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COMMUNITY POLICING AS A NATIONAL SECURITY STRATEGY IN EAST AFRICA: COMPARATIVE STUDY OF KENYA AND TANZANIA

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DECLARATION

This research project is my original work and has not been presented for examination in any other University.

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This research project has been submitted for examination with my approval as the university supervisor.

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DEDICATION

First i would like to thank the Lord for the good health, grace and strength that he accorded me throughout the journey of this study; I praise and give him back all glory and honour.

I wish to dedicate this research to my family for their immense support, encouragement and understanding throughout my study. To my husband Frank Mativo, my children, John Prince, Tamia and Dylan, my parents, my siblings and friends thank you for your consistent support during this worthy process.

May God bless you all.

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ABSTRACT

The promotion of community policing in East Africa (especially Kenya and Tanzania); has been criticized as typically entailing the imposition of best practice models derived elsewhere with little regard for context. The general objective of the study was to critically examine the relationship between national security and community policing strategies in East Africa by identifying the challenges in community policing and security systems in place. More specifically, the study was: To investigate the existing community policing strategies in Kenya and Tanzania; To examine the effectiveness of community policing strategies on police-citizen relations and to determine the challenges and the gaps existing between the community policing and national security in Kenya and Tanzania. The theoretical framework used in this study was Kuhn theory of revolution and system theory. The overall method adopted for the study was the Case Study method. For data generation, use of primary and secondary sources were employed, where questionnaires was used to collect data. The study had its main focus on East Africa in particular Tanzania and Kenya. Primary data collection was done in Nairobi, Kenya and Dodoma in Tanzania. The two field study locations were chosen because they are the capital cities and administrative headquarters of the two countries under investigation for both Kenya Police and Tanzania Police; in addition they are more likely to encounter criminal activities due to high population. In this study, the targeted population from which general conclusions were drawn from covered four categories, namely OCD, OCS, police, and citizens. The populations which were sampled targeted about 200 respondents across the board; 100 from Kenya and 100 from Tanzania. The study adopted purposive and random sampling technique to select respondents. Based on the findings it was noted that the perception on impact of CP in reducing fear of crime is good and satisfactory. Generally, the study revealed that there is perceived improvement of CP in reducing fear of crime in Nairobi, Kenya and Dodoma in Tanzania. CBP in practice includes: police and community training and capacity building, the development of a national CBP policy, strategic planning and pilot CBP at the local level; Pilot CBP programmes can include community safety/information centres and support for local partnership safety projects. As observed overall, the piloting of CBP has improved trust and cooperation between the police, civil society and the communities. It was concluded that; the sustainability of CP in Kenya and Tanzania depends on improved policy environment, skilled, knowledgeable and motivated human resource, sustainable financial systems, equipment and technological systems. For the Tanzanian case, the concept has taken root unlike for the Kenyan case that is still making the baby steps and this is because Tanzania adopted communist approach which became a culture allowing the community policing strategy to take root more quickly. Kenya on the other end adopted the capitalist approach hence adopting community policy has picked albeit slowly. The study recommends that, there is a need for the governments to develop national policy on CP that will guide on better police practice, build trust of people to the police, enhancing community engagement and improvement of police as well as local government agencies hence reducing fear of crime

ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AP	:	Administration Police
CBOs	:	Community-Based Organizations
COP	:	Community Policing
CP	:	Community Policing
CPFs	:	Community Policing Forums
HRC	:	Human Rights Centre
IGP	:	Inspector General of Police
KNPS	:	Kenya National Police Service
KP	:	Kenya Police
NCCD	:	National Council on Crime and Delinquency
OC-CID	:	Officers Commanding Criminal investigation Department
OCD	:	Officers Commanding District
OCS	:	Officers Commanding Station
SLDF	:	Sabaot Land Defence Force
SSR	:	Security Sector Reform
TANU	:	Tanganyika African National Union
TPF	:	Tanzania Police Force

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY

1.1 Introduction

Security is essential for a person's development because insecurity can be a hindrance to social and economic development in various ways. These include threats to personal safety, lack of a safe environment, as among the main security providers, the threat of disrupting people from leading a decent life and affecting health and education services, play an important role in not creating a state of favorable development. [1]However, people affected by insecurity often have few opportunities to engage constructively with the police. This can cause mistrust among the society and the police they are served by. Furthermore, due to the nature changes of the country and changes in the characteristics of crimes and violence affecting these societies, policing strategies that were previously effective may not be efficient today. Changes in the scope and nature of crime and characteristics of society in the nation have prompted the police officers in searching for more effective methods.[2] This study seeks to compare community policing strategies available in Kenya and Tanzania; the impact of strategies of policing in society on police-citizen relations and reduction of crime in Kenya and Tanzania and to check the gaps between the police and the community and how it

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[1]Breetzke, Gregory D., Karina Landman, and Ellen G. Cohn. "Is it safer behind the gates? Crime and gated communities in South Africa." *Journal of housing and the built environment*29, no. 1 (2014): 123-139.
[2]Ibid pp. 123-139.

could be filled. This chapter therefore is covering; background to the research, problem statement, study questions, and research objectives, research justification, literature review, conceptual framework, hypothesis and the study methodology.

1.2 Background to the Study

According to Burton, community's policing is becoming the preferred approach of policing in many regions globally. Many countries in Europe, North and South America, and Africa have implemented it because it is able to address insecurity and other emerging issues which are of concern to people and their governments.[3] Most of African nations have domesticated community policing program as practiced in the developed countries like USA and the United Kingdom; however the approach differs from one country to the other and depends mostly on the country's history background. For instance, Nigerian community's policing approaches have made effect on the context and structures of policing by transforming the military leadership and paramilitary setting. Furthermore, their policing programs are decentralized to the neighborhood level, thus enhancing accessibility, ease contact, efficient cooperation with grass root communities, engaging in strategies that are targeting problems which are

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[3]Burton, Patrick, Anton Du Plessis, Ted Leggett, Antoinette Louw, Duxita Mistry, and Hennie Van Vuuren. "National victims of crime survey South Africa 2003." *Institute for Security Studies Monographs* 2014, no. 101 (2014): 164.

specifically identified by the entire society, working in partnership with other private organizations, and continually evaluating their strategies.[4]

In Tanzania, budget shortfalls have lowered the quality of the police services in many ways (e.g., insufficient staffing, equipment and facilities deficiencies, ruined police posts or stations). Corruption and police brutality, prevailing in this sector and likely related to this funding shortage, have created much negative reputation for the police.[5] To improve its public perception while addressing the rising incidence of violent crime, Tanzania launched a long-term police reform program in 2006. This program encourages citizens to engage in CP, as called *Ulinizi Shirikishi* (in Swahili), as one of the core strategies.[6] Under the new legal framework, local leaders are promoted to form and register a self-help security group as CP, which closely works with the police. As per the perception of the police and public, however, Tanzania's contemporary CP is not a new concept. There are considerable similarities in terms of organizing the relevant local initiatives between CP and its historical predecessor (i.e Sungusungu) sponsored by the ruling party in the 1980s and early 1990s. Previous studies have referred to Sungunsungu (meaning large black biting ants' species in Swahili) as village vigilante groups or grass-root justice organizations.[7] The first

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[4] Ibid pp.45-46

[5] Scher, D., Restoring police service with a community vision: Tanzania, 2006-2009. Tech. rep., Princeton University, Innovation for Successful Societies. 2010.

[6] Cross, C., Community policing through local collective action in tanzania: Sungusungu to ulinizi shirikishi. Ph.D. thesis, University of Sussex, DPhil Thesis. 2013.

[7] Ibid pp. 12-13

Sungusungu organization was presumed to be established in the early 1980s near the Kahama and Nzega border regions or on the east edge of Kahama region border of the Shinyanga District in northern Tanzania.[8] This organization has spread fairly quickly through the Greater Nyamwezi area, whereby the Nyamwezi and a few culturally similar ethnic groups (Sukuma, Sukuwa, Sumbwa, and Kimbu) have historically settled. [9]

In Kenya, as a result of rampant criminal activities and prosecution, the public has always viewed the services offered by the police as less effective and the same has caused high social cost of crime perception. Attached to these two perceptions there is no any systematic analysis or any investigations done about efficiency of the police and social cost of Kenya's crime. Even with the increased rate of criminal activities there is no record or any document in Kenya to investigate the perception of public on the matter.[10] Previous studies used official police statistics to provide authentic data on crime rates and to evaluate police effectiveness. From what the police call case screening, not all cases are recorded by the police. [11]This may explain why the public have a different perception of crime rates than what is official in police records. In addition, as has been stated elsewhere, while there are objectives used to give an approximation of cost of crime economically to the society, such approximations have attracted so many

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[8] Abrahams, R., Neighbourhood organization: A major sub-system among the northern nyamwezi. Africa: Journal of the International African Institute 1965. 35 (2), 168–186.
[9] Saunders, J. M. Effective policing for 21st-century Israel. Santa Monica, CA: RAND. (2013).
[10] Ibid pp. 100-101
[11] National Crime Victimization Surveys (2015).

discussions/debate hence the use of public perceptions to assess police effectiveness and that of the social crime costs to society especially within Nairobi area. That notwithstanding, the cost of social crime has effects to the whole country, the specific communities as well as families and individuals.[12]These costs have a multiple impact not only to Kenya as a country but also affecting global relationships and agreements as well as conventions in line with constitution of the state.[13]Both local and investment from outside as well as tourism has been threatened by the increased crime rates. The states vision 2030 has also been threatened by these crime fears whilst security is attached to social pillar hence attaining development is a challenge. Working of the police in an effective manner can bring down he crime rates as well as all the attached crime costs otherwise they can worsen the state. [14]

The promotion of community policing in both Kenya and Tanzania has been put into critics as comprising of forcing out good practice models from other places without putting into the consideration the context of application. In reality, the idea has been changed, in reflection of local police strategies, power relations in existence as well as interest of the politicians, state and society relations, inadequate resources and capability of the state. This has resulted into outcome that really differs from the 'democratizing' perfect endorsed by global actors.

[12] Mueller, S.D. The political economy of Kenya's crisis. Journal of Eastern African Studies 2 no. 2 (2018):185-210.
[13] Kenya Constitution (2010).
[14] Ibid pp.29-30

1.3 Problem Statement

Security is vital for the development of every person. Insecurity has hindered social and economic development in various ways. These include threats to personal safety, lack of a safe living environment, risks that prevent people from earning a sustainable livelihood, and affect health and education services. As a major security service provider, the police play a major role in creating a state of development.

Kenya and Tanzania are located at the same geographical location and share similar economic potential and social engagement. However, the security challenges differ for both countries with regard to how each country has adopted the idea of community policing (CP) and this is what is informing their response to security issues. Even though both countries are in the same location, their security challenges seem different. Hence this study intends to investigate their security strategies, major one being the adoption of CP as a security approach. Efficiency in implementing community policing in Kenya specifically has not been entirely successful due to high crime rates recorded whereas Tanzania has recorded tremendous improvement in addressing National security through community policing approaches. Therefore, Kenya is yet to address the inefficiencies associated with Community Policing strategy implementation in order to record tremendous achievement. Thus, this study seeks to carry out a comparative study of Tanzania and Kenya's community policing approaches in addressing the national security.

1.4 Research Questions

The research seeked to answer the following questions:

i. What are the community policing strategies available in Kenya and Tanzania?

ii. What are the impacts of community policing strategies on police forces and citizens relations in Kenya and Tanzania?

iii. What are challenges faced in addressing community policing strategies in Kenya and Tanzania

1.5 Study Objectives

The general aim of the research is to examine community policing as a national security approach in East Africa region: comparative research of Kenya and Tanzania by identifying the existing gaps in community policing and security systems in place

1.5.1 Specific Objectives

More specifically, the research was:

i. Investigating the existing community policing strategies in Kenya and Tanzania.

ii. Examining the effectiveness of community policing strategies on police-citizen relations in Kenya and Tanzania.

iii.   To examine the challenges faced in addressing community policing

strategies in Kenya and Tanzania

1.6 Literature Review

This section reviewed both theoretical and empirical literature that guided

the study.

1.6.1 Theoretical Literature Review

This study reviewed theoretical literature around Kuhn theory of

revolution and system theory as outlined below. This was important to be able to

examine the key debates by different scholars on community policing as a

national security approach in East Africa region.

1.6.1.1 Kuhn Theory of Revolution

Thomas Samuel Kuhn is an American scientific philosopher, whose book,

Structure of the Scientific Revolution of 1962, affects the academy and society,

introducing the terminology of British models and idioms. Kuhn has issued

several statements on the development of science. The field of science deals with

"paradigm shifts" as well as linear and sequential ways. The model opens up new

ways for scientists to understand what they find inefficient.[15] Presently, the

concept of scientific truth can be determined not only by objective standards, but

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[15]Hairston, Maxine. "The winds of change: Thomas Kuhn and the revolution in the teaching of writing." *College composition and communication* 33, no. 1 (2015): 76-88.

with the consent of the scientific community. Competitive models are usually irresistible, meaning that they are contested and inconsistent accounts.

Policing is the primary task of ensuring the security of citizens, property and can be accomplished through a number of procedures and organizational arrangements. States have in place structures that are responsible for creating enabling environment that would be responsive to citizens needs by ensuring the desired security but the police in modem times are only but one phase of policing. It is therefore worth to note here that the sources of an order can be traced not in the police but in the society's culture and its social economic conditions. [16]

Accordingly, the function of the police should be viewed as a merely complementary to society's efforts at social control. This should include all aspects of culture norms and the relationships of individuals with the society. It is in this view that informs the communities policing approaches. It is bases on recognizing that Traditional Policing approaches fall short of providing security. The theoretical standpoint of this is Kuhn's discussion on paradigm and how shifts occur. Kuhn argues that in science all scientists are engaged in problem solving but they work with one paradigm (which can be likened to way of viewing social, economic or political issues and hence determinant of the strategy formulated to resolve the issue) in the context of normal science; But whenever a paradigm develops significant anomalies and is no longer able to solve the

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[16]Ibid p. 102

pressing problems of the day, it is overthrown and a new paradigm is identified and takes over". [17]

Community's policing is a full-service personal policing concept. The same police officer patrols and works in the same area from permanently scattered locations, and actively collaborates with citizens in discovering and solving problems. Police develop relationships with the community and pool resources together with the aim of addressing security matters of their society. Kuhn's paradigm shift framework is important because it helps to explain the rationale behind the move towards community policing of a nation. [18]

The theory has been used to outline the major weaknesses/failures in the traditional policing approach in east African countries that necessitated a shift towards community policing as a new paradigm in attempting to maintain peace. Secondly the framework was important in analyzing how community policing intended to overcome these failures of the old paradigm. Lastly a research concerning effectiveness of East African states' communities policing was predicted on Kuhn's assertion that the new paradigm does not necessarily resolve all the problems of the day. And that over a period of time anomalies also begin to appear in the new paradigm that necessitate the emergence of another paradigm.

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[17]Laudan, Rachel. "The recent revolution in geology and Kuhn's theory of scientific change." In *PSA: Proceedings of the biennial meeting of the philosophy of science association*, vol. 1978, no. 2, pp. 227-239. Philosophy of Science Association, 2018.
[18]Scheffler, Israel. "Vision and revolution: a postscript on Kuhn." *Philosophy of Science* 39, no. 3 (2016): 366-374.

1.6.4.2 Systems Theory

This hypothesis was the first supporter of Talcott Parsons, and in 1960 saw society as an individual subsystem called subsystems. Failure means failure of the whole system, and therefore the failure of society. This theory refers to the relationship between these social subsystems based on data exchange. [19]

Social systems need to play the following role. 1. Adaptation of additional methods designed to restore equilibrium due to the disorder. 2. Integration adds a sense of belonging to a harmonious relationship. 3. Achieve goals that motivate members to perform tasks, such as giving them tips on living. The public needs to reach that goal. 4. Create a model for people to follow and maintain their essential character.[20]

Participation in decision making, such as crime control through community policing, provides people with the ability to play a role in ensuring their safety. Although there may be different forms of participation, actual practices still face major obstacles. Public participation is usually not possible as it has little impact on the final decision and doesn't greatly affect the final policy. Systems theory believes that if good results are to be realized, the four major

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[19]Ritzer, George. "Micro-macro linkage in sociological theory: Applying a metatheoretical tool." *Frontiers of social theory: The new syntheses* (1990): 347-370.
[20]Nicholls, John G. "Quality and equality in intellectual development: The role of motivation in education." *American Psychologist* 34, no. 11 (1979): 1071.

aspects which are decision making, civil education, public awareness, and national security must be perfectly combined to apply them in the present study.

1.6.2 Empirical Literature Review

This section presents the empirical review.

1.6.2.1 National Security

National security is a process for maintaining the existence of a country by using economy capability, diplomacy, taxes and power in political. After World War II, the idea developed mainly in the United States. [21]The primary focus was on military power, which now covers broader aspects, all of which have a negative effect on the nation's non-military or security of the economy and the values the national community supports. Therefore, to achieve adequate national security, the state must provide security of the economy, energy and protection of the environment.[22]

Threats to security include not only traditional enemies like conflicts between countries, but also not-nations players like violence, narcotics, multinationals, and NGOs; some authors report natural disasters, accident and severe damage to the environment as also threats falling in this category.[23]

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[21]Holm, Tor Tanke. *Peacebuilding And Police Refor*. Routledge, 2012.
[22]Berger, Thomas U. *Cultures of antimilitarism: National security in Germany and Japan*. Vol. 272. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 2012.
[23] Ibid p. 90

Measures taken in ensuring security of the country include the using diplomatic means to expel allies and implement civil security and measures for being prepared for emergency (such as counter-terrorism laws) and the imposition of armed infrastructure surpluses. To enhance or enforce cooperation includes isolating threats from economic powers. Use intelligence services, protect confidential information through anti-intelligence services or secret service and community sentries to detect threats, or avoid espionage, and protect the country from threats posed locally.[24]

1.6.2.2 The Concept of Community Policing

Community's policing (CP) refers to cooperation of the police and the host country's communities to fighting crimes and ensures the safety of life and property. [25]Community policing is a popular method of contemporary policing, which can respond to the public's low trusting of the police and emphasizes that the police force cannot fight crime alone. The presence of community police can be manifested in the form of community conditions known as bubbis. This was done by Sir Robert Bell of the London Metropolitan Police in the early 19th century. At that time the policeman was a regular policeman, and the public was a

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[24]Gaddis, John Lewis. *Strategies of containment: a critical appraisal of American national security policy during the Cold War*. Oxford University Press, 2015.
[25]Ibid pp.145-146

policeman. In the development of community policing throughout the community, several definitions, practices, and meanings make it difficult to define a concept.[26]

Community policing has not be understood as a concept, and recognizes that police policing is: ... cannot solve all the problems faced by modern police ... not combat law enforcement or criminal institutions, police This is not the first action to restore the work of two works… and no iron clothes, no precise definition of community safety nor do they always have any specific T are activities. Many commonly applied principles and elements can be defined, but they are applied differently in different countries because "the circumstances and requirements of jurisdictions and police agencies differ."[27]

There is no single explanation for defining community policy, but the most widely accepted definition consists of three main components. The first is the establishment and support of effective partnerships between scenes. Notify the police and the public, and then notify other public and private resources. Third, implement a problem solving strategy. Or change the organizational structure of police culture to support changes in philosophy. Initially designed around the core concept of community involvement, community policy addresses issues to address crime, quality of life, and other community safety issues. However, this concept can be applied directly to local security facilities.

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[26]Roberg, Roy R., John P. Crank, and Jack L. Kuykendall. *Police & society*. Los Angeles, CA: Roxbury, 2010.
[27]Skogan, Wesley G. "Advocate: The promise of community policing." In *Police innovation: Contrasting perspectives*, pp. 27-43. Cambridge University Press, 2016.

Several empirical studies have examined the effectiveness of community political programs and their impact on public fear and consciousness. Matthews, Lovell and Baez Dickian investigated the CBP scheme for civil crime by measuring fear before and after the CBP scheme was implemented. Cordner and colleagues reviewed a community welfare project in Baltimore, Maryland, and concluded that community interventions related to fear reduction were reported.[28][29][30] Cordner's research also shows that as the project progresses, the role of community awareness becomes more pronounced. Another research by, Pate and Williams argued that the Newark, New Jersey, community policing program is related to reducing perceived social barriers and fear of abuse.

Community policing cannot be the sole solution to all security problems, but rather a series of principles aimed at helping host communities in crime detection, prevention, and control. Comparing to traditional mechanisms, the community's focus on police prevention is more active. Sadiq uses medical measurements in describing the community's policing ... patrolling police are the community emergency option, doctors respond to incidents immediately, and the community supervises family doctors who have not only cures for illnesses but also the opportunities to prevent diseases and promote health.[31]

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[28]Ibid pp.122-123
[29]Scheider, Matthew C., Tawandra Rowell, and Veh Bezdikian. "The impact of citizen perceptions of community policing on fear of crime: Findings from twelve cities." *Police Quarterly* 6, no. 4 (2013): 363-386.
[30]Hayeslip Jr, David W., and Gary W. Cordner. "The effects of community-oriented patrol on police officer attitudes." *Am. J. Police* 6 (2017): 95.
[31]Ibid p. 177

In the same direction, community's policing is a strategy to encourage the public to become police surveillance and crime prevention partners. Criminals live in the local community and sometimes "work" in the community. The problem of insurgency in the northeast of the country can justify it. In this case, community members will become more familiar with them, so they can promote police work by exchanging information with security agencies. This shows the public that the detained police are ready to deal with the latter's security issues, evaluate their suggestions and act with honesty and fairness. In return, the police asked the community to give out information concerning crimes, donate their time and resources, and provide greater support for crime prevention programs.

1.6.2.3 Community Policing and National Security

Over the past decades, agencies of enforcing law have attempted to reduce the fear of crimes through strategies to solve the root crime causes and police/communities-based problems and partnerships, so that community-oriented police concepts should be adopted. Institutions in this regard possess a proactive approach to crime. [32]It is not a traditional interactive method that relied on the first half of the twentieth century. Authorities are trying to address community concerns rather than respond to crime and attract attention, and if it is not resolved, it may eventually lead to other crimes. The main idea of social security

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[32]Brogden, Mike, and Preeti Nijhar. *Community policing*. Willan, 2013.

is to allow law enforcement officials to interact with citizens to reduce social crime.[33]

The main reasons for social policing are the dissatisfaction of citizens with the police forces and their traditional negative beliefs concerning the roles of police officers. These reasons are partly based on Wilson and Kelling's research and their "broken window" model. Wilson and Kelling compared unrepaired building windows with lack to deal with the disorderly behavior. The researchers say that if the dis-order is ignored, the disease will intensify and serious crime can occur.[34]

Among other objectives, the adoption of community policing focuses more on reducing crime rates within societies, which impacts negatively on their socio-economic development. The practice attracts public support as a means of ensuring long term sustainability in relation to entrusting security responsibility to each members of the community and ensuring safety, security, and justice is enhanced. As defined by Mortimer, "crime is the inverse of desired behavior by an individual or group of people." They argue that may range from homicide, rape, murder, burglary, assault, public disturbance, among others. In East Africa

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[33]Ibid pp.123-139.
[34]Wilson, James Q., and George L. Kelling. "Broken windows." *Atlantic monthly* 249, no. 3 (2012): 29-38.

most convicted criminal cases range from rape, defilement, incest, sodomy, assault, abduction, disturbance, among others. [35]

National security depends heavily on governance, as the country's good governance leads to a safer society, as issues such as decision making and resource sharing are widespread in the country.[36]Similarly, community policing can help improve national security, as comprehensive internal security depends on intelligence on crimes. This information should come from the society, because criminals live in our society.

Kenya and Tanzania are not currently facing civil war or conflicts internationally. Through an analysis framework focusing on civil security, we can better understand the security dynamics of different countries. Civil defense is a method whose scope ranges from protecting citizens from conflicts and protecting their civil rights. Civil actors are responsible for providing security like the state is. A low police-to-population ratio means that police have limited staff outside of urban areas, and communities often rely on citizen-led efforts, such as security community guards. The aim of the study is identifying the relation of Tanzania's national security strategies and community's policing in the country and the difference of community securities systems.

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[35]Adler, Mortimer J. *What is Crime?: Controversies Over the Nature of Crime and what to Do about it*. Rowman & Littlefield, 2011.
[36] Ibid p.19

1.6.3 Identified Gaps in the Literature Review

As per the literature, community policing initiatives are often considered a key component in police reform trajectories.[37]Police reform is a comprehensive notion that is utilized to explain ways in which police forces in the whole world are "transforming".[38] In general it explains the police's efforts in restructuring as well as re-conceptualizing policing and societal security from within.[39]Most researchers have had a focus on the states that have undergone transition. These states are: Sierra Leon, South Africa, north Ireland, Guatemala, among others.[40] Within such studies, the emphasis lies with establishing police forces that engage in 'democratic policing' and respecting constitution[41]

In Kenya and Tanzania as well as many other countries, such an envisioned shift is underscored by renaming the police force a 'police service'. Alongside renaming, and as such trying to refocus policing from state-to people-centered, community policing initiatives are also widely considered crucial to foster a more democratic form of policing. The rationale behind organizing partnerships between police and citizens (recast as 'communities') not only considers such initiatives pivotal to enhance trust, but also to improve the exchange of information between citizens and police in the aid of fighting

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[37] Bayley, D. 'Police Reform: Who Done It?' Policing and Society. (2008). 18(1): 7–17.
[38] Gready, P. and Robins, S. 'From Transitional to Transformative Justice: A New Agenda for Practice.' The International Journal of Transitional Justice. (2018). 8(3): 339–361.
[39] Ruteere, M. 'More than Political Tools.' African Security Review (2017). 20(4): 11–20
[40] Steinberg, J. 'Crime Prevention Goes Abroad: Policy Transfer and Policing in Post-Apartheid South Africa.' Theoretical Criminology (2018). 15(4): 349–364.
[41] Ibid pp. 45-46

crime.[42] Through its structural approach of diminishing social divides and bringing together the 'community' and the 'state', community policing acts as a vehicle for transformative justice.[43]

The first initiative, called Community Policy, appeared in North America and the United Kingdom in the 1970s and early 1980s and was primarily aimed at restoring small police relationships in some areas.[44] These initiatives were concocted by police leaders and had the ultimate aim of gaining public confidence by engaging with the community through, for example, (re)introducing foot patrols and asking residents to identify the (crime) problems at hand.[45] Move forward a few decades later and community policing initiatives across the globe were identified, whereby it acts as both a philosophy and concrete operational strategy. Although

Friedman's definition stresses that community policing is 'a policy and a strategy aimed at achieving more effective and efficient crime control, reduced fear of crime, improved quality of life, improved police services and police legitimacy, through a proactive reliance on community resources that seeks to change crime causing conditions', he also recognizes that it is a nebulous term

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[42] Skogan, W. Community Policing: Can It Work? Belmont: Wadsworth. (2003). P. 213-214
[43] Trojanowicz, R. and Bucqueroux, B. Community Policing: A Contemporary Perspective. Cincinnati, OH: Anderson. (1990).
[44] Tilley, N. 'Community Policing, Problem-Oriented Policing and Intelligence-Led Policing.' In Newburn, T. (ed.), Handbook of Policing. Devon: Willan Publishing, (2003). pp. 311–339
[45] Fielding, N. 'Concepts and Theory in Community Policing.' The Howard Journal. (2005). 44(5): 460–472.

loosely used to refer to an assortment of things.[46] In the literature, community policing is used to denote a range of policing styles,[47] like comfort patrolling, intelligence led policing, problem-based policing, and community-based policing[48]; to certain actions, like carrying out day to day perambulations by the police and also having advice-seeking meetings, or to exact organizational units, such as community policing forums (CPFs) police station managed.[49] On other occasions, community policing is approached as a paradigm to refer to a more proactive (rather than reactive) approach that involves long-term objectives, habitual engagement with community members, and embeddedness within larger organizational and cultural changes.[50][51] Due to these numerous usages and interpretations of community policing, it has developed into somewhat of a 'chameleon concept'.[52] The strength of such CP strategies however has not been tested in Kenya and Tanzania.

Many studies in the continent of Africa, terms policing as a state-led initiative while other creativities carried out by the community itself are termed as citizen-based security provision.[53] These studies are generally embedded in a

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[46] Ibid pp. 34-35
[47] Osse, A. 'Police Reform in Kenya: A Process of 'Meddling Through'.' Policing and Society (2016). 26(8): 907–924.
[48] Ibid p. 90
[49] Ibid pp. 47-48
[50] Brogden, M. and Nijhar, P. Community Policing. National and International Models and Approaches. Devon: Willan Publishing. (2005). Pp. 115-116
[51] Diphoorn, T. Twilight Policing: Private Security and Violence in Urban South Africa. Berkeley: University of California Press. (2016).
[52] Ibid pp. 311–339
[53] Ibid pp. 735–757.

pluralistic approach to policing; highlighting that policing has always been performed by a big number of players.[54] And although some of these citizen-based security initiatives are established as alternatives due to failing, absent, or corrupt state police forces, in most cases, there are numerous overlaps and entanglements between these state and non-state policing actors.[55]

Studies on the African continent thereby not only question where security actors are located on the state/non-state continuum and how these interact, overlap or contradict, but also, if and how these agents are supportive of particular government structures and regimes. It is thus difficult to compare community policing in Tanzania and Kenya with initiatives in the UK, for example. In fact, scholars such as Brogden[56] and Steinberg[57] highlight that community policing is very much an Anglo-Saxon concept that repeatedly fails to analyse phenomena under this moniker across the African continent. Community policing thus means different things in various contexts, not only due to variances in policymaking and the design of the programmes, but also due to the larger social, cultural, and political environments in which they are implemented. There isn't a one model for all. Furthermore, in some parts of the world, community policing initiatives have been hailed a success, while in other parts, community policing has failed, or been seen as detrimental due to a wide range of reasons, such as not properly

[54] Diphoorn, T. Twilight Policing: Private Security and Violence in Urban South Africa. Berkeley: University of California Press. (2016).
[55] Ibid p.104
[56] Ibid pp. 635–649
[57] Ibid pp. 349–364

defining the community[58], not including certain individuals and groups[59], and not fully incorporating local ideas and understandings when exporting community policing projects.[60]

According to the above the strength of CP strategies adopted from outside have not been tested in Kenya and Tanzania. In both states however, the interrelation between community policing and national security has no adequate academic or policy research undertaken by the academic institutions, Non-Governmental Organizations or Governmental agencies and other stakeholders with interest on the overall well-being of the society. There is a big gap to be filled which the current research seeks to fill by answering questions like: does community policing improves police-citizen relations and reduces crime? If yes is there is a wide gap in relationship between the society and the police and has lack of proper knowledge on the key issues of community's policing negatively affects effective community policing?

1.7 Hypotheses

This research required to test these hypotheses:

> H1: Community policing has improved police-citizen relations and reduced crime in Kenya and Tanzania

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[58] Rosenbaum, D. The Challenge of Community Policing: Testing the Promises. Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage. (1994).
[59] Ibid pp 64–98.
[60] Bayley, D. 'Police Reform: Who Done It?' Policing and Society. (2008). 18(1): 7–17.

H1: There is a wide gap in terms of relations between the police officials and the communities living in Kenya and Tanzania

H1: Lack of proper knowledge on the aspect of community's policing has negatively affected community policing in both Kenya and Tanzania.

1.8 Justification of the Study

Although efforts have been made to address insecurity using various means, including community policing, the efficiency of the process in terms of the ultimate goal of safe citizens is questionable. Rates of crimes are very high, corruption is very high, and methods and organizations are on most cases harmed/politicized in maintaining law and order. Those challenges, combined with the reforms which have uneven pace, are limitation to the development process in East Africa. [61]

This study can be justified on two grounds; academic and policy.

1.8.1 Academic Justification

Academically the research aims to contribute to emergent but not yet fully explored field. It is expected that the finding from the study will be an addition to the literature on community policing especially in testing whether community

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[61]Infield, Mark, and Agrippinah Namara. "Community attitudes and behaviour towards conservation: an assessment of a community conservation programme around Lake Mburo National Park, Uganda." *Oryx* 35, no. 1 (2011): 48-60.

policing improves police community relations and the consequence of such relations in reduction of criminal activities.

1.8.2 Policy Justification

At policy level, the study intends to inform about the importance and challenges involved in implementation of community policing. This is important given the point that community policing is relatively a new occurrence in the police fraternity in East Africa. Hahn believes that the new philosophy is a major shift in traditional understanding of police functions, organizational design, relationships with the communities, measurement of outcomes, strategy and many other elements of technology and security. Most notably, organizational design was changed from highly centralized to decentralize; police functions began to receive support from the communities, and legalization of traditional laws, political structures, and professionalism. The call for the new approach to fighting crime is basically to ensure national security.

The study will benefit the communities and the government in strategies of crime prevention, including but not limited to policy development, combined patrols, security teams, and traditional community courts. The study will reveal the weaknesses and advantages of community policing. This research should inform the police and the community about awareness of the community, the crime causes and ways to best participate in crime reduction.

1.9 Methodology

Methodology of study is a specific technique or process that is used for identification, selection, processing and analyzing research information.[62] In research papers, the "methods" section allows readers to assess critically the general research's reliability and validity.[63] The research focused on improving of community policing as a way of improving the situation of security in the countries under study. The methodology applied is as discussed below

1.9.1 Research Design

Research design refers to the general method chosen to integrate various research materials in a coherent and logical manner to ensure that you will solve the research problem effectively, this data collection, measurement and analysis constitutes a blueprint for the research.[64]The overall design adopted for the study was the Case Study approach.

1.9.2 Study Location

The study focused on two countries within the East African region block: Kenya and Tanzania. Primary data collection was done in Nairobi Kenya and Dodoma in Tanzania. The two field study locations were chosen because they are the capital cities of the two countries and are more likely to encounter criminal

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[62] Kallet, Richard H. "How to Write the Methods Section of a Research Paper." Respiratory Care 49 (October 2004): 1229-1232.
[63] Ibid p. 789
[64]Ibid pp. 127-128

activities due to high population. In addition, the administrative headquarters for both Kenya Police and Tanzania Police are also located in the two cities.

1.9.3 Study Population

Target population refers to people or objects which have similar features. All objects or individuals in a specific study population usually have common, compulsive characteristics or traits.[65] In this study, the targeted population covered four categories, namely Officers Commanding District (OCD), Officers Commanding Station (OCS), police officers, and the public or citizens. The sample was 200 respondents across the board; 100 from Kenya and 100 from Tanzania. See Table 1.1

The study also targeted sources with relevant materials concerning the security and community policing in both countries. Secondary data was obtained from library sources on community policing. Trying to keep relevance and be in position with the current matters, television excerpts and newspapers were included in the research.1.9.4 Sampling Method

The sampling method refers to how we select members from the population for research to be included in the study. [66]The study used purposive and random sampling techniques to select respondents. In the purposive sampling, this means that the selection was based on the respondents' relevance to the research and the logical conveniences of the researchers, as well as geographic

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[65]http://www.scirp.org/(S(lz5mqp453edsnp55rrgjct55))/reference/References Papers.aspx? Reference ID=1285422

[66] Ibid pp.56-57

location and area of survey. The purposive sampling was employed in selecting Officers Commanding District (OCD), Officers Commanding Station (OCS) and Officers commanding Criminal investigation department (OC-CID). Simple random sampling procedure, alternatively, was used in selecting police and citizens to act as a sample of the whole study's population.

1.9.5 Sample Size

The sample size is a small group or subgroup derived from the population which is accessible. Carefully select the subgroups to represent the whole population with similar features. Every member or position in the samples is called a resident or defendant. Sampling therefore is the procedure, process, or technique for selection of a population to participate in a research. Therefore, becomes the process of choosing many people to learn, so the chosen people represent the larger group of people to choose from. The study sample for this study was 200 individuals as listed on table 1.1 below

Table 1.1: **Composition of the Sample**

Categories of Respondents	No of participants Kenya	No of participants Tanzania
OCD	01	01
OC-CID	01	01
OCS	6	6
Police	30	30
Citizens	62	62
Total	**100**	**100**

Source: Researcher's Data, 2020

1.9.6 Data collection

The research used both primary and secondary data. Primary data was gathered with the use of study questionnaire. The questionnaire was framed according to study objectives which were subdivided into four sections: Description of Demographic characteristics of the respondents; Existing Strategies of Community's Policing in the country; Efficiency of Strategies of Community's Policing on Police-Citizen Relations and Gaps existing between the community policing and national security.

In relation to secondary data, the following types of data were collected: statistical data on crime rates, crime variations and official information, as well as certificates from community police in Kenya and Tanzania. All secondary information and data comes from academic and political literature (especially books and journals) as well as government, international organizations, and civil society publications.

1.9.7 Tools of Data Collection

Concerning primary data, this research used the data collection method of questionnaire for police, civil society, and specific audiences.

1.9.8 Data analysis and presentation

The data collected from both countries were compiled to ensure their completeness and consistency, and then coded to allow collection of answers on

various topics. The data collected was both quantitative and qualitative. Qualitative data was analyzed through content analysis. Quantitative data was analyzed using descriptive analysis using SPSS version 21.0. With assistance of related conceptual issues, an explanatory analysis of the data was done.

1.10 Chapter Outline

Chapter One: Introduction which consists of the Background to the Study and statement of the problem, objective, justification, literature review, conceptual framework, hypothesis and the study methodology

Chapter Two: Discuss the literature on the existing community policing strategies in Kenya and Tanzania

Chapter Three: Examine literature on the efficiency of communities policing approach on police-citizen relations; it also discusses key aspects of community policing that negatively affects effective application of community policing strategies.

Chapter Four: The challenges faced in addressing community policing strategies in Kenya and Tanzania

Chapter Five: Gives summary, conclusion and recommendations based on the study findings.

CHAPTER TWO

COMMUNITY POLICING STRATEGIES IN KENYA AND TANZANIA

2.1 Introduction

This chapter does discuss the available community policing strategies in Kenya and Tanzania. It's broken into the following sections: Description of Demographic characteristics of the respondents; Response rate; Defining community policing, gives the general view of Communities Policing strategies in Practice and Strategies. Discusses into details different strategies used in both Kenya and Tanzania.

2.2 Response rate

The research focused on a sample of 200 as the target population. Those who filled out were and returned the questionnaire were 160 indicating a response rate of 80%. This was done by sending the questionnaire to the person being interviewed, printed, filled it and send via email, follow up reminders of the schedule was done over the phone. Since this is a representative study, the response rate is satisfactory and results can be drawn for the study. Mugenda in his report stated that a rate of 50% response is sufficient for analyzing and coming

up with a report. The response rate of 60% is good, the response rate of 70% or higher is excellent. According to the statement, the response rate is excellent.[67]

Table 1.2: Response Rate

Categories of Respondents	Tanzania	Kenya	Total	Percentage
OCD	1	1	2	**1**
OC-CID	1	1	2	**1**
OCS	4	5	9	**4.5**
Police	25	20	45	**22.5**
Citizens	47	55	102	**51**
Total	**78**	**82**	160	**80**

Source: Researcher, 2020

2.3 Demographic characteristics of the respondents

The researcher sought to investigate the distribution of the respondents in terms of gender, age, level of education and the experience. This was necessary so as to ensure that the study captures a wide range of views from various demographics

2.3.1 Gender Distribution

This study took note of different gender groups. This was considered important since different groups are not only affected differently, but also hold different views on security approaches and strategies by the state. Results on the respondent's gender distribution were as presented on the figure below Figure 2.1: Gender Distribution

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[67]Mugenda, O. M. *Research methods: Quantitative and qualitative approaches*. African Centre for Technology Studies (2003). .
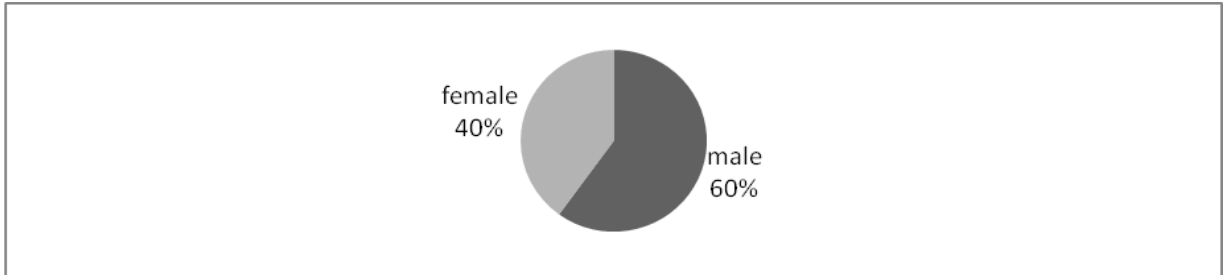
Source: Field Data, 2020.

According to the findings, majority of the respondents composed of 60% male and 40% were female. This means that the respondents were fairly distributed in terms of gender and this helped the researcher to avoid collecting biased information. The consideration of collection of data from the two genders is because the issues of security affects male and female differently.

2.3.2 Age Distribution

Age is an important demographic factor that should be considered for a study like this one. This is because people at different age brackets are affected differently and may have different perception on different social aspects in the society. The results on age distributions were as presented on the figure 2.2 below.
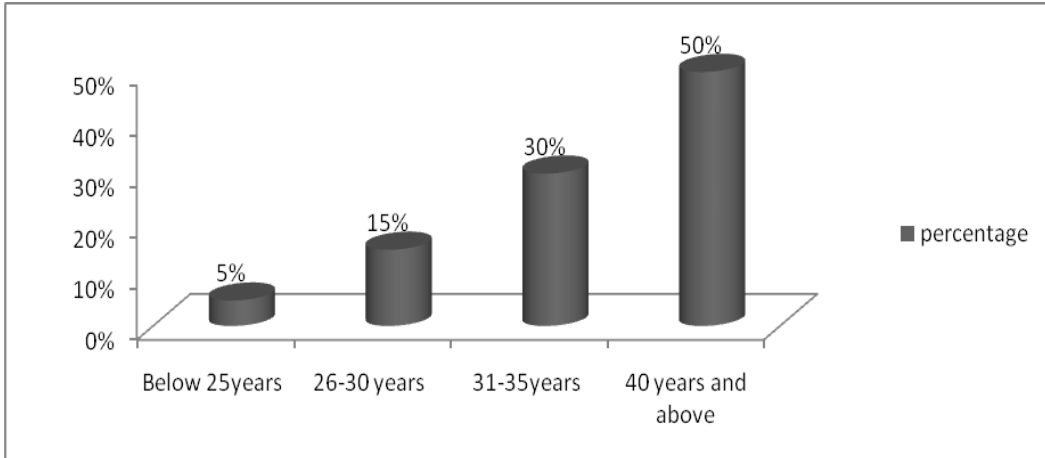
Figure 2.2: Age Distribution

Source: Field Data, 2020.

Based on the findings, majority (50%) of the respondents were aged 40 years and above. 30% were aged between 31 and 35, 15% were aged between 26 and 30 while only 5 % were 25 years and below. This implies that the respondents are mature enough and well experienced to give the desired information on the topic of interest.

2.3.3 Level of Education of the Respondents

Level of education is an important demographic factor that should be considered for a study like this one. This is because people at different educational levels are affected differently and may have different perception on different social aspects in the society due to the level of knowledge, experience and skills. Respondent's level of education was as shown below
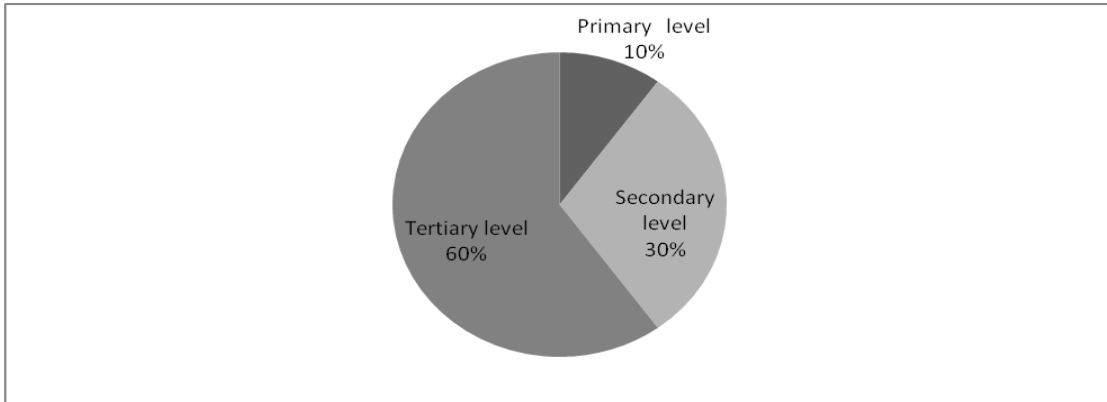
Figure 2.3: Level of education of the Respondents

Source: Field Data, 2020.

As per the findings, 60% of the respondents were of tertiary level, 30% had attained secondary education while only 10% had attained primary education. The findings implied that those who responded were well educated and therefore able to answer appropriately the study questionnaire.

2.4 Existing Community Policing Strategies

Those who responded were asked to list the Community's Policing Strategies available in their countries. In Kenya many of those who responded indicated that the available strategies included: community's policing programs and *Nyumba Kumi* initiative. Others included: visits of door-to-door; Patrol by Foot; meetings in the communities; Neighborhood Watch Programs and neighborhood town meetings.

In Tanzania, strategies listed included; ulinzi shirikishi, *Usalama Msingi Ujamaa* the respondents added that other strategies included: visits of door-to-door; public education programs; Foot Patrol; meetings in the community; Neighborhood Watch Programs and neighborhood town meeting.

2.4.1 Strategies that have Been Introduced in Line With Community Policing

The researcher aimed at finding out if the following strategies have been introduced in line with community policing. The results were as shown below

Tabel 2. 1: Strategies that have been introduced in line with community policing in kenya

	Yes (%)	No (%)
Door-to-door visits	100	0
Foot Patrol	100	0
community meetings	100	0
Public Education Programs	100	0
Neighborhood Watch Programs	100	0
Neighborhood Town Meetings	100	0

Source: Researcher, 2020

All respondents indicated that door-to-door visits; Foot Patrol and community meetings had been introduced in line with community policing. 100% agreed that Neighborhood Watch Programs had also been introduced in line with

community policing, while 100% indicated that neighborhood town meetings had been introduced in line with community policing.

Tabel 2: 2 Strategies introduced in line with community policing inTanzania

	Yes (%)	No (%)
Door-to-door visits	80	20
Foot Patrol	75	25
Community meetings	100	0
Public Education Programs	85	15
Neighborhood Watch Programs	75	25
Neighborhood Town Meetings	50	50

Source: Researcher, 2020

80% respondents indicated that there are door-to-door visits; 75% foot Patrol; 100% agreed that meetings in the communities has been introduced in line with community policing. 85% agreed that Public Education Programs has been introduced. 75% also agreed that Neighborhood Watch Programs had also been introduced in line with community policing, while only 50% indicated that neighborhood town meetings has been introduced in line with community policing.

All respondents from Kenya were sure and aware of Strategies been introduced in line with community policing as compared to Tanzania where some respondents were not sure neither had they witnessed the strategies in operation.

2.4.2 Community Policing and Security Improvement

The respondents from both countries are requested to indicate whether the security has improved because of using communities policing approach. The study showed that the view on the effect of communities policing in reducing criminal activities, or and satisfactory. In general, the research showed that there is perceived to improve the community policing in reduction of criminal activities in both Nairobi Kenya and Dodoma in Tanzania. In response, all the respondents agreed that the security has improved as more strategies in community policing were being employed. It was noted that communities-based policing (CBP) is an approach of policing by which police officers, the society, and the community at large come together to devise answers to security concerns in the country. Some respondents indicated that as a prove of security improvement because of CP the following were observed: citizens/members of public are free to report crimes that happen within their midst to police without fear of perpetrators; programs to the youths for instance in community policing forums has helped to dissuade many youths from indulging in drugs and substance abuse among other vices; the citizens feel part of security arrangements as they participate in some decision making. Other improvements were also discovered.

One respondent from Tanzania observed that:"*national security is becoming better from the time community's policing was introduced; the public have been trained on crime detection as well as reporting all crimes to police.*

This reduced the gap between community and police hence enhancing information sharing as well as cooperation."

In Kenya and Tanzania, respondents indicated that Community policing is working to increase public confidence of the police agencies, increase cooperating of the police agencies, communities and society, and develop the capacity of stakeholders to improve security sector reforms (SSR). The Customs and Border Protection Agency allowing police and communities to working together to resolve crimes, conflicts and insecurity issues. This makes security and safety of the citizens a common goal, emphasizing on the partnering of the communities and the agencies of the police, and focuses on the of police agencies in each individual.

Countries practicing CBP have made astonishing progress in development. However, poverty, crime, low capacity of the police and distrusting police are very common. For example, pressure of the public on reforms of the police in 2002 led the Kenyan government to merge with civil society, providing a secure world for the construction of community rehabilitation programs. Customs and border security practices include the following practices: police and community training and capacity building, community participation, strategic planning and the formulation of national policies to create customs and border security experiences at the local level; CBP pilot programs may including society's security centers and information centers.

As is commonly said, the CBP experience has increased cooperation and trust among the agencies of police, civil societies and the communities. The results and other learnt lessons from the CBP pilot program in Kenya are that the CBP has created a synergy between the communities and the national government. The CBP pilot announced the process of formulating the national policy of the police community; the capabilities of stakeholders to formulate security policies, strategies and plans, and training customs and border security involving police, civil society and the communities involved. The responsible attitude of customs and border administration makes citizens more confident to discuss security and be open with security issues. The Customs and Border Department encourages the police to establish partnerships with communities.

A Kenyan interviewer stated, "*The exchanging information among the society and the national police helped the police take prevention of crime measures, increasing police patrols to improve community safety. CBP developed private security programs and provided opportunities to the local communities. Ownership. "Youths are on most cases victims of crimes, and they are in safety Participate in customs and border security for improvement. The community also undertook a drug campaign.* "

2.4.3 Pattern for Different Criminal Tendencies

Respondents were requested to describe the occurrence of a particular crime in their areas before the introduction of Communities Based Policy

program) in order of occurrence 4 being the most frequent and 1 being the least frequent. The results were tabulated 2.5 below;

Tabel 2.3: Pattern of a Particular Crimes in Kenya Before introduction of Community Policing

	1 (least frequent)	2 (frequent)	3 (more frequent)	4 (most frequent)
Robbery	5%	15%	10%	70%
Carjacking	5%	10%	65%	20%
Murder	45%	30%	25%	0%
Rape	50%	25%	15%	10%
Others	0%	0%	10%	90%

Source: Researcher, 2020

It was noted that majority (70%) agreed that before the introduction of community policing there were high rate of robbery, followed by carjacking with 65% just before introduction of community policing. Murder and rape were least frequent. In addition, respondent listed other crimes which were highly witnessed. [68] These include pocket picking, theft in cities, and more so general theft especially before community policy in the central region. According to the document, prior to the introduction of community policy, there were high levels of crime in all parts of Kenya, particularly in Nairobi, Mombasa, Kisumu and coastal beach resorts.[69] There are reports of frequent attacks on tourists by groups

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[68]Aronson, Samuel L. "Crime and Development in Kenya". *Inquiries Journal*. 2 (9). Retrieved 18 June 2018.
[69] Consular Information Sheet: Kenya Archived 9 May 2008 at the Wayback Machine *Bureau of Consular Affairs*

of armed attackers. However, the most common crime in Kenya is armed robbery.

"Gliding" offenses are now more common than on the streets.[70] According to the

most common Kenyan records when robbed for armed robbery.[71] In early 2007,

an American citizen was killed and one was seriously injured in two car accidents.

Today, despite the introduction of the CP strategy, Nairobi has an average of 10

kidnappers a day, but the Kenyan government has limited ability to block or

investigate its actions.[72]

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[70] Kenya 2008 Crime & Safety Report. *Overseas Security Advisory Council*
[71] Ibid p.2
[72]Ibid

Tabel 2.4 Occurrence of a Particular Crime in Tanzania

	1(least frequent)	2 (frequent)	3 (more frequent)	4(most frequent)
Robbery	5%	25%	35%	35%
Carjacking	15%	20%	55%	10%
Murder	50%	20%	10%	20%
Rape	50%	25%	15%	10%
Others	0%	0%	10%	80%

Source: Researcher, 2020

It was noted that majority with more frequent rate of (55%) was carjacking and (35%) agreed that before the introduction of community policing there were high levels of robbery. Murder and rape were least frequent with (50%). In addition, respondent indicated other crimes which were most frequent constituted (80%) and these includes: pick pocketing, shop lifting, mugging as well as general stealing were rampant in the city particularly in CBD before introducing community's policing.

As observed, the rate of crime in Kenya was higher before the introduction of community policing as compared to the case in Tanzania. This is in line with Mulugeta's[73]findings that whilst community policing is locally considered to be a very effective means of preventing crime and improving neighborhood safety, the

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[73] Mulugeta E, Mekuriaw D Community Policing: Practice, Roles, Challenges and Prospects in Crime Prevention in East Gojjam Administrative Zone. Social Crimonol (2017) 5: 160. doi: 10.4172/2375-4435.1000160

extent to which it constitutes a more accountable, responsive or 'democratic' form of policing, as assumed by proponents, is questionable especially in Kenya.

2.5 Understanding Kenya's Community Policing

Majority of the respondents from the Kenyan observed that even though community policing is a new concept, it seems to be working out for the community. In 2014, the Kenyan police created awareness among the police and society about the importance of police in preventing crimes, leading to increased awareness of community policing about police patrols through special guards and community observation missions. This was to provide completion, education and capacity-building and strengthen Kenyan police and community personnel; and involve community members on issues of crime. Setting up of support centers for police officers, training response groups (units), and improving street lights (security for slum dwellers) to reduce crime. [74]

In addition, community policing is designed to evaluate community policing programs, with specific consideration of the vulnerable individuals, including women and children who are affected by crime, to share responsibility and make decisions about safety and security needs, and to continue the commitment of the police and society; Community responsibility; the community and within them in a way that promotes stability and peace of the country, continue to create activities of solving problems based on a counseling strategy

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[74] Bayley, D. H. Policing: The world stage. In R.I. Mawby (Ed.), Policing across the world: Issues for the 21st century 2012 (pp. 3- 22). London: UCL Press. [3]

that continuously strives to respond to the specific wants of society. In addition, all Kenyan police officers participate in community's policing and initiatives for solving problems, guaranteeing that communities policing can inform, direct and maintain all activities of policing, which is an important part of community policing in Kenya, So that they are a community among the members of the society.[75]

The role of society members in communities policing means that they should provide voluntary information about suspicious people or activities, working close with the police agencies through the communities policing forum to help the police agencies through providing support and encourage the police in building broader relations with the members in the communities. In particular, community members support victims of crime by advising and protecting their neighbors. Finally, security starts with an individual. Therefore, people should always be vigilant.

Police are agencies that can be most perceptible in the security department, and their actions affect the entire country.[76]Community policing is a new method for policing which can meet the wants of local communities, and is an energy multiplier that helps manage conflicts. Under Kenyan police

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[75] Kempa, M. Tracing the diffusion of policing governance models from the British Isles and back again: Some directions for democratic reform in troubled times. Police Practice and Research, (2017). 8 (2), 107-123. [14]

[76] Groenewald, H., & Peake, G. Police reform through community-based policing philosophy and guidelines for implementation New York: International Peace Academy. Retrieved on 6th 10 2015 from http://www.smallarmssurvey.org/files [11]

regulations in 2014, the role of police in community policing means that it communicates with the community and provides feedback about crime and safety information; Listening to and understanding public needs becomes part of problem-solving to increase community satisfaction by being; Transparent, responsible and effective; performing current activities and other police duties. In addition, the police officers are encouraged to maintain law and order to improve crime prevention, law, order and disaster management strategies in disaster affected areas to ensure safety.

2.5.1 Community Policing in Kenya: Current Status

It was noted that community policing is founded on the principle that cooperation between the police agency and the communities is important to reverse the trend of crime. Current reports indicate that police stations need community support to prevent and/or reduce crime. Therefore, there is a need to raising the relation of the communities and the police, as explained by the Kenya National Police Reform Task Force in Kenya Police Force Strategic Plan 2003–2007, "Strengthening communities, local authorities through partnership between them. "As one of the crime prevention strategies, the revised "2015-2018 Police Reform Program" also emphasizes the need to strengthen community policing and the Usalama Msingi initiative to preventing crime.[77]

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[77] Brogden, M., & Nijhar, P. Community policing: National and international models and approaches Cullompton: 2014

Community policing is a method, and the government has also increased the method of public participation to encourage a citizen-centric approach. This view is contrary to some police agencies, they consider security management in a centralized way, and this centralized methodology does not pay much attention to human security, but does focus on national security, and this method does not approximate citizens.[78]

In the past, government and non-government institutions have been involved in promoting community-based police operations. Therefore, communities policing isn't a new safety model as most societies use the principle of mutual surveillance by traditional drivers. Although not written, most rural communities practice the concept of community policing because of a shared cultural identity. In the municipal system, many districts have successfully implemented community policing cases. For example, in Nairobi, Ruai and Kasarani districts have successfully implemented community policing initiatives that have evaluated community policing programs as it reduced crime and a forum to discuss local security issues that existed in the past be provided.

In Kenya, the 2007 Post elections violence intensified appeals to the National Police Service for reforms aimed at improving their relations with the communities in which it operates. A national task force responsible for investigating violence was established, and police agencies were recommended to

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[78] Ibid pp.89-95

use community policing as one of the strategies of preventing crimes. The constitution of August 2010 enables citizens to play a role in security management. The Police Service Act 2011 established a Community Police by establishing a Community Police Committee to activate the community policing system.

Based on the findings, since the violence that followed the 2007–08 general elections, the National Police has adopted community sentiment, which is a crime prevention strategy because it is active and participatory. The National Police Service Act describes community policing as a strategy to improve public services provided by police agencies, as people can increasingly play a role in improving the safety of local communities.[79]

The community police is currently under the Nyumba Kumi Security Initiative. The initiative established community policing at the community level, which aims to establish safe and sustainable communities, as police can't solely solve crime problems in the country.[80]

2.5.2 Community Policing Strategy

Recent history of police is littered with numerous concepts which show relationship of Police and Community in preventing crimes and team policing in that Policing of the past had unintentionally left the community out of policing

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[79] Ibid pp. 124-125
[80] Ibid pp.66-67

and agreed that community policing provided a good option. There still exists confusion concerning meaning of communities policing or how it differs from foot patrol, problem oriented policing, and community cooperation with the police. In addition, it isn't clear in which way it fits into available policing structures and their order. Many writers in this area however agree that community policing presupposes the interaction with members in the community in a manner that is not usual with olden methods of policing.[81]

A report on the "Presidents Commission on in the U.S. A's Criminal Justice." observed that although the concept is gaining popularity, implementation of community's policing can experience numerous impediments. One of these impediments is the type of institutional structure of the police forces which are universally characterized as being centralized and inflexible para-militarized organizations. Secondly, the institutional culture of the police departments' man not be able to embracing the values needed to implanting the strategies of community's policing. This experience has been evident in U.S.A., U.K., Canada and Australia where the strategy of community policing been implemented alongside traditional policing practices.[82]

It was observed that community policing emphasizes on problem solving at grassroots and this necessitates that police managers using their authority to

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[81] Willan Publishing. [4] Casey, J. Policing the World: The Practice of International and Transnational Policing. (2010). [5]
[82] Frühling, H. The impact of international models of policing in Latin America: The case of community policing. Police Practice and Research, (2017). 8 (2), 125-144. [9]

empower their juniors. The objective of this is to assist patrol officers assigned to community policing actively and creatively resolve issues as they come up lacking the S' usual superiors reference which in nature is bureaucratic. The responsibility of the senior officer shifts from operational control to coaching of their subordinates so that they are guided by reason based on consensus with the communities they serve, rather than by the book rules. General, community's policing encompasses changing operation of police and their relation with the communities.

Community policing does include use of inventive methods to address the root crime courses in the society, which shows the phenomena which is disrupting order and peace in the society. Fearing of crime is tending to increase as more residents are being more vulnerable to criminal activities. Most Kenyans today view police officials with suspicion and conversely the majority of police officials think that their role in prevention of crimes and enforcement of the law is misunderstood.[83] The possibility of creating a working team composed of both the public and the police presumes that the apparent differences between the two sides have of necessity to be resolved if the implementing of community's policing approach will succeed. In addition, perceptions of insecurity are different to different people.

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[83] Davis, R. C., Henderson, N. J., & Merrick, C. Community policing: Variations on the western model in the developing world. Police Practice and Research, (2013). 4(3), 285-300. [6]

To the rural peasants, issues of insecurity surround their livelihoods, that is, house breaking, theft in the shamba, local market places and petty criminal activities in the villages.[84] For wealthy urban businessmen, it has to do with the safety of their property, economic sabotage and stage managed vicious gangsters by competitors. To politicians, insecurity is perceived to come by virtue of their high profile positions in society, political competitors and rival vigilante groups. Indeed, the various different strata of society have different perceptions of insecurity. Consequently, the description of community policing needs cannot be universal, but will be different because they will be based on those different social environments and the prevailing perceptions in them.

The need for a strategic plan for the Kenya Police was prompted by the forces in its environment, for whereas the organization was endowed with vast physical, human and financial resources, the level of crime continued to be a perilous factor in the value of the citizens' lives. Consequently, the Government demanded that the organization must re-evaluate itself and justify the public resources committed to it against the changing demands and expectations of the public. It is in the (2004-2008) Police Strategic Plan that collaborative partnerships between the police and the citizens was identified as an effective way through which crime detection and prevention could be achieved. It is this

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[84] Haberfeld, M. R. & I. Cerrah (Eds.), Comparative policing: The struggle for democratization 2016 (pp. 247-276). Thousand Oaks, CA: Sage. [7]

background which formed the basis for community policing as a strategy for actualizing police community collaboration.[85]

2.5.3 Neighborhood Watch 'Nyumba Kumi' Community Policing Strategies

As observed, the use of community-based prevention of crimes strategies in family-level and local societies includes the establishment of crime monitoring programs, such as local surveillance. Peripheral undertakings such as attending school, participating in sports competitions and concerts are aimed at establishing close links between the police and the most vulnerable social classes. The advent of CP should not only be seen as a more efficient and responsible policing business, but also as portion of a extensive improvement in government.[86]

As a wide range of applications for public services, governments around the world are demanding reforms to increase accountability and efficiency, public-private partnerships, and civil society. CP might have a more focus on homegrown planning, but is straight connected to higher levels. In Western nations, society dynasty is seen as a relatively new strategy, but can be seen as attempting to revive the old tradition. A clear policing and community policing strategy that is well understood to the community and their problems probably symbolizes the golden age of the police era. A special community's policing scheme can be seen as an inspection of the environment and partial disintegration

[85] Dupont, B. The French police system: Caught between a rock and a hard place -- the tension of serving both the state and the public. (2017).
[86] Ibid p.8

of an informal civilian police unit.[87] Some researchers even go so far as to say that

the security of the motherland is been removed by the foreign developed nations

security, but others argue that the two trends are consistent because intelligence,

although redefined, nevertheless has close ties to the public, community stability

and consolidation. The state or jurisdiction had to achieve political stability and a

degree of shared values. Communication among the police officers and

cooperation with the local community was difficult to define, which would

happen in times of political upheaval and if the community was still motivated by

factions. Several participants agreed that the community monitoring strategy in

the *Nyumba Kumi* neighborhood affected crime activities in Kenya.[88]

2.5.4 Political support and neighborhood watch community's policing approach

Based on the findings, local security agreements have been concluded

through various civil society and institutional actors, such as local schools,

corporations, municipalities, and courts, to support co-production of security. The

deal is being strengthened by a new understanding of crime prevention,

identifying potential threats to the company and targeting intelligence driven by

police. The variance between CP in industrialized and developing republics is that

in Western democracies, the police are looking for a company, while in

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[87] Fleming, J. 'Working together': Neighbourhood watch, reassurance policing and the potential of partnerships Canberra: Australian Institute of Criminology. (2015). Retrieved from http://www.aic.gov.au/publications/tandi2/tandi303.html [8]
[88] Ibid pp. 30-32

developing countries; society is looking for a police strategy. Zimbabwean police restrict liberty to express oneself, assembly and association in the language of the police, and police are accused of harassing human rights advisers.

The lawsuits were reported at the 2007 International Police Forum by Police Commissioner in Zimbabwe, "The disciplinary action of the Republican Police in Zimbabwe is to work with the public and enforce the law with the public." This expression can be found through CP programs, cross-sectoral approaches and collaboration with area and worldwide partners. To reduce the number of people, police, state and state agencies moved to public relations officers to work with people to trade the views of police officers. R2: Most of the respondents agreed that there existed support politically for the Nyumba Kumi neighborhood surveillance strategy.[89][90]

2.5.5 Community Policing Strategy for Police and Neighborhood Monitoring

Because community policing requires the local to be flexible, the police must be prepared and able to transfer power to the right level of management. Part of this ability is dependent on the understanding and skills social justice practitioners. As public services become more accessible to citizens, civilian aid plays an important role in the effectiveness of the police, and police should be more accountable to those who serve them. Since the welfare state has a limited

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[89] Amnesty International 2007
[90] Ibid pp104-105

scope, there is a need to share more responsibilities in the fight against crime and disorder.

It was noted that police have become more proactive to prevent crime and upheavals, and a strong police background means they are able to do a number of crime preventing and cooperation tasks with other agencies. R3; Most of the interviewees believe that the police department has influenced the community policing strategy to monitor the community '*Nyumba Kumi*' in their living area and work area so as to reduce crimes in the country.

2.6 Community Policing in Tanzania

Communities policing (hereafter CP) were officially started in Tanzania in 2006. Expressed in Kiswahili as *polisi jamii or ulinzi shirikishi*, CP as understood in Tanzania refers to both improving relationships and communicating between the communities and the police, and encouraging 'communities' to take responsibility for neighborhood security. Police encourage citizens to cooperate with them by reporting crimes and providing intelligence, and also to perform local policing duties by organizing night patrols to prevent crime, apprehending suspected offenders and resolving local disputes. [91]

The study established that the strategy is thus intended to improve police capacity to prevent crime by more effectively gathering and using local knowledge, and to be a means of supplementing the extremely limited resources

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[91]Gaddis, John Lewis. *Strategies of containment: a critical appraisal of American national security policy during the Cold War*. Oxford University Press, 2015.

and manpower of the Tanzania Police Force (TPF). According to the Inspector General of Police (IGP), who has demonstrated a strong personal commitment to CP, the diverse benefits that can be expected as a result of the policy include: …preventing crime and reducing fear of crime, reducing disease and antisocial behavior, enhancing security, improving community-based police relations and improving responsibilities of both police and the community. Other advantages include corruption reduction in the police station, increasing human rights respect, and improving the ability of dealing with local issues and changes (the behavior and approaches of police officers to security) ... police needs will concentrate on civil and democratic social institutions.[92]

The rhetoric of CP that has been adopted and its association with improved police service and democratization reflect contemporary international consensus around CP as an essential element of police reform. However, attempts to mobilize citizens to participate in local security provision, and other forms of 'self-help', have a long history in Tanzania. CP in Tanzania has been largely internally driven and devised, in contrast to neighboring countries where donors and NGOs have played a larger role. CP in Tanzania also evokes Tanzanian 'traditions', and particularly that of *sungusungu* village defense groups, which were formed in response to cattle raiding in the 1980s and subsequently promoted around the country.

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[92]Hairston, Maxine. "The winds of change: Thomas Kuhn and the revolution in the teaching of writing." *College composition and communication* 33, no. 1 (2015): 76-88.

2.6.1 Community Policing in Tanzania: Current status

Tanzania considers 'Polisi Jamii' as a community responsibility between police agencies and citizens. In 2006, the Tanzania Police passed a special reform aimed at building confidence of the people towards the police officers. An important step has been taken to issue special telephone numbers of senior police officers (members working for senior staff) to facilitate communication between community members and police officers.[93]

As per the findings, Tanzanian police should ensure that police officers receive citizens' input and participation in their areas. The broader concept was carried out under the call of Ulinzi Shirikishi (management of Cooperative Security), a community security framework led by local communities but supported by police agencies. The success of community policing in Tanzania lies in Ujamaa (socialism) because of its history, where every member of society is considered sibling in need of care and/or attention.[94]

Ask communities to hold community meetings and elect their own safety committees as community and police agencies. These local safety committees are the first to respond while committing crimes and in emergency situations such as floods, fires and other safety challenges. These first responders (local safety

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[93]Hayeslip Jr, David W., and Gary W. Cordner. "The effects of community-oriented patrol on police officer attitudes." *Am. J. Police* 6 (2017): 95
[94] Ibid pp. 132-133

committees) are usually trained by Tanzanian security officers to respond to the basic safety skills required in an emergency.

After training, the task of the Security Committee is to develop new crime prevention strategies and then hand them over to the police for approval. These local security committees are the mainstay of participant security (Ulinzi Shirikishi). Therefore, in Tanzania, community policing is considered as an employment democracy, and is on the driver's seat under the guidance of the Department of Civil Defense. Therefore, "society" is part of the "ear" of police agencies and contributes to efforts to combat crime.[95]

2.6.2 Self-help and the State in Tanzania in historical perspective

It was further noted that CP forms part of a long history of mobilization of popular self-help for development in Tanzania. The history of the institutionalization of participation in Tanzanian development, briefly recounted here, is illustrative of the malleability of the notion of 'participation' noted above, and the extent to which it may be subject to multiple and sometimes contradictory interpretations. It also illustrates the difficulty in analyzing 'local' forms of participation in isolation from the wider structures of power and political competition in which they are embedded.

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[95] Ibid pp 40-44

Self-assistance, which refers to minor developments which are intended to be started and carried out by societies themselves, formed part of the official development strategy articulated for newly independent Tanganyika in the 1960s. Before this, the concept had been employed by both mission societies and the colonial administration, as a means of cost-effective rural development.[96]

The Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) had also promoted self-help during the nationalist struggle in an attempt to mobilize the population around rejecting the traditional methods of policing as a way of providing services where these were lacking.[97] Self-help appealed to the new government as a means of gradually inducing developmental change based on consensus, in contrast to the coercive colonial models that had fuelled nationalist sentiment, which also required only minimal government expenditure. The importance of self-help was reinforced by the emphasis placed by Nyerere on self-reliance (kujitegemea) in the Declaration of Arusha in 1967, which set forth the ideologies of Tanzanian socialism 'ujamaa'. Self-reliance at the local level reflected the 'minimalist orientation' of ujamaa, whereby 'lower tiers of administration had to provide their own resources for conforming to the project of national development'.[98]

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[96]Schneider, Leander. "Freedom and unfreedom in rural development: Julius Nyerere, Ujamaa vijijini, and villagization." *Canadian Journal of African Studies/La Revue canadienne des études africaines* 38, no. 2 (2004): 344-392.
[97] Ibid p.19
[98]Williams, David. "The Role of Prisons in Tanzania: An Historical Perspective." *Crime and Social Justice* 13 (1980): 27-38.

According to the findings like other areas in Africa, bringing "development" (maendeleo) is at the heart of the legality claim of the new national order, and development is also equally important. Thus, participating in development is an act of "state building" and is defined as a commitment to citizenship: "citizens" are involved in these development goals and objectives and actively participate in projects, and are responsible for self-reliance and social progress. The demands of citizenship were particularly heavy for young people, who were mobilized by their 'nationalist elders' for nation-building activities. 'Traditional' forms of communal labour and mutual assistance were also evoked as a means to legitimate the unpaid labour and low levels of government spending on local development that self-help entailed.

Many local leaders were initially enthusiastic about self-help, and localized development projects, such as mending roads and constructing dispensaries, increased during the early 1960s. Schneider states that much of the early participation in self-help entailed local collective action outside of official development plans, due to the utility of self-help as a means to secure resources for a particular area: once presented with the results of popular labor it was difficult for the government to avoid paying the subsequent costs, for example a teacher's salary.[99] Increasingly, however, local development was made subject to the direction of the party and administration. Self-help outside of the state became a concern for government, partly due to the limited funds available to maintain

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[99]Ibid p.200

services once infrastructure was put in place, but also due to the potential for self-help to become a focus of opposition to the government, which had been exploited by TANU itself during the late colonial period. There was also an imperative to reconcile popular participation and local priorities with overarching national development strategies and the expertise vested in government, and 'this tension was resolved in favor of the state's authority in development'.[100]

Participating in self-help increasingly became an obligation and an expectation, reinforced not only by understandings of citizenship as entailing active participation in the building of the nation, but through legal measures as well. In the year 1969 3@ the department's development committee act gave the committee the power to impose self-service, fines for not participating in self-service activities and withdraw decision-making power from the community. From now on: Self-help is no longer limited to forced labor. Participation has become a legally required issue and is no longer a matter of spirit, community pride and local culture.[101]

2.6.3 Current Community Policing: *Sungusungu* to *Ulinzi Shirikishi*

Tanzania believes that police on the one hand need to improve the capacity of special police forces to gather information for civilians. On the other hand, local police-sponsored security agencies should be established to allow

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[100]Hunter, Emma. "Voluntarism, virtuous citizenship, and nation-building in late colonial and early postcolonial Tanzania." *African Studies Review* 58, no. 2 (2015): 43-61.
[101]Hydén, Göran. *Beyond Ujamaa in Tanzania: underdevelopment and an uncaptured peasantry*. Univ of California Press, 1980.

citizens to play a more active role in crime prevention. In the 1980s and 1990s, the local government and social police associated with the sponsor of the Sungsungu JSC were ideologically very attractive. In this case, it means "democracy" and shows that there is an urgent need to increasing the workforce of the police officers, although the police are focused on the civil service.[102]

According to Williams since the last general elections in 2010, violent police from opposition parties and protests have killed civilians, prompting the Center for Human Rights and Independent Law (LHRC) to state that UNPROFOR is "not subject to political control". Additionally, in national investigations, the police are classified as Tanzania's most corrupt government agency (such as in reports'2011's LHRC and 2012's Transparency International).[103]

The Latvian Human Rights Commission report stated that 2003-2012, 246 civilians were killed by security forces. Police often use firearms quickly, and some of the alleged robberies are not arrested or brought to court as the police can take action. Police have also given documents about the use of brutal atrocities and confessions of atrocities against detainees (CHRI 2006: 15–6; Human Rights Watch, 2013). As a result, four ministers were fired.[104]

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[102] Ibid
[103]Ibid p 27-38.
[104] The Guardian 2.2.2013

The goal of the local police is to reduce barriers to public confidence in the police, improve intelligence, promote police cooperation, and implement innovative strategies for this purpose. Local police are addressing the idea of spreading information about people accused of bribery to avoid low-level corruption and to keep their large cell phone number public when reporting crimes. The purpose of the Police Liaison Campaign is to educate the public about police functions, and many police departments in the country have now appointed police officers. However, the impact of these reforms on police and public relations is not included in this article, and the rest of this chapter addresses the secondary objective of community policing, which is responsible for social security.[105]

Police made up a very small percentage of Tanzania's population, and in early 2013 only one in 1,156 civilians were police officers. While there are currently 38,847 police officers, the number of police officers increased to 29,057 in 2008, making it difficult to attracting possible recruiters in a timely manner so that the police generate revenue from other activities like other civil servants, therefore it is difficult to increase income. For example, the 2009 annual police report stated: "Unemployment is caused by poor pay and service conditions and inability to perform professional and family duties. As a result, traffic is

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[105]Cross, Charlotte. "Community policing through local collective action in Tanzania: Sungusungu to Ulinzi Shirikishi." PhD diss., University of Sussex, 2013.

restricted, making it difficult for police to respond in a timely manner and limiting the area of police geography. Regular police in rural areas such as Mwanza.

From the year 2006, the police have hosted seminars for elected leaders, explaining Ulinzi Shirikishi approach and how to continue building a local security team and appointing him to the lowest levels of local government. The governing body should hold a public meeting of the kamati ya ulinzi (Security Committee) and set an approach for organizing the night watch. As Sungusungu, it is hoped that all those who can have access of any Mitaa (many Mitaa) or infrastructure (the city's smallest local government) responsible for this journey. In addition, twelve people are required to provide goods and money so that the security personnel can obtain the necessary equipment (house, siren, mobile phone etc.) and some goods (subsistence allowance). The security team is included in the current hierarchy of local government. In this group, the Youth Guards are supervised by the Safety Committee, which is affiliated with the Department of Health and Hygiene, like other committees including the Superstructure.

According to the guidelines established by TPF for the establishment of Ulinzi Shirikishi, the role of local security groups includes: prevention of crime and timely support to the community when needed; To promote crime prevention and "development" strategies (Maendeleo) in the region; In the event of a first response or natural disaster (such as a fire or flood), provide police with data on

any suspicious behavior in a timely manner, and exempt anyone from engaging in criminal activities. Guidelines provide little information on how local guards perform these various tasks between different administrative areas. However, night security is the main activity. Unlike the enemy that separates Sungusungu from the police, the community police should hand over any suspected criminal to the police station nearest.[106]

2.6.4 Continuity of Local Development: Lizards Participate

Public participation in local development, such as Ulinzi Shirikishi, is still the main objective of local government in Tanzania. It is the main way to reflect (or not provide) many collective services or services, showing how participants' development has been transformed into "development theory". Current support for participation internationally rests on the assuming that the implementing of "social" participatory planning and strategies of local developments and growth will lead to outcomes which are concerned with the public, have more efficient and sustainable needs, and allow people better participation in democracy. However, in Tanzania, these views on the role of participation exist with a greater understanding of contribution, as the contribution is the obligation of citizens to participate in supplying the Kujenga Taifa (building the country).

Local government analysis of urban and rural development suggests that there is much continuity in this approach, which seems contrary to the established

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[106]Johnston, Les. *The rebirth of private policing*. Routledge, 2005.

goals of several communities' projects run by worldwide organizations. Citizens do not usually participate in development policies as inputs and priorities, providers of resources such as work, information and money. It is predictable to use local organizations such as community organizations to assist the government, especially to mobilize local resources, as expected by the lowest level of local government under Ujamaa's simple guidance.[107]

Government officials believe it is their responsibility to tell citizens who are ignorant on how to attain growth, and "education for society in general means that experts are asked." Local government reforms that embrace the principle of participation do little to change the nature of top-down development plans, so people instead of fostering new ideas and methods give communities their responsibilities in government-defined projects Hope to recognize. The work is the same as it was in the socialist era and often supported by fines and even threats of imprisonment.

In this regard, Ulinzi Shirikishi has shown that there is almost no difference, which may explain the "paradox of success" to some extent. Although "community" projects can raise quality of lives of the population, as in the case of urban security, it does not reflect "ownership" and "community" investment, and "community" agency outside private interests and does not constitute different groups.

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[107]Levi, Ron. "Vigilant Citizens: Vigilantism and the State." (2000): 768-771.

Proof attained from Mwanza showed that community's policy was very efficient on local security awareness. The police and leaders together praised Ulinzi Shirikishi praising it to be a successful innovator who greatly reduced crime. The majority of the population attributed community safety to improving community safety in their communities. For many, the police services provided by Ulinzi Shirikishi police officer were previously thought to not exist because of the limited capacity of police, which meant that there were few police interviews and, according to estimates, they did little to deal with crimes. [108]However, the perceived positive results in the context of community security are inconsistent with the notion that the community watchdog is a "community-based" initiative, and sustainability often relies on forcing the MTA government to provide employment and materials to the population.

In spite the persistence of a popular recruitment strategy in the one-party era, Ulinzi Shirikishi experience in the Mwanza City area also shows that although political parties compete with politics, they are forced to participate in local and other policing strategies. As such, developing Tanzanian involvement has become a "controversial" model as politics in the country are growing.

2.7 Summary of the Chapter Key Findings

This chapter was to highlight the community policing strategies in place and where it seems to be effective between Tanzania and Kenya. Therefore, the

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[108]Cross, Charlotte. "Community policing in Tanzania." *Public Sector Reforms in Developing Countries: Paradoxes and Practices* 77 (5).

study revealed that for the Tanzanian case, the concept of Community Policing has taken root unlike for the Kenyan case that is still making the baby steps this is because Tanzania adopted communist approach of *ujamaa* which is still intact and this has become a culture among the people of Tanzania allowing them to hold together and make CP strategy to take root more easily as compared to Kenya who adopted the capitalist approach.

CHAPTER THREE

THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COMMUNITY POLICING STRATEGIES ON POLICE-CITIZEN RELATIONS

3.1 Introduction

This chapter studies the effectiveness of community policing strategies on police-citizen relations; it also discusses key aspects of community policing that negatively affects effective application of strategies of community policing. It defines community's policing in the current context.

3.2 Community Based Strategies and Security Goals

The researcher also sought to understand the Effectiveness of community based strategies in achieving security goals. Results are as presented on table 3.7 below.

Tabel 3.1: Effectiveness of community based strategies in achieving security goals in kenya

	Not effective (%)	Effective (%)	Very effective (%)
Police and Community Training	0	0	100
Capacity Building,	0	0	100
The Development Of a National CBP Policy	0	0	100
Strategic Planning	0	0	100
Local Level's Pilot CBP	0	0	100

Source: Researcher, 2020

Respondents from Kenya agreed that all strategies including: training of members of community and the police; developing of police capacity; the developing of a policy of country wide CBP; strategically planning of local level's pilot CBP were effectiveness of community based strategies in achieving security goals.

In addition, respondents indicated that other strategies used for effective operation of community policing included: informal gathering such as wedding parties; religious gathering as well as political meetings. Chief barazas were also noted as a strategy used for effective operation of community policing

Tabel3.2: Effectiveness of community based strategies in achieving security goals in Tanzania

	Not effective (%)	Effective (%)	Very effective (%)
Police And Community Training	0	0	100
Capacity Building,	0	0	100
The Development Of A National CBP Policy	0	0	100
Strategic Planning	0	0	100
And Local Level's Pilot CBP	0	0	100

Source: Researcher, 2020

Respondents from Tanzania agreed that all strategies including: training of members of community and the police; developing of police capacity; the

developing of a policy of country wide CBP; strategic planning, local level's pilot CBP and community based strategies were effective in achieving security goals .

Respondents also indicated that other strategies used to improve security through community policing was by training students in schools about security issues to plug out criminal mind in them and create a better future society.

3.3 Community Based Strategies and Police-Citizen Relations in Kenya and Tanzania

The researcher wanted to examine the relation of the police and the community, hence requested the respondents to rate the relation of the police and the community now, and compared with the period before the introduction of Community Based Policing Program. 60% of respondents from Kenya indicated that relationship was good.

In comparison, 75 % of the respondents from Tanzania said the relationship was very good. This implies that the rate of improvement in Tanzania was better than that of Kenya. The explanation behind the rate was that through the community policing, the gap that exists between the citizens and the police has been reduced/narrowed. In addition, it was observed that the citizens are now appreciating enforcers of law agencies like police and others exist for their positive contribution. It was also noted that agencies of law agencies like police are also appreciating their role in serving citizens.

3.4 Reporting of Crime in Kenya

Based on the findings, all respondents Kenya agreed that there had been an increase in volunteered reporting of crime with the community based policing program. The findings are as listed on table 3.3 below, where 1-represents most important, 2-represents important, 3- represent not important and 4 represents least important

Table 3.3: Reporting of Crime in Kenya

	1	2	3	4
Cooperation amongst the members of the public and police	75%	15%	10%	0%
Intensified patrols by police	80%	20%	0%	0%
Improvement of communication equipment by police	65%	35%	0%	0%
Involvement of private security firms	70%	20%	10%	0%

Source: Researcher, 2020

The researcher noted that there had been an increase in volunteered reporting of crime with the community based policing program. All were ranked at the most important with the leading percentage being intensified patrols by police (80%); followed by Cooperation amongst the members of the public and police (75%); Involvement of private security firms (70%) and Improvement of communication equipment by police (65%).

Thinking about the police and the community's relation, compared to the period before introducing Community's Based Policing program, respondents gave their opinion as follows: much better off [20%], better off [80%], much worse off [0%] or about the same [0%]. As indicated on table 3.9 below

Tabel 3.4:Reporting of Crime in Tanzania

	1	2	3	4
Cooperation amongst the members of the public and police	85%	10%	5%	0%
Intensified patrols by police	70%	25%	5%	0%
Improvement of communication equipment by police	70%	30%	0%	0%
Involvement of private security firms	50%	30%	20%	0%

Source: Researcher, 2020

The researcher noted that there had been an increase in volunteered reporting of crime with the community based policing program. All were ranked at the most important with the leading percentage being Cooperation amongst the members of the public and police (85%); followed by intensified patrols by police (70%) and Improvement of communication equipment by police (70%). The least was the involvement of private security firms (50%).Thinking about the relation between the individuals of the society and police, compared to the period before the introduction of Community Based Policing program in this area, respondents

gave their opinion as follows: much better off [60%], better off [40%], much worse off [0%] or about the same [0%].It has been noted that there has been a great increase in voluntary reporting of crimes by the two states through the Community Police Program.

In contrast, Tanzanian social people have better relations with the police (60%) than in the period prior to the implementing of the community's policing program in the country, while Kenya is much better with (80%). Further, it was noted that, if it is implemented properly, community's policing will be efficient. One benefit of community's policing methods, as mentioned, is the promotion of police-citizen relations. Police-public relations may not be effective in reducing crime, but it appears that research can effectively increase public confidence in law enforcement agencies. An additional benefit of this policy is that it reduces the risk of crime among people. In line with Karstedt findings the frequent availability of the police at the communities shows the public that the police are interested in serving them.[109]Karstedt found that people can work more closely with enforcers of law agencies to make the country safer through sharing of information that will help solve criminal cases. One of the most important benefits is that police allows citizens in the community to enter local areas related to social security.

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[109]Ibid pp 145-158. [13]

The study observed that the aim of an effective community policing strategy is to reduce community crime, reduce citizens' crime apprehensions, and improve the quality of social life. An important goal of community policing is to provide quality services to the public. Therefore, customer satisfaction has become an important indicator of efficiency. Understanding the progress of company members and the reactions of all sectors of society is an important component of the analysis. Random and regular surveys will report on police performance, fear and anxiety levels, and community members will report their views to the agency when they participate in police work.[110]

The results suggest that public participation is an important part of community policing. Therefore, the first measure of effectiveness will be the number and form of public participation. Cooperation and participation of community members is essential to prevent crime and reduce crime against surrounding communities. As affirmed by Ewaoda in evaluation of the efficiency of community policing is about identifying how to solve problems, how patrol managers and employees engage in community policing, and how to address community policing issues.[111]

The analysis must measure whether the problem is resolved and how it is resolved. The solution to the problem doesn't involve detention, and in several

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[110]Aronson, Samuel L. "Crime and Development in Kenya". *Inquiries Journal*. 2 (9). Retrieved 18 June 2018.
[111]Ewaoda Sadiq Amali. "Community Policing Strategies and Counter-Insurgency in North-eastern Nigeria."2011

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cases there is no assurance of the problem disappearing completely. As affirmed by Ewaoda satisfying analysis procedures must give officials such a good reputation that they have succeeded in solving the problem by non-arrest condition. The contribution of the police officer to problem solving and consultation with community members shows the interest and efficiency of the police officer and gives a good reputation to the government, which is critical to the success of the community police.[112] According to Willan the number and type of problems, their creativity and scope will provide a way of measuring the efficiency of community's policing. Not all crimes have been committed, and many veterans are not considered a police priority. However, in the absence of a serious crime, public concern and concern should determine the priorities of this organization.

As noted by the researcher, a public community police can act as an intermediary to secure public support. They are also responsible for arbitration of disputes between individuals and organizations or for referring cases to appropriate social and governmental bodies. Indications of effective use by government and community-based organizations suggest that community policing is effective. Therefore, mobilizing community resources and their smart use of problem solving and addressing differences has become an important factor in

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[112] Ibid

evaluating employee performance and success plan.[113] Brogden and Nijhar established community participation in reduction of crimes and prevention is another indication of the success of the plan. If members of the society have fears or doubts, no action will be taken. From activating public buildings to preventing police from actively participating in public inspections, the public needs to be more prepared to cooperate with the police. They may prefer to report criminal activity in the area.

As mentioned above, improving the quality of life is difficult to measure, but is an important goal for people with disabilities and will reflect the views of community members. Perhaps the elimination of gangs, sugar industry, prostitutes and sex workers with the help of public and private social organizations will improve the quality of life. Removing neglected symptoms (abandoned cars, abandoned buildings, garbage, garbage, etc.) is a clear proof of improvement in community safety. In the area of community's policing, the role of police officers has recently been to provide services outside the police force. These services include assistance to victims of accidents and crimes, resolution of local and family disputes, and emergency medical and social care. An analysis of the nature of police calls (e.g the ratio of criminal calls to social assistance calls) is an indicator of strategic status.

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[113]Schneider, Leander. "Freedom and unfreedom in rural development: Julius Nyerere, Ujamaa vijijini, and villagization." *Canadian Journal of African Studies/La Revue canadienne des études africaines* 38, no. 2 (2004): 344-392.

3.5 Effectiveness of Community Policing Strategies on Police-Citizen Relations in Kenya

Community policing is an old concept that the government can use to respond more quickly to the needs of society and / or to prevent crime more effectively; it was created by the country to meet local conflict resolution and implement standards of behavior. Since the mid-1990s, police agencies have considered community policing the backbone of institutional reforms in fragile and conflict-affected states. In this context, community-based police intervention is largely viewed as a method of promoting a more peaceful and responsible society for police and community relations and trust.[114]

However, although the party convention was widely used, the term means many things, too many, and in terms of the meaning of community policing (its definition), its meaning (its model) and its role (its purpose) still has great ambiguity. This creates difficulties for international development participants, who want to use the traditional approach to policing, as the COP mark is actually exaggerated by the degree of agreement between the parties involved. In fact, CBP can be converted into a chameleon according to the needs of its physicians. It provides opportunities and challenges for donors who support COP

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[114]Wilson, James Q., and George L. Kelling. "Broken windows." *Atlantic monthly* 249, no. 3 (1982): 29-38.

interventions to become aware of.[115] In Tanzania, the Safer Cities approach has mobilized communities in implementing local crime prevention initiative. This has included the development of the Sungusungu (citizen crime prevention patrols) and the re-vitalization of the establishment of the auxiliary police.

In Kenya, there has been the 'Safer Nairobi Initiative' started in 2001 aimed at developing a citywide crime prevention strategy for Nairobi.[116]

It was observed that community policing has been gaining popularity for a long time. In the year 1990, community policing became more popular in Kenya and then the Vera School of Justice in New York proposed supporting projects related through the Kenya's Human Rights Commission and the Nairobi Business Center. In 1996, the Kenya Police Department passed the Crime Management Community Police. However, in May 2001, the Community Police Department was established in Kibera, Ziwani and Isiolo in Kenya and community police work began. This was done through collaboration between Vera, the Kenyan Police, United Nation-Habitat and Safer world organization and the Nairobi CBD. Those units have accumulated knowledge and experience which is valuable in creating and managing forums of society security. It is used to train nationwide police and police departments in communities. From the year 2003, the government is making community policing an important strategy for crime

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[115]Amnesty International. Amnesty International Report 2007: Zimbabwe Amnesty International. Retrieved from http://thereport.amnesty.org/eng on 6th 10 2015. [2]
[116] GoK: 2006

prevention. It involves centralizing the efforts and resources of law enforcing forces and members of society. In 2005, the town of Ruai in Nairobi implemented a community's policing approach. Although the National Police has modified the Community Policing Strategy, but it has not yet been implemented.[117]

This study observed that overally, the Community Police Partnership Structure in Kenya is built on the Community Police Forum (CPF), which co-exists with community construction companies, agencies of enforcing law and other actors. The committee activities are incorporated into the system of managing security. Despite the "community policing initiative", the United Nations still considers Kenya as a high-risk nation in terms of security.[118] Therefore, Kenya is known as one of the most dangerous capitals in the world. In its suburbs, such as the Ngong and bigger North Kajiado administrations, the most common types of theft, robbery, and other less common crimes occurring in and around Nairobi are: blackmail, assault, drug trafficking, gender violence, and murder.

Due to a variety of factors, the high crime rate proves that, particularly in Kenya, the efficient implementing of community's policing hasn't been completely successful. In traditional policing, community members are seen as an anti-crime bureaucracy that prevents community members from actively participating. The police's failure to change its culture has led to mistreatment and

[117] KIPPRA, 2007
[118] GoK, 2012a

weak relationships with the citizens, which have lowered determinations to establish lasting partnerships between them. There is no legal framework for community policing methods in Kenya.[119]

As noted, the level of mutual confidence between society and the police is very low because of the processing of data, hence leads to lack of sufficient cooperation. Members of the community also complained that they did not have appropriate opportunities to participate in security programs and access to justice. Dissatisfied with the freedom of junior officers brought by the community police, some middle-class police have pursued cases to destroy the community police. It was found that insufficient resources allocated to community policing may negatively impact the communities policing program. It should be known that the implementation of the Kenyan Community Police System began from a commercial point of view.

3.6 Effectiveness of Community Policing Strategies on Police-Citizen Relations in Tanzania

According to the findings, while there is no denying that Tanzanian reformers actually want to improving the services provided by the government, the functioning of policing at the community level is built with an understanding of how and why civil collective goods are involved in providing. And services for

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[119]Roberg, Roy R., John P. Crank, and Jack L. Kuykendall. *Police & society*. Los Angeles, CA: Roxbury, 2010.

the development of the single-party system, and has continually provided information on participatory development ever since.[120]

The Tanzanian community policing model has achieved great success in reduction of crimes and raising neighborhood security, though it isn't generally viewed like "owned by the community " operation, provided that local governments have Must have the compulsory ability to secure citizens' participation commitments. As per government instructions this conflict doesn't essentially correspond to community policing aims, emphasizing the most effective policing while expanding coverage of services while reducing workload of the police instead of reorganizing practices of the policing as per priorities of the community.

So, the local police perceive participation in *ulinzi shirikishi* as an instrument rather than a goal: the goals are "more effective, rather than allowing the community sentry community to create a process to control its development.[121]

In the era of multi-party systems, local leaders challenged the mobilization of the population to provide services and jobs, as policies of development are drawn to the interests and resources of the ruling party. We are faced with. "Freedom" is more for denying your participation in volunteering. It stays to be

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[120]Cross, Charlotte. "Community policing through local collective action in Tanzania: Sungusungu to Ulinzi Shirikishi." PhD diss., University of Sussex, 2013
[121] Ibid p.125

seen whether the local development of the party will strengthen the demands for a more responsible and accountable government in the future and create a hostile party that weakens reform. Community policing structures can be incorporated into politics in new and dangerous ways. Lacking government money regularly, CBP agencies can easily integrate into political welfare networks, allowing politicians to play the role of tools. The CCM and CHADEMA have developed security positions in their youth divisions (Green Guard and Red Brigade, respectively), and since the violence is considered partisan in the last general election, the state has taken police action for political competition. In the future, the Tanzanian community's police may become another political security partner.[122]

3.7 Key aspects that negatively affects effective application of Community Policing Strategies

It was established that community policing is a perspective with many specific approaches. Some of these approaches is you can find "neighborhood surveillance" (called block surveillance). This is one of the public police policies. The main goal is to increase the observation of nearby residents and community members. Other strategies include public meetings, talking to residents, information about police crimes, crime maps, messages, and more to protect themselves through the internet and calling services such as " 911" service caters to the public. Although it was found that the crime could be reduced by

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[122]Ejiogu, Kinsley U. "Community policing: International patterns and comparative perspectives." *African Journal of Criminology and Justice Studies: AJCJS* 4, no. 1 (2010): 141.

conducting police door-to-door interviews, they did not show that publicly disclosing the crime could prevent the crime.[123]

Some of the barriers faced by the community police include the inability to reduce crime and fear. The community policing model will not transition from renovation to planning; it will not consider cultural differences between developed and industrialized countries, failure to establish partnerships between police and society; Poor response time between citizens and crime; this approach emphasizes intelligence gathering rather than efforts to connect with the community. Police politicization has intensified; the risk of police corruption is high. Mwaura (2014) reported that there are many factors hindering the work of CBP in Kenya, including lack of confidence of the police by the public and lack of clear legislation on CBP.

Satire is among the main police agencies' problems. The police name is ambiguous to most citizens, and if it can be classified as a "type", they see it as a "problem". Therefore, it is considered dangerous to deal with criminals. The second major problem is that of low-paid crusher workers, who see themselves as victims of misinformation, isolate the police, ignore the public, and set rules of harassment. I am doing. If "criminal" civil rights are violated, the public is not interested. The public will only be upset when the "right" police are targeted for

[123]Kempa, M. Tracing the diffusion of policing governance models from the British Isles and back again: Some directions for democratic reform in troubled times. Police Practice and Research, (2017). 8 (2), 107-123. [14]

fraud. According to a study of police-social relations by the Seattle Community Police in Seattle, police "are members of a political group that should be unknowingly intervened by the public and have the right to control it; they must" reject "the situation The concept may clarify why the police force use force as a form of power and governance to guide "enemy" and also for control and protection.[124]

One of the ways police can negatively affect public sentiment is by building lack of trust in local law enforcement, especially among ethnic minorities. The killing of unarmed men and women has left ethnic minorities distrustful of the rule of law. Confidence between the police and minorities can be very difficult to gain and can lead to a lack of cooperation between minorities in the fight against crime. Mutual trust between the police and the public is important for public safety and police effectiveness. Police officers rely on the general public to provide information about crimes in the area and to work with the police to resolve crimes and riots. Similarly, the public's willing of trusting the police depend on their belief that police procedures reflect public values and the legitimate principles of justice and order. In recent years, police legitimacy has been questioned in many countries, including police violence and accidents.

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[124]Breetzke, Gregory D., Karina Landman, and Ellen G. Cohn. "Is it safer behind the gates? Crime and gated communities in South Africa." *Journal of housing and the built environment*29, no. 1 (2014): 123-139

Another issue with community policing is the difficulty in measuring executive success in society. On the other hand, keeping records in the police reflects the success of the patrol officer responsible for responding to service calls.

Another major limitation is that the term used is strategy. It is difficult for the public to understand the goals of policies and their impact on society because the general public does not understand the terms used by decision makers.[125]Another limitation is community and federal contributions, as there are people who do not understand the policy and how they work. Compared to those who have never lived in society, people who live in poor and crime-free societies are more capable of solving problems for their societies. Therefore, policy makers need to address key issues that are essential to law enforcement. Criminal justice policies are often implemented without the involvement of the victim. Policy makers should pay attention to the resolution of issues related to restrictions.[126]

3.7.1 Community Policing in Local Communities: Implementation

Despite the appeal of their ideas and concepts, community policing has rarely reviewed their effectiveness and impact. There may be some reasons for this effect because there are different standards required to test its effect, due to the different shapes and methods used in its implementation and to test its effect.

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[125]Gaddis, John Lewis. *Strategies of containment: a critical appraisal of American national security policy during the Cold War.* Oxford University Press, 2015.
[126] Ibid pp.172-173

A report by FitzGerald (1989) stated that although this concept is becoming more and more popular, the implementation of CBP can face many obstacles. This is because social agencies may give priority to other agencies and conflict may occur, which becomes the main challenge facing community policing.[127]

Overall, Kenya has shown institutional opposition to police reform, insufficient police capacity, inadequate financing and supervision, and a general lack of trust of the police by the people. One of the issues affecting the effective implementation of community policing is the nature of the police organization structure, usually described as rigid, central, and semi-central organizations. These cultures prefer occupational isolation and close involvement, which is evident in society. Community policing is a separate policing method, with a focus on crime prevention, proactive methods, and police response. This does contradict the focus currently towards enforcing the law and policies, as current administrative and legal practices in the society.

The government's top-down community policing model can be compared to providing formal policing functions to informal institutions that are difficult to account for. In urban areas, the individual actions of the police determine who is a member of the community police forum. When a person conflicts with voluntary information according to the privacy principles of community policing, you will be asked to file a statement, which a lot of individuals timid. Second, the

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[127]Holm, Tor Tanke. *Peacebuilding And Police Refor*. Routledge, 2012.

institutional culture of agencies of police may not adopt the values essential towards implement strategies of communities policing. As a result, the public image is very weak and the relations with the public hamper efforts of establishing a lasting partnership with the police agencies. The police did not fail to transform themselves into civilians and change their attitudes, nor did they realize the need for cultural change within themselves.[128].

Third, the lack of an administrative and legal environment for developing community development activities and community policies has hindered the implementation of security initiatives. This is due to legal and administrative reform of local police and authorities. Fourth, there is no trust between the public and the police. The success of a community policy depends on the security of information and how well it manages the information received by the public in the community. Incorrect processing of data exposes risk takers and discourages company members from collaborating. It will also reduce security and weaken information sharing.

Stressing that community policing and building partnerships require stakeholders to acknowledge the legitimacy, and behavior of the individual. Integrity is another issue because if the crime prevention partnership is to be

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[128]Infield, Mark, and Agrippinah Namara. "Community attitudes and behaviour towards conservation: an assessment of a community conservation programme around Lake Mburo National Park, Uganda." *Oryx* 35, no. 1 (2011): 48-60.

maintained, the Kenyan police and other partners must make sure that it goes beyond crime[129]

A sixth factor affecting the implementing of communities policing is the lacking good level of participation by the public in initiatives of security to facilitate access to justice. To overcome this, we should focus on issues related to the role of public safety services within the laws and the provision of effective amenities to the public. You should also focus on public participation in crime prevention. The seventh factor affecting the implementing of community's policing is the suspension of community's policing by temporary administrators, which is frustrated by the freedom of youth brought in by community policing. The eighth factor that hinders the efficient implementing of community policing approaches is the lack of police resources that can hinder the community policing programs being successful. This means that a shortage of staff and other necessary tools (such as vehicles) could affect the community police. The study identified factors influencing the implementing of public oversight in certain areas, in addition to educating the police and the society about the program. The study also looked at other factors affecting the sense of community, which are unique to the region.

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[129] Common Wealth Human Rights Initiative (CHRI, 2006:2).

3.8 Summary of the Chapter Key Findings

Based on objective two which was examining the efficiency of community's policing methods on police-citizen relations in both Kenya and Tanzania, the study established that there had been an increase in volunteered reporting of crime with the community based policing program and this is attributed to intensified patrols by police being the major factor; followed by Cooperation amongst the members of the public and police; Involvement of private security firms and improvement of communication equipment by police. The study also established that the relation of the police and individuals of the community was better off as compared to the period before the introduction of Community Based Policing program. It was noted that an efficient approach towards community policing reduces crimes in the communities, reduces fear by the people, and improves the living standards of individuals in the society. A significant target of community policing is proving better quality services to the community, hence satisfying the citizens therefore, becomes very essential for CP to be more efficient. In Kenya and Tanzania, community policing approaches are proving to be good at reducing crimes and making security of the citizens better.

CHAPTER FOUR

THE CHALLENGES FACED IN ADDRESSING COMMUNITY POLICING STRATEGIES IN KENYA AND TANZANIA

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the report of analysis of information from the collected data through questionnaire as well as from all relevant secondary sources; it identifies the challenges encountered in implementing the community policing strategies in Kenya and Tanzania.

4.2 Challenges faced in addressing Community Policing and National Security in Kenya and Tanzania

This study observed that while CBP pilot projects have come up with good results, the two states however still exhibits institutional resistance to police reform, inadequate police capacity, funding and oversight and public distrust of police. This therefore has taken back some of the gains that this strategy has had over a period of time. There is no good policy guidelines on the role of the society vis a vis the roles of the police. The transformation of community members into vigilante groups was also noted as part of the challenge. Assumption that it is a source of employment to the participating citizens was also noted as a challenge. Equally, perception that community members participating in the initiatives are viewed as police informers hence enemies of the community was noted.

4.2.1 Weak Service -Oriented culture and attitude in Policing

According to the findings, for the success of community's policing in Kenya and Tanzania, trust between the agencies of law enforcement and the community must be maintained. Various studies and reports have proved that police-company interaction is repressive and punitive. This made the community hate any meeting with the police. Currently, even in Kenya, for example, the National Police has professional criminal officers, laboratory technicians, pilots, and pharmacists. Regular police in Kenya mainly focus on physical fitness of recruits. The current military recruitment policy for military officers does not specify the knowledge and social capabilities of police recruits, which is important for communities policing to be successful as it requires innovative methods to interact with local communities. In addition, police agencies have been slowed to deal with the interaction of multiple officers with human rights violations by security agencies to remove security personnel from safety.[130]

It was noted that the service-oriented culture and weakness of security approaches in these two countries prevented security services from successfully cooperating with citizens in tackling security challenges. This is because some police officers believe that citizens cannot contribute to security and are therefore not responsible for the companies in which they operate.

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[130]Bush, George W. *The national security strategy of the United States of America*. Executive Office Of The President Washington DC, 2012.

Investigators have determined that crime prevention methods today focus more on basic traditional methods, such as law enforcement, arrests and "parades" to address security challenges. The police department is also more dependent on arrests, trials and convictions than prevention. Annual police crime reports are rarely about crime prevention, and communities will play a larger role if appropriate partnerships between security services and citizens remain.4.2.2 Misconceptions of Community Police

The literature review also indicates that some companies have not yet attained company spirit. Some mistakenly believed that this meant the establishment of local security police and militias to provide security. Although police agencies expect communities to identify criminals and report to the police immediately, some communities still consider them to be a vigilant manpower organization, and militias, especially in informal settings to capture and mitigate suspects / atrocities Conduct illegal patrols, an area within the city's urban settlement. However, other informed citizens see this as a framework for incorporating security services into developing strategies to reduce and/or prevent crime. There is also a misunderstanding between the various police departments, and there are those who do not understand community policing as a framework for promoting civic activity, gathering information without any responsibility. Some members of the community look to others in the community to see the

police in the community. Instead, you should share information to protect the wellbeing and safety of the entire community.[131]

4.2.3 There is insufficient capacity for community police agencies

According to the survey results, the current framework of police agencies has not yet begun to support the idea of communities policing. It is unclear whether there will be budgetary allocations to the annual budget allocation of the police agency to support community policing initiatives, as it is clear that most budget allocations in police agencies are directed toward regular police operations. Some community policing initiatives implemented in some areas of Nairobi are funded by donors.

In addition, the study found that even though police training courses and executive directives identify community policing as a crime prevention strategy, encouraging police agencies to prioritize community policing when providing public services there is no incentive for senior leaders have not been evaluated to determine whether they receive communities policing in the area of preventing jurisdiction of crimes. This makes it difficult for public safety services to deal with community safety as a means of preventing crime; they prefer to treat them as foreigners and not expel them from the security services. Police stations should motivate police officers to use community policing as a strategy, not only to

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[131]Holm, Tor Tanke. *Peacebuilding And Police Refor*. Routledge, 2012.

facilitate their work, but also to build the much-needed trust between police agencies and citizens.

4.3 Bridging the Gaps

To bridge the gap, respondents suggested taking these steps in addressing problems affecting Community Policing assist in ensuring better safety of the community: Combine organizational capabilities with training of CBP. Encouraging the concept of volunteering in the society; customizing customs and border security activities for social security issues and specific expectations and cultures; continually monitor and evaluate customs and border security programs to ensure continued efficiency; provide international assistance in police reform, particularly in the US Customs and Border Service, and increase donor support to the host government for community policing as a police reform tool.

Other suggestions to improve communities policing do include: to monitor the "efficiency of communities policing as a crime-coping approach", setting up agencies apart from those in the police stations, and empowering them to determine whether the community Policing procedures comply with legal requirements, "selecting and training of correctional the police " "public information" To make the Police policies and develop the ability to apply, all segments of the population in order to provide efficient and fair protection to use all public and private resources.

Respondents stated that if CBP is to succeed, it will need changes legally and in structure, reconciliation habits, definition of disputes, organizational structure, performance evaluation and police compensation structure. However, as proposed, these proposals will not reduce problems of the police and their adverse impacts of communities policing. The view is evident in leaders, scholars, police, the media, human rights activists, police all supporting community's policing.

The literature suggests that as an approach to respond to tensions of the police and community in strengthening communities policing, the United States Division of Justice, the Communities Relationship Service (CRS), has been given the federal government a "peace tool" in conflict and social tensions due to its differences require to act as. Another strategy you can take with the police is to establish informal relationships with citizens who think they are helping to build and sustain the community; this is a sign of effective policing. Other strategies may include improving police clarity and attending community meetings.

4.4 Summary of the Chapter Key Findings

The chapter was to highlight the challenges and the existing gaps that exist in implementing the community policing in Kenya and Tanzania. The study established that; although pilot projects of CBP have garnered good results, both countries still get common challenges e.g. organizational resistance to the intended reforms due to insufficient capacity of the police agency, funding, management and distrust of the police by the citizens. Further findings indicate that there is no clear policy stipulating the importance of the citizens vis a vis the roles of the police while executing community Policing. The perception by the community members that the CP volunteers are vigilante groups hence bringing in a lot of suspicions among the members of the community. Assumption that it is a source of employment to the participating citizens was also noted as a gap.

CHAPTER FIVE

SUMMARY, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the summary, conclusion and recommendations based on the three specific objectives for this study: To investigate the existing community policing strategies in Kenya and Tanzania, to examining the effectiveness of community's policing strategies on police-citizen relations in Kenya and Tanzania, and lastly, to examine the challenges faced in addressing community policing strategies in Kenya and Tanzania.

5.2 Summary of the Key Findings

Based on objective one of the research which was to investigate the existing community policing strategies in Kenya and Tanzania, this study has established that the perception on effects of CP in reduction of fearing crimes is good and is satisfactory. The study revealed that there is apparent upgrading of CP in reduction of fearing crime in both Nairobi Kenya and Dodoma in Tanzania. For the Tanzanian case, the CP concept has taken root unlike for the Kenyan case that is still making the baby steps. Tanzania first adopted communist approach of *ujamaa* which became a culture allowing the community policing strategy to take root more quickly. Kenya on the other end adopted the capitalist approach which has made the community policing concept adoption record a slow rate of transformation.

Based on objective two which was researching the efficiency of communities policing strategies on police-citizen relations in both Kenya and Tanzania the study established that there had been an increase in volunteered reporting of crime with the community based policing program. This is attributed to intensified patrols by police being on the lead; followed by Cooperation amongst the members of the public and police; involvement of private security firms and Improvement of communication equipment by police. Respondents pointed out that the relation of the individuals of the society and police agencies was better off recording a rate of 80% as compared to the period before the introduction of Community Based Policing program. Drop in crime rate, improved police citizen relations and improved economy as a result of drop on crime rate is notable.

Based on the third objective which was to highlight the challenges and that exist in implementing the community policing strategies in Kenya and Tanzania. The study established that; although pilot projects of CBP have garnered good results, both countries still get common challenges e.g organizational resistance to the intended reforms which have been implemented albeit slow due to, funding, insufficient capacity of the police agency, management and lack of public confidence on Police service. Further findings indicate that there is no clear policy stipulating the role of the citizens vis a vis the roles of the police while executing community Policing. The perception by the community members that the CP

volunteers are vigilante groups hence bringing in a lot of suspicions among the members of the community. Assumption that it is a source of employment to the participating citizens was also noted as a gap.

5.3 Conclusion

In Kenya many of the respondents indicated that the available strategies included: programmes of community policing and the initiative of *Nyumba Kumi*. Others included: visits of door-to-door; Patrols by Foot; meetings in the communities; Neighborhood Watch Programs and neighborhood town meetings. In Tanzania strategies listed included; ulinzi shirikishi, *Usalama Msingi and Ujamaa* and the respondents added that other strategies included: visits of door-to-door; public education programs; Patrol by Foot; meetings in the communities; Neighborhood Watch Programs and neighborhood town meeting. As noted in both Kenya and Tanzania Neighborhood monitoring programs are a very common form of community policing. For the best results, community members are usually required to exchange information on local crime issues, exchange crime prevention strategies, and develop community "surveillance" programs and report crimes to local police. Survey results indicate that the least common but most useful community policing practice during the day are home visits. These trips have several goals. It is used to provide tours to residents of the area, to provide information concerning crimes locally and to provide local residents with information about reducing opportunities for abuse. Available

research suggests that there is a good relation of visits of homes and prevention of crimes.

Regarding effectiveness, the study concluded that community policing does not seem to be possible in some areas with high crime rates, but there are people in these societies who desire staying secure. Although community policing training emphasizes on the relationship between society and police, safety and security are equally important. As each person wants to be safe, training in downgrade methods is very essential for police and public safety. Upgraded training should include strategic and comprehensive problem solving techniques. Familiarity with problem-solving methods and the ability to make appropriate suggestions for problem-solving is very important for the employed people. Proper problem-solving skills can improve the ability of law enforcing agencies to escalate problems with less use of force. To be effective, many strategies are designed and require much assistance to achieve the desired results. For example, in Kenya and Tanzania, education programs of the society concerning community policing are being put up due to several causes. For instance, it is used to gain support of the public to the police and increasing resources of the agencies of police. If full implementation and completion of education programs for the society is also a significant way, the police can use this method to provide the society with information about avoiding abuse or/and crime.

In relation to bridging the gap, it is noted that the stability of state programs in Kenya and Tanzania depends on an enhanced political environment, efficient and efficient and active and human resources, financial systems, systems, equipment and sustainable technology. The study concluded that if Kenya, Tanzania and Larger East Africa also want to keep the cities safe, then the protest alone cannot resolve all concerns and confusion. Various stakeholders must participate in the program to fulfill their role. Community safety should solve the problem radically through planning, learning and investment in security matters. The program should involve the participation of various stakeholders, institutions, private security companies and education to ensure long-term resolution of community safety issues through the use of local techniques to solve small-scale crime problems. In Nairobi and Dodoma, community members need to improve community well-being and quality of life by adopting proactive methods to solving problems, reducing the citizens fearing crime and improve crime prevention, police-community partnerships, create a community participation platform to empower the society, identify common problems and solve consultation problems. Interestingly, the society and the police should work in unison and be partners in coming up with solutions of security problems in the society.

5.4 Recommendations

On the existing community policing strategies in Kenya and Tanzania, it is recommended that Community policing is impossible without societal involvement, so members in the communities must rely on officers to protect them before deciding to cooperate in enforcing those laws. In addition to the current strategies, the government has to formulate national policies on CP to improve police and local government agencies to guide more policing practices, increase public confidence to the police agencies, increase community participation and reducing the citizens' fear on crime through sensitization of CP benefits. There is need to understand those who will be accepted to work, how to manage them, how to integrate them into the regulatory framework, and common procedures that will promote successful implementation of the CP plan.

On the efficiency of community's policing methods on police-citizen relations in Kenya and Tanzania it was recommended that to efficiently address current public concerns of safety; policy makers should make broader changes to justice policies concerning crimes. One of the recommendations is that policy makers should work more closely with law enforcing departments to providing the necessary training and education to law enforcing personnel to perform their duties. Law enforcers should provide decision-makers with the data they need to develop the best social security training policy. Employees need to be trained on interacting with different individuals and interact with communities of different

cultures. Citizens' attitude towards the police plays an important part in the existence of law enforcing. The implementation of police policy reforms may vary depending on the circumstances. Every element of the concept of community policing plays an important part in the protection of citizens and police. It is necessary to understand the proper escalation strategy to avoid police misconduct. Even the police should become targets. Increasing police responsibility is necessary to make the public feel safe, and in the absence of transparency, victims and their families can receive justice. Law-makers need to discuss ways to implement the law and their impact on different areas of the organization.

To overcome the challenges, the law makers must be aware of the impact of police behavior on the budget of law enforcement agencies through litigation. Policymakers need to discuss various ways to negotiate with the community police and to increase the city's budget for more plans. Police departments along with communities should demonstrate their commitment to police reform so that federal funds continue to be obtained for police forces. Also, during the meeting, the supervisor should refer to any recent events affecting the budget, as it is very important for the officials to get lessons from where they have failed and failures of others. Misconduct by the Police (more so brutality of the police) not only affects the budget set aside, but also negatively affects citizens' trust in law enforcement. Citizens often ask questions that they do not seem busy with other tasks of security and therefore cannot ask the authorities. Open forums are very

useful as officers of enforcing laws and members of the community introduce themselves one another, which can be the first step in understanding each other. Citizens' knowledge of law enforcement is important for police reform, as their trust or distrust of police affects the performance of law enforcement officers.

5.5 Areas for further study

The study examined the community policing strategies concept applied in East Africa's Kenya and Tanzania countries and its contribution towards national security in the two countries. The study further looked into the successes recorded and challenges hindering the effective implementations of the CP, however the findings cannot be generalized/applied to the other East Africa member states, thus a similar research should be taken with inclusion of the other members of East Africa.

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Appendix I: Questionnaire

Part A: Demographic Characteristics of the Respondents

1. Tick appropriately the position you hold according to the following

classification as per your country of origin

Categories of Respondents	Kenya	Tanzania
OCD		
OC-CID		
OCS		
Police		
Citizens		
Total		

2. Please indicate your gender

     Male [ ]   Female [ ]

3. Please indicate your age bracket

     Below 25years [ ]   26-30 years [ ] 31-35years [ ] 40 years and above [ ]

4.   Please indicate your highest level of education?

     Primary level [ ]   Secondary level [ ]   Tertiary level   [ ]

Part B: Existing Community Policing Strategies in Kenya

5. Have the following strategies been introduced in line with community policing?

	Yes	**No**
Door-to-Door visits		
Foot Patrol		
Community meetings		
Public Education Programs		
Neighbourhood Watch Programs		
Neighbourhood Town Meetings		
Storefront Ministations		
Weed and Seed Programs		
Public Education Programs		

6. Has Community policing improved security in your country?

    i) Yes □ ii) No □

    If yes, please explain your answers in above …………………………….

7. How then would you describe the occurrence of a particular crime in this area before the introduction of Community Based Policing program in order of occurrence 4 being the most frequent and 1 being the least frequent?

	1	2	3	4
Robbery				
Carjacking				
Murder				
Rape				
others				

8. If others specify………………………………………………………………….

9. How effective are the following community based strategies in achieving your

security goals?

	Not effective	Effective	Very effective
Police And Community Training			
Capacity Building,			
The Development Of A National CBP Policy			
Strategic Planning			
Pilot CBP At The Local Level			

10. What other strategies are used for effective operation of community policing?

……………………………………………………………………………………..

Part C: Effectiveness of Community Policing Strategies on Police-Citizen Relations

11. How would you rate the relationship between the community and the police now, compared the period before the introduction of Community Based Policing Program, Tick one (√) in the box provided.

 i) Excellent □ ii) Very Good □ iii) Good □ iii) Fair □ iv) Bad □ v) Very bad □ vi) Refused to Answer □ vii) Don't Know □

 b) Kindly explain your answers in above …………………………………………

12. Has there been an increase in volunteered reporting of crime with the community based policing program in the area? Please tick one (√).

    i) Yes   ii) No

13. If yes on a scale of 1-4 rank in order of importance 1 being most important and 4 being the least important?

	1	2	3	4
Cooperation amongst the members of the public and police				
Intensified patrols by police				
Improvement of communication equipment by police				
Involvement of private security firms				

14. (a) Thinking about the relation between the members of the public and police, compared to the period before the introduction of Community Based Policing program in this area, would you say it is much better off [ ], better off [ ], much worse off [ ] or about the same [ ]?

Part D: Challenges and Gaps existing between the community policing and national security

15. In your own opinion what C still exists between the community policing and national security in your country? …………………………………………….

16. What suggestions can you offer towards bridging the above named gaps?..

....

Thank You for Your Participation