereda*'s cabinets, committee at *Ketene* level, elders' leaders, youth and women associations, civil association, merchants and health extension workers in extensive manner.

Professional association group such as parking workers, shoe shines, women's leagues, guardians, and street girls (bar ladies) were also organized for crime prevention activities under the auspices of community policing. Community police centers also constructed at these different areas since the philosophy dictates access to justice for community members is

mandatory. After this, community members were instructed to detect the exact border of their territory or *Ketene* administration and get immersed with others community members under their environs. There were trials to put around 300 - 350 community members in one *Ketene* and organizing them to have 5 committees that comprised of 50 community members in one block. Special name has also given to these unique blocks and *Ketene* to make the management of the center easily detectable and identifiable.

As part of initial implementation, all concerned body primarily community members were tasked to figure out the top priority problems of their area along with appropriate suggestion of solutions for these problems in consultation with one another. Consequently, joint plan of execution of solutions had begun to underway and police officers, community members and other concerned body have reached consensus on how to organize information about the day to day activities of the philosophy in their area and put together at some particular time for evaluation.

2.3.3 Result of Pilot Study

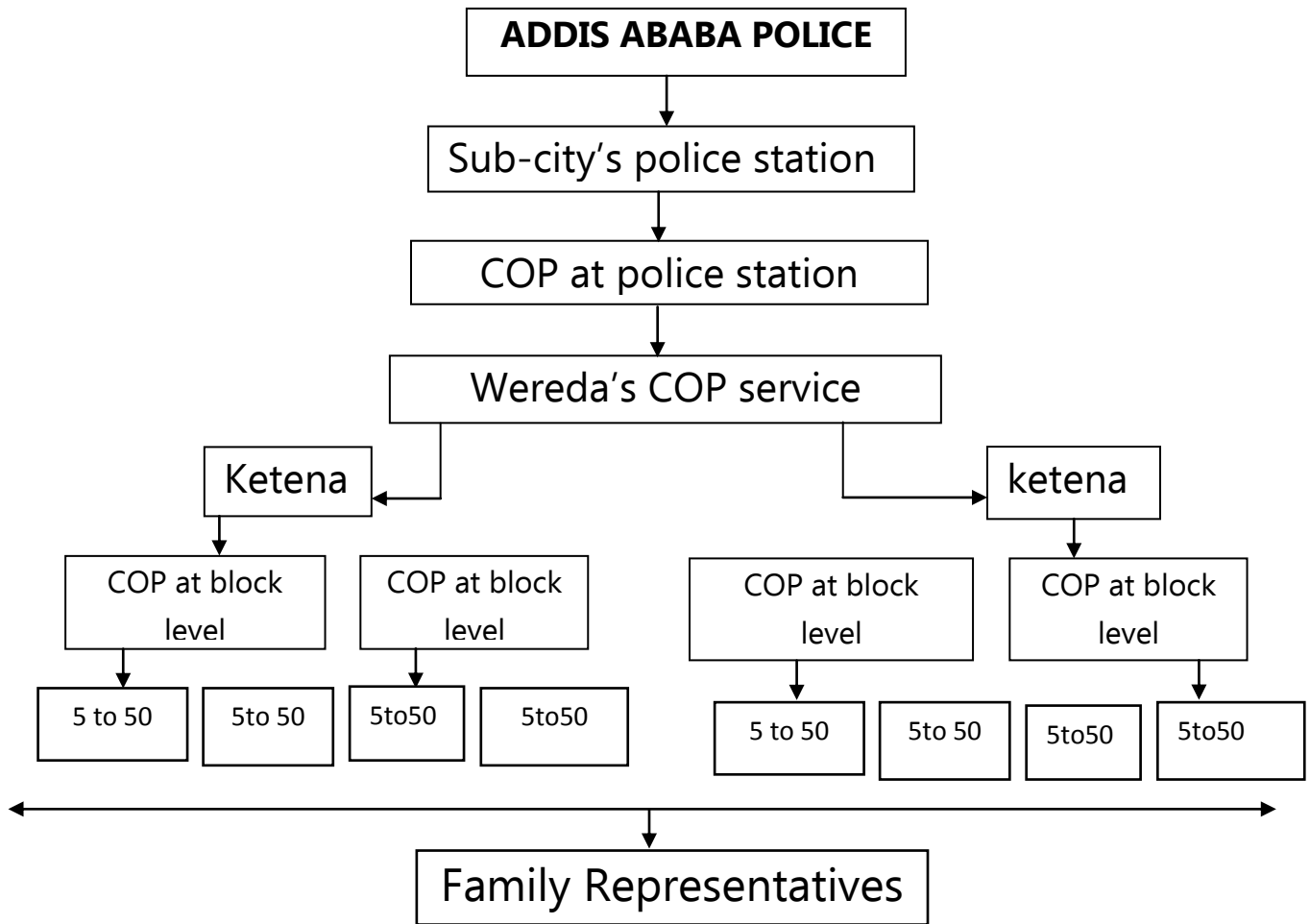
The pilot study unveiled that community policing has contributed for a reduction of crime by focusing on preventive technique, upholding the value of society and police to be trusted in the community. The pilot declares that all these positive outcomes can be achieved as a result of police and community can manage to work in collaboration. Mr, WorknehGebeyew, former head of Ethiopian Federal Police Commission confirmed the preminent result of the pilot study as follows;

“From the implementation period, it is learned that there was encouraging result registered especially there was a decrease in crime rate that create problems on the society, the community has begun to get peace, community can able to forge solutions for peace threats, the community began to work in cloth collaboration with police both in finance and technical partnership, because of this philosophy, police and community started to discuss over peace, identify problem, plan together over the problem, evaluate their activities in joint venture, unemployed youth began to engage in different activities and work on peace and improvement that have observed in different places are the reasons to say that there was positive outcome out of the pilot implementation.”

The commission sought after strengthening of this philosophy with the aim of enabling every police station to lead their human power and resources in full-fledged manner for effectiveness. Accordingly, the commission roughly from 2013 started to disseminate these positive experiences into other 112 *Weredas* under 50 main police stations in the city.

During pilot implementation, it was learned that the number of household head mothers and fathers in one *Wereda* that ranges from 4000 to 6000 had created a burden on main police stations given their human power and resources. As a result, organizing the society on developmental *Ketene* became the strategy thereafter and it was decided that there must be at least one coordinator in each *Wereda*. Furthermore, the number of police officers set out to be determined by the number of developmental *Ketene* in the wereda. Besides, 116 police that coordinate at each *Wereda* and 806 police officers at each of development *ketenas* were deployed. However, Crime preventive police officers planned to assign based on the number of human power of each main police station. Therefore, community policing began to disseminate to other sub-cities including *Kirkos* with the following organizational hierarchy.

Figure: 1 Community Policing Organizational Structures



2.4 Community Policing in *Kirkos* Sub-City

The sub-city possesses six main police stations under which there is one community policing office in-charge of controlling and guiding community policing centers. In addition, each police station comprised of two or three *Weredas* and has the responsibility to supervises community policing related activities. For administrative techniques, the total area of the sub-city has divided into 59 *Ketenas* based on the previous prescribed *Kebele* administrative areal size.

Further, each environs has given unique block name for further clustering of places and put together under a particular *ketene* administrations. Hence, there are 456 blocks in the sub-city that are under the control of 59 *ketenas* whereas the number of blocks in each *ketene* determined

by conveniences. Each *Ketena* should have at least one community policing center however; the *Kirkos* sub-city has 21 centers out of the total 59 *Ketenas* while the rest *Ketenas* have been in process to install.

Table: 3 *Kirkos* Sub-City's Community Policing Organizational Arrangement

No	Police station	Number of <i>wereda</i>	Population size	Land size in Hectare	<i>Ketena</i> in number	Blocks in number	COP Centers	
							standardize	<i>Ketena that don't have center</i>
1.	<i>Popolare</i>	06	11042	118.13	4	26	-	4
		10	22688	68.37	6	54	1	5
		11	22842	71.37	6	65	-	6
2.	<i>Kera</i>	04	28450	161.77	7	62	3	4
		05	20925	121.76	6	41	3	3
3.	<i>Lanacha</i>	02	24991	194.78	6	58	3	3
		03	12784	132.40	5	23	2	3
4.	<i>Denebel</i>	01	18226	139.42	4	24	4	-
		09	20557	105.19	7	39	1	6
5.	<i>Kazanachis</i>	08	21484	163.86	5	48	3	2
6.	<i>Legehar</i>	07	17002	187.66	3	16	1	2
Total		11	220.991	1464.76	59	456	21	38

Source: community policing division of *kirkos* sub-city 2016

In community policing organizational structure, the lower level of administrative composition is the family representatives that are the core strategic move toward ensuring public participation. As per this, *Kirkos* sub-city there are 29, 290 family representatives that are registered to work with police.

Table: 4 Family Representatives for Community Policing

No	Police station	Family representative	Male breadwinner	Female bread winner	Household run by elder brother	Household run by elder sisters	Total
1.	<i>Lanacha</i>	4316	2581	1507	119	109	4316
2.	<i>Denebel</i>	4057	1948	1583	273	253	4057
3.	<i>Kera</i>	7727	4399	2953	222	153	7727
4.	<i>Popolare</i>	9249	4699	3800	394	356	9249
5.	<i>Kazanchis</i>	3056	1532	1469	23	32	3056
6.	<i>legehar</i>	885	457	344	49	35	885
Total		29290	15616	11656	1080	938	29290

Source; community policing division of kirkos sub-city 2016

Chapter Three

3. Review of Related Literature

3.1 Conceptualization of Community Policing

Community policing is a vague and ambiguous term, meaning many things to many people without compromising the myriad of definition. These diverse understandings of what community policing, derives from the fact that the philosophy is mobilized as the headline terminology for a variety of policing programs from zero tolerance policing to intelligence-led policing to establishing a service mentality within the organization while addressing perceived local crime priorities (Denney and Jenkins 2013). However, these different interpretation and application of “community policing” strategy might indicate some confusion with the meaning of the term, but it does not conclusively demonstrate that the idea of community policing lacks conceptual integrity and/or theoretical substance (Wong 2000).

In similar vein, there is understanding among the scholars on the fact that community policing has conceptual integrity and theoretical substance, and they come with different definition of the term. Bureau of Justice Assistance (1994) define community policing as follow;

Community policing is, in essence, collaboration between the police and the community that identifies and solves community problems. With the police no longer the sole guardians of law and order, all members of the community become active allies in the effort to enhance the safety and quality of neighborhoods.

Herman Goldstein, a widely known personality that credited as the father of Community Policing, provide the following definition: “*Community policing is an organizational wide philosophy and management approach that promotes community, government and police partnerships; proactive problem-solving; and community engagement to address the causes of crime, fear of crime, and other community* (St. Petersburg College 2002).

According to BJA (1994) “*Community policing is a philosophy that promotes organizational strategies that support the systematic use of partnerships and problem-solving techniques to proactively address the immediate conditions that give rise to public safety issues such as crime,*

social disorder, and fear of crime". United Nations Office on Drug and Crime (2011) define Community policing as *"a policing strategy which focuses on decentralizing policing responsibility in order to enable local commanders and front-line officers to work in conjunction with neighborhood populations on developing and implementing policing strategies."*

On community policing, these scholars have been forwarding many description as to the operational practice including the widely cited 'strategy and philosophy' definition, but none has attained overwhelming consensus over these explanation. However, these lists and definitions share a common focus on a handful of key concepts that seem to speak to the core of community policing – partnership, community consent, accountability, a service orientation and preventative/proactive/responsive/problem-focused approaches to crime (Ferreira as cited in Denney and Jenkins 2013). Inevitably, every definition of community policing shares the idea that the police and the community must work together to define and develop solutions to problems (Sadd and Grinc 1996).

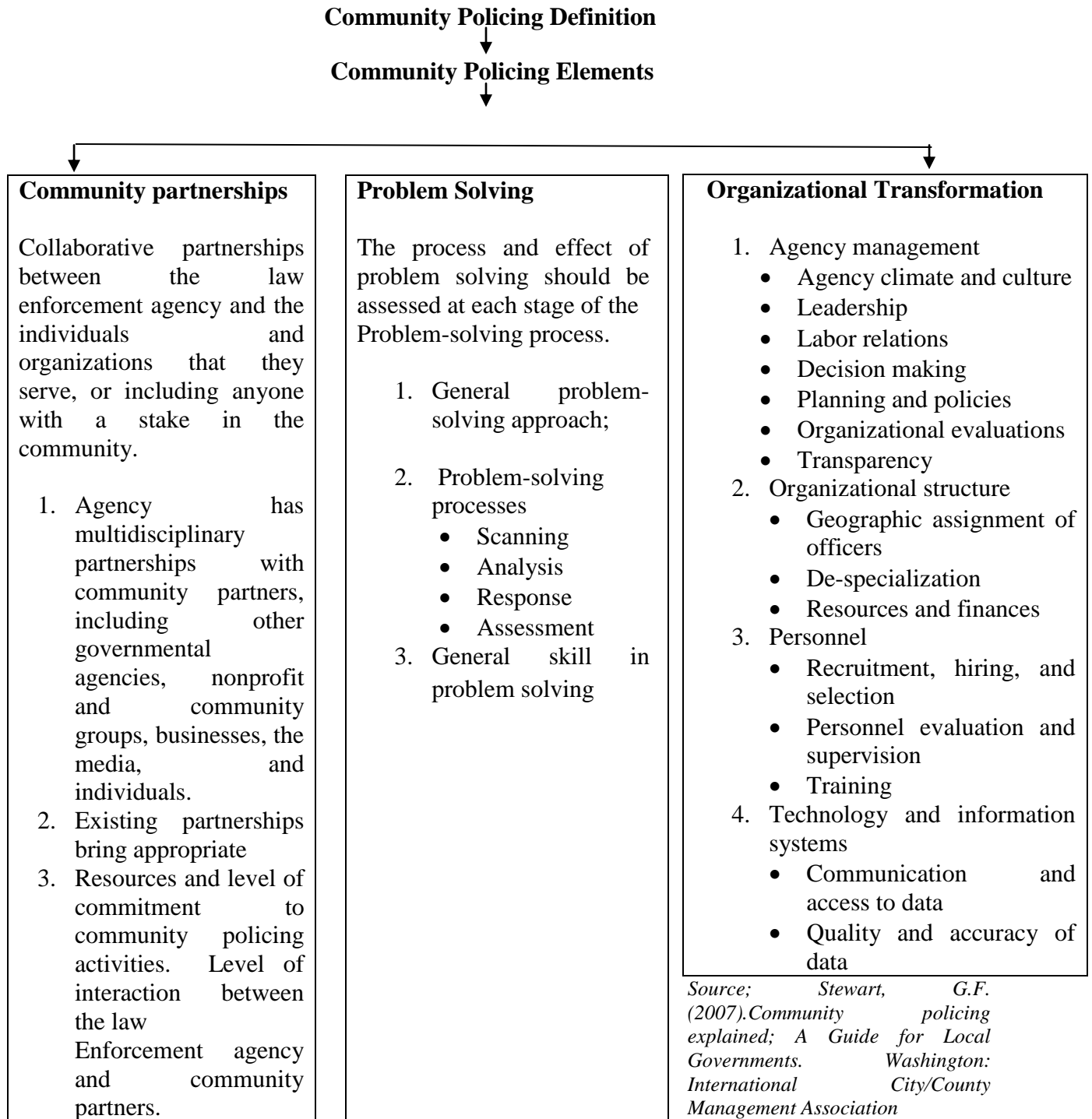
3.2 Working Definition of Community Policing

Despite the misconceptions among the police practitioners and criminologists to reach on a comprehensive definition of community policing, the definition most commonly agreed refers to the fact that COP transforming the police institutes into letting community participation. The belief to this refers to enhance police and community collaboration to fight crime in a concerted way.

In complementing to this idea, the United States' Office of Community Oriented Policing Services (COPS n.d) acknowledged that community policing as *"policing philosophy that promotes and supports organizational strategies to address the causes and reduce the fear of crime and social disorder through problem-solving tactics and police/community partnerships*. Within this framework, community policing focuses on delivering policing services that includes aspects of traditional law enforcement, as well as prevention, problem-solving, community engagement, and partnerships. According to COPS, community policing is comprised of three key components

- **Community Partnerships:** consisting of collaborative partnerships between the police and the individuals and organizations they serve to cultivate solutions to problems and surge trust in police;
- **Problem-Solving:** defined as the process of engaging in pro-active and systematic examination of identified problems to develop and rigorously evaluate effective responses. As such, community policing involves a cooperative effort on both the community and the police, with the police engaging in pro-social activities to enhance the well-being of the community and the community taking an active role in helping the police carryout law enforcement activities.
- **Organizational Transformation:** involving the alignment of organizational management, structure, personnel and information systems to support community partnerships and collaborative/pro-active problem- solving.

Figure: 2 Framework for Community Policing Principles



3.3 Origin of Community Policing

One of the best ways to fully grasp the concept of community policing including key aspects and critical elements of community policing, is through an understanding of the historical evolution of community policing (Peak 2013). Western community policing, in its contemporary form is said to have originated predominantly in the Anglo-American context, and it often draws upon a mythology of its former prominence in a 'golden age' of history fundamental to the Anglo-Saxon model of policing is the assumption that citizens are fully capable not only of governing, but also of policing themselves - a belief embodied in the principle articulated by Sir Robert Peel, prime minister of England, when the first modern police force was created in London in 1829 (Kelling and Coles 2011).

Meanwhile, the philosophy of community policing, informed by the British and US models, has subsequently been exported through a process of diffusion to Western countries through colonization and training of police as a means of experience sharing to different countries (Denney, and Jenkins 2013). However, Mackenzie and Henry (2009) have put forward the following five key explanations as a spring board for the establishment contemporary community policing initially in England and later on to be disseminates into various countries in the world.

1. CP as a Response to Specific Crisis Events Involving the Police.
2. CP as a Response to General Crises In Police Legitimacy And Effectiveness.
3. CP as a Response to Changes In The Nature Of 'Community'.
4. CP as a Return to 'Traditional' Policing.
5. CP as Rhetoric and CP as Practice.

3.3.1 CP as a Response to Specific Crisis Events involving the Police

The emergence, development and rising salience of Community Policing over the last thirty years has been understood by some commentators as being related to its use and value as a response to specific crisis events. Similarly, Reiner as cited in Mackenzie and Henry (2009) noted that the importance of the race riots that flared up around several cities in England in the early 1980s (most famously in Brixton), and the subsequent inquiry into the causes of those riots

by Lord Scarman has led to the development of Community Policing as guiding philosophy amongst police leaders in the UK.

These specific crises were important in raising the status of community policing as a possible means of improving community relations, since community policing has emerged as a popular strategy of state building interventions in fragile and conflict-affected states (Denney, and Jenkins 2013). The problems that led to the policy of community oriented policing started in the late 1960's. During this time tensions between the public and the police were strained, especially in the minority community (Mirsky 2009).

3.3.2 CP as a Response to General Crises in Police Legitimacy and Effectiveness

The rise of Community Policing in the recent time is, for some commentators, explained in terms of the wider crisis of legitimacy and effectiveness facing the police apparatus in the UK. As Reiner cited in Mackenzie and Henry (2009) explain that there were many interrelated points with regard to this and the first one is ever rising post-war crime rates and the 'nothing works' critique of rehabilitation, raised serious questions about whether the modern criminal justice state, dominated by police, courts and prisons, was effective in controlling the crime problem.

Secondly, in the same period social scientific studies of policing were directly calling into question the effectiveness, albeit sometimes by quite crude 'crime control' criteria, of much valued police strategies, from visible patrol to fast response times. This disturbance created a sense of quest for successful implementation of neighborhood foot patrol that led to the development of more comprehensive strategies designed to enlist community support within designated geographical areas. These strategies have become identified as Community-oriented policing

3.3.3 CP as a Response to Changes in the Nature of 'Community'

Another explanation of the rise in popularity of Community Policing relates to how wider changes in the nature of 'community' itself makes such an approach to policing necessary. Although communities have never been homogeneous and identical, the police and community relationship had long been various form directed almost toward the two-end of the extreme.

Although the delivery of police services is organized by geographic area, a community may encompass widely diverse cultures, values, and concerns, particularly in urban settings (BJA 1994).

However, following the Second World War, it is argued that communities have become much more individualist and fragmented along numerous lines – socio-economic lines, race and ethnicity, sexuality, political and ethical values and interests etc – making it much more difficult for the police to rely on broad public support. More diverse communities create more complex, overlapping, and sometimes contradictory, public expectations for the police to deal with. Hence, community policing has become one possible means of engaging with more diverse communities in order to secure legitimacy amongst them and began to take momentum among these society.

3.3.4 CP as a Return to ‘Traditional’ Policing

As Mackenzie and Henry (2009) pointed out that community policing is sometimes hailed as a return to more ‘traditional’ policing, either of the ‘golden ages’ of the 1950s, or of the style of preventative policing envisaged by the architects of the modern police in the 19th century as Sir Robert Peel most renown explanation. However, the claim that Community Policing marks a return to more ‘traditional’ forms of policing is worthy of some consideration. Community policing calls for a more strategic and thoughtful incorporation of traditional form of policing aspects of police business into an overall broader police mission focused on the proactive prevention of crime and disorder (BJA 1994).

Many contemporary scholars are drawing attention to Community policing and things like situational crime prevention, because they tend to draw attention to the broad range of actors beyond the public police service who nonetheless contribute to ‘policing’, do mark something of a return to ‘older’ forms of policing including ones that predate the birth of the modern public police service (Crawford et al., as cited in Mackenzie and Henry (2009)).

3.3.5. CP as Rhetoric and CP as Practice

Although the concept is defined in various ways and its ability to meet its goals remains largely untested, community policing has gained widespread acceptance (Sadd and Grinc 1996). As Mackenzie and Henry (2009) explained community policing as rhetoric comes from McLaughlin – a view partly shaped by his study of community involvement and police accountability in Manchester under controversial chief constable John Anderton ;community policing was defined as part of a ‘totalizing policing’ initiative geared towards: persuading people to allow a seemingly benevolent police presence back into their communities; gathering community information on extremists and trouble makers; and co-opting other social agencies into the policing function because the police had lost their legitimacy.

The philosophy is predicated on the belief that achieving these goals requires that police departments develop a new relationship with the law-abiding people in the community, allowing them a greater voice in setting local police priorities and involving them in efforts to improve the overall quality of life in their neighborhoods (Ronald et al., 2004).

3.4 Principles of Community Policing

As Robert peels (1829) notify that the basic mission for whom police exist is to prevent crime and disorder as an alternative to the repression of crime and disorder by military force and severity of legal punishment. In addition, the following are pointed list of principles by which community policing is governed within the security apparatus (Trojanowicz and Bucqueroux as cited in Sumner n.d). These principles serve as a guideline for community policing in their day to day activities.

1. *Philosophy and Organizational Strategy.* Community policing is both a philosophy (a way of thinking) and an organizational strategy (a way to carry out the philosophy) that allows the police and the community to work closely together in new manner to solve the problems of crime. The philosophy rests on the belief that people deserve to contribute an input to the police process, in exchange for their participation and support.

2. *Commitment to Community Empowerment.* Both the police and civilian personnel must be community problem solvers by working to identify and solve problems creatively with freedom

and autonomy. With their understanding of the significance of problem solving and their ability to use their own discretion without being bogged down by bureaucracy, police can be more effective.

3. *Decentralized Personalized Policing.* Officers assigned to a community-oriented policing unit must be able to provide direct assistance to the people on their beat without being dispatched to calls outside their beat.

4. *Immediate and Long-Term Proactive Problem Solving.* The role of community-oriented policing officers is to act as generalists and provide continuous contact and support to law-abiding citizens. Working together with private citizens and other public organizations, each officer serves as an ombudsman for the community. The goal is to work together to improve the quality of life in the community not only by answering calls for service and making arrests but also by listening to the needs of the community and providing long-term solutions.

5. *Ethics, Legality, Responsibility, and Trust.* Community policing implies a new way of thinking and acting. The police must provide a clear vision of hope for the welfare of the community as they work together for a better quality of life for all members; a mutual effort takes trust and respect from the community. Once the police have established themselves as a catalyst for the betterment of the community, they can ask citizens to take more responsibility for minor issues that constrain the police, enabling them to focus on long-term solutions for problems citizens have identified.

6. *Expanding the Police Mandate.* The police have a responsibility to educate citizens they serve about community policing. For the long-term betterment of the community, the police must use their resources in the most productive manner.

7. *Helping Those with Special Needs.* By serving special and immediate needs in a community, police act as a catalyst to other programs often associated with community policing, such as crime prevention and public relations.

8. *Grassroots Creativity and Support.* Community policing is a grassroots effort by police to establish good human relation with the community. It emphasized on relationships and trust.

Officers must be empowered to make short-term decisions and work to produce long-term results in creative conducts, which makes them problem solvers and community generalists.

9. *Internal Change.* The police must communicate the significant long-term effect they can have in a community to others department staffs who are not otherwise assigned to a community policing unit. The idea is to incorporate all members of the department into the philosophy of community policing.

10. *Building for The Future.* The police must legitimize their philosophy of community policing within the community in order to work as independent resource providers. Community policing is the process of continuously assessing the needs of the community and providing long-term solutions in partnership with law-abiding citizens.

3.5 Theoretical Foundation of Community Policing

It has been widely argued that scholarly interest in the study of police can be traced far back notably in the study of law and in the generic of police history. However, it was not until social and behavioral researchers began to gain research access to police organizations that the theorization of policing gained real ground (Fielding as cited in Yeshiwas (2010)). Afterwards, there have been many suggestions that have been put forward by different scholars on the theoretical bases of community policing so far.

According to International Development Department (2014) the theory of change approach has been developed from the initiatives for improving evaluation theory and practice in the field of community initiatives; in the development field also grew out of the tradition of logic planning models such as the logical framework approach. It is this theory which leads the foundation for the emergence of community security practice theory that updates community policing practice.

A key focus is on developing inclusive political processes to manage state-society relations'. Community policing is an appropriate entry point into the process of enhancing community security, but is a narrower approach, *i.e.* it is not the same as community security. While the Foundation in general uses a political economy approach, the foundation is focused on 'interaction between the police and communities' and considers community policing as 'a potentially important tool through which to improve police-community relations, develop a

model of interaction between the state and traditional leaders, strengthen accountability of the police to the citizens, and generally improve the safety and security of an environment. In return, improved policing should help strengthen the police as an institution and position it to respond in a proactive way to security threats and limit insecurity in nationwide range.

The theory and its implementation are based on a multi-level approach, with specific sub-theories:

Sub-theory 1 - Collaborative security: If we can establish space and mechanisms for cooperation between law enforcement and leaders at the local level, then they can be led through a series of steps to jointly provide effective security from which practical experience based community policing results can be integrated into higher institutional reforms.

Sub-theory 2 – Key Actors: If we can connect verifiable community policing results to higher level security and political actors, as well as reform initiatives, policies will be adopted which support community-level cooperation and community-oriented security.

Sub-theory 3- Citizens Action: If we can connect collaborative security results with expectations by the wider population through the media and outreach, the political environment will become more conducive for adopting institutional reforms, as well as changing practical responses by police officers working at the community level.

Another theory that helps explain the policy of community oriented policing is called social bond theory or social control theory. Vowell as cited in Mirsky (2009) pointed out that the theory was written in 1969 by a man named Travis Hirschi and the theory states that a person will refrain from delinquency if they have some bond with other persons in society. According to Vowel Four bonds are required if the delinquent will engage in pro-social behavior.

- Attachment; is a type of bond where a child identifies with parents, teachers, and friends.
- Commitment; is the extent in which the child obeys authority such as parents and teachers.
- Involvement; is the extent that the child is busy doing pro-social activities such as playing sports or homework.

- Belief; is the bond that the child wants to obey the law and support pro-legitimate activities.

The other one is “broken windows” theory, Kelling and Coles (2011) predicts that small signs of disorder—such as a broken window—communicates the lack of social control and thus invites increasingly larger acts of disorder and crime. Untended property becomes fair game for people out for fun of plunder, and even for people who ordinarily would not dream of doing such things, and as such an area is vulnerable to criminal invasion. In response, the police—to protect the community and establish control—must engage in order maintenance and make proactive arrests.

According to Kelling and Coles (2011) the four elements of the broken window’s strategy explain its impact on crime reduction.

- Dealing with disorder puts police in contact with those who commit more serious crimes.
- The high visibility of police causes a deterrent effect for potential perpetrators of crime.
- Citizens assert control over neighborhoods, thereby preventing crime.
- As problems of disorder and crime become the responsibility of both the community and the police, crime is attacked in an integrated fashion. Community policing and its implementation

The other theory which forms the community policing philosophy is normative sponsorship theory which postulates that programs that challenge the skeptics through involvement, participation and cooperation actively will be more effective than programs that are conflict oriented (Sloan et al., 1992).

3.6 Community Policing Core Components

In general terms, community policing is not a program; it is not a set of activities; it is not a personnel designation, rather, community policing is a law enforcement philosophy, a way of thinking about improving public safety (Lawrence and McCarthy 2013). However, there is a lack of standardization regarding specific terminology and strategies of community policing across cities that are applying the philosophy. Many scholars argue that community policing efforts consists of two complementary core components, community partnership and problem solving. As Oliver (2011) explains, to develop community partnership, police must develop

positive relationships with the community, must involve the community in the quest for better crime control and prevention, and must pool their resources with those of the community to address the most urgent concerns of community members.

3.6.1 Community Partnership: Core Component One

Establishing and maintaining mutual trust is the central goal of the first core component of community policing—community partnership. Police recognize the need for cooperation with the community. Community partnership means adopting a policing perspective that exceeds the standard law enforcement emphasis. This broadened outlook recognizes the value of activities that contribute to the orderliness and well-being of neighborhood (BJA 1994). Community concerned with crime and disorder thus become the target of efforts by the police and the community working in tandem. This has changed the old conception of police from crime focused to service oriented with close collaboration with the public through decentralization.

This decentralized and personalized police service encourages residents to think of officers who patrol their areas as "our" officers, and citizens become protective of their officers. Not only does this make officers feel safer, but experience shows that residents will indeed come to the aid of an officer in trouble where they might not have before (Sloan et al., 1992). These services also help improve trust between the police and the community. Collaborative partnerships between the law enforcement agency and the individuals and organizations they serve helps to come-up with solutions to problems and increase trust in police (BJA 2009). To build this trust for an effective community partnership; police must treat people with respect and sensitivity.

Trusting partnerships are the cornerstone of community policing; in order for these partnerships to be successful, they must be based on transparency, communication, and respect. Through communication and collaboration, law enforcement agencies and the people they serve can tailor initiatives to address specific, agreed-upon needs and help foster the common purpose of keeping communities safe as per the (IACP 2014). But, trust must be achieved before police can assess the needs of the community and construct the close ties that will engender community support.

Patrol officers are the primary providers of police services and have the most extensive contact with community members. In community policing efforts, patrol officer provide the bulk of the daily policing needs of the community, and they are assisted by immediate supervisors, other

police units, and appropriate government and social agencies (Oliver 2011). Law enforcement organizations can partner with a number of other government agencies to identify community concerns and offer alternative solutions. Partnership with other agencies that can take action when public demands are not for things that the police can directly help with Community engagement; communities need to have a real voice that can be fed into police priorities and practices where appropriate (Mackenzie and Henry 2009).

3.6.2 Problem Solving: Core Component Two

The term “community problem-oriented policing” (CPOP) more aptly describes the type of policing that is the focus of this commentary. CPOP is a problem-solving partnership with the community. It engages the police and stakeholders (neighborhoods, businesses, and government agencies) in a collaborative effort to understand the conditions that contribute to problems and develop tailored solutions to address them (Fridell and Wycoff 2004).

Perhaps the most transformative aspect of the community policing movement has been the shift from the reactive crime-response model to a more proactive problem-solving or “problem-oriented policing” (POP) model. Problem solving is new way of policing to address not only the causes of crime and the fear of crime but all quality of life issues in the community (Lawrence and McCarthy 2013). As such, community policing involves a cooperative effort on both the community and the police, with the police engaging in pro-social activities to enhance the well-being of the community and the community taking an active role in assisting the police carry out law enforcement activities. The goal of community policing is to reduce crime and disorder by carefully examining the characteristics of problems in neighborhoods and applying appropriate problem solving remedies (Oliver 2011).

Decentralizes police services, operations, and management, encourages innovative and creative problem solving by all - making greater use of the knowledge, skill, and expertise throughout the organization (St. Petersburg College 2002). Problem solving is a broad term that implies more than simply eliminating and preventing crimes. Problem solving is based on the assumption that “crime and disorder can be reduced in small geographic areas by carefully studying the characteristics of problems in the area, and then applying the appropriate resources” (BJA 1994).

This approach puts a heavy focus on efforts to prevent crime before it happens by systematically identifying and addressing specific social issues associated with criminal activity. Problem-oriented policing tends to encourage creative problem solving among officers, analysts, and community members to identify the root causes of a problem and then figure out how best to address them. Police departments that are grounded in a community policing philosophy train and assign officers to duties, that are focused on creative and active problem solving and prevention, rather than simply reacting to crime (Lawrence and McCarthy 2013). Action has to be directed by community engagements, not existing, unreflective police definitions of problems (Mackenzie and Henry 2009).

Under the community policing philosophy, all members of the community are viewed as partners who share responsibility for developing and implementing solutions to public safety priorities inherent in this is the notion that individuals who live or work in a specific community are better situated to identify concerns and recognize suspicious activities (IACP 2014). It also rests on the view that the solutions to community problems demand allowing the police to examine innovative ways to address community concerns beyond a narrow focus on individual crimes or incidents (SEESAC 2006).

The problem-solving process relies on the expertise and assistance of an array of social and government agencies and community resources. At the senior command level, police managers might combine forces with a civil abatement agency to condemn and board up crack houses. Community policing puts new emphasis on tackling the underlying causes of crime by addressing problems at the grassroots level. These alternative measures require a wide base of support within the community (BJA 1994).

3.7. Community Policing Dimensions

3.7.1 Philosophical Dimension

Transforming the police apparatus from traditional basis, where it partnered with the public at the times of difficulties, has to be changed so that to make police force an ally to the community beyond time-bound. Composing the community as the forefront fighter of crime and antisocial activities in the society, therefore, requires philosophical change on the trend of policing that was

directed toward unilateral reaction to crime scene. According to Throne (2003), the community policing philosophy advocates not only listening to community input, but also creating the opportunity for the community to have a say in policing policy. This therefore promotes need for structural change within police department. SEESAC (2006) pointed out that new relation of multi-agency partnership predominate community policing; the creation of public consultation mechanisms with the objective of focusing on crime reduction, prevention and community safety issues.

The philosophy (Community Policing) heralds a changed understanding of ‘real’ police work – one that gives priority to police work where officers are akin to ‘peace officers’ embedded in the networks of their communities rather than as reactive ‘law officers’ – the latter is not, however, ignored and remains an important dimension of policing (Mackenzie and Henry 2009). Community policing is a philosophy (a way of thinking) that allows the police and the community to work closely together in new ways to solve the problems of crime. It implies that the philosophy rest on the belief that people deserve input into the police process, in exchange for their participation and support (Love 2002).

In understanding a change in the philosophical role of policing from traditional approach to community policing requires, to begin with, a shift in the basic rhetoric on which the organization is based. In this sense to promote the philosophical base of community policing, the police organization must commence the change process through the development of documentation which promotes the adoption of the concept (Throne 2003).

3.7.2 Strategic Dimension

The department should have a written statement reflecting a department-wide commitment to community policing and a plan that matches operational needs to available resources and expertise (BJA 1994). The strategic dimension, although left in abeyance within most of the literature on community policing, is to be implemented across the entire organization. The strategic dimension adds the mortar to the bricks to provide a degree of focus of the policing organization, in addition to the strategies focusing on enforcement activities (Throne 2003).

The strategic focus of the policing organization is directed toward more effective and efficient crime control and “reduce fear of crime”. But, it is also evident that these strategies need

community support in order to maximize their effective and efficient, thus in order to support the overall philosophy of community policing, the community must be involved in the police process through the identification and possible solution of community problems. Components such as the organization's mission and value statements should be simple and communicated widely (BJA 1994).

3.7.3 Program / Tactic dimension

This dimension relate to the program, tactics or activities that are undertaken at an operational level by the police department in order to accommodate the respective strategic plan. Sloan et al., (1992) explained that community policing also rests on establishing community policing officers as decentralized “mini chiefs” in permanent beats, where they enjoy the freedom and autonomy to operate as community-based problem solvers who work directly with the community making their neighborhoods better. The most prominent and most frequent policing tactic highlighted has been “foot patrol or beats”. Through this tactic police have been able to take ownership of a specific geographic area and attain a degree of familiarity with the community contained therein (Throne 2003).

3.8 Benefits of Community Policing

It is described as community and police specifics and shared benefits of the community - policing approach. The success of community policing relies on problem solving through a partnership between the police and the community (BJA 1994). The benefits they suggest include the following: officers receive recognition; patrol officers may find their work more interesting than previously, police have a sense of pride in their work and patrol officers have an increased belief in their own effectiveness.

3.8.1 Community Specific Benefits

Community policing is committed to crime prevention and focuses on the most efficient means of reacting to incidents. Supporting (local) crime prevention and reduction through a problem-solving approach to local policing; Strengthening the ability of communities to convey their concerns and find tailored solutions to their problems (Lawrence and McCarthy 2013). It ensures accountability, customized police service, community organization. It is mobilized and

empowered to identify and respond to concerns and experiences a reduction in problems and issues of concern as they are prioritized and addressed. It also experiences an improved local physical and social environment and an increase in positive community attitudes towards police. All in all, community policing experiences a reduced fear of crime (Coquilhat 2008).

3.8.2 Police Specific Benefits

When community policing is successfully implemented, police organizations in general and officers in particular, are benefited. According to Dempsey (1999), the following benefits of community policing are suggested as police specific benefits: A realistic acknowledgement of police functions, An improved police community relationship, An increased community perception of police legitimacy, An increase in officers' satisfaction with their work, An increased awareness of community problems enabling the police to formulate a more effective response, A more effective use of personnel, A greatly increased use of the knowledge gained by the police of the patrol area, An acknowledgement of the limited capacity of the police to fulfill their duties and the importance of an alliance between the police. Community Policing can also contribute to avoiding bottlenecks elsewhere in the criminal justice system by allowing officers to be more creative in developing alternate solutions (Sloan et al., 1992).

3.8.3 Community and Police Shared Benefits

Community and police collaborate based on the principles of community policing. Given the close partnership between them, they might have the following benefits: Lessened potential police-citizen conflict, Reduction in crime rates, a better flow of information between the police and the community and better implementation of crime prevention and crime control activities because both parties are working together towards a shared goal (Taye 2011).

3.9 Community Policing Experience of Some Selected Countries

3.9.1 Community Policing in Chicago

In 1993, Chicago inaugurated an experimental community policing program in five of its twenty-five police districts known as CAPS (for Chicago's Alternative Policing Strategy). It became a city-wide program in 1995, after some of the kinks were worked out of the plan. Therefore, community policing that oriented toward garnering public trust on the policing structure of the government and work together with the community to identify the problem and find a solution was deployed. The Chicago community policing departments hold community meetings, form advisory committees and survey the public in order to identify their priorities.

Beat community meetings are the most important mechanism for building and sustaining close relationships between police and the public. Beat meetings are one of the most distinctive features of Chicago's community policing program and observers come from all over the world to see how they work. Beats are the department's smallest administrative unit and each month an average of 6,700 residents attends about 250 evening beat community meetings. A large segment of the patrol division has been reorganized into special teams and assigned to specific beats throughout the city and a dispatching policy has been developed to ensure that teams have enough free time to work with the community and engage in proactive problem solving (Skogan et al., 2000).

Chicago police and thousands of residents have been trained to respond to local problems using a five-step process. They have been taught to identify problems and prioritize them, and then analyze them by gathering information about offenders, victims, and locations of crimes. Subsequently, they are to design strategies that might deal with the chronic character of priority problems. They are asked to "think outside the box" of traditional police enforcement tactics and to use new tools that have been developed to support their problem-solving efforts.

Chicago's model also recognizes a stage during which the community, police and other city departments implement strategies. This highlights the special skill and effort required to actually set plans in motion. Finally, police and residents are to evaluate their own effectiveness by assessing how well they carried out their plan (Lawrence and McCarthy 2013). The city

aggressively markets community policing. A survey indicated that awareness levels increased from fifty-three percent to seventy-nine percent of adults are aware of community policing efforts. Sixty-one percent are aware of the community meetings and twenty-eight percent attended at least one meeting in the past year. Participants attend an average of four meetings per year.

More than half of the residents contacted the police and eighty percent thought police were helpful and treated them politely and seventy percent were satisfied with the outcome. Chicago's community policing plan appears to be working well and they are continuously moving forward in their efforts. "For patrol officers, community policing has become an essential way of life because the police department has left them no choice. The community has a high level of commitment to the program" (Rhonda 2000).

3.9.2 Community Policing in Serbia

As Robin (2012) pointed out that an internationally funded and supported initiative has assisted the police in Serbia to move forward in the development of the philosophy of 'community policing' to transform it from a police 'force' to a police 'service' which represents the community it serves. The Multi-Ethnic Policing Element (MEPE), created in 2001 to form a police unit that represented ethnic minorities in the south, has now been fully integrated into the mainstream Serbian Police Service. The current pilot projects in South Serbia have resulted in the formation of Citizen Advisory Groups (CAGs), Municipal Safety Councils (MSCs) and the South Serbia Working Group.

The creation of similar groups will in the future be implemented throughout Serbia. A series of buildings are under construction in South Serbia to be used by the police and the local communities for training and joint initiatives, essentially, the ability of the police to evolve into a reflective and responsive policing service that meets the needs of the many varied communities in South Serbia, could be a major contributor to the maintenance of the often fragile political atmosphere of this region. The heightening of community awareness on the part of the police as it pertains to the issues of the citizens who are of the minority community (whether because of ethnicity, sexual orientation, age, religion and belief, gender and/or disability) is viewed as forming part of the foundations of community partnership.

The appointment of Community Liaison Officers (CLOs) and a training program for all police officers in Diversity and Minority issues is planned to run in conjunction with the formation of Hate Crime Investigation Units. Increased public confidence in the police has traditionally had a dramatic effect on reporting crime/disorder and with measures like these in place the security of the community and the stability of Serbia will significantly be enhanced. Educating the police in those areas in the new approach has resulted in enhanced community participation in community safety throughout the country, representing a marked departure from hierarchical traditions of police-community relations (SEESAC 2006).

3.10 Community Policing in African

Community Policing and particularly community forum initiatives have been widely recommended for developing countries. These projects – which emphasize police-neighborhood partnerships in addressing local concerns – are seen by many as a key to reducing both crime and ultimately poverty (Jenkins 2013). Despite its adoption in many developing countries, there is debate on its impact on community police relations, crime rate and police behavior. Proponents, especially governments and NGOs involved in the program claim it contributes to reduction of fear of crime and crime rates (Mwaniki 2010).

3.10.1 Community Policing in Kenya

According to Safer world (2008), the high crime rates and levels of insecurity in Kenya coupled with a heavily politicized and repressive police force have formed the backdrop for attempts to reform the police in the country. The top-down form of Community Policing in Kenya, like a number of other Africa countries was introduced between the late 1980s and early 2000 (Mwaniki 2010). Implementation of COP in Kenya commenced in May 2001 through the establishment of Community Policing Units in Kibera, Ruai, Ziwani, and Isiolo (Chimera and Luchetu 2014). In 2002, consultations and committees spearheaded by the newly elected government revealed that the police needed to be radically transformed into an institution which was both transparent and accountable and that was based upon partnership with, and responsiveness to, local communities, was required (Safer world, 2008).

David (2000) explained that, the program is operational by bringing together police, civil society and local communities to develop local solutions to local safety and security concerns by improving relations and creating a forum through which the community and the police are to constantly interact. Crime has been reduced in up to 40% of the Kibera and Isiolo sites, levels of trust have significantly increased between police and communities and increased accountability is evident. They have improved levels of trust and cooperation between police and communities, increased information sharing which has helped police to tackle crime and increased awareness of security issues which has empowered communities to demand support from political representatives.

Moreover, schools which had been closed down due to the insecurity in Isiolo have been reopened and business and tourism are now flourishing. The Community based policing project in Kibera sought to re-establish peace and security in the slum by responding to the safety concerns of residents. Activities included:

- A police-community forum which meet on a monthly basis to allow police and residents to identify strategies for addressing local criminal activity
- Police open-day and medical camp where police provided free medical check-ups in an effort to build trust and facilitate police-community interaction
- Information drop-boxes to facilitate information sharing

In addition, In Isiolo, the main aims of the initiative were to prevent crime and improve community safety and reduce the proliferation of small arms. Activities included:

- Participation in monthly safety forums, providing an opportunity for communities to raise security with the police and to help generate solutions
- Joint police-community patrols
- The establishment of a customer care office to allow people to access information about security in the area.

3.10.2 Community Policing in Nigeria

Recognizing the need to provide a more democratic, community-oriented policing approach for the citizens of Nigeria, former President Obasanjo launched the Nigeria Policing Project on 27th April 2004 to introduce Community Policing into selected pilot Divisions (DFID 2010). It was introduced as an effort to address mutual antagonisms that had developed between the public and the police forces. Numerous studies conducted on the police-public relation in Nigeria had revealed that the public had no confidence in the Nigeria Police Force, in which the police were perceived as brutal, corrupt and ineffective by the community.

Many of these problems in the Nigeria Police Force are self-evident and have been sources of serious concern to the public, governments, police authorities and officials, the mass media and human rights organization in the country. What is required was a determination to address the problems (Clean Foundation, n.d). Afterwards, like several other nations in the world, Nigerian police force embraced the philosophy of community policing on the principle that in a democratic society the police are interested by their fellow citizens to protect and serve the public's fundamental rights to liberty, equality and justice under the law (Folashade and Patience 2013).

The community policing program has been accompanied by massive awareness rising and sensitization campaigns targeting both the public and the police forces as well as intensive training program aimed at creating new skills, a change in attitudes and behaviors. As a result of community policing becoming a neighborhood policing agenda in Nigeria, Community members report a reduced fear of crime since local community partnerships being formed to solve problem. Conflict prevention/reduction initiatives are also perceived to have yielded positive results as reflected by a lowering of the crime rate. Informal policing groups have been trained and developed to work in partnership with the police including carrying out joint beat patrols. One elderly FCT community member said, "The new professional police and vigilante patrols means I can sleep with both eyes shut – that was never possible before attribute to reduction of fear of crime and/or conflict in the wider community (DFID 2010).

In terms of police performances; increased information flows have been noted resulting in increased intelligence and improved investigations. Among the staff members of police, a

positive change in attitude towards customers/service-users has been observed. And, the quality of service has been increased; for example police officers are responding more effectively and efficiently to calls from members of the public (ibid). A positive change in attitude of police forces has also been observed with more receptiveness and service oriented set of mind. There is also more openness and transparency internally (i.e. between staff of all levels) and externally (i.e. between the police and community members).

3.11 Policing and Crime in Urban Space

In the present day world crime and violence are constantly evolving phenomena which are closely linked to the patterns of urbanization. Large cities in developing countries and particularly their poorest and most disadvantaged inhabitants are those who are most frequently afflicted by urban crime violence. Urban areas in most countries around the world present some particular challenges for policing. These situations can pose serious problems for the police; where crowds can grow beyond the number of available police officers and become unmanageable and unpredictable (UNDOC 2013).

In addition, urban center also serve as a center of political activity for the city houses government departments, federal/national, and state/provincial and municipal/local leaders. Cities tend to host major events such as concerts, sports events, conferences and official meetings, which attract tourists and foreigners and lead to large concentrations of people in public or private spaces. It also hosts political conventions which can invite the risk of political violence and this situation summons the huge responsibility of police and demands increased police crime prevention resources (ibid).

Robbery and theft are common problems and the city provides the opportunity for the commercialization of illegal or stolen goods, such as firearms and merchandise. Transportation has also facilitated the emergence of petty crime and for the police. Urban inequality is another challenge for the police, where the diversity of wealth in cities can test police officers' alliance to their codes of conduct and principles. Urbanization, rapid economic liberalization, growing mass political upheaval, violent conflict and inappropriate and inadequate policy are amongst the numerous complex factors that have, direct linkage to poverty and inequality, contributed to higher and growing levels of crime (Zaidi 1998).

This may be affected by the reality that poverty and inequalities can contribute to the risk factors for engagement in criminal activities (e.g. violent youth gangs and organized criminal groups). Disparities can also enhance the exposure to risk of certain groups, especially women and youth who are vulnerable to being trafficked for labor or sexual exploitation. Because of this, the level of violent crime committed by urban youth increased (Love 2002).

Residents in informal areas, which can represent a significant proportion of a city's population often lack access to rights and thus constitute a voiceless and hidden population that cannot access police protection services. This disturbance and insecurity in the urban space quest for the need to have a tough crime prevention mechanism in the security sector and be an integral part of sub-regional, national and local government responsibilities. That is well reflected at the international level in the numerous resolutions and recommendations (Shaw and Carli 2011).

This problem has made the city and national governments to be increasingly under pressure to respond to crime with tough and repressive measures (Shaw 2007). Crime needs to be taken into account during the planning process, as valuable components can be provided that can offer effective approaches to crime prevention and the improvement of community safety. These almost inevitably require long-term, strategic and multi-disciplinary interventions for urban and suburban areas.

Given the crime related problem in cities, the police need to work cooperatively with other local agencies to develop a large enough police presence or capacity to meet the demands and to coordinate the mobility of crowds or high-level individuals (UNODC 2013). Community policing advocates believe that crime fighting techniques must match the complexity of the crime problem itself and that success will occur in direct relation to the restoration of the poor social and economic systems within which criminals and would-be criminals live. Community policing initiatives have demonstrated great potential for cooperative crime fighting in urban areas (Temsky 1995).

3.12 Challenge of Community Policing

3.12.1 Challenges in Manpower Management

It's clear that shortage of man power is not only a manifestation of police apparatus and its subsidiary institutional wings rather it's a reality for many working context across different fields. However, the problem highly characterized community policing effort inadequate manpower (both in strength and expertise), insufficient education and training, inadequate equipment and poor conditions of service of the average policeman (Folashade and Patience 2013). Moreover, the ratio of the police force to the number of community members has been greatly affecting community policing efforts.

Owing to limited financial and human resources, they cannot meet the diverse safety and security needs of the market (Edward and Njeri 2014). Recruiting, hiring, and retaining service-oriented officers is one of the biggest challenges facing police profession. Put simply, when departments are unable to do this, they will face obstacles in maintaining much less advancing their community policing efforts. Many police departments across the county are operating with large staffing shortages (Drew and Mead 2009).

3.12.2 Corruption among the Police Officers

There might be ample reason or probability to commit bribe or corruption when there is poor working conditions, low pay, lack of recognition from the public, inadequate working facilities, and poor communication channels under the aegis of policing. The trend shows that police routinely extort money from victims of crimes to initiate investigations and demand bribes from suspects to drop investigations. Corruption in the police is so endemic that it has eroded public trust and confidence (Folashade and Patience 2013). This in return affects the core theme of community policing; which is to prevent crime. The police may also be lured to collude with the criminals by engaging in criminal activities; which are the enemies of community policing (Edward and Njeri 2014).

3.12.3 Existence of Mistrust

As Edward and Njeri (2014) indicates, the relationship between police and the community has long been negative and impacted to a large extent by the police service's role as the visible agent of government, tasked with executing past policies of control and suppression, fuelling distrust and resentment. This is because in different scene police were brutal especially in developing countries and engage in providing inhuman treatment because the knowledge of human rights among the majority of policemen is poor.

This might be as a result of the long period of military rule (Folashade and Patience 2013). When police departments are not able to connect with their community and engage its members in public safety matters, community policing efforts are hampered (Drew and Mead 2009). The persisting mistrust is a clear manifestation that, community policing has not been fully realized up to the grass-roots. Openness in the police service can generate trust and improve relations between the police and the community (Edward and Njeri (2014). A common barrier to organizing, according to both residents and police officers, was conflict among community leaders and residents; also a case in point (Susan and Randolph 1996).

3.12.4 Inadequate Perception of Community Policing

At the conceptual level, there seems to be a lack of clarity on what Community Policing means, a fact that is illustrated in the different versions that, though quite divergent, all claim inspiration from the same philosophy (Mwaniki 2010). To this day, the term community policing in some departments is still problematic; because, community policing includes elements that go beyond enforcing the law in which some officers consider it "soft" or "not real policing." Yet its principles and elements are generally accepted (Drew and Mead 2009).

Everyone would gain security benefits when community members understand the role and function of their police and become active proponents of law enforcement to reducing fear and occurrence of crime. However, the community members sometimes are not aware of the role played by the police towards enhancing community policing policies. Effective community policing requires training for both police personnel and community members. Training must similarly target misconceptions about community policing while conducting accurate community

needs assessments, including all stakeholder in collecting data to develop community policing strategies; assuring appropriate resources are available for community programs; and finally, evaluating and modifying programs as needed (Edward and Njeri 2014).

3.12.5 Established Facilities and Infrastructure

Police participation in crime prevention activities is often constrained by limited resources. For long, the police have lacked facilities in ensuring the enhancement of community policing. Dilapidated structures including lack of improved police stations are the order of the day in the police stations. Therefore, the public may lack confidence in the police due to the lack of facilities (Edward and Njeri2014).

Funding shortages remain a challenge to sustaining community policing efforts. Decreasing budgets can result in fewer officers who can respond to calls for service, engage in crime-prevention efforts around identified problem areas and maintain partnerships with the community (Drew and Mead 2009). Fridell and Ann (2004) explained that the possible elimination of the COPS program usually relates with the lack of funding and it becomes a major obstacle. This is because funding shortages remain a challenge to sustaining community policing efforts. Hence, an improved facility entails improved service delivery to the community members, thus improved security.

Chapter Four

4 Research Methods

4.1 Research Design

The design of a research study begins with the selection of a topic and a paradigm. A paradigm is essentially a worldview, a whole framework of beliefs, values and methods within which research takes place. And, it is this world view within which researchers works. Research design is a comprehensive plan for data collection in an empirical research project. It is a “blueprint” for empirical research aimed at answering specific research questions or testing specific hypotheses, and must specify at least three processes: (1) the data collection process, (2) the instrument development process and (3) the sampling process (Bhattacharjee 2012). This particular research endeavors conducted through qualitative research techniques in a bid to compressively and holistically explore the situation.

4.2 Methodology

The study informing this thesis was conducted with the objective of identifying the contribution of COP in creating areas free from crime and anti social behaviors. Hence, in order to better achieve its objective the study has employed a qualitative research method. As Denzin and Lincoln (1994) define qualitative research as follow;

Qualitative research is multi-method in focus, involving an interpretive, naturalistic approach to its subject matter. This means that qualitative researchers study things in their natural settings, attempting to make sense of or interpret phenomena in terms of the meanings people bring to them. Qualitative research involves the studied use and collection of a variety of empirical materials case study, personal experience, introspective, life story interview, observational, historical, interactional, and visual texts-that describe routine and problematic moments and meaning in individuals' lives.

Thus, qualitative gives the researcher an opportunity to make an emphasis on the detail aspect of the phenomena under study. The approach is highly inclined toward meaning by which how people make sense out of their lives experiences. In a qualitative research the researcher is

mostly the key player in the data gathering and analysis process as a primary instrument. As Abera (2010) pointed out, unlike the quantitative methodologies where data collected through inventories, questionnaires or machine, in qualitative research data mediated through the researcher or the “human instrument”.

Furthermore, in a qualitative design the researcher present in person among the people and observe institutions or record behavior; not in the laboratory, but in its natural settings. Accordingly, the interest of the researcher lay upon the process, as well as in the insight to be gained through words or illustrations. Another important aspect of qualitative research is that the researcher plays a pivotal role in constructing concepts, theories, and principles out of details of discussions, interviews and observations (Creswell 2009).

A qualitative study can illustrate how crimes, anti-social behaviors and their general safety before and after implementation of community policing in certain areas as neighborhood policing agenda. In addition, from sociological point of view and social work perspective qualitative methods are particularly useful to describing a phenomenon from emic perspective (native’s point of view) to capture and articulate the voice of the informants.

Driven by epistemology as its definition make clarification ‘a way of understanding and explaining how we know what we know’; an authoritative knowledge that based on information received from people, books, etc. Its strength depends on the strength of these sources (Crotty as cited in Abdelhamid (2008)). The study informed by descriptive technique by which to portray the contribution of community policing in terms of providing an area inhospitable for crime and anti-social behaviors. The technique also provides the researcher with opportunity to describe the community living situation in safety while comparing with the presence of community policing post in detail.

It also provides insights into and comprehension of an issue or situation for more account of strenuous analysis since its purpose is to obtain clarifying information and better understanding and lucidity of a situation. In addition, it aims to provide an accurate and valid representation of (encapsulate) the factors or variables that pertain / are relevant to the research question. The study conducted in cross sectional way where by the situation investigated at one particular point in time (with no more than a month period of data collection).

4.3 Selection of Research Setting

In a bid to select the setting, the researcher wants to examine the intended result of community policing apparatus in a place where crime from petty to heinous crimes existed. In addition, the researcher also has his own firsthand experience of living in the city and crime related problems that residents face. It's not only the crime rather there has been plentiful anti-social behavior the dwellers experienced irrespective of their difference in ethnicity, linguistic and cultural background. It seems like these factors lead the federal police commission of Ethiopia to introduce community policing whereby to deter crime by close collaboration with the public and form new police-community relationship. Along with this, observing these posts in different part of the city and *Kirkos* sub-city in particular, as a researcher, I am curious to explore the operation of community policing in its effort to wither away any anti-social activities within the sub-city.

4.4 Context of the Research Setting

Addis Ababa is a capital and largest city of Ethiopia, the country's commercial, manufacturing, and cultural center. It is situated in central Ethiopia at an elevation of about 2440 m (about 8000 ft) above sea level on a plateau that is crossed by numerous streams and surrounded by hills (Encarta 2009). The research is conducted in *Kirkos* sub-city, which is one of the ten sub-cities in Addis Ababa.

Before I started the actual field work, preliminary field survey was carried out in *Kirkos* sub-city. This field survey carried out for four days from Feb 11-14/2016. During this time attempts were made to get better insights about the problem (situation) at hand to be studied by observing the realities, and through informal conversation with community and police members as well. I was able to identify places where crimes and anti-social behaviors predominantly perpetuated before community policing implemented. To check the veracity of information that I obtain from people who work within a nearby *Wereda*, I went to the actual place where they had indicate me for additional investigation. Additionally, I had a chance to meet people with the help of individual from *Kebele* and police officer from community policing center.

I spoke to some of the community members in the sub-city at different *Wereda* regarding the peace and security situation of their environs. I have had also a chance to spoke with peace

committee members under the aegis of COP, to have a clear understanding about the operational activities of the philosophy in a down to earth approach. Community policing officers at *Kirkos* sub-city also helped me in terms of pointing out which *Wereda* has a good performance in applying the philosophy and thereby mastered peace. Simultaneously, *Weredas* that had failed to register good performance also short-listed by the office for making the study focal point in a polarized way. In addition to the information I obtain from *kirkos* sub-city *Weredas* community and police members, my previous knowledge and familiarity to the study area helped me to identify and focus on certain areas.

Therefore, I selected *Wereda* 04, 05, 06, 08, 09, 10 and 11/12 purposively based on their previous crime and related activities for this particular study as it was difficult to cover all the area in the sub-city. Then I went to community policing center at *Wereda* level to single out who would give me an appropriate answer on the basis of duration of their dwelling in the area. I chose them for their familiarity and knowledge about the issue and their willingness. Thus, the sample included community members at least who have lived in the area before community policing operation.

4.5 Research Sampling

Researchers must also carefully choose the target population from which they wish to collect data, and a sampling strategy to select a sample from that population (Bhattacharjee 2012). The general method of study was qualitative approach by its nature and non-probability sampling technique has deployed since it does not afford any basis for estimating the probability that each item in the population has of being included in the sample (Kothari 1994). Therefore, purposive sampling employed mainly because of the characteristics of the target group and related factors. The research questions of the thesis are revolving and oriented toward finding out the result of community policing in reducing crime rate and making the public safer in their daily life.

Therefore, the primary selections criteria of the research participants depend upon the length of years the particular individual has lived in the study area. This is because, the respondents are expected to compare the crime rate before and after the deployment of community policing. In addition, the member of the community should have some understanding about the community policing regarding its impact on the safety and ongoing challenge and other related factors

concerning the apparatus. The other criterion was the special relationship and experience of an individual in the area with regard to the issue under investigation.

Furthermore, I selected a significant number of individual from the area based on my belief that the individual will deliver as much as possible information that are relevant for the study. This is because the judgment of the researcher as to who can provide the best information to achieve the objective of the research is the underlying principle of purposive sampling.

4.6 Data Collection Instrument

Data collection is one of the most important variables, which attribute to obtaining relevant information from the research respondents effectively. The choice of the method of a particular study depends on the purpose of the research at hand. A researcher needs to consider the cost and time available for that particular research. It is also important to consider the depth and breadth of information needed to be analyzed. Taking this into consideration, I employed qualitative methods as a basic tool to explore the past and present community members' experiences of safety issues in relation to community policing.

Data collection in qualitative research requires much time, labor, knowledge, skill and finance as it is done by the researcher him/herself. The study is conducted with the objective of identifying the role of community policing in crime prevention and community safety. Hence, in order to achieve its objective the study employed a combination of both secondary and primary data sources. Due to endeavors to obtain and analyze primary data, it utilized qualitative methods of In-depth Interview, Focus Group Discussion and Observation.

4.6.1 Secondary Data Collection

Relevant data regarding the community policing such as; historical development, structure, organization, components, principles, and practical apparatus and other important documents has been gathered from different secondary materials. Moreover, the review of published and unpublished documents in relation to community policing in *Kirkos* the sub-city included in the study to add to the knowledge of the existing patterns of practice pertaining to how community policing is executed toward crime prevention and community safety.

In addition, various written documents including journals, books, brochures, bulletins and other archival documents which focus on community policing and the role community policing plays in the overall betterment of the society has been assessed in order to determine what has been reported on the topic of this study. The review of these documents therefore, has been crucial in identifying the gaps in previous researches on the subject under study and in the selection of appropriate research framework and tools for the study.

4.6.2 Primary Data Collection

In this regard, a qualitative research technique which includes In-depth Interviews, Focus Group Discussions and Observation applied in the field to acquire first-hand information from selected respondents which include community members, community police officer, and community policing heads as key informants.

4.6.2.1 In-depth Interview

In-depth interviewing is a qualitative research technique that involves conducting intensive individual interviews with a small number of respondents to explore their perspectives on a particular idea, program, or situation. In-depth interviews are useful when you want detailed information about a person's thoughts and behaviors or want to explore new issues in depth (Boyce 2006). Accordingly, I interviewed 28 community members and 10 police officers to gain better insight to the situation of safety condition before and after the implementation of community policing with open-ended question format. Additionally, eight police officers, who believed to know the general situation of community, also get involved in the In-depth interview session. Alongside them, two key informants with an oversee position of community policing in *Kirkos* sub-city and Addis Ababa in general also took part.

4.6.2.2 Focus Group Discussion

Focus Group Discussion (FGD) is a type of in-depth interview accomplished in a group, whose meetings present characteristics defined with respect to the proposal, size, composition, and interview procedures. The focus or object of analysis is the interaction inside the group. The participants influence each other through their answers to the ideas and contributions during the discussion. The application of the FGD technique, allows us to collect an appropriate amount of

data in a short period of time, although we cannot argue with full conviction about the spontaneity of the contributions from the participants (Freitas et al., 1998). In this way, I conducted FGDs that are of equal number of participants and gender representation as well since differences between people can be considered as the possible opportunity for researcher to garner different perspectives. With a purpose of finding out the actual contribution of the philosophy, I have conducted two FGDs that are of 9 and 10 members of community members and peace committee representatives respectively.

4.6.2.3 Observation

Not all qualitative data collection approaches require direct interaction with people. Observation is a technique that can be used when data cannot be collected through other means, or those collected through other means are of limited value or are difficult to validate (Hancock et al., 2009). Taking this definition into consideration, I have observed in person some of the issues related the operational activities of police officer and peace committee such as foot patrols and beat meeting. In addition to this, I had a chance to look at some of these neighborhoods at their surrounding on which the study focuses on.

4.7 Data Analysis and Interpretation

Content analysis, a form of qualitative data analysis techniques has employed as a driving wheel of the whole process of analysis. Hence, first, I transcribed the audio-taped focus group discussions and unstructured interviews verbatim in collaboration with my research assistant. The transcription arranged according to the research questions and I carefully tried to understand what the transcription would like to explain. Then, I pointed out ideas that related to each research questions based re-assessing the transcription. Following this, I kept all those ideas separately with the purpose of not to mix them one another and to easily draw patterns based on meaning they constitute. Different techniques of Identifier also used to achieve aforementioned clustering of idea into single explaining of statement. Subsequently, I collected those ideas that are of similar meaning from the transcription and put them together under the relevant research questions depend upon the identifier.

Afterward, I attempted to learn the meaning ingrained in those ideas separately and I tried to write down the impressions what I found from reading. After having completed the inference exercise, I listed down all possible topics based on the impression obtained from the reading of the transcription. After that, I set topics that might have similarities into a single major topic and try to further clustering of different topics into major topics in relation to literature. This process help me to reduce the large number of topics into few and merge many relevant ideas are of same meaning to be discussed under the same theme. Then, I figure out the most descriptive and comprehensive topics that capture the full content or the essence of each theme. The themes discussed in respect of literature and the research finding that I have reviewed in the study.

4.8 Ethical consideration

Researchers must be honest and lawful in respect of their own actions in research and in their responses to the actions of other researchers. This applies to the whole range of research work, outputs and deliverables, including applying for funding, experimental design, generating and analyzing data, publishing results, and acknowledging the direct and indirect contribution of colleagues, collaborators and others. Plagiarism, deception or fabrication or falsification of results shall be regarded as research misconduct and a serious disciplinary offence. Researchers should declare and manage any real or potential conflicts of interest (Tendler 2013).

Accordingly, to be ethical for conducting the study, initially, the respondents' verbal consent was get hold of after I made an important explanation about the purpose of this study, its procedures and confidentiality of the information. Research subjects are entitled to a guarantee that all information they provide about their private lives treated confidentially. Researchers must prevent the use and dissemination of information that could harm individual research subjects. Research material must usually be anonyms, and strict requirements must apply for how lists of names or other information that would make it possible to identify individuals are stored and destroyed (Nagell 2006).

I did not immediately start the data collection process until I established confidence and trust among the study subjects, especially participants of focus group discussion. The first step was familiarizing me with them by talking about who am I, the purpose of the study and anything related with the study. Instead of directly getting into my own topic, I cautiously tried to talk

about other related issues with the aim of making them comfortable. Once I established trust and confidence upon them, they made themselves free and became willing for the discussion, Interviews were recorded properly.

Chapter Five

5 Data Analysis, Finding and Discussions

5.1 A Portrayal of Crime and Related Activities

In most urban areas, because of the diverse configuration of people and the various demand that arise out of this twisted fixation, there is a poor response to criminal activities and violence since police cannot respond to all of the issues and meet all of the demands (UNODC 2013). Therefore, crimes and anti-social behaviors are usually perpetuated as the response from security personnel skewed toward the most bolder and reachable offences because of convenience. However, the countless crimes and anti-social behaviors left behind without getting appropriate retort from concerned body.

As one of the main objectives of this study is to identify crimes and anti-social behaviors that existed before community policing implemented in the area. The proceeding sections comprise of information gathered from community members, police officers and peace committees through In-depth Interview and Focus Group Discussions. In addition, mere experience and observation of the researcher also serve as an important identifier for the existence of various forms of offences. To this effect, the data are presented in two sub-sections under the headings crime incidence and patterns and the scope of anti-social behaviors.

5.1.1 Crime Incidence and Patterns

According to Shaw and Carli (2011) large proportions of urban populations are socially and economically excluded and as a result they live in poverty, lack affordable housing, meaningful employment, or access to good health and education. Which place their safety and future at great risk, and deprive them of legitimate means to participate in the decision-making affecting their lives, thus many youth engage in crime related activities to meet their demand since means to achieve prosperity has already desiccated out. In the same vein, in *Kirkos* sub-city, most respondents portrayed that crime of robbery, theft, mugging, snatching, rape, and violence were most predominantly happen in the area before community policing become a neighborhood agenda. *“Before introducing community policing in the area, robbery was highly prevailed than*

the crime types mentioned above. In addition, it was a critical problem and daily observation seeing of thefts of cloths hanged up in our residential compound for drying over ropes and forced us to appoint someone who watch out the cloths against thieves.” as a female FGD’s participant opinion on robbery and its magnitude in her residential community.

In urban settings, crime and violence, often associated with the trafficking of guns, drugs or human beings, can be seen as the only option for many young people, yet it is one which is of huge cost to them, and to their families and communities (Shaw and Carli 2011). To this effect, a few respondents have experienced these attacks and the other has learned through hearing the cry for help of individual getting assaulted or had a chance to see a person who experienced the assaulted. As one FGD’s participants elucidated that *“For example, my husband was beaten by a group of gangs around 11 o’clock in the evening when he parked his car and come to home. It was me who went out right soon hearing his screaming and I found him standing on the asphalt while his blood showered him up to his leg.”*

Stealing of car property with different magnitudes also identified as the major problem in most urban area. (Clarke 2002) describes that thieves in inner city are charged with stealing of car property in a matter of minutes, if not seconds. Physical assaults that are inflicted by these young individual also perpetuated in which community policing at its infant stage. In support of this idea, one respondent explained that *“People used to be mugged and assaulted especially during the night time; Theft and mugging were the major problems in our neighborhood”* the other respondent also supplemented the following in the form additional thought. It was difficult to go out especially for women to move freely with their precious properties of HD mobile phones and jewelries. The action by the thieves who snatch their spur and run in unprecedented speed made their confidence and freedom in their neighborhood fall under threat.

The fact that crime of robbery and theft was the major problem of the sub-city and this made the area unique to be fall under a meticulous police officers observation. The police officers participated in the study as potential informants agreed that theft and robbery crimes have threatened the public to develop sense of insecurity and fear of crime. Robbery -- the use or threat of force to take another's property -- is among the nations, most serious crime problems (Wright and Decker 2002). One police officer ensure the veracity and extent of the problem as

follow “ *There used to be theft in high degree, disputes among neighbors, unemployment among the youth, harassing women, mugging, break-ins, physical assaults and even murders*”.

Contrary to this, a few respondents have mentioned that security threats such as crime of robbery and mugging were not observed in predominantly before the philosophy implemented in their area. However, they don't concluded certainly about the tranquility of their area. One respondent indicate the following in hold of the aforementioned statement; “*We hadn't face theft or assaults around here, such things were happen a little further from our neighborhood. Their maybe thieves who use our area as a hide-out place other than this we have not face such things around here.*” Further, heinous crime such as mass robbery and homicides were not observed in the sub-city, as respondents indicated about the entire crime pattern and the nature in referring their prolonged experience, as dweller.

5.1.2. The Scope of Anti-Social Behaviors

Though antisocial behavior is sensitive to context and the perception of the public regarding the deviance status of an act required to genuinely declaring anti-social behavior existence, it is a problem that has a day-to-day impact on residents, neighbors and communities (Mile 2009). In view of that, harassment against women, yelling and disturbing by drunken, conflict between husband and wife, insulting with neighbors or with siblings and other form of domestic disturbance were apparent in most of the area, generalized as companionship to cause anti-social behaviors as most of the respondents and discussants exposed. In addition, a group of youngsters who chew chat, smoke cigarette and use different alcoholic drugs at different juncture in their turf were also declared as common anti-social behaviors; a behavior doomed as unethical for any passerby.

This is because occasional involvement in minor anti-social acts was common, engagement in multiple forms of antisocial behavior, or in more ‘serious’ acts, was unusual and a typical and hence a greater cause for concern (Smart et al., 2004). Though consumption of alcohol rated as minor anti-social behaviors than other, it is a major factor associated with criminal violence and abuse. This includes assaults, homicide and dangerous driving, as well as domestic and family violence (Sagant and Shaw 2010). Group quarreling between youngsters of different area also

more common in their village as per many of the respondents inferred. In support of these two ideas, one respondent express her experience as follows;

“previously, there were group bullying repeatedly for various reason in this area, my family’s home is nearer by to the main road (asphalt) hearing of drunken guys when they scream out become our daily experience and being disturbed as a result is again learned amazingly, the area become calm and dissent when they fled from the area or someone who is a police or others in the road assigned to preserve order to stop them”.

The symbolic nature of deviance and crime may thus express deeply felt concerns about social conditions and ‘ontological insecurities’ in the face of an unknown future (Hummelsheim et al., 2010). In support of this idea, one FGD’s describes the enormity of ant-social behaviors in his living are before community policing introduced as follow;

“As of our village, it’s used to be habitual act to observe a group of youngsters when they chew chats and use other drugs; it was practiced as it became normal in the area. People didn’t complain about while they saw them. And, the next thing that would be inevitably happen was crime; since they are already drunk. I know a person who used to steels his own property and take off his family’s home roof cover and television for drug usage.”

However, A few respondents and discussants mentioned that the aforementioned anti-social behaviors did not happen at a level that could be easily identifiable or if exists, no one taken as a major threat of security. This associated with the fact that the dwellers had not been experienced or overhear any impact of these deviance acts upon others either because of their low rate of presence in their environs or loosely interaction within neighbors. This has created void in their understanding of these situation while their nearby neighbors listed out these anti-social behaviors.

5.2 Portfolio of Police-Community Synergy

In Ethiopia, the relationship between police and the general public has been skewed toward a negative form of partnership at least for a significant period of time. Thus, people spoke about the police in the derisory terms often apparent in fragile state contexts, for instance, bemoaning unprofessionalism, lack of discipline, corruption, abuse of power, and so on had leads to public

become suspicious toward police (Denney and Demelash 2013). To this effect, as most respondents and FGD's discussants claimed that the partnership between police and community were very weak, incline en route for the aftermath of crime as part of finding the offender, and compensates the offended.

This ruined relationship between police and community members highly attributed toward a fear of police and had an attitude that police force belongs to government. In addition, there wasn't any form of formal platform whereby police and community would work for community peace and security. In strengthening this idea, one respondent mentioned the past relationship as follows; *"The public were not intact with the police, open discussions were unthinkable and because of this the society used to fear the police and forced to had loose relationship"*. However, only one respondent explained that there was a good relationship between police and community in the past as follow; *"We had been working closely with the police; when crime committed in the village, we immediately report to police. Following this, they came to the scene and try to identify the problems without indicating who inform them for the sake of individual protection as well"*. In sum, for this idle liaison between police and member of society, fear and lack of formal means communication identified as the main reason and I discussed these issues below under these two headings.

5.2.1 Public Fear of Police

Most respondents and discussants reveal that police and the community members have had no any synergy over issue of peace and security and the responsibility of controlling the village was designated for police personnel alone. The harrowing experience of policing under the Derg regime and surrounding the 2005 elections have been instrumental in shaping perceptions of the police in Ethiopia (Denney and Demelash 2013). Though majority of respondents were undecided about what cause them to feel fear or discontent toward police, they agreed that fear of police was the main reason why the public and community had loose relationship. This relationship posed problem on surveillance activities in which police usually rushed to protect crime from happening and detain criminals if any crime happens in the area.

Yeshiwas (2010) indicated that the extent to which fear among the public create a problem on police practice, is a complex and difficult task in a country with the experience of strong public suspicion and mistrust towards the police apparatus. However, a few respondents indicated that fear is associated with people's negative experience of policing practice or its delivery of service in the past.

This is related with police unethical treatment of innocent individuals or any criminals as part of safeguarding the public and this dread in the mind of the public whenever they think of the police force. In espousing this idea, one respondent explain her experience of past police unethical response in this way; *"In the past the police and the society doesn't collaborate, personally I didn't feel good whenever am around police even I was scared of them. I used to hate the police, because the way they handled group fights around here was unethical and it made me be scared of them."* Other respondent also strength the aforesaid idea as to how the fear creates this loses relationship.

"There was fear of police in the past, this is because we didn't interact with the police and dictatorship behaviors were manifested on police personnel just because they wear uniform. They are forbidden by law to beat anyone without a reason but they did. Thus, this was the reason why police and community didn't cloth each other".

As a result, any community member that felt responsible and began to work ardently with polices, would invariably be disfranchised from the fabric of society. This forced this particular person to be doomed as pander and facilitator of situation whereby lead for people to be under the control of police hand. Because, people believed that police as an attacker of both innocents and criminals simultaneously, and any partner with police personnel were also gauged with the same level of understanding.

One respondent clarified her experience of suspicion from her neighborhood as opposed to her reporting as follows; *"I remember one time, I made phone call to police with the aim of informing about group fight between the bombards and, the police forces had arrived to settle the conflict following the information however my neighbors and others named me as informant. This branding was not good for my safety at all."* This sense of fear toward police has

diminished the mutual and collaborative activities that were gear toward preserving the community from any security threats. In addition, though there were trials to draw police and community members together, most of them were doomed to be tearing apart.

5.2.2 Deficiency in Communication Platform

For police and community to work together, there must be an enabling environment that facilitates this ambition of partnership to flourish and ensure its enduring status. According to PERF (2014) developing community-policing partnerships requires organizational as well as individual commitment to the process. Focus police organizational responsibility, there should be a means of communication channel that invariably leads them to immerse with police daily activity regarding their neighborhood security. However, this study has found that tangible stage of formal means communication such as regular meeting and committee comprised out of police and community members were in scarce and narrowed.

Devoid of forms of communication channels that facilitate relationship between police and community had already been persistence over a long period of time. One line of communication methods that confined to (community to police) configuration had ruined partnership that supposed to be there between police and community. Yet, community to police relationship in the form of asking assistance for finding out the criminals in the village was perpetuated in unprecedented way. Supplementing this idea, one FGD's discussant argues that nonappearance community participation packages within security apparatus, had long been creating a problem on mutual integrating between police and society as follows; *“Police couldn't able to stretch the administration structure at a society level and this was one of the major problems of police operation in those times. Police had not been observed the public in a cloth look at. And, this creates an actual gap in partnership.*

In addition, the absence of main police stations, centers and police personnel also had contributed for police and community members departed each other. Many more people had been refraining from informing police because of access to police offices and police personnel were in a limited amount, otherwise, one had to go a long way to report. These accounted for the commentator status and low awareness of community under the aegis of police operational activities and the larger security sector mantra. Thus, police's activities were forced to be

underneath below average and impede the profound contribution of public in safeguarding a place of living. Hence, community is considered as gainer of police service delivery rather than proactive player in setting security agenda.

5.3 Public Safety and Security Provision

Public insecurities about crime and safety are often said to be out of proportion to a more calmly judged reality of crime. Increasingly, fear of crime was treated less as a specific fear of offences and more as a compound of wider feelings of insecurity and a lack of social trust (Hummelsheim et al., 2011). Regarding safety, the majority respondents and focus group discussants disclosed that before community policing become a neighborhood policing agenda, fear of going out either in day or night time was apparent. These places used to serve as a hide-out place for thieves and criminals or they were places where crimes predominantly happen. In addition, darkness that had hover over these areas and the absence of police personnel in the street create problem to get a safe route for community members and cause insecurity.

The absence of police-community partnership, lack of police station and police officers had already made the area out of supervision and this convenience for crime and related activities augmented; inevitably, these composed the area scary for any passerby. Team as cited in Cordner (2010) explains that the devastating effects of fear of crime in a compressive and holistic term as follow;

“Fear of crime is something that may affect people from all walks of life at any stage of their lives. This makes it different from actual crime which tends to be concentrated on particular areas, victims and committed by a small number of offenders. Whether it is an older person who feels nervous about walking home, parents who feel anxious about sending their child up the road to buy sweets, or a shop keeper who tenses up every time a customer enters their shop, if we let it, fear of crime can have a devastating effect on our quality of life”

In support of this, one respondent share her feeling of insecurity in her vicinity *“it was very terrifying for us to pass through some of area around here. It was also very frightening to go out in late nights and early in the mornings too. The situation had a capacity to affect our daily lives; we used to scare for our children as well whenever they came home in late night because*

they might get assaulted.” Furthermore, most of these roads lacks veranda light that might reduce unconditional fear among dwellers and outsiders however, many people were forced to use other roads since the darkness had already created insecurity. This safety problems enforced women to halt their movement during night time unless escorted by friends or family members. In adopting this idea, one respondent gave her testimony on the level of insecurity especially for women. *“It was very scary to pass by through this road especially during night time because there was no light and you would never know who was there, my sister robbed around this area, after that moment, she has never been come home late night so far”*. Obstinately, a few respondents had not been experience any safety problems either in the day or night time.

5.4 Trend of Problem Solving

Urbanization is neither inherently criminogenic nor did its size necessarily indicate a key factor for crimes to perpetuate. It is the *inequality* that urbanization fosters which is criminogenic (Sagant and Shaw 2010). As a result of addressing the root cause of the crime is very determinants for enduring security, though response to crime by police personnel also the basic deterrence system. Accordingly, there wasn’t any organized problem solving techniques between police and community members however, as study’s respondents indicated that police and public unilateral techniques were put in place for various problems.

5.4.1 Police Response

The past crime related problem solving system of police within the sub-city had not been conceptualized out of traditional policing reality of the country. Traditionally, policing has been structured around an incident-based approach to crime control which can involve a more reactive approach especially in the aftermath of crime scene or after problem (UNODC 2011). Accordingly, most respondents and FGD’s discussants explained that informing police personnel or police station and finding a solution was the major form of problem solving modus operandi within security sector. These techniques of response were doomed to be unsatisfactory in addressing public security and legal needs.

If the police are not distributed and visible, if they do not respond quickly to serious incidents and investigate them thoroughly, then the public's fear of crime may grow in addition to an increase in crime (Cordner 2010). In addition, lack of access to police personnel and police station, had created a problem on quick response to problems in the villages. Bureaucratic complex and negligence behavior among the police person also a case in point for the failure of police to meet public legal service demand. In taking up of statement one focus group discussant portrays his experience police response activities as follows;

“The bureaucracy was so long and there was a good governance problem as well. Because of this problem, people didn't come to police station and they would rather went to their since they think that they might face inconvenience if they got to police station for reporting. It was despairing, it was very difficult to find a police especially after 9 o'clock in the evening; I myself quarreled with neighbor and I was beaten and it's me who knows how long I walk to find police to report. After traveling a long distance, I found police station where they asked me witness who watch the fight and such so forth quarries made me depressed. Finally, they referred me to other police station. Therefore, no one had a trend of go to police station. “

Because of this one way of responding to problems and loose relationship of police and the public has created this gap since police can't successfully prevent or investigate crime based exclusively on their own resource (Yeshiwas 2010).

5.4.2 Community Solving Techniques

Central to the delivery of problem-oriented policing is effective community engagement. By working together effective community engagement ensures that the police respond to community concerns and are held to account for their actions (Karn 2013). This statement paves a way to test and verifies community paramount role in crime prevention vis a vis the past reality of the sub-city. Accordingly, most of the community and police officers respondents portrayed that community members had not been participate in crime prevention activities in an organized way. Most community members had a habit of creating alliance whenever there was a problem and this dominant trend of collaboration dictates other members of community until it become a deep rooted practice within the society.

Consequently, informing crime to police and chasing if criminals snatch or robbed property in the village had been existed so persistently. This resulted in deprived performance regarding preventing community members against any form of security threats beforehand and compensates offenses. Though reporting was a way of communicating with police, however, people living in the area had no trend of notifying unless a problem is grand; otherwise they depend on precautious activities unilaterally by themselves. One FGD's discussant explains her trend of informing a police concerning minor problems she faced sometime in the past.

“My shop robbed for two times, even my family used to tell me that “you shouldn’t go to police for reporting, what else they would do, they would do nothing, may God return your property. Don’t go there, it’s a rather a zero sum game”. Therefore, I didn’t register my property and my stolen property remains lost.

Moreover, there was a tendency toward veiling of criminal offenders if he/she isa family or a friend of the family within their living place. This associated with a fear to be destined as informants by their neighbors while they realized these criminals had created a problem on the society. However, some respondent said that they used to make a foot patrol in group and put efforts to solve some group conflicts by elders within the village.

In support of this, one respondent briefed community members’ trial and meager achievement. *“To prevent such things from happening we used to make foot patrol by ourselves but we couldn’t prevent crime by detaining criminals because whenever people yell for help, we couldn’t reach to them immediately and the criminals fled”*. Elders were exceedingly used as the main means of settling household, neighborhoods, and group conflicts since; elders are the most utilized dispute resolution mechanism in Ethiopia and use locally specific customary principles of justice to resolve matters in their communities (Denney and Demelash 2013).

5.7 Perception Community Policing

To achieve successful collaboration with a community, all parties involved need to strive to understand the point of view of “insiders” whether they are members of a neighborhood, religious institution, health practice, community organization, or public health (CTSA 2011). This cemented the necessary condition of appropriate perception of community policing is core for the better implementation of the philosophy and to meet its objective.

5.5.1 Perception of Community

During the study, public perception with regard to community policing assessed and as a result many of the respondents and FGD's discussants indicated that community policing is a new policing system that sought relationship between police and community members for solving problems. From the three most important components that underlie community policing, these respondents portrays two of them that justify existence of an understanding among them.

Partnership is a core agenda of the philosophy and community understanding of this mission and act accordingly to achieving better enterprise is necessary. Supporting this idea, one respondent share her perception of COP as follow; *"I think the community policing is a service that established to facilitate a safe environment by fighting crimes in collaborating with police"*. Unlike the past, this philosophy forge partnership between police and the general public based on mutual trust and respect that aims at maintaining secured village. Its existence at village level configured with the principle of problem solving primarily of crime predicament and related act of deviances. In sponsor to this statement, one focus group discussant portrayed his opinion of community policing operational activity.

"Community policing means, each community members at a household level get involve in following and controlling their children, even identifying unique individuals, and providing information to police and it's a joint working of maintaining peace and security of an area. It's a service where every members of the community work toward peace in a responsible way."

Respondents that have never participated a beat meeting also described that community policing philosophy strives to build partnership between police and community for solving problems. *"To be honest, I haven't paid enough attention to the community policing, I don't know how and by whom it functions. I just assume they work with the society closely."* as one respondent mentioned his opinion. Harmonizing with actual definition of the philosophy, it also reveals that there is an orientation toward making area free from threat via strong information network in the village. This signifies that community members have common understanding regarding the actual operating activities.

5.5.2 Police Perception

One of the remedies to bring all law enforcement officials to familiarize themselves with community policing is through training and education because community policing philosophy implies fundamental changes in many areas of policing. Such changes (e.g. strategic, tactical, or organizational) not only affect the way the police respond to crime, but the way they search for crime solutions. Unlike the community members, police perception of the philosophy has to be lifted at the level that brings about security sector organizational transformation. Accordingly, all police officer respondents mentioned that community policing is basically means to establish partnership between police and community and building capacity to solve social problems. The precedent public exclusion from the domain of police apparatus had forced security policy makers to change and create conducive environment that helps community and police work in concert. In support of these ideas, one police officer briefed the meaning in this way;

“I believe the community police service will be an effective service giver in no time. The community police service is established for the society to give opportunities to work and collaborate with the police to improve its peace and security. It also exists to create a strong bond between the police and the society to reduce crimes from happening and to create awareness about the police and what it stands for.”

In addition, geographical presence or accessibility of policing philosophy to community members also indicated as crucial part of the philosophy. This would lead to an improvement of police service delivery to the community with a particular emphasis on prevention of crime and problem solving.

5.8 Impact of Community Policing on Crime Prevention

Among the different technique of crime prevention, community policing *per se* adhere to community, or locally based crime prevention principle, instead of targeting individuals, targets areas where the risks of becoming involved in crime or victimization are high. According to UNODC (2010), this embraces areas with high levels of deprivation, both in terms of infrastructure, services and wealth, or lack of community cohesion. Slums and informal settlements, or inner city or suburban housing projects, often areas with a concentration of

economic and social problems that provide an opportunity for crime swell. However, community policing began to implement to prevent crime through joint effort between police and community in a new form (Peak 2013).

This means these programs aim to change the conditions in neighborhoods that influence offending, victimization and the insecurity that results from crime by building on the initiatives, expertise and commitment of community members. This prevention sought to increase the sense of safety and security of the residents of particular communities, to respond to community concerns and crime problems affecting the population and to increase the services and social capital or social cohesion in the community (UNODC 2010).

Community crime prevention system often involves the active participation of local residents and organizations at those communities and neighborhoods in identifying problems, local priorities and address the root cause as well as implementing responses (Love 2012). To this effect, most respondents and FGD's discussants indicated that community policing has been contributing in creating space that are inhospitable for crime and anti-social behaviors. All stakeholders ranging from individual up to institutions have been making profound impact on safeguarding areas from any possible threats. This might leads us to conclude that the philosophy imparted within the community since dramatic reduction in crime rates almost surely cannot be achieved in the absence of fundamental social, change (Wright and Decker 2002).

One interview respondent explain the present crime condition in living surrounding area with respect to COP presence *“After the center is established here criminal incidents that used to happen around here have decreased in a great amount because if anything happens we can get them easily, they do rounds and the ask us to put on lights on our gates to make the fighting crimes easy.”* In addition, figures from *Kirkos* sub-city supplemented a relative reduction of crime and anti-social behaviors since COP implemented in the neighborhood. This idea also supported by all police officers observation of a consistent reduction of offences ranging from minor up to heinous crimes during their formal professional examination and evaluation. The following table illustrates these offenses occurrence rate before and after COP began to implement in *Kirkos* sub-city.

Under COP policing, every stakeholders make an attempts to prevent crimes and related activities without delineating specific complex crimes to be protected by police force unilaterally as the present working condition explained. This is because, every community members and police officers are being involving in confronting the most bolder an proven to be obvious crime in their neighborhood. However, like cyber crimes, financial fraud, money laundering and the like are very complex crimes activities that require further policing investigation and it seems out the ordinary supervision of community and police officer under COP. Therefore, scope of COP may get consideration in the future as the philosophy gets momentum as a participatory policing practice gradually.

Table 5: Crime Occurrence Rate in *Kirkos* Sub-City (COP started 2013)

Types of crime	2010/11	2011/12	2012/13	2013/14	2014/15	2015/16 first half	Difference 2010/11—2011/12		Difference 2011/12-2012/13		Difference 2012/13—2013/14		Difference 2013/14-2014/15		Difference 2014/15-2015/16	
Murder	7	8	9	4	1	2	+1	+12%	+1	+11%	-5	-55%	-3	-75%	+1	+50
Steeling car property	19	21	11	11	6	1	+2	+9%	-10	-48%	-	-	-5	-45%	-5	-83%
Light Arm robbery	3	2	3	-	1	1	-1	-33%	+1	+33%	-3	-100%	+1	+100%	-	-
Trial to kill	69	79	90	66	44	27	+10	+13%	+11	+12	-24	-27%	-22	-33%	-17	-39%
Car property robbery	237	290	222	157	147	83	+53	+18%	+68	+24%	-65	-29%	-10	-7%	-64	-43%
House hold robbery	126	92	59	55	60	26	+34	+27%	-33	-36%	-4	-7%	+5	+8%	-40	-67%
Snatching	323	288	238	189	144	75	-35	-11%	-50	-17%	-69	-29%	-45	-24%	-69	-48%
Total	784	789	632	462	402	215	+5	+1%	-148	-19%	-170	-27%	60	-13%	-	-46%
															187	

Source; community policing division of kirkos sub city

However, there are many inter related activities that have been performed by both the community members and police officers under the aegis of COP to achieve this domino effect. Therefore, the following discuss portion describe these major reason that leads to success in reduction of crimes and anti-social behaviors based upon respondents and discussants responses.

5.8.1 Police-Community New Partnership for Reduction of Crime

Connected with the insight on the state's limitation in combating crime, it was found that crime control shouldn't be the matter for the police alone, but for society as a whole or, more closely, the communities and their citizens (EU 2004). This partnership has become new doctrine of Addis Ababa's COP division through its effort to combat crime and anti-social behaviors in the city. Almost all these FGDs and respondents stressed that community-police synergy is becoming strengthening unprecedented way and has created an opportunity for police to work in cloth association with the public. This creates platform for addressing problems in a joint decision making commission within the responsible and a prime concerned body, the public is part and parcel of the process. In strengthening this idea, one community member and police officer respectively, explain the present affiliation respectively as follow;

“The community does have cloth collaboration with the police; there are individuals that are organized in association, everybody talk with the police over the peace situation, in the village the community becomes police by themselves, and the public go in advance of police, now the community does report to police and there is harmonious relationship. And, they do tell us to report something new for them, the police and the community control the village an equal manner, now everything fall under community control.”

“There is reduction of crime; this is because by cloth collaboration with the community since the peace committee is coming out of the society. It's because the community and society is being working together like hand in hand. Though it's difficult to say that crime is fully disappearing, crime has reduced in a great amount. The reality of the past and present one is different, and unrelated.”

These partnerships serve as building block of crime prevention by crafted platform whereby police and community members solve problems and instituted means of communication to share relevant information.

5.6.1.1 Problem Solving Platforms

The partnership that exists between police and community members has leads to a creation of platform where they solve societal problems ranging from crimes to others social issues. As it was briefly discussed in the literature part, problem solving capacity of police should be improved especially to prevent crime, and the concept also of the core principle of community policing philosophy that differentiate from other policing. To this effect, almost all of the respondents and FGD's discussants expressed that there is new platform where problems over peace and security of the village get solved.

Beat meeting is the principal platform that has provides an opportunity to identify problems (that have created already or any possible in the future) in the village by different peace stakeholders. In the beat meeting, each discussants point out problems in her/his household or neighborhood frankly to take control of problems and to prevent crime from happening. These make solution for problems are tailored respect to context and form of offences since resolution for specific problem has passed through rigorous discussion and recommendation. This congruent with a problem-solving is process of engage in a pro-active and systematic examination of identified problems to develop and meticulously evaluate effective responses. Accordingly, these beat meeting does contributed for reduction of crimes and anti-social behaviors via setting appropriate response to problems before escalating to higher form of destruction. It also destined to properly decisive measure to hinder for future crime from happening.

Espousing this idea, one FGD's discussant said as follow; *“During coffee ceremony (beat meeting) we call police to attained and solve problems. In addition, individual that have quarreled also reconcile in the meeting without going to main police station. It is only grand problems that will transfer to police station”*. These platforms profoundly lead to a joint reaction toward problems in the village and this leads to decreasing crime and related activities. It is argued that, police by opening themselves to citizen input the police will become more

knowledgeable about, and responsive to, the varying concerns of different communities (Skogan 1994).

It is also pointed out that each problem in the society, primarily of security concern usually tabled as an agenda in the discussion and every discussant put forward any possible recommended solution for problems. This platform has created a better opportunity for the society to minimize security threats that might occur without due concern. Congruently, one respondent mentioned his idea in this way; *“this beat meeting has a capacity to draw police and public together, in beat meeting usually there is a discussion over peace issues that matter for all of us, they discuss about problems that happen since their last meeting. The public actively involved in recommending solution for problems and police officers also take the idea of the public for action”*. In beat meeting, officers transferred cases to nearby police station if the problem is difficult to manage.

The following respondent’s experience illustrate the channel of problem solving when he asked “how do problems solve in you village?” *“We took husband and wife to police officers at beat meeting when they quarrel over who should take their child after they decided to divorce. Police officers examine the case and they find that the spouse would find solution if they go to nearby police station and they transfer to them”*. Besides, public preference of community policing arena as spot where problem of the society being solved in oppose to past trend of neglecting police has fueled the process.

In addition, the organizational structure of “coalition” that organize family representative, community members, professional groups such as shoeshine, parking works, drivers and institutional body does contributed for screening and facilitating ways to address problems. As such, community policing involves a cooperative effort on both the community and the police, with the police engaging in pro-social activities to enhance the well-being of the community and the community taking an active role in helping the police carry out law enforcement activities (Chêne 2012). These organized groups of individuals are of the same level of expertise has contributed a lot in-terms of identifying and solving problems in and around them. They are organized voluntarily to watch out their work place and if there is problem they try to address or communicate with police if the problem is beyond their capacity.

Strengthening of cultural dispute solving mechanism also institutionalized within the philosophy as part of addressing problems. Long-standing cultural mechanisms for resolving disputes can also form the basis of COP practices and should be looked to as a potential resource (Denney and Jenkins 2013). As per this, no one handovers any minor societal problem to police before community members put efforts to solve the problem as they are part and parcel of the problem solving structure. Mostly respected individuals and any elder peace committee members vested responsibility to carry out such problem solving activities within their own village.

However, police officers promote the involvement of any community members in solving any nearby conflicts or dispute. Any problems that can't be solved by the community members or any members of peace committee would transfer to police officers. This contributed for time and resources management of police office especially for minor household dispute and quarrel. In support of this idea, one police officer explain as follows *“Traditional problem solving systems are being operational highly within the community polices to solve disputes and quarrels. Sometimes, even the courts prescribed us to solve quarrels in traditional ways and cases also transferred to us from court to solve under our peace committee and elders”*. Thus, such platforms provide a forum for identifying, analyzing, and prioritizing problems at the neighborhood level channeling to a reduction of crime and antisocial behaviors.

5.6.1.2 Exchange of Information

Information is the mainstay of crime investigation and although many countries will still not have introduced computer data bases for processing of report from the community (UNODC 2006). In addition, it is very necessary to have a strong channel of communication other than formal ways of crime prevention to master on what is going on. To this effect, as per most of the interview respondent and almost all of the focus discussants, community policing has created a strong channel of information communication through different techniques of linkages. As it has been mentioned above, beat meeting is the primary arena where police and community members including peace stakeholders share information regarding peace and security. Other than this, the organized security representative from community members and professionals up to stakeholders from institution become a strong source of information for police intelligent service.

Peace committee members of a community have a line of connection with police officers than other regular members of the village, thus anybody can inform them if necessary or they could facilitate the way to find a solution if they witness problems. In addition, community members also involved in informing police about any problem they face either at home or village. Community awareness regarding informing any threats to police has raised through a continuous awareness creation activities. This exchange of information leads police to timely response for problems and generated a hassle context in which every form of offences to be under the sight of security protection. The community members highly contribute in giving information for security personnel via phone or by going in person to office. Espousing this idea, one FGD discussant implied the following;

“The peace situation is improved and over 90 percent of the activities are being done by the society since there are workings as hand and glove with the community. Now it is the society who gives and takes necessary information. There is also different kind of training, the society is being in the forefront and I think the police are being ushered by the public. You do find the public in doing things while the responsibility is belong to the police. Now the police are involved in finishing what the society begin”

In addition, to make the exchange of information to ease for any villagers or new comers, police has install a small billboard at different juncture that indicates where a nearer community policing centers located and phone numbers. Hence, any community members or any new comers that have faced a particular problem on the street or in any context can easily contact with police without facing any problem of finding police address. This has supply for police quick response to different problems and even to prevent any possible crimes. To this effect, one FGD’s discussant explains how police phone address assisted him to easily inform police.

“There is an exchange of information, there are phone numbers that we are told to save it, we called either to popolare, police station or any police members that are following us in short distance. Because of this, they can reach to a place in short while. However, in the past there was a problem of exchanging information, but now exchange of information between police and community members become a normal trend”

This exchange of information leads to Intelligence-led policing which aims to reduce crime by collecting relevant and reliable information from a variety of sources. This information is of assistance to provide a clear and accurate picture of the most pressing current and future crime problems. It also necessary to prioritizing this information for better response based on different criterion. In addition, community members also give information about police response to problems and this is also very important for correcting response trend for future problems (Karn 2013). This improved police response quality in different ways, thus to contributed for reduction of crime and anti-social behaviors.

5.6.2 Proliferation of Inhospitable Crime Setting

Effective urban crime prevention strategies require strategic planning based on sound analysis of problems and causes, and comprehensive strategies which include the whole range of services and institutions affecting the daily lives of people (Margaret 2007). To this effect, under the principle of COP and as part of crime prevention technique, community members and police tried to create an area that are inhospitable and uncongenial for criminal activities and criminal. *“After the establishment of the community based police system crimes that used to happen around here like mugging, theft and the likes have reduced. This is because community polices together with the society collaborate to eliminate the “means” that facilitate such crimes to occur.”* A police officer explains the precautions activities that have been done for crime prevention. The following headings discuss the major techniques put into practice to reduce crime related activities.

5.6.2.1 Foot Patrol

Patrol is a policing tactic or technique that involves movement around an area for the purpose of observation, inspection or security. Since it is based on the allocation of officers between spatial areas, it is also a method of organizing policing resources and managing policing personnel (Wakefield 2006). Additionally, one of the four core components of broken window theory explains that the high visibility of police causes a deterrent effect for potential perpetrators of crime. To this effect, over half of focus group discussants and some of the respondents has portrayed that foot patrol which is forged by both the police and community members has contributed for tranquility of the village. The Foot Patrol enable police officers and community

members scan the area against any threat and this caused criminals to reiterate from making crime because of fear of detention in response to crime they commit.

Increased foot patrol would lead to reduced fear of crime, the actual incidence of crime, reduced victimization, and larger percentage of arrest rates in the foot patrol areas, increased police officer job satisfaction, and improved citizen relations in foot patrol areas (Peak 2013). It assured the parallel relationship between police officers presence and crime reduction. The patrol undertaken by police and community member on a regular manner, each household represent one family member to conduct patrolling from 1 - 9 pm in the evening. Patrolling, in late night usually performed by police, though private security personnel are employed by community members to make patrol on area that do not addressed by police. In support of this, one respondent explained the foot patrol activities impact on crime. *“I have never heard or seen of any crime especially the once that used to happen frequently, To facilitate the peace of our neighborhood we do rounds in shifts, and as a representative of my family I do rounds when it is my turn.”*

This improved police capacity to control problems at the village levels and provide an opportunity to respond quickly to accidental problems. Some studies have suggested that increased police numbers may be associated with lower property and other acquisitive crime, with one study suggesting that an estimated 10 per cent increase in officers leads to a reduction of around three per cent in crime (Karn 2013). This creates an opportunity to check the area accidentally and that disrupt the action plan of any offender that may want to carry out some form of attack against others.

5.6.2.2 Improving the Physical Set Up

Crime can be prevented by reducing opportunities. The opportunity-reducing methods of situational crime prevention fit systematic patterns and rules which cut across every walk of life, even though prevention methods must be tailored to each situation (Felson and Clarke 1998). Situational crime prevention has been defined as 'the use of measures directed at highly specific forms of crime', which involve the management, design or manipulation of the immediate environment in as systematic and permanent a way as possible. It is sometimes referred to as “opportunity reduction” (Geason and Wilson 1988). Situational crime prevention methods derive

from rational choice theory and aim, (i) to increase the perceived effort of crime, (ii) to increase the perceived risks, (iii) to reduce the anticipated rewards, and (iv), to remove excuses for crime. Thus, situational crime prevention is not just a collection of ad hoc methods, but is firmly grounded in opportunity theory (Felson and Clarke 1998).

Accordingly, some of FGD's discussants and respondents mentioned that police in collaboration with community members have been involved in creating area inhospitable for crime. Places that have been serving as a spot of crime and village that have been used as a hideout spot now have changed its profile towards a place of safety. Among the myriad of techniques; installing light at each houses' veranda and via dark streets are mentioned as a primary preventive techniques of crime in the sub-city. Illegal drug houses where criminal or offenders spend time and serve as a hideout space clothed with the help of community members. In supporting this idea, head of community policing at the sub city disclosed in this way;

“Now that we started working in community policing service, we are working more effectively and efficiently to serve the society. In regard of crime fighting after identifying risky and vulnerable areas we ask the society to light up their gate-ways and to clean up bushy fences, we are now in creating a crime free zone setting.”

Darkness usually perpetuates or creates an opportunity for crime to happen and help criminals to escape under police surveillance. This had been become a source of safety problems for so long however, after the coming of the philosophy many roads get light and contributed for reduction of crime, preventing and easing for detaining criminals.

5.6.2.3 Employment Opportunity

As social bond theory or social control theory states that a person will refrain from delinquency if they have some bond with other persons in a society. Alliance that have been forged by community members and police with youngsters that had been creating a problems, has contributed for youngsters to be engage in paid work. This also supported by broken window theory that dictates dealing with disorder puts police in contact with those who commit more serious crimes. Previously, many youth waste their time in drug house where they consume *Tej*, *Areke*, *Shisha* and *Chat* with their friends. These habitual trends had pose negative impact on their income that collected from different source as they were losing job.

Eventually, they engage in robbery and theft to cover their expenses adding to offence they made against passerby. This identified as a major peace problems and measure such as advising them to involve in paid work has undertaken by community policing police officers related with community members and *Wereda*. As per some of the respondents and FGD's discussants these youngsters who caused some form of anti-pace incidence have been involved in life changing situation-consciously shifted their mindset direct to work. The police officer who is working under the aegis of community policing now advises these young individual to make their focus on work and entrepreneurship activities rather than spending their time on rubbish stuffs.

“After community policing began to implement in this area, the peace situation of the area has improved well, in the past, there were many group quarreling and robbery, however, many of those individual hit maturity and started working hard to change their situation. All of them are now focusing on improving their lives. The change in our society is due to the attitudinal change of the youngsters and the involvement of the community police service.”

Espousing this idea, one respondent mentioned that the youth are in devoid of time to think unnecessary stuffs *“The problems we face before like theft, mugging and assault are completely gone. I think this due to the youngsters concentrating on their jobs, and having no time to get involved in such crimes.”* This has resulted from police and community police effort in advising these youth to focus on productive activities.

5.7 Access to Justice and Legal needs

‘Access to justice’ would refer to the desire for a form of ‘justice’ which may or may not be possible through the existing legal system, and therefore may involve a substantial reform of the actual system rather than merely the mechanisms for utilizing (Schetzer et al., 2002). To this effect, nearer to all respondents and FGD's discussants depicted that community policing has improved the community's access to justice or legal protection at lower level. Accordingly, these respondents and discussants reason out that the introduction of community policing center, police availability, organized peace community has contributed for a conducive environment that facilitate admission to justice in the village.

5.7.1 Community Policing Centers

As briefly discussed in the literature part of this study, among the three principal part of community policing is organizational change, as a unique identity marker of the philosophy that differentiates from other policing apparatus. This involving the alignment of organizational management and structure of police force with the vision of creating a capacity that aims at addressing problem in quick manner. As per this, Addis Ababa Police Commission, under COP philosophy has created 808 *ketenas* or divisions in the city, which makes people's access to justice in comparison with past only 53 main police stations in the city.

In the same vein, *Kirkos* sub-city possess 46 community police centers at different areas in addition to 6 police stations that had already been existed, by which community's access to legal entity in a short distance perked up. Many respondents and discussants portrayed that, as a result of this community policing centers *atkatena* level, problem are being solved at the center since people are reporting case to police officers.

Now, community members don't necessarily have to walk long distance to get to a police station to report an incident. Reinforcing this idea, one respondent explain like this; *"Now people including me are reporting to police officers at their post, I am personally beneficiary of this service because whenever I have a problem I can easily get to the police for help"* Physical justice access in the form of organizational structure is more suitable since people can actually realized that police office exists in the village and develop a sense of proximity to legal needs.

5.7.2 Police Availability

Urban areas in most countries around the world present some particular challenges for policing in response to high a population density. These situations can pose serious problems for the police, where crowds can grow beyond the number of available police officers, and become unmanageable and unpredictable (UNDOC 2013). Thus, increasing police members and their availability at different area is a foregone conclusion so to prevent crime and have a quick feedback for community member's police call. This is because, the increment in numbers of police personnel does have a positive implication on crime reduction, and on the other hand

absence of any police presence has been shown to increase crime and positively impacted on access to justice (Karn 2013).

To this effect, many of the respondents mentioned that police personnel's are now being available at different area of their village either at policing centers or during patrol surveillance. This helps community members to easily access legal need and police officers to respond to problem in a quick manner if they face otherwise. Provision of regular foot patrols contributed for the regular existence of police officers in the street. Invariably, the previous un-appearance of police from the sight of public has been curbed by mass expansion of police human power. One FGD's discussant explains the presence of police personnel in a nearer distance like this;

“Previously we couldn't find any police, if they steal property, no one will catch up to them, if the problem is very high, and we used to go to popolare police station. Even individuals that are bleeding used to go to police station because they had no option. However, after community policing become neighborhood agenda, the past inconvenience is being get rid of. We can access them in short distance.”

It's a matter of community policing due emphasis on creating access to police force that, perpetuated public-police synergy beyond responding quickly to problems. The repercussion of access to legal need is multimodal in that it also reduce crime incidence by way of creating inhospitable space for offences.

5.7.3 Peace Committee

In a bid to ensure strong relationship between police and members of the society, the sub-city has already built a chain of peace committee are of professional groups such as drivers, parking workers, janitors, shop keepers, shoeshine and institutions in addition to community members. Hence, partnership policing may be defined as the police taking "a proactive leadership role in bringing disparate community groups such as the public, elected officials, government and other agencies together to focus on crime and community disorder problems (SEESAC 2006).

These indirectly contributed to community members or any person who need justice by facilitating a way of connection to police personnel. Since members of committee have special connection with police through beat meeting or any available synergy line as part of their

responsibility to exchange information concerning security. Hence, any dwellers who face problem can directly communicate with these committees' members and this committee put effort to find solution by themselves or refer them to any upper body. Problems that fall under the mandate of peace committee would be solved by at a beat meeting where concerned person existed otherwise with the help of police officers. This justified that peace committee by itself serve a destination where people can reach justice since they endowed with some sort of responsibility to solve problems. In support of this one focus group discussant and member of the peace committee express her opinion on their purpose as a liaison officer for justice system.

“The communities do trust us. They come and told us there problem and if things are under our control, we try to solve it and if It's beyond our capacity, trough letter we transfer them to popolare police. Recently, husband and wife come to us and they do tell us their problems, reconcile them and now they are live in peace. The community knows who the member of peace committee”

Though these committee members are serving as a link for police especially for people that apprehended them well, they do contribute for sustainable access to justice by informing any wrong as they are assigned as a permanent watch dog.

5.8 Community Policing Implication on Safety

According to Cordner (2010) for the past so many years, several lessons have learned from policing operational activity that neither decrease crime nor maintain public safety condition. Unfocused routine motorized patrol does not prevent crime or make the public feel much safer, rapid response to reported crimes rarely results in response-related arrests and does not assure public satisfaction, follow-up investigations of most reported crimes are cursory and unsuccessful, traditional public education about crime prevention does not necessarily make people feel safer, one-size-fits-all solutions are rarely effective are some of the dysfunctions the researcher pointed out.

This dictates that to achieve community safety, a myriad of police surveillance and effective response to problems should be performed accurately. It implies safety situate at the end of the spectrum within police crime prevention activities. The concept of safety recognizes that improving the physical security of individual houses and estates, while useful, will not of its own

necessarily improve people's safety or sense of security in their own homes and neighborhoods (Squires 1999). To this effect, a significant number of respondents and FGDs discussants depicted that safety movement either in the day or the night time has improved ever since community policing implemented in the area. Almost all police officers espouse the idea of secured village is almost achieved despite the long way to go ahead.

Nevertheless, a few respondents claimed that though, there are improvements registered securing the society, still the feeling of insecurity hover over some area. It is scary to move freely especially after 9 pm in the night and precaution such as using alternative road resorted by dwellers to get rid of possible threat. One respondent explain her scary to come late night to her hamlet as

“I am still scared of going out late night or early in mornings while am alone because I know the police personnel don’t perform patrol all night long. As a result, I try to get home before 10 pm. previously, my sister’s friend was about to get robbed around 9 pm, luckily someone rescued her. But there still some dark and scary places they haven’t reached, if you come home late by those roads you would find neither police nor any lights being put up.”

However, the following headings describe the means where by society gain safety and security based on their response and literature review.

i. Tailored Policing

Providing the community with its own community policing officer helps citizens view the police as people, just like them, which in turn, breaks down the anonymity on both sides (Love 2002). As per some respondents and FGD’s discussants, the existence of police personnel that are very nearer to community members on the basis of geographical decentralization, has lead a strong synergy of relationship for controlling and managing the neighborhood. In this collaboration, police and community members get to know each as part of their regular partnered surveillance activity, and this invariably caused people to be secured and safe to stroll freely in their neighborhoods either in day or night.

This area would fall under particular assigned police officers to control and manage the village in a way that ensure accountability. According to Cordner (2010) this created a personalized policing—officers who know the people who live in their beats and feel a degree of responsibility for protecting them, residents who recognize their regular beat officers, and residents who can identify who is in charge of oversees policing in their neighborhood. In support of this idea, head of community policing at the sub city portray as follow;

“Now days, the society and police have a bond like siblings. Especially the community policing officers have a great bond with the society; they participate in social events. In crime fighting aspect, the society is collaborating with us 24/7, some even have our personal cell phone and we are well informed by the society about their situations”

Therefore, people can move freely just because police personnel existed regularly let alone personalized police that identify each community members. Such familiarity may not be evident in setting where there are large sizes of population however; police existence can simply make public to confidentially make move as they desire. In support of this idea, all police respondents said that police and society has close relationship in relative sense; police personnel is being reach by community members in their context. Ideally such interaction improves public’s sense that the police care about them and can be counted on them to protect the community.

5.8.2 Community Involvement

Broken windows theory illustrated that citizens assert control over neighborhoods, thereby preventing crime. Community engagement requires participation of community members in projects that address their issues. Meaningful community participation extends beyond physical involvement and embraced generation of ideas, contributions to decision making, and sharing of responsibility (CTSA 2011). Accordingly, there is some evidence to support the view that community engagement in policing apparatus contributes to reductions in fear of crime, possibly by decreasing social distance between neighborhood residents, increasing social cohesion, increasing perceived informal social control, and increasing public confidence in the police (Kerley and Benson as cited in Cordner (2010)).

Engagement of community members in policing apparatus has already become part and parcel of the philosophy in order to maintain safety in the vicinity. To this effect, based on my observation

and response from respondents indicated that community members significantly participate in securing their area via foot patrol, beat meeting, exchange of information and in solving problem at large. This leads to conclude that the community members have a better safety as the engagement of community members improved and better know each other to filter anything that go against normality. In support of this idea, one respondent argue that the village is not scary for any permanent dwellers to make a walk even at late night unless you are stranger to the area.

“There isn’t any safety problem unless you become outsider, for example the village guy slap her (a girl who prepared a coffee in the home during the interview) and when you go around Katanga (a very near place to their village) is still not safe, you would fear. But it steel safe for residences.”

This is because if neighbors get to know one another they are less likely to fear each other as strangers, and more likely to develop a sense of community support and mutual cooperation (Cordner 2010).

5.8.3 Environmental Design

According to the deterrence theory, the rational calculus of the pain of legal punishment offsets the motivation for the crime (presumed to be constant across offenders but not across offenses), thereby deterring criminal activity (Akers 1990). This portrays that criminals are critical in that they are rational decision makers and commit a crime if the situation is suitable for escape. Accordingly, over half of the respondents and FGD’s discussants clarified that past dangerous roads-create fears are now changed toward safe because of the precautionary crime activities both by police and community members. Most police officers also verify the veracity of current community members’ safety condition by stating the village is under surveillance control of every community members and police.

This implies the crime prevention through environmental design such as putting community policing centers at midst of the village , installing veranda or street light, defrayal of crime facilitation areas and foot patrols are undertaken to improve the safety condition of dwellers as part of crime prevention. Especially, installing contributes for people in the village or outsider feel safer since lighting can addresses darkness, which is often associated with danger and fear.

In support of this, one focus group discussants mentioned that after the coming of community policing the area in which he usually pass by predestined to be more safer as follow;

To make the area conducive for living, people began to install light and lit when it's get dark. The community attitude has changed now a day. All people lit light, light may not be found at community member's veranda if there is some problem on the electric wire. It better now, in that, you can make movement at any time, I think Ethiopia is the only country where you can move freely alone without having any inconvenience in late night like 1 pm after you have had fun and the like, moreover, If you walk in crowd, you might consider as if you are walking at the day time..

Open area inevitably reduces the occurrence and frequency of any form of crime or anti-social behavior that might have occurred in the villages. In addition, this environmental design based crime prevention increase the surveillance capacity of both police and community members - that reduce the vulnerability of people being attacked.

5.8.4 Problem Solving

As Normative Sponsorship Theory postulates that programs that challenge the skeptics through involvement, participation and cooperation actively will be more effective than programs that are conflict oriented. Subsequently, the most important core component of community policing is problem-solving which focuses on dealing with neighborhood disorder, public drunkenness, panhandling, prostitution, and other urban quality-of-life offenses as a means of reducing crime and citizen fear (Peak 2013). To this effect, in the above-mentioned part of discussion, the sub-city has managed to create a problem solving platform where each cases especially, threats to security get solved as majority of respondents and police officers concluded.

This has a direct positive impact on safety since problems are being dehydrated before escalating to worsen conditions to the level that poses negative impact on other dwellers. If any problem broke out, people confidentially suppose that there are means to solve problems through different techniques than being frightened. In support of this, one respondent explain the contribution of problem solving system to reduce crime and ensure safety in this way;

“They would come if they hear minor disagreement or screaming and try to stop wrong doing there. This is because they are with the community and they would solve the problem. Solve minor problem at the community level, they usually register, they usually come and register the kind of problem occurs here in the village”.

In addition, area that was conducive for crime and anti-social behaviors has been given special focuses by police personnel. Measures oriented towards making the specific areas that are inhospitable for any form of offences also performed as part of public safety problem solving.

5.9 Challenge of Community Policing

Community policing is a two-way solution for crime and anti-social problems in the society however, the philosophy has been facing different types of setbacks in its effort to bring lasting peace and security at a community level in various context. Especially, in developing countries, its implementations bump into innumerable challenges that confront its successful contribution to public safety and security. This associated with recent introduction of the philosophy into continent’s security sector marred with other domestic socio-economic problems. The Ethiopian COP is not yet immune from such generalized picture of common problems though, variously maintained as specific to its in-trim situation. To this effect, almost half of study participants clarified that community policing is facing a problem of inclusiveness, finance, shortage of police human power, un-ethical conduct and low response to emergency are an ongoing challenge of the philosophy. Yet, the rest respondents refrain from suggesting any challenge of COP that might affect its effort to attain a secured area.

5.9.1 Un-Inclusiveness

In community policing, there is a great challenge of addressing all the community members across age and socio-economic profile simultaneously though there are trials to reach via representatives from the community. So far, community policing is practicing by organizing peace committee from the community and, these members are driven from out of representatives from each household as a family representative. Nevertheless, the philosophy is facing challenge in address all the age group and households are of different socio-economic conditions.

As the respondents indicated that mostly adults and elder are representing the community members as oppose to youth while youth should take a driving wheel in securing the area. This highly impede police proactive role to prevent crime from happening and other related decision to make. Again, it seems logical that the stronger the level of perceived community alienation among police officers, the weaker their sense of mastering and motivation to engage in proactive law enforcement behavior. My observation also strengthens the idea that youth are not included under the philosophy and the upper class family representatives also don't participate within. However, COP principles dictates each members of the society has to be involved in safeguarding and achieving secured area at least by their genuine representative. This predicament manifested on different area as variation of among household in attending meeting or get involved in other problem solving activities. As a result, a significant number of people consider such kind of activities left with people that are to be done by adults and elders or any personnel that have a connection to *wereda* activities.

5.9.2 Financial or Budget Shortage

Both the police and communities need to have a clearly defined role and be given the skills and resources to carry out (Drew and Mead 2009). This implies that community policing should have its own enough budget that facilitate the execution of its activity. However, as some of the police officers responds that the COP division has been suffering from low budget or financial insecurity, as a result, it depends on community members for fulfilling materials; money collected from community members for the purpose of constructing community policing centers and mobilizing resources for the operational activity of the philosophy. In support to this, one police officer explains how the office is depending on the community for financial support.

“The community policing service doesn't have its own budget, even the stationeries we have come from the society. Our man power needs trainings to build their capacity. We also have to work hard on making the society work with us to stop crimes from ever happening. Even after the establishment of the community policing there is still insufficiency of professional and office gadgets & a well-functioning facility.”

Polices' salary scheme is determined by government however; as respondents mentioned that salary that have been paying for police officers are not attractive. This low salary scheme would decrease the level of moral pledged for their work and invariably leads them to be negligence rather than engage in recurring activities. One respondent describe the problem that can come with low salary as follow; *“Their salary is low, if you go to foreign country, how much does one police paid? It’s attractive; the salary here is very low that can’t able to cover the rent. If their salary is good, they would work with utmost effort. They paid 1000 or 2000 what will they would do by this money. There are police member who rent a house and run household “*

This would lead to community members and police to split up as the police officers lost initiation to perform their work apart, since community policing is a joint activity between police and community members. When police departments are not able to connect with their community and engage its members in public safety matters, community policing efforts are hampered (Pelser 1999).

5.9.3 Shortage of Police Personnel

Community policing also suffer from shortage of police man power tailored for each *Ketenas* administration as the respondents and FGD’s discussants indicated. Because of this shortage of man power, police couldn’t make a regular foot patrol especially after 9 pm at the night. Regarding night patrol, there are areas that don’t fall under foot patrol surveillance of police since foot patrol is associated with preventing crime as it was seen to facilitate ongoing communication with the community (Wakefield 2006).

Some of the places are also patrolled by private security personnel to be paid by community members. This problem also manifested whenever the community face problem and trying to find them as part of informing to police. This provides an opportunity to the engage in criminal activities at night time since there aren’t any security personnel in the neighborhood to detain them. Further, some respondent mentioned the difficulty of finding police personnel, though there is community policing post around the area. This arises from the basic working condition of police officers in that they have a responsibility of controlling different area simultaneously. In support of this, one FGD’s discussants portrayed the extent of dweller’s suffering in finding police officers within their neighborhood. *“We do have a shortage of police members; the*

community policing post should be open all days long but its locked most of the time because of lack of police personnel. If we face some problems, we should go to popolare main police station to find a police.”

This also resulted in police passive response to community call as they assigned to conduct surveillance on different area simultaneously. It also pointed out that police personnel sometimes answered emergency call by saying that “there are no police personnel, we can’t come”, this ruins the relationship between police as they frequently don’t come whenever the community calls up on them. Crimes that have a chance to be prevented might perpetuate before cause catastrophe either on the individual or property.

5.9.4 Lack of Awareness

Though community awareness is being improved over a time, yet lack of awareness still persistent challenge for some community problem which consistently hinder them to actively collaborate and work with police officers. There are communities members that still think and act in a way that peace and security maintenance responsibly unilaterally belong to police. This is highly manifested when we examined the configuration of representatives in beat meeting and shows that only some delineated community members especially those who have a trend of attending meeting at *Wereda* level that are regularly attend beet meetings. Sometimes, it seems a sole duty of these particular individuals to attend and engage in activities with police, since some community members are not participating with aura of responsibility. *“The society doesn’t come to our meetings every time, some people take our ideas to negative; the society as a whole doesn’t fully understand the philosophy of community policing”*. a police personnel opinion on the lack of awareness among the public.

This indicated that police awareness creation activity has not been done in a full scale; there is a lack of awareness among members of community and as a result a significant number of dwellers are being outside of the brace of community policing. On the part of community police officers, there is a good success in terms of having an understanding of COP principle and how it work but, aforementioned misconducts of police officers, might arise out of lack of operational activities regarding on how to handle problems. This is due to their limited educational and training background, which can only mean that they are under-equipped to communicate

effectively with their communities and to carry out their duties (Denney and Demelash 2013). Problem of handling customers is highly related to lack of skilled man power in addressing differences and problems. Police need to identify the causes that lie behind the calls and design tactics to deal with these causes. Officers must be trained in methods of identifying and analyzing problems (Fridell and Wycoff 2004).

5.9.5 Ethical problems

When use of excessive force or killings by police becomes a public issue, years of progress in police– community relations can disappear. Similarly, revelations of widespread or deep corruption by police can undo past gains. Nasty misconduct can undermine community policing because it can cause department and city leaders to lose their focus on managing innovation (Fridell and Wycoff 2004). To this effect, some respondents and FGD’s discussants indicated that there are police officers that lack ethics and good conducts that mistreat the public, that impede the actual operational activities of community policing.

Some police officers have a tendency of showing negligence behaviors for problems the public brought to them through different means of communication. Furthermore, there is a trend of falling to respect individuals without thoroughly be aware of problems and blaming both the conflictual parties and immediately rush into maltreatment. This leads them to have deaf ear for public recommendation or any comments provided for settling problem and they would rather insist on their own suggestion. Further, in a process of solving problems some police personnel involve beating individuals at a moment where such measure is not necessary.

Thus, ill-treatment of public has a power to detach police personnel from the community members and that might be considered as double standard on the philosophy. This implies contradictory, meaning it failed to reconcile police forces’ “measure” and types of treatment society desire to obtain under the aegis of COP. Community policing means that citizens will be asked to handle more of their minor concerns themselves, but, in exchange, this will free police to work with people developing immediate as well as long term solutions for community concerns in ways that encourage mutual accountability and respect (Love 2002).

5.9.6 Low Feedback

One of the difficulties in implementing a community policing strategy is that there seems to be, a sometimes significant, time-lag between implementation and the point at which the community policing begins to achieve a reduction in the number of calls for service from the public (Liz et al., 2014). This is invariably related with police feedback to community members' emergency call as part of problem solving. Some respondents and FGD's discussants clarified that though access to justice and legal need is improving over times, there is still a problem of making a quick feedback to problems. This problems created the crime prevention activity at risk as the police reach the place after crime happen. In addition, people might develop a sense of losing trust on police activity to rescue people and reduce vulnerability. In support of this idea, one group discussants indicated her experience of murder case in her village because police officers couldn't reach at the scene on time after a phone call made by people who observe the quarrels.

“Even though we can't compare with other nations, sometimes you ask yourself that “what did they train? There are moments when police officers reach on the scene after crime happen while you called to them came before it ensue. I can remember one thing, may be people around here may be know the case, when teshale's wife killed, it was on under public eye that the crime happened, there were a call to police but no one there to answer however she was killed. The police arrived after so many processes had undergone over, yet it shouldn't be the case, COP center office was located around here and the crime also happen in this village called Bulgaria but they haven't had a potential to reach to the place in quick.”

This associated with the absence of enough police personals and negligence behaviors among police officers to emergence call. Nevertheless, it does contributed for people to have less confidence of police proactive role in crime prevention and this would have a negative effect on the philosophy.

Conclusions

Summary of major findings of the study

In Ethiopia, Community policing began to implement recently as part of larger security sector reform to address different issues that are of security concerns and simultaneously, to positively contribute to nation's development undertakings. The main reason behind introducing COP has layover on believes that, without an active engagement of community members and parallel stakeholders, safeguarding security would be unachievable. Adjusting previous profile of police-community synergy was also a crucial agenda in bringing this philosophy to homeland security. It trusted with transforming ruined alliance of these parties and forging new productive coalition against insecurity and attains development. Particularly, the philosophy invariably advised for securing area in urban setting that are characterized by crowd of human settlement and multitude of service providing institution settled.

This is because; the philosophy press community members and other concerned bodies to participate effectively, at least partially substituting police surveillance activity in the form of an extension of police scrutiny in the other hand. In that, it is possible to address large areas in urban setting that had long been out of police supervision activity. To this effect, nevertheless, the philosophy had been practicing traditionally in marionette manner; it was in 2013 that COP gained an organized institutional set up in Addis Ababa. Better response to crime and anti-social behaviors in a joint commissioning arrangement of community and police became an interior action plan agenda for the then administration. In the same strain, *Kirkos* sub-city has been implementing COP with the same level of organizational and operational structure as prescribed by Addis Ababa Police Commission. Accordingly, the study has examined a myriad of intermingled issues that embraced the philosophy of community policing intertwined with its actual implementation.

The thesis primarily initiated to assess the effectiveness of community policing in preventing crime and anti-social behaviors in *Kirkos* sub-city. Attempts were made to compare minor and vile criminal offenses that happen before and after COP implementation - to better gauge its impact. Hence, from minor to grand robbery case were pointed out as the major crime problem of the area, yet pick pocketing, snatching, physical assault and murder were also in the row.

Anti-social behaviors such as group quarreling, drunkenness, verbally assaulting women, quarreling among spouses and neighbors, behavior of insulting and nagging and open door usage of drugs highly occur in the area. These crimes had committed either in day or night time with varying degree of occurrence and any community member or new comer to the area were bearer of the misfortune instigated by these activities.

Organized form of crime prevention and techniques was not put into operation within police working mechanism and as a result, problem solving techniques were destined to fail as the study's interviewees and FGD's discussants clarified. During those times, most criminals were not getting under arrest, though people inform to concern bodies; as police unilateral feedback to emergency call lack timeliness. Twisted bureaucratic official procedures that inquire extra assurance evidence from individuals that witness crime or any specific offense had also pulled the process to lag behind in solving problems. Police negligence of emergency call from the public, because of personal problem or shortage of police supplemented also lead to failure to address all these legal need requests. Furthers, dwellers have had no trend of watching out their surroundings against any security threats in a responsible way and this provides criminals with the opportunity to perpetuate their criminal activities.

This reduced the probability of offenders to get under the control of legal system as the community members skip many insecurity issues unless directly happen to them or someone they know. In addition, there were no strong correlation between police and community; it was rather built over the aftermath of problems as part of finding solution which in fact doomed to fail as practice showed. Devoid of communication channels with police forced many of these community members to take one-sided precautionary action. It was difficult to find police personnel in the streets and if a community member faces a certain problem, he/she had to walk a long distance to correspond with police. Lack of police sitting centers around neighborhoods summed with the aforementioned shortage of police personnel had long created impinges on community's access to legal need.

As a result, many of this study area had remained intimidating for community members to move freely. The feeling of insecurity hovers over the majority of these areas and going back to home in late night created anxiety, especially for women. Eventually, community policing with its aim of reducing crime and anti-social behaviors began to implement in an organized way in these

areas. Before the introduction of COP, awareness creation activities were undertaken to impart members of community with the basics of its principle and certainly to ease its execution. Accordingly, respondent's awareness was examined and, it seems possible to conclude that majority of respondents and FGD discussants have possess fundamental understanding of the theoretical aspect of the philosophy. Their answers were revolving around the idea that community policing is forging partnership between police and community to solve problems. The thesis identifies an essential move towards an effective involvement of members' of community in this newly emerging wing of security apparatus.

Undoubtedly, after community policing began to implement in these areas in an organized way, almost all study's participant expressed that crime and related activities has been diminishing in a profound rate. New partnership between police and community members take the larger share for crimes to trim down consistently unlike the past. Contained by enterprise, problem solving platform has already created that have a capacity to minimize incidents of exacerbated form of crime and quickly desiccating the initial disagreements. These platforms include beat meetings; where representative from the society discuss over security issues and jointly recommend solutions also operational. Any issues of community that has linked with security usually tabled as an agenda in the meeting and appropriate solution carved out to undertaken precautionary and preventive measure.

Further, the organizational "coalition" peace committees instituted from family representatives, community members, professional groups such as shoeshine, parking works, drivers and other institutional bodies also perform problem solving activities under their own constituencies. These people do contribute in screening problems by using their chain of connection and facilitate ways to address problems. In commissioning of traditional problem solving mechanisms, such as negotiating arguing parties by influential individual or elder, are the reasons for the reduction of offenses within these neighborhoods. This mechanism has been very instrumental especially for settling conflicts within spouses, between neighbors and guiding those unemployed young individuals that have drunken disorder behaviors towards work so that they won't engage in some form of crimes.

Under this new partnership smooth flow of basic information, that is considered to be essential for crime prevention activity, has achieved at least in relative term in comparison with previous

time. The chain of police stakeholder right from family representatives till institutions that are working around those places help police to have general picture of what is and has been going on in the area. To facilitate this, in addition to alliance with community members, police has installed small billboards that show police phone numbers and where the nearer COP centers are located. It's under consideration that regular community members are now very close to the police and the flow of information from the community to police officers is unlike the past. It foregone conclusion that, police access to basic information of problematic areas is determinant in responding to these actual problems; taking preventive measures on time and reduce crime and anti-social problems within the area.

Diminution of crime perpetuate settings has been the center of crime fighting agenda under the aegis of COP in the sub-city that has contributed for reduction of crimes and related activities. This has been undertaken in line with the principle of proactive policing activity that delineates the philosophy from the traditional practice of security apparatus. Foot patrols are the primarily techniques that are put in place to secure community members against any form of crime related problems and, it has been given due emphasis by the police administration to be carried out both by police and community members. In addition, employed private security personnel have also been placed in duty to the areas that have not been addressed by police regular patrol under security surveillance. This has helped the areas either to reduce the probability of crime occurrence or detain criminals that have committed crime. Improving physical setup of the areas have also been given consideration by the police; as such drug houses and junctures that serve as a hideout place for criminals are being demolished in collaboration with the public.

Adding to this, forcing community members to install veranda and street lights are the other reasons that contributed to the reduction of crime and related anti-social activities. This makes the area inhospitable for committing crime out of the sight of the public and hiding in dark settings become the fact of the past. Youngsters, who used to waste their time doing unproductive stuffs; such as bad habit of chewing chat, drunkenness and related activities, are now in paid work. This is achieved by constant counseling provided to these young individuals to make them focus on do productive activities. This is congruent with the idea that COP has a positive impact on development. However, in a seldom manner, crimes and related activities are not reduced in some of the study areas.

One of the basic components of COP is an organizational change, to this effect; creating access to justice for public is being a primary task of the sub-city. Accordingly, the community members have been provided with improved access to justice via community policing centers that have installed at different areas of the sub-city. In this case, the sub-city has constructed around 21 COP centers and 28 centers are under constructions in addition to 6 main police stations that aim to provide service at community level. It eases community member's access to police office centers without spending much time in traveling long distance. Additionally, police availability in the form of conducting patrol at the street also improved their basic access to legal needs. Now police are nearer to community members; if they make a few minutes' walk away from their home either via street found within their area or at main asphalt police are around. Coalition of peace committees also assists public to have access to justice as they are working as a liaison group between police and community members.

The above discussion portrayed that, these committees' members are serving as an important source of information for police surveillance activities - by doing so, public's access to legal needs are being achieved. Security is contingent word that lacks precise picture of showing an individual in a state of safety; it also works-out for safety as well. Nevertheless, the study tried to measure the feeling of safety that rises out of crime perpetuating environment and crime itself. It's found that community members' feeling of safety has been improving since COP began to implement as a neighborhood agenda. The thinking that police would be available within the area, in addition to finding police forces that are familiar to specific places encourages the public to move freely. This is because, if they face any problem, they believed that they would get police though, sometimes police officers are not actually happening to be there beyond the public's imagination. Involvement of community members within the mandate of safeguarding the neighborhood has highly contributed for the achieved safety.

This shared responsibility created a feeling of safety in the mind of dwellers, in that public can actually intervene for problems rather than mere observing unlike what went down in the past. People certainly feel insecure, if the context in which they living are conducive for crime and related activities. By this equation, now, community members are become secured more and more as these places are demolished via installing light and shutting down drug houses. In addition, there is a transformation of an area by clearing bushes and other equally crime-

compelling facilities into an open filed. Creation of problem solving platforms through community members and peace committee has contributed to filter problems especially minors that to leads to pose great catastrophe if not given due consideration. Any problem now easily gets solved through joint effort between police and public and this highly help community members to stride freely in their neighborhood. Meaning, either geographical location or individuals that have created such fear among the public has been given due emphasis and measures have been taken upon them. There is a trend of gauging whether the problems are actually reduced or not.

Community policing in its effort to maintain peace and security at grassroots level, face many challenges that disproportionately pose negative impact. As per this, it is identified that problem of un-inclusiveness; failure to comprise an active participation of community members across different socio-economic backgrounds and age groups is the bold one. These go against the very principle of COP that declare partnership and create difficulty to prevent multidimensional problems without salvaging members of community under the philosophy. Financial or budget shortage is creating problems in terms addressing all needs that are cores to achieve objectives that already set out. Shortage of police officers that conduct regular foot patrol and be available at COP centers, has been creating problems on some of the areas – in that, problems destined to increase. Quick feedback for public emergency is debatable and this also deteriorates people's access to justice in time of problems.

Lack of awareness regarding the actual implementation of COP on the part of police and lack of general knowledge on public is and will continue to be an ongoing challenge if consistent awareness creating activities left behind. This make harder for police to build new partnership with the public to effectively prevent crime and related activities. This leads to other challenges of COP- lack of skill among police in treating public that pulls back the aimed relationship between police and community members. Inefficiency in responding to problems or absentia of quick feedback is forcing some members of community to conclude that police is negligence. Moreover, people might pursue their previous attitude which holds “police is ineffective to quickly responding to our problems” and this inevitably reduces police credibility in the mind of public.

In conclusion, community policing has become effective in preventing crime and anti-social behaviors at this initial stage of operating. To date, the philosophy has operated for 3 years since it organized in a new form in Addis Ababa. Therefore, it is reasonable to conclude that the philosophy is highly promising to secure urban setting as it sought for if only those successes sustains and appropriate measures that address problems are certainly outfitted.

Recommendations

In the course of this study, attempts have been made to point out the contribution of community policing in creating an areas that are inhospitable for crimes and antisocial behaviors. The finding shows that the newly created partnership between polices and community members along with problem solving platform under the aegis of proactive policing, has enable these areas to prevent crime successfully. However, as the analysis of the study finding have clearly indicated that un-inclusiveness, lack of awareness, deficiency of finances and polices officers are being an ongoing challenges for effectively addressing problems for the philosophy. Therefore, based on the results of the study, the following recommendations are put forwarded.

- Its forgone conclusion that the shortage of police officers has to be given proper attention by concerned body at large. Proactive crime prevention wouldn't be realized if the number of polices officers that are deployed to conduct foot patrol, beat meeting and other equally compelling are underprovided. Dearth in police officers jeopardized at least one of these actions and repercussion also translated into other activities as well, since issues under community policing are cross cutting and intertwined together. Congruently, expansion of police centers that are undertaking by AAPC, should be strengthen in order to make sure that public has sustainable access to justice.
- The previous studies indicated that police mistreatment of public was the main reason behind the why there were looses relationship between police and community members. In the same vein, such behaviors area still manifested on some of police officers and it's been signaling negative message for public-police synergy. Hence, to dramatically reverse this problem and not to repeat the previous slip up, I recommend that measures that has to be taken against any doer of such problem based on publics comments and concerned body unilateral assessment are very necessary. The measure will have deterrence effects on the fellow police officers.
- Finance is a mainstay of every endeavor either within economic, social or politics sphere and so does for community policing. It's a new agenda of security sector that geared toward maintaining peace and security at a grass loot level in partner with publics, therefore unilaterally budget scheme has to be operational that are different from the regular police budget delivery under the aegis of Addis Ababa Police Commission. This would have capacity to address deficiency financing regular activities since the budget system could

provide an opportunity to provide fund in a tailored manner. It also provides an opportunity to collect funds from partner organization, institutions and community members by far large. This invariably helpful in financing and resourcing community policing with the necessary material and inputs that are core for sustainable existence.

- Addressing all the community members across varying line of backgrounds and making them to participate actively is a very principle of community policing. However, in operation, there are a significant number of individuals that are escaped from the embrace of the philosophy. To these effects, community policing should have an effective strategy that immediately address theses section of public to garner fruit of the philosophy more than present gained since it's clear that without public active participation, there will not have peace at all.
- Police feedback for public emergency call has to redirect and should be reoriented into having a capacity thereby to quickly respond to problems. This implies that an effective and timely responding to problems is a core principle of proactively prevent crime. An effective feedback ensures public to have trust on police and also increasing police credibility among the public. Subsequently, this ease an all rounded activities that leaning to create sustainable partnership between police and community members.
- Training and awareness creation activities has to undertaken more frequently as they are the basis for implantation of COP and a way of having a down to earth approach. Most challenges are arise out lack of basic awareness regarding the very principles and implementation components of community policing. Therefore, training for community members, police officers and other concerned institutions should be delivered consistently so to enhance COP's effectiveness.
- A significant success has been register in preventing crime and anti social behaviors over the last three or four years since community policing began to implement in a new organized way. Therefore, I strongly recommend the Addis Ababa Police Commission to salvage and pursue the leading factors that leads achieve the results such as new partnership and problem solving platform by adding new endeavors to ensure that community are live in a secure context. In addition, advising youngsters to focus on productive activities along with elders in the neighborhood as part of addressing the root cause of crimes and related activities should be strength. These also ascertain that community policing is a developmental policing philosophy beyond crime fighting mandates as literatures set outs.

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ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF GRADUATE STUDIES
INSTITUTE FOR PEACE AND SECURITY STUDIES (IPSS)

PLAGIARISM DECLARATION

This portfolio is my original work, was not copied, has not been presented for a degree in any other university, and all the sources of the material used have been duly acknowledged.

BEREKET SISAY

.....
JUNE, 2016

Annex A: In-depth Interview Gu

nunity Members

Personal information

Age

Sex

Education

Occupation

Monthly income

Marital status

Ethnicity

Religion

Wereda

Section 1: crime and anti-social behaviors rate before and after community policing

1. What are the past crime and anti-social behaviors?
2. How did these problem solved and its effectiveness?
3. How do you put its negative impacts on the smooth operation of the society?
4. How was the police-community relation?
5. What is community policing as per your understanding? What it comprises and how it works? And, what does it aim to achieve?
6. Do you think there is a reduction of crime and anti-social behavior? How?
7. How do you express the community and other concerned body involvement for in fighting these crime and antisocial behavior?
8. How do you measure the importance of community policing in proactively deter crime by cloth collaboration with the public?
9. How do you describe the activities in terms of identifying the condition of physical and social environment that provide opportunity for crime?

Section 2: condition of safety following community policing becomes a neighborhood policing agenda

10. How do you define the safety of the village both in the day and night time in comparison with previous time? And, how?

11. Do you think community policing improve police- community relationship and how it help to make your village safe?
12. To what extent does community policing address societal problems and create an area safe from crime and anti-social behavior?

Section 3: contribution of COPs in access to justice

13. How do you describe your access to justice in this village?
14. Where do most citizens report disputes or crime in the first instance or sole their problem? Why?
15. How do you measure the police presence in the street or in their office and their feedback for police call in your area the area?
16. Does community policing effective in-terms of making your area where justice is prevalence and rule of law existed?

Section 4: challenges of community policing

17. What are the organizational and structural challenge of community policing in terms of effectively combating anti-social behaviors and crime?
18. What are the challenge with regard to police personnel and community peace committee and the society at large?

Annex B: Focus Group Discussion

Community and Peace Committee

Members

Personal information

Age

Sex

Education

Occupation

Monthly income

Marital status

Ethnicity

Religion

Wereda

Section 1: crime and anti-social behaviors rate before and after community policing

1. What was the main anti-social behaviors and crime that predominantly occur in your village?
2. How were these problems solved in your community and its effectiveness as well and how was the police-community relation?
3. What is community policing as per your understanding? What it comprises and how it works? And, what does it aim to achieve?
4. Do you think community policing improve police- community relationship? And, how? Do the public develop trust toward police and become a strong ally to police Vis a Vis previous years?
5. Do you think there is a reduction of crime and anti-social behavior? How?
6. How is the exchange of information in the village to better prevent crime from happening?

Section 2: condition of safety following community policing becomes a neighborhood policing agenda

7. To what extent does community policing solve societal problems and create an area safe from crime and anti-social behaviors? And, how?

8. How do you define the safe movement of the public both in the day and night time in comparisons with previous time?

Section 3: Contribution of Cops in Access to Justice

9. Does community policing improve member's access to justice in physical?
10. How do you determine police presence and feedback for call in the village?
11. Where do most citizens report disputes or crime in the first instance? Why?
12. Does community policing effective in-terms of making your area where justice is prevalence or rule of law existed?

Section 4: challenges of community policing

13. What are the challenge of community policing in terms of effectively combating anti-social behaviors and crime?

Personal information

Age

Sex

Education

Occupation

Monthly income

Marital status

Ethnicity

Religion

Wereda

RQ; is there a reduction of crime rate after the implementation of community policing?

1. What were the main crime and anti-social behavior problems that happen predominantly in the city in *kirkos* sub-city?
2. How did police respond to these problems? What was the main trend and success?
3. What were police relations with the community and the government like? What were the points of tension, if any?
4. When did community policing emerge in this area? What was the main intention behind introducing the philosophy? To address what need?
5. Who are the actors involved in the philosophy (police, government, communities, donors) and how does these agree with purpose? Are there others?
6. Do you think there is a reduction of crime and anti-social behavior? If the answer is yes, try to explain it in detail about the techniques that you deployed under the aegis of the philosophy that lead you to successes?
7. How do you express the community and other concerned body involvement for the reduction of these crime and antisocial behavior?
8. Do you think community policing improve police- community relationship? And, how? Do the public develop trust toward police and become a strong ally to police Vis a Vis previous years?

no	Age	Sex	Education	Occupatio	የሥራ ወረቀት	Marital status	Religion	Ethnicity	Wereda
1	23	M	Diploma	Governmental	1300	Married	Orthodox	Amhara	05
2	35	F	7	Governmental	800	Married	<<	Oromo	<<
3	20	F	10+2	Student	-	No	<<	Amhara	<<
4	21	M	10	Private	1000	No	<<	Oromo	<<
5	25	F	10+2	Student	-	Married	<<	Amhara	<<
6	30	F	Diploma	Governmental	1700	No	<<	Amhara	<<
7	22	M	Degree	Governmental	2008	No	<<	Amhara	<<

Annex D: Focus Group Discussion Participants 1

8	38	F	Diploma	Governmental	1300	Married	<<	Amhara	<<
9	35	F	10	No	-	Married	<<	Oromo	<<

Annex E: Focus Group Discussio

2

No	age	Sex	Educatio n	Occupation	Income per birr	Marital status	Ethnicity	Religion	Wored a
1	58	F	12	Gov't	1400	Married	South	Orthodox	05
2	53	M	12	>>	-	>>	Amhara	>>	>>
3	51	M	-	Private	1500	>>	Amhara	>>	>>
4	53	M	-	>>	2000	>>	South	>>	>>
5	48	F	8	>>	1600	>>	South	>>	>>
6	41	F	10	>>	2000	>>	Amhara	>>	>>

7	39	F	8	Gov't	1800	>>	>>	>>	>>
8	43	F	12	Private	2500	Not married	>>	>>	>>
9	46	F	-	>>	2000	Married	>>	>>	>>
10	38	M	12	>>	1800	>>	>>	>>	>>

Annex F: community members interview respondents

No	Age	Sex	Education	Occupation	Monthly Income per birr	Marital status	Religion	Ethnicity	Wereda
1	52	Female	12 th	Private organization	2600	Single	Orthodox	Amhara	04
2	47	Female	8 th	No	pension	Married	Orthodox	Oromo	04
3	60	Female	8 th	No	Pension	Married	Orthodox	Gurage	04
4	30	Male	9 th	Private organization	1800	Married	Orthodox	Amahara	04
5	19	Female	10 th	No	-	No	Orthodox	Amhara	05
6	24	Female	9 th	Private organization	2000	Single	Orthodox	Oromo	05
7	57	Female	6 th	Pension	250	Widowed	Orthodox	Amhara	10
8	24	Female	10+3	-	-	Single	Orthodox	Southern nation and nationalities	10

9	40	Female	5 th	Pension	700	Married	Orthodox	Amhara	10
10	35	Female	12 th	Private organization	2000	Married	Orthodox	Amhara	11
11	45	Female	10 th	Governmental	3000	Married	Orthodox	Amhara	11
12	21	Male	10+3	Private	1500	Single	Orthodox	Oromo	11
13	22	Male	10 th	No	-	Single	Orthodox	Oromo	11
14	56	Female	11 th	Government	800	Married	Orthodox	Oromo	10
15	30	Female	8 th	Government	1000	Single	Orthodox	Amhara	11
16	25	Female	10+1	Private organization	800	Single	Orthodox	Amhara	8
17	25	Female	8 th	No	4000	Married	Orthodox	Amhara	8
18	70	Female	Meseretetemeher	No	1000	Married	Orthodox	Amhara	8
19	35	Female	9 th	Governmental	500	Single	Orthodox	Amahara	8
20	32	Female	10 th	No	4000	Married	Orthodox	Amahara	8
21	35	Female	12 th	No	1000	Single	Orthodox	Amhara	8
22	32	Female	12 th	NGO	2000	Married	Orthodox	Amhara	8
23	20	Female	10+3	Private	2000	Single	Orthodox	Amhara	8
24	25	Male	10 th	Governmental	1500	Single	Orthodox	Tigray	8
25	22	Female	10 th	Private organization	1500	Single	Orthodox	Oromo	9
26	25	Female	10+1	Private	800	Single	Orthodox	Amhara	9
27	48	Female	12	No	4000	Married	Orthodox	Oromo	11/12
28	52	Male	10	Private organization	2000	Married	Orthodox	Amhara	11/12

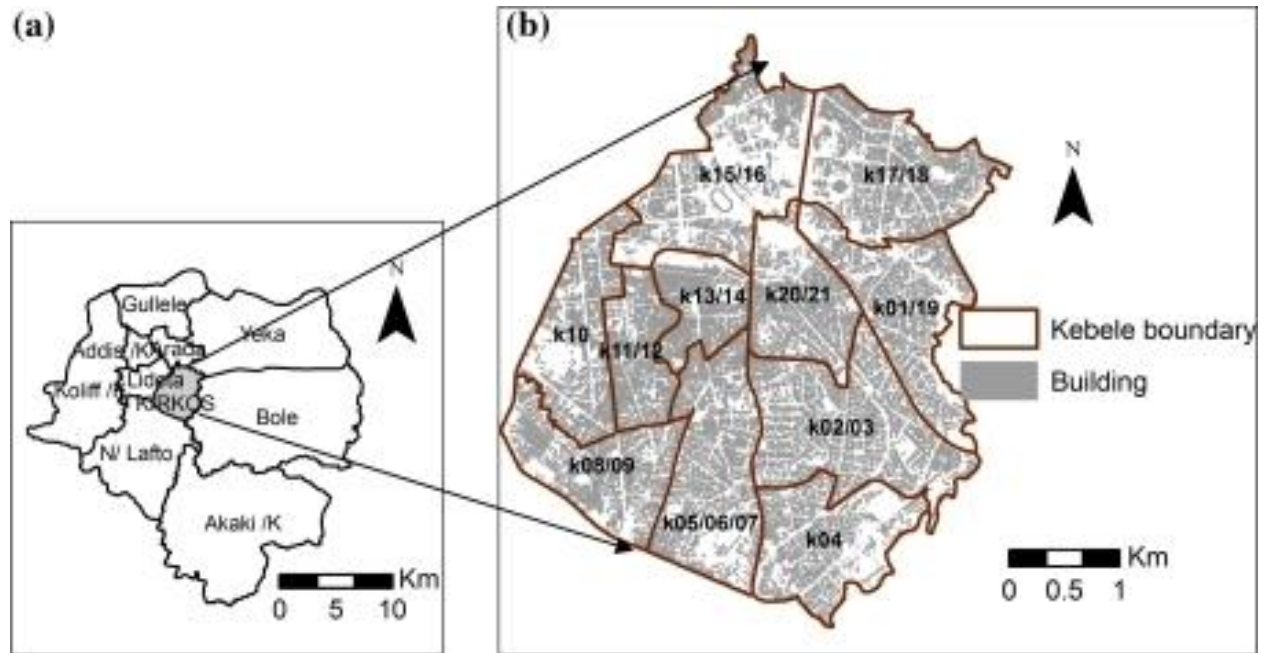
Annex G: police officers' responses by informants

The first two rows represent head of community policing at Addis Ababa police commission and head of research center at *kirkos* sub-city respectively.

no	Sex	Age	Education	Marital Status	Religion	Ethnicity	Working Wereda
1							
2							
3	male	24	10+3	married	orthodox	Oromo 5	5
4	male	22	10+1	single	protestant	Welayta 5	5
5	male	28	10	single	orthodox	Amara 4	4
6	male	24	10	single	orthodox	Amara 4	4

7	male	28	10+2	married	catholic	Kamabat a 4	4
8	male	24	10	single	Muslim	Gurage 4	1
9	male	34	12	married	orthodox	Amara 11	11
10	male	28	10	single	orthodox	Amara 10	10

Map 1: kirkos sub-city



Map 2: kirkos sub-city

