

**CHALLENGES OF COMBATING ARMED ROBBERY IN KILIMANJARO
REGION AND NAIROBI COUNTY**

HERMAN NGURUKIZI

**A DISSERTATION SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF MASTER OF INTERNATIONAL
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CERTIFICATION

The undersigned certifies that he has read and hereby recommends for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania and Universidade Fernando Pessoa of Portugal a dissertation a dissertation entitled: **“Challenges of Combating Armed Robbery in Kilimanjaro Region and Nairobi County”** in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of International Cooperation and Development of the Open University of Tanzania and Universidade Fernando Pessoa of Portugal.

.....

Dr. Jacob Lisakafu

(Supervisor)

.....

Date

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DECLARATION

I, Herman Ngurukizi, do hereby declare that this research report is my own original work, unless specifically indicated in the text. It has not been presented and will not be presented to any other Universities or High Learning Institutions for a similar or any other degree award.

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Signature

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Date

DEDICATION

I dedicate this work to my parents the late Mr.. Phillibert Ngurukizi and my mother Cecilia Phillibert who instilled in me the spirit of hard work and self-discipline. It is also dedicated to my beloved wife Rachel Mpanju, my beloved daughter Hilda, my beloved son Harrison for their tolerance, inspiration and understanding during the whole period of this course. May the Almighty God bless them abundantly?

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ABSTRACT

This study examines challenges of combating armed robbery in Kilimanjaro region Tanzania and Nairobi County in Kenya as case studies. Combating armed robbery crimes is a very crucial aspect in the development of any state. The police force and police services bear this responsibility in both Tanzania and Kenya. Despite efforts by East Africa Countries to establish Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (EAPCCO), Kenya and Tanzania being Member of INTERPOL, the establishment of ant robbery and intelligence units within the police force and police services and amending laws in order to aggravate armed robbery sentences still the rate of armed robbery continues to increase every year. Data collected for this research was based on the research questions stated in this report: to what extent do societies in Kilimanjaro region and Nairobi County contribute to the increase of armed robbery; what challenges do police officers face in the execution of their duties and what should be done to improve combating armed robbery in Kilimanjaro and Nairobi County. Research methodology included the following research design, population target, area of the study and sampling protocol. Theories that are relevant to this study are conflict theory and liberal theory. In this study the major findings are challenges of combating armed robbery basing on economic challenges, sociological challenges and political challenges. Economic challenges include budgetary problem, poor physical resources and poor technology. Social challenges include corruption, mistrust, and idleness of families. Political challenges include cross border management, difference police structure, terrorist groups and private firearms.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

ASP	Assistant Superintendent of Police
BOCSARP	Bureau of Crime Statistics and Research Program
CCIO	County Criminal Investigation Officer
CID	Criminal Investigation Department
DCIO	Divisional Criminal Investigation Officer
DPP	Director of Public Prosecution
EAC	East Africa Community
EAPCCO	East African Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization
ICT	Information and Communications Technology
IGP	Inspector General of Police
INTERPOL	International Police
IS	Islamic State
NBC	National Bank of Commerce
NMB	National Micro-finance Bank
OC-CID	Officer Commanding Criminal Investigation Department
OSAC	Overseas Security Advisory Council
OUT	Open University of Tanzania
RCO	Regional Crime Officer
RCIO	Regional Criminal Intelligence Officer
RPC	Regional Police Commander
RE	Revised Edition
SMG	Sub Machine Gun

SGT	Sergeant
SP	Superintendent of Police
SSP	Senor Superintendent of Police
UFP	Universidade Fernando Pessoa
US	United State
VEO	Village Executive Officer
WEO	Ward Executive Officer

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1 General Introduction

East African countries consist of Tanzania, Uganda, Kenya, Rwanda and Burundi, - which are all members of the East African Community or EAC in short. The EAC has a Protocol on Peace and Security that identifies objectives for fostering regional peace and security. Article 2 (1) of the Protocol provide that “the partner states shall cooperate in peace and security matters and collaborate with international and regional organization to promote peace and security in the region”.

Article 3 provide and identifies objective where it state in article3 (c)(h)(I)(k) that “without prejudice to the generality of this article, the partner states agree to, inter alia cooperate in the following: Combating terrorism, control of proliferation of illicit small arms and light weapons. Combating transnational and cross border crimes including drug and human trafficking, illegal migration, money laundering, cyber crime and motor vehicle theft, and prisons and correctional service including exchange of prisoners, detention, custody and rehabilitation of offenders.”

At the national level, each country has put in place mechanisms to fight crime so as to promote peace and security. In Tanzania and Kenya there are penal laws, establishment of police force and other security organs and promoting security alarms among its people as mechanisms to fight crimes and promote peace and security.

Rooney (1999) defines crime as commission of an act or omission that violates the law and is punishable by the state. Crime is considered injurious to society or the

community as distinguished from torts and breach of contract”. Webster’s Dictionary define crime as an action or an instance of negligence that is deemed injurious to the public welfare or morals or to the interests of the state and that is legally prohibited or an offence serious wrong doing or sin. In Tanzania and Kenya, crimes are defined and punished pursuant to statutes, fines, forfeiture of property, and removal from public office.

Armed robbery is defined by Tanzania Penal Code cap 16 R.E (2002) that any person who steal anything, and at or immediately after the time of stealing is armed with dangerous or offensive weapon or instrument, or is in company of one or more person, and at or immediately before or immediately after the time of stealing uses or threatens to use violence to any person commits an offence termed armed robbery and on conviction is liable to imprisonment for a minimum term of thirty years with or without corporal punishment. Armed robbery is among crimes which can be committed across partner states, which share a common border commonly known as cross border crime and it can also be committed across the border of partner states which do not share a common border.

Addo (2006) identify armed robbery as transnational and cross border crime. Azure (2009) identify cross border crime including drug trafficking, arm trafficking, human trafficking, armed robbery, vehicle theft, cyber fraud and money laundering. In Tanzania the role of combating crime is vested to Tanzania Police Force for all crimes. Also, the police force conduct investigation in all matters pertaining to criminal cases. Other related responsibilities include prevention of crime, investigation and detection

of serious crime and collecting of information regarding to crime in Tanzania. This is under Police Force and Auxiliary Act R.E (2002).

In Kenya the role of combating crime is vested to Kenya National Police Service for all crimes. As per National Police Service Act (2011), the function of Kenya police service shall be provision of assistance to the republic when in need, maintenance of law and order, preservation of peace, protection of life and property, investigation of crimes, collection of criminal intelligence, prevention and detection of crime, apprehension of offenders, enforce of laws and regulations with which it is charged and performance of any other duties that may be prescribed by the Inspector General under National Police Service Act (2011) or any other written law from time to time.

1.2 Background of the Problem

Armed robbery is regarded as one of the most serious crimes and is widely reported in the media (Mgaya 2013). Many convicted armed robbers receive long term prison sentences and armed robbery is not one of the most frequently committed crimes compared to other crimes but once armed robbery occurs it costs lives of many people and loss of valuable things of victims. The police have targeted armed robbery as a key crime for intervention, but have found it difficult to deal with it effectively (Matthew, 2002). According to the U.S. Overseas Security Advisory Council (OSAC) 2014 Crime and Security Report, the U.S. government rates Kenya as critical for crime and terrorism and Uganda as critical for crime and high for terrorism. Crime and terrorism are also cited as concerns in Tanzania.

The practice of robbery against commercial premises Worldwide changed in the 1960s from being predominantly a form of craft crime to project crime. That is the introduction of more robust safes and better locks, combined with the difficulties of mobilizing heavy and cumbersome cutting equipment encouraged robbers to adopt a more direct approach (Matthew, 2002). Robberies and the growing number of attacks against banks, shops, security vehicles and carjack represented a change in the nature of risk. Robberies against commercial premises increasingly become armed robberies in which a real firearm was employed to threaten cashiers or guards.

In Kilimanjaro region armed robbery increases have been witnessed quite often in banks, financial institutions and shops. Consequently many people were injured and some lost their lives including police officers and security guard. Proximity of Kilimanjaro region and Kenya causing illegal migrants with arms from Kenya to Kilimanjaro where by direct approach of committing crime started. In Nairobi County the rate of armed robbery increases after the introduction of political group known as Mungiki. The introduction of terrorist groups in Kenya increases the rate of armed robbery because robbers from terrorist camps normally look for their staves through armed robbery by robbing in shops, banks, financial institution and carjacking.

During 1990's people who wanted to gain money and other property from other people used simple theft but as time goes modus changed from simple theft to robbery and from robbery to armed robbery in Kilimanjaro and Nairobi County.

Table 1.1: Total Armed Robbery Reported Cases for 6 Years at Kilimanjaro Region and Nairobi County

Nairobi County			Kilimanjaro Region		
Crime	Year	Reported Cases	Crime	Year	Reported Cases
Armed Robbery Reported Cases			Armed Robbery Reported Cases		
	2010	300		2010	229
	2011	302		2011	326
	2012	524		2012	329
	2013	605		2013	342
	2014	558		2014	333
	2015	386		2015	335
Total		2673			1894

Source: Kilimanjaro RCO'S office crime statistical data 2010-2015 and Nairobi County CCIO'S office crime statistical data 2010-2015

Armed robbery crimes in Nairobi County and Kilimanjaro region increased statistically in 6 years, Kilimanjaro had 1894 armed robbery reported cases and Nairobi County had 2673 armed robbery reported cases. The difference of armed robbery reported cases in Kilimanjaro and Nairobi was 779 which was equal to 41.1% of all armed robbery reported cases in Kilimanjaro and Nairobi.

According to the data provided in Table 1.1 above, armed robbery crime increased every year from 2010 to 2015 except 2014 in Kilimanjaro where they dropped from 342 in 2013 to 333 in 2014. Likewise such crimes dropped from 605 in 2013 to 558 in 2014 and further down to 386 in 2015 in Nairobi during the same period. The fall of reported armed robbery cases in was almost 30.8% (T 1.1). The table also shows an increase of armed robbery (2013). Why an increase of armed robbery crimes? The answer is because of challenges facing combating armed robbery crimes within Tanzania police force and Kenya police services.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

One of the foremost responsibilities of any government is to provide a secure environment in which the general public can survive and thrive. This can be achieved mainly through combating crime including armed robbery. Of recently unlike previous 20 years, the entire East African region experiences rampancy of armed robbery crimes (EAPCCO 2013).

In Kenya the statistics show that there was a decrease of crimes and increase of armed robbery ranging from targeting individual persons to banks and other financial institutions (Kenya police 2013). In Nairobi County there were an increase of armed robbery for example 3 police officers were wounded and robbed of a gun AK 47 and 30 bullets in Kinango Sarit Centre on 27/4/2014, administration police officer arrested in botched armed robbery in Babadogo and found with homemade pistol on 28/4/2014 at Nairobi, and on 27/8/2014 at Giriri Java house Limuru Road on the course of armed robbery 3 bandits were killed by police officers and found with them 2 gun with 9 bullets to mention but few armed robbery crime incidences (US security advisory council 2014). The table below shows increases and decreases of armed robbery in the year 2012 and 2013 in Nairobi County

Table 1.2: Armed Robbery Crime Statistical Data Nairobi County 2012/2013

Armed Robbery Reported Cases	Divisions	Year		Increase	Decrease	Percentage
		2012	2013			
	Kasarani	60	54		6	10%
	Central	72	77	5		6.9%
	Starehe	65	80	15		23.0%
	Makadara	20	86	66		100%
	Kilimani	85	69		16	18.8%
	Dagoreti	67	68	1		1.4%
	Buruburu	83	78		5	6.0%
	Langata	72	93	21		29.1
Total		524	605	81	27	15.4%

Source: Nairobi County CCIO'S office crime statistical data 2012/2013

Trend in (T 1.2) above show that in Nairobi County there was an increase of armed robbery crimes reported in the year 2012 and 2013. At Nairobi County in the year 2012 armed robbery reported cases were 524 compared to with 605 reported cases at Nairobi County in the year 2013 which means there was an increase of 81 cases.

In Tanzania on the other hand, since 1990's, in general the country has also been a victim of repeated armed robberies leading to high victimization of the individual citizens and the government at large, for instance bank robberies in Dar es Salaam, Kilimanjaro and Mwanza have cost lives of innocent citizens and police officers. However, there was an increase of overall criminal incidences reported to police in 2011 (1,029,461) compared to 928,034 incidences reported in 2010. These indicate an increase of 101,427 incidences equivalent to (10.93%) among them armed robbery crimes 1,355 in 2010 and 1,288 in 2011 (Tanzania police force 2011). In Kilimanjaro

region specifically there were increases of armed robbery crimes in 2010 and 2011 as shown in Table 1.4 below

**Table 1.3: Armed Robbery Crime Statistical Data Kilimanjaro Region
2010/2011**

Armed Robbery Reported Cases	District	Year				Increase	Decrease	%
		2010		2011				
		Robbery with fire arms	Robbery with other arms	Robbery with fire arms	Robbery with other arms			
	Moshi	9	71	3	128	51		63.7%
	Rombo	1	31	6	63	37		100
	Same	1	20	3	15		3	14.2%
	Hai	3	46	0	76	27		55.1%
	Siha	0	10	0	14	4		40%
	Mwanga	1	36	0	18		19	51.3%
	Total		229		326		97	

Source: Kilimanjaro RCO'S office crime statistical data 2010/2011

The above (T 1.5) show that in the year 2010 there were 229 reported armed robbery cases at Kilimanjaro region compared to 2011 which means there were an increase of 97 cases reported at Kilimanjaro region which was equal to 42.3%, this indicate how the problem is.

Hardly a day passes these days without hearing or reading news about armed robbery at major commercial outlet including banks, petrol stations, goldsmith, money shops, and super markets. Armed robbers often disrupt normal activities as members of republic have to take cover to avoid exchange of fire between the bandits and security details including police and security guards. Apart from disrupting normal activities and causing bodily harm or death to innocent owners, customers or passerby, armed

robberies erode the confidence of investors whom peace and security are prerequisites to pouring capital into a country.

Despite efforts made by the East African countries to establish East African Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (EAPCCO) in 1998 as a regional response to fight transnational and organized crime. East African countries being member of International Police (INTERPOL), which help member states in combating crime by sharing information about crime, the establishment of Anti- Robbery and Intelligence Units within in order to combat crimes. Laws have been amended in order to aggravate armed robbery sentence to a minimum term of thirty years and police officers have undergone special training on how to combat armed robbery crimes and yet the rate of armed robbery continues to increase every year. For that reason, this study seeks to find out the challenges facing Kilimanjaro region in Tanzania and Nairobi County in Kenya in combat armed robbery.

1.4 Research Objective

The general objective of this research is to examine problem and challenges of combating armed robbery in Tanzania Kilimanjaro Region and Kenya in Nairobi County. The study will be guided by the following specific objectives namely:

- (i) To identify the challenges encountered by Tanzania Police Force in Kilimanjaro and Kenya Police Service in Nairobi County in combating armed robbery.
- (ii) To examine how social, economic and political factors contribute to the challenges faced by the police in combating armed robber in Kilimanjaro and Nairobi County.

- (iii) To suggest the solution as to better way of solving above mischief.

1.5 Research Questions

- (i) To what extent do societies in Kilimanjaro region in Tanzania and Nairobi County in Kenya contribute to the increase of armed robbery?
- (ii) What are challenges the police officers face in execution of their duties in combating crime in Kilimanjaro region and Nairobi County?
- (iii) What should be done to improve combating armed robbery crime in Kilimanjaro region and Nairobi County?

1.6 Significance of the Study

The findings of this study are significant in the sense that they will come up with appropriate solutions that can be useful to improve the capability in combating armed robbery crime by enhancing the capacity of police officers. It will also prompt the police officers and raise their awareness on the challenges facing them in combating armed robbery crimes and adopt scientific and modernized techniques in combating the same.

The effects of the society living in fear of crime will be reduced to some extent and hence investors, private and government financial institutions will conduct their business endeavors in conducive environment a fact which in the long run has a positive economic impact on the part of the government as a whole.

Moreover, the findings of the study will be of use to other stake holders like Ward Executive Officer-WEO, Village Executive Officer-VEO, District and Regional Security Councils, and community leaders who are also charged with the responsibilities related to combating crime. The study bring in the sense of providing advocacy to the government on how to eliminate the identified weaknesses, this will in turn have impacts on the performance of the police force. The findings also raise awareness to these stakeholders to see to it on how they can beef up the improvement of the identified weaknesses.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW AND THEORIES

2.1 Introduction

In East Africa, literatures in regard with combating armed robbery crime are scarce; hence the researcher has relied much on foreign sources, annual police reports and articles. In literature review research problem analyzed and has not been addressed by existing literature that some gaps have been established. Two theories conflict theory and liberal theory are relevant to the study. In this study conflict theory used to guide the study and liberal theory recommend the way how to cooperate and solve the problems

2.2 Literature Review

In the study by Matthew (2002), armed Robbery, describe and analyses the attitude, motivations and methods of armed robbers, the role of firearms, the response of police and the impact on the victims. At the same time the book provide a much needed critical dimensions to an understanding of the nature of armed robbery locating the changing nature of armed robbery within a broader criminological and sociological frame work. When asked the question why he robbed banks one armed robber reportedly replied “because that’s where they keep money”.

This answer is both profound in simplicity and directness and naïve in as much as it fails to address the main question of why take money from banks rather than from other target. It also avoids the implicit question of why robbery at all. Buried beneath these unanswered question is the more subtle and difficult question of why robberies

of commercial premises the days take the form of walking into a bank or similar premise with a weapon and demanding money from the counter. In previous times unlawful withdrawers from commercial premises took significantly different forms.

A hundred years ago, for example, the preferred methods of carrying out robberies against commercial premises were smash and grab raids. Robberies and the growing number of attacks against banks, shops, post offices and security vehicles represents a change in the nature of risk, the instrument used and ultimately it required a different form of motivation. Robberies against commercial premises increasingly become armed robberies in which a real or imitation firearm was employed to threaten cashier or guards. Now anyone who could get hold of a firearm and who was aspirate or committed enough could try his or her hand at commercial robbery.

In this study Matthew (2000) show the background of armed robbery its effects, nature of armed robbery, mode of operation used by armed robbers in committing armed robbery and why they came into interest of committing armed robbery crimes but he fails to establish the problems and challenges encountered by police force and other stakeholders in combating armed robbery crimes. He establish well mode of operation used by armed robbers in committing armed robbery, so it was expected the study will tell us on which way armed robbery should be combated, why those with power and authority to combat armed robbery crime fail to combat them, that is why we expect in this study or research will come up with solution of those challenges of combating armed robbery crime.

In the study by Wash and Hemmens (2010), examine Robbery by defining it and try to extract who is a robber they says robbery is the taking or attempted taking of anything of value from the care, custody, or control of persons by force or violence and putting the victim in fear. The robbery setting provides the ideal opportunity to construct an essential toughness and maleness; it provides a means with which to construct that certain type of masculinity- hard man. With social context that ghetto and barrio males find themselves in robbery as rational practice for doing gender and for getting money. Robbery is also considered as excellent way to prove a certain kind of “Manliness” in a certain urban areas.

Wash and Hemmens (2010) examine why there is robbery by saying that “the decision to commit robbery typically emerges in the course of illicit street action suggest that legitimate employment is not a realistic solution. Typically the offender need for cash is so pressing and immediate that legal work, payment and effort is separated in space and time and these offenders will not, or cannot wait.

Other alleged that while job may not eliminate their offending altogether, it might well show them down “If job were to stop me from committing robberies it would have to be straight up good paying job. I can’t think taking low pay an hour’s will stop me from doing armed robberies. Wash and Hummens (2010) examine robbery in a wrongful manner by thinking that those who commit robbery are masculine and males only and termed armed robbery offence to be for gender.

To the researcher even female commit robbery and a good example is in 2007 when bandits from Kenya were on the way to rob Exim bank in Moshi, but in course of exchange fire with police officers- ant robberies group, one woman from Kenya was killed and found with her one pistol (Kilimanjaro police 2007).

The involvement of woman in armed robbery activities tried to show that robbery is for those who want to gain money not for males only. Wash and Hummes solely thinks of employment can be a solution in combating crime but during their study they came up with the answer that those who commit armed robbery crime are not looking for job because of low payment, they think of getting money through robbery rather than waiting for salary.

If that is the case the study remained with the gap to how armed robbery can be combated and how challenge of combating armed robbery crime can be solved. Through these gaps this study will come up with answer to fill those gaps.

In the study of Bufure (2007), representing Tanzania Police Force from the book “Fahamu Mbinu za kuzuia na kupambana Uhalifu” where it examines the problem within police force on patrol. They commented in Swahili:

“Doria za mitaani ni moja ya wajibu wa polisi katika kuzuia uhalifu. Lakini limezuka tatizo katika miaka ya hivi karibuni, kila askari kutaka afanye kazi za ofisini (meza na kiti) au kazi za upelelezi wa kusoma majalada bila hata ya kwenda kwenye matukio au kuwafuata mashahidi huko waliko. Shughuli za doria zimekuwa zikipigwa chenga na askari wetu. Aidha hata baadhi ya viongozi wamekuwa hawaoni umuhimu wa doria kwenye himaya zao. Upo ushaidi kuwa sehemu ambazo doria ya umakini hali ya uhalifu iko chini ikilinganishwa na sehemu ambazo doria hazifanyiki.”

By simple translation it means “street beat patrol is a police duty in combating crime but currently every police officer wants official work or investigation by perusing criminal files without attending scene of crime or following witnesses where they are. Police officers abscond engaging in beats even senior officers are not aware of the importance of patrol to their respective working area. There is evidence that where patrol is active, crime is low compared to unpatrolled area.”

The above statement from Tanzania Police Force show to same extent police officers had knowledge as to why they failed to combat crimes including armed robbery crime but they did not tell us which and challenges do they face in combating armed robbery. My expectation was that Bufure(2007) will give all about challenges, but the study did not tell anything rather than showing the weakness of police officers during beat patrol and to why do they fail in their daily business.

Moore (1998) discusses challenge of corruption on dealing with crimes. Corruption distorts the decision making of individual, government and others whenever it is applied being at political level, economic activities and even law enforcement. Criminals are allowed to walk free, contracts are entered into which incur greater public cost or substandard or unwanted goods are supplied.

Moore (1998) was right on his argument because it is common in Tanzania armed robberies bandit to walk free within a community while police officers who had full knowledge of what has been done by them keep watching the situation, Corruption in Tanzania, Kenya and other East Africa countries is a common practice that bandit

bribe police officers who normally keep them continue committing armed robbery. In this study it seems corruption is a challenge and at the same time is a problem for law enforcers on dealing with crime.

If the integrity of law enforcers is questionable, so by making law enforcers corruption free zone will come up with the solution of combating crime including armed robbery crime? If no, where are the gaps that authority fails to combat crime? In order to have clear answers this study will tell where the challenge and problem is and give solution not only to law enforcers but also to all stakeholders.

In the study by Anderson (1998), found that, police activity in criminal law enforcement is crucial function, not only to those who possessed through the criminal justice system, but in terms of the most basic values of our social order. Police officer becomes accustomed to crimes and other emergencies, handling them as routine matters. Good police officers are not simply officers who are neither corrupt nor brutal but officers who accomplish their tasks efficiently and effectively. The diverse in town make difficult to define the limits of police role or to establish measures of police effectiveness. The police are expected to solve crime and arrest the guilty.

For Anderson, police facing such a variety of tasks must use their own judgment when enforcing the law or serving the public. Many situations require immediate decisions. Same time's police discretion contributes to the climates in police misconduct to occur. Police have been known throughout history to engage in wrongful acts, to abuse their power to give favorable treatment to a certain people for profit. Relatively low salaries;

high stress and perpetual risk of personal harm have been cited as causes of continuing problems of police.

The fact that police often live in an environment of poverty, frustration and crimes does not justify misbehaving. So police are aiming at crime control in order to maintain peace and security. Anderson try to show gaps within police force but he fail to make a comparison on how those gaps make police fails to combat armed robbery crimes. He establishes well things which are seen to be the main problem and challenge to police during their duties but he did not tell us on how these challenges hinder police officer in combating armed robbery crimes.

Ronald (2005) explains the involvement of science in criminal investigation. He extends his idea that “investigation is not supposed to be inductive reasoning only but the use of protocols guiding investigation”. He emphasizes the use of forensic science in analyzing evidence obtained at crime scene, many cases of armed robbery fail before the court due to the fact that investigators do fail to collect evidence correctly from the scene of crime and cause uncorrelated test from the forensic laboratory.

Roland did not tell us what about the evidence collected at the scene and does not need to be in forensic bureau for laboratory test. He did not mention about how investigator collect other evidence from the deferent source other than at the scene of crime.

Investigation is an art and those who are acquainted with this art help in combating crime. Roland did not tell us on how investigators using their art in investigating armed robbery crime and other criminal offences that through investigation there are same

challenges which hinder investigators in combating crimes. He based on laboratory investigation without knowing that some of offenders commit offence which needs other evidence more than forensic evidences to establish if a certain crime was actually committed by identified suspect.

Frate and Muggah (2013), reviewing armed violence and urbanization found that, rapid urban expansion in Africa is connected to crisis in (urban) governance fueling unemployment and the inability of public police forces and the security sectors of many countries to provide adequate protection. This in turn has led to the growth of predatory gangs; self defense groups and so called vigilantes. A characteristic of gang and vigilante violence is that it is responsive to the quality and quantity of public security. Frate and Muggah (2013) clarify that armed violence is not only aggravated by weak and unprofessional police services but also by their explicit involvement in organized and unorganized criminality.

There are many examples of how formal security personnel engage in and perpetrate criminal violence examples tend to be anecdotal. One example is administration police officer arrested in botched armed robbery in Babadogo Nairobi and found with homemade pistol on 28/4/2014. Police force from Ghana and Nairobi are repeatedly accused of collaborating with criminals, often lending or leasing their own arms and clothing enabling what are often referred to as “probbers” (police-robbers).

Frate and Muggah (2013) were right on the issue of police officers collaborating with criminals due to the fact that these happened and even in Tanzania when National Macro- finance Bank Mwanga Branch was robbed and one police officer was killed

2007, other police officer was arrested and prosecuted for collaborating with bandits to commit armed robbery crime and murder at NMB Mwanga branch in Kilimanjaro region (Kilimanjaro Police, 2007). In Kenya administration police officer arrested in botched armed robbery in Babadogo Nairobi and found with homemade pistol on 28/4/2014 (US security advisory council 2014). On other hand they fail to give out on which way unemployment because armed violence and urbanization.

In the study by Gyamfi (1998), found that armed robbery is mostly perpetrated by people skilled on the use of various kinds of weapons. Some armed robbers may not be deterred by a possible violent encounter with the victim or police. The proportion of violence that so matures results in death makes these types of goods robbed mostly cash and portable valuables; and the characteristics of the act usually surprise and or violent attack distinguish it from other offenses.

Some geographical areas offer more opportunities and targets for some types of criminal events than others. Gyamfi (1998) signify that the movement of people, money, goods and services within cities, regions and cross cities, towns, villages and even countries follow a spatial and iconological pattern and distribution of crime service variation in inter and intraregional and offer enormous target and opportunities for criminal activities.

Gyamfi (1998) characterizes those who commit armed robbery crime are of which kind and the opportunities which bring criminal activities. But he did not tell if there is any challenge to those who commit crimes and challenges to those who has an authority and power of combating armed robbery crimes. These gaps must be filled

and this study fill arouse gaps. In the study by Willis (2006), describe patterns of armed robbers and their motivation. Armed robbers differ markedly in terms of their motivation to commit armed robbery, the levels of planning involved, weapons used and the conduct of their armed robberies.

Despite these differences general patterns are observable and criminologists have attempted to describe these through the development of particular typologies of robbery offender. For example, in 1987 report on robbers operating in New South Wales by the Bureau of Crime statistics and Research (BOCSARP), robbers were categorized under a typology that includes “personal robber offender” and “serial robber offender”. Wills (2006) describes Personal robber offender as being more likely to rob individuals; be young inexperienced (not have an extensive prior criminal record); and not necessarily like to go on to become regular.

On other hand, serial robbery offenders were described by Wills as being more likely to rob commercial establishments. Be slightly older than personal robbers (have more extensive prior criminal record). Be more likely to use firearms in the commission of their offences. Be more likely to commit more robberies and be more likely than personal robbers to be more instrumentally motivated and better planned Wills (2006). The decision to commit armed robbery is complex, involving the whole past of the individual as well as present circumstance. However as already highlighted major motivations to commit armed robbery essentially fall into two camps. Evidence clearly indicates that for the majority of armed robbers, the crime is primarily about funding a particular life style. For many, this lifestyle is about drugs and alcohol use, while for

others it relates more to a desire to live the high life (of which drugs may form one component).

For small group of entrenched armed robbery offenders, evidence suggests that the motivation to commit armed robbery is more about earning a regular income; a means to pay bills and support family. The time and effort put into planning an armed robbery varies considerably. There are two extremes: at one extreme is the robber, who spend little or no time planning and so does not research the target, does not wear a disguise, and make no plans for escape. Often this type of robber does not choose target in calm, deliberate manner but rather in a volatile state of desperation.

The other extreme is the robber who spends a number of weeks planning for the robbery and so thoroughly researches the target. Consider in detail any security measures that may be present and where possible takes action in an attempt to overcome them. And spends considerable time and effort organizing disguises and escape plans.

The amount of time spent planning and armed robbery varies by the types of target and there is also close relationship between the amount of money available at these targets and the level of consideration undertaken when robbing them.

The study by Katie is of view that there are upcoming armed robbers and habitual armed robbers and there is a difference in the way they commit armed robbery, even the motivations vary from one group to another. According to Katie lifestyle is a highly motivator to why people commit armed robbery and drugs is an alert to why person

engage himself in armed robbery crime. He described well on how persons engage themselves in armed robbery activities, the way they are motivated by armed robbery and how armed robbers use money emanating from armed robbery, but he did not tell us on which way armed robbery activities can be combated by authorities including police force. He describes the way armed robbers commit armed robbery, the way they enjoys the outcomes of their activities of robbery and how they are motivated by the circumstance of life style but he fail to examine how authority should combat armed robbery and introduce challenges which possibly hinder the combating of armed robbery crime.

The study by Arinze (2010), on the evolution of the effect of armed robbery on Nigerian economy describes armed robbery as the offense, which intervene the economic process. The increase of armed robbery and the boom in private security business all bears clear testimony in approaching crime control and prevention. Crime prevention approach has met total failure in Nigeria because it neither recognizes nor address the economic factors underlying criminal behavior in general and armed robbery in particular. Instead of aiming at economic rehabilitation of the criminal, it employs legal violence, which is mainly punitive rather than reformative.

When crime rate skyrocketed, the funding of the police is viewed as the best alternative. The law and order approach of the police, like its policy predecessor has also failed to stem the determination of the criminals. Arinze (2010) describes the standard excuse for this failure is to blame it on the unwillingness of the public to

expose armed operational logistic of the criminals. But the reasons are far beyond these superficial manifestations.

Member of the police force themselves are victim of the same vicious economic arrangement that had created the armed robber. Therefore if connivance with armed robber holds any prospects for greater monetary windfalls, they will prefer to err in their duty on the side of selfish interest. Arinze(2010) characterizes member of the police force actively connive with suspect armed robbers to both sustain and promote crime in society. It was to prove this mutual linkage that notorious armed robber of the Anini gang; Monday Osunbor asserted that “without police there would be no crime”. And the most celebrated proof of this collaboration was represented by the cause of George Lyamu, the police officer who was executed along with members of the Lawrence Anini gang of armed robbers in 1986.

Arinze claim total failure of crime prevention including armed robbery and he blame police force for employing legal violence, which is mainly punitive rather than reformative instead of aiming at economic rehabilitation of the criminals. When he was blaming police officer, he had to show which challenge they faced in combating armed robbery crime that is why this study find out those challenges.

Yapp (2010), describe specific motive of armed robbery, the presence of firearms and social organization of armed robbers. Differences in the scale of professionalism evidenced within the planning and commission of an armed robbery offence appear to yield significantly different financial rewards. As such it follows that offenders within

the scale of professionalism will have differing motivations and requirements for their money obtained through armed robbery.

One motive for armed robbery is reported to be the need to obtain money and more specifically and increasingly, money for drugs. It is suggested that amateurs rob to buy essentials pay off debts and (or to finance a drug habit). Yapp (2010) analyses some semi- professionals utilize their greater financial rewards to support their lifestyle, unobtainable through legitimate means and similarly invest in other business ventures such as drug dealing.

The presence of firearms has been suggested by robbers as being for effective crime scene management. Offender with firearms are the least likely to cause harm to the victim due to the level of intimidation and fear that a firearm brings to a robbery situation, reducing the need for physical violence and yielding greater cash reward. Firearm are seldom discharging and those carrying a real as opposed to replica firearm engage in superior and more thorough preparation and planning prior to a robbery. This finding offers a link between the use of firearms and the meticulous planning of a professional armed robber.

Although the benefit of carrying a firearm to control the robbery when targeting banks is widely recognized, but reports shows that between 1998 and 2000 only 10% of commercial armed robberies targeting banks in Australia used firearms. Yapp (2010) highlight a shift from the meticulous planning of professionals towards the intimidation of robbery victims by large numbers of amateur offenders. Previously the

social organization of armed robbery has been highlighted with a group robbery bringing together a number of seasonal armed robbers for a specific job.

In this study Yapp (2010) try to show how armed robbers are organized by working more professionally, but he did not establish to how professional armed robbery can be combated because the way the study show professionalism to armed robbery. The study also supposed to tell us on which way police force and other stake holder can fight and combat armed robbery criminals. The study did not raise anything about why armed robbers enjoy their profession while there was police force so he would have to discover if may be there were challenge and problem of combating armed robbery crime compared to other crime, that is why this study come up with the solution to curb these gaps.

In this literature review all studies which a researcher pass through describe and cement more on what is armed robbery, its causative, behavior of armed robbers and how are they motivated. Studies also describe effects of armed robbery, how armed robber organizes themselves, types of armed robbery and types of armed robber. Some of studies characterize how people changed from simple theft to armed robbery, how police force engage in armed robbery to the extent of claiming that if there were no police no crime could have been committed by any person.

By looking at all these studies it is true that armed robbery is a problem but how this problem be solved? And if this problem can't be solved it means there are some gaps. Some of researchers in Africa especially West Africa such as Muggah, Frate and

Arinze revealed some of the challenges encountered the combating of armed robbery crimes the same with those encountered in East Africa revealed in this research. Frate and Muggah (2013), found that armed violence is not only aggravated by weak and unprofessional police services but also by their explicit involvement in organized and unorganized criminality.

Police force from Ghana and Nairobi are repeatedly accused of collaborating with criminals, often lending or leasing their own arms and clothing enabling what are often referred to as “probers” (police-robbers). Kilimanjaro Police (2007) and security advisory council (2014) revealed the challenge of police officers involving themselves in armed robbery practices in Kilimanjaro and Nairobi County which reflect that not only in West Africa but also in East Africa.

Arinze (2010) revealed how police officers in Nigeria support armed robbers in committing such offence and how economic factor promote police officers engaging themselves in armed robbery crimes. He revealed that member of the police force themselves are victim of the same vicious economic arrangement that had created the armed robber.

Therefore if connivance with armed robber holds any prospects for greater monetary windfalls, they will prefer to err in their duty on the side of selfish interest. Thus member of the police force actively connive with suspect armed robbers to both sustain and promote crime in society. Arinze revealed the same of what are in Kilimanjaro and Nairobi by showing how economic factors promote police officers in engaging themselves in armed robbery which is very big challenge.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

Conflict theory suggests that most of street criminals are poor and thus emphasize that armed robbery and other crimes are the result of the despair and frustration of living in poverty and facing a lack of jobs and other opportunities for economic and social success (Siegel 2000). The roots of street crime from the perspective of conflict theory thus lie in society at least as much as they lie in an individual committing such crime.

Conflict theory suggests that crime in any society is caused by class conflict and that laws are created by those in power for their interests. One of the conflict theory's most important premises is that the justice system is biased and designed to protect the wealthy. Siegel (2000) characterizes poor commit crimes because of their frustration anger and need, while the wealthy (rich people or well-off) engage in illegal acts because they must do so to keep their position in society.

Consideration of differentiation of power status and class, it must pointed as that while police agents are typically not particularly wealthy (having money or being well-off) in an economic sense, they function as legally protected caste with an abundance of special rights and power. The police have power and status but they do not necessarily have wealth. Likewise, persons possessing wealth and or status can run afoul of those possessing power (Siegel 2000).

Conflict theory help to examine routine publically available data concerning the operation of police. First it would be necessary to demonstrate that most of the individuals arrested, prosecuted, convicted and sentenced for crimes originate from the lower socioeconomic groups, marginal populations or disfavored political

functions. An understanding of crime from the perspective of conflict theory helps to make sense of many otherwise inexplicable anomalies and lapses of logic concerning more conventional understandings of crime. Conflict theory also helps to develop an understanding of why crimes assume the particular forms and patterns that it does and the way those of the power to combat it faces some challenges when played their role in combating crimes.

In my observation Police officers in Kenya and Tanzania who vested power to combat crime are less wealthy compared to the status and power they have in the society. Those who commit armed robbery crimes in East Africa countries originated from poor families and marginal social groups that to them becoming more wealth through armed robbery is a status among the society.

This study is in line with the liberal theory because Liberal theory believes on human capability and recognizes the power of the state (Moravcsik 2010). In using liberal theory the study seeks to examine the joint involvement of the community and the state in overcoming challenges of combating armed robbery crime. It is a preferable theory because in this theory is where the platform of human being is to solve their problem equally, it promote peace and security and focus on cooperation or partnership.

Currently combating armed robbery crimes needs not only law enforcers but also the community at large that is why cooperation or partnership is highly needed. Armed robbery is a cross border crime that one country cannot manage to combat alone without cooperation with other country. In combating armed robbery crime, police

force and police services need to be capable in security equipments for combating crime operations among the societies.

Liberal theory encourages cooperation in solving problems, this support joint operation among east Africa countries. Police force and services cooperate through INTERPOL and EAPCCO where by police have their platform on how to cooperate in solving crime and control their borders. It is obvious that liberal theory is relevant to this study because through cooperation within country stakeholders and community it's where law enforcers can get information on how to combat armed robbery crimes easily. Capacity building in security tools, vehicles, technology, firearms and human capability to police forces goes with liberal theory.

Tanzania and Kenya have already introduced to their police forces and services the community policing. In this aspect police officers cooperate with community in combating and eradicate crimes even if this aspect is not well known to community and police officers themselves. Liberal theory portray on human capability as well as recognizing the power of the state.

In this study Conflict theory as a guiding theory portrays why people commit crime and the causes of many crime is class conflict. Crimes are not cubed due to the economic factor that those with power to combat crime are less wealthy compared with their status and power they have. Crimes can be combated through cooperation and building capacity to law enforcers basing on state actors. Reducing class conflict

and improving law enforcers economically will be the only way to combat crime and overcome challenges.

2.4 Conclusion

Literature reviewed established why people commit armed robbery, the way armed robbery committed, how robbery change from form of craft crime to project crime where direct approach used by robbers in applying firearms and other arms. These literatures failed to cube gaps that if there were armed robbery why such crime could not be combated. In this study Conflict theory as a guiding theory portrays why people commit crime and the causes of many crime is class conflict. Crimes are not cubed due to the economic factor that those with power to combat crime are less wealthy compared with their status and power they have. Other guiding theory is liberal theory. Liberal theory encourages cooperation in solving problems, this support joint operation among east Africa countries.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents methodology in which the researcher used to correct and analyzes data. In this study research design with descriptive or case study and qualitative approach, sampling protocol, population target, area of the study and limitation of the study used in data collection. It is in this chapter the researcher show how data was analyzed basing on the purpose of the study.

3.2 Research Design

A research design is a detailed plan of activities to be done in order to achieve the research objective (Rwegoshora, 2014). This study is purposely constructed to gain a comprehensive, in depth and broader (sociology- criminology) descriptive of the problems and challenges of combating armed robbery crimes in East Africa countries. In particular the present study brings together multiple sources of data that is literature, documents and in depth interview to focus on single point-the sociology criminology descriptive analysis.

- (a) Descriptive / case study design will be employed. The choice of this case study is therefore premised on the need to provide a good research base for this study, and for a further theoretical and empirical comparison with other parts of entire East African countries. Another reason for the choice of case study is that these two areas Kilimanjaro and Nairobi are in Countries with cooperation to combating crime. Kenya and Tanzania share the same border where by its people

from Kilimanjaro and Nairobi have some shared characteristics that some behaviors are the same. The limitations imposed by finance and other supports also contribute to the choice of case study. In the present study this design is relevant for showing frequency of armed robbery crimes and preferences of the respondents.

- (b) Qualitative approach will be used – In this study this approach will be used in order to look at the motive or behavior of individuals. For instance, when investigating the reasons why people do commit armed robbery, and why police force failed to combat armed robbery crime. Through this approach research will deal with the emotional and contextual aspects of human responses rather than with objectives, measurable behavior and attitudes.

3.3 Population Target

The study target the following population; Heads of Criminal Investigation Departments within Kilimanjaro Region and Nairobi County, Police Instructors, Ward Executive Officers, county chiefs in divisions, Court Registries, Bank and Financial Institutions Managers, Prisoners serving their armed robbery sentences, individuals including business persons, street children and community policing groups.

Heads of Criminal Investigation Departments are very crucial since as crime busters they were better placed to disseminate relevant information. Police instructors assisted to give information on the type of training provided and hence determining whether the training provided is adequate in combating armed robbery. Court Registries

assisted in providing statistical data regarding armed robbers convicts and prisoners serving their armed robbery sentences provided the information as to how and why they constitute themselves in armed robberies as well as why armed robberies continue.

3.4 Area of the Study

The study conducted in Tanzania Kilimanjaro Region owing to the high rate of frequency of armed robberies as compared to other regions. For instance financial institutions- NBC-Moshi Branch in 2004, Laswai Bureau De Change in 2005, NMB-Mwanga Branch in 2007, Lundugai Saccos – Hai District in 2012. Companies- Shayo Hardware – Rombo District in 2013, DOTT Company in Moshi 2013. Shops/business points- Rongai in Siha 2008, Tarakea 2007 and High way robbery in Mwanga 2008, (Kilimanjaro police 2004/ 2005/2007/ 2008/2012 and 2013).

The accessibility of data concerning the problem is another reason for opting Kilimanjaro Region as the area of study, the frequency of armed robbery attacks not only from within but also outside the country due to its being proximity to Kenya where most of the assailants emanate from. Further, instructors in Moshi Police Training School are relevant to this study in order to establish whether the training so provided is adequate enough for trainees to face armed robbery challenges and Moshi police training school Library will be used for literature review concerning the study. The study will also be conducted in Kenya at Nairobi County owing the high rate of armed robbery especially high way robbery and business point robbery. Armed robbery in Nairobi County occur more at Kasarani division, Central division, Starehe

division, Makadala division, Kilimani division, Dagoreti division, Buruburu division, Embakasi division and Lang'ata division.

According to Security Research and Information Centre 2014 in Kenya especially Nairobi County there were an increase of armed robbery. Three police officers were wounded and robbed of a gun AK 47 and 30 bullets in Kinango Sarit Centre on 27/4/2014. Administration police officer arrested in botched armed robbery in Babadogo and found with homemade pistol on 28/4/2014 at Nairobi. And on 27/8/2014 at Giriri Java house Limuru Road on the course of armed robbery 3 bandits were killed by police officers and found with them 2 gun with 9 bullets to mention but few armed robbery crime incidences in Nairobi.

3.5 Sampling Protocol/ Process

The researcher targeted population for data collection through the following process:

- (a) Quota Sampling was employed whereby, heads of criminal investigation represent police investigators who will provide information preferably through interview. Ward executive officer (WEO) represent local government officials and provided information through Interviews due to their availability. Court Registrars represent court officials and gave information through interview and managers of banks and financial institutions represent their subordinates also sampled for interview. Heads of Criminal Investigation Departments are very crucial since as crime busters they were better placed to disseminate relevant information.

(b) Purposive sampling, also referred to as judgment, selective or subjective sampling is a non-probability sampling method that is characterized by a deliberate effort to gain representative samples by including groups or typical areas in a sample. The researcher relied on this method because he uses his own judgment to select sample group members. It applied in selecting county chiefs in divisions, prisoners serving their armed robbery sentences, individuals including business persons, street children and community policing groups.

3.6 Limitations of the Study

The anticipated challenges of this study came from prisoners and individual persons. As for prisoners, due to their desire to continue committing robberies after completion of their sentence terms they did not be so much cooperative in disclosing required information.

On the part of the individual persons they worried as to their safety after revealing information; hence they may end up giving irrelevant information. In overcoming the limitations, prison officers used to extract information from the prisoners because they were in fiduciary relationship. The researcher was not able to reach cross-section of the population in attempts to investigate. This is the principal weakness of the study, and is fairly apparent. This is because of time frame of the study and the limit imposed by the available resources. Moreover, because of difficulties in studying human being who cannot be correctly predicted there are those armed robbers, police officers and public servants with substantial knowledge who may still and indeed were involving to come out and participate.

Literature on armed robbery in East African countries is scanty. So there is a paucity of literature dealing on armed robbery and the challenges to overcome this problem of armed robbery crime in the strict sense of challenging academic pursuit. Certainly, most of information is those provided in overseas books, newspapers, magazine and reports.

During the data collection process in the study, the researcher applied interview tools. The interviews were conducted through discussions using structured questions answered by participants. In analyzing data, the researcher was keen enough basing on the purpose of the study and for the case of this study the researcher went field interviewed respondents.

3.7 Conclusion

Research methodology put in place the better way to collect and analyze data during this study. Interviews, review of literature and crime reports were the only instruments to collect data regardless some of limitations accrued during the study. Interviews conducted through discussions using structured questions answered by participants.

CHAPTER FOUR

RESEARCH FINDINGS ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATIONS

4.1 Introduction

The role of combating all crimes is vested to Tanzania Police Force for the case of Tanzania and Kenya Police Services for Kenya. Police Force is charged to conduct investigation in all matters pertaining to criminal case, prevention of crime, detection of serious crime and collection of information regarding to crimes including armed robbery crime. This chapter is about findings revealed during the study through interviews where in large challenges of combating armed robbery revealed by respondent.

4.2 Challenges of Combating Armed Robbery

It was found that poor technology was a big challenge and it is a challenge now days. Through technology advancement which comes with new crimes like cybercrime, police officers have no modern techniques and equipment to combat those armed robbery crime instead depend on other sources like mobile service providers who provide their service on request. The armed robbery crime armed robbers normally communicate through mobile phones whether direct calling or using short messages in order to plan on how will conduct such crime.

Both police officers in Kilimanjaro and Nairobi have no technology to intervene those communications rather than depending on mobile service providers Safaricom, Vodacom, Tigo and others to provide to police officers some of the information. When investigating armed robbery crime nowadays police officers depend on mobile phones

in order to arrest some suspects or tracking possible area where armed robbers can be found.

In pursuing the act of tracking offenders, police officer needs print out, mobile location of suspect, message extraction as part of evidences. Those entire technology requests from service providers sometimes delay to provide required information to investigators. Delaying in getting information caused police officers to fail in quick tracking and arrest of suspect.

The study found that sometimes the robbers establish relatives with mobile phones service provider officials. At Central Division in Nairobi County one member in Safaricom Company as a service provider has close relationship with one armed robber, that when police officer request print out and place location of a suspect he passed information to robber and gave wrong place location to police officers. Giving information to armed robbers brought up police officers failing to arrest mentioned suspect (Police officer, 22 April 2016). Sometimes police officer believe that armed robbers are more advanced in technology compared to them because many police officer lag behind technologically which is a big challenge toward combating armed robbery.

Other findings indicate that border control is another challenge in combating armed robbery crime. Easy accessibility of fire arms from Somalia with unstable government is a big challenge to Nairobi County whereby people from Somalia smuggle firearms to Kenyan especially Kenyan originated from Somalia who live in a street commonly

known as East Leigh pronounced as Isilii (Ochieng, 21 April 2016). These Kenyan on the long run smuggle firearms to armed robbers in Kenya.

Currently Kenya and Somalia boarder is uncontrolled due to the Al Shabaab terrorist group, which gives room to Somalia refugees to pass that border with firearms (Lelei, 21 April 2016). Border of Tanzania and Kenya at Rombo and Taveta has 360 boarder pollars that armed robbers smuggle easily fire arms from Kenya to Kilimanjaro region. Moreover, many pollars helped armed robber fleeing from one country to another escaping from arrest. This was clearly cemented by police Mwanga when they gave their testimony that in 2007 armed robbers robbed NMB Mwanga Branch and managed to kill police officer who were guarding that bank but when they were arrested it was proved that among those armed robbers were from Kenya Nairobi count and founded with them sub machine gun SMG and hand greened originated from Somalia (Mpina and Ntandu, 10 May 2016). Border control is a big challenge in combating armed robbery crime in east Africa countries.

Interviewed of prisoners in Karanga prison in Moshi revealed that they get firearms from Burundi at the price of Tsh. 500000 sub machine gun SMG and brought to Tanzania through Kigoma border pollars to Kilimanjaro (Sumari, 06 June 2016). No special border patrol to manage security in east Africa borders. This happened when a researcher was passing Taveta border no one asked what is in his bag and around his body while he was carrying a pistol. This shows how easy it is to smuggle firearms through East African borders.

It was also found that terrorist groups around Indian Ocean and Somalia like Al-shabab and IS employ young persons from Tanzania and Kenya by radicalizing them(Ratemo,

21 April 2016). During the training those young people normally come out from terrorist camps with fire arms and commit armed robbery so that they can have money for staves in their camps. Civil war in Somalia and Burundi is also big challenge because people from refugee camps with firearms contribute more in high way robberies.

Difference in police structure between Kenya and Tanzania. In Tanzania the role of combating crime is vested on police force which is structured in different components or units. There is police generally duty, investigation department, intelligence unit, field force unit, ant stock theft unit among others. But the role of fighting against crime including armed robbery is vested to investigations department and the intelligence unit. Intelligence unit deals with gathering information analyze information and pass it to investigation department for execution. Criminal Investigation Department combat crime through ant robbery unit and investigate all crimes.

All these units are under Inspector General of Police-IGP in which when things became worse in combating crime he can use all units to fight against crime by sharing information and execute together as police force in general. This working together by all police department is called joint police operations. This is deferent from Kenya police whereby in Kenya there is Kenya police service and Kenya administration police service with different laws establishing them.

Kenya police service with general police unit, criminal investigation department, ant stock theft unit among other things criminal investigation department investigates and combat crimes. Kenya administration police service has three major units which are

rapid deployment unit, rural border patrol unit and security of government unit. Kenya administration police its function is to provide assistance to public when needed, maintain law and order, preserve peace, provide border control and border security. But from all its functions there is no function of combating armed robbery or other crime to administration police services.

In Kenya administration police service assume combating armed robbery crime is for police service investigation department which sometimes bring challenges to lower rank police officers who normally are in field (Athuman, 22 April 2016). They claim that no coordination between police themselves, some think are above and more special than others. Different structure made poor coordination between police force in Tanzania at Kilimanjaro Rombo Tarakea and Holili border and police service in Kenya Taveta and Tarakea border. Even if these two countries are in East African Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (EAPCCO) but different structure is a big challenge in combating armed robbery crime.

It was also found that in Nairobi private owned firearms robbed and stolen firearms in clubs and increase the rate of fire arms to armed robbers (Kibyegon, 21 April 2016). Many fire arms holders in Kilimanjaro are very aged men and women that they cannot control or keep it safe towards armed robbers. From 2010 to 2015, 59 being 2010- 6 firearms, 2011- 11 firearms, 2012- 8 firearms, 2013-16 firearms, 2014-14 firearms and 2015-4 firearms were stolen in Kilimanjaro region.

Most of the firearms used in armed robbery incidences where by 36 firearms out of 61 firearms recovered from 2010 to 2015 were at the hand of armed robbers. Recovered

firearms were 2010-5 firearms, 2011-18 firearms, 2012- 3 firearms, 2013-17 firearms, 2014-11 firearms and 2015-7 firearms (Nyembo, 12 June 2016). Many firearms holders 70% at Kilimanjaro are men aged from 65 years to 85 years, which inculcates or expose to armed robbers. This is a big challenge because in Tanzania old age disqualifies a person to hold firearm but the law does not specify age.

Other findings indicate that idleness of families was a challenge. In Nairobi especially at Dandora area there are many idleness families, which establish gangs to which normally engage in armed robbery. In Kilimanjaro at Moshi Municipality armed robbers originate from Njoro, Kalimani and Pasua area with idleness families (Nyembo, 12 June 2016). Youths from idleness families are uneducated, use drugs and normally dream better life without having anything to produce or make them wealth, at the end engage them in armed robbery.

According to police officer physical resources is a big challenge in combating armed robbery. According to the nature of the work of police force all police officers must live in barracks in order to avoid renting or living in criminals houses which can results into failing to combat crime but poor or less housing of staff residence made police officer renting in criminal houses . Kilimanjaro Regional police force has got 1579 police officers with 281 houses in barracks. 443 police officers are living in barracks houses while 1136 police officers are renting in houses owned by good citizens and criminals (police officer, 13 June 2016). In Kenya policemen are poorly paid and have to make use with archaic housing that has not been expanded or renovated since 1970s.

This has made them very susceptible to corruption and armed robbery crime (Ocheing, 21 April 2016).

In Kilimanjaro and Nairobi many police stations built during colonial period and in a modern society those stations are poor to be used by police officers. Some stations have no toilets and other human needs so police officers harbor toilets and other human needs from the community surrounding them regardless it is from criminals or not.

It was found that inefficiency of motor vehicles in Kilimanjaro and Nairobi is a big challenge in combating armed robbery. Kilimanjaro region has 13,209 square kilometers, which needs to be patrolled by police officers. Kilimanjaro police force lack enough motor vehicles and motor cycles to perform effective patrols which results to some police stations not to attend effective patrols. In Nairobi County to some extent have vehicles to patrol within Nairobi city only but outpost police stations lack or have no motor vehicles to attend the same (Mweni, 22 April 2016). Inadequacy of vehicles always led to police officers not to respond quickly to the crime scene.

It was found that police officers use radio calls with special cosign identified by police officers only as a major means of communication. Police force in Kilimanjaro region have 560 walk talks and stationed radio calls compared to 1579 police officers if one radio call is for one police officer. Police force offices are not connected in one network computers system that can allow all police officers to share information through one network system. According to one Police Officer, Police force in

Kilimanjaro region have one modem centered at Kilimanjaro region police headquarters that police districts cannot access (Police Officer, 13 June 2016).

There are limited and outdated ICT infrastructure in terms of coverage, quality and accessibility, low capacity of Tanzania police force in ensuring security, integrity and confidentiality of police information's, low robustness and security of Tanzania police force ICT infrastructure, a low human resource capacity to effectively manage, control, maintain and use of ICT for internal operations as well as undertaking policing functions in terms of numbers and skills.

Budgetary constraints were found to result to poor/low salaries and poor working instruments. According to approved recurrent budget 2010/2011 Kilimanjaro police force allocated total of 3,379,415,000 /=, 579,400,000/= being for other charges and 280,000,215,000 for personal emoluments. According to this budget Kilimanjaro police force managed to get only 70,000 litres of fuel being petrol and diesel (Accountant, 10 June 2016).

During the research one police officer told the researcher that his district get fuel two times over the period 10yrs, that is to say during 2010 election campaigns and 2015 election campaigns until now no any fuel distributed to his district. He emphasizes more by telling that they get fuel from volunteered persons including those with different problem under police force and sometimes from criminals (Police Officer, 10 May 2016).

Other police officer told the researcher that one day when they wanted to do crime operations in a certain area, they did not have fuel for their vehicles so they asked one business person to help them 20 litres of diesel for that particular operation. After doing the operation they came out with unbelievable story when they arrested the same person who gave them diesel as a criminal. This show how low budget cause challenges in combating crime.

It was found that rapid population growth and human resources are also big challenges. Tanzania police force generally has 37,285 police officers and population density of Tanzania is about 44,929,002 people according to 2012 census.

According to international standards one police officer is for 450 persons, so there is a shortage of 62,557 police officers in order to meet international qualifications. In Kilimanjaro region according to 2012 census there are about 1,640,087 people compared to 1579 police officers so there is a shortage of 2065 police officers.

Kenya police service generally have about less than 50,000 police officers including administration police and population density of Kenya is about 38,610,097 people according to 2009 census and Nairobi County 3,138,369 people. Through that rapid population growth police officer fails to combat crime or work below standard, which is a big challenge.

Police from both countries believed that this challenge could have been cubed by introducing community policing. Some police officers are against that policy due to

the fact that it seems community policing degrade their personality within the community.

Other findings indicate that poor training is also a challenge. More than 80% percent of all police officers with different ranks have low knowledge of laws they are enforcing. It is quite inappropriate to in force something you don't well understand which led to the increase of crime commission. It is well known that police officer when are trained in recruit course, which normally lasts for six months, are always being introduced to laws related with crime and less technique on how to combat crime. In teaching methodology they always use outdated technique with no or less modern technique which cause police officer to be one step back toward criminals hence failing to combat crime (police officer, 11 June 2016).

Most of police officers are trained on how to manage crime scene, investigate and arrest criminals, all being responding technique after crimes have already been committed. They are not taught more on proactive "crime prevention" techniques aimed at prevention and reduction. Lack of adequate legal education; police officers are inadequately trained and in most cases they acquire knowledge through experience. It was quoted that; big number of police officers is trained below the required standard. Many police officers are poorly trained and the departments rarely meet the minimum standard.

During recruiting courses all upcoming police officers are trained with combined subjects on police duties, no specialization on how to combat armed robbery crime

(police officer, 11 June 2016). Those officers who are engaging in combating armed robbery crimes especially ant robbery in Tanzania Kilimanjaro and flying squad in Kenya Nairobi normally selected from officers who are trained in judo and karate at Kilimanjaro and gun range at Nairobi (Investigator, 12 June 2016 and flying squad crew, 22 April 2016). No special training on how to combat armed robbery crime.

Tanzania police showed that the rank of inspector upwards men and women could work in any Commonwealth country. However the problem is in the lower ranks, the men and women really responsible for the dirty police work. Those with lower rank commonly known as rank and file police officers are not well trained in case of combating armed robbery crime. At Moshi police training school those teachers and instructors groomed from recruit and police officer who attended senior courses, the only aspect to be chosen to be came a trainer or instructor is having commanding voice or knowing how to conduct parade.

Other instructor transferred from other police stations to police training schools merely that they behaved wrongly at their respective police stations (police officer, 11 June 2016). Teachers and instructors from police training school from both Tanzania and Kenya are not trained modern technique on how to combat crime including armed robbery crime.

According to the people in Kilimanjaro corruption practices also is a big challenge. In every year when research conducted in Tanzania about corruption within government departments' police force in general became number one. It is common practice to

people that once you are arrested and locked in police custody the only way to move out is to pay money. A researcher interviewed some people in Moshi Municipality, with confidence articulate that “we are already put police force in our pocket because they get money from us and without our contribution of fuel in their vehicles, they cannot do patrols” (Moshi 13.6.2016). Many people believe that criminals commit crimes on police directives and police always gain from criminals (Mongi, 13 June 2013).

Most of police officers in Kilimanjaro believe that they cannot run their life without getting extra money from different persons hence bribe. According to several people interviewed believed that traffic police officers stand in roads not to combat crime in traffic offences but they are there for the purpose of correcting money from drivers that is why there are increase of road accidents in recently. Extortion and bribery are not unknown practices and the Kenyan people rank the police among the most corrupt bodies in Kenya country (Kamau, 21 April 2016).

In Kenya and Tanzania the main reason cited of why not attending armed robbery incidences is that the police would have demanded money or bribe to take action. The army is trusted more in East Africa than police, in the line of low level of trust in the police that most or all of the police are corrupt.

It was found that mistrust among police officers, community, government official, financial institution workers and court is also a big challenge. Some police officers are unethical, they are associated with criminals on abet/assist criminals in doing crimes

as it was in 2004 NBC robbery at Moshi Municipality and 2007 NMB robbery at Mwanga District at Kilimanjaro, administration police officer arrested in botched armed robbery in Babadogo and found with homemade pistol in Nairobi. The society negative attitude toward police officers results to mob killings and not reporting armed robbery incidences to police stations.

There were lack of confidentiality and secrecy among police officers that some of the information spread from police officers to armed robber to wit help robber to know where police patrol locate, their strength towards combating armed robbery and which way would they pass without being seen by ant robberies or flying squad. Many incidences of armed robbery occurred in banks and financial institutions revealed that armed robbers get information from banks and financial institutions workers (Mollel, 20 June 2016). Bank managers told the researcher that currently in banks no one trust the other and live as if everyone is watching others during working hours believing that in any time armed robber can invade their banks through inside job assistance (Kombe, 16 May 2016 and Mchome, 10 June 2016). Mistrust is big challenge because nowadays police officers, banks workers, financial institutions workers, Village Executive Officers and street leaders are not trusted at all.

Other findings indicate that lack of commitment and belongingness is a challenge to police officers. Most of police officers in many stations attend their work through orders. They believe that being police officers is because of failing to get alternative work, so they are not committed.

During the research the researcher passed all police stations at district level in Kilimanjaro region during working hours and found that some officers are just sitting under trees talking on football, music and political issues. Others were in their respective offices passing through newspapers and magazine. There is a tendency of pretending sickness among police officers and dealing with their personal business not combating crime through patrols and other proactive measures. In Nairobi police officers were concentrating more in case files especially investigators, charging some stories and some think on who will be he/her customer when people warding police station that is a sense of corruption.

According to people interviewed in Kilimanjaro political leaders are also challenge in combating armed robbery. When someone got high political position he/she is free from police harassment and police executions because many police officers fear to be expelled out of their position by leaders with political rank. There is a big conflict of interest between police force and executive in Tanzania because many criminals hide their habits of doing crime by engaging themselves in political process and being political leaders.

Many crimes committed due to the pressure from political leaders who always inculcates youth to commit crime through their speeches. Many of Tanzanian youth believe in statement uttered by politicians and believe that politicians can exonerate them from crime once they are arrested by police officers.

Tanzania police force is under the Ministry of Home Affairs led by Minister who is not professionally a police officer, now he can command thing which, is not under police jurisdiction instead of combating crime police can cause a crime to occur. Politics in Tanzania play a big role in contributing and being the cause of police actions toward armed robbery. Sometime police officers act brutally and use more force to serve political interest of the top administrators in the country (Mongi 13 June 2013).

In Nairobi, politicians sympathy youth for the gain of vote and sometimes fight for robber. Many armed robber in Nairobi nowadays originated from a group known as Mungiki a group formed by politicians as a political backup group. It is a common practice to police officers in Nairobi that once you arrest a person who is armed robber but belongs to Mungiki group arresting officer will be shaking by politician direct or indirect even if Mungiki is illegal group in Kenya (Balaza, 22 April 2016).

It was found that failure of armed robbery cases before the court was another challenge of combating armed robbery. Combating armed robbery goes hand with hand with arresting suspect and prosecuting offenders. Many armed robbery cases in Kilimanjaro fail due to the fact that evidence collection and investigation process is very poor to enable institution of criminal proceeding especially on armed robbery cases to favor prosecution. Many cases in Kilimanjaro prosecuted by state attorneys but all cases investigated by police, and brought up conflict of interest between police and state attorney blaming each other that one part is a real causative of case failure before the court of law.

Investigators in Kilimanjaro believe that before civilianization all case prosecuted by police prosecutors and they managed to succeed cases but after civilianization state attorney destroy their cases. Police investigators claim that armed robber bribe state attorney and the court, that is why many case fail and cases with conviction fail before appellate court. Now days some districts cases are prosecuted by police officers and in Moshi municipal for district and Regional Magistrates Court (RMs) cases prosecuted by state attorney.

The areas where cases are prosecuted by state attorney there were conflict of interest between police force and public prosecutor under state attorney. The Director of Public Prosecution (DPP) office can decide to institute cases or not and police force believe that state attorneys are taking bribe from criminals and support criminals (Kaburu, 10 June 2016). These conflicts lead to the failure of cases and rise to crime because those criminals still continue to commit crime due to poor investigation and poor prosecution.

In Kenya armed robbery cases were prosecuted by police prosecutors. Investigators in Kenya complained about punishment from the court that can not deter criminals from not committing armed robbery. Court in Kenya normally convicts robbers with lesser offence which inculcates them to commit armed robbery offences. When the researcher visited Karanga maximum security prison talked to armed robber from Kenya and Tanzania jailed after being convicted with armed robbery in Kilimanjaro region. The robber assured the researcher that they will be out due to the fact that they have already collects some money to assist their appeal at the high court and court of

appeal (Kimanyi, 09 June 2016). These implicate that corruption play big role in failure of cases and became a big challenge in combating armed robbery crime.

According to interviewed in Kilimanjaro there was habit of criminal cachet. It is very common in Kilimanjaro that the chagga prestige criminals in the aspect that once you rob somewhere and bring money or property home you will be respected much at family level and surrounding community at large (Nalogwa, 10 May 2016). Police normally fail in investigating cases within Chaggas in Kilimanjaro because being a robber you become a hero, so no reveal of information concerning robbers (Lyimo, 14 May 2016). The following table show how armed robbery reported cases increase and decrease to same districts within Kilimanjaro region.

Table 4.1: Armed Robbery Crime Statistical Data Kilimanjaro Region 2012/2013

Armed Robbery Reported Cases	District	Year				Increase	Decrease	Percentage
		2012		2013				
		Robbery with fire arms	Robbery with other arms	Robbery with fire arms	Robbery with other arms			
	Moshi	17	102	29	129	39		32.7%
	Rombo	7	65	11	71	10		13.8%
	Same	4	14	2	9		7	38.8%
	Hai	2	63	4	62	1		1.5%
	Siha	1	33	1	8		25	73.5%
Mwanga	0	21	2	14		5	23.8%	
Total		329		342		13		3.9%

Source: Kilimanjaro RCO'S office crime statistical data 2012/2013

Table 4.6 show district with chagga origin armed robbery reported cases was high than those with Pare origin in Kilimanjaro region. It shows Moshi robbery with firearms 29 and other arms 129 equal to 158 reported cases in 2012 and in 2013 firearms 29, other arms 129 equal to 158. Rombo district robbery with fire arms 7, other arms 65 equal to 72 in 2012 and in 2013 firearms 11, with other arms 71 equal 82 armed robbery

reported cases. Hai district robbery with fire arms 2, with other arms 63 equal to 65 armed robbery reported cases in 2012 and in 2013 robbery with fire arms 4, with other arms 62 equal to 66 armed robbery reported cases. Siha district robbery with fire arms 1, with other arms 33 equal to 34 armed robbery reported cases in 2012 and in 2013 robbery with fire arms 1, with other arms 8 equal to 9. In districts with pare Same and Mwanga the rate of armed robbery reported cases is very low. This does not imply that is the chagga only who live in those districts and crimes were committed by chagga but their prestige to criminals inculcates the commission of armed robbery.

In the Table 4.1 Same district armed robbery with firearms 4, with other arms 14 equal to 18 reported cases in 2012 and in 2013 robbery with fire arms 2, other arms 9 equal to 11 reported cases. Mwanga district robbery with firearms 0, with other arms 21 reported cases in 2012 and in 2013 robbery with firearms 2, with other arms 14 equal to 16 armed robbery reported cases. In 2013 armed robbery reported cases increases in Moshi, Rombo and Hai while in Siha, Same and Mwanga armed robbery reported cases decreases. The following table show how the big number of armed robbery reported cases in Nairobi 2014/2015

Table 4.2: Armed Robbery Crime Statistical Data Nairobi County 2014/2015

Armed Robbery Reported Cases	Division	Year		Increase	Decrease	Percentage
		2014	2015			
	Kasarani	59	52		7	11.8%
	Central	80	105	25		31.2%
	Starehe	68	66		2	2.9%
	Makadara	75	43		32	42.6%
	Kilimani	79	40		39	49.3%
	Dagoreti	65	20		45	69.2%

	Buruburu	69	32		37	53.6%
	Langata	63	28		35	55.5%
Total		558	386		172	30.8

Source: Nairobi County CCIO'S office crime statistical data 2014/2015

The above (T 4.2) shows the trend of armed robbery reported cases in Nairobi County where mixing ethnics group living at, but Kikuyu being large group in Nairobi. There are many cases of armed robber to wit kikuyus engage themselves in armed robbery activities in Nairobi which show that to kikuyu being armed robber and have money you will be respected (Jawahir, 21 April 2016).

4.3 Conclusion

The above challenges answers questions to what extent do societies in Kilimanjaro and Nairobi County contribute to the increase of armed robbery and what are challenges the police officers face in execution of their duties of combating crime in Tanzania and Kenya. Police force in Kilimanjaro and police service in Nairobi will always be in a hard situation to overcome or manage to combat armed robbery unless the governments of East Africa countries change their attitude toward police force and police services in assisting them to fight against armed robbers. This will be attained through overcoming reveled challenges of combating armed robbery.

CHAPTER FIVE

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATION

5.1 Conclusion

This research was about challenges of combating armed robbery crimes in East African countries taking Kilimanjaro region and Nairobi County as a case study. In

Tanzania and Kenya the role of combating crimes is vested to Tanzania police force and Kenya police services for all crimes. Police force and police services are charged to conduct investigations in all matters pertaining to criminal cases, prevention of crimes, detection of serious crime and collection of information regarding to crime.

In Kilimanjaro and Nairobi County armed robbery increases even if police force and police services fight in order to aggravate still the rate of armed robbery reported cases increases. Despite efforts made by the East African countries to establish East African Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (EAPCCO) in 1998 as a regional response to fight transnational and organized crime. East African countries being member of International Police (INTERPOL), which help member states in combating crime by sharing information about crime, the establishment of Anti- Robbery and Intelligence Units within the Police Force and police service of Tanzania and Kenya. Amending laws in order to aggravate armed robbery sentence to a minimum term of thirty years as well as providing specialized training to police officers on how to combat armed robbery crimes, still the rate of armed robbery continues to increase every year.

In order to identify challenges of combating armed robbery the following research questions asked to the interviewed people. To what extent do societies in Kilimanjaro and Nairobi County contribute to the increase of armed robbery and what are challenges the police officers face in execution of their duties of combating crime in Tanzania and Kenya. The third question asked to seek for recommendation that what should be done to improve combating armed robbery in Tanzania and Kenya.

The following methodology used to collect and analyses data. In this study research design with descriptive or case study and qualitative approach, sampling protocol, population target, area of the study and limitation of the study. Interviews, crime report and literature reviews also used in data collection.

In this study Conflict theory as a guiding theory portrays why people commit crime and the causes of many crime is class conflict. Crimes are not cubed due to the economic factor that those with power to combat crime are less wealthy compared with their status and power they have. Other guiding theory is liberal theory. Liberal theory encourages cooperation in solving problems, this support joint operation among east Africa countries. Police force and services cooperate through INTERPOL and EAPCCO where by police have their platform on how to cooperate in solving crime and control their borders

However Tanzania police force and Kenya Police services face a number of challenges, which results into inefficiency and ineffectiveness in performing their prescribed function of preventing and combating crime including armed robbery. In this research challenges revealed pertaining combating armed robbery crime include lack or poor communication, fiscal resources which include budget constraints, rapid population growth and human resources, poor training, corruption practices, mistrust, poor technology, border control, difference in police structure, private firearms, idleness of families, physical resources which include poor or less housing of staff residence, poor office premises and inefficiency of motor vehicles, lack of

commitment and belongingness, political challenges, failure of armed robbery cases, criminal cachet and terrorist groups.

According to the psychology of criminal conduct the most obvious and common perspective of criminal behaviour known to everybody is the sociological perspective (Wanyoka, 09 January 2016). The sociological perspective proposes that social, political and economic factor is responsible for crime. For example poverty, lack of employment and educational opportunities cause frustrations and motivation to engage in crime.

Society is largely responsible for crime and the solution to crime rests in altering the social, political and economic situation of the society but through mentioned challenges facing police forces and services the goal of altering armed robbery crimes cannot be reached unless the society of Kenya and Tanzania among east African countries and their Government prioritize to overcome those challenges.

Combating crime is a security aspect that East African countries need to develop and institutionalize system for solving crime. If the police cannot mount a professional probe into police turning weapons against themselves or other being killed by bandits under very queer circumstances is it not possible for the police to get consultancy from other better trained and armed forces from outside the country? (Tagalile 10-16 January 2016).

Combating armed robbery crime in Kenya and Tanzania need cooperation within its police institutions which will invite the broad intervention involving the efficacy and

adequacy of system processing and procedures regarding the management of post-crime occurrences including crime scene management, collection and preservation of evidence materials, interviews and interrogation, forensic science and prosecution. The areas where police forces of both countries must register is using forensic investigation and intelligence led operation. Police force in Tanzania and police service in Kenya try their level best to combat armed robbery crime but those efforts hindered by many challenges encountered to them and at the end armed robbers enjoy their criminal acts toward society.

In the present century when crime is becoming more and more sophisticated the police need new skills in order to meet the challenges of crime. New skills may be transmitted to police officers through training but budgetary constraints however have made it difficult for the police force to put in place the requisite training to transmit the necessary skills to its officers particularly when the required training is only available in an over see country.

The level of skills of police officer therefore leaves a lot to be desired. The police force and services has serious budgetary constraints, these problem affect the efficient and effectiveness of police in terms of its management, administration and above all its ability to discharge its mission in controlling crime. In particular budgetary constraints have brought about persistent shortage of personnel, inadequate skills and mobility problem.

5.2 Recommendations

The following should be taken into consideration for implementation in order to overcome those challenges which will help the East Africa countries, governments of Tanzania and Kenya including other to manage combating armed robbery crimes.

- (i) East African state governments must recruit new police personnel in order to reduce the high ratio of police officers against population. It is only when there is adequate number of police officers patrolling the streets that the deterrent effect to crime can be seen and felt by members of the public. In cementing on this, African Union Policy Framework on Security Sector Reform advised member states to ensure the effectiveness of security sector personnel through comprehensive capacity-building programmes, including the provision of transparent, accountable and equitable recruitment mechanisms, appropriate training, equipment and gender compliance.
- (ii) East African Police Chiefs Cooperation Organization (EAPCCO) should advise police institutions in its members state to have similar police structure that can prompt the cooperation in combating armed robbery crime because it seems armed robber from these countries cooperate in criminal acts than police officer who suppose to combat those crimes.
- (iii) Governments of East Africa region especially Kenya and Tanzania should improve the ability of Tanzania Police Force and Kenya Police Services in combating armed robbery crimes by increasing its budget which will help to improve salaries and working condition, more advanced technology and modern training hence reduce corruption within police force and services.

- (iv) Prisons already handling the convicted in professionalizing the treatment of offenders to effectively manage recidivism. They need the right cadre to do this, psychologists social workers and other multi disciplinarian staff. Most of the offenders do possess what we call criminogenic needs. These criminogenic needs are referred to as dynamic risk factors and when they are reduced, offenders have biggest chance of changing their re-offending attitudes into becoming law-abiding citizens.
- (v) Some areas in Kilimanjaro and Nairobi where community policing have been introduced and spread to many citizens, the commission of armed robbery crime reduced to some extent. The problem was police officers who suppose to emphases community policing were not aware of it than moving against it. Armed robbers are living within community so through community policing its where police officers can sleek the correction of information. Tanzania and Kenya police should put more emphasize on community policing. Conducting joint police-community patrols between police officers and organized community security groups will help to cube the problem of scarce police officers in the area. This can be done through conducting meetings with other security stakeholders to discuss on how to strengthen security measures and improve combating armed robbery crimes.
- (vi) Improving training programs in police colleges and training schools so that police officers can improve their skills and change according to how armed robbers change their modus operandi toward commission of armed robbery crimes, this will remove the commonly known notion that police officers are behind or far from robbers. This also advised by African Union Policy

Framework on Security Sector Reform that member states are encouraged to take advantage of existing regional and international training institutions on the African continent as a step towards standardizing security doctrines and professional development for all elements of the security sector.

- (vii) Improving on job training to young police officers than giving the opportunity of attending training to senior officers who are not performing daily routine of combating armed robbery crimes. When it come training for modern techniques in combating crime to be attended overseas, it is when senior officers select themselves not young police officers who deal with combating armed robbery crime in their daily routines.

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APPENDICES

Appendix 1: Interviewed respondents in Kilimanjaro

Athuman, Juma, Moshi Municipality business person, 13. 6. 2016.

Chacha, Michael, Moshi Municipality law abiding citizen, 13. 6. 2016.

George, Kavishe, Tarakea Rombo District business person, 16. 5. 2016.

Gwamagombe, Lilian, Ward Executive Officer, Kituruma Ward, Rombo District, 16. 5. 2016.

Hamis, Mbwana, Moshi Municipality Pasua Market business person. 13. 6. 2016.

Issa, Said, X -Prisoner Karanga maximum security Prison, 13. 6. 2016.

Kulaya, Mohamed, Peasant Moshi Municipality, 13. 6. 2016.

Kaburu, Ally –Sgt Investigator Criminal Investigation Department Moshi Municipality, 10. 6. 2016

Kafumu, Tumaini- ASP Officer Commanding Criminal Investigation Department Hai District, 14. 5. 2016.

Kimanyi, Michael, Prisoner Karanga maximum security Prison, 9. 6. 2016.

Kombe, Allan, Bank Manager National Micro Finance Bank Rombo Branch, 16. 5. 2016.

Lwelwe, Mpina-SP, Officer Commanding Criminal Investigation Department Mwanga District, 10. 5. 2016.

Lymo, Vicent-SP, Officer Commanding Criminal Investigation Department Siha District, 14. 5. 2016

Magodi, Logath-SSP, Officer Commanding, Criminal Investigation Department Moshi Municipality, 10. 6. 2016

Mapunda, James-ASP, Officer Commanding, Criminal Investigation Department Rombo District, 16. 5. 2016.

Mchome, Elia, Bank Manager National Micro Finance Bank Mwanga Branch, 10. 5. 2016.

Mollel, Francis, Director CRDB Bank Moshi Branch in Moshi Municipality, 13. 6. 2016.

Mongi, Alex, Customer National Micro Finance Bank Nelson Mandela Branch in Moshi Municipality, 13. 6. 2016.

Moshi, Perfect, Ward Executive Officer Kirongo Samanga Ward Rombo District, 16. 5. 2016.

Nalogwa, Frank, Yesaya-SP Officer Commanding, Criminal Investigation Department Same District, 10. 5. 2016.

Nyembo, Atwai, Investigator Crime Statistics Department Kilimanjaro Regional Crime Office, 12. 6. 2016.

Police Officer, Kilimanjaro Regional Police Commander's Office, 13. 6. 2016.

Police Officer, Moshi Police Training School, 11. 6. 2016.

Police Officer, Accountant Department, Kilimanjaro Regional Police Commander's Office, 10. 6. 2016

Police Officer, Kilimanjaro Regional Police Commander's Office Information and Technology Department, 13. 6. 2016.

Police Officer, Same District Commanding Office, 10. 5. 2016.

Appendix 2: Interviewed respondents in Nairobi

Awadh, Athuman, Eastleigh South business person Nairobi county. 22. 4. 2016.

Balaza, Kenny, Former Mungiki Group Member, 21. 4. 2016.

Jawahir, Ibrahim, Eastleigh South Chief, Nairobi. 21. 4. 2016.

Kamau, Best, Kasarani Flying Squad Crew, 22. 4. 2016.

Kibyegon, John, Kasarani Chief Nairobi County, 21. 4. 2016.

Lelei, John Chief Inspector Interpol Nairobi, 21. 4. 2016.

Mwangi, Jimmy, Central Flying Squad Crew, 22. 4. 2016.

Mweni, Patrick, Ganze Location Chief Kilifu County, 22. 4. 2016

Ochengi, Joseph, Criminal Investigation Department, Kayole Branch, 21. 4. 2016.

Ochengi, Lord, Kasarani business Person, 21. 4. 2016.

Police Constable, Criminal Investigation Department Central Division, 22. 4. 2016.

Ratemo, Allan, Crime Statistics County Criminal Investigation Office, 21. 4. 2016.

Appendix 3: Interview Schedule**INTERVIEW SCHEDULE**

s/no	DATE	PLACE	PERSONAL INTERVIEWED
1	21/4/2016	Nairobi- <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kasarani • Kayole • Eastleigh 	i) Chiefs ii) Officers Criminal Investigation Departments iii) Officer Interpol office iv) Mungiki group member
2	22/4/2016	Kilifu County Nairobi <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Kasarani • Central • Eastleigh 	i) Chief ii) Businesspersons iii) Police officers iv) Flying Squad Crew
3	10/5/2016	Kilimanjaro <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Same and Mwanga Districts 	i) Officers Commanding Criminal Investigation Departments ii) Bank Manager National Micro Finance Bank Mwanga Branch iii) Police Officers
4	14/5/2016	Kilimanjaro <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Hai and Siha Districts 	Officers Commanding Criminal Investigation Departments

5	16/5/2016	Kilimanjaro <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Rombo District 	i) Officer Commanding Criminal Investigation Department ii) Businesspersons iii) Bank Manager National Micro Finance Bank Rombo Branch iv) Ward Executive Officer
6	9/6/2016	Kilimanjaro <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moshi Municipality 	Prisoner Karanga Maximum Security Prison
7	10/6/2016	Kilimanjaro <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moshi Municipality 	i) Officer Commanding Criminal Investigation Department ii) Criminal Investigator iii) Police Officer Accounts Department
8	11/6/2016	Kilimanjaro <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moshi Police Training school 	Police officers- instructors
9	12/6/2016	Kilimanjaro <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Moshi Municipality 	Crime Statistics Officer
10	13/6/2016	Kilimanjaro	i) Businesspersons ii) Law abiding Citizen

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Moshi Municipality 	iii)X- prisoner iv)Bank Director CRDB Moshi Branch v)Police Officer Information and Technology Department vi)Police Officer Regional Police Commander's office
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