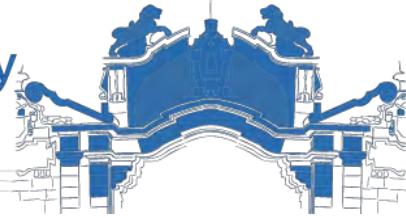




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COLLEGE OF LAW AND GOVERNANCE STUDIES
CENTER FOR HUMAN RIGHTS

**Challenges of Community Policing Practice in preserving Civil
Rights of Individuals: The Case of Addis Ketema Sub City**

By: Girma Kibret Hailu

**A Thesis Submitted in Partial Fulfillment of Master of Arts in Human Rights
at Addis Ababa University, Center for Human Rights.**

June, 2018

Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

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Declaration

I declare that this thesis is the result of my own work and all sources or materials used for this thesis have been appropriately acknowledged. This Thesis is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts in Human Rights (MA). I surely declare that this thesis has not been submitted to any other body.

Girma Kibret Hailu _____

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Acronyms

ACHPR	African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights
FDRE	Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
ICCPR	International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights
ICRC	International Committee of Red Cross
OSCE	The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe
OAU	Organization of African Union
UDHR	Universal Declaration of Human Rights
UN	United Nations

Abstract

Taking the current state of development of the country, it is believed that the Police cannot successfully prevent crime and protect human rights unless it deserves the support from the public. Understanding this limitation, Addis Ababa Police Commission, the seat of the Federal government, designed different strategies to improve the police service. Among these strategies, community policing has been a leading police service to evenly enhance the police and community relations. The primary objective of this study is to reveal out the challenges and practices of community policing in preserving civil rights of individuals in Addis Ketema Sub-City. The study is qualitative by design. Participants of the study were selected using purposive sampling technique. Of which, 12 community policing officers, 15 local communities, two FGDs comprising 8 people in each groups and 4 key informants have been involved as informants. The selection was made through inclusion criteria to find the informants who are close to the study undertaken. Data were gathered using interview, Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and observation and analyzed thematically. The findings of the study revealed that lack of training on community policing officers on the concepts of community policing vis-à-vis protection of human rights, the lesser priority given to human right protection as compared to crime prevention. Moreover, denial of access to justice, the rights to privacy and liberty are the major challenges of community policing in preserving civil rights of individuals. The findings of the study indicate that different organizations and the government itself should think about the way how civil rights of individuals will be ensured through community policing. It also brings into the attention of police chiefs, researchers and practitioners to think of the implementation of community policing to rest on mutual trust between the police and the community at large.

Key Terms:

Community, policing, community policing, Civil Rights,

Chapter one

1.1 Background of the Study

Human Rights are commonly understood as being those rights which are inherent to the human being and they are legally guaranteed by human rights law, protecting individuals and groups against actions which interfere with fundamental freedoms of human being (United Nations Office of High Commissioner for Human Rights,1997). Universal Declaration of Human Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political rights, The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Constitution and other international and national human rights instruments recognized these rights .Among the human rights recognized in above, civil rights is the one recognized as one of the rights given to human being. These rights are basic to ensure peoples' physical and mental integrity, life, and safety. For instance: the rights to life, equality, non-discrimination, the rights to privacy, liberty and security of a person...etc. To this effect, states have three obligations towards human rights, the obligation to respect, protect and fulfill to ensure human rights (Cees, 2014). As one of state machineries, police is required to enforce the law in due respect of the right of persons recognized country's constitution and other international standards.

Police always at the threshold in the gates of the justice system of the countries to protect members of a society from any form of violation of their rights by other members of the society (Fisaha, 2015).It has the responsibility to protect citizens from any kinds of violation of their right to life, the right to bodily integrity, the right to property, the right to liberty, and other rights of citizens that are guaranteed under international human rights instruments and other laws. Therefore, the obligation of police in relation to protection of human rights starts with safeguarding the people from any form of crime and maintains social order to effective social mobility.

The Police cannot successfully prevent crime as well as protect human rights by its own (Yeshiwas, 2012). Taking this into consideration, the police designed different strategies that focused on crime prevention in putting various dimensions worthwhile to promote the sense of

police services. Among these strategies the philosophy of community policing is one of the core elements of enhancing the police and community relations. This approach promotes the proactive sense of crime prevention in making the community cooperative to fiercely fight crime, reduce fear of crime and improve the living condition of the public at large (Woods and Ziembo, 1966).

Community policing encompasses a variety of philosophical and practical approaches and still evolving rapidly. Its strategies vary depending on the needs and responses of the communities involved. However, certain basic principles and considerations are common to all community policing efforts. United States America Department of justice define community policing as :a new philosophy of policing based on the concept that police officers and community working together in creative ways that can help to solve contemporary community problems related to crime, fear of crime, social and physical disorder (Bureau of Justice Assistance, 1994). The philosophy requires that police departments develop a new relationship with the community, allowing them a greater voice in setting local priorities, and involving them in efforts to improve the overall quality of life in their neighborhoods (Fisher-Stewart, 2007). Others also define a paradigm shift established at the bedrock of community partnership in creating safe and secure environment for all and the people take active part in their own affairs (Mulugeta and Mekuriaw, 2017). This fact indicates the need of involving the community, the local government and the police to work together to tackle and prevent crime and protect human rights violations (Skogen and Hartnett , 1977) .

Community policing in Ethiopia was announced officially as a police approach at the national level in 2012 but there was some works related to community policing were applied in its crude form in years back. In 2004 members of the Ethiopian Federal Police Commission undertook community policing training by British trainers in Addis Ababa and some senior officers also took further training in Europe (Lisa and Demelash, 2013).

Addis Ababa Police Commission is one of the legitimate bodies in charge of preventing crime and ensuring the human rights of people, as a municipal police. Its mandates and responsibilities mainly emanates from the following four major areas. These are the FDRE constitution, the Ethiopian Federal Police Commission Establishment Proclamation No. 720/2004, Addis Ababa City Police Commission Establishment Council of Ministers' Regulation No. 96/2003 and also indirectly emanates from the Criminal Procedure Code of Ethiopia .To overhaul services given

yet the city police carried out Business Processing Reengineering (BPR) for two years. The result came up with the recommendation to owe the number of officers trained in community policing particularly 85 officers trained in community policing at a diploma level in Ethiopian Police University collage to advance the police and community relations. Furthermore 295 police members from crime prevention department were transferred into community policing service by providing them short term training and the commission in 2011 implemented pilot program of community policing in four selected sub cities (Bole, Arada, Addis Ketema, and Nifas Silk Lafto). The pilot program was successful in many aspects. Following this success by the end of 2012, the community policing implemented in all sub cities of Addis Ababa (Frehiywot, 2015).

It is true that the police community relation can bring change in police service and improve their relationship to responsibly evaluate the police performance from the view point of the rights of person. However, the current situation shows that many rights of citizens are not respected and different forms of violations became rampant in the city, in particular civil rights of individuals. Thus, this study carried out in one of the ten sub-cities of Addis Ketema, to reveal out the major challenges of community policing practice in preserving civil rights of individuals.

1.2 Statement of the Problem

United Nations International Human Rights Standards for Law Enforcement officials states that International human rights law is binding on all States and their agents, including the police organization (United Nations, 1979). Ethiopian Police, an organ of the government within the executive branch, is expected to respect and protect the human rights and fundamental freedoms that are enshrined under chapter three of the FDRE constitution and International Human Rights Laws. In the process of discharging its duties: preventing, investigating crimes and other related activities, police has the obligation to refrain from acts that violate human rights of citizens and also protecting the human person from any form of violation by others. It is also clearly indicated under article 13 (1) of the FDRE Constitution that every government organ has the obligation to respect human rights (FDRE Constitution, 1995). The constitution, as stated in the article mainly refers the police to give high emphasis in its day to day activities of patrolling and investigating crimes under police suspect. The claims and criticisms against the government in relation to violation of human rights is mostly the result of unnecessary and deadly use of force by police officers (Fisaha, 2015).

Police is expected to discharge its responsibilities under the circumference of its jurisdiction. Working with due respect to human rights and protecting the human person from any form of violation by other person are the prime aims in police services. The prevention or detection of a crime by police is one way of protecting human rights, such as the rights to life, property, physical integrity, personal liberty and security .For instance, the police failure to take appropriate step to prevent the murder of a person facing a threat to his or her life from another person, then this failure to act/omission constitutes a violation of the state or police obligation to protect the right to life. The same is true in other crimes like robbery or burglary and rape or domestic violence.

In Addis Ababa city capital of Ethiopia, there are several crimes and human rights violations due to the diversified and complex living style of the city. The most common, serious and repeated crimes and human rights violations are body injury, assault, burglary, child labor, domestic violence, rape, attempt murder and murder (Temsky, 2015). The crime types reported by Temsky had a great link with a violation of human rights and appear as a result of the police being incompetent to deter in applying various prevention techniques. Thus, to protect such violations the community policing is best model of policing, because the overall purpose of community policing is to prevent crimes effectively through the full involvement of citizens. Accordingly, some researches confirmed that after the implementation of community policing in Addis Ababa city to some extent reduced crimes particularly minor crimes .However, it cannot stop or reduce human rights violations. This shows that there exist limitations on community policing practice in preserving the civil rights of individuals.

Related with this, there are number of researches conducted on community policing. However, all these researches are carried out with emphasis on the philosophy of Community Policing related with crime, without touching its link with the human rights perspective in particular civil rights. So, as to the knowledge of the researcher there is no study conducted in Ethiopia on community policing from human rights perspective. Thus, this study has come into happen to contribute on the existing body of knowledge and fill gaps earmarking the challenges and practices of community policing, in preserving civil rights of individuals with specific focus to the case of Addis Ketema Sub City.

1.3 Objective of the Study

1.3.1 General Objective

The general objective of the study is to probe the challenges of community policing practice in preserving civil rights of individuals in Addis Ketema sub-city.

1.3.2 Specific Objectives

Specific objectives of the study are:

- To Assess the obligation of police to preserve civil rights of individuals in Addis Ketema Sub-city,
- To assess the level of community participation on community policing activity in Addis Ketema Sub-city,
- To identify the contribution of community policing practice to preserve civil rights of individuals in Addis Ketema Sub-city.

1.4 Research Questions

- What are the responsibilities of police in preserving civil rights of individuals in Addis Ketema Sub-city?
- How far the community is engaged in community policing to ensure the civil rights of individuals in Addis Ketema Sub-city?
- Is community policing practice having contribution to ensure civil rights of individuals in Addis Ketema Sub-city?
- What are the major challenges community policing practice has encountered in preserving civil rights of individuals in Addis Ketema Sub-city?

1.5 Significance of the Study

Community policing is important for effective crime prevention strategies around the world as well as in Ethiopia. Though there are different researches conducted related to community policing, none of them deals with community policing from human rights views. Thus, the main significance of this study is to show the challenges of community policing practice in preserving

civil rights of individuals and it may stimulate the concerned authorities to give attention and address the problem as per the finding and recommendations of this study. Moreover, the finding of this study will serve as a stepping stone for others who are interested to conduct an in-depth study on the area and will fill the literature gap.

1.6 The Scope of the Study

This study is delimited to look at only the challenges and practices of community policing in preserving the civil rights of individuals. The study is seemingly determined to be carried out within the geographical area of Addis Ketema Sub-City and the time to which it is scoped mainly ranges from the month of January 2012 to December 2017.

1.7 Limitation of the Study

Like any other studies, this research is not free from any limitations. As there are scant studies focusing on the link between the community policing and human right aspect, the researcher faced difficulty in getting specific literatures addressing the issue. Apart from this, responsible institutions (particularly the police) did not willing to disclose actual information and data on the current state of community policing practice.

1.8 Organization of the Study

The research is organized in to five chapters. Chapter one deals with background of the study, statement of the problem, research questions, objectives, significance, limitation and scope of the study. Chapter two concerned with literature review and , go through related literature like International and national human rights instruments, police responsibility and power, conceptual frame work of community policing, some countries experience on challenges of community policing and the practice of community policing in Ethiopia. Chapter three, deals with methodological aspects of the research. This chapter shows the nature of the research, data source, collection method, sampling and analysis techniques and ethical consideration. Chapter four contains analysis, findings and discussion. The last chapter deals with conclusion and recommendations of the study.

1.9 Operational Definitions of Key Terms

Community policing: community policing is a philosophy that promotes organizational strategies, which support the systematic use of partnerships and problem-solving techniques, proactively address the immediate conditions that give rise to public safety issues such as crime, social disorder, and fear of crime (US Bureau of Justice Assistance, 1994).

Civil Rights of individuals: are rights recognized under international human rights instruments and FDRE constitution, which include ensuring of peoples, physical mental integrity, life and safety, protection from discrimination based on different grounds. For instance, the rights to life, security, equality, liberty, access to justice, privacy, fair trial.

Chapter Two

Literature Review

2.1 International and National Human rights Instruments

2.1.1 International Human Rights Instruments

For this study International Human Rights instruments refers to both International and Regional Human Rights Instruments.

2.1.1.1. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights (UDHR)

The UDHR was adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations in 1948. It had a major impact on subsequent international and regional human rights instruments as well as on national constitutions and other laws.

This document incorporated basic rights and freedoms. It includes civil and political rights, including the right to life, liberty and security of person, prohibition of slavery or servitude, slavery and the slave trade, prohibition of torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment, everyone has the right to recognition everywhere as a person before the law, equality and non-discrimination, prohibition arbitrary arrest or detention, access to justice, the rights to privacy, the right to freedom of thought, conscience and religion,..etc. The police as executive organ of the states have an obligation to respect and protect these rights in day to day activities of his duty. However, the UDHR is not a treaty or binding document but was intended to be a framework document that would give guidance and interpretation as to the human rights provisions and obligations contained in the Charter of the United Nations, and there are also number of provisions that can today be considered as international customary law, e.g. the prohibition of racial discrimination, the prohibition of torture and other forms of ill-treatment, and the prohibition of slavery (United Nations, 1948).

2.1.1.2.The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR)

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 16 December 1966 and entered into force on 23 March 1976.

The covenant elaborates further and gives legal force to the civil and political rights and freedoms listed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. Among the civil rights individuals guaranteed by the covenant are:-the right to life and survival , freedom from inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment , freedom from slavery and servitude , the right to liberty and security of the person and freedom from arbitrary arrest or detention , access to justice ,freedom of movement , the right to equality before the law, the right to be presumed innocent until proven guilty and to have a fair and public hearing by an impartial tribunal, the right to be recognized as a person before the law, the right to privacy, the freedom of thought, conscience and religion, the freedom of opinion and expression, and the right to equality before the law and equal protection. The states member to the Covenant has an obligation towards the above rights .Thus, Police as state organ also have obligation to respect and protect these rights by prevention and detecting of crimes (United Nations, 1966).

2.1.1.3.The African Charter on Human and Peoples' Rights (ACHPR)

The African Charter on Human and Peoples Rights was adopted by the Organization of African Union (OAU) in 1981 and entered into force in 1986. The ACHPR has some characteristics that make it quite different from most other human rights instruments: the charter proclaims not only rights but also duties .For instance, duties towards the family and society, and incorporated not only individual rights but also rights of peoples like equality, the right to existence, the right to self-determination, etc. In addition to civil and political rights, the ACHPR also contains economic, social and cultural rights.

Among these rights recognized by the ACHPR particularly civil rights are: non-discrimination, the right to equality, the rights to life and integrity, Prohibition all forms of exploitation and degradation of man particularly slavery, slave trade, torture, cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment or treatment, access to justice, the right to liberty and security, the right to receive information and the right to express and disseminate his opinions... (OAU, 1981).

2.1.1.4. United Nations Code of Conduct for Law Enforcement Officials

The United Nations General Assembly adopted code of conduct for law enforcement official. It contains several provisions which deal with expected conduct from law enforcement officials during discharging their duties.

Under article 1 of the code states that law enforcement official shall at all times fulfill the duty imposed upon them by serving the community or protecting all person against illegal acts and they respect and protect human rights of all persons.

Under article 3 of the code also deals about use of force .This provision emphasizes that the use of force by law enforcement officials may be authorized only reasonably necessary under the circumstances for the prevention of crime or in effecting the lawful arrest of offender, in accordance with a principle of proportionality . Moreover, firearms should not be used except when a suspected offender offers armed resistance or otherwise jeopardizes the lives of others and less extreme measures are not sufficient to restrain or apprehend the suspect. Other issues the code deals about prohibition of torture ,this prohibition derives from the declaration on the protection of all persons from being subjected to torture and other cruel ,inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment .Furthermore ,the code also incorporated prohibition of corruption committed by law enforcement officials and the law must be enforced fully with respect to any law enforcement officials who commits an act of corruption, as government cannot expect to enforce the law among their citizens if they cannot ,or will not ,enforce the law against their own agents and within their agencies (United Nations , 1979).Thus, police officers and police agency as law enforcement organ they should respect and protect the above provisions of the code during discharging their duties.

2.1.2 National Instruments

2.1.2.1. The Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia Constitution (FDRE Constitution)

The 1995 FDRE constitution incorporated a set of basic human rights, almost one-third of the provisions of the constitution deals with human rights. In its chapter three the constitution provided a long list of rights from article 14 to 44, including civil rights .Such as the right to life, security of person, liberty, prohibition against inhumane treatment, prohibition against arbitrary

arrested, right of persons accused, right to opinion, equality, access to justice ,security of a person ,privacy expression, freedom of movement, etc. Moreover, article 13 (2) specifies that these rights and freedoms will be interpreted according to the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and other International instrument ratified by Ethiopia and under article 13 (1) of the constitution, states that the government has a duty and responsibility to respect and enforce human rights provision. This duty requires that government officials regardless of their position must respect the rights contained in the constitution. Furthermore, as per article 9 (4) of the constitution all international agreements ratified by Ethiopia are an integral part of the law of the land. Thus, the above mentioned international human right treaties are part and parcel of the constitutional framework of the country.

Generally Police have an obligation to respect and protect the above international and national human rights laws, this means refrain from violating during discharging of his duties and protecting these right from violating by others through effective prevention and detection of crimes. For this study the researcher focused on some civil rights of individuals .Including, the rights to life, the rights remain silent, liberty or freedom from arbitrary arrest, rights to privacy, access to justice, freedom, presumption of innocent.

2.1.2.2. Ethiopian Federal Police and Addis Ababa Police commission Proclamation and Regulations

FDRE Federal Police Commission and Addis Ababa Police Commission and other Regional Police Commissions are the main responsible body to maintain peace and order all over the country. Addis Ababa police commission mandate and responsibilities mainly derived from different laws. These are the FDRE constitution, the Ethiopian Federal Police Commission Establishment proclamation and regulation, the criminal procedure Code of Ethiopia and Addis Ababa City Police Commission Establishment Council of Ministers’ Regulation.

Ethiopian Federal Police Commission establishment proclamation No. 720/2011 states that the objective of the Ethiopian Federal Police Commission are to maintain and ensure peace and security of the public and the state by respecting and ensuing the compliance of the constitution, the constitutional order and other law of the country by preventing and investigating crime through the full participation of the public (Ethiopian Federal Police Commission , 2011) .

Under article 6 of the proclamation the power and duties of the commission states as follows:

- Prevent and investigate any threat and acts of crime against the constitution and the constitutional order ,security of the government of the state and human right ,
- Prevent and investigate crimes falling under the jurisdiction of federal courts ,
- Prevent and investigate crimes relating to human trafficking, abduction, trafficking in narcotic and psychotropic substances, hijacking of aircraft or ship, organized robbery, terrorism and violence,
- Maintain law of order in regions based on intervention orders given by federal government ,
- Regulate and investigate traffic rules and accidents, etc. (Ethiopian Federal Police Commission, 2011).

Ethiopian Federal police officers administrating council of ministers regulation No. 268/2012 also incorporated provisions dealing with ethical principles and use of force. Under article 44 of the regulation states that every police officer during discharging his duties respect and protect the rights of nations, nationalities and peoples without discrimination on the account of race ,sex , religion, language, color ,political outlook, wealth, birth or any other ground and respect and protect the constitution and international human right instrument ratified by Ethiopian . Article 45 also dealing about use of force : A police officer may use of proportionate force when faced with clear resistance in discharging his duties and other options are not available and a police officer may use firearms only protect his own life or the life of others from death or from grave body injury .Moreover, apprehend a dangerous criminal suspect or to restrain a suspect or convicted prisoner from escaping (Federal Police Commission, 2012).Moreover, the Addis Ababa City Police Regulation No. 96/2011 article 6 also states the mandates and responsibilities of the commission which is Prevent and investigate crimes, execute orders or decisions of the federal and municipal courts, execute orders issued by the Federal Public Prosecutor and City Administration Public Prosecutor regarding investigations of crime and other criminal related its mandates, etc.

Furthermore, the Criminal Procedure code of Ethiopia incorporated main duties of police. Under article 9 of the code the main duties of police are preserving the peace and preventing crime, discovering or investigate the commission of offences and apprehending offenders (Imperial

Ethiopian Government, 1961).In addition to this the code incorporated procedure of arrest .The arrest of suspect cannot be made without warrant, the investigation police officer shall apply to the court for a warrant of arrest .However, according to article 50 of the code the police may arrest without warrant ,where the suspect who has committed a flagrant offence as defined in article 19 of the code (Imperial Ethiopian Government, 1961).

According to federal police officer administration council of ministers regulation No. 268/2012 article 54 /20/ human right violations is one of grave disciplinary offences and if any police officer committed such offences fired from the organization (Federal Police Commission, 2012).

2.2 Police Responsibilities and Powers

The state’s obligations towards human rights are: the duty to respect, i.e. not to violate human rights, the duty to protect human rights, e.g. against violations by others, the duty to ensure and fulfill human rights, i.e. to provide for circumstances in which human rights can be fully enjoyed, the duty not to discriminate, i.e. to ensure equal treatment of all persons before the law (Cees, 2014).

According to Sara explanation on her paper on Time for change in police culture: Putting human rights at the center of policing states that:

“Human rights violations undermine the government’s credibility and police misconduct is a threat to a state’s democratic legitimacy and Police have an important role in the protection of human rights and policing is one of the means the state meets its obligations towards human rights .Moreover ,she states that Police is most visible agency of state for vast majority of citizens and have the potential to protect human rights, there is also a potential risk of abuse and violations of human rights in their activity (Sara, 2015).”

Moreover, UN code of conduct for law enforcement officials states that, it is essential to hold Police officials accountable for their acts and even a superior order cannot serve as an excuse where this order is clearly illegal, mainly when it comes to serious breaches of international law, such as the acts of genocide or torture (United Nations , 1979). Responsibility and accountability are extended to superior officers who ordered human rights violations or failed to prevent them.

Thus, ultimate responsibility for any police action directed to the state itself, which is held responsible at international level for acts that establish violations of its commitments under international human rights law (Cees, 2014).

Human rights standards were primarily established as a means of setting control on the power of the state and its machine for protecting the individuals against state abuse of power (Sara, 2015). As representatives of the state, police officials are expected to fulfill the human rights obligations when performing their responsibility, i.e. to maintain public order, to prevent and detect crime and to provide service and assistance for people and communities in need. They are given special powers to empower them to carry out searches or seizure. According to United Nations Human Rights Standards and Practice for the Police Handbook, all police action shall respect the principle of legality, necessity, non-discrimination, proportionality and humanity (United Nations, 2004).

However, despite clear legal standards, police work is not a mathematical science that leads to direct answers. Because law enforcement officials have to deal with a wide range of situations with many conflicting interests, they are accorded a degree of discretion, which places considerable responsibility on them to make appropriate choices (ICRC, 2015). The fact that law enforcement officials frequently find themselves in stressful or risky situations and have to deal on a regular basis with people who have broken the law or are suspected of having done so means that high moral and ethical standards have to be met to ensure that police officials act in accordance with the law at all times (United Nations, 2004). Breaches of the law by police officials have a devastating effect on police work and ultimately on society as a whole (ICRC, 2015). In this regard, the United Nations code of conduct for law enforcement officials and the Basic principles on the use of Force and Firearms by law Enforcement Officials formulate important standards to regulate the action of law enforcement officers. However, setting high ethical standards is not enough in the difficult and dangerous working environment of law enforcement. Orders and procedures that clearly establish what is expected from the individual law enforcement officers in their effective enforcement are indispensable to ensure that law enforcement work is always carried out in full compliance with the law (United Nations, 2004).

2.3 Historical Development of the Ethiopian Police

Ethiopia established a modern police in the early 20th century. A modern police system by the name of Arada Zebegna had been established in 1917. As a result of the invasion by fascist Italy, Arada Zebegna was abolished in 1936 and established the police force named policia cononial. This police force functioned from 1936 to 1941, after one year Emperor Hailesillassie established new police force (Gebeyehu, 2016). During the time of Emperor Hialesellassie, the role of the police had been to protect peace, order and security of the people. The police continued to work for the regime of the day during the period of the Dergue military rule. Though the police were not only responsible the regime has left very bad memories of brutal lawless police and after the coming into power of Ethiopian People Revolutionary Democratic Front, the whole structure of the police force was established according to federal system (Shifa, 2001). This mean established a federal police system in line with the country system of government that is divided into nine regions and two cities administrative under federal control. All the nine regions have their own police agencies and the federal police control the two cities administrative police that are Addis Ababa and Dire Dawa.

2.4 Human Rights Obligations of Police

Police have opportunity to both protect and breach of human rights or policing gives life to human rights, meaning that the police make decisions that either affirm or deny the human rights of individuals (Sara, 2015). The police are at the forefront of securing, upholding, and reaffirming rights to assure the dignity of individuals, for peaceful assembly free of fear and reprisal, for free speech, for civic participation, for due process, and for the restoration of civil rights and processes following painful events (Greene, 2010).

There are International human rights standards for policing on different issues like use of force and firearms, prohibition of torture and ill treatment, the rights to detainees, ethical conduct .This is evident the existence of strong and sensitive connection between police action and human rights. However, the relationship between human rights and policing has conflicting nature (protection of rights and the power to search, detention, use of force and firearms) (Sara, 2015).Police in the past was mainly seen as a force and tool of state control. This perspective has

developed and police are now habitually seen as government officials who provide a service to the community. As service providers, police officers not only respect human rights but also protect human rights by preventing crimes and violations of human rights together with the community.

2.4.1 Obligation to Respect

According Goretta explanation, police play an important role in society in the protection of human rights by maintaining law and order, which are a prerequisite in the enjoyment of human rights .However, if these powers are not examined properly it leads violations of human rights (Goretta, 2002).Moreover, Police powers require great responsibilities and impacts on relationship between police and the public (David , Tafadzwa and Collen, 2012). If the police do not respect human rights or fail to follow human rights standards the relationship will be impaired and will make policing difficult. The same is true in Ethiopia. Ethiopian Police as an organ of government within the executive branch it is expected to respect the human rights and fundamental freedoms that are enshrined under chapter three of the constitution and international human rights instruments that are ratified by the Ethiopian government. In the process of discharging its duties like preventing and investigating crimes and other related activities police has the obligation to refrain from acts that violate the human rights of citizens. It is also clearly indicated under article 13 (1) of the FDRE Constitution that every government organ has the obligation to respect human rights (FDRE Constitution, 1995). Police as an organ of government has an obligation , because of the reason that this obligation is highly related with the day to day functions of police it requires a special attention from the police. The claims and blames over government in relation to violation of human rights is mostly the result of unwanted and excessive use of force by police officers (Fisaha, 2015).

Obligation of the police to respect human rights can be seen from two situations. The first situation is the police are the first and responsible organ to treat victims' of violation of human rights and crime in the justice system. In such situations police is expected to properly treat victims and collect evidences against the criminals. And the police should also respect the right to justice of victims in such kinds of situations (ICRC, 2015). This means the police should fairly and equally treat victims of violation of human rights and crime without any kind of

discrimination based on sex, race, religion, language, ethnicity, political view and other related reasons. And any kind of mistreatment on the basis of sex, race, religion, language, ethnicity, political view and other related reasons amounts to violation of the civil rights of individuals particularly: the right to equality and the right to access to justice guaranteed under international and national human rights instruments (Tamirat, 2015).

The other situation deals on the relationship of the police and suspects. As police is an organization that is responsible to seize crime suspects, it will face serious challenge including bodily injury or loss of life of police officers. Even though the crime that is committed by the suspect is very cruel and serious, the suspect is very dangerous, the suspect uses offensive words that offend the police officers in charge, police officers are not allowed to use excessive power or take unnecessary measures in response. Police officers in this respect should follow the Procedure on how to arrest a suspect from identifying the suspect up to using proportional forces and should always observed human rights standards (David , Tafadzwa and Collen, 2012). There are also other rights that police should respect in the process of arresting suspects and after arrest. For instance in Ethiopian case police follow all necessary legal procedures to seize and search suspects and their private property, the right to be brought before a court within 48 hours of arrest, the right to be protected from inhuman treatment, the right to remain silent, presumption of innocent and other related rights that guaranteed under article 18, 19, 20 and 21 of the FDRE Constitution and other laws.

In Ethiopia the history and experience of police as well as the understanding of the society in respecting human rights is not good, it requires continuous development of systems to create awareness and build human rights culture within the society and police works. Victims as well as police officers usually took their own measures where they openly found the offender committing crime. And many peoples and police officers doesn't care about the human rights of offenders and consider that taking their own action is legal just because of the reason that they found the offender committing crime (Tamirat, 2015).

2.4.2 Obligation to Protect

The human rights obligations of government are obligation to protect human rights violations by other person. In this regard government is expected to enact a law that regulates the social relations between the societies and implement those laws. Police is at the front position to protect members of a society from violation of their human rights by other members of the society. This means protect citizens from any kinds of violation of their right to life, the right to bodily integrity, the rights to access justice, equality, the right to property, the right to liberty, the right to assembly, the right to freedom of expression and many other rights of citizens that are guaranteed under international human rights instruments and other laws (Tamirat, 2015).

Under article 2 of ICCPR states that member states of the covenant should take all the necessary actions to protect the human rights from violation by individuals, groups and legal organizations (United Nations , 1948). For instance, signatory states should take all the necessary measures to prevent crimes and where crimes are committed state parties have the responsibility to search, arrest and brought the suspect before the court with sufficient evidences.

Ethiopia Police as law enforcement organ has the responsibility to protect citizens from any kinds of violation of their right to life, the right to bodily integrity, the right to property, the right to liberty, the right to assembly, the right to freedom of expression and many other rights of citizens that are guaranteed under the FDRE Constitution, international human rights instruments and other laws. Thus, the obligation of police in relation to protection of human rights starts with prevention of crime and preserving the peace and security of the society (Tamirat, 2015). When police prevent or detect a crime, it is part of preserving human rights, such as the right to property, life, personal liberty and security. For instance, if the police fail to take appropriate steps to prevent the murder of a person facing a threat to his or her life from another person, then the police's failure to act/omission constitutes a violation of the state's obligation to protect the right to life.

Generally Police have the above obligation towards human rights however, different human rights organization criticized Ethiopian police ,for instance ,United States department of state on Ethiopian 2016 human rights report, disclosed the violation of human rights by Ethiopian

security forces .for instance: use of excessive force , arbitrary arrest and killing, disappearances, torture and other cruel ,inhuman or degrading treatment, detention without charge ,illegal searches ,restrictions on civil liberties including freedom of speech and press, freedom of assembly, freedom of movement .Moreover, Human rights watch's 2016 report also confirmed that State security forces in Ethiopia committed numerous human rights violations. For instance used excessive and lethal force, several people killed and injured ,tens of thousands arrested , ill treatment ,arbitrarily arrested ,detention more than 48 hours without brought to the court and access to legal counsel and family members.

2.5 Conceptual Frame Work of Community Policing

Community policing is, in essence, collaboration between the police and the community that identifies and solves community problems and the police no longer be the sole guardians of law and order but, all members of the community become active partners in the effort to enhance the safety and quality of neighborhoods. Community Policing began to appear in both the United States and the United Kingdom during early 1980s (Ratcliffe, 2004) and currently several Countries practicing. There is no agreed definition of community policing, there are several definition .For instance:- Friedman defines that community policing is a policy aimed at achieving more effective and efficient crime control, reduce fear of crime, better quality of life, better police services and police legitimacy, through a proactive reliance on community resources that seeks to change crime causing conditions. This assumes a need for greater accountability of police, greater public share in decision making, and greater concern for civil rights and liberties (Friedman, 1992).

Others also defines as Community policing is both a philosophy or a way of thinking and an organizational strategy, that allows the police and the community to work together in innovative ways to solve problems of crime, disorder and safety issues to improve the quality of life for every person in that Community (Ndungu, 2008).

The Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE) defines: Community Policing as a philosophy and organizational strategy that promotes a partnership centered and collaborative effort between the police and the community to more effectively and efficiently identifies, prevent and solve problems of crime, the fear of crime, physical and social disorder,

and neighborhood decay in order to improve the quality of life for everyone. Moreover, the OSCE regards the introduction of community policing as fundamental in achieving a significant confidence building effect for the relationship between the police and the public as well as between different communities, for instance through the creation of police-public partnership forums (OSCE, 2008).

United States Department of Justice defines community policing: community policing is a philosophy that promotes organizational strategies, which support the systematic use of partnerships and problem-solving techniques, proactively address the immediate conditions that give rise to public safety issues such as crime, social disorder, and fear of crime. Even if, we realize from the above definitions there is no single definition of community policing, however, there are three generally agreed key components to the community policing philosophy. These include: 1) the creation of and reliance on effective partnerships with the community and other public or private sector resources, 2) the application of problem solving strategies or tactics, and 3) the transformation of police organizational culture and structure to support this philosophical shift. In other words, community policing is not in itself a tactic or strategy, but instead a philosophical approach to how policing is conducted. Its central idea is, community oriented policing is based on law enforcement and the community joining together to identify and address issues of crime and social disorder (Muguel, 2005).

A community policing perspective differs from a traditional policing perspective in a number of ways. For instance, Traditional policing primarily focus on narrow role of policing which is crime fighting with one way communication and no focus on citizen's needs, whereas community policing primarily focus on broader function which is addressing fear of crime, maintenance of order, social problem the impact on crime with two way communication and based on citizen's wants. The other difference is traditional policing getting the facts of crime by attempting to impose their power on citizens and setting police agenda alone, but in community policing developing trust to promote cooperation on the part of citizens and sharing power with citizens to set agenda (Trojanowicz and Gaines, 2002).Furthermore, traditional policing efficiency by detection and arrests rates and accountability to law ,the rules and regulations of a highly centralized organization ,but in community policing detected by absence of crime, disorder and accountability to community in respect to their needs (Sparrow, 1988).And also

community policing, individual line officers are given authority to solve problem and make operational decision, but not in traditional policing (Muguel, 2005).

Generally the community policing better than the tradition policing, first the community is active and partner with police, pro-actively prevention of crime and community policing officers are given broader freedom to resolve concerns within their community. Moreover, community policing emphasizes employee involvements and individual officers are given the authority to solve problems and make operational decisions suitable to the community.

2.6 Principles of Community Policing

The philosophy and principles considered to be viewed as the preliminary phases to the outbreak of community policing leads to trace the threads from where it has come to operate in world policing in decaying thoughts tied up the traditional policing for a years. According to Bureau of justice, Community policing can be identified by the following principles (US Bureau of Justice Assistnace, 1994).

2.6.1. Broadening of the Central Mission of the Police

The mission of the police is broadened from the mere combating of crime to the maintenance of order. To achieve this goal, a service must provide, which will create a feeling of security in the community. The police struggle not only to prevent and decrease crime, but also ,by doing so to , ensure order and security within a community .The police official therefore also assume the role of peace officer, and not only that of a law enforcer. This is in contrast to traditional policing where the emphasis falls exclusively on law enforcement, solving crimes and the detention of criminals.

2.6.2. Reaffirmation of the Authority of the Police

In a democracy, police authority is vested in the community .community policing confirms this source of authority by granting local community representatives a direct say in how policing is carried out .This participation ensure consensus about the role and the legitimacy of policing, which makes a major contribution to the success of community policing .It also ensures that the community is co –responsible for attaining policing goals.

2.6.3. Service Orientation

Policing activities are service oriented and are aimed at elimination or minimizing hidden threats to the social order ,in other word the emphasis falls on the causes of crime and disorder .For this reason ,the role of police officers is viewed as advisor ,a peace officer and a friend of the Community .In rendering this service ,the following issues are stressed :the decentralization of function ,neighborhood involvement ,direct contact with public ,discretionary action and the supplying of social services. The emphasis no longer falls on meeting, arrest quotas, number of solving cases.

2.6.4. Process of Community Consultation

Community consultation is used to help the police to determine police priorities together with the community, to formulate plans of action and to implement joint solution.

2.6.5. Proactive Approach and Problem Oriented Strategy

In community policing: a problem oriented strategy is developed with emphasis on the handling of crime prevention factors. This strategy is aimed at eliminating predisposing and causing crime factors. Community policing entails on expectation of possible crimes and possible fears to the social order .Crime trends and patterns, demographic realities, socio economic and social problems and their impact on crime and social disorder are analyzed in good time. Areas of priority as well as priorities are identified and a joint strategic plan is drawn up with inputs from the community .This strategic plan and the areas of priority are brought to the attention of the member of foot patrol, neighborhood watches, aid organizations and other action group. Moreover, used methods include specialized patrols, satellite station, allocating members to specific areas and an intensive effort is made to eliminate crime-producing social conditions, such as poverty, unemployment, illiteracy and inadequate housing.

2.6.6. Balanced Action

Community policing is not the so called soft option in policing it simply means more effective policing .for this reason, a continual balance is maintained between proactive and reactive action.

2.6.7. Inter Organizational Cooperation

Community policing require cooperation at all levels with organizations which can in reducing the factors which cause crime .Since the police are aware of the fact that have little, if any, control over the causes of crime, inter –organizational cooperation is essential .This means that the police form part of a network of organizations which can help to ensure security and an improved quality of life within society.

2.6.8. Information Management

Community policing sees the community as a sources of information which must be utilized, because without information from the community, the work of the police is deemed to failure. community policing relies heavily on police contacts within the community .These constitute the main source of crime related information .By the correct implementation of community policing, information channels are created and strengthened .Community policing creates a daily contact situation which allows the community to realize that the police officers are a friend ,enabling the police official in turn to get to know the community systematically .In this way the police ensure that members of the community voluntarily provide valuable crime related information .

2.6.9. A Simplified and Flatter Organizational Structure

A change in the organization structure is a prerequisite for the successful implementation of community policing .This structural change has a dual purpose .Firstly a flattening of the organization structure is required .This ensures greater autonomy for those members of the lowest level of the line functions ,in other worlds ,for the member in the daily contact situation, secondly the paramilitary and bureaucratic organization model should change to an organization model which is in keeping with the needs of the clients and which has rendering of a high quality service as priority . Simultaneously, there should be decentralization of functions, such as management and resource utilization, in order to delegate some decision making power to the client.

2.6.10. Career Generalists / a person who is able to perform a variety of tasks within the police service)

Community policing enables a police officer to become a career-generalist as opposed to a specialist, there by equipping him to accept responsibility and authority for a wide range of activities. This enables police officials to act innovatively and creatively along a broad front.

2.6.11. New Loyalty

As a result of changes in the organization structure ,the shift in emphasis to social order and quality of life, and the change from being specialists to generalists, to loyalties of police officials move in the direction of the constitution ,bill of human rights ,codes of conduct and the community which they serve .The police are no longer servants of the government ,but servants of the community .

2.7 Theories of Community Policing

A number of theories have been advanced by scholars in an attempted to offer explanation towards community policing. For instance:

1. **Normative Sponsorship Theory:** this theory suggests that a significant number of people have willingness and cooperation becomes a necessary factor towards building a harmonious community (Tiedke, Freeman, Sower and Holland, 1957). It recommends that a community program will be supported only if it is within the limit of established standard to people. Principally, the police cannot achieve any positive transformation without the support of the public.
2. **Broken Widow Theory:** this theory recommended that window in a building is broken and is left unrepaired, all the rest of the window will soon be broken, the indication of one broken and unrepaired window send message that nobody cares so another window can also be broken and nothing will happen (Oliver, 2011) . According to Killing's and Wilson's suggestions is that moment deliberate discourtesy such as drunkenness ,begging, vandalism, disorderly behavior are not controlled ,an atmosphere is created in which more serious crimes will be committed ,still today , any discussion on community policing always related with broken windows theory (Kelling and Wilson, 1982).There are four elements of impact of

this theory on crime reduction: Dealing with disorders puts police in contact with those who commit more serious crimes, the high visibility of police causes a deterrent effects for potential perpetrators of crime, citizens assert control over neighborhoods, thereby preventing crime, as problem of disorder and crime become the responsibility of both the community and the police (Aliyu , 2012).

2.8 Strategies for Community Policing

Effective community policing requires successful Implementation of three essential components or operational strategies: community Partnership, problem solving, and organizational transformation or change management (Okeshola and Mudiare, 2013).

2.8.1. Organizational Transformation or Change management: the first component of fruitful community policing initiatives involves transformational change in the organizational structure and operation of a police sector (Sarah and Bobby, 2013). Building community policing partnerships and employing problem-solving strategies demands assigning new responsibilities and implementing a flexible style of management. Traditionally, patrol officers have been given lower status in police organizations and have been controlled by the agency's command structure. Community policing, in contrast, stresses that the values of the patrol function and the patrol officer as an individual. It requires the shifting of initiative, decision making, and responsibility downward within the police organization. According to Sarah and Bobby explanation, the officer must become responsible for managing the delivery of police services to the community. Patrol officers are the most familiar with the needs and concern of their communities and are in the best position to establish close bonds with the community that lead to effective solutions to local problems. Under community policing, police management must guide, rather than dominate, the actions of the patrol officer must ensure that they have the necessary resources to solve the problems in their communities. Management must determine the guiding principles to convert the philosophy of the agency to community policing and then to evaluate the effectiveness of the strategies implemented (Bohn and Haley, 2002).

2.8.2. Community Partnership: Establishing and maintaining mutual trust between citizens of a community and the police is the main goal of the first component of community policing. Police have always recognized the need for cooperation with the community and have encouraged members of the community to come forward with crime-fighting information. The police no longer view community as a passive presence connected to the police by an isolated incident or series of incidents. The community's concerns with crime and disorder become the target of efforts by the police and the community working together (Bohn and Haley, 2002). Moreover, according to Sarah and Bobby, community partnership are absolutely critical in order for community policing efforts to be effective and police officer and community partners jointly prioritize and tackle public safety issues that are most important to the community. Furthermore they states that in order for community partnership to be effective, some degree of trust and mutual respect between the police and the community is necessary (Sarah and Bobby, 2013).

2.8.3. Problem Solving: Problem solving requires more thought, energy, and action than old incidents-based police responses to crime and disorder. In full partnership, the police, local community and business owners identify core problems, propose solutions, and implement a solution. Thus, local community members find the concerns that they feel are most threatening to their safety and well-being. Those areas of concern then become priorities for joint police-community involvements. For this problem-solving process to operate effectively, the police need to dedicate time and attention to discovering community's concerns, and they need to know the rationality of those concerns (Bohn and Haley, 2002). Moreover, according to Sarah and Bobby, this approach sets full focus on efforts to prevent crime before it happens by systematically identifying and addressing specific social issues related with criminal activity. And it tends to encourage creative problem solving between officers and community members to identify the root causes of problem and effectively address them. In addition they explained that police agency train and assign officers to duties that are dedicated on creative and active problem solving and prevention, rather than simply reacting to crime and disorder. Furthermore they suggested that, for such strategy SARA model is common which refers to, Scanning (identify the

problem and describe the problem) ,Analysis (identify persons involved ,determine the causes and describe setting and social context), Response (collaborate on solutions ,involve community and action plan) and Assessment (evaluate process and impact and assess new problem) (Sarah and Bobby, 2013).

2.9 Some African Countries Experience on Challenges in Community Policing Practice

Different research indicated Community policing have many contribution and achievement in policing ,including establish better police community relation , reduction of crime and fear of crime ,access to police service and transparency .However ,there are several challenges hinder the effectiveness of community policing .For instance , lack of public trust on police ,corruption, lack of awareness ,human rights violations ,resource constraints. Related with the challenges of community policing Kenya, Nigeria and South Africa experience discussed as follows:

2.9.1. Kenya Experience

Government of Kenya implemented community policing as a measure of reducing the gap between the police and the community in order to control insecurity. Community policing is perceived effort to enhance security through establish active partnership between the police and the public to combat crime and enhance community safety which was the core theme of Kenya's community policing (Nyaura and Ngugi, 2014). However, this policy has not fully realized its key objective, which is securing citizens lives, property and ensuring law and order in the country and faced number of Challenges on implementation of community policing including low level of awareness of community policing concept among police officers and members , lack of resource ,structural and administrative weaknesses , corruption ,lack of trust and respect on police by the community, they thought police are responsible for many civilian deaths (Machuki, 2015) .The above challenges discussed as the follows.

I. Corruption

The community policing practice in Kenya ,due to poor working conditions, poor pay, lack of recognition from the public, inadequate working facilities, the police who faced with these challenges may result to corruption in order to sustain their families .This in turn affects the core theme of community policing which is to prevent crime.

II. Existence of Mistrust

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. For police, operating in a sometimes hostile community troubled by violence, alcohol misuse and the increasing presence of illicit drugs has been challenging. Moreover, there are also mistrust between the police and the private security guards. This was seen where there was lack of information sharing between the two agencies. This turn affects the community members or they are prone to insecurity incidents.

III. Effective and Efficient Training of the Police towards Community Policing

Inadequate training among the police has been seen to be lacking towards community policing. Effective community policing requires training for both police personnel and community members. However, the police members did not get adequate training on community policing because of this there is lack of knowledge and skill on the subject matter. In addition to the above challenges there are also other challenges like poor management of manpower, lack of transparency and openness.

2.9.2. Nigeria Experience

Nigeria police like other countries police in 2004 accepted community policing as a pragmatic approach to effective policing (Bello, 2016). Nigerian Police practicing community policing based 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. On 27th April, 2004, community policing was formally launched throughout Nigeria (Okeshola and Mudiare, 2013). Nigeria police force after the implementation of community policing improved its performance. However, they faced several challenges. The major one is:

I. Corruption

Community policing could create more opportunities for corruption and unethical practices by promoting closer ties between the police and the community and providing opportunities for long term personal interactions, preferential treatments and the development of corrupt networks (Chane, 2012). Wide spread corruption in the Nigerian police force is fuelling abuses against

citizens and severely undermining the rule of law in Nigeria on daily basis. Numerous ordinary Nigerians are confronted by armed police officers who demand bribes and commit human rights abuses against them as a means of extorting money. These abuses range from ordinary arrest and unlawful detention of threats and acts of violence, including sexual assault, torture, and even extrajudicial killing (Human Rights Watch, 2010). Police routinely extort money from victims of crimes to initiate investigation and demand bribes from suspects to drop investigations and Corruption in the police is so endemic that it has eroded public trust and confidence on police. This highly affects the effective implementation of community policing in Nigeria (Okeshola and Mudiare, 2013).

II. Police Perception

Another challenge are the perception of the police force itself by the police officers and the perception of citizens on police officers, the image of police in the eyes of Nigerians ,even by police itself is bad arising from un-ethical act of the police members.

III. Godfatherism

Godfatherism is the funding and supporting to vices and defending connected criminals from justice by government agents and highly placed officials entrusted with the power and authority to investigate and prosecute such crimes. It has become a dominant issues in Africa polity and impedes the course of justice in virtually all the countries in Africa (Onyeozili, 2005).Furthermore, many highly placed public officers in Nigeria are known to prevent the course of justice by the virtue of their closeness to the seat of power, Often, the police get sucked in, and this accounts for their complicity in several unresolved crimes across the country.

IV. Institutional constraints

According to Onyeozili, allegations leveled against the institution and its personnel ,some of which have proven to be true , include arbitrariness in exercising its power ,corruption ,pervasion of justice , and delays in the administration of justice (Onyeozili, 2005) .Various factors have been blamed as constituting a stumbling block to the effective administration of justice and efficient maintenance of law and order in Nigeria .Other factors are inadequate manpower, insufficient education and training ,inadequate equipment ,and poor condition of service of the

average policeman. The long term failure of the Nigerian authorities to address police bribes, extortion and wholesale embezzlement threatens the basic rights of all Nigerians. Moreover, inadequate funding, inadequate logistic support and infrastructure, lack of serviceable information and technological equipment challenges were faced (Okeshola and Mudiare, 2013).

2.9.3. South Africa Experience

South Africa in 1990 the community policing strategy was established and in April 1997, the South Africa department of safety and security published community policing policy. The policy frame work defined community policing in terms of a collaborative, partnership approach to local problem solving .This was starting point explicit expression the Country using community policing as a strategy to reducing crime by improving the service provided by the police (Pelser, 1999) .However ,it faced the following challenges.

I. Lack of training on Community Policing

Lack of trained police officers is the main challenge of community policing practice in South Africa. 25 % of police undertrained and under skilled and most members have never received formal training in the actual methodology of community policing.

II. Lack of Resources

Lack of basic resources required by the police and those they serve in particular locality, vehicles, equipment, infrastructure like road, telecommunication, electricity, and lack of the means to gather and analyses intelligence, lack of communication means to implement community policing effectively.

III. Lack Trust

Lacks of trust on police is also the other challenges encountered faced community policing practice in South Africa, these means public perception on police competence and corruption have significant effect on levels of trust. For instance, Police withdrawal of charges, political and racial stratification, police corruption are the main factor reduced public trust.

2.10 The Development of Community Policing in Ethiopia

The community policing practice in Ethiopia was starting 1997 particularly in regional states (Ethiopian Police University Collage Research Institute, 2012), but it was not well organized and in 2004 member of the Ethiopian Federal Police Commission undertook community policing training provided by British trainers in Addis Ababa and some senior officers also undertook further training in Europe ,following that community policing announced officially as a policy at the national level in 2012 (Lisa and Demelash, 2013).

In 2014 Ethiopian federal police commission prepared Ethiopian community policing policy and strategy launched its first countrywide community policing policy on December 2014 at Ghion Hotel in the presence of Shitaye Minale, deputy spokesperson for the House of Peoples' Representative and Aster Mamo, former Civil Service minister. The main objective of the this policy are ensuring participation of the community including vulnerable groups (women, elders) and protecting crime as well as human rights violation like illegal human trafficking, domestic violence, ensuring liberty and security of individuals (Ethiopian federal police commision, 2014).Even if all over the country implementing this policy and strategy, but still not approved by FDRE Minister of Council.

Addis Ababa Police Commission, the focus area of this study, conducted the Business Processing Reengineering over all its services. The result of the study conducted to assess the police in the city administration had finally appeared with the new sections, which is community policing. Following that the police commission trained 85 officers on community policing at diploma level in Ethiopian Police University College. Furthermore 295 police members from crime prevention department were transferred into community policing service by providing them with short term training. In 2011 the commission also implemented pilot program of community policing in four selected sub cities (Bole, Arada, Addis Ketema and Nifas Silk Lafto). The pilot program was successful in many aspects and following that success a manual was drafted and approved in the end of 2012, currently the community policing already implementing in all sub cities of Addis Ababa (Frehiywot, 2015).

Chapter Three

Research Design and Methodology

This study mainly employs the qualitative research design. Qualitative research design is selected to understand the problem in depth. Qualitative method help the researchers study things in their natural setting and attempt to make sense things they studied from their natural point of view (Tayler, 1994). Data obtained in a qualitative study had the characteristics of showing the reality of the problem it looks in a real life context. This research is hence an empirical one and assesses the challenges of community policing practices to rightly mainstream the civil rights in the community where it is under implementation.

3.1. Population and Sampling Technique

3.1.1. Population

The unit of analysis of the study is basically the community policing officers, and the local communities inhabited of 3 Weredas of the Addis Ketema sub-city. The Weredas have been selected from the total 10 Weredas over sighted under the jurisdiction of the Sub-city.

3.1.2. Sampling Techniques

The study sites were identified after coming across the rigorous selection procedures. The study used the evaluation reports of the sub-city as point of departure to select the study sites. It is hence the Weredas who achieved high and low performances while compared to the rest became under attention of the study. In addition, crime rate, police community relation and fear of crime were the one considered in the inclusion criteria.

Based on the above criteria, two Weredas, namely, wereda 2 and 8 have been identified as good performing Wereda Police Stations, while Wereda 10 became the one as the least performing. Moreover, the study participants have been following the procedures utilized in selecting of the study sites. Using purposive sampling techniques, twelve community policing officers, fifteen local community members , and sixteen people participated in Focus Group Discussion were final drawn. The study employed the criteria to include the potential respondents who are close

to the study undertaken. The researcher has selected four additional key-informants from the Federal Police and Addis Ababa Police offices of community policing. The informants are fully engaged in developing community policing in their area where they are there to serve the community at large.

3.2. Data sources and Collection Method

The data sources of this research were both primary and secondary sources. The primary data was gathered through in-depth interview, Focus Group Discussion, and observation, while the secondary data emerged from literatures, books, journal articles, and monographs.

3.2.1. Primary Data Collection

Primary data was collected through In-depth Interviews, Focus Group discussion, and observation. Participants of the study were Community Policing Officers, and Local Community members, and key informants. Interviews, focus groups discussions and observations have been managed by the researcher himself.

3.2.1.1. In-depth Interviews

In-depth interview is the most utilized data collection method in qualitative studies. It is used to generate primary information from individuals who have experienced an event or who have some knowledge or information (Koul, 1997). The researcher employed face-to-face, in depth interviews with the Community Policing Officers, local community members, and key informants to collect information about the practice of community policing and the power to instill the civil right standards stated in the international and national laws of Ethiopia.

3.2.1.2. Focus Group Discussion

The researcher applied focus group discussion so as to share something in common that is relevant to the topic to discuss and find respondent feeling, experience and reflection on the issue under study. The researcher selected individuals to use the focus group discussion employing purposive sampling technique. The main aim of conducting the Focus Group Discussion was to make triangulation on the results discovered from interview and others. Two Focus Group

Discussions have been staged in different times after getting the convenient time for their availability. The researcher used audio tapes and notebooks to record the discussions.

3.2.1.3.Observation

Observation, as one of the techniques useful to triangulate the data obtained from interview and focuses discussion, was employed to ensure the events in the area are existed. The researcher has supposedly undergone observation as a mean of seeing offices of community policing in mainstreaming the elements of community policing in light of the civil rights. The researcher prompted to observe the rate of community policing officers deployed to make policing based on the police –community relation.

3.2.2. Secondary Data Collection

Data useful to the study was gathered from secondary sources. The study has therefore considered various written materials such as journal articles, books and monographs into account.

3.3. Data Analysis Techniques

All qualitative research involves some degree of transcription the data may be tape recorded interviews, focus group discussion or handwritten notes (Lucey and Luff, 2009) . Thematic Analysis provides the opportunity to code and categorize data into themes. Through by means of thematic analysis, it is possible to association the different ideas and views of participants and compare them with the data that has been gathered in different situation at different times from other or the same participants during the project (Alhojailan, 2012). Accordingly the researcher has employed thematic form of qualitative data analysis techniques. During the interview and focus group discussions the researcher tape recorded and took detail notes. Transcribed the collected data and coded, categorized and organized accordingly to each research questions and themes. And then thematic contents were formulated based on the research questions and presented by narratives in the final report.

3.4. Ethical consideration

During the process of data collection all necessary precautions were taken to ensure that the rights of the respondent respected and to avoid and psychological harm. Questions were framed in a manner that is not offensive and disturb their personality. Thus, in all the data collection instruments consent of the respondent respected and the objective of the study informed to them properly. Moreover, during data collection, all interviews were conducted without affecting privacy of the respondents.

Chapter Four

Analysis, Findings and Discussion

4.1. Analysis and Findings

4.1.1. Respondents' Demographic Information

This section presents information on the demographic characteristics of respondents including their sex, educational back ground and length of service in the police. Respondents' demographic characteristics are presented in the following table.

Respondents were asked to explain their opinions through interview and FGD .The findings are presented in the following tables.

4.1.1.1. Sex of Respondents from Community Policing Officers

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	9	75%
Female	3	25%
Total	12	100%

The result of the findings shows that 75 % of respondents from the community policing officers are males and 25 % are females. This indicates that the community policing practice in Addis Ketema Sub-city is dominated by male police officers. Therefore there is gender inequality in deployment of community policing officers. This might affect the rights of women, because, as male community policing officers cannot address gender sensitive problems of victim women in a manner that female community policing officers do.

4.1.1.2. Sex of Respondents Local Community and FGD Participants

Sex	Frequency	Percentage
Male	17	54.84
Female	14	45.16
Total	31	100%

The finding indicated that 54.84 % respondent from the local community members and those who participated in the FGD are filled by males and 45.16 % respondents female. Even if the number of male participants is more than female participants, the difference is not significant.

4.1.1.3. Respondents by their Educational Background

Educational back ground	Frequency	Percentage
Diploma	6	50
Grade 10	4	33.33
Grade 12	2	16.67
Total	12	100

The result shows that 50 % the community policing officers who are deployed to lead the community policing practices are graduated with diploma. While 33.33 % are completed of grade 10, the rest 16.67 are completed of grade 12 .This shows that the least educational background of the community policing officers is completed grade 10. This might have positive impact on the effectiveness of community policing practice.

4.1.1.4. Respondents background by their Experience

Experience year	Frequency	Percentage
10	4	33.3
7--9	3	25
4-6	5	41.7
Total	12	100%

The finding exhibited that 33.3% of respondents have work experience in police for 10 and above years'. While 25 % are within the time range of seven to nine years, the remaining 47.1 % are with police experiences ranging from four to six years. This shows respondent's work experience is within the interval of 4 and above years.

4.1.1.5. Educational Background of FGD and the Local Community

Educational back ground	Frequency	Percentage
Master degree	1	3.2
Bachelor degree	9	29
Diploma	8	25.8
Grade 12	7	22.6
Grade 10	6	19.4
Total	31	100%

The finding shows that 3.2 % of respondents are Master degree holder, 29% are Bachelor degree holders, 25.8 % graduated in Diploma, 22.6 % completed grade 12 and 19.4 completed grade 10. This shows that almost all respondents can easily understand and respond the interview.

4.1.2. Training on Community Policing

The main objective and priority of community policing is to realize police and community relationship to reduce crime and solve community problems .In this regard community policing officers first should learn and know about the concept, objective and priorities of community policing .They need to have skill on dispute resolution, communication, customer handing and related issues to create awareness and mobilize the community. Thus, the community policing officer before deployed they should be equipped with required knowledge and skill in community policing.

According to respondent 1:

“In previous times the community policing officers took training before they are assigned the position. However, the current deployment procedure never gives any attention to training and anyone who did in crime prevention will simply be transferred to community policing activity without any training.”

In support of the above idea 2 respondents said that:

“At the beginning of community policing in the city 85 officers studied in diploma level and deployed in community policing sections, but, currently the officers deployed without adequate training, some officers took only 2-5 days.”

The remaining respondents also agreed on the above idea. Opinions gathered from the respondents indicate the community policing officers assigned as a community policing officers without adequate training often decouple the practice to unleash the community in a very scientific way.

Thus, one of challenge of the community policing is community policing officer’s lack of required knowledge and skill in community policing concepts that may affect negatively civil rights of individuals.

4.1.3. Awareness on Civil Rights

Police as executive organ of the state have international as well as national obligations towards human rights, i.e. to respect and protect. To fulfill its obligation first he/she should know human rights provisions recognized by international and national human rights instruments. Community policing officers should have taken training on human rights. The finding in this research shows that, community policing officers only took human rights courses in their basic police training. However, most of them did not take training on human rights before or after their assignment to the position.

Most of respondents indicated that except few officers that took 1 or 2 days training almost all did not have any training regarding human rights for the purpose of community policing. Moreover, in support of this, respondent 3 said that:

“All police officers have taken human rights related course during basic police training and other short term training, but, I do not believe that community policing officers took human right related training before of he /she is assigned as community policing officer, as the organization worries about crime rather than human rights violation.”

Moreover, respondent 5 also said that

“I did not take any special training on human rights ,while I assigned as community policing officers, because my responsibility is working with the local community to prevent crime .“

Furthermore, other respondents including FGDs also revealed that most police officers including community policing officers understanding and focus on human rights is poor, this is the result of lack of adequate training and accountability. However, in contrary respondent 4 and 7 said that:

“As a police all of us took training on human rights during basic police training and on job training .In addition every morning all police members before going to duty receive orientation from our superior as to our obligation to respect human rights while discharging our duty.”

The finding exhibited that almost all community policing officers, even if they have been taken human rights related training during basic police course, they did not take human rights training especially for the purpose of he or she is assigned as community policing officers. This may have negative impact on civil rights of individuals. Police have irreplaceable role in preserving civil rights of individuals in two ways by respecting, refrain from violation and protect from violation by other .However, the finding show that there is lack of awareness in community policing officers on civil rights. As a result, lack of awareness on human rights may hinder the officers from to fulfilling human rights obligation. Moreover, the reality also shows that there are several civil rights violations committed by police as well as member of the community.

4.1.4. Obligation of Police in Preserving Civil Rights

Police, an organ of the government within the executive branch, is expected to respect the human rights and fundamental freedoms that are enshrined under chapter three of the FDRE constitution and international human rights laws. In the process of discharging its duties like preventing, investigating crimes and other related activities, police has the obligation to refrain from acts that violate human rights of citizens. If the police don't respect human rights or fail to follow human rights standards the relationship will be impaired and will make policing difficult. It is also clearly indicated under article 13 (1) of the FDRE Constitution that every government organ has the obligation to respect human rights. Related with police human rights obligations respondent 13 said that:

“I do not think police respect and protect human rights of individuals, police officers violated the rights of individuals particularly, the first response of police is beating individuals without identify criminals with innocents and also there are different rights violation, including killing, body injury and arbitrary arrest, but we did not seen any punishment on those police members ,even if ,community policing implemented the human rights violation continuing .Moreover ,in my opinion police did not perform both obligations.”

In addition other respondents to some extent agree with above idea, they revealed that, most of police officers respecting and protecting civil rights of individuals, but, number of police officers violating civil rights of individuals, when arrest suspects the first action is beaten without evidence arbitrarily and also they did not treat and respond quickly for victim of human rights violation. Moreover, they said that police officers are carless about human rights. Furthermore, 80 % of FGDs also explained in favor of the above idea and they said that some police officer using excess force indiscriminately without identifying who is suspect or innocent and we reported the case to community policing officer, even, to police station, but, we did not seen any administrative or other punishment against police .However, respondent 2 in contrary said that:

“The main purpose of the existence of police is to protect the rights of individuals granted in the constitution, always police respect and protect the rights of individuals and teaching the community about their rights, protect from violating by other person,

treating the community properly with respect and dignity. In this regard most police officers fulfilling this obligation and there is improvement. However, there are some policing officers violate the rights of the community, this may be the result of lack of understanding about their obligation.”

Moreover, in support of the above response few respondents particularly from community policing officers explained that, most police officers respect and protect human rights, when human right violation take place and the information reached to police, reached to the area the place where the crime or human rights violation happened and if the case is minor solved at the spot, but the case serious referred to the investigation. Moreover, when the member of police violated the rights of individuals, will take disciplinary measure based on the rule and regulation of police. However, one or two police officers may be violated the human rights of individuals.

The result of the finding indicated that some police officers did not comply with their obligation towards civil rights of individuals. They violated civil rights of individuals including, excessive force, body injury, arbitrary arrest, violating other rights granted under internationally and FDRE constitution.

4.1.5. Trust of the Community on Police

The mutual trust between the police and the community is important for effectiveness of community policing and also community policing main mechanism to improve public trust on police, because the community policing officers working with community day and night addressing community problem. Moreover, the practice create opportunity for police transparent and accountability to the community, this may increase public trust on police. Moreover, the trust of community on police determined by police action, if police cannot serve the community properly and ethically reduces the public trust and cooperation. However, there is a gap on police and community relation.

The result of the finding shows respondent 13 said that:

“The trust of the community on police is weak, most member of the community and police see each other as enemy. Because some police officers see all people as

criminal and also the community sees the police as brutal .Moreover, some people attached the police activity with politics of government. ”

Moreover, 2 key respondents also explained in support of the above idea, they said that:

“There is no public trust on police, the main reason is the police could not address community problem ,there are crimes in our area reported several times to police ,but ,the police did not take action and sometimes the community arrested the suspect and handed over to police ,but, the suspect released immediately. Moreover, police officers using excessive force, the main evidence for lack public trust on police are there was public disorder different parts on Ethiopia, but, police did not stop peacefully rather used excessive force several people died, detained and injured. Furthermore, they said how the people trust police, police killed his citizen and they do not want listen the people problem, they are brutal and corrupted.”

Furthermore, 90% of FGDs respondents also states that, the relationship between police and public is poor .For instance in our area several times crimes committed, but, the community did not provide necessary information to police, even sometimes they hide the suspect and did not want given their statement as witness. In addition to this one local community said that

“I do not trust the police, police is a weapon of government they are doing whatever they want including killing, beating and arresting. Even sometimes we apprehend and handed over suspects committed different types of crimes, but the police or court released without concrete reason. Because of this we are fear and not want give our statement as witness and our trust on police is deteriorated.”

However, some respondents from community policing officers in contrary states that, may be from past experience public hate police and seen community and police as enemy, but currently the police door is open, particularly after the implementation of community policing create conducive environment for smooth community police relationship and the situation is changed, if something happened the community run to police and working with police closely. In addition they said that the police serving the community equally without discrimination, even sacrifice his life and body for peace and order of the community. However, may be some people they do not want working with police due to their personal reasons.

The finding of more than 92 % respondents shows that, the trust of the community on police poor due to an ethical behavior of police and they thoughts police as a government weapon. Thus, the finding revealed that there is no community trust on police and this is one of challenges of community policing.

4.1.6. Level of Community participation

Community policing ,one of the features of democratic government implies sovereignty of the people enshrined under the FDRE constitution .It envisages the community to closely work with the police to address crime and human rights violations.

One respondent from FGDs said that:

“I do not think the community participating in community policing with detail understanding and knowledge on the objective of community policing, some people thought mere participating on police meeting considered as participating in community policing. In addition she said, only few individuals participating specifically females more participating than males”

Moreover, 85% of local community and FDGs also given the same response with the above respondent, they said:

“Few member of the community devoted in participating community policing particularly females through different ways , in patrolling , building community policing centers, hiring private security, involving in social judgment, financial contribution and support elders and street children voluntarily. But, males particularly young boys do not want to participate, they attached with benefit and politics.”

Furthermore , in support of the above ideas ,the remaining respondents from local community explained that, level of participation the community is weak, in most activities only females participating in the practice, but, young boys they do not want participating in the practice and two key respondents also confirmed that females are highly participating in all activities including patrolling but, the young boys they need payment or they need some benefit and others

related with government political activities ,due to this they do not want participate and work with police. In addition to this, according to 2017, six month report of the Addis Ketema Sub-city, in community policing meeting 41 % of local community participated and I attended 3 times in such like discussion on three weredas, only few women and men participated on the meeting, from expected participants in average only 15 % attended the meeting. Related with this one respondent said that:

“Most of the people community policing seen as government political agenda and due to current political situation and lack of good governance the people highly hate the government including police, even some people ostracize member of local community who are involving in community policing activity .Moreover ,he said officers always called the community for meeting and request money ,because of this most of the people do not want participate and some people frustrated due to existence of crime and they did not seen reduction of crime rather it increased gradually.”

However, in contrary from the above response respondent 15 said that:

“We are participating in the community policing practice voluntarily, from security the first beneficiary is community not police and we understand crime is affected the life of the community, Because of this we are working with police through patrolling, information exchange, apprehend the suspect and solving the conflict taken place within the community.”

In addition 25 % of respondents from community policing officers agreed with the above idea. They explained that the Community participating voluntarily without pushing by other body, previous time particularly at the beginning of the practice the community did not want to participate, even they were discriminate the member of the local community who were working with the police .But currently most of member of the community participating through different activities. ,for example: providing information to police ,built community policing center, patrolling ,hiring private security ,avoiding different illegal activities which may be the cause of crime like shisha ,chat and illegal drags. Furthermore, one key informant explained that the participation of the community vary one place to other, it determined by the performance of the

officer, if he is strong, ethical, responsive for community problem and mobilize the community can win the heart of community and get the necessary support from the community, but the officer is weak and unethical does not get necessary support from the community. Moreover, he revealed that in community policing the community is the owner not customer, directly involving crime prevention activity, they secured their area and arrested the suspect and handed over to police, built community policing centers .This may be the result of the community understand their role and benefit of community policing.

The result of finding of most respondents exhibited that, only some member of local community participating in community policing through different ways (meeting, patrolling, financial contribution, social judgment, traffic control activities) willingly without pushing by police or other body particularly women .However, most of the member of local community specially the young boys they do not want participating and they attached the community policing with politics and personal benefit.

4.1.7. Focus or Priority of Community Policing on Civil Rights of Individuals

Mission and objective of community policing is address the cause of crime and social disorder as well as protection of human rights through problem solving strategies and police community partnership .For police effectiveness community policing is a basic strategy. However, the practice shows that there is poor understanding on opportunity and benefit of community policing to preserve civil rights of individuals on both police and community. Related with priority of community policing Respondent 19 said that:

“Both community policing officers and local community promoting and discussing about crime not human rights, nobody care about human rights violations and In my observation in most area the focus and priority of community policing is crime not human rights issue, due to this in our area there are several human rights violations, but community policing could not stop or minimize this violations.”

Moreover, 93% of respondents from local community and FDGs in community policing states that, all focused on crime prevention, everybody run for fighting crime than preserving civil rights. Even, in the community meeting nobody discussed regarding civil rights. Moreover, the

community policing officers worry about report, how many case of conflicts solved by their effort and meeting conducted with community rather than human rights issues, this is the main problem and lack of awareness and focus on human rights on both community and police.

However, in contrary few respondent explained that one of the objective of community policing is to preserve human rights, police teaching the community about their rights and pro-actively protect human rights violations and the community policing also created a situation where police transparency and accountability this is one way of protection of human rights and also said that if, police does not respect human rights it affect the relationship between police and community.

Therefore, according to the finding of this study almost all respondent revealed that the community policing main agenda and priority is crime than human rights particularly civil rights. In most areas police through community policing can reduced crime, but could not reduce civil rights violations.

4.1.8. Community Policing Dispute Resolution Mechanism

Access to justice is one of rights recognized under international and national laws of Ethiopia including the FDRE Constitution .Access to justice guarantees for every person has a rights to access an independent and impartial process and to receive a fair and just trial when individual's life, liberty and property is at stake.

The community policing have different committee, development, security advisory committee, security and elder's council. The main responsibility of elder's council is giving social judgment, advising youths. For instance, according to six month, 2017 report of the commission, in the Addis Ababa police commission level out of 43,054 cases 41, 650 solved by community policing dispute resolution mechanism, only 1,404 cases referred to investigation and in Addis Ketema sub-city out of 1,716 cases 1,606 cases solved by community policing dispute resolution mechanism without applying formal laws and procedures.

Accordingly respondent 17 said that:

“The community policing giving judgment or solved several cases like family conflict between husband and wife, youth boys group and neighborhood conflicts. In this mechanism, the community even the police forced the victim agreed with the suspect

by elders and community policing officers ,including domestic violence and assault cases ,in other way the community or the police arrest the suspect without evidence and court warrant and forced the suspect admitted the commission of the crime .”

Moreover, 69 % of FGDs respondents also explained in favor of the above concept, which stated that:

“Solving community problem by community themselves is good particularly minor cases, but, the members of elders have no knowledge on the law and they do not care about rights of individuals their concern only solving the conflict for moment. May be the conflict have a chance take place again. For instance, the conflict between husband and wife solved for the moment, but the husband continuing beating or harassing his wife .Moreover, some criminals seen community policing us powerless and committed crime again and again. Some people went to police station complain, but they referred back to community policing.”

Furthermore respondent 13 also in support of the above idea said that:

“Most of the time elders council solving minor conflicts .But, this has many problems, and he told me one family story which heard from his friend, he said that, last time the conflict between husband and wife solved by such mechanism and after they returned back to their home, unfortunately one day later the conflict taken place again and the husband killed the wife by knife. Even the women want go to court, elders and the community discourage the women.”

However, in contrary respondent 3 said that:

“I am participating in elders council committee several complaint brought to community policing officers/center ,most of the case related minor conflict .for instance family conflict and young boys group conflicts solved through this mechanism ,only few cases referred to investigation .It is important save the time and resource of the police and the court even the conflicting parties .I did not seen any problem ,but sometimes unknowingly or deliberately few investigator has a tendency referred back even serious cases to community policing officers.”

Moreover, 1 key informant also agreed with the above explanation, he explained that, the dispute resolution mechanism have many benefit, for instance it minimize court, police burden and community time and cost. Furthermore, enables solving the problem before converted to crime. But, it required strong follow up and controlling mechanism otherwise it will open for abuse and corruption. However, other Key informant in contrary explained that social judgment even if have some advantages, but, it has several disadvantage, because most cases solved by this mechanism ,sometimes the victim want take the case to court the officers and the community pressure to fix the conflict on this way, this may encourage criminal activities and reduce quality of justice. Because, the elders and other parties involving in this mechanism has no knowledge on law.

Generally the finding of respondents indicated that, community policing dispute resolution mechanism violated both victim and suspect rights. from suspect side ,arrest without warrant, violate the rights to liberty, presumption of innocent ,the rights to remain silent ,in the victim side particularly it violate women and child rights most of the time domestic violence ,the conflict between husband and wife ,child labor and domestic workers. Moreover, sometimes the owners violate the rights of domestic workers but the case is solved by community policing or elder council forced the poor domestic worker. Furthermore, community policing practice help the community access to police, but not access to justice .The community policing officers worry about report, how many cases or conflicts solved by their effort, this is the main problem and lack of awareness and focus on civil rights on both community and community policing officers. Therefore, this mechanism violated several civil rights provisions recognized in international and national laws. Even, it has some advantages, for instance may save time and reduce work load of police and court, and maintain the future relationship of member of the community.

4.1.9. Family Police and 5 to 50 Committee

According to Ethiopian draft community policing policy .There are numbers of community policing structure starting from national council leading by FDRE Prime Minister and other concerned government officials up to 5 to 50 committee and family representative police. According to the draft policy the main objective is the community and family discussing about their area security issues and solving family as well as community problem by themselves immediately and proactively. However, some people are not comfortable on such structure, they

thought, it may restrict the rights of individuals'. The response of all participants towards the above issue as follows.

In this regard Respondent 14 said that:

"5 to 50 community policing committee and family police structure most of the community not comfortable, because, it reduce the trust within community and family, the main objective of this kind of structure is gathering information or it is a kind of surveillance, even some people discriminate member of community involving and leading this committee and nobody want to criticize government even in their house."

Moreover, respondent 20 in support of the above response said that:

"The government established 1 to 5 committee in all government organization and 5 to 50 committee same to this arrangement .Moreover, shoe shiniest, tax coordinators and traders also organized 1 to 5 committee using as police informants, it is government strategy tied the people each other, I think it is the weapon of government for implementing his politics, nothing to do the interest of general public. Further she said such like structure not necessary in police service, if there is no other game behind it."

Furthermore, most of respondents in favor of the above idea clarified that, the family representative police and 5 to 50 committee, not necessary, because it affects the relationship with in the family as well the member of community, they see each other suspiciously and us enemy. In addition, they stated that government deliberately organizes in such way for getting all information easily and we don't think such like structure existed in developed countries and 65 % of FGDs respondents also said that, the main objective of the establishment of family police and 5 to 50 committee, police or government can easily collect all information threat the security of the country, it is good if they use to crime prevention purpose but , it may affect the rights of the people , it is an indication all people close his mouth . But, some respondents particularly Community policing officers explained in contrary to the above discussion, they stated that family police in house hold level elected from member of a family, the main responsibilities of this person are, resolution of conflicts within the family, report any crime or other delinquent

behavior and provide security related information to police and the main objective of family representative police and 5 to 50 committee is the family and the community discuss about crimes and related problems and solving by themselves without interference of other body. In addition sharing experience and helping each other, it allows solve the problem before leading serious problem and shifted to crime .Moreover, they explained that 5 to 50 committee main responsibility is maintaining order within their area and conducting meeting including coffee ceremonies, to discuss issues of crime, disorder or conflicts and if possible resolve by customary mechanism and this committees report to the community policing officer regarding any matter.

Generally finding of more than 75 % of respondent's shows that the community policing 5 to 50 committee as well as family police structure main objective enables government access to collect all information from grass root and strength the government surveillance capacity. This highly affected the civil rights of individuals.

4.1.10. Community Policing Centers Service

Number of community policing centers constructed with the help of the community in most ketenas .*According to Addis Ababa Police report there are 98 standard centers and 234 under standard centers built on different ketenas.* Those centers built on up to the standard working 24 hours, but those centers built under standard working only 12 hours. There are some rumors about them, some people said that the centers did not serve the community properly, most of the time they are closed and some areas using for illegal activities. Related with this the finding of the respondents presented as follows.

All community policing officers and most FGDs respondents explained that, the community policing centers constructed for this purpose working for 24 hours those constructed based on the setting standard and those constructed under the standard only working 12 hours. Sometimes the community policing centers closed due to different cases for instance the officer may go to lunch or they have meeting other area. Moreover, they said that , the community policing centers serving the community day and night properly for the desired objective , we did not see them using for other purpose than police function, may be most of the time the centers closed. However, one respondent in contrary said that:

“Although community policing centers are existing in our area, there are number of crime committed like murder, body injury, theft, rape, harassment, snatching, particularly at night time the girls they could not move freely alone. I cannot understand why the centers existed, if they could not stop such crimes.”

The finding almost all respondents revealed that, in Addis ketema sub-city number of community policing centers built by financial and other necessary support of the community ,the centers serving the community 24 hours those constructed on the setting standard but those constructed under standard working 12 hours ,however , the centers sometimes closed ,even in day time without valid reason and also there is no community policing centers in some weredas ,this restraint the police to provide immediate response to community problem including civil rights violations. Moreover, I observed 3 centers from each weredas totally 9 community policing centers existed in wereda 2,8 and 10 of Addis Ketema Sub-city and I confirmed that they were serving the community properly (It was opened, there was community policing officers including crime prevention officers) .For instance in wereda 8 eights ,in wereda 2 five and in wereda 10 three standard community policing centers constructed , particularly wereda 8 and 2 they are serving the community properly ,the relationship between police and community is better than others weredas ,in addition to some extent they reduce crimes and social problems. Moreover, Community officer working those weredas creation awareness using coffee ceremony, funeral programs, patrolling with the community , and also have participated in community services like in cleaning activities, and create job opportunity for unemployed youths.

4.1.11. Benefits of Community Policing practice in Preserving Civil Rights

The community policing is vital for the effectiveness of policing .Because, police working closely with the community this help to pro-actively prevent crime, fear of crime and other social problems which improves the effectiveness and efficiency of police service. If the police effectively prevent crimes the people can freely enjoying their constitutional rights without interference by others. For instance, police prevent crimes against women; this enables women’s enjoying their rights granted by the FDRE constitution as well as international human rights instruments. Thus, after the implementation of community policing in the area there is some improvement, but still there are several crimes including civil rights violations.

In this regards respondents 13 said that:

“After the implementation of community policing in this area, we got several benefits, including established close relationship between police and community, this help police transparency and accountability ,support elders, street and poor children and family, create job opportunity for several people ,particularly for females , youths and prostitutes, avoid illegal business like chat, shisha, gamble houses, some of changing their business type, it is a main cause of crime and affect the new generation, reduce crime rate .”

Moreover, most of FGDs and local community respondents also explained about the benefit of community policing in supporting the above idea. After the implementation of community policing in their area they got some benefit. For instance, built houses for poor elders and provide food, Support Street and poor family children like school stationary, food and other basic needs, reduce child labor, create job opportunity for young, advising several young boys those who have potentially to engage in to criminal activity and changing their mind. However, some respondents explained that even if, in their area community policing practicing, we did not seen any change ,because there is crimes ,for instance murder ,body injury ,snatching ,theft ,child labor and females faced different kind of human rights violations .Moreover, Respondent 19 stated that:

“Even if the community policing ease the community access to police service and participating in crime prevention activity, but, in reality it has no any benefit for the community to exercise their rights. Because police cannot avoid crimes, still many people injured by gang groups particularly at night, girls cannot go alone; prostitutes suffered body injury, even some times killed by unknown criminals.”

Furthermore, other respondents in favor of the above respondents also said that:

“In my observation community policing practice focused on crime prevention than preserving human rights, because of this there are several human rights violation in this area. Even if, to some extent reduce crime like snatching, car part theft but, still human rights violation continuing for instance: Rape, domestic violence, child labor, murder and attempt murder and body injury.”

Therefore, the finding of the respondent exhibited that to some extent the community policing practice indirectly has a contribution for preserving civil rights of individuals. For instance support elders, street and poor children and family, create job opportunity for several people, particularly for females, youths and prostitutes, this help them to fulfill their basic needs . Moreover, closed illegal activities leading for crime as well as civil rights violations .For instance, closed shisha, chat, gamble houses.

4.2. Discussions of the Major Findings

Community policing practice in Ethiopia have some contribution in terms of establishing relation between police and community, reduced crime rate, increase public participation on policing, access police service .However, there are various challenges. Related with this even if, the focus of these researches on the philosophy of community police related with crimes different researches confirmed these facts. for instance :the research finding conducted by Frehiywot identified in community policing practice there are :lack of awareness and training on community policing, Police low attitude towards community policing and middle management reluctance to train and equip their subordinates, lack of expertise who follow and support the practice (Frehiywot, 2015) and Bereket also identified some challenges during implementation of community police in Addis Ababa ,for instance :un-ethical conduct and low response to emergency, lack of resources, shortage of human power (Bereket, 2016).Moreover, Lisa and Demelash identified ,poor understanding on community policing concept and objective and lack of resources (Lisa and Demelash, 2013).Furthermore according to Ethiopian Police University Collage Research Institute report :lack of organizational commitment and cultural change ,Lack of community ownership or lack of participating and involving community to identify and prioritize their community problem, lack incentive and support for community policing officers and lack of understanding of their role ,lack of training for officers on community engagement strategy and method, lack of resources are the main challenges faced community practice in Ethiopia (Ethiopian Police University Collage Research Institute, 2012). Accordingly, the major findings of this study discussed as follows.

4.2.1. Lack of Training on Community Policing

The main objective and priority of community policing is creating police community relation to solve community problems. To effectively implement the community policing values and philosophies, officers assigned to lead the community policing practice should be equipped with skills of dispute resolution mechanisms, persuasion , customer handing and related issues. These skills are worthwhile to the officer to mobilize the entire community and resources to effectiveness of the community policing implementation. Moreover, effective community policing requires training for both police personnel and community members. Furthermore, the community policing officer before deployed they should equip required knowledge and skill on community policing. However, the result of the finding revealed that, most community policing officers deployed or assigned as a community policing officer without adequate training or any training .Even if, some of they have been taken few days training that is not enough for effectively mobilize the community. Thus, one challenge of the community policing is lack of required knowledge and skill on the community policing officers. This may affect negatively the civil rights of individuals. For instance, the community policing officers forced the local community to make financial contribution, subject them to arbitrary arrest and could not comply with their obligation towards human rights.

The concept of community policing gives community policing officers the authority to solve problems and make operational decisions suitable to the community. However, without skill and knowledge how they can give valid decision. Related with this facts research showed that Kenyan and South African community policing faced such like challenge, which is lack of awareness on police towards community policing and hinder the effectiveness of the practice.

4.2.2. Lack of Awareness on Civil Rights

Police as executive organ of state have international as well as national obligations towards human rights, which is to respect and protect. For fulfilling his obligation first should know human rights provisions recognized by international and national human rights instruments. Community policing officers they should have taken training on human rights, but the finding of revealed that, almost all community policing officers did not take human rights related training because of he or she is assigned on this position.

Related human rights training Goretta (Goretta, 2002)states that:

“Respect for human rights by the police enhances their effectiveness, but the police violate human rights creates barriers to effective policing, for police to respect and uphold human rights they must undergo through human rights training .Moreover, he explained human rights training is an important aspect in realizing the observance of international and national human rights standards by police. When police understand human rights standards they are able to apply them in all their duties thereby protecting human rights of citizens.”

Police have irreplaceable role in preserving civil rights of individuals in two ways by respecting, refrain from violation and protecting from violation by other. As Goretta explained human right training is important police observance of human rights or performing his human rights obligation .However, the finding showed there is lack of human rights training on community policing officers and this may have negative impact on civil rights of individuals. Thus, officers without knowledge on civil rights of individuals how can perform their human rights obligation (respect and protect).The reality exhibited that there are several civil rights violations against individuals committed by police due to ignorance on international and national human rights provisions.

4.2.3. Violation of Civil Rights by Police

Police play an important role in the protection of human rights by maintaining law and order, which are a precondition in the enjoyment of human rights .However, if these powers are not examined properly it leads to violations of human rights (Goretta, 2002).Moreover, Police powers require great responsibilities and impacts on relationship between police and the public (Makwerere, 2012). If the police don't respect human rights or fail to follow human rights standards the relationship with people will be impaired and will make policing difficult.

Ethiopian Police as an organ of government within the executive branch is expected to respect the human rights and fundamental freedoms that are enshrined under chapter three of the constitution and international human rights instruments that are ratified by the Ethiopian government. In the process of discharging its duties like preventing and investigating crimes and

other related activities police has the obligation to refrain from acts that violate the human rights of citizens. It is also clearly indicated under article 13 (1) of the FDRE Constitution that every government organ has the obligation to respect human rights (FDRE Constitution, 1995). However, the claims and blames over government in relation to violation of human rights is mostly the result of unwanted and excessive use of force by police officers (Fisaha, 2015). Moreover, according to the Federal police commission regulation one of the responsibility of police is to respect and protect human rights. Therefore, Police has two obligation (obligation to respect and protect towards human rights).

The finding exhibited that there is civil rights violation by police. This indicates that police officers could not comply with their obligation towards human rights. This means violating the civil rights of individuals including, excessive force, body injury, arbitrary arrest, violating other rights granted under internationally instruments and FDRE constitution. Moreover, different international as well as national human rights organization always criticized Ethiopian police human rights treatments. Thus, Addis Ketema Sub-city police members are not free from such criticism. Furthermore, the government did not taking any measure on the perpetrators, even if, in police regulation and directive incorporated, human right violations is one of grave disciplinary offences and if someone committed such offences fired from the organization, including criminal liability. As a result, it may undermine the government's credibility and a threat to a state's democratic legitimacy. In addition, it affects police public relation and reduces public trust as well as effectiveness of community policing. Therefore, one of the challenges of community policing in Addis Ketema sub-city is civil rights violation, without human rights no more community policing.

4.2.4. Lack of Trust on Police

Mutual trust between police and community is important for effectiveness of community policing. In other word community policing is also main mechanism to improve public trust on police, because officers are working with community day and night addressing community problem. Moreover, the practice create opportunity for police transparent and accountability to the community, this may increase public trust on police. The trust of community on police determined by police action, if police cannot serve the community properly and ethically reduces

the trust of community on police. However, the reality on the ground shows that there is a gap between public and community relation. This is one factor for ineffectiveness of community policing. Related with ,mistrust of the community on police due to police incompetence, corruption Police withdrawal of charges, public negative perception and racial stratification are a major challenge of ineffectiveness of community policing in Kenya (Machuki, 2015)and South African (Pelser, 1999).

The finding of the study revealed that, the trust of the community on police is poor like in the Kenya and South African experience. This affects the effectiveness of community policing and also has impact on police performance. Moreover, hinder police from performing his human rights obligation, which is obligation to respect and protect .Because, without the trust and participation of community police could not achieve his objective.

4.2.5. Weak Community Participation

The community policing is one feature of democratic government. The FDRE Constitution under article 8 states that, the sovereignty of power vested on the nation, nationalities and peoples of Ethiopia and there is different ways people exercise this power, community policing is one way of people exercising his sovereign power in policing. So, the community should have to working closely with police to address crime and human rights violation related problems, without the participation of community no more community policing. Moreover, according to United States Bureau of Justice Assistance, one of principle of community policing is a reaffirmation of the authority of the police, i.e. in a democratic society police authority is vested in the community. community policing confirms this source of authority by granting local community representatives a direct say in how policing is carried out .This participation ensure consensus about the role and the legitimacy of policing, which makes a major contribution to the success of community policing .It also ensures that the community is co-responsible for attaining policing goals (US Bureau of Justice Assistnace, 1994).

Furthermore, one of the strategy and component of community policing is community Partnership, according to Bohn and Haley, establishing and maintaining mutual trust between citizens of a community and the police is the main goal of the first component of community policing. Police have always recognized the need for cooperation with the community and have

encouraged members of the community to come forward with crime-fighting information. Moreover, the police no longer view community as a passive presence connected to the police by an isolated incident or series of incidents (Bohn and Haley, 2002).

However, the finding of the study in contrary revealed that the community participation in community policing is weak, only few local community members particularly women participating in community policing practice. The young boys and some other people they attached the participation with politics and personal benefit. Even, sometimes the husbands sleeping at home send his wife for a night patrol. This showed the burden is on the shoulder of the women and it may affect the rights of women in terms of health or security. Moreover, according to Robert peel, *“The police are the public and the public are the police.”* Without participation of community police could not achieve his objective. Therefore, lack of public participation has negative impact on the effectiveness of community policing in preserving civil rights of individuals.

4.2.6. Lack of Focus or Priority on Civil Rights on Individuals

Police have an important role in the protection of human rights and policing is one of the means the state meets its obligations towards human rights and it is most visible agency of state for vast majority of citizens and have the potential to protect human rights, there is also a potential risk of abuse and violations of human rights in their activity (Sara, 2015).

Police as law enforcement organ has the responsibility to protect citizens from any kinds of violation of their right to life, the right to bodily integrity, the right to liberty, the right to assembly, the right to freedom of expression and many other rights of citizens that are guaranteed under the FDRE Constitution, international human rights instruments and other laws. Therefore, the obligation of police in relation to protection of human rights starts with prevention of crime and preserving the peace and security of the society (Tamirat, 2015). When police focus on protection of human rights violation in his duty, it is part of preserving human rights, such as the right to life, personal liberty and security. For instance, if the police fail to take appropriate steps to prevent the murder of a person facing a threat to his or her life from another person, then the police’s failure to act/omission constitutes a violation of the state’s obligation to protect the right to life.

The finding indicated that, civil rights are non-focusable in community policing practice rather focus on crime prevention, everybody run for fighting crime than preserving civil rights of individuals and on the community meeting nobody discusses regarding human rights. Moreover, community policing officers worry about report, how many cases solved by their effort and meeting conducted with community. Furthermore, according to 2017, six month report of the Addis Ketema sub-city, even if, to some extent police through community policing can reduced crimes, but could not reduce civil rights violations, rather it increased compared with last year. For instance, Rape increased by 48 %, assault and body injury increased by 26.7 % .This exhibited police are careless or reckless about civil rights of individuals and failed to prioritize them in their day to day policing activity.

4.2.7. Denial of Access to justice and Liberty

The rights to access justice, prohibition of arbitrary arrest, presumption of innocent and the rights to remain silent and the rights to equality are recognized under international and national laws of Ethiopia including the FDRE Constitution. Moreover, police follow all necessary legal procedures to seize and search suspects and their private property, the right to be brought before a court within 48 hours of arrest, the right to be protected from inhuman treatment, the right to remain silent, presumption of innocent and other related rights that guaranteed under article 18, 19, 20 and 21 of the FDRE Constitution (FDRE Constitution, 1995).

I. Access to justice is one of rights recognized under international and national laws of Ethiopia including the FDRE Constitution .The rights guarantees every person has a rights to access an independent and impartial process and to receive a fair and just trial when that individual’s life, liberty and property at stake. The international human rights instrument ratified by Ethiopia recognized this rights .including, The Universal Declaration of Human Rights, The International Covenant on Civil and Political rights. For instance, under article 7 and 8 of UDHR and article 14 of the ICCPR state that everyone is equal before the law and has the rights to effective remedy against violation of rights granted to him. The FDRE constitution under article 37 (1) also recognized the rights to access justice, which states that:

“Everyone has the right to bring a justiciable matter and to obtain a decision or judgment by, a court of law or any other competent body with judicial power.”

II. Prohibition of arbitrary arrest also recognized under international and national laws of Ethiopia. The UDHR, ICCPR and ACHPR are the most prominent ones particularly in regard to ensuring the rights to protection from arbitrary arrest or detention. Thus, the right to personal liberty, that is the rights not to be arbitrarily arrested or detained, constitutes one of the most fundamental guarantees constitutive of a free society and the rule of law. Such right is recognized under article 11(2) of the UDHR, article 14(2) ICCPR and article 17 of the FDRE constitution. Under article 17(1) and (2) the FDRE constitution states that:

“No one shall be deprived of his or her liberty except on such grounds and in accordance with such procedure as are established by law and no person may be subjected to arbitrary arrest, no person may be detained without a charge or conviction against him”

In addition, Ethiopia also criminalized committing arbitrary arrest or detention against the other under the criminal code. According to the criminal code of FDRE unlawful arrest or detention is punishable with rigorous imprisonment. Moreover, the Criminal Procedure code of Ethiopia, incorporated procedure of arrest. The arrest of suspect cannot be made without warrant, the investigation police officer shall apply to the court for a warrant of arrest (Imperial Ethiopian Government, 1961).

III. Presumption of innocence, also other fundamental rights recognized by international and national laws of Ethiopia. Under article 20(3) FDRE constitution which states that:

“An accused person has the right to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law and not to be compelled to testify against them.”

The above rights are among fundamental civil rights of individuals and required everybody should respect and protect. However, the finding of the study in contrary indicated that, community policing dispute resolution mechanism, have several disadvantages and violate both victim and suspect rights. From suspect side, arbitrary arrest/violate the rights to liberty, presumption of innocent, the rights to be remain silent and in the victim side particularly it violating the rights to access justice particularly women rights, most of the time domestic violence, the conflict between husband and wife, child labor and domestic workers solved by this mechanism. Moreover, even, sometimes the owners violate the rights of domestic workers, the case is solved by community policing dispute resolution

mechanism or elder council by pressuring the victims .The same is true in other civil rights violation most of the time solved by the same mechanism. According to the report of the Addis Ketema sub-city indicated in page 51 of this paper, 94 % of cases solved by community policing dispute resolution mechanism without applying formal laws and procedures. When the victim wants to take the case to the court the community, even the community policing officers forced him or her to fix the conflict on this way. Moreover, the community policing officers worry about report, how many case of conflicts solved by their effort, this is the result of lack of awareness and no focus on civil rights on both community and police. Moreover, such like dispute resolution mechanism lack of legal expertise on involving in this practice, imbalance of power between disputing parties ,for instance between men and women , and poor and rich.

According to Bereket, the introduction of community policing center, availability of police and establishment of different committee in community policing contributed to the rights access to justice (Bereket, 2016). However, in contrary the finding of this study shows that, the community policing practice denied the rights to access justice, because, most of the cases solved without applying formal procedures and without considering international and national human rights provisions. In addition those members of local community involving in the dispute resolution mechanism they are not professionals and have no knowledge on laws.

Moreover, arrest the suspect and brought to community policing center without followed legal procedure and pressure to request forgive from the victim. This is the violation of victim as well as the suspect rights. Including access justice, the rights to be remain silent, presumption of innocent, freedom from arbitrary arrest as well as compensation. This may encourage criminal activities and reduce quality of justice. Therefore, this is clear violation of civil rights of individuals recognized under FDRE constitution and international human rights instruments.

4.2.8. Restriction of Rights to Privacy and Freedom

The right to privacy is one of civil rights recognized by international and national laws. For instance article 17 of ICCPR prohibits unlawful or arbitrary interference on one's privacy. Privacy of a person in turn invokes various aspects of one's private life and one's freedom from personal search or the collection of personal information. Private life of an individual includes

autonomy, physical and moral integrity, the right to determine personal identity. The FDRE constitution article 26 (1) states that everyone has the rights to privacy .This rights shall include the right not to be subjected to searches of his home , person or property , or the seizure of any property ,under his personal possession.

According to Ethiopian draft community policing policy, there are numbers of community policing structure starting from national council leading by FDRE Prime Minister and other concerned government organization up to 5 to 50 committee and family representative police. In view of the policy, the main objective of such arrangement whereby community and family discussing about their area security issues is to solve family as well as community problem by themselves, immediately and proactively. In this regard most respondents including FGDs explained that the government established 1 to 5 committee in all government organization and 5 to 50 committee same to 1 to 5 committee, as a political strategy to tie the people each other. It is the weapon of government for implementing the politics and strengthens its surveillance capacity, nothing to do the interest of general public.

The finding of the study revealed that the community policing 5 to 50 committee as well as family police structure main objective is intended to strengthen the government surveillance capacity and, government mechanism collecting every and each information from grass root level. Moreover, indoctrinate the people its ideology the name of community policing. Furthermore, police organized shoe shinnies, tax coordinators, traders 1 to 5 committee and using as police informants. Related with this Lisa and Demelash on their study on community policing practice identified that focus of community policing on state surveillance rather than community security. Thus, the study also confirmed this fact, which is such structure affect the civil rights of individuals recognized under international and national laws of Ethiopia.

4.2.9. Access to Police Service

Number of community policing centers constructed with the help of the community in most ketenas .According to Addis Ababa Police commission report there are 98 standard community policing centers and 234 under standard community policing centers. Those centers built on up to the standard working 24 hours, but those centers built under standard working only 12 hours.

The finding of the study revealed that, in Addis ketema sub-city number of community policing centers built by financial and other necessary support of the community and the center serving the community 24 hours those constructed on the setting standard but those constructed under standard working 12 hours, and serving the community day and night properly for the desired objective .This help the community access to police .Bereket also identified ,the availability of community policing center, help to community members to get the police station service nearby. (Bereket, 2016).So, with its limitation this may have contribution to preserve civil rights of individuals.

4.2.10. Contribution of Community Policing in Preserving Civil Rights

The community policing is vital for effectiveness of policing .Because, police working closely with the community this help pro-actively prevent crime, fear of crime and other social problems and this improves the effectiveness and efficiency of police service. If the police effectively prevent crimes, the people can enjoy their constitutional rights without interference by anyone. For instance, police prevent crimes against women; this enables women’s enjoying their rights granted by the FDRE constitution as well as international human rights instruments.

Related to the improvement of preserving civil rights of individual after the implementation of community policing in the area, the finding shows that to some extent the community policing practice indirectly has a contribution for preserving civil rights of individuals. For instance support elders, street and poor children and family, provide stationeries for poor children’s, create job opportunity for several people, particularly for females, youths and prostitutes, save their property, the rights to security and liberty .Moreover ,closed illegal activities leading for crime as well as civil rights violations. For instance, closed shisha, chat, gamble houses. As the finding disclosed that even if there are many challenges in the community policing practice in preserving civil rights of individuals, but there are some contribution in preserving civil rights of individuals. For instance:

- I. Support poor elders by constructing house and provide basic needs including food and cloths, this is everything for those elders ,if they did not get house ,they sleep on street and may face health problem this may lead to death and same is true availability of food ,if these people were not get food ,faced health problem including death. So, the rights food, health and life

are basic rights recognized in international as well as national laws of Ethiopia including in the FDRE constitution.

II. Closing of shisha, chat chewing and gamble houses and illegal bars, these activities are main cause of crime and civil rights violations. The community policing officers with the local community closed these houses is one way of pro-actively prevent crimes as well as preserving civil rights. This idea related Killing's and Wilson's Broken Window Theory: it suggested that window in a building is broken and is left unrepaired, all the rest of the window will soon be broken, the sign of one broken and unrepaired window send an indication that nobody cares so another window can also be broken and nothing will happen. Moreover, visible signs of crime .anti- social behaviors and civil disorder could not stop immediately , as a result it leads serious crime and the theory advised that policing should target minor crimes and delinquent behaviors .For instance , public drinking ,vandalism .This can help to create an atmosphere of order and justice as well as prevent serious crime and human rights violation. So, if these anti-social behaviors not avoid quickly, they will lead other crimes or civil rights violations. Furthermore, according to Bureau of Justice one of the principle of community policing is emphasis of the causative factors of crime and disorder, this means, attention is given to the factors that cause of crime and disorder .This helps to avoid delinquent behaviors and social problems before leading serious crime as well as civil rights violations.

III. Creating job opportunity : the community policing officers working with other private and government organizations and created job opportunities for several people, this help them generating money and fulfill their basic needs For instance ,the can fulfill their food ,shelter. Thus, from the above discussion we understand the even, if the community policing facing several challenges in preserving civil rights of individuals, directly and indirectly had some contribution in preserving civil rights of individuals.

Chapter Five

Conclusions and Recommendations

5.1. Conclusions of the Study

The study of the finding showed the community policing practice in Addis Ketema sub-city faced number of challenges in preserving civil rights of individuals. The first finding is, lack of training on the concept of community policing and civil rights on community policing officers'. The community policing officers have not undergone proper or any training before and after they were deployed as community policing officer. As a result lack of knowledge and skill on subject matter it affect the effectiveness of community policing as well as general police success. In other word they cannot prevent crime as well as preserve civil rights rather violated. The other Finding of the study revealed that, weak level of community participation in community policing and lack of public trust.

These two factors are interrelated without trust; we cannot expect high community participation. One strategy or component of community policing is partnership ,without trust no participation and without participation of community no more community policing .The main reason may be past experience, public negative perception, police corruption, brutality, police unethical behavior, political situation of the country, violation of human rights and lack of awareness are the main factor reduce public trust and participation. Moreover, the study identified Police as organ of government have international and national obligation towards human rights obligation to respect and protect. However, the finding of the study in contrary shows the police does not comply his obligation rather violated civil rights of individual by themselves or by other person against individuals .As a result affect community and police relation and reduce public trust as well as it affects the effectiveness of community policing in preserving civil rights of individuals.

The study also identified preserving civil rights of individuals is not priority or non-focusable in community policing ,community policing and local community as well as other stake holders running and worry about crime and community relation ,due to this to some extent reduce crime but ,the civil rights violations in contrary increased and the study revealed that the community policing dispute resolution mechanism affects civil rights of individuals, because, most of cases

solved by this mechanism without the consent of the parties into the conflict, particularly the women pressure fix the cases on this mechanism, even some times the case referred to investigation, but, the investigator police officer develop a tendency most cases solve with community policing and referred back the case. Moreover, those persons involving in this mechanism have no legal knowledge and do not apply formal legal procedures. Due to this, they bring suspects to community policing center without court warrant and without considering their rights, including, the rights to remain silent and presumption of innocent. Thus, community policing practice does not support access to quality of justice through the formal system rather it negatively affects the rights of the suspect.

Furthermore, police organized shoe shines, tax coordinators, traders 1 to 5 committee and using as police informants, intending to strengthen the government surveillance capacity and, allow the government to collect information from the grass root level. This kind of arrangement is the government policy and implemented in all government organizations. Thus, it affects the rights to privacy and freedom of individual's. Because, the family police and the coordinator of the committee is required to report any matter to police and this creates fear and distrust among each other. However, the community policing practice in Addis Ketema Sub-City faced different challenges; it has some contribution to preserve civil rights of individuals. For instance, most ketene community policing centers exist and serve the community. This enhances community's access to police service, supporting the poor-elders and children in terms of cloth, food, shelter and creating job opportunity.

5.2. Recommendations

Based on the above findings of the study and to improve the community policing practice in Addis Ketema Sub-city, the researcher recommends:

- To enhance community policing contribution in the effective preservation of civil rights, training for community policing officers is fundamental. Thus, police organization in collaboration with governmental and non-governmental organizations should provide formal or in service training for police officer in community policing and human rights provisions recognized under FDRE constitution and other international human rights instrument. This upholds their understanding of communities and strategies to promote

collaboration on community policing and ensure preservation of civil rights of individuals.

- Police organization should focus on awareness creation program to the local community about their rights and obligations. On top of this, to control human right violations by police, the police must set a system regarding its transparency and accountability. Taking disciplinary and administrative measure on those unethical police officers based on the regulation and directive of police is also mandatory to ensure its accountability.
- Public trust and community participation is vital for the effectiveness of community policing. To improve public trust and participation, community policing officer should create awareness with in the community as to the concept and objective of community policing including police mission and objective. Moreover, changing the attitude of police officers through different mechanisms allow community policing officers to improve their professional ethics.
- There must be a shift on the purpose of community policing from crime prevention and social disorder to directions incorporating the protection of civil rights of individuals. In doing so, police should mainstream human rights issues in every aspect of its services particularly in community policing.
- As identified in the study, community policing dispute resolution mechanism affects civil rights of individuals. To overcome this problem and ensure effective protection of civil rights, creating awareness on the international and national human rights provisions and formal criminal procedure to community policing officers and local community members is indispensable.
- The finding of study shows that Community policing structure, family police and 5 to 50 or 1 to 5 committee, negatively affects the civil rights of individuals. Such structure particularly 1 to 5 arrangements is seen as a government political strategy to indoctrinate its policy and strengthen its surveillance capacity. This in effect goes contrary to the idea of police independence from any political interference. Thus the police organization must act independently from the influence of politics and focus on the pure concept of professional or modern policing.

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Annexes

Data collection tools

I. Interview guideline for community policing officers

Part one: Personal information

- Age:
- Educational back ground:
- Year of service:
- Sex:
- Current position:

Part two: Awareness of Community police officers on community policing and Civil rights in Addis Ketema sub-city

- 1) Did you undertake any training related to community policing, before you assigned as community policing officers? For how long? What kind of training?
- 2) Did you undertake any training related to human rights, before you assigned as community policing officers? For how long? What kind of training?
- 1) In your understanding what is community policing and its objective and the role of the community?

Part three: Police obligation to preserve civil rights of individuals in Addis Ketema sub-city

1. Could you describe the role of police towards civil rights of individuals?
2. What kind of un-ethical behavior observed on community policing officers?
3. What were the main crime and civil rights violation that happen predominantly in this area? How did police respond to these problems?
4. Do you think the community policing given priority in preserving individual rights? How?
5. Do you think community policing help community to exercise their civil rights granted under FDRE constitution and other international human rights instruments ratified by Ethiopia? What limitation observed?

Part four: Community participation in Addis Ketema sub-city

- 1) Do the communities participate in community policing voluntarily and what is their motive?
- 2) What agenda discussed in community policing meeting? Would you explain some examples?
- 3) Do you think community policing improved police community relation and public trust? How?
- 4) What do you think the community willingness to provide financial and other support for community policing activity?

Part Five: Trust between police and community in Addis Ketema sub-city

- 1) How do think community policing officers serving the community without discrimination based sex, age, ethnic origin, religion, nationality and other related background?
- 2) Do think there is mutual trust between police and community? What is the main factor reduce public trust?
- 3) Which would be the main challenges for truthful relationship between police and community?
- 4) Is there any complaint against community policing officers from the community?

Part six: community policing Priority and agenda in Addis Ketema sub-city

1. What is the priority of community policing? Is community policing giving priority for preserving civil rights of individuals?
2. Do community policing committee/forum applying formal laws dealing crime and civil rights violation, how? What limitation it has?
3. What is the advantage and disadvantage of community policing dispute resolution mechanism?
4. Does community policing improve access to justice? How, please explain?
5. Do you think the community policing structure 5 to 50 committees and family policing is irrelevant? What is its limitation?

6. Do the community policing centers serving the community 24 hours properly and for intended objective? What problem observed?

Part Seven: contribution of community policing in Addis Ketema sub-city

- 1) Do you think the community policing approach is more effective than traditional policing approach,
- 2) Do you think community policing protect civil rights of individuals? How?
- 3) What type crimes or human rights violations solving in community policing? How?
- 4) In your opinion what are the advantage and disadvantage of community policing to preserve civil rights of individuals?

Part Eight: Challenge encountered on community policing practice in Addis Ketema sub-city

What are the challenges of community policing encountered to preserve civil rights (suspect rights, women rights, public trust, corruption, police brutality, justice, political influence, privacy)?

Part Nine: Solution

According to your opinion what measures should be taken to ensure civil rights of individuals through community policing?

II. Interview guideline for local Community

Part one: Personal information

- **Age:**
- **Sex:**
- **Educational back ground:**
- **Occupation**

Part two: awareness of the community on community policing and human rights in Addis Ketama sub-city

1. How do you understand community policing, please discuss its objective and priorities?
2. What is human right for you? How understand the civil rights of individuals?

Part Three: Community participation in Addis Ketama sub-city

- 1) Have you participating community policing activity? How? What is your motive?
- 2) Do provide financial and other support for community policing activities voluntarily?
- 3) Do you think community policing improve community trust on police? How do you evaluate the community's participation in community policing activities?
- 4) Do you think in the community policing activity vulnerable groups participating equally?

Part Four: Police obligation to preserve civil rights of individuals in Addis Ketama sub-city

1. Do police respect human rights? Please discuss the role of police towards civil rights of individuals? What kind of human rights violations committed by police?
2. What were the main crime and human rights violations that happen predominantly in this area? How did police respond or handle these problems?
3. Do you think during the implementation of community policing given priority human rights protection?

4. What kind of unethical behavior observed on community policing officers? What are the complaints against community policing officers?

Part Five: Trust between police and community in Addis Ketama sub-city

- 1) Are all communities participating in community policing activity equally without discrimination based on age, sex ethnic and economic back ground, nationality, religion?
- 2) Do you have trust on police? What is the main factor reduce public trust? Would you explain main factor reduce public trust?

Part Six: community policing priority and agenda in in Addis Ketama sub-city

1. Is community policing giving priority to human rights protection?
2. Did you participating in community policing forum meeting? Do community policing applying formal laws dealing crime and human rights violation, what limitation it has?
3. What is the advantage and disadvantage of community policing dispute resolution mechanism?
4. Do the community policing centers serving the community 24 hours properly for intended purpose? What limitation or problem observed?

Part Seven: Benefit of community policing in Addis Ketama sub-city

- 1) Do you think the community policing approach is more effective than traditional /previous policing approach?
- 2) Do you think community policing protect of violate civil rights of individuals? How?
- 5) In your opinion what are the advantage and dis advantage of community policing?
- 6) Do community policing adequate to preserve human rights of individuals?

Part Eight: Challenge encountered on community policing practice in Addis Ketama sub-city

In your opinion what problem community policing encountered to preserve civil rights of individuals?

Part Nine: Solution

According to your opinion what measures should be taken to ensure civil rights of individuals through community policing?

III. Focus Group Discussion guideline: for Local community

Group A

Date: 24 March, 2018

Place of discussion: Addis Ketama Police sub-city HQ

Time of beginning: 2:30 PM

Time of Ending: 4:25 PM

Participants' profile:

Code No.	Sex	Age	Educational level	Responsibility/Occupation
1	F	60	BA	Teacher
2	M	30	Diploma	Business man
3	M	43	12	Bank Security Guard
4	F	36	Diploma	Police /investigator
5	M	40	BA	Wereda administration
6	M	26	10	Taxi coordinator/ተራ አስተባባሪ
7	F	55	12	Business Man
8	M	46	BA	Public prosecutor

Group B

Date: 31 March, 2018

Place of discussion: Addis Ketema sub-city wereda 2 ketena 8 community policing center

Time of beginning: 9:00 AM

Time of ending: 11:20 AM

Participants' profile:

Code No.	Sex	Age	Educational level	Responsibility/Occupation
11	M	55	12	Business man
12	M	40	Diploma	Police instructor
13	M	48	8	Private Security guard
14	F	30	10+3	Wereda child and women office
15	F	42	Diploma	Bar owner
16	M	60	BA	Police

17	M	50	12	Business Man
18	F	40	BA	Lawyer

1. How do you understand the community policing , role of community policing officers ,community and other stake holders in community policing practice,
2. How do you evaluate the overall community's participation in community policing activities? (in terms of consent, trust of community ,crime prevention activities, provide financial support and information)
3. What is the role of police to wards civil rights of individuals, do you think police respect human rights, what type of human rights violation committed by police?
4. Do you think community policing given priority for human rights protection?
5. What is the advantage and disadvantage of community policing dispute resolution mechanism?
6. What is the advantage and dis advantage of 5 to 50 committee and family police?
7. Do the community policing centers serving the community 24 hours for intended objective?
8. What are the advantage and dis advantage of community policing?
9. What are the challenges of community policing encountered to preserve civil rights of individuals?

Interview guideline Key informants

1) Back ground information

- Sex:
 - Age:
 - Educational background
 - Responsibility
- 2) How do you understand the community policing ,role of community policing officers and their understanding on the subject matter and civil rights of individuals/,
 - 3) How do you evaluate the understanding of community policing officers about the concept of community policing and human rights?
 - 4) What is the obligation of police towards civil rights of individuals? Is police complied with his obligation? What problem observed?
 - 5) Do think there is mutual trust between police and community?
 - 6) How do you evaluate the overall community's participation in community policing activities (in terms of consent, crime prevention activities, provide financial support and information) ?
 - 7) Do you think during the practice of community policing given priority human rights protection?
 - 8) How do you see dispute resolution mechanism of community policing? What limitation it has in terms of human rights of individuals?
 - 9) What are the advantage and dis advantage of community policing?
 - 10) What contribution has community policing practice to preserve civil rights of individuals?
 - 11) What are the main challenges of community policing in preserving civil rights of individuals?
 - 12) Suggestion

IV. Observation Guideline

- Existence and Accessibility of community policing centers
- The presence of police in community policing centers,
- Legality (they are serving for intended objective)
- Community policing meeting