



ADDIS ABABA UNIVERSITY

INSTITUTE FOR PEACE AND SECURITY STUDIES

**COMMUNITY POLICING AS A STRATEGY FOR CONFLICT
MANAGEMENT AND CRIME PREVENTION IN KIRKOS SUB CITY: A
CASE STUDY OF WOREDA 04 AND 05**

BY

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**Community Policing As a Strategy for Conflict Management and Crime
Prevention in Kirkos Sub City: A Case Study of Woreda 04 and 05**

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University in Partial Fulfillment of the Requirements for the Degree of Master
of Arts in Peace and Security**

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DECLARATIONS

The thesis which is prepared by Mateyos Amde entitled “Community Policing As a Strategy for Crime Prevention and Conflict Management in Kirkos Sub City: A Case Study of Woreda 04 and 05”, and submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Degree of Master of Arts in Peace and Security fulfills with the procedures of the University and notes the known principles with respect to originality and quality.

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APPROVAL

The undersigned certify that read and hereby recommend to the Addis Ababa University to accept the thesis submitted by Mateyos Amde and entitled “Community Policing As a Strategy for Conflict Management and Crime Prevention in Kirkos Sub City: A Case Study of Woreda 04 and 05” in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of Master of Art in Peace and Security studies complies with the regulation of the university and meets the accepted standards with respect to originality and quality.

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ABSTRACT

Due to population growth, urbanization, rising crime rates, and insufficient logistics and human resources that pose a challenge to Police institution. Therefore, the need for community involvement in crime control is unquestionable and it is touted around the world as a significant strategy for ongoing policing and upcoming improvements aimed at maintaining law and order in communities. The object of the study is to inspect “community policing as a strategy for conflict management and crime prevention in Kirkos Sub City: a case study of Woreda 04 and 05 “. To achieve the objectives of the study, qualitative research method and Case study design used. The main techniques were Key informant interview, Focus Group Discussion, Observations and document analysis. Kirkos sub-cities Woreda 04 and 05 were selected based on purposive sampling techniques. The results of the study show that “community policing” as a conflict management and crime prevention strategy was successful in reducing crimes such as robbery, murder, and rape in two woredas and proved to be a useful system in two districts. The study shows the strength and weakness of “community policing” in crime prevention and conflict management, through arbitration and negotiations. Overall, the study shows that “community policing” has proven useful in conflict management and crime prevention. To ensure greater success, the researcher recommends to the implementer to provide a budget to community policing and youth participation.

Key words Community Policing, Crime, and Conflict Management

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

AACA:	Addis Ababa city Administration
AAPC:	Addis Ababa police commission
CBPS:	Community Based Police Service
COPS:	Community Oriented Police Service
CP:	Community Policing
CPSC:	Community Peace & Security Committee
EFPC	Ethiopian Federal Police Commission
FDRE:	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGD:	Focus Group Discussion
PLC:	Public Limited Company
SA:	South Africa
UK:	United Kingdom
US:	United States

CHAPTER ONE

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Study

A writer like Robinson (2017) pointed out that “community policing” is a philosophy which give consideration on institutional change, partnership and problem solving technique to discontinue social disorder, fear of crime and crime. “Community policing” is an alternate policing strategy which focuses on conflict management and crime prevention, progress of the whole quality of life in the community, public involvement, and problem solving Satyajit and Rabindra K. Mohanty (2014). Western countries such as the US, UK, Singapore, Canada and Australia have actively carried out “community policing” operations in response to "petty crimes and disorder" in the city, with the aim of restoring relations among the public and the Police. “Community policing” program has taken various form, from simply deploying a police officers on site to a system in which police force work with the public or national authorities to solve problem Erkan and Balcloglu (2016)

“Community policing” had publicized in South Africa in 1990s and been successful in building “trust” between public and police. Their goal was to “democratize and legitimize” the police’s institution. Then move to customer service and crime problems. In accordance with the South African Peace Accord of 1999, the police will try to be a safeguard of the citizens of South African against criminal act and irrespective of the political view, relationship, race, sexual category or tribal source of the criminals or victim the act (*ibid*).

Policing in West African country of Nigeria is a security strategy seen as an ‘alternative’ effort by the immediate community to increase police efforts in ‘combating crime’ and ‘criminal activity’. The Nigerian Police cannot maintain or sustain “crime-free communities” without “voluntary local rebuilding efforts”. “Community Policing” in Nigeria took various forms, from partnership to community improvement, Peace and Security Committee, Landlord and Tenant Security Harmony where several able-bodied men of the community gather to take turns patrolling the community, Joint Civilian Task Force (Northern Region), Watchdog Service Group’, etc. (Oluse Gun, 2016).

A basic village system called "Nyumba Kumi" was introduced in Tanzania. The system works by appointing honest and proven people at the small village level. Already organized into councils, most elders were responsible for oversight of at least ten houses, hence the term "Nyumba Kumi". Every foreigner, especially a foreigner arriving at a specific residence, Hotel or guesthouse should be notified immediately by the local "Nyumba Kumi" council and the message forwarded to immigration officials. This allowed police and immigration officials know exactly who were staying, renting, and staying in that hotel and home, who possessed what property, and who was moving in and out of the villages. Unless otherwise the immigration authorities of Tanzania and the police knew it within a days, no foreigner can rent a house, stay in a hotel or arrive in a village in Tanzania Eck & Rosenbaum (1994).

In the East African country of Kenya, the government used "community policing" as a mechanism to change government policing into community-centered policing, and several projects have been implemented in recent decade. Various non-governmental institution contributes to the practice of "community policing" in their own versions, and people have also made various collective efforts to ensure "security" in and for their communities (Tessa and Naomi van Stapele, 2020). Following the Westgate terrorist attack in 2013, "Nyumba Kumi" "community policing" had started in Kenya. It was borrowed from Tanzania Muthama (2019). The country has implemented "Nyumba Kumi" creativity alongside other "community policing" strategies such as youth group, a local justice system and patrolling their villages. "Nyumba Kumi" has proposed as an answer to the problematic of terrorism, and criminal behavior and it also encourages the communities to collaborate and share information's among the communities (Muthama, 2019). Moreover, communities should also screen security threat and share information's with local administrations and security structures. Though the police remain responsible for peace and order in the surrounding, the maintenance of local order is a matter of mutual interest to the police and the public (Rhonda J. 2000).

In Ethiopia, due to the increased criminal acts, a modern community policing started (Pilot Project Report 2012). A writer like (Balsivik, 2007) argued that unemployment and the involvement of many youth in the riots of 2001 and 2005, to strength the ruling party structure of mobilizations, control mechanisms, and to avoid upcoming political conflict Aalen and Tronvoll, (2009) a modern community policing started in Addis Ababa in 2012 with the collaboration of

EFPC and AAPC as a pilot project in four sub cities (Bole woreda 3, Nifas Silk Lafto Woreda 12, Addis Ketema Woreda 8 and Arada Woreda 1 (Pilot Project Report 2012).

Crime has been committed by the community living within the community. But participation of the public can probably help to prevent the crime. Then, the law enforcement institution initiated “community policing” under the two giant security structures address to promote “community policing” in the public (Pilot Project Report 2012). It is from such background that the study was sought to inspect “community policing” as a strategy for conflict management and crime prevention in Kirkos Sub City Police Station using Kera Police Station as a case study. And this research on “community policing” and its effect on crime prevention will bring out the strength and weakness which requires responsiveness and act by the City administration and the Polices’ top level management. Thus, the focus of this study is “community policing as a strategy for conflict management and crime prevention in Kirkos Sub City: a Case study of Woreda 04 and 05”

1.2 Statement of the Problem

“Community policing “plays a crucial part in decreasing insecurity, the quality of life to be better in the society and preventing crime from escalating. It also strengthens publics through closer partnership among police and the public Taye (2011). In 2004, member of the “Ethiopian Federal Police” took part in “community policing” courses in Addis Ababa, led by British instructors. A number of senior staff then traveled to Europe to learn more about the philosophy of the local police force. In turn, the Ethiopian Federal Police began to learn more about the local police philosophy and declared them local police in 2005 Mulugeta and Mekuriaw (2017). After the operation of “community policing” pilot project (2012), the government specifically the police department devotes itself to enhance the ensuring security of citizens by preventing and controlling crime taking community policing as one strategy (pilot project, 2012). Thus, community policing is under implementation with high expectation to realize the better security of the community and it reacts to incident and uncertainty before it occurs and improves social environment to gather with decreasing crime and terror of crime.

Although this is a plain fact, there are insufficient studies carried out by the researchers. Scholar like Gizaw (2020) who conducted a study on “Assessing community participation in crime

prevention: The case of the Showarobit Administration”. This scholar tried to explain the contribution of the community but merely on a crime that is occurring in rural areas; like farm crime, environmental and wildlife crime. The contribution of “community policing” in conflict management and crime prevention is relevant to the urban area. Balcha (2014) did a study on “Assessing the role of community policing in crime prevention, challenge and prospects: The case of Bahil Adarash Sub City, Hawasa Ethiopia”. There are vital contributions that the public has played. However; Balcha focused on few stakeholders. Moreover; he didn’t point out the challenge, strength and weakness of community policing.

This study sought to assess community policing as a strategy for crime prevention and conflict management, at the local level based on the local context. It focuses on Kirkos Sub City a case study of district 04 and 05 and how the community at large in two districts responded to the community policing strategy. In the center of crimes such as, snatching, drug abuse, violation and robbery perpetuated, the study set out to investigate the role and challenges encountered by community policing. The need to ensure justice, law and order in the community and to ensure that human rights are observed suggests that community policing could be an appropriate strategy Aalen and Tronvall (2009)

1.3 Objectives of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective of the Study

The general objective of the study tries to investigate the contribution of the community policing as a strategy for conflict management and crime prevention in Kirkos Sub-city districts 04 and 05.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

1. To investigate the institutional existence of community policing in Addis Ababa and to identify how the community understand community policing.
2. To examine how community policing officers and the community interact and explore the common type of crime and conflict management in the study area.
3. To explore factors that affects the implementation of community policing in the study area.

4. To find out the contribution of community policing in order to prevent crime and conflict management.
5. To recommend possible solutions for those identified issues or problems.

1.4 Research Questions

1. What are the roles community policing plays to reduce occurrences of crime in the study areas and the role played in conflict management through, arbitration and negotiation?
2. What are the main factors affected the implementation of community policing?
3. What is community policing and what is the nature of its structure in the current situation of in two districts?
4. Do the communities' members understand the usefulness of community policing?
5. How can community policing be better-quality in two districts?

1.5 Significance of the Study

Community oriented policing is not only the tool for conflict management and crime prevention but also, as a policies ,strategies and philosophy which brings the consent of the society through decision making and energetically participation ,to bringing peace and security. In line with this, it would help meaningfully to enrich the knowledge on the area and support for other researchers as reference material for further study on the issues. Furthermore, the research helps for the responsible authorities to focus on Community oriented policing.

1.6. Scope of the Study

1.6.1 Time Scope

The period covered in this study was between 2012 –2022. This period were the time community policing widely implemented in Addis Ababa (Pilot Project Report 2012). Besides that, it gives a scientific evidence for the effectiveness of community policing and it will be useful to study the effectiveness and the role of community policing in a place like districts 04 and 05 in the mentioned period.

1.6.2 Content Scope

Community policing as a strategy for conflict management and crime prevention in districts 04 and 05 is the content scope. As a result of violence, crime and fear of crime, community policing was started Kera Police Station Report (2005).The study therefore, investigated the usefulness of community policing as a strategy for conflict management and crime prevention.

1.6.3. Geographical Scope

The study covered Kirkos Sub-City district 04 and 05. These districts have twelve kebele, and have experienced crimes as a result of social, economic and political factors.

1.7 Limitations of the Study

This study was focused on Kirkos Sub city Woreda 04 and 05 in Addis Ababa. So, the data and the findings of the study may not be representing the wider picture of community policing and conflict management system in other sub-city in Addis Ababa. In addition, Poor handlings of the data in some offices were some of the limitations. The other challenges were, some, Key informant interview and members of Focus Group Discussion were giving exaggerated response during information gathering process to promote the positive side of community policing.

1.8 Organization of the Study

The thesis structured into five different chapters. Chapter one, originates from the background of the study, a statement of the problem, general and specific objectives of the study, research questions, and significance of the study, the scope of the study, and organization of the study. Chapter two, focused on issues including the philosophy of community policing, crime prevention and conflict management, community and community participation, and conceptual framework. Chapter three included the research design and sampling techniques. Chapter four captures analysis and data presentation. Chapter five looks at the summary of key findings, conclusion, recommendations, references and appendix.

CHAPTER TWO

2. REVIEW OF LITERATURE

This section of the thesis has attempted to review the existing literatures related to the research question under study. This chapter has two parts. Part one, deals with the general concept of community policing. Part two, deals with the conceptual framework of the study. It begins with by explaining community participation in crime control, Partnership. Problem solving and Institutional change, dispute resolution and lastly conceptual framework of community policing.

2.1 Concept of Community Policing

The movement toward community policing has gained momentum in recent decades as police and community leaders seek "more effective and efficient" ways to promote public safety, peace and security in their community. Community policing is essentially a partnership between the police and the community that identifies and 'solves' 'community problems' (Skogan, 2006; Virta, 2006 & Fridell, 2004). With the police no longer the sole custodian of law and order, all community members are actively involved in efforts to improve and promote safety and quality of life in the community (Bureau of Justice Assistance, 1994).

A broader view of crime control and prevention, a new emphasis on actively involving community members in the process of identifying and solving problems based on existing local situations. As part of this mission, patrol officer splay a key role in community policing, which requires profound change and commitment within the policing organization. In addition, community members share their concerns, offer advice and take actions to solve various issues. Building a constructive partnership requires the energy, creativity, understanding and patience of everyone involved in the process (Bureau of Justice Assistance, 1994).

‘As many researches reports’ indicated that one of the main aim of community policing is to decentralize the police responsibility to meet the local demand and enable local commanders and front-line officers to work together with the local population on developing and implementing policing strategies (UNDC, 2013). Other people like, Rabindrab (2014), describing that community policing is pave the way for police officer and community members to working

together in creative and inclusive ways that can solve urgent community problems related to crime, robbery, social unrest and other security concerns. Community policing is “democracy” in action. Strengthening the community requires the active participation of local authorities, community and business leaders, public and private organizations, residents, religious institutions, high schools and hospitals. All who care about the good of the community should have a responsibility to protect that good (Bureau of Justice Assistance, 1994).

2.2 The Core Elements of Community Policing

2.2.1. Community Partnership

Building and maintaining mutual trust is the primary goal of the first building block of community policing: community partnerships. Police recognize and prioritize the need to work with the community. In the fight against serious crime, the police encourage community members to provide relevant information. In addition, police spoke to neighborhood and local groups, attended corporate and civic events, worked with community organizations, and participated in educational and recreational programs for school-age children (Musa Umar Girei & Mohammed, 2016).

In community policing, policing becomes an integral part of culture and social norms, helping to set future priorities and allocating and managing resources. Social partnership means taking a policing perspective that goes beyond the traditional view of law enforcement. This broader vision recognizes the value of activities that contribute to the order and well-being of the community and the environment. These activities include countering domestic violence, robberies, gang violence, controlling pedestrian traffic, night patrols in residential areas, etc.(*ibid*).

These activities helps the police to build trust among the people that will enable the police to gain greater access to valuable information from the community that could lead to the solution and prevention of crimes at the local level. Due to the rapid urbanization, population growth and complex technological development forced and change its view toward the community. The police no longer view the community as a passive presence tied to the police by a single incident or series of incidents”. Community collaboration is critical to effective community policing, with

the assigned community police officers and the public working together to rank and resolve the number one problem of the public (Sarah and Bobby, 2013).

2.2.2 Problem Solving

There is the growing concusses of the role of community for the success of this approach in many countries. The local people involves in the identification and prioritizations of crimes, security treats to the police and participated in resolution of the problem ease the burden of the police, reduce the time to solve the problem in best possible solutions and in a more cost effective way when we compare then with the conventional way of dealing with the problem (Sarah and Bobby, 2013). The active participation of the community helps to builds trust; promote belongingness in the issue, exchange of information which is the back bone of police operations. These practice resulted in mutual befits of the communities and the police. For this process to be successful, the police should react and recognize the community concerns on time based on adequate information and evidence (Musa Umar Girei & Mohammed, 2016).

2.2.3 Institutional Change

Successful social “partnership” and “problem solving” requires mastering new areas of responsibility and a flexible management way. “Community policing” gives emphasis on patrolling and of the patrolman as an individual. Despite the scale and sensitivity of their duties, patrol officers have traditionally been accorded a lower status. Skogan (2006) pointed out that community policing requires the creativity, decision making and accountability of the police’s institution. This accountability comes with far-reaching discretionary power and decision making powers. In the “community policing”, patrolling officers and their co-workers in the office have the freedom to make a decision to what and how thing should be done in their respective communities based on the context and the existing situation on the ground. They are responsible for the delivery of police service in their area of operations. Police and Patrol officers should have to know the needs of the community, strengths and weakness of their communities and form strong community bonds that create conducive environment to solve the local problems. As many research publications shows that the changing role patrolling officer in the community policing has the profound effect on organizational and managerial implications to the police institution in the last few decades. Due to these developments, police institutions organized,

administered, and run in a way that supports and strengthen the role of the patrol officers and encourage a supportive approach to address difficulties. The chain of command shouldn't be central; decisions come from the "bottom up" instead of the old "top down approach". "Bottom up" approaches can play a major role for the building of a good image, fruitful policing, empowering the public and productive for police community relations Musa Umar Girei , Mohammed (2016).

In "community policing "leader participated in guide activities instead of influence. patrol officer use the available resources to solve the problems in their communities. Creativity and innovation are encouraged to find a way to solve problems and ensure the satisfaction of the community in general Ayalew (2016).

2.3 Feature of Community Policing

As stated by Mohanty and Rabindra K Mohanty, (2014) "community policing "is a democratic policing. It needs the participation of the public in day to day tasks of the police organization. If this is to be succeeded, the community police officer who assigned in the given district or kebel should know each institution which is found in the district or kebel as well as the communities. In the vice versa, both the communities and the institutions should know the community police officer who has been assigned to them. But, a writer like Trjanowicz (1990) criticize that; "Community policing, as a model is very complex because it entails implementation throughout a police department, not just selected units of officers. It is complex because it requires that the police department, and a number of levels, be in synchronization with the community it serves Finally, it is complex because it requires not only that police agencies do different things such as meet with the community, allow the communities to decide police operations, or emphasize order maintenance over law enforcement, but it also means that police departments perform many of their old tasks differently." (Trojanowicz and Bucqueroux 1990)

2.4 Dispute Resolution in Community Policing

Conflict is resulted from struggle for resources, conflict of interests or grievance on socio-economic issues. Mismatched interests are the main source of tension in two parties and can lead the two parties into conflict (Jeong, 2010) "Conflict resolution" is a procedure of handling a

conflict and discussing conflicting Parties to the solution. According to Hizkias (2008) “Conflict management” is a process of reducing the negative and destructive capacity of conflict . “Negotiation” is a communication process allows conflicting Parties to accomplish an outcome that compromise each other interests take in to considerations. Community policing use the following approaches to resolve conflict in the community depending on the environment and context (Katz & McNulty, 1994).

2.4.1 Arbitrations

Arbitration is the use of neutral third party in the conflict management process. The third party hears the evidence from both parties, and there after render a judgment which is expected to binding on the parties. Arbitration is the next step and higher than mediation in the conflict management process. The parties to a conflict, who select to use arbitration, although the parties select to nonviolent method of resolving their disagreements, lose more control over their situation than those who select mediation and other lower levels of intervention (Best, 2006).

2.4.2 Mediations

In Mediation, either to mediate a specific dispute or to reconcile the conflicting parties relationship. Mediators facilitate communication, or may help direct and structure a settlement, but they do not have the authority to decide or rule on a settlement Ethiopian Civil Code (1952) Mediation involves the intervention of a third party an individual , an institution or a group with value ,resources and interests of their own into dispute among two or more states or other actors Bercovitch (2009) . In Mediation, the mediators, part is not to influence one side or another.

2.4.3Adjudications

A writer like Schellenberg pointed out that (1996), disputes can be resolved by ordinary courts. This means one party has constitutional right to go to court to demand something from the other. It is the process of resolving disputes through the court based on recognized rule, procedure and structure. Moreover, its process requires knowledge, bureaucracies and rules established by the system.

2.5 The Challenges of Community Police

2.5.1 Inadequate Manpower

It's well known that lack of skilled man power is not only the problem of police institutions, it's a reality for many working environment and context across different fields and professions. But, the problem highly characterized "community policing" effort inadequate manpower, training, equipment and tools Folashade and Patience (2013). Furthermore, the number of the relationship between police forces have a profound impact on police efforts to provide essential community services. Due to limited human resources, they are unable to meet the population's diverse and ever-increasing demands for security and protection (Edward and Njeri 2014). Recruiting, hiring and retaining police officers are one of the challenges facing police institutions. If authorities are unable to do this, they will have difficulty maintaining "community policing" (Drew and Mead 2009).

2.5.2 Corruption

According the report from many international institutions like transparency international (2015), in the institution where there is low income, poor working conditions and lack of different packages of benefits to employees, inadequate working facilities, and poor communication channels there is the possibility for police officers to involve in various corruption activities. Because of these scenario police routinely extort money from victims of crimes to initiate investigations and demand bribes from suspects to drop investigations. When corruption in the police widespread, it will have eroded public expectation and trust (Folashade and Patience 2013). Corruption affects the fundamental objective of "community policing" which are to prevent crime, restore law and order. If the problem of corruption is not overcome in time, police officer may also be trapped criminals networks. Criminal activities are the number one rivals of "community policing" (Edward and Njeri 2014).

2.5.3 Distrust

The connection between police and society has long been contentious, with police officers serving as visible government agents tasked with implementing existing control and repression measures, feeling distrust and hatred Edward and Njeri (2014). In fact, various police officers

behaved brutally and brutally and treated people inhumanely, as most police officers have little human rights. This could be due to the long period of military rule and authoritarian political culture (Folashade and Patience 2013). When police departments are unable to work with their communities on community safety issues, “community policing” is hindered and police legitimacy is threatened (Drew and Mead 2009). This distrust clearly shows that the goals of the local police have not been fully realized at the local level. To overcome this problem, openness and accountability of police institutions and their services can build trust and improve police-community relations (Edward and Njeri (2014).

2.5.4 Attitude of the People

According to Edward and Njeri (2014), people attitude towards community policing has been affected by lack knowledge and misunderstands about its core objectives and values. The public would benefit from “community policing” when they know the roles and functions of “community policing”. But, some of the communities are not aware of the role played by the police towards improving “community policing”. It requires training for both police personnel and community members. Training must similarly target misconceptions about community policing in the area.

2.5.5 Lack of Cooperation among Stakeholders

For the implementation and practice of “community policing” requires cooperation and coordination among various stakeholders’ private, public, and social institutions. In community policing collaboration is viewed as the communal benefit among stakeholders in order to create protected environment Marga (2004). Generally, lack of cooperation among is the result of ambiguity about the objective of community policing, low participation in various activities among individuals and community level, and unable to social capital in the community (Mulugeta and Mekuriaw, 2017).

2.5.6 Culture of Policing

Community police requires police cultures that acknowledge, recognizes and accept the importance of community participation in problem identification and solving which runs contrary to the traditional police (Verma, et.al, 2013). Resistance to community policing is

resulted from the perception that community policing is undermine and disempower the traditional role of policing. In many situations, police perceived themselves as the only skillful in fighting crime and disorder, in many situations, Police are hesitant to share information with the public Mulugeta and Mekuriaw 2017).

2.5.7 Resource Barriers

According to Homel, (2004) shortage of resource is would undermine “community policing.” He further explained that if the police want to promote its activity in related to “community policing “successfully, it should invest on time and adequate resource. The implementation of community policing requires sufficient human and material resource.

2.6 Community Policing with Regard to Ethiopian Context

“Community policing” was formally introduced as a national policy in 2012 (Lisa and Demelash, 2013) But, the Research Institute of the Ethiopian Police University College (2012) pointed out that, the practice of community policing in Ethiopia started in 1997, mainly in the regional states, but was not well organized. In general as we discussed in the introduction part of this thesis community policing is new for Ethiopia as well as no many researcher studied on this relevant topic. But few researchers show their efforts and studied with regard community policing on the cases of Ethiopia in deferent regional states. Among these are: Taye conducted study titled “Assessing Factors that affect the implementation of community policing in Awassa, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia 2011.”And Lisa Denney with Demelash Kassa under the title of “securing communities for development community policing in Ethiopia’s Amhara National regional State 2013.” Therefore, discussions on these previous studies used as domestic literature review. When we start from the work of Taye Kejia Atte.

Therefore, Taye Kejiatte’s worked in the subject policing at the University of South Africa on the topic of Assessing Factors that affect the Implementation of Community Policing in Awassa, Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia October, 2011.

Taye said “according to the Regional Bureau of Statistics and Population of the SNNPRS the town had a total population of about 150 000 in the year 2005. The population of Awassa was characterized as being young and sharply increasing at a rate of 2% per year. This might be

attributed to the high influx of people from surrounding villages and small towns in search of food, work, education and other services or facilities. On top of this, nine different nationalities dominate the population of the town. He added that, currently, 320 police officials are employed in the zonal police headquarters. The zonal headquarters is divided into four departments: crime prevention, crime investigation, traffic safety management and support services.

There are also seven police stations in the town. Unlike the zonal police headquarters, these police stations have two departments: crime prevention and crime investigation. In these seven stations, 150 police officers are assigned to the department of crime prevention. From this, one can ascertain that the ratio of police to inhabitants is 1:1 000 in the town.”

Taye also claimed that “as can be seen from the statistics presented earlier and from the town crime prevention strategic plan formulated in 2005, there has been an increase in the magnitude, complexity and rate of crime. One may ask whether community policing has been implemented to its full potential. The evidence shows that the strategy has failed to meet the needs of either the police or the community.”

He added, there are several reasons for this failure. Partial understanding by officers of the concept of community policing, lack of education, budget and low number of police personnel, bureaucracy and inaccessible nature of the police service, loose partnership, lack of interest shown by the population regarding community policing, population not providing information to the police, and population not participating in community police or joint meetings on safety and security matters .Moreover, no real assessment has been carried out to identify what variant of community policing was suitable for the multi-cultural and multi-ethnic community of Awassa Shiffa (2002).

The other one is the work of Demelash Kassa. He claimed that Amhara National Regional State offers a unique perspective on the Community Policing strategy. He continued, the strategy is based on ‘top-down’ community policing model emerges from a particular political context shaped by its political structures and ideology, state-society relations and the existence of long-standing customary security and justice practices. Ethiopia’s Amhara National Regional State offers a unique perspective on this, and its ‘top-down’ community policing model emerges from a particular political context shaped by its political structures and ideology, state-society

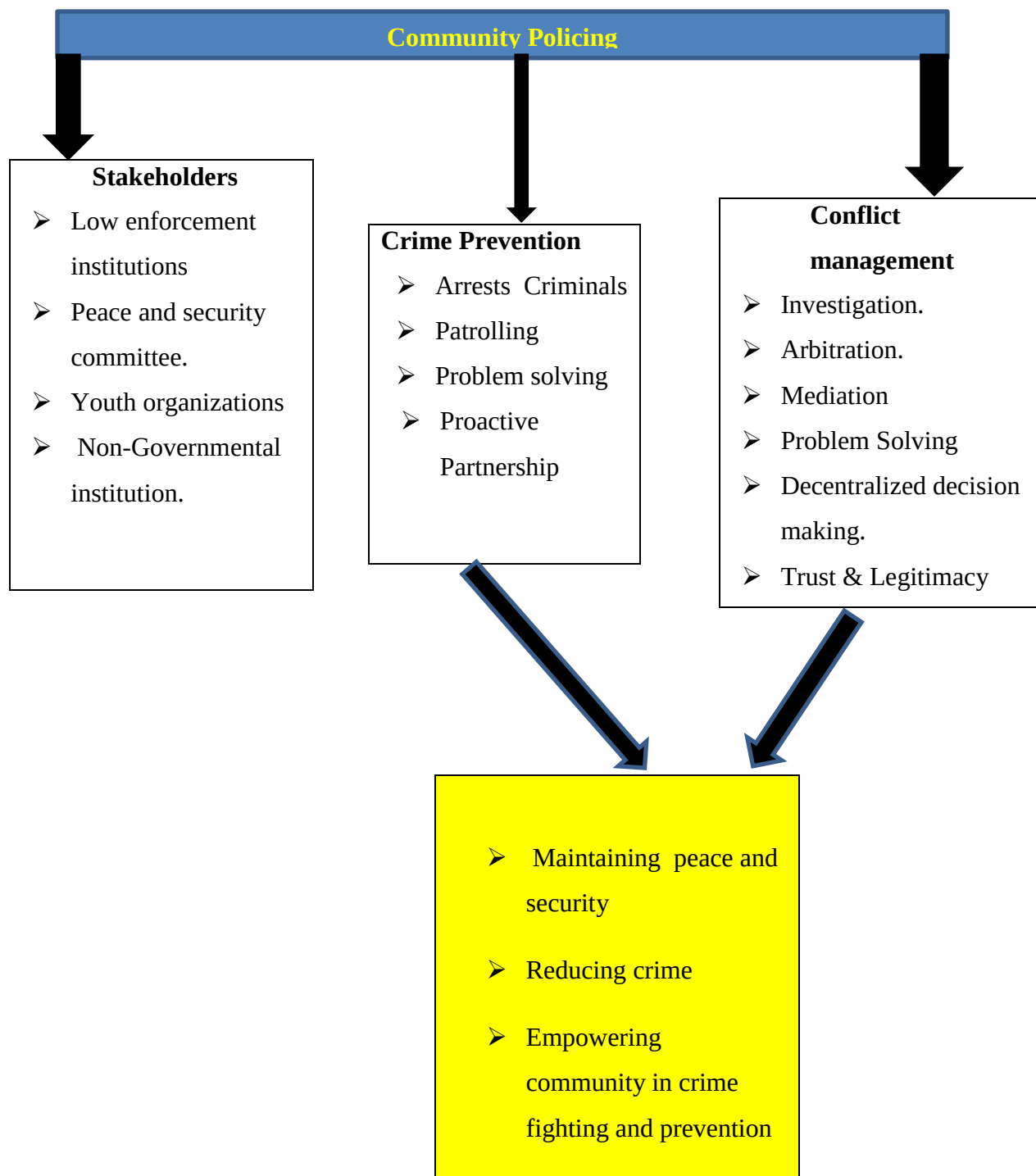
relations and the existence of long-standing customary security and justice practices (Demelash, 2013).

According Demelash, Community acceptance of this approach is likely due, in part, to the fact that community policing has been a top-down process, rather than being driven by community demand bottom up. A reason for Ethiopia's Amhara National Regional State offers a unique perspective on this, and its 'top-down' community policing model emerges. Off course, this kind of style or top down approach on community policing is not only in Amhara regional state, but also similarly in Addis Ababa city administration. But, the question is can we say unique perspective and its 'top-down' community policing model? Because, one of the main features of community policing are; bottom up approach, decentralization on the decision making process (empowerment the communities) and strong partnerships among the community & police institutions. It means that, top down approach & centralized power is not the feature of community policing (Trojanowicz and Bucqueroux, 1990; Oliver, 1994)

2.7 Conceptual Framework

There is a Conceptual framework on the next page about community policing. Different stakeholders play a vital role for community policing. Such as the Police Force, the communities, spiritual institutions, government and non-governmental organizations. These stake holders played a crucial role to maintain peace and security in the district. But, the barriers of community policing hamper the effort to prevent crime and implement conflict management community.

Figure 1: Conceptual Framework of Community Policing Framework



Source: Diagram developed by author, 2023

CHAPTER THREE

3. RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

The purpose of this chapter is to focus on the methodological topics of the study. The topic discussed under this chapter is the research methodology, research design, method of data collection, background of the study area, sampling method and techniques, data analysis techniques, trustworthiness of the study, ethical consideration.

3.1 Research Methodology

The general research methodology used in the study is qualitative research methodology. Qualitative research methodology was used to explore attitudes, view, experience and in-depth opinion from participants and interpretations of observation in accordance with subject own understandings (Kumar, 2011). This kind of research conducted in the dynamic social environment where subject of the study are human being and their interaction within that particular community and environment (Catherine, 2007).

3.2 Research Design

Research design is the types of inquires within qualitative, quantitative and mixed methods approaches that provide specific direction for procedures in a research design (Creswell, 2014). A research design is a plan, structure and strategy of investigation so conceived as to obtain answers to research questions or problems (Kumar, 2011). This study used exploratory research design. Exploratory research is also aimed at exploring all sources of information based on range of evidences and by discovering new ideas and using qualitative data.

3.3 Method of Data Collection

Various methods of gathering information are used in research, all of which can be divided into two types, namely primary and secondary data. Primary data is data that the researcher collects for the first time, whereas secondary data is a data that has already been collected (Kumar 2011).

3.3.1 Primary Data

Primary data collection is a means of obtaining first-hand information about a condition, person, problem or occurrence Kumar (2011). Primary data is that which is collected again and for the first time and therefore has an original character Kothari (2004). The researcher used primary data to collect evidence from the people who participated in community policing pilot project and from people who have solved participated in community policing. Key informant interview, FGD and Observation, were used to gather information about community policing in two districts. All these methods used in the data gathering process. They allow the researcher to see/listen the “reality” on the ground. The researcher used “unstructured interview” method and it enabled a good understanding of the whole process activities. Respondents were purposely selected from a community that supposed to have a “good understanding” of community policing.

3.3.2 Key Informant Interview

Key informant interviews were held by selecting individuals to gather information about community policing and crime prevention in the study area. As part of the primary data, using key informants help full to balance the limitations of other method of information gathering like, focus group discussion and field observation. In–depth interview was used to collect information from police officer, district administrations, various institutions and individuals. Unstructured-interview question was used to collect vital data about community policing and crime prevention, and help the respondent to tell their side of the story. Furthermore, the role and responsibility of informant will take in to consideration.

3.3.3 Focus Group Discussion

A focus group discussion was organized to gather qualitative information about the overall process of community policing and crime prevention in the study area. It allow participant to express their thought, perception, experience and views about community policing and crime prevention in the study area. Participant was selected based on purposive sampling to get relatively “reliable information” from the respondent, with “better” understanding of the

activities from long time experience. Totally, six people were participated for focus group discussions to make the activity manageable and to use time efficiently.

3.3.4 Direct Observation

The researcher conducted personal observations to obtain first-hand information on crime prevention and conflict management activities by attending the process, the way issues handle to overcome the problems and office layout of the community policing office in the study area. The researcher also sees pictures and different documents in the district community police office. Therefore, the data gained from field observations were analyzed together with the rest of the data.

3.3.5 Secondary Sources

Secondary data collection is the outcomes of the people works that are preserved in the form of publications like, journals article, books, and reports. ‘Secondary data help us to get information about the previous activities, and provide information about other experience’. Moreover, secondary data are those which have already been collected by someone else and which have already been passed through the statistical process (Kothari, 2004:5). Here, the researcher used government report, manuals, booklets, books, journals articles etc.

3.4 Background of the study Area

This study took place in Kikose Sub City district 04 and 05 in Addis Ababa. These districts are surrounded by Gofa to the North, Lancha to the East, Ledeta to the West and Popolare Police Station. According to the 2010 police record, the total population of district 04 is 31,922 and district 05 is 14,682 respectively (Kera Police Station Annual Report, 2014).

3.5 Sampling Method and Size

The sample size is 42 respondents out of 46,604 residents of Woreda 04 and 05, consisting of twelve Kebeles. Purposive sampling technique was used. It was also used to reach the police commissioner, community head, community police District supervisors, the community police ketene supervisors, the municipal police district chiefs and the Ketene police officers, who were the main informants in the study as respondents. In addition to key informants, the researcher

also conducted a focus group discussion with six crime prevention officers from the Kera Police Station. These made the total number of the police force to 11. Moreover, the researcher contacted the other interviewees and interviewed them. Purposive sampling was conducted in two woredas to reach 12 respondents; for a total of 23 respondents. In two districts; such as non-governmental organizations, businessmen, peace and security committees, civil servants and housewives were interviewed about their role and contribution to community policing.

3.6 Data Analysis Techniques

Qualitative research requires certain level of transcription; Data can be in the form of recorded interview, Observations, group discussions, or handwritten notes. Thematic analysis provides the ability to code and classify data by themes. Moreover, it is possible to connect the different notions and perspectives of the participants and to compare them with the data collected in different ways .The study used a thematic form of qualitative data analysis techniques. During the In-depth interview and Focus Group Discussions, the researcher recorded and took notes. Transcription of the collected data and coding, categorization and classification according to research questions and topics, then formulation of thematic content based on the research questions.

3.7 Ethical Consideration

The study focused on research ethics. Prior to the study, an official letters from IPSS was taken to the concerned institution and peoples to get consent. When communicating respondents, the purpose of the study was explained at the beginning of the interview and full consent was verified before beginning the interview or discussion. They have also been informed that their names and identities will remain confidential and will be used for research purposes only.

CHAPTER FOUR

4. PRESENTATION AND DISCUSSION OF THE FINDINGS

This chapter is dedicated to presenting the research findings and discusses about Community Policing as a Strategy for Conflict Management and Crime Prevention in Kirkos Sub City: A Case Study of Woreda 04 and 05. It deals with the discussion of findings obtained from primary, secondary sources and observation. In the process of data presentation and analysis, the results obtained through each data collection instrument presented in a mixed way manner. The results of the interview and focus group discussion are presented together with document analysis as it is appropriate. Moreover, under this chapter, the basic research questions were answered, and the objectives of the study were addressed. The results of the analysis are presented under the topics and sub-topics created in line with the objectives and basic research questions of the study.

4.1 Community Policing and the Local People

Community policing is a democratic policing. It needs the participation of the public in day to day tasks of the police organization. If this is to be succeeded, the community police officer who assigned in the given district or kebele should know each institution which is found in the district or kebele as well as the communities vice versa, both the communities and the institutions should know the community police officer who has been assigned to them (Mohanty and Rabindra K Mohanty, 2014). On the other hand, Trjanowicz (1990) said that community policing, as a model is very complex, because it entails implementation throughout a police department, not just selected units of officers. It requires the police department, and a number of levels should be synchronization with the community to serves properly and allow the communities to decide police operations, or emphasize order maintenance over law enforcement.

As one of the KII participant February, 2022 in Addis Ababa Kirkos sub-city district 04 and 05 said that community policing help us to understand about police basic operations and the role played in the community. Since its implementations many people change their perception fundamentally, and they are willing to cooperate with the police to maintain peace and security prevent

crime. The police officers are working with the community, they advise as for different activity, they gather information from the community to give priority or concern of the community. It help the community to empower themselves to maintain peace and security, and encourage grassroots participation of the community in fighting crime.

This statement indicated that there is a growing understanding of community policy and the role played in combat crime the area. And, they realized that police cannot properly function without active participation of the local community.

According to Edward and Njeri (2014), people attitude towards community policing has been affected by lack knowledge and misunderstands about its core objectives and values. The public would benefit from “community policing” when they know the roles and functions of “community policing”. But, some of the communities are not aware of the role played by the police towards improving “community policing”

As the FGD participant February, 2022 in Addis Ababa Kirkos sub-city district 04 and 05 explained that even though, we have community policing station in our district sometimes they are reluctant to respond for a call from the people, especially, when people lost their phone snatched by local gangs or if there is a fight between young stars. Due to these some section of the district community were anger and suspicious about community policing. There is lack of understanding about community policing, its activity and the role of people. i.e. people should inform the police about the problem and the main perpetrators of these criminal activities.

This statement indicated that there is lack of understanding about community policing, the role played by each community member working together to fight crime and maintaining law and order in general.

4.2 The Main Source of Crime in the Study Area

The local people involves in the identification and prioritizations of crimes, security treats to the police and participated in resolution of the problem ease the burden of the police, reduce the time

to solve the problem in best possible solutions and in a more cost effective way when we compare then with the conventional way of dealing with the problem (Sarah and Bobby, 2013).

As many of the the respondents of the police participant February, 2022 in Addis Ababa Kirkos sub-city district 04 and 05 described that the main cause of crime in the study area is addiction of drug, alcoholism, unemployment. These are common crimes in the district. The area is one of the densely populated district with poor infrastructure make the infected with rampant crime. According to the participant the police doing its best by identifying the type and occurrence crime, the specific area, to overcome the problem with the local people so far.

This statement indicated that the existence of deep rooted socio-economic problem in the district aggravated the crime rate in the study, demanded urgent government intervention to elevate these crimes through job creation and employment opportunities, regular monitoring of drug trafficking in the district.

4.3 The Role of Community Policing in Preventing Crime and Conflict Management

The movement toward community policing has gained momentum in recent decades as police and community leaders seek "more effective and efficient" ways to promote public safety, peace and security in their community. Community policing is essentially a partnership between the police and the community that identifies and 'solves' 'community problems' (Skogan, 2006; Virta, 2006 & Fridell, 2004). With the police no longer the sole custodian of law and order, all community members are actively involved in efforts to improve and promote safety and quality of life in the community (Bureau of Justice Assistance, 1994).

As the KII participants February, 2022 in Addis Ababa Kirkos sub-city district 04 and 05 said that following the implementation of community policing in the district there is improvement and the relative reduction of crime and improvement in the security aspect. The communities are happy, but a lot has to be done to improve the situation, work together with the local people and increase their understating of community policing. We see a lot of a visible progress in the

reduction of common crimes like, theft and snatch area which encourage member of police office to do more. We manage to handle domestic violence through conflict management or resolving the problem on the spot with the support of the local people. Nowadays, peoples are willing to report any domestic violence to the police thanks to community policing.

According to this respondent there is a change and progress following police adopts various conflict management systems to promote peace and security, and fighting crime in the districts showing the effectiveness of community policing as strategy to overcome the security concerns of the peoples.

4.4 The Consequences of Crime

Crime is a public wrong. It is an act strongly disapproved by society. Crime is a public wrong. It is an act of offense which violates the law of the state and is strongly disapproved by the society. Crime is defined as acts or omissions forbidden by law that can be punished by imprisonment or fine (T.sowmyya, 2014).

Many of the police participants February, 2022 in Addis Ababa Kirkos sub-city district 04 and 05 describes that crimes affects economically and socially, exposing to stress and psychological problems, loss of life and property. It created the sense of insecurity among the community.

This statement indicated that the government should do more to tackle crime and related problems through community policing and create awareness among the people, and create conducive environment to work with the community.

4.5 Government Support and Decision Making Style of Community Policing

The government provided police officers and pays their salary, build community center offices in different local areas, accountability of the service to the community, give financial and material support, and give training and capacity building to the police officers and to the community especially to the peace and security committees.

As many of the KII participants February, 2022 in Addis Ababa Kirkos sub-city district 04 and 05 said that in order to achieve community policing ,there should be basic resource to properly implement the objectives of community policing in the district. But, nowadays, community policing faced to shortage of materials and lack of finance, lack of follow up the day to day activities of the community policing. If these problems solved soon we may not address the security concerns of the people, affecting our effort to fight crime in the area.

Community policing in the study area were implemented in bottom approach that enable the local people to participate in the decision making process, help the police to identify and address the immediate demand of the district. It helps the gap in various police activity. Community policing is not only useful for crime control and brings the empowerment of the community, but also, it is very helpful to bring development, democracy and solving any social problems through the active participation and strong partnership between the police and the public.

4.6 The Participation of the Communities

Assessing community participation in conflict management and crime prevention is one of the objectives of the investigation of sub-cities of Kirkos 04 and 05. According to Manaliyo (2016), participation in conflict management and crime prevention includes the interaction between the police and public security in the communities. Authors such as Karn (2013) have pointed out that the traditional police safety approach is incident-based and less inclusive of the community, and that often falls short of community expectations. Community participation is therefore not essential. The researcher primarily asked respondents about their understanding of the notion of community participation in crime control and conflict resolution.

Respondents responded with almost a similar response, noting community involvement in conflict management and crime prevention involve all the assistance given inhabitants to the police to improve the safety of their vicinity. Generally, the researcher found the participation of the community in conflict management and crime prevention in different ways. Such as; financial and logistical support, providing crime and offender education, community patrols,

direct arrests, and responsible citizenship education and paid protection, commonly known as “gatekeeper engagement.”

4.6.1 Community Patrols

In policing activity, there is a Beat. Beat has two major tactics. One is Patrol duty and the other one is on fixed duty. Patrol duty deals with the movement of law enforcement agent either by a vehicle patrol or on foot patrol in a given geographical area. Patrol duty can move place to place to maintain peace and security of their jurisdiction whereas Fixed duty is the existence of the police within a given identified and restricted area (Karn, 2013). According to six respondents pointed out that they patrol their vicinity often known as neighborhood watch without the occurrence or the support of the police during the night. According to the respondents of twelve kebele pointed out that in February,15 2022 interview-:

“Even though we are not armed, our presence in a given spot is enough to deter anyone planned to commit any criminal act. We help the police in controlling crime through foot patrols in the night and our activities have helped in promoting safety in the communities in which we operate.”

Although the community who participate in community round are not armed but carry sticks in their night patrol. (Anonymous, personal communication, February 20, 2022) Pointed out that “arming the local neighborhood is a difficult one. These are not professionals and not well trained in weapon handling. We the police officers know it is very dangerous to move place to place on foot patrols in the night without accompany police and weapons. Moreover, it is unwise to allow them to carry guns especially in the place in which we find ourselves.”

Table 1: Community Who Patrolled their Vicinity

Districts	Number of Ketena	Number of community patrolled	Number of criminal arrested	Amount	
				In Kind	In Cash
04	6	24464	7	4	48700
05	6	42065	4	1	10000
Total	12	66529	11	5	58700

Source: Kera Police Station 2022 Six- month report

4.6.2 Financial and Logistics Support

The community supports the operation of the police through finance and logistics support. The respondents pointed out that that occasionally support the work of the police in multidirectional way such as building community police station to their vicinity.

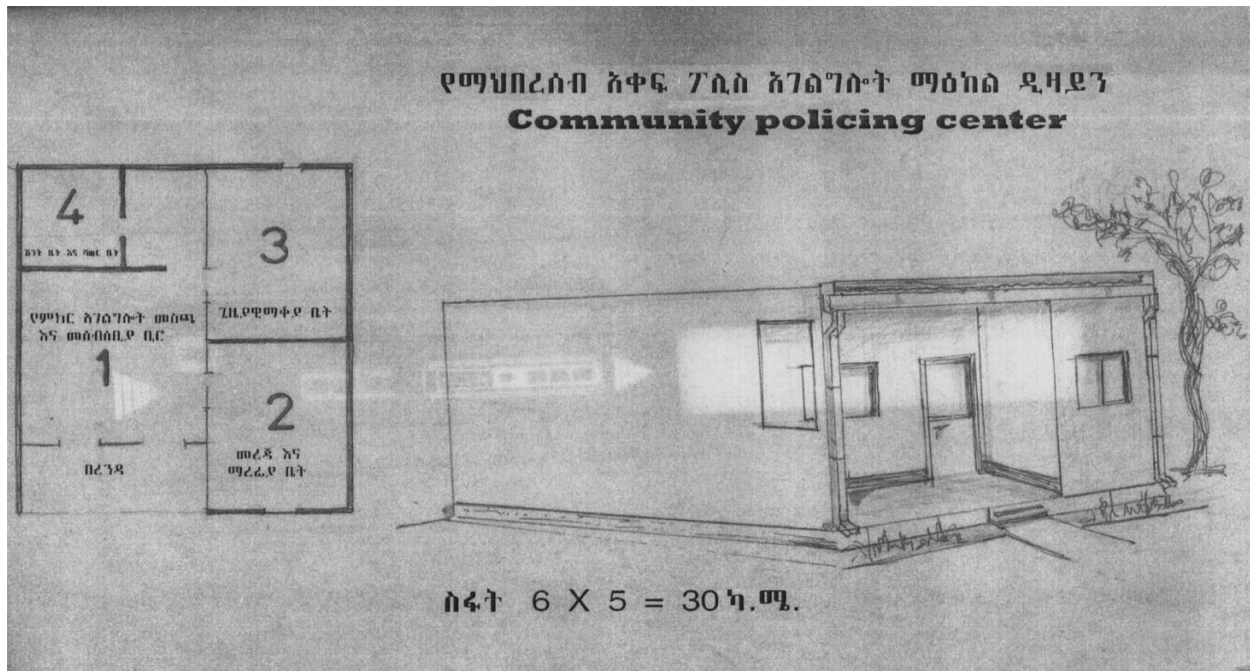
According to (Anonymous, May, 2 2022 interview), explained that police and district administrations are responsible for maintain peace and security of the districts. However, the police from time to time teach us the philosophy of “community policing” and call for the support of the public. Furthermore, the main police station is far from here, and it takes more than a half an hour. It is very difficult to report an issue which needed immediate attention. We were told the importance of building community police station in our vicinity. From that time, we have been supportive in building “community police station” (See Appendix 4 and Figure 1 and 2).

Table 2: The amount of Communities’ Policing Centers

No	District and Ketena		Name of Centers	The amount of community
	District	Ketena		Policing centers in birr.
1	04	32	32 Community police station	50,000.00
2	“	38	38 Community police station	160,000.00
3	“	39	39 Community police station	162,000.00
4	“	45	45 Community police station	180,000.00
5	“	Gotera	Gotera condominium Community police station	80,000.00
6	05	09	09 Community police station	100,000.00
7	“	28	28 Community police station	125,000.00
8	“	29	29 Community police station	125,000.00
9	“	44	44 Community police station	110,000.00
10	“	08	08 Community police station	40,000.00
11	“	31	31 Community police station	60,000.00
	Total			1,192,000.00

Source: Source Kera Police Station Community Police Report 2018

Figure 2: Standard Community Policing Center Plan



Source: Kirkose Sub City Police Station

Figure 3: Community Police Center Ketena 39



Source: Field Observation February, 2022

The views of the “community police” officers were not different from what the community said (see table 13). (Anonymous, personal communication, February 20, 2022) pointed out that, the communities are supportive to us. They support us in various ways. Some help us by building community police stations, Some others give (during national election or holidays) us with their institutions’ cars during vehicle patrol.

Table 3: Standard community Policing Centers

No	District and Ketena		The exact place of the center.	Telephone	
	District	Ketena		No	Yes
1	04	32	Shemachoch	-	✓
2	“	38	38 Tabote Madereya	-	✓
3	“	39	Walta	-	✓
4	“	45	Yekatete Secondary School	-	✓
5	“	Gotera	Gotera Condominiam	-	✓
6	05	09	09 Tabot Madereya	-	✓
7	“	28	Bulegareya Noke	-	✓
8	“	29	Tena Tabeya	-	✓
9	“	44	Kidist Tower	-	✓

Source: Source Kera Police Station Community Police Report 2014

Table 4: Non-Standard Community Policing Centers

No	District and Ketena		The exact place of the center.	Telephone	
	District	Ketena		No	Yes
1	04	31	Kirkose Trade and Industry	-	✓
2	05	08	Sare Bete	-	✓

Source: Source Kera Police Station Community Police Report 2014

Generally, the study shows that community participation in crime prevention and conflict management activities can be direct or indirect.

4.6.3 Direct Arrest of Suspects

In an interview with the participants of the Peace and Security Committees of the 05 Kebel 09 and 44 districts and the 04 Kebel 45 district on January 15, 2022, it was clarified that they can

arrest any suspected person and hand them over to the police immediately. . The study found that communities arrested criminals and criminal suspects and turned them over to the police. Ethiopia's 2004 Penal Code provides that an arrest consists of restricting a person's mobility or imprisoning the bodies of people.

According to (chairperson of Kebele Peace and Security 09, January 15, 2022), the intelligence services have indicated that they will indeed arrest criminals personally, especially if they believe it will be too late for police intervention and action. This means that communities have played significant roles in helping police to contain and protect crime. According to a city police officer (Anonymous, January 15, 2022), the interview shows that it is important that when a person is arrested by a person or group of people suspected of having committed a crime, it is not beaten, but immediately is arrested Please contact the station police for further investigations. The study concludes that arrests are not just the prerogative of the police. Given the power of ordinary people to arrest suspects, since the police may not always be present at the scene of a crime in all situations, this can be seen as a way to encourage community involvement in the fight against crime.

4.6.4 Keter Tebeka Involvement

The respondents pointed out that “keter tebekas” were employed and paid monthly to look after the property of those using their services. One of Kebele 9's businessmen pointed out on January 16, 2022 that one of them is public participation in crime prevention by involving the services of private security forces called Guards “keter tebekas”

The respondents pointed out that their Chair pays and collect a monthly fee that he pays to these hired guards. This was underlined by one of the entrepreneurs in an interview on January 16, 2022; As dealers, we have joined together to form an association. We do not assume that the local police are present everywhere in the market. We hire guards. These guards guard our property at night and pay off our debts. The security guard is useful because his presence deters anyone with criminal intent. In this way we help ourselves and the police to stay safe and fight crime. The complementary role that these paid vigilantes, at the initiative of the local police, play in combating crime from a societal perspective is commendable.

4.7 Different Actors in Community Policing and their Roles

4.7.1 Keras' Police Forces

Respondents of kebel 09, 08 and Gotera condominium January 16, 2022) interview pointed out that the Polices have alerted the people through meeting to make the community know about “community policing” and the duty of police in crime prevention and conflict management in the two districts. According to the crime prevention officer and community police officers, they have a meeting with the public in block, kebele, and woreda level. The police force teaches about community policing, crime prevention, building community police centers and the eliminations of causes of crime and participation of the public in “community policing”. Moreover, while in meeting the societies ask different question to the police (February, 2022 Group Discussion). The police had also established centers in each kebele and districts as an effort to wider service station to publics and provide security.

Figure 4: Kera's Police Force Planting Trees



Source: Kera Police Station annual report, 2019

Kera police station cited as the most vital one in peace and security in two districts. The respondent pointed out that whenever the police have been assigned in a given place, they have developed good connections with family, community, district government administration, and local peace and security committee.

The researcher also found that police often use the church as a place to send a message to the public about local policing. This usually occurs during a spiritual ceremony, festival or Islamic Friday prayer. During the focus group discussion, community officers emphasized that police forces conduct foot patrols and move from place to place to maintain order, and that they believe foot patrols serve as a scarecrow for those who would otherwise commit crimes. Though small in comparison to the populations and institutions of the two districts, and to a society that remains under constant police control. Even if some people intend to commit a crime in their absence. Aside from that; Their movements make people feel safe during spiritual ceremonies, holidays or Islamic Friday prayers

According to Preventive and community Police officers (Anonymous, January 15, 2022), the police are managing the conflicts in two neighborhoods. They offer domestic violence counseling and are committed to advising partners to stop this type of practice.

Finally, on February 15, 2022, several respondents from Kebele 45, 44 and 08 indicated that some police forces were corrupted by crimes such as bribery. Some have pointed out that police brutality towards suspect and other member of the community has left a evil impression on the community. In addition, some respondents pointed out that the negative image of the law enforcement was highly associated with the level of fear of crime and crime in a given jurisdictions.

4.7.2 The Roles of Peace and Security Committee

The Communities in two districts have their own mechanism to stop and solve conflict which helps with peace and stability in their districts. According to Peace and security of kebele 09 Chairman, personal communication, January 15, 2022) pointed out that the systems are mediation, “negotiation” and “reconciliation” managed by the Peace and Security Committee. These mechanisms used to prevent, to resolve conflicts with the people living in their neighborhood and they contribute to reduce the regular court and police stations caseloads.

According to the chairman interviewed, the Police Forces are not enough to guard every part of the district, the Peace and Security Committees have played a crucial role to maintain peace and security in their vicinity.

Respondents pointed out that part of the job of the Peace and Security Committees within the local police force is to mobilize the public; to listen to the community officers that educate the public about the notion of “community policing” and to collect and record criminal data. When asking locals about the role of peace and security committees, they were often heard to say that before going to the police, they go to the local police center to protect themselves from riots and criminals. In an interview in which people were asked where they could go to resolve issues connected to fear of crime, crime and “domestic violence”, interviewee pointed out that communities turn to Peace and Security Committees (Community Police Center) .

According to 44 Chair, interview 25 February 2022), peace and security committees have involved the community in fighting crime rather than waiting for police intervention and encouraged people to protest rather than wait for police intervention or to flee Generally, peace and security committees report crimes committed in their constituencies to the police, and this form of reporting expedites the police's proactive response to offenders. Reporting is by mobile phone, written notification or face to face.

4.7.3 Roles of Family’s Police

During the study, it was pointed out that family’s police plays crucial roles in community policing. (Anonymous, Interview, February 5, 2022 and Deputy Inspector Alemu Bekel, personal communication, February 20, 2022) noted that members of the families particularly family’s police a piece of advice to their sons who engage into acts of bad habits.

4.7.4 The Role of different Organizations

According to (Anonymous, personal communication, February 20, 2022 and Chairman, peace and security committee of ketene 09, personal communication, January 15,2022) one of the actors who played a major role in building community police center is organizations. Moreover; these organizations offer of transportations to the Police Force particularly in crisis or insecurity happens in the district.

Figure 5: Ketena 09 Community Police Center which is built by Yotec Construction PLC



Source: Field Observation February, 2022

Furthermore; they have encouraged the community to be courageous and report it rather than leaving it, and empowered the people. They discuss about security issue with the community police officer, especially during insecurity or crisis.

4.7.5 The Role of Spiritual Institutions

Religious institutions are part of the social police. According to (Anonymous personal contact, January 15, 2022, respectively), religious leaders have been found to invite local police officers or explain to believers the concept of social policing during the Christian or Muslim Epiphany. When a religious person revealed that the content of the local police was more related to religious belief, pointing out that his religion adopted it in because it calls believers to refrain

from immoral practices such as killing, vandalism, violent, damage and theft from religion and morals point of view.

4.7.6 Federal Police Forces

According to (anonymous personal communication, January 15, 2022, 26 and 24) it was pointed out that the Federal Police are on duty during this time and sometimes restrict the freedom of movement of people. They also found that federal police sometimes harassed the crowds during these drills. Others were bad at beating, arresting, and torturing parishioners. Although this is the main public demand, some have pointed out that the people being ill-treated and tortured by federal police do not feel safe. Aside from that; therefore, many did not see them as contributing to the maintenance of local order.

4.8 Challenges of Community Policing in Two Districts

According to (Anonymous, personal communication, February 20, 2022), it was pointed out that insufficient transport facilities, weak support from some community members, bribes by the police, corruption and human rights abuses, use of local police as a political tool, inadequate lines of communication had a negative impact on the police at Kera Police Station. The inspection revealed that there are no motorcycles or bicycles at Kera Police Station. A local police officer noted the following during interview (anonymous, February 20, 2022):

“Sometimes he receives immediate reports from different areas within the same time. A number of individuals can report some crimes to the police stations or call the station for assistance but he cannot serve all sides at the same time because of there is no Motorcycle or Bicycle in the Police Station.”

The officer expressed that some kebeles are wide with a difficult topography. Furthermore, the community police officers mentioned computers, table, chairs secretarial materials as yet another hindrance to community policing. Police not capable to buy these things, there is a lack of budget (Anonymous, Interview, February 5, 2022)

As (Anonymous, Interview, February 5, 2022), poor public perception is another obstacle to community policing. Some don't believe local police can reduce crime or make the vicinity peaceful. Others think the state is neglected its responsibilities and merely wants to force

societies to do their jobs. A few use Police's inability to fight crime successfully as an opportunity for politics. A Metropolitan Police officer noted that some citizens find it difficult to accept as true that the police actually play a dominant part in maintaining local law and order.(Anonymous, personal communication, February 20, 2022)

According to (Anonymous, personal communication, February 20, 2022), he pointed out that, first, the police force is disproportionate to the number of people in the two districts. Secondly, the area is too large and not suitable for foot patrols. Third, few police officers commit crimes, reinforcing public belief that the police continue to commit crimes against society and are therefore untrustworthy.

According to (Keten Peace and Security Committee 09, March 7, 2022), the interview indicated that the police cooperate with local community leaders and organizations. These stakeholders recognized how the law enforcement plays an important role in managing the conflict as well as restoring peace in each kebeles.

In general, local police stations do not have sufficient facilities for police to ensure surveillance in each kebel. These facilities include computers, desks, chairs, secretarial equipment, motorcycles or bicycles, and model police stations are just some of the facilities.

4.9 Strength and weakness of Community Policing

As (Anonymous, personal communication, February 20, 2022) briefly explained that the Strength of community policing in two districts got 100% coverage. There are two districts and 12 Ketena, there are 14 community policing officers and by the mobilizations of the communities, there are 9 community policing offices build with standard comparatively with these 2 offices without standards, use of the police in patrolling Kebeles on foot-patrol, the awareness campaign in the two districts, the founding of "community police" centers in different kebele and the appearance of the community police officers in each kebeles and police constables on the streets of the two districts .

As (Anonymous, Interview, February 5, 2022) explained that there is a full engagement of the districts administrations. The enactment of community policing manual No.01/2004 and directive No.01/2003 through the ratification of Addis Ababa city administration counsel, the

communities of Addis Ababa organized in different levels like, city security adviser council, sub city security adviser council, district adviser council, and Ketena peace and security committee, as well as block 50 to 5 and family representatives to police, the community has provided their own community guards to safeguard their respective areas and proximity of the police to the people and involvement of organizations in community policing .

According to (Anonymous, Interview, February 5, 2022) pointed out the weakness of “community policing” : strategies and principles of community policing aren’t known by the police force as well as by the communities. Many of the community members and police force can’t understand about community policing activities, police- Community partnership. Those blocks 50 to 5, family representatives; the youth were not in used.

Few of those 11 Ketena levels of community policing offices do not give services to the community for 24 hours, especially at the time of night and when the community police officers absent in deferent reasons the offices were closed. Less commitments and weak effectiveness on the community policing implementations, neutral participations of the police force on community policing (not active participation of the police, Lack of capacity building and training on community policing, weak cooperativeness & coordination among those police, administer and community, the government did not provided budget for” community policing” programs, influences of traditional policing, shortage of skillful manpower, lack of proper handling and mobilization of the youth are some of the weakness of community policing.

CHAPTER FIVE

5. CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Conclusion

“Community policing” is an evolving crime prevention and conflict management strategy. However, implementation must be complete and community members must cooperate with the police if crime is to be prevented. “Community policing “needs collaboration among the police, social actors and the government. In other word, your achievement should come not only from your strength, but also from the efforts of diverse participants.

The results show that the police is a necessary institution for implementation and has raised public awareness of law-breaking and crime prevention. Efforts have also been made to engage in local policing on foot, and by vehicle patrols and empowering other stakeholders through mass media, meeting and workshop. However, it has been noted that fewer police officers have directly participated in the implementation of “community policing “, but a number of police officers are involved in activities such as human rights violations and abuses that lead to social skepticism, brutality and corruption. The police officers exhibit unprofessional behavior and activities that cause them to be perceived destructively by the public. This requires a cleansing of the image through its operation and performance.

Findings also show that particular societies had not participated in “community policing”. The results show that some stakeholders, such as young people, are under-engaged but remain key perpetrators of crime and key participants and stakeholders in conflicts. You need to involve young people to get the maximum benefit from local policing. In fact, the police are at the heart of “community policing” in crime prevention and a tool for conflict resolution, and the people they serve work in crime prevention as young people form a continuous generation. In Woreda 4 and 5, several stakeholders had mentioned and discussed as an actors in conflict management and crime prevention. Business organizations work with the police to fight crime, Spiritual institutions (church and mosque) worked with households and the police to fight crime and promote a friendly environment. However, all actors met challenges that hampered their contribution to “community policing”. The Woreda youth stayed largely outsiders and

underperformed in their role in maintaining order on the ground. All of this requires a concerted effort from everyone involved.

It is clear that the police acted under difficult circumstances in carrying out their local policing duties; The police clearly lack the resources to carry out their activities. The government's success in providing the resources needed to implement “community policing “ and the law enforcement use those resource, are critical to the achievement of “ community policing”. A lack of support can impact the ability and morale to provide services and support local police operations. Overall, taking all factors into account, the contribution of community policing to conflict management and crime prevention in both district is widely appreciated by the community. However, to accomplish the full desired effect, the implementers must review the program, fix vulnerabilities, counteract threats and make the most of the available opportunities.

5.2 Recommendations

The results show that the commitment of young people is currently still low. This is the main group involved in crime. Therefore, young people in Woreda 4 and 5 should be involved in “community policing” activities. These activities include mass work, counseling, sports, community security protection and training may lead to strength police youth relation. .

Increases the number of police in district 4 and 5, this will increase the role of the local police force and strengthen foot patrols. The government faces resource problems for police unit and police personnel. Resources can allow the police to respond speedily .A motorcycle or a bicycle to ask people for help and thus increase their public awareness. Furthermore, the present day of communication system between police and public should be improved. This is especially true for phone conversations, which can easily result in the community calling the police at any time.

Other recommendations for “community policing” suggest that it be inclusive and gender sensitive. The results show that women's participation in several kebeds was a challenge. Women are one of the most affected groups by crime and need to be empowered in both communication and awareness. Their awareness of local policing needs to be raised so that women can be the best participants in programs which can provide conflict management and crime prevention.

Another important recommendation concerns training. Senior management at a police station should train and educate key stakeholders and community members to recognize and respond to early signs of crime in the community. At the local level, the general public should be given a basic legal education and policing philosophy. This “community policing” strategy will lay a solid foundation for conflict management and crime prevention to ensure lasting peace for present and future in two districts.

Police officers, detectives, crime prevention officers and local law enforcement officers should not only look professional, they should act as well. In addition to unethical manner, police’s brutality and abuse in dealing with the public must also be avoided. Human rights violations and abuses, leading to societal skepticism, brutality and corruption block to the image of the Police and their link with the public, and this repetition, if left unchecked, will lead them to act against the findings of the police to proceed to the local police. in crime prevention.

The police should be trained in morals and social ethics and in the role of society in conflict management and crime prevention. In addition, when people from poor backgrounds are used in their operations and in local policing, a bad image is created for the police. This can increase public distrust and individuals can abuse relationships for their own selfish ends, affecting the achievement of “community policing” programs.

The key role played by various organizations, peace and security committees, religious institutions and households has contributed to the success of “community policing”. These stakeholders would be better recognized, energized and empowered, not only as alternatives but also as important partners in crime prevention and conflict management.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Interview guide to Informants

1. The nature of “community policing” in this woredas what it look likes. The contribution of “community Policing” for peace and stability in this woredas
2. Stakeholders participation in “community policing”. How stakeholders contribute to “community policing “.?
3. The consequences of the “community policing” in the districts? In your point of view, do you agree that “community policing” is a suitable method to conflict management and crime prevention?
4. What is the attitude of the societies towards “community policing”?
5. The challenge of “community policing” in Kera Police Stations?
6. The strength and weakness of community policing.
7. What recommendations would you give to make “community policing” an effective?

Thank you for your Cooperation

Appendix 2

Interviews prepared by the researcher for the purpose of focus Group discussion and

Introduction

I am one of the students who studying MA program in Addis Ababa University in the Department of IPSS. As a peace student I need to identify the contribution of community policing for conflict management and crime prevention find an alternative solution through scientific research. Among those many social problems are: crime, fear of crime. Therefore, the purpose of this discussion is to gather relevant data regarding the topic to get available information. This study is solely for academic purpose and therefore it will not affect anybody on the process. As a result I request you your genuine and timely response are warmly welcomed.

1. Would you please introduce yourself?
2. Do you have any idea about community policing in woreda 4 and 5 ?
3. What is its role in crime prevention and conflict management?
4. How would understand and observed the community about the community policing activities?
5. How Addis-Ababa police commission implemented community policing in Addis-Ababa?
6. Are the community policing police officers have enough skilled and happiness with the profession?
7. There are many community policing office centers in two woredas what are their role and effectiveness in crime prevention and control?
8. Which part of the society involved in the community policing activities and which are not? Why?
9. Do you observed any challenges or problems during the implementation of community policing in the city?
10. Do you think any solutions and recommendations in order to solve those problems?

I thank you a lot again for your cooperation!

Appendix 3

Standard Community Policing Center Plan

