

**ASSESSMENT OF COMMUNITY POLICING AS A CRIME REDUCTION
STRATEGY BY THE POLICE FORCE IN TANZANIA:
THE CASE OF ZANZIBAR**

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**A THESIS SUBMITTED IN FULFILLMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR
THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY OF THE OPEN
UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA**

2019

CERTIFICATION

We the undersigned do hereby certify that we have read and now recommend for acceptance by the Open University of Tanzania, a thesis titled: ***“Assessment of Community Policing as a Crime Reduction Strategy by the Police Force in Tanzania: The Case of Zanzibar”*** in fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy of the Open University of Tanzania.

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.....
Signature

.....
Date

DEDICATION

This work is dedicated to my late parents: Mr. Ali Mussa Ali and Mrs. Zuhura Iddi Uledi for their loving care and encouragement to pursue academic and other studies since childhood. May *Alwaa* let off their sins and rest them in eternal peace.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

In the foremost, I thank and honour *Alwaa* for my life and for providing me good health, strength and support as I endeavoured to pursue my studies that culminated in the production of this thesis. To finish this work required time, endurance, determination, confidence, commitment, reinforcement and support and help from many people. Without their moral and technical support and advice this work would have been impossible to complete in the quality it bears. To all these people I am greatly thankful and sincerely appreciative. Because of lack of time and space, it is not possible to mention all of them separately but the following individuals justify special recognition and appreciation.

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to assess the contribution of community policing as a crime reduction strategy by the police force in Tanzania with particular reference to Zanzibar. The main Objective of the study was to assess the contribution of community policing initiatives toward crime reduction. The study was informed by the System theory, Routine activity theory and Community policing theory. It adopted descriptive research design where both qualitative and quantitative research approaches were used. Questionnaires, in-depth interviews, focus group discussions, non-participant observations and documentary reviews were the data collection methods used. The sample size was 400 participants. The results from the study showed that community policing initiatives and interventions are useful contributors to crime prevention in Tanzania. Initiatives by civilian security patrol groups were more successful than other interventions. Such initiatives promoted fruitful interaction between police officers and civilians. Inadequate knowledge, absence of clear guidelines and strategies, poor public advocacy programs, unpreparedness of police officers, financial constraints, selfish inclinations of some of politicians and differences in political ideologies were the main challenges holding back the smooth implementation of community policing initiatives. The study concluded that, there is a close relationship between community policing and community social welfare. Whereas in many cases the members of the community were ready to cooperate, police officers were not ready to interact with and support the community in crime prevention. The study recommended that, relevant and adequate knowledge, provision of adequate budget and implementable community policing policy should be improved and supported at all levels of national governance and administration.

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- (ix) The Police & Prisons Service Commission Act, Cap 241
- (x) The People Militia Laws (Miscellaneous) Act, Cap 111 R.E 2002
- (xi) The Tanzania Police Force Service Regulations Cap, 322 of 1995. Article, 17(f),
21(2), 27 (1), 146& 147 (2) of URT

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AFP	Alliance for Tanzania Farmers' Party
CBS	Community Based Services
CCM	Chama cha Mapinduzi
CCTV	Close Circuit Television
CHADEMA	Chama cha Demokrasia na Maendeleo
COP	Community Oriented Policing
CP	Community Policing
CPI	Community Policing Initiative
CPO	Community Policing Officer
CUF	Civic United Front
FGD	Focus Group Discussion
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
KM ²	Kilometre squares
IGP	Inspector General of Police
JITU	Jirani tujilinde
NBS	National Bureau of Statistics
NCO	Neighborhood Contact Officers
NLD	National League of Democracy
NRA	National Reconstruction Alliance
OCS	Officer Commanding Station
OUT	Open University of Tanzania
PGO	Police General Order
SPSS	Statistical Package for Social Sciences

TADEA	Tanzania Democratic Alliance
TPF	Tanzania Police Force
UK	United Kingdom
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
URT	United Republic of Tanzania
USA	United States of America
WPO	Ward/shehia Community Policing Officer

CHAPTER ONE

THE RESEARCH PROBLEM AND ITS CONTEXT

1.1 Introduction

This chapter presents background to the study including the Problem and its context. The chapter is composed of the following sections: Background to the Study; Statement of the Problem; Objectives of the Study; Significance of the Study; Scope of the Study; Limitations of the Study; Definition of Key Terms and Concepts; and Conceptual Framework.

1.2 Background to the Study

Community policing is a topical issue in developing countries where crime rate is on the high side when compared with other blocks of nations. The study and its findings are particularly important for students studying social work, sociology, law and criminology. Community members as well as researchers are equally concerned about community policing. Interest revolves around bridging the interaction gap between the police and the community in order to make the world a safe place to live in. Community policing is a driving force, which brings together police and community efforts in promoting community security. In due regard, it guarantees human rights and human dignity as well as social justice and makes residents feel safer and improve the quality of life (Trojanowicz *et. al.*, 2002). In community policing practices, police play a leading role in protecting the community as advisors, facilitators and supporters in crime prevention. The initiative replaces the traditional policing concept which was based on the number of calls that were responded to by police officers, times duration used by police officers to respond and appear at crime scenes, and how many serious

crimes were detected. In most cases the concept perceived police officers as experts in solving community crimes and disorder incidences whereby citizens are expected to follow police orders without themselves being involved in crime control initiatives (Emmanuel, 2014).

Community policing as a modern concept of crime prevention has been adopted in various countries throughout the world. For instance, in 1980s, the United States of America (USA) introduced neighbourhood watch programs as a way of fighting against serious crimes such as terrorism, armed robbery, burglary and human trafficking. The program still continues to control crime rates in many USA cities (Meares, 2017). The same program was initiated in United Kingdom (UK) in the 1990s where the British police force introduced neighbourhood surveillance program as a way of controlling all up coming crimes in British communities (Emmanuel, 2014). The program still continues to reduce burglary and other serious crimes in the UK (Sidebottom *et. al.*, 2017). In the same notch, Asian countries like Sri Lanka designed a program to help in fighting terrorism. The program is still useful today in solving domestic violence, alcoholism and fear from crimes in the country (Sentas, 2014).

In Africa, community policing emerged as part of police force reform programs, especially in the 1990s and 2000s. In Ghana, for example, community policing program was introduced in 2002 following the establishment of Administration and Bicycle Patrol Units (Kofi-Boye-Doe, 2007). In South Africa, community policing followed the abolition of apartheid government where police had lost trust and cooperation from the communities (Denney & Jenkins, 2013). In Uganda, community policing was established in 1995 after incorporating Article 212 (d) and Article 17 (f) in the

Constitution of the Republic of Uganda of 1995 (Bwire and Musiime, 1996). In Kenya, community policing was initiated in 2004 to solve land conflicts (Mbogo, 2008) and now it is deployed in fighting against terrorism and other serious crimes (Macharia, 2016).

In Tanzania, the idea of community policing started as “*Sungusungu*” (people’s militia) under the People’s Militia Act of 1973 (amended in 1989) and revised in 2002 under Penal Code Cap. 112 that was used before by the Tanzania Police Force (TPF) to fight against crimes (Walwa, 2017). In the late 1980s, the Tanzania police force introduced local policing groups generally known as “*wasalama*” and people’s militia/*valantia* as part of national security initiatives (URT, 2013).

Community policing strategies were recognized as traditional policing strategies. The initiatives faced several challenges including population growth, changes in the political system, forces of globalization as well as the rise of new types of crimes such as terrorism, cybercrimes, money laundering, drug trafficking and human trafficking all of which came together with and demanded new *modus operandi* in combating crimes (*ibid.*). Such challenges required the police force to institute new approaches including encouraging communities to participate in reducing incidences of crime (*ibid.*).

In 2006, the Tanzania police force developed a holistic reform program focusing on improving service delivery in the country. The program comprised three clusters of modernization, professionalism and community policing (CP). The CP cluster was mainly concerned with sharing responsibility between the police and the community in reducing incidences of crime, solving problems related to crimes and redressing social

as well as physical disorders in different localities (URT, 2013). The approach was strongly supported by 21 initiatives such as Neighborhood Watch, civilian patrol officers, Youth Groups, Ward/Shehia police officers and sports programs. All the initiatives were controlled and supervised by the Tanzania police force (*ibid.*).

However, despite all those efforts, crimes and offences continued to increase. Crime statistics show that criminal offences have generally increased as shown in Table 1.1.

Table 1.1: Different Types of Crime Offences in the URT from 2006 to 2016

Offence	2006	2016
Major and Minor Offence		
Major offence	68,781	75,487
Minor Offence	305,958	563,787
Total offences	374,739	639,274
Traffic Offence		
Traffic Offence	91,681	2,200,442
Major Offences		
Offence Against Persons	7,526	12,567
Offence Against Public Tranquillity	10,221	22,220

Source: TPF (2017)

Besides the crime rate increase, 43 police stations were invaded and police properties destroyed or stolen by criminals (TPF, 2016). In worse cases, 57 police officers were killed and 77 were injured between 2006 and 2015 (TPF, 2016). Such incidents show that acceptance of police services by the communities was minimal to the extent that it was not supported and, therefore, there were increases in crimes incidents as clearly shown in Figure 1.1.

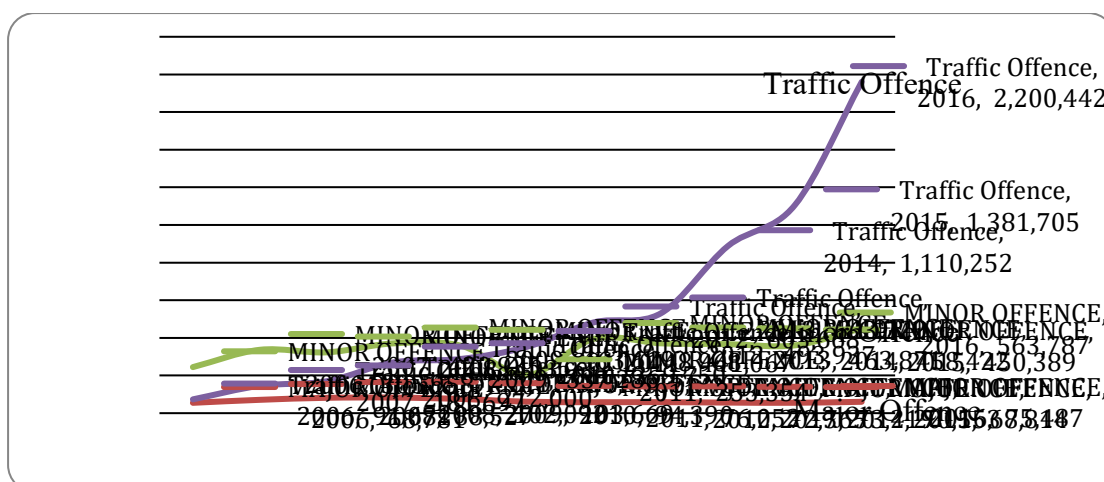


Figure 1.1: Trends of Minor and Major Crime Offences in the URT from 2006 to 2016

Source: TPF (2017)

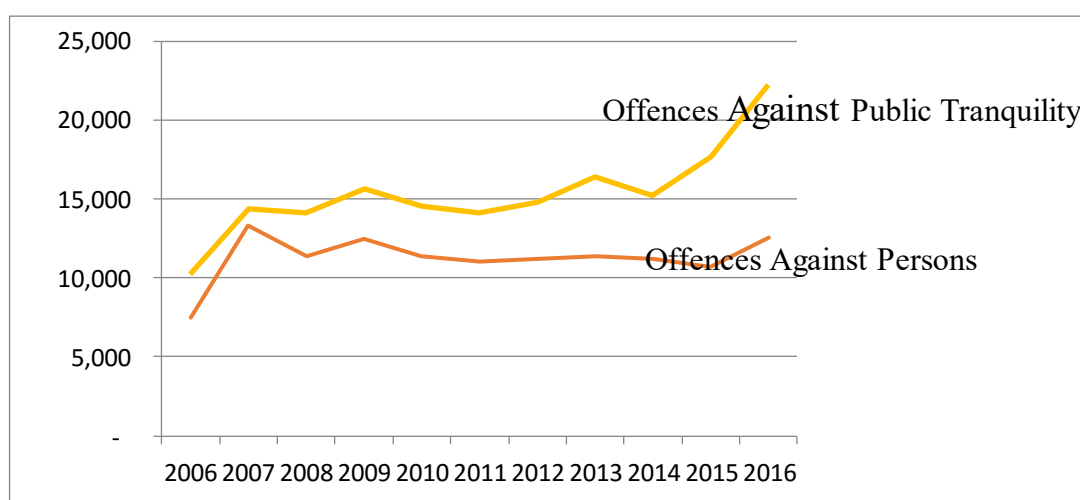


Figure 1.2: Trends of Major Crime Offences in the URT from 2006 to 2016

Source: TPF (2017)

Figures 1.1 and 1.2 show the trends in minor as well as major offences in the URT (2006-2016). Currently, Tanzania's position of the law particularly Section 5 of the Penal Code Cap 16 RE 2002, does not distinguish major from minor offences. The difference between the two can be seen in practice whereby offences that are tried in primary courts and ward tribunals are treated as minor offences. Major offences are tried at district courts, resident magistrate courts and high courts.

From the above stated facts, it is clear that between 2006 to 2016 crimes tremendously increased despite the introduction and concerted implementation of community policing initiatives. The most common offences were the minor offences, which increased by 11.93 %. Minor offences were such as theft, use of abusive language, common assaults and obtaining money by false pretense, while major offences included those related to Public Tranquility. These appeared to lead with 13.13 % and offences against persons accounted for 10.13 % as per the Tanzania crimes statistics (TPF, 2017). Traffic offences were separately considered due to the fact that their commission does not involve an offender's intention in committing a traffic offence contrary to the other kinds of offences (*ibid.*).

Increases in crimes can be a result of socio-economic factors such as population growth, land occupancy density, inadequacy of police manpower, influence of urbanization, inadequate education, poverty and low Gross Domestic Product [(GDP) TPF, 2017]. Consequently, increases in crimes make it difficult to achieve national poverty reduction goals such as portrayed in the Tanzania National Strategies for Growth and Poverty Reduction (2005/6 – 2009/10), Tanzania Development Vision 2025, Poverty Reduction Strategy (2001-2004), Poverty Master Plan and Sector Monitoring Arrangement (2010/11-2014/15) and Zanzibar Growth and Reduction of Poverty (2010/11-2015).

This study sought to assess the contribution of community policing as a strategy to reduce crimes. The findings of the research will hopefully contribute towards improving national security as well as achievement of national development goals. The research endeavoured to examine why community policing has not reduced crimes as anticipated

by police officers and scholars in criminology. In examining community policing goals, variables such as neighborhood watch, civilian security groups and ward/shehia community policing officers were involved and interviewed for data needed for the study.

The study focused on the experience of Zanzibar in implementing community policing strategies. Zanzibar is a semi- sovereign state. It is part of the United Republic of Tanzania and by virtue of its Constitution; the police force in Zanzibar covers and works with the other police units in the United Republic of Tanzania. Zanzibar has experienced criminal incidences that demand the Police Force to implement community policing initiatives as a mechanism to prevent increases in crime (TPF, 2017). Criminality and laws governing crimes are very different between Zanzibar and Mainland Tanzania such that what is regarded to be a crime in Zanzibar is not necessarily a crime in Mainland Tanzania.

Therefore, this study dealt only with crime situations in Zanzibar. The crimes statistics collected from TPF (2017) indicated that the number of serious crime cases was still oscillating up and down. Data showed that criminal offences generally increased consecutively from the year 2006 to 2016. In the statistics, the major criminal offences from the year 2006 to 2015 decreased in number but fluctuated by increasing in number between 2015 to 2016 (see. Figure 1.3), Decreases in major offences from 2006 to 2015 was due to serious efforts by police in implementing CP in Zanzibar. Increases in major offences from 2015 to 2016 was due to reduced efforts in the implementation of CP caused by leadership changes in the force. In the case of minor offences, statistics show that in 2006, while CP was in place, there were high numbers of reported minor offences

but these decreased to 2015 and increased again from 2015 to 2016 due to the same stated reason above. The scenarios affected all categories of offences such as those related to properties, those against persons and those against state security including disturbed public tranquility (TPF, 2017). This is clearly shown in Figure 1.3.

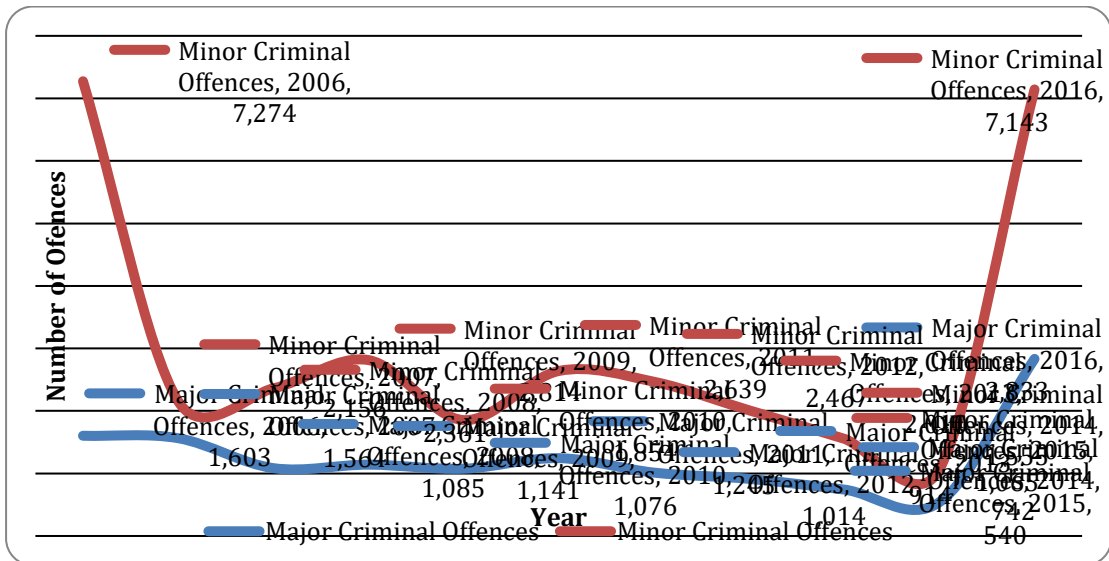


Figure 1.3: Zanzibar Crime Statistics 2006 to 2016

Source: TPF (2017)

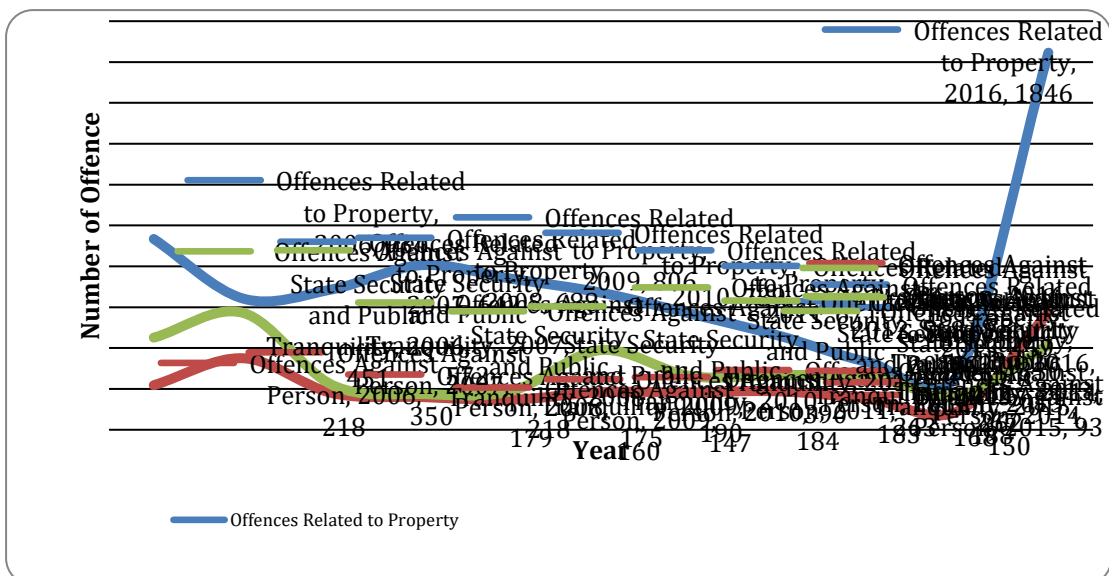


Figure 1.4: Zanzibar Crime Statistics 2006 to 2016

Source: TPF (2017)

Historically, Zanzibar includes residents' from mixed cultures. It was horrifying to all residents who experienced a number of serious crimes, such as acid as well as knife attacks on tourists and religious leaders, use of bombs, burglary, theft and armed robberies (Moses *et. al.*, 2015). Some of such incidents were directed at police officers in order to intimidate and threaten or kill them. The incidents indicate increases in crime rates including fear from crimes. There was, therefore, a need to conduct a study in Zanzibar such as to assess the extent and impact of implementating community policing initiatives toward crime reduction and elimination.

The historical background of Zanzibar police is not different from that of mainland Tanzania. Both sovereign states passed through different phases of government administrations such as pre-colonial era, colonial era, independence era and post-independence period. The policing style, which prevails in all African countries today, is the result of the framework of colonial government administration. Woods (2007) pointed out that, "Across Africa, modern police organizations owe their roots to colonial days." The Police force was intended to maintain the colonialists' power and to safeguard their interests in Africa. The Tanganyika Police Force, which later became Tanzania Police Force (TPF), has its origins in the colonial occupation, which focused on safeguarding colonial interests in the country.

1.2.1 Tanzania Police Force

TPF has passed through different stages of development. The British colonial government established Tanganyika Police Force in 1920 (Common Wealth Human Right Initiative, 2006). In 1916, Major S.T. Davies with 31 officers, arrived in Lushoto, Tanga to establish the first police headquarters, which was later shifted to Morogoro in

1921 and then again to Dar es Salaam along Kilwa Road in 1930 (Peter, 2006). In 1925, the first police station up country was inaugurated at Lupa Gold Mine in Chunya, Mbeya. In 1949, the Motorized Company Unit was formed following a signal branch in 1952. In 1954, the Moshi Police Training School was opened for police recruitment and in 1958, the women police division was introduced (Asali, 2013). Thereafter, in 1961, Kilwa Road Police College, in Dar es Salaam, was established to train inspectors and officers of the police force. In 1964, the Commissioner of Police, Elangwa Shaidi, was promoted to Inspector General of Police (IGP) following the official formation of the United Republic of Tanzania (Mussa, 2016).

In Zanzibar, Britain introduced the police force in 1873 under the leadership of the Royal Navy Commander Lloyd Methews, to enforce anti-slavery laws in the islands (Asali, 2013). By 1890, the island had 300 African police officers but the Zanzibar Sultan disbanded the force in 1907 and introduced a new police force that was aligned to and bordering mainland areas like Tanganyika, Kenya and Malawi. Zanzibar police force was united with Tanganyika Police Force following the formation of the United Republic of Tanzania in 1964 (Mussa, 2016). The force, according to The URT Constitution of 1977 and the Police Force and Auxiliary Services Act Cap. 322, were powered to guarantee security of the country and the people and for the preservation of peace, maintenance of law and order, detection and prevention of crime as well as apprehension and remand of offenders and to protect property.

Currently, the TPF organizational structure is framed such as to comprise the Police Headquarters, Police Special Zones, Regional Headquarters, and District Police Headquarters. The Police Headquarters is supported by units of Traffic Police, Airport

Police, Marine Police, Police Air-wing, Police Field Force unit, Police Medical Unit, Police Dog and Horse unit, Police Band, Railways Police, TAZARA Police, Stock Theft Prevention Unit (STPU), Police Vehicle Maintenance, Information and Communication Technology unit, Police Academies, Police Main Stores and Police Buildings Brigade (Tanzania Police Annual Report, 2013).

The TPF is under the Ministry of Home Affairs and the IGP who is assisted by Commissioners of Finance and Logistics; Administration and Human Resources Management; Operations and Training; Criminal Investigations; Community Policing; Crime Intelligence; Forensic Bureau and the Police Commissioner in Zanzibar. At regional level, the IGP is assisted by the Regional Police Commanders (RPCs) who are similarly assisted by Officers Commanding Districts (OCDs) and Officers Commanding Stations (OCSs) [Tanzania Police Annual Report, 2013].

The Commission of Community Policing is a new positional initiative aimed at strengthening community involvement in crime reduction and prevention. It was a result of the Tanzania Police Force Reform Program of 2006. Before that, the community policing program was not part of the main mechanism of crime reduction and prevention. The Police force established the Department of Community Policing so as to involve communities in the efforts of the police force in the prevention and reduction of crimes as well as fear from crimes in the communities. The Department is tasked to set up an active and strong partnership between the Police, the community and other stakeholders in relation to crime reduction and control. In its daily dealings, the department handles issues like violence against women and children, sports, private

security guards, community awareness and serves as a link between the force and the public in general (Tanzania Police Annual Report, 2013).

1.3 Statement of the Problem

The main objective of Community Policing (CP) is to reduce crime incidences in the communities. It is envisaged that the police force, in collaboration with community members, would reduce the rate of crimes and hence maintain peace as well as harmony among community members. Despite the CP initiatives involving communities in reducing crime rates, available evidence from various statistics show that the rate of crime incidents continues unabated. Crime statistics from 2006 to 2016 (TPF, 2017) indicate that criminal offences have generally increased from 374,739 in 2006 to 639,274 in 2016. This is an increase of 11.3 %. Major criminal offences increased from 68,781 in 2006 to 75,487 in 2016, an increase of 8.44 %. Minor criminal offences increased from 305,958 in 2006 to 563,787 in 2016, an increase of 11.93 %. Traffic offences increased from 91,681 in 2006 to 2,200,442 in 2016, an increase of 29.02 %. Offences against persons increased from 7,526 in 2006 to 12,567 in 2016, an increase of 10.13 %. Offences against public tranquility increased from 10,221 in 2006 to 22,220 in 2016, an increase of 13.13 (Figures 1.1 & 1.2).

Based on the above facts, crimes seem to increase annually despite the presence of community policing programs. Therefore, it was considered imperative to assess the impact of community policing particularly in Zanzibar, in order to underscore the challenges and filter the aspects that interfere with effective implementation of community policing in reaching the defined goals. Assessment of community policing is crucial in order to improve national security, to reduce crime and harmonize the

relationship between communities and the police. Improvement of security, crime reduction and fear from crime facilitate the development and improvement of human life, promotes human basic rights, social justice, wealth of the person and improvement in social cohesion. Consequently, Tanzania will move into a middle level economy through enhanced industrial development toward 2025 in a peaceful environment and so improve the people's living standards. Such development initiatives cannot be realized without strong interventions that provide enhanced security of investors, the people and their properties.

In due regard, this study sought to assess the contribution and impact of community policing as a strategy to reduce crimes. The findings from this study will contribute towards improving the achievement of national security and development goals. The study examined the reasons why community policing could not adequately reduce crimes as inspired by police officers and scholars. In examining community policing goals, variables such as neighborhood watch, civilian security groups and ward/shehia community policing officers were the key targets in the study.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

1.4.1 General Objective

The general objective of the study was to assess implementation of community policing initiatives towards crime reduction.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

The study had the following specific objectives:

- (i) To examine the contribution of neighborhood watch community policing initiatives in crime prevention;
- (ii) To assess the contribution of civilians' security patrol officers' initiatives in crime reduction;
- (iii) To examine the impact of ward/Shehia community policing officers' initiatives in crime reduction; and
- (iv) To identify the challenges faced by Zanzibar police officers in their implementation of community policing initiatives.

1.4.3 Research Questions

This study was guided by the following research questions:

- (i) How effective is the contribution of neighborhood watch community policing initiative in crime prevention in Zanzibar?
- (ii) What is the contribution of civilians' security patrol officers' in reducing crime incidences in Zanzibar communities?
- (iii) To what extents do Ward/Shehia Community policing officers reduce crime incidences in Zanzibar?
- (iv) What challenges do Zanzibar police officers face in implementing community policing initiatives?

1.5 Significance of the Study

The study findings will contribute towards better understanding of security issues that are crucial to social protection, social justice, social cohesion and enhancement of people's basic rights and improvement of human life among Tanzanian communities. These social development issues require strong security improvement to make sure that

people's well being is maintained. Understanding of security issues among community members has multiplier effects not only to police officers who deal with security issues but also to crime prevention stakeholders who deal with improvement of the quality of life and people's well being.

The study is important because its results will furnish and enhance knowledge of the public, inform policy makers and serve as references for researchers in unravelling the manner security is built under the auspices of community policing. Specifically, the study is significant in the sense that:

- (a) Firstly, the results from this study will provide a broader knowledge base to police officers for use in planning efficient and effective community policing program(s) as well as effective involvement of various crime prevention stakeholders in implementation of community policing schemes. As a result, the initiatives will enhance and build effective social interaction between police officers, communities and crime prevention stakeholders, which ultimately, will help to enhance social justice, social cohesion and improve people's lives.
- (b) Secondly, quantitative evidence suggests that the number of crimes increased annually, which in fact; affect social development and social justice, especially for marginalised and vulnerable individuals among community members. The increases in crimes have come alongside government promoted and institutionalized community policing program in many areas across the country. Thus, the results from this study will help crime prevention stakeholders in providing recommended break throughs of crime problems. Such results will also

assist the most vulnerable individuals to express their needs and respond to existing crimes in their communities.

- (c) Thirdly, the community policing program will promote the building and enhancement of social relations. Empirical findings from this study will inform policy makers on how good social relations create and promote social harmony and social justice in communities. Therefore, recommendations emanating from this study will help in the preparation of pertinent policies, which would guide and provide best possible options to address community problems and develop strategies that would invite many social segments in creating and harmonizing justice in the communities.
- (d) Finally, the findings from this study will serve as reference to other researchers and scholars interested in undertaking further studies in the area. The results from this study will contribute towards bridging the existing gap in knowledge, especially in developing countries where recently there are insufficient studies of this nature.

1.6 Scope of the Study

This study was confined to assessing implementation of community policing initiatives as crime reduction strategies in Zanzibar. In due regard, emphasis was placed on the examination of the contribution of neighbourhood watch initiatives, assessed contribution of civilians' security patrol group initiatives, examined the impact of ward/shehia community policing officers' initiatives and sought to identify the challenges faced by Zanzibar police officers in the implementation of community policing initiatives. Data for this study was obtained from Zanzibar. The researcher

chose the area because Zanzibar is a small area and it is composed of a good number of police officers as well as police stations compared to other parts of Tanzania. The area was highly reliable to test implementation of community policing initiatives since it has plenty of police officers and police stations. This was also due to the fact that the researcher's time constraints could not permit coverage of the whole of the United Republic of Tanzania.

1.7 Limitations of the Study

The study was constrained by the non-availability of an equal number of male and female participants in the study. It was anticipated that female participants would be restricted to participate due to religious and cultural reasons of the area. At the same time, female participants were unwilling to reveal information to the researcher. Such stance was a limitation for the researcher during data analysis since it was difficult to accurately link the qualitative and quantitative data. However, the few females who participated in the study offered rich information pertinent as well as sufficient for this study.

In addition, political affiliation was anticipated to influence the participation of political party members. In order to overcome this problem, local government and political party leaders were involved to convince their followers to participate in the study. In addition, the researcher avoided direct questions to make respondents feel free to express their feelings and opinions on crime issues. Furthermore, the researcher failed to generalize the results of the study since it was a case study research based in Zanzibar, which has its peculiar attributes in relation to culture, historical backgrounds and nature of crimes on the islands.

1.8 Definitions of Key Terms and Concepts

1.8.1 Police Force

In a nutshell, defining the term police force varies from one place to another with reference to historical backgrounds. Newburn and Reiner (2007) view police force as a specialized state body or agency assigned mainly to ensure safety and order in societies. The force has an option to use force in exercising that assignment. Police Force and Auxiliary Service Act Cap.322 RE 2002 in Section 2 defines force as, “the Police Force of the United Republic.” The UN (2011) defines police as a government department planned for keeping and maintaining law and order. In this study, police force is taken to mean trained personnel designed as a state agency to enforce law and order, to undertake crime prevention and to investigate for the purpose of maintaining peace and security in communities.

1.8.2 Police Services

Every country in the world is unique in how police services are provided according to their Constitutions, regulations and laws. Soares and colleagues (2018) view police services as services geared to withstand and strengthen the state coercive powers. Police Force and Auxiliary Service Act Cap.322 RE 2002, Section 5 prescribes police services as for “preservation of peace, maintenance of law and order, the prevention and detection of crime, the apprehension and guarding of the offenders and the protection of property.” In this study, core police services are referred to as provision of community safety, prevention as well as stoppage of crime; enforcing law, rules and orders; solving social challenges including disputes, regulating traffic flows, investigating criminal actions and arresting violators of the law.

1.8.3 Crimes and Offences

In practice, these two terms crime and offence are used interchangeably to the extent that it is difficult to distinguish one from the other. For instance, Mark (2013) defines crime as an illegal activity, which causes physical or moral injuries on others. Offence, on the other hand, according to Section 5 of the Penal code cap 16 R, E 2002, is “an act, attempt or omission that is punishable by law.” Thus, in this study, crime and offence are used interchangeably and they will be understood as acts that violate the penal law, prohibited and made punishable by a court of law.

1.8.4 Community Policing

Defining community policing in reality differs from one place to another according to the concerned environment. For example, Virta (2006) defines community policing as the act of collaboration between the police and the community to build up solutions that address the root causes rather than the symptoms of crimes or fear from crime. The concept is a proactive policing and problem-solving undertaking that intends to increase efficiency and effectiveness in tackling crime challenges, service needs and develop and enhance the quality of life (URT, 2013). In this study, community policing is referred to as the acts of bringing police and citizens together to reduce crime and fear from crime by emphasizing on crime prevention (proactive) rather than the traditional policing method of responding to a crime after it has been committed (reactive).

1.9 Conceptual Framework

The development of a befitting conceptual framework for this study was based on views from various scholars such as Willis and Mastrofski (2018); Mastrofski (2018); and Maguire and colleagues (2017). Basically, their ideas gave basic knowledge and clear

understanding of community policing theory and its application and also provided room for additional knowledge according to the nature of the respective area. The conceptual framework used in this study basically underpins into the following three key interacting variables, namely, community policing initiatives and intervening factors and outcomes (Figure 1.5). The role of this conceptual framework was to explain how these three variables are interrelated and interconnected to in a way that they influence increases or reduction of crime incidences in a community. Figure 1.5 presents the Conceptual Framework used in this study.

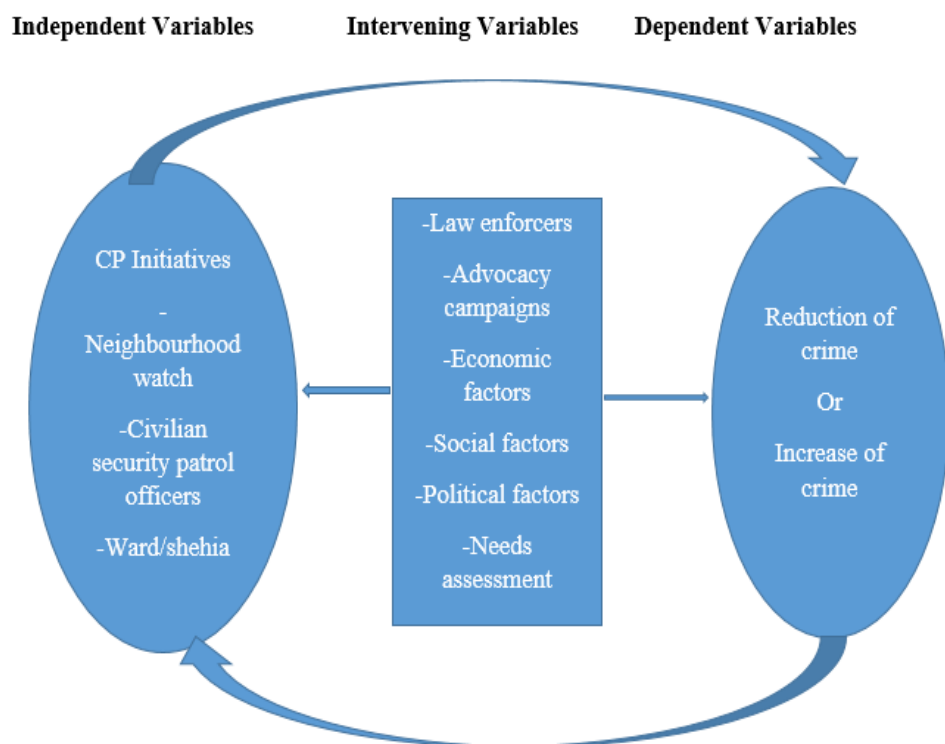


Figure 1.5: Conceptual Framework

Source: Developed from ideas of Willis and Mastrofski (2018); Mastrofski (2018); and Maguire and colleagues (2017)

In this study, community policing initiatives are independent variables, while reduction or increases in crime are dependent variables. The independent variables are neighborhood watch, civilian security groups and ward/shehia community policing officers. Increases or decreases in crimes depend on independent variables and dependent variables. The independent and dependent variables are interrelated and interconnected because they depend on each other in the sense that the effectiveness of independent variable has direct effect on the dependent variables. Although dependent variables relate to each other, their effects are connected with intermediate/intervening variables as interventions that link the variables to acquire results. In the conceptual framework (Figure 1.5), intervening variables are law enforcers, advocacy campaign as well as economic, social and political factors and needs assessment (see also Mastrofski, 2018).

The conceptual framework of this study relied on the community policing theory, which involves the following three aspects: identification of social problems, mutual problem-solving and organizational transformation (Figure 1.5). Effectiveness of community policing initiatives depends on effective needs assessment, effective decisions by law enforcers, advocacy programs, economic and socio-political factors all as variables that influence crime prevention in communities. When variables work well, there is high possibility of crime prevention, while as if they do not work well, crimes may not be reduced. These variables can be elaborated as follows:

Needs assessment is the most important of all factors that influence the success of any program, including community policing in relation to crime prevention. Under implementation of community policing initiatives, needs analysis should be undertaken

in order to identify tangible issues in the concerned community, for instance, clearly study of the profile of society, identifying problems, identifying gate keepers, knowing crime types, identifying hot spot areas and *modus operandi* of criminals, identifying the most affected crime victims (especially marginalized groups), identifying the time crimes are normally committed and identifying the gaps to be filled with appropriate measures in order to keep the community safe (Maguire *at. el.*, 2017). Police officers (law enforcers) conduct the needs assessment of the entire society in order to understand what society should actually be inspired and taught about community policing instead of copying community policing contents from external and foreign environments (Willis and Mastrofski, 2018). Thorough needs assessment a community can experience crime reduction (*ibid.*).

Police officers deployed to work with the communities at ward/shehia levels interact with social groups such as neighborhood watch and civilian security groups by giving them the needed education, advocating community policing initiatives and participating in implementing CP initiatives. Such moves may result in crime reduction. Performance of neighborhood watch and civilian security groups lead to crime reduction all of which depend on good knowledge acquired by the community members from police officers on community policing (Van, 2018). Law enforcers involved in the implementation of community policing programs, especially police officers, should be well organized and smart in providing knowledge about community policing and should believe in and practise pertinent community policing. The police officers should stand as superintendent and close supervisors of community security programs. However, the police as an organization must accept the unit's organizational transformation in terms of organizational structure, infrastructure, resource mobilization, trust, professional

actions and standing as a role model. Individual police officers must improve their customer care systems, adhere to and observe human rights and honor human dignity and social justice (Schuck, 2017).

In order for community policing programs to achieve expected high performance, public advocacy should be ensured targeting community members. For example, people should be educated to be aware of and importance of policing program. Advocacy facilitates and promotes understanding of community policing objectives as a strategic approach to crime prevention. It serves as a venue for identifying a community's social problems including strengths and activities of individuals, which, along the way will prevent crimes in the community (Christofides *at. el.*, 2017). Advocacy campaigns and interventions help societies to be aware and actively involved in the implementation of community policing for crime reduction and control (Mburu and Helbich, 2017).

Economic factors are a potential variable in crime prevention. Here, community policing initiatives consider economic activities that individuals engage in on a daily basis in order to enable them to have access to and involved in CP initiatives. As a social phenomenon, a community with individuals who are well off economically facilitates the reduction in the level of criminality in their areas, while for a community with extreme poverty; the level of criminality could potentially increase (Sadler *at. el.*, 2017; Tilley and Sidebottom, 2017). Therefore, small enterprenuerships should be encouraged for community members to serve as alternative engagement and occupation for crime prevention and control in the community.

Concerning the social factor, each society usually has its culture, traditions, norms and modalities of interaction. In this regard, community policing initiatives should consider, at all times, social factors in order to allow for the full involvement of community members in planned crime control initiatives. Achievement of outcomes of community policing initiatives depends on how pertinent social factors have been considered to the extent that a community is influenced and agrees to support a particular initiative without compromising their traditions and cultural norms (Lewis, 2017). Social factors help to identify community gatekeepers who are influential and can convince other people to participate in community policing activities for crime prevention and control. In order to reach the goal of crime prevention, political factors and influences should be considered. Political ideologies determine supporters and opposers to community policing initiatives and can influence people to reject or accept and support community policing initiative (Lewis, 2017). Therefore, political factors are critical in determining the success or failure of community policing initiatives for crime prevention.

1.10 Structure of the Thesis

This thesis is organised in seven chapters. Chapter One presents the background to the Problem and its Context; and Chapter Two provides the Literature Review. Chapter Three analyses and justifies the Research Methodology. Chapter Four and Five present the research results, while Chapter Six analyses and discusses the research results and finally, Chapter Seven provides the Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations pertaining to the main objective and research questions of the study.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Introduction

This chapter presents highlights of reviewed literature to the main objective of this study. The chapter is composed of the three sections. The first section is on Theoretical Review and points out three theories, each of which addresses one specific objective. The second one is on Empirical Evidence which describes the forms of community policing initiatives, establishment of community policing initiatives, challenges facing community policing initiatives, contribution of community policing initiatives and the role of social workers in crime reduction and prevention. The last section is on synthesis and identification of the research gap to be taken up by other future researchers.

2.2 Theoretical Review

In order to pull sources of information together in social work studies, there is the need to understand different theories pertaining. This section presents selected theories that informed and guided this study. Since the research had more than one specific objective, it became imperative for the researcher to conduct the study in tandem with the principles of more than one social science research theory, each with relevance to a specific research objective.

2.2.1 The Routine Activity Theory

According to Umar (2017), the Routine Activity Theory, originated from ideas of Cohen and Felson (1979). The theory provides that there is a people's routine pattern in their day-to-day activities, which may lead to and have an effect on crime incidences (Branic, 2015; Edwar, 2017). By way of such activities, the theory suggests that in order for a crime to be committed, there must be an opportunity that allows for a defaulter to

commit the crime. Crime occurs when an aggravated offender realizes possible targets in space and time in non-attendance of capable guardianship (Dymne, 2017).

Schafer and Mazerolle (2015) assert that, the theory is built on three pillars, namely, a motivated offender who is eager to commit a crime; an appropriate target at the receiving end and the absence of someone who can resolve the situation (guardian). According to Umar (2017), the guardian can be a person, police officers, security guard or electronic technological devices such as closed-circuit television (CCTV) or other deterrent to crime. The combination of these pillars makes it possible for a crime to occur and the lack of one element is adequate to put off a crime from happening (*ibid.*). Felson (2008) introduced a fourth pillar called the “handler” who significantly is in-charge of the offender. The handler can be a parent or teacher who provides supervision to the crime offender (*ibid.*). Handler supervision influences the offender's activity and behaviour, which pushes him/her to follow or break the law (*ibid.*). Therefore, the process interrupts the occurrence of a crime except that the offender is potentially able to break away from the handler (*ibid.*). According to Leukfeldt and Yar (2016), offenders are convinced and confident to accomplish a crime at any time and place targeted.

Even so, the Routine Activity Theory is characterized by some weaknesses. It fails to give details on why individuals are convinced or motivated to commit a crime (Myunghoon, 2017). In addition, the theory does not explain who is neither the offender nor the victim such that it is purely a descriptive theory that explains the danger of being victimized in certain crime places (Pratt & Turanovic, 2016).

2.2.1.1 Relevance of the Routine Activity Theory to the Study

The Routine Activity Theory informed this study. Zanzibar communities, like other communities elsewhere, have people involved in different day-to-day activities whereby they move from their places of abode to work places such as fishing, farming, tourist industry and others. Alongside these engagements, there is the possibility for offenders to commit crimes. According to the theory, in order for an offence to be committed, there must be an offender, victim and absence of safeguards.

Therefore, in order to reduce the possibility for a crime to occur among a people, it is important to engage communities in various areas, with such persons as elders, teachers, religious leaders, government leaders, police officers, security guards and installed electronic devices such as CCTV cameras as initiatives to detect and reduce chances for criminals to commit crimes. Such proactive initiatives are part of what is considered as community policing, the main focus of this study.

2.1.2 Systems Theory

The Systems Theory is a combined group of propositions brought together to support understanding of systems (Adams *et. al.*, 2014). The theory was first proposed in the 1940s by Biologist Ludwig von Bertalanffy and further developed by Ross Ashby in 1964. Ludwig von Bertalanffy believed that a complex system is nothing but a combination of many parts, which are open to allow interaction between individuals and the environments (*ibid.*). The Systems theory focuses on arrangement of systems and associations between one part and another, which then bond together into one piece (Blanchard and Fabry, 2006).

The Systems Theory describes the approaches that help to perceive, understand, analyze and make judgments about organizations (Adams *et. al.*, 2014). It views an organization as a living being made up of many parts that work together in harmony for a bigger system to operate efficiently (Honderich, 2005). The theory also believes that organizational achievement depends on mutual output; interdependence between sub-systems; interconnections that exist within the organization and between the organization and the environment (*ibid.*).

Proponents of Systems Theory such as Honderich (2005) as well as Dale and colleagues (2006) identified seven tenets or key concepts of the theory. The first one is openness, whereby members of the system have to be open in expressing their views (*ibid.*). Secondly, purpose such that the system has to set goals in communities (Honderich, 2005). Thirdly, trust whereby there should be trust among the members within the system (*ibid.*). Fourthly, continuous process such that the system has to plan things in a progressive manner (Dale *et. al.* 2006). Fifthly, feedback whereby there should be a good modality of informing community members about the end results of set goals (*ibid.*). Also there should be self-motivated stability whereby the system should have the capacity to decide and implement their affairs (Honderich, 2005) Finally, the system should have the ability to achieve the same final results from what had been planned before (*ibid.*).

2.2.2.1 Relevance of the Systems Theory to this Study

The System theory was applicable to this study because the researcher opted to endeavor to understand precisely the historical background and composition of the Zanzibar

society in relation to community engagement as a way forward in crime reduction. Also the researcher openly conducted field surveys to understand how individual members of the Zanzibar society interact with each other and the manner in which they interact with their diverse environments. The researcher used the precept's theory to perceive, analyse and understand arrangement of the Zanzibar community as a system and its sub-systems and how they interact in creating a harmonious society in relation to crime prevention. In addition, the theory helped the researcher to analyse the manner community members work together in implementing community policing initiatives despite their historical as well as ideological differences.

The theory also helped the researcher to examine the interdependence, interconnection and mutual outputs among community members in the Zanzibar society. Furthermore, the theory helped the researcher to understand the manner in which community members feel free and open in discussing security matters during implementation of community policing initiatives. Besides, the theory was especially relevant to this study in deciding whether or not community policing purposes were well identified and understood by the Zanzibarian population and the manner in which community members understood the main goals of community policing initiatives.

The researcher also examined trust among community members in implementing community policing because it is known that success of community policing initiatives depends on trust of all members within a system. The researcher also used the theory to analyze whether or not community policing initiatives were continuously implemented in Zanzibar communities in crimes prevention processes.

In addition, system theory was used to assess whether or not communities were getting feedback from their leaders on various matters concerning their security. The theory helped the researcher to get a clear picture on self-motivated stability of Zanzibar community through implementation of community policing initiatives in relation to crime prevention. Finally, the theory was used in this study to analyze whether or not Zanzibar community had achieved the intended results of crime prevention after implementing community policing initiatives.

2.2.3 Community Policing Theory

Community Policing Theory stipulates that police departments should work together with citizens to resolve community problems including crime, social and physical disorder plus neighborhood problems (Trojanowicz and Bucqueroux, 1994). According to this theory, it is important to address social community problems to decrease fear and raise informal social control, which ultimately lead to decreased crime rate (Danijela *et. al.*, 2013).

The theory comprises three important components, namely, community engagement or partnerships, social problem-solving and organization transformation (Elizabeth, 2017). Community engagement or partnerships are efforts between the police force and citizens to work together in addressing specific community social problems (*ibid.*). Communities participate in policing by giving criminal information, identifying social problems, finding solutions and implementing those solutions to solve local problems (Myhill, 2007). Neighborhood Watch initiative, civilians' security groups and ward

community policing officers are among the results of community engagement as well as icons of community policing undertakings.

The main objective of community engagement is empowering citizens to have a sense of control of their premises without depending much on the presence of police officers leaving as the task of police officers to encourage citizens to report at police stations any doubtful activity in their areas (Office for National Statistics, 2012). Solving social problems is intended to guarantee that crime and social problems are solved from time to time and ensure that such problems are not repeated in the community (Ashby and Chainey, 2012). In addition, problem-solving is a potential component in identifying local community problems and crime reduction by identifying causes of the problem through community engagement and to attain this goal, police officers have to work hard by using information received from the community (Mackenzie and Henry, 2009).

Organizational Transformation focuses on how the police force units are organized to transform the system in terms of infrastructures and to institutionalize implementation. Under police management, transformation is intended to change several critical areas such as police culture, leadership, formal labour relations, decentralized decision-making, accountability, strategic planning, policing procedures and organizational evaluations (Maguire *et. al.*, 2017).

However, the weakness of the Community Policing Theory starts from the definition of the concept of Community Policing itself. The concept is defined differently around the world. Thus, even implementation and operationalization of community policing initiatives differ from one area to another. Furthermore, the theory fails to consider

cultural differences, historical backgrounds and knowledge bases of people in the implementation of the concept. Therefore, the theory could not be applied to solve community social problems (Erkan, 2015).

2.2.3.1 Relevance of Community Policing Theory to this Study

The Community Policing Theory was seen to be applicable to this study since the main focus of the researcher was to find out how police officers have been interacting with Zanzibar communities in order to better implement community policing activities from initiation and how such affects succeeded to reduce crimes. The researcher applied this theory in assessing the extent to which mutual relationships between the police and the community can be usefull in identifying and solving social problems including crimes. The researcher also applied the theory to analyze data on the manner the police force has been transformed as an institution in reaching the community for better implementation of community policing.

2.3 Empirical Evidence

2.3.1 Forms of Community Policing in Tanzania

Within the field of social work, community policing has emerged as an admired approach for community interventions in reducing crimes and fear from crimes. As a result, the approach is geared towards enabling good interaction among community members with the intention to reinstate public confidence, enhance harmony, and ensure respect for human rights in order to improve living standards of the people (Ellison and Pino, 2012). Killian and Pastory (2018) propounded that Tanzania had experienced diverse forms of community policing aimed at overcoming growing threats to peace and security in communities. From qualitative studies, researchers (*ibid.*) have

found that Tanzania had developed various forms of community policing before and after independence.

Kyed (2010) and Hills (2012) argued that the formation of different forms of community policing reflected various aspects such as community leaders' interests, histories of communities, limited resources and ability of the state police, while Killian and Pastory (2018) contend that the operation of these groups tends to be influenced and at times coordinated by local government structures and processes.

According to Killian and Pastory (2018), different forms of community policing involved state and non-state actors including individual community members, local leaders and religious leaders, all of whom serve as agents in addressing conflicts as well as insecurity. Their involvement provided an avenue for early warning and crime prevention (*ibid.*). Killian and Pastory (2018) hold that ideally, community policing was a by-product of the structure of the community whereby community members themselves organised security mechanisms that operated sometimes parallel to state security initiatives.

In reviewing community organized security groups, Walwa (2018) argued that along coastal areas of the Indian ocean where Islamic religion was dominant, there was a form of community policing that instituted resilient mechanism to overcome crimes and fear from crimes. In due regard, religious leaders have a role to promote social fabric and social cohesion for the maintenance of security and curb crimes (*ibid.*). The function of the Islamic religion in the mentioned areas included also all aspects related to socio-economic and cultural affairs of local communities (*ibid.*).

Another form of informal security through community policing, in Mwanza region in Lake Zone, was “nzengo” and “Kutulija.” Literaly *nzengo* means village as a community, while *kutulija* means impose punishment to an offender/offenders. According to Walwa (2018), members of this society agreed to work together in addressing security matters facing them and thus, from such form of community policing, people voluntarily assisted each other in matters of security protection, dissasters and ceremonial functions such as burial as well as marriages.

Sambaiga (2018) narrated another form of community policing known as *bodaboda* association. In a large-scale multi-sited qualitative study, the author posits that recently, there is an influx of *bodaboda* transport, especially in urban areas. The *bodaboda* motor cyclists have formed an informal association aimed at defending themselves as a proactive measure for overcoming problems pertaining to their business such being invided, killed and having their properties stolen. The association managed to mobilize themselves to work together in case one of its member gets any problem in the course of their daily business (*ibid.*).

Killian and Pastor (2018); Walwa (2018); Jingu (2018); and Sambaiga (2018) argued that different ten cell systems famously known as “Nyumba kumi” as a community organized security unit, operated to address security threats posed by incidents such as theft and robbery. *Nyumba kumi* was established between 1963 and 1965 as a Tanganyika African National Union (TANU) grassroot structure. The roles of *nyumba kumi* were to ensure peace and security through conflict resolution among and between families as well as monitoring residents' movements, especially strangers/guests

moving in and out of the areas of jurisdiction under the monitoring eye of the ten cell leader referred to as “Balozi.” Another form of community policing was *sungusungu*. Walwa (2017) reported that *sungusungu* is a well-known collective community members’ groups for improving and reducing insecurity in community neighbourhoods especially where police were seen ineffective to curb crimes effective the late 1970s and early 1980s. as a result, the People’s Militia Act was amended in 1989 to officiate *sungusungu* as part of government anti-crime initiative (Walwa, 2017; Charlotte, 2014). In due regard, all able bodied people aged between 18 and 60 years were required to participate in neighborhood patrols under the supervision of ten cell leaders in their localities (Walwa, 2017; Grawert, 2009). Walwa (2017) and Charlotte (2014) report that the government realized the achievement of *sungusungu* where crimes were reduced by 60 % and armed robbery, in particular, at 72 %. However, following the collapse of *sungusungu* initiative in 1991/1992, crime rates in the country were again increasingly reported at police stations. Data in Figure 2.1 illustrate the real situation in terms of crime statistics from 1996 to 2006.

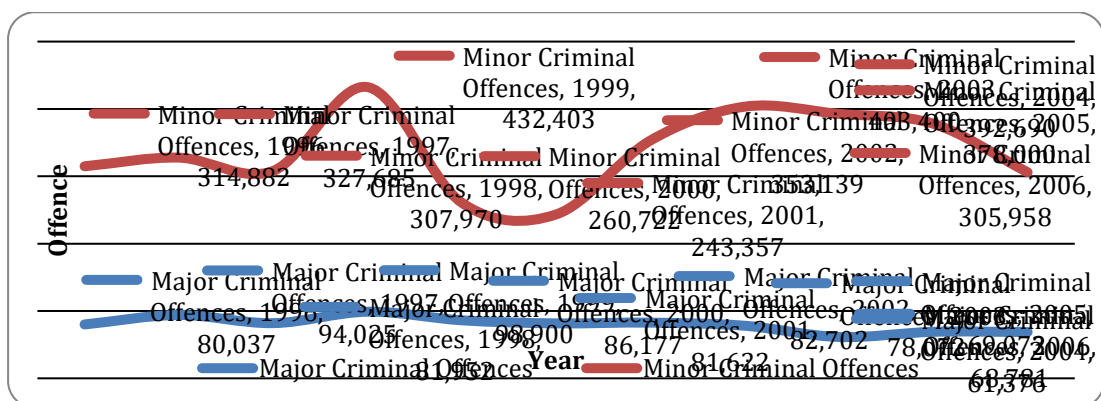


Figure 2.1: Major and Minor Crimes in the URT from 1996 to 2006

Source: TPF (2017)

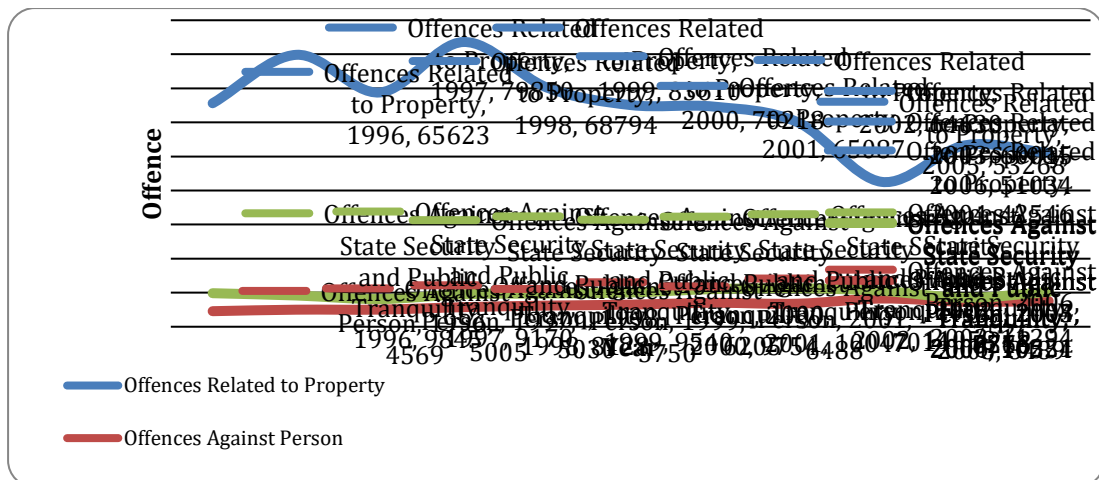


Figure 2.2: Offences Related to Property, Offence against Person and Offences against Public Security and Public Tranquillity in the URT from 1996 to 2006

Source: TPF (2017)

Armed robbery, especially bank robbery, corruption, fraud, violence, human trafficking and drug trafficking were among the serious offences that prevailed, to a large extent, country wide (TPF, 2017). Such a situation created an outcry from government officials, members of parliament and the general public. Therefore, in 2006, TPF came up with a holistic police reform intended to ensure thorough intervention to overcome crime situations that had prevailed at that particular period. The establishment of community policing was part of the referred reform program (Walwa, 2017).

2.3.2 Establishment of Community Policing in Tanzania

The genesis of community policing dates back to the Anglo-Saxon time in England where kings discussed security issues in their neighborhoods. The Industrial Revolution in the 1800s, increased crime incidences such as robbery, burglaries and prostitution, paved the way for the establishment of the modern police force by Sir Robert Peel in 1829 (Lentz & Robert, 2007). Among Peel's principles of modern police, included

enhancing neighborhood policing aimed at increasing public confidence, promoting public safety and reducing crimes as well as public disorder. In the USA, community policing was a result of the government attention over social discrimination, which victimized the community and police (Skogan, 2006). Some Asian countries like Sri Lanka, in 1990s, initiated community policing in fighting against terrorism, domestic violence and alcoholism.

In Africa, police force reform programmes were initiated in several countries, especially in the 1990s and 2000s as a movement to transform from a colonial policing mentality to community-based policing (Kofi-Boye-Doe, 2007). The introduction of community policing in Tanzania was a result of an increase in crimes incidents and an outcry from various anti crime stakeholders (refer to Figures 2.1 and 2.2). The Police force developed a holistic reform program, in 2006, which was expected to improve police service delivery in Tanzania (TPFRP, 2010). The Tanzania Police Force Reform Program [(TPFRP) 2010], had three clusters: modernization, professionalism and community policing. Modernization was designed to achieve improvement in infrastructure and facilities including staff and office accommodation; transport and operational equipment; communication facilities; and human as well as financial resources (*ibid.*).

The professionalism cluster entailed achieving improvement in quality of police services; addressing gaps related to existing institutional as well as legal frameworks and ensuring the highest standards of professionalism (*ibid.*). Community policing cluster involves the sharing of responsibility for policing between the police and the public (*ibid.*). The target is to establish an active, strong and functional partnership

between the police and national security stakeholders (*ibid.*). Therefore, the main objective was to enhance police-community partnership in solving problems related to crime, fear from crime, social disorder and physical disorder within localities (TPFRP, 2010).

Through community policing, a number of initiatives have been undertaken to support pertinent activities such as Neighborhood Watch, Security Groups, Safari Salama, Youth Groups and Rafiki Clubs. Others include Ward/Shehia police officers; schools' friendship clubs; and youth soccer against crime programs. All these initiatives are publicized through awareness campaigns and capacity building programs aimed at changing the mind sets of police officers and community members at large (URT, 2013). The mentioned undertakings are well explained in the IGP Circular Number 3/2006 that requires all police officers of different ranks and posts to engage in community policing functions (TPFRP, 2010).

Following the initiation of community policing program, the Inspector General of Police (IGP) by virtue of powers sanctioned to him by the Police Force and Auxiliary Act [Cap 322, Section 7(2) R.E 2002], gave out operational order to the TPF. He also emphasized that all police officers should consider the Police General Order-PGO Paragraph 1(9), which emphasizes that police officers should cooperate with other security stakeholders for the smooth enhancement of police performance.

The adoption of the community policing program was expected to promote people's confidence in crime rate reduction. Crime reduction strategies such as neighborhood watch, civilian security groups and ward/shehia community policing officers were

anticipated to enhance partnership between the public and the police so as to allow win-win results in preventing crimes without the use of a substantial force. However, the adoption and implementation of community policing program and its initiatives were not fully supported by law. Invariably, there are very few sections in the Constitution, of the URT, which touch on the need for people to engage in national security matters.

The URT Constitution of 1977 does not directly articulate a community policing program. Nevertheless, some of its provisions call for citizens to take part in public safety and security. For example, Article 21(2) endows to the people of the Republic of Tanzania to participate in affairs of the community that touch them, in one way or another. Also Article 27 (1) empowers every citizen to engage in the responsibility to safeguard public properties of others and Article 146 (2) (b) mandates local governments to confirm enforcement of the law and public safety of the people.

In addition, Criminal Procedure Act Cap. 20, Section 7(1) calls on every person to provide information to a police officer or to an authorized person about crimes or the intention of any person to commit any offence. Likewise, the Local Government (Urban Authorities) Act (Cap. 228 Section 100. R.E 2002) necessitates each urban authority, as a local government authority, to uphold and simplify the maintenance of peace, order and good governance within the area of authority. Also Section 101 stresses on Local Government Authorities (LGAs) to take serious steps to eliminate crimes and to maintain peace as well as good order. Furthermore, the Act of People Militia (Miscellaneous Amendment) Cap. 111 R.E 2002 Act Number 102 identifies activities of local security groups.

2.3.2.1 Community Policing Initiatives

In implementing community policing programs, the police force initiated about 21 activities. They included neighborhood watch, civilian security patrol groups and ward/shehia community policing officers.

2.3.2.1.1 Neighborhood Watch Initiatives

Neighborhood watch initiative is among the common community projects throughout the world. More than a quarter of the United Kingdom (UK) population and more than forty percent of United States of America (USA) population are involved in neighborhood watch projects with different names such as Community-Based Services (CBS) and Geographic Area Planning with different styles of operations (Smith *et. al.*, 2012). Neighborhood initiatives give secure avenues for civilians to control crime risk directly and backing up police officers crimes information contrary to traditional policing where participating in crimes prevention was difficult since community members feared revenge from criminals (Carr, 2003; Hawdon and Ryan, 2011).

The neighborhood watch initiative shows the way for communities to prevent crimes because it is impossible for police to be everywhere in neighborhood for twenty-four hours. Therefore, through neighborhood initiatives, people willingly participate in crime prevention and enable police including communities to be visible as proactive against crimes (Rettig, 2010; Bennet *et. al.*, 2006; Pattavina *et. al.*, 2006). Grugan (2015) pointed out that neighbourhood watch initiatives can be applied even to college or university campuses to solve crimes related to students' campus environment.

Jacqueline and William (2017) in their evaluation of Seattle Police Department's Micro- Community Policing plan implementation concluded that the general purpose of all neighborhood watch initiatives is to increase public safety, reduce crime and prevent violence in every community through a designed community partnership with the police. It becomes possible only if police provide an opportunity to communities to identify their priority of violence and to increase awareness on crime as well as public safety issues (*ibid.*).

According to Sambaiga (2018), the neighborhood watch initiative in Tanzania was applied in urban settings and it was not limited to households but it shared physical location that included members from distant households such as business persons and motorcyclists (*bodaboda*). Neighborhoods in Tanzania do not deal with crimes but participate in fixing infrastructure like roads and attending to social problems such as death of family members or organization of marriage ceremonies.

Walwa (2018) and Sambaiga (2018) commented that neighborhood groups in Tanzania may or may not be coordinated by the local government authority. Sometimes they may be coordinated by other people such as famous and respected people like religious leaders who play these roles under the spirit of volunteerism (*ibid.*). Normally, local leaders identify and acknowledge members within groups for mobilization purposes (*ibid.*). Then there have been some neighborhoods that use social media to inform each other about all issues related to security (*ibid.*).

Sambaiga (2018) noted two types of neighborhood experiences in Tanzania, one being a group of residents who contribute some money ranging from Tanzanian shillings

(Tsh) 1000 to Tsh 30,000/ to pay people participating in night patrols in their neighborhoods. Secondly, there are groups of energetic youth who engage directly in night patrols such that for them, night patrol is not only participation in community policing but also it is a way to maintain their livelihoods since they are paid some money as monthly salaries (*ibid.*).

2.3.2.1.2 Civilians' Security Patrol Groups Initiatives

In Britain, civilians' security patrol groups are known as Police Support Volunteers (Peppera and Wolf, 2015). They provide direct support to police by doing different day-to-day police duties, depending on the needs and limitations of an individual force (*ibid.*). Also in some parts of Britain, the groups are known as special constables (*ibid.*). They are trained as volunteers to offer a helpful link between the police and the neighboring community (*ibid.*). The groups are powered to act as a normal officers does (*ibid.*). Usually, they use their free time to perform police duties (Millie, 2016).

In Colombia, Civilians' Security patrol groups are practiced by citizens who voluntarily work with police for five hours each month to protect various areas against crimes. Group members are allowed to involve openly and directly in detection of offences (Gaona, 2015). They usually communicate with the police, fire and ambulance personnel to deal directly with any circumstances facing them during their work (*ibid.*). Furthermore, the groups attend community emergencies such as traffic accidents, fires or citizens who may need assistance (*ibid.*). Patrol group members are trained on safety and traffic control to make sure that they perform effectively and efficiently (Millie, 2016).

According to Killian and Pastory (2018) as well as Walwa (2017), Civilians' Security patrol groups' initiative in Tanzania takes the name of *ulinzi shirikishi*. It is a participatory community led security management system (*ibid.*). The system involves different community members and local government at the ward and shehia levels to make sure that their respective jurisdictions are safe and community social problems are solved. Under the leadership of local government, patrol units of youths are introduced for the purpose of doing patrol around neighborhoods at night. The patrol unit activities are done voluntarily or through compulsory contributions from community members of respective neighborhood (Killian and Pastory, 2018).

According to Killian and Pastory (2018), *ulinzi shirikishi* is supervised and coordinated by local leaders including ward, street/mtaa, village and hamlet leaders as well as Village Executive Officers, Ward Executive Officers and security committees are among people participating in *ulinzi shirikishi*. The police officers as part of community members have a task of encouraging, educating and harmonizing neighbourhood members in order to make their areas safer places to live (*ibid.*). Also they play an advisory role such as providing training to youths recruited to serve in patrol units and advising the community regarding the best ways to manage and sustain established *Ulinzi shirikishi* (*ibid.*). The motive behind the initiation of *Ulinzi shirikishi* depends on how the concerned community feels about their security, community readiness in supporting the said initiative and responsiveness of local leaders to the desired measure (*ibid.*).

In some cases, people who have special duties during night times such as doctors and business persons contribute some money to support night patrols instead of their

physical participation. Normally, such amounts of money serve for some expenses like buying uniforms, mobile telephones and torches. The number of participants in patrol is very crucial, for example, groups were involving 20 to 30 people who may conduct night patrol and conduct search. The focal person who receives information and reports from such groups is street (*mtaa*) chairperson and provides instructions on how to improve security issues within the neighborhood (Killian and Pastory, 2018; Walwa, 2017).

In Zanzibar, shehas as local leaders were monitors, supervisors and mobilizers of *Ulinzi shirikishi* groups. The groups are responsible not only to control crime incidents but also undertake quick response to various social occurrences such as natural calamities and electrical cut out, rescue people during floods and attend and rescue people in fire accidents. In various areas in Zanzibar, civilians organized their civilian security patrol groups but these varied from one area to another. For instance, in Urban West region, not all *shehias* have established *Ulinzi shirikishi*, but about 70 % of existing *shehias* have established *Ulinzi shirikishi*. Within Zanzibar, some groups have advanced from foot patrol to car patrol equipped with uniforms and boots. Some groups are led by retired individuals from the armed forces (Killian and Pastory, 2018).

Ulinzi shirikishi in Zanzibar significantly do help in revenue collection, supervision in car parking areas, minimize crimes, ensuring security and participating in resolving social disputes, especially in areas where police stations are far away (Killian and Pastory, 2018). Walwa (2017) argued that establishment of *Ulinzi shirikishi* was an important move in building individual trust to police and bridging the gap between the

police and the community. The initiative also serves as a cure for shortage of police officers who were supposed to be available every where for security purposes.

2.3.2.1.3 Ward/Shehia Community Policing Officers

Many countries experience the importance of having community policing contact officers in their performance of community policing programs. There is scant literature concerning ward/shehia community policing officers. Few scholars such as Johnston (2005) informed that the Netherlands, Canada and United Kingdom had police officers known as Police Community Support Officers (PCSOs) deployed in plain clothes in dealing with minor offences; early intervention to discourage criminal behavior of neighbourhood members; providing crime prevention advice; conducting house-to-house investigations; and supporting frontline policing (*ibid.*). In England and Wales, in particular, PCSOs are assigned as School Liaison Officers (SLO) where they have direct contact with children, young people, teachers and the wider school community to bridge the gap between community and policing (Trotman and Thomas, 2016). The practice, such officers undertake the same duties practiced as the ward/shehia policing officers in Tanzania.

In implementing community policing, TPF deployed police officers of different ranks to work in 3,366 wards/shehias around the country. Mwema (2008), the former IGP, emphasized that ward/shehia community policing officers should serve as a link between the police force and neighbourhood communities. The officer should stand as a representative of OCS, OCD, RPC and the IGP by presenting ideas, suggestions and directives from police to communities at the same time take issues and problems from the community and participate in finding solutions. Walwa (2017) noted that

ward/shehia community policing officers stand as managers, facilitators, educators and coordinators of various issues related to safety and social problems. He/she ought to strengthen community led security mechanisms and address security concerns at local level by involving all community segments such as school children, disabled and youth, especially in resolving their problems (*ibid.*).

The IGP Circular Number 3/2006 emphasized that a ward/shehia community policing officer will be a secretary of ward/shehia security committee by taking notes on discussed matters, advising the committee concerning security issues at the sametime participate in problem-solving and provide feedback to the community on various decisions related to security issues. They will be the cornerstone of crime and criminal information, identifying crime hot spots and plan on how to overcome crime problems in the ward/shehia.

TPFRP (2010) termed deployment of police officers to work at wards/shehia as decentralizing the police officers from police stations and committing themselves to problem-solving partnership with citizens in dealing with crimes, disorders and quality of life. In such initiatives, police officers have to take an active stance and become both accountable and responsible for crimes that plague a community. In contrast to traditional policing, the initiative shifts focus of police work from handling random calls for service to resolution community problems. Police officers and local people must do more than simply respond to crime. They are proactive and anticipate social and law enforcement concerns of the community before they become problem areas.

Ward/shehia police officers have the opportunity, freedom and mandate to focus on community buildings and community-based problem-solving so that each individual can be in a continuous process of creating a better and safer community place in which to live as well as work. The basic idea of ward/shehia community policing officers, according to TPFRM (2010), is that the community must be involved with police to solve community problems. The goal is to promote community partnership with the police in problem-solving (*ibid.*). Ward/shehia community policing officers have to involve local people and demonstrate professionalism in performing police activities and openly allow interaction with the entire community (*ibid.*). Ward/shehia community policing officers are expected to generously look for opportunity to give and share ideas with community members who not only should be recipients of what is happening in their surroundings but also should be active agents of anything happening in their areas (*ibid.*).

2.3.3 Challenges Facing Community Policing Initiatives

Various scholars such as Jenny (2008), Mayhill (2006) and Polzin (2007) identified different challenges of implementing community policing initiatives. Jenny (2008) identified lack of organizational commitment and reluctance to change police culture. In due regard, a good number of police officers regard CP as a temporary plan and hence, it loses its ownership. Mayhill (2006) argued that the lack of incentives, poor understanding of the role of CP and lack of performance measurement frameworks for community policing officers affect implementation of community policing initiatives. These challenges have been intensified due to poor plan for engagement of community, which leads to negative community perception (*ibid.*). Sometimes the community

engagement process is dominated by one group in the community, while other community members do not support the initiative since it kept them aside from the beginning (*ibid.*).

There is a problem of poor training, poor supervision, poor systematic capacity building and poor organizational commitment (Polzin, 2007). These elements are not well considered by police organizations (*ibid.*). In most cases, police officers measure their performance based on enforcement rather than their ability to build working relationships with the community. Carroll and Associates Limited (2007) realized that most officers are not trained on how to make partnerships, preparing community participation and empowering the community to solve their crimes related problems.

Polzin (2007) spelt out that poor community participation initiative plan, implementation, monitoring, resource distribution, personnel employment and disagreement of department systems as well as structures are among challenges of community policing. Carroll and Associates Limited (2007) realized that even constant community involvement and the different community engagement methods are barriers to CP initiatives. Civilians who voluntarily participate in CP initiatives are not paid even though they devote their time and leave their families as well as friends and unfortunately there is no arrangement to support them financially (*ibid.*).

Also there is a problem for police officers to act as experts of each and everything to the extent that they dominate in giving solutions to every issue during meetings. They do limit dynamic dialogue between police and the residents and sometimes they take full control of meetings (Mastrofski *et. al.*, 2007). As a result, most meetings are

difficult to reach their final goals (*ibid.*). Some police officers resist implementing CP initiatives without good reasons. They just claim that CP initiatives are soft policing and they do not want to see civilians involved in police operations (Skogan, 2006).

Mwema (2008) and URT (2013) identified several challenges holding back the implementation of CP initiatives in Tanzania. Some of them included lack of clear policy and guidance on how to involve communities and other stakeholders in community policing initiatives; lack of consistent awareness program for promoting community policing; lack of directives to community activities that communities should be involved; and lack of clear chain of authority between police and local groups. Other challenges included the following: semi-military police culture from traditional policing perspectives in implementing community policing initiatives; low income; high crime rates that affect sustainability of civilians' involvement; and some police officers with little knowledge on culture in the working areas (TPF, 2010). Additional challenges included tug of war between civilians as community policing initiatives implementors and government leaders for individual interest (Killian and Pastory, 2018) and lack of financial capacity for civilians to buy important needs such as boots and soft weapons for the implementation of community policing initiatives (Walwa, 2017).

2.3.4 Contribution of Community Policing to Crime Reduction

There is a strong debate among scholars and police administrators whether or not CP actually contributes to crime reduction and eliminate fear from crime in communities. Among them, Lord and co-workers (2009) as well as Maguire and colleagues (2017) hypothesized that community policing may reduce crime and fear from crime through enhanced police visibility, foot patrol and trust between citizens and police in

neighborhoods. Roh and Oliver (2005) pointed out that CP can be used effectively to reduce crime and fear from crime mostly in smaller and mid-sized cities. Ferguson and Mindel (2007) argued that implementing Neighborhood Watch programs helps in decreasing crimes and fear from crime. Crawford and colleagues (2003) concluded that implementing community policing and giving solutions to security issues decrease crime and fear from crime in society.

Kilian and Pastory (2018) asserted that community policing helps significantly in minimizing crimes and ensuring community security, since some areas do not have police stations. In the same vein Walwa (2018) posit that community policing provides a solution to the question about youth unemployment by involving them in patrol groups that help to compliment other informal economic activities that youth engage in during the day. Conversely, Schneider and co-workers (2003) denied by argueing that community policing has no impact at all on crime and fear from crime, especially in large cities.

The above findings show contradictions among scholars. There is a good number of scholars who admit that community policing can reduce crimes and fear from crimes but there are a few scholars who refute the idea. Their difference in the analysis of community policing possibly might be due to the method used to assess community policing in crime prevention and elimination of fear from crime across the studied areas. This argument is shared by Bennett and colleagues (2006, 2008) who showed concern about the contridictions by scholars by noting that definitions, operationalization and implementation of community policing differ from city to city, across communities, within cities and across countries.

2.3.5 Role of Social Workers in Crime Reduction

This study was also guided by the social work perspective. This largely considered crime prevention approaches that emphasize not only how crime can be reduced but also how different approaches can be used to maintain and reinforce social cohesion of communities, promote social justice, respect human rights and wealth of the people as well as collectively act to improve the quality of life (see Hodgkinson & Farrell, 2017). Social work perspective in its assence believes that exclusion, marginalization, racism, overloaded penal systems, deterioration of social capital, lack of trust between people and law enforcers and other types of discrimination associated with crime are barriers to social development and personal growth of the people (Tilley & Sidebottom, 2017).

Social workers engage in different ways to ensure that society lives in harmony and securely. Raymen (2016) explains that social workers engage in social crime prevention through social development. This includes educational, health and cultural development as well as environmental measures, which can help to reduce risks of offending and victimization (*ibid.*). Social workers offer support to the most vulnerable populations and integrate them into nearly all crime prevention programs. Social workers can promote locally-based crime prevention and can help individuals to change neighborhood conditions that have an influence and encourage crime, victimization and insecurity. The process emphasizes community mobilization of social groups with the aim of improving the quality of people's living conditions (Tilley & Sidebottom, 2017).

In addition, social workers can perform situational crime prevention and so reduce crime. With cooperation from other sectors like city councils and municipalities, social

workers educate communities on how to build their homes. In this context, social workers develop programmes that encourage residential areas to reduce and prevent crimes through the use of home based reinforcements (Raymen, 2016). Furthermore, social workers provide strategies and measures for crime prevention. These measures respond to multiple causes of crimes such as unemployment. Such crime prevention measures integrate and involve other sectors like health, education, and agencies such as urban councils and municipal councils in understanding the causes of crime (Tilley & Sidebottom, 2017).

In addition, social workers can collaborate with institutional actors and other safety stakeholders like the police to engage in knowledge-based policies and programmes involving scientific research on crime problems and so understand the causes of crime and the impact of preventive interventions. Through such engagement and collaboration all stakeholders in peaceful living prepare a model for actions, action plan, implementation and evaluation plan relating to crime prevention (Tilley & Sidebottom, 2017).

Social workers promote integrated crime prevention. They encourage initiatives that assist the most vulnerable groups to express their needs and have them taken into account in crime prevention strategies. They also help them to respond to crimes existing in their communities; and inculcate social inclusion of various components of people in the society and specifically marginalized people. Therefore, social workers focus on dialogue, such strategies as search for diverse views and build consensus that respects human rights, human justice and enhanced wealth of the people. They promote

trusting relationships between residents, the police and other providers of public services. Social workers see security as an essential public good and a fundamental right of every individual (Crowe & Fennelly, 2013).

In relation to crime prevention and social work perspective in Tanzania and Zanzibar, in particular, community policing officers perform their duties as social workers by involving other individuals and institutions in crime prevention. Their practices are not solely crime prevention but also enforce social cohesion in order to maintain social justice, human rights, and wealth of people and collectively improve the quality of life (Mwema, 2008).

Community policing officers, in collaboration with local government leaders within shehia/wards, form security committees that involve various members from the community for the purpose of discussing and resolving social and crimes problems prevailing in their localities (Walwa, 2017). They collectively formulate strategies and measures that suit in solving their particular social problems. Furthermore, they consider the presence of marginalized and vulnerable groups by including their needs and how they could respond to situations of crime (Mwema, 2008). For problems that overlap their capacity, police officers invite other security stakeholders such as community officers, health officers, agricultural officers and politicians as mechanisms for crime prevention and so improve social development (*ibid.*).

Community policing officers interact with other stakeholders of security in creating safe environment for community members to live without fear from crimes and insecurity. They invite, for instance, Municipal Authorities to fix street lights as well as street

security cameras in order to help communities to change their neighbourhood in relation to the existing crime situations (Walwa, 2017).

Also community policing officers in collaboration with other institutions such as Ministry of Health prepare campaigns aimed at fighting against cross-cutting and contemporary crimes like human trafficking, female genital mutilation, killing of the elderly including women as well as children's violence and other humiliating practices, which, in most cases, affect marginalized and vulnerable groups in society (Mwema, 2008).

2.4 Synthesis and Research Gap

The literature review has provided precise discussion for enhanced understanding, implementation and importance of community policing in solving security and social community problems. However, there are gaps in literature, which remain to be examined. Firstly, in many developing countries, Tanzania, in particular, there are few studies, which have been conducted to assess the contribution and impact of community policing initiatives from a social work perspective such as has been analyzed by Sambaiga (2018). Since most literature was not based on social work perspective, potential basic issues in community engagement such as involvement of different institutions and other stakeholders, social justice, respect of the worth of human beings and individual elements of social culture were not considered. This study therefore aims to address this gap from a Tanzanian context.

Secondly, there is a good number of studies that assessed neighborhood watch, civilian security patrol groups or ward/shehia community policing officers' initiatives. However, very few such studies combined all the three initiatives in assessing the

contribution or impact of implementing community policing initiatives. This study sought to fill this gap by addressing all three variables, namely, neighborhood watch, civilian security groups and ward/shehia community policing officers in order to get an indepth understanding of prevailing social problems on the ground and their solutions.

Thirdly, there is dearth of literature on ward/shehia community policing officers' initiative since the initiative is a unique community policing initiative in Tanzania. The ward/shehia are root bases or cells of the communities where social problems can be mutually and easily identified, discussed and resolved. Due to this gap, the impact of ward/shehia community policing officers is not well realized. This study sought to fill this knowledge gap.

Lastly, most reviewed literatures owe their origin to developed nations. Few literatures originate from developing countries including Tanzania. The literature originated from developed countries fails to address clearly how to solve social problems within an African context due to economic, social and cultural variations. This study expects to fill the knowledge gap by considering the unique environment and context of the URT. The next chapter presents the research methodology for this study.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the research Methodology. It addresses the Research Paradigm, Research Design, Study Area, Sample and Sample Size and Sampling Procedures, Data Collection Methods, Validity and Reliability of data, Data Analysis Plan and Ethical Considerations.

3.2 Research Paradigm

Any research work must be framed within defined philosophical and theoretical perspectives (Creswell, 2013). Researchers who use quantitative tools are regarded as positivists and those who desire and use qualitative tools are called naturalists (Hashemnezhad, 2015). Positivists presume that there is one objective reality that can be observed and measured, with no bias, by means of standardized instruments. To them, reality remains unchanging and quantifiable (Willis *et al.*, 2007). Naturalist researchers presume that reality continually changes and what people know is not objective. It is always filtered through people interpretations. Therefore, there are numerous versions of reality (Storkerson, 2010).

This study is based on constructivist paradigm, which is part of naturalist philosophy, since its ideas originated in the course of people's previous knowledge, familiarity and biases. The study applied mainly qualitative tools in data collection and assessment of community policing initiatives as strategies in crime reduction and control. The qualitative approach has been applied in this study because the research is naturalist in nature. Moreover, quantitative instruments were used to support qualitative data. Its findings can be extended beyond time and situations of the present study. The study

also focused on understanding what happened in precise circumstances rather than on trying to foresee what will happen thereafter (*ibid.*).

Furthermore, the study considered that people build their understanding of the external world and they interpret it. Since the study is based on a naturalist–constructivist paradigm, it worked on how to find out new themes and new explanations rather than dwelling on generalizations. The study will be evaluated for its richness, vividness, and accuracy in describing events in difficult situations and cultural settings.

Based on naturalist perspective, this study examined how a range of factors have interacted over time, to describe and explain complex situations and processes without simplification. The researcher in this study did not influence what is being studied but rather, monitored the impact of the findings of the study. The author dynamically participated in the research and used his personality, knowledge, inquisitiveness, and understanding to impact the quality of the research work.

3.3 Research Design

Research design is an arrangement that guides the study and procedures for data collection and analysis (Creswell, 2013). Since the nature of the study was descriptive, it adopted case study descriptive design. According to Atmowardoyo (2018), the main aim of descriptive research is to explain systematically existing incidences under the study. The study was therefore basically qualitative in approach and aimed at tracking participants' feelings, opinions and views in order to achieve an indepth of understanding of issues pertaining (see also Levitt *et. al.*, 2018). The descriptive research design guided the study considering the setting of the Zanzibar environment at

shehia level where all groups of needed respondents were available, including community local leaders, politicians, civilian security patrol groups, police shehia officers, businessmen, and students. Different data collection research tools were used and included interviews, focused group discussions and non- participant observation. These tools enabled the researcher to gather information, ideas, experiences, views, and up to date knowledge of issues of community security. While, the researcher used quantitative research approach to compliment frequencies and percentages of qualitative data it aimed at attaining wider understanding (Etikan *et. al.*, 2016).

The rationale for using qualitative and quantitative research approaches was to generate enough understanding of the research problem. The qualitative data in this study was applied to search and understand participants' views and live experiences while quantitative data was needed to compliment qualitative information and obtaining due demographic representation of participants and the respondents. It was emphasized by Wong and colleagues (2013) that quantitative research can be used to provide more elaboration, enrichment, illustration and clarification of some issues from qualitative data.

3.3.1 Qualitative Research Approach

The term qualitative approach is used to apply a research design which describes available incidences as precisely as possible. It is the approach that compels the researcher to use research instruments such as questionnaires, interviews and observations to collect data (Atmowardoyo, 2018). The approach allocates the observer in the visible world. The researcher's field notes, interviews, conversations, photographs, recordings, and memos are used as interpretive materials to get to the

reality on the ground (Denzin & Lincoln, 2005: 3). In this study, qualitative research approach was applied to enhance understanding, insights of individual live experiences; and their participation and contribution in solving social neighbourhood problems.

Moreover, qualitative research approach was applied in order to gain understanding of the contribution of civilian security patrol groups in minimizing opportunities for offenders to commit crimes. Meanwhile, the approach was used to underscore the impact of ward/shehia community policing officers' initiative in solving social problems. In a nutshell the approach allowed the researcher to be flexible in all aspects of the research process.

3.3.2 Quantitative Research Approach

Dudwick and co-authors (2006:3) define quantitative research approach as the consistent use of questionnaires that are prepared for individuals or groups of people through diverse forms of sampling. Quantitative research carefully records and confirms information in the form of numbers and move the data into computer-readable set-ups (Neuman, 2006: 14). According to Dudwick and colleagues (2006: 3), quantitative data help researchers to institute correlations between given variables and outcomes. Those data can assist others to authenticate original findings by independently reviewing the study (*ibid.*).

In this study, quantitative research approach was used to obtain frequencies based on number of respondents with definite characteristics and were involved in this study such as defining sample size, age, gender, education level, ranks, working experience and work position of respondents. This study aimed at soliciting opinions, perceptions and

views as well as getting live experiences relating to implementation of community policing initiatives through qualitative approach. Therefore, descriptive strategy was seen to be the best technique to obtain the required information concerning interaction between police and community in solving social problems.

In due regard, quantitative research approach was applied through qualitative technique in terms of figures and frequencies. It assisted the researcher to administer (310) questionnaires to police officers and quickly evaluated their understanding, participation, satisfaction, communication, implementation and their knowledge of community policing initiatives within a short time. The approach also assisted the researcher to make comparisons between individuals or groups of people and to determine agreements or disagreements between respondents (Choy, 2014).

3.4 Study Area

Whereas the increase in crime rate is a national problem, the study did not cover the entire country. Rather, the study was carried out in Zanzibar for the purpose of obtaining more and relevant information related to the nature of crime, implementation of community policing initiatives and challenges facing its implementation. Zanzibar comprises two big islands (Unguja and Pemba) and over fifty islets. Unguja is located at latitude 5.72 degrees South, longitude 39.30 degrees East with the southern most point at 6.48 degrees South, 39.51 degrees East of mainland Tanzania (Ministry of Land, Water, Housing and Energy, 2016). Pemba Island is situated about 50 kilometers North of Unguja (Ministry of Land and House in Zanzibar, 2016).

Zanzibar was purposely selected by the researcher because the area has peculiar settings compared to other areas in East Africa, Tanzania, in particular. It is one of the oldest and famous historical towns in East Africa and it is a tourist eye-catching area as well as business center in Tanzania. The area covers the State House, five star hotels, harbour, airport, different government ministerial buildings, Zanzibar Referral Hospital, old mosques and churches as well as Government and private Universities, primary and secondary schools and an old famous slave market.

Currently, Zanzibar has a total number of 4,728 police officers working in different police stations scattered throughout the regions to maintain law and order. Zanzibar population is 1,303,569, equivalent to 1:278 in provision of police service (NBS, 2014). The ratio of police officers to people served is below the international standards of 1:450-500. Meanwhile, one police officer in Zanzibar serves 0.5 square kilometers while one police officer in Tanzania mainland serves 20 square kilometers. Also, in Zanzibar there are 36 main police stations situated in almost all the populated areas in Zanzibar with comparison to other areas in Tanzania mainland with the same population such as Kinondoni is comprised with less than 10 main police stations (TPF, 2018). Therefore, Zanzibar is presumed to have less crime rates, good and reliable police services and higher capacity of dealing with social problems (*ibid.*). These facts motivated the researcher to select Zanzibar as the study area.

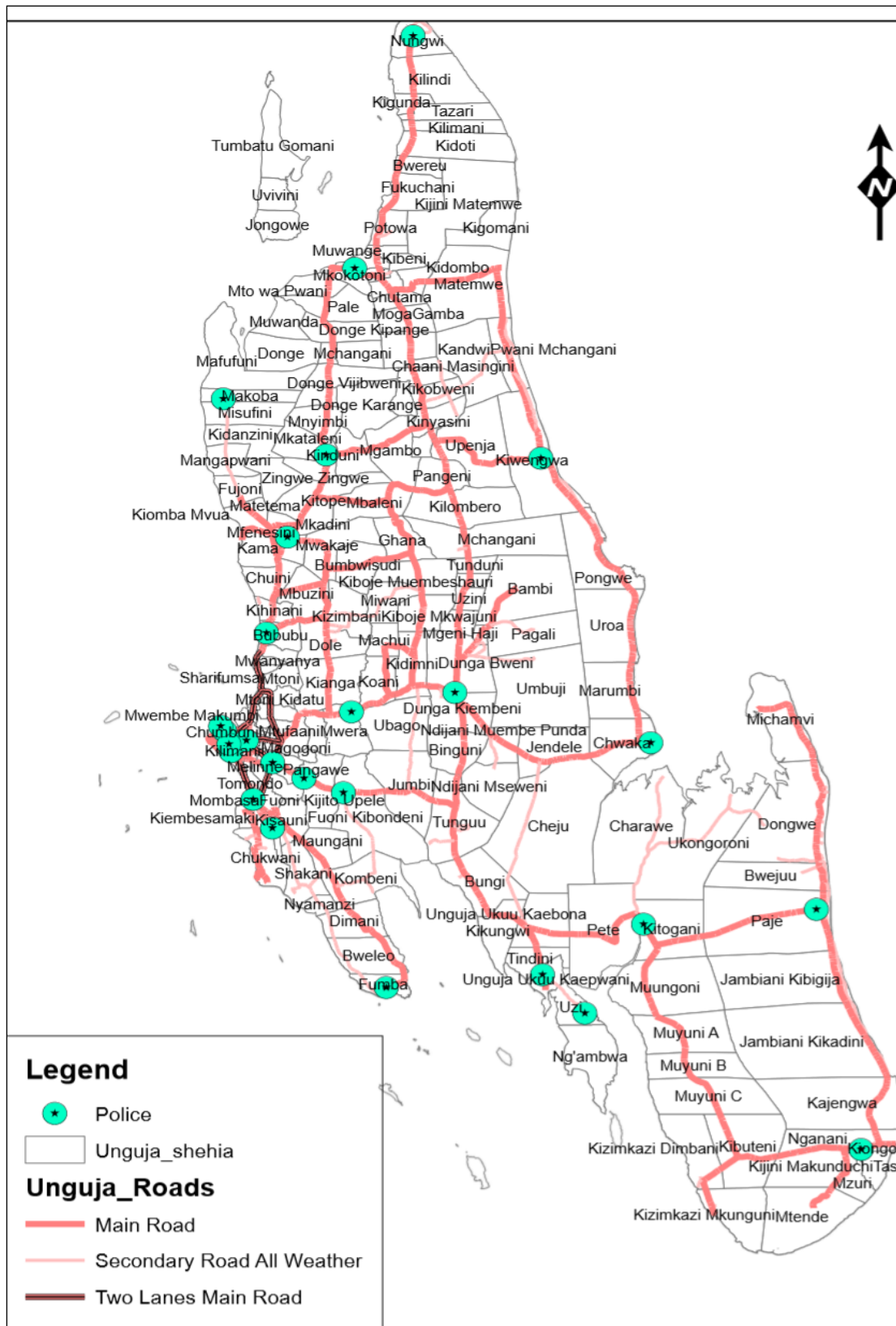


Figure 3.1: Distribution of Major Police Stations in Unguja

Source: Ministry of Land, Water, Housing and Energy (2016)



Figure 3.2: Distribution of Major Police Stations in Pemba

Source: Ministry of Land, Water, Housing and Energy (2016)

Zanzibar is an archipelago off the eastern coast of present day United Republic of Tanzania. The islands are situated about 72 kilometres from the mainland. Unguja and Pemba, the two largest islands, have a population of over 1,303,569 (NBS, 2014). The capital, Zanzibar town, is located in Unguja. The city is divided into two areas, the stone

town area, well-known as a world historical heritage area, and the local area known as *ng'ambo* where most local people reside. Zanzibar has deep roots of Swahili culture and acknowledged historically as the birth place for Kiswahili language (Vander, 2009). In the present day, Zanzibaris frequently recognizing themselves as Africans (from mainland Tanzania), Arabs (from Oman), some others, the Shirazi (of Persian decent), Indian as well as Comorians. Furthermore, 99 % of the populations of the islanders practice Islamic religion, while the remaining are Christians, Hindus and Buddhist (Moss and Tronvoll, 2015).

Economically, Zanzibar experienced a period of slavery following the growth of cloves, coconuts and spices in plantations. In the 1980s, the economy shifted from cloves and coconut plantation economy to tourist-based economy (Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar, 2013). Currently, tourism represents about 20 % of Zanzibar's gross domestic product (GDP) and 80 % of foreign earnings (*ibid.*). Politically, the situation in Zanzibar was a result of Arab rule and British colonialism that facilitated identities including racism in Zanzibar.

The political parties were formed according to ethnic and racial origins. The Zanzibar Nationalist Party (ZNP) was formed by Arabs and Shirazi from Pemba where then some Pemba Shirazi formed Zanzibar and Pemba People's Party (ZPPP), while Afro Shirazi Party (ASP) was organized by Africans from the mainland and Shirazi from Unguja (Mpangala, 2006). Such situations affect Zanzibar politics in terms of violence during elections and daily living (Mpangala, 2006) as well as fired occurrence of Zanzibar Revolution on January 12th, 1964 where Arab rule was overthrown and Africans under ASP took over the government (Moss and Tronvoll, 2015).

With reintroduction of multiparty politics, two major political parties were re-instated and seemed to divide Zanzibaris and mainlanders. The ruling party, Chama Cha Mapinduzi (CCM), which took the position of ASP and Civic United Front (CUF), as the major opposition party, seemed to represent ZNP/ZPPP. From historical point of view, the CCM represented Africans, while CUF is represented Arabs. In the same manner as previous multiparty elections, violence was experienced in the 1995 and 2000 elections (Moss and Tronvoll, 2015).

During the violence of 2001, 70 people were killed, 600 were injured and over 2000 migrated to Mombasa in Kenya as refugees (Mpangala, 2006). The 2015 elections results were nullified by Zanzibar Electoral Commission (ZEC) and the elections re run in 2016. The running of general elections has always led to tensions and misunderstanding among the Zanzibar community to the extent that people from the same family could not support each other due to political differences which were associated to criminality and fear from crimes. The police strived to resolve internal conflicts by using traditional policing but they failed to stamp out hatred among community members due to differences in political ideologies.

3.5 Sample and Sample Size

De Vaus (2013) refers to population of study as all members implicated in issues or actions that the researcher aims to study and present conclusions about. Such population is expected to be home to the attributes questioned in the study (Castillo, 2009). Other scholars defined population of a study as a large group of persons or substance with common uniqueness or characters to which the study focuses on in the investigation so as to provide research data (Agnes, 2015). In most cases, a study area could have

frequently a large population to be studied and thus, it is a researcher's decision to select out a few sections of such a population to represent the whole (*ibid.*).

Birks and Malhotra (2007) refer to sample size as a subgroup of a selected people to participate in a research project. Agnes (2015) added that sample is a minor group of individuals chosen from the entire population from which the researcher is strong-minded to bring together data and present conclusions of the study. In order to simplify the process of sample size determination, the study applied Kothari's formula (2004), which shows the population of a study and the projected sample size. The formula was easy to be applied since the Zanzibar population and number of police officers are known [1, 303, 569 (NBS, 2014)]. According to Kothari (2004), the sample size expected was 400 participants. The sample size calculation was arrived at as follows:

$$n = \frac{Z^2 N \bar{\sigma}^2}{(N-1) e^2 + Z^2 \bar{\sigma}_p^2}$$

Where

n = required sample size of the study population

N = size of the universal population of the community studied

$\bar{\sigma}_p$ = assumed standard deviation of the studied population = 2.15

e = acceptance error for the whole estimation = 0.05

Z = Table value under normal curve for the given confidence level of 95 percent

$$n = (0.95)^2 * (1303569) * (2.15)^2$$

$$= \frac{(1,303,569 - 1) * 0.05^2 + (0.95)^2 * (2.15)^2}{0.9025 * 1303569 * 4.6225}$$

$$1303569 * 0.025 * 0.9025 * 4.6225$$

$$= \frac{5438237.302}{400}$$

13595.58

n= 400.0003069

Therefore, the sample size was 400 participants.

In this study the determination of qualitative sample size remained a challenge because of significant characteristics of the study. The characteristics of this study was descriptive in nature which demanded to have a large sample size to uncover a variety of opinions and experiences from the participants. The researcher determined a limit of the qualitative sample size by using common guiding principle of saturation (Hennink *et al*, 2019). The researcher assessed the adequacy of collected information after interviewing 48 participants and conducted five focused group discussions involving 40 participants. No more participants were needed by the researcher since no more ideas or information was expected to be generated.

In this study, the population included all citizens in the study area estimated to be 1,303,569 (NBS, 2014). From that population, the researcher was able to collect data and information from a targeted population, which included 86 participants from members of civilian security patrol groups from various shehias, ward government leaders (sheha) from wards of Zanzibar, old people over 60 years from wards of Zanzibar, young people below 40 years from Zanzibar, students (primary schools, secondary schools and university) located in Zanzibar, news media personnel from Daily News, Uhuru, British Broadcasting Corporation (BBC), politicians from the following political parties: CCM, CUF, NLD and CHADEMA, business people from Zanzibar as well as religious leaders from Muslim and Christian communities living in

Zanzibar. Others included university lecturers, retired senior police officers, international partners, members from criminal gangs and CP good will ambassadors. Also the researcher collected information from 312 respondents that involved police officers of various ranks and police duties. They included Senior police officers, ward/shehia community policing police officers from different shehia of Zanzibar, officer commanding stations (OCS) and in-charge division community police officers in Zanzibar.

The rationale of combining these categories was to offer ease and compliment mechanism of collecting necessary information needed for this study. In reality, the nature of this study involved respondents/participants with diverse emotions, sentiments, views and personal experiences. It was necessary to involve participants who could provide information suitable to fulfill the study requirements. That put in consideration, most participants involved in this study were purposively selected based on their positions, status and experiences over community policing initiatives (Appendices XI. XII and XIII).

3.6 Sampling Procedures

Sampling procedures are processes in qualitative research used to select and classify information by using limited resources (Palinkas *et. al.*, 2015). They involve identifying and selecting individuals or groups of individuals that are mainly conversant about or well qualified with the phenomenon of the study (Cresswell & Plano Clark, 2011). Morse and Niehaus (2009) argue that whether the methodology engaged is quantitative or qualitative, sampling procedures are wished-for to make the most efficient and strength of the study. On the other hand, sampling must be compliant with the aims and

assumptions inherent from the method selected by the researcher. The researcher used simple random, purposive and convenience samplings procedures in achieving the right information to meet the defined research objectives, the limited time and resources including characteristics of the categories of participants. The researcher adequately touched on various security stakeholders from different segments of the community since the issue of security was sensitive and had no demarcation for any one within the communities.

3.6.1 Simple Random Sampling

This is one type of probability sampling that needs the researcher to have a comprehensive list of subjects to be studied; to know the size of the universe; and specify the desired sample size (Rwegoshora, 2014). Then the researcher applied this technique to provide equal opportunities for members of the population to be sampled in the study (Kothari, 2008). Simple random sampling was used in this study to select ward/shehia police officers at police stations in order to ensure their actual representation.

The researcher used simple random sampling to select ward/shehia community policing officers based on his familiarity with number of Shehia/wards situated in Zanzibar. The actual number of shehia/wards were 370. However not all police officers working in these wards/shehia could be involved in study given the setting of the study sample size, all ward/shehia community policing officers had the same status and characteristics to be involved in this study. Thus, the researcher applied simple random sampling to provide equal chance to every ward/shehia community policing officer to participate in the study and so obtained actual representation of respondents, which helped the

researcher to come up with accurate generalisations. The researcher visited all the police stations where records of services of police officers are kept.

The researcher used the police station register books, which contain names, duties and ranks of police officers. The researcher prepared a sampling frame by listing ranks and duties of police officers and assigning numbers to each of them on the list. Then, the researcher selected respondents randomly from the sampling frame until the intended number of respondents was reached. With this probability sampling method, the researcher believed that every police officer had an equal chance of being selected to participate in the study.

3.6.2 Purposive Sampling

Purposive sampling technique sometimes known as judgment sampling is the intentional choice of a participant of a study owing to his/her qualities. It is a non-random technique that does not call for basic theories or a set number of participants. Through purposive sampling technique, the researcher expected to know what he/she is supposed to know and who is ready to provide the required information according to his or her knowledge and experiences.

This study purposively selected categories of participants such as officers commanding stations (OCS) and in-charge division community police officers. Others included Ward government leaders, ordinary members of the ward, politicians, religious leaders, business people, old people, news media persons, and members of security patrol groups. It also included university lecturers, ex senior police officers, representatives from international partners, senior police officers and CP good will ambassadors. Each

of these categories of respondents representing the the population had wide ranging experiences, knowledge, views and feelings about issues pertaining to implementation of community policing initiatives and pertaining challenges in Tanzania. For instance, the researcher purposely selected 10 Officers Commanding Stations out of 36 officers; the selection was based on their working experience and their involvement in the implementation of community policing initiatives. The selected officers enabled the provision of useful information about crime situation in areas of their jurisdictions, enabled the deployment of ward/ shehia community policing officers in the respective wards/shehia, involved civilians in making patrols in their areas as well as good rapport in interaction with entire neighbourhoods.

In addition, the researcher selected 18 in- charge of division community policing officers out of 53. The basis for their selection was how they supervised, conducted awareness programs and how they stimulated the implementation of community policing initiatives within their division. The researcher was interested to know how selected persons linked communication between wards and police stations and how they solved different security issues within their divisions. Meanwhile, the researcher purposely selected other participants from other groups such as local leaders, journalists, good will ambassoders, old people by considering the individual participation, involvement, experience and contribution toward community policing initiatives.

3.6.3 Convenience Sampling

Convenience sampling also known as haphazard sampling or accidental sampling is a category of non-probability or non-random sampling. It is taken as accidental sampling

because the individuals happen to be situated close to where the researcher is conducting data collection (Etikan *et. al.*, 2016). In convenience sampling, individuals of the intended population that reach some of practical criteria are incorporated for the purpose of the study and some criteria taken in consideration are easy accessibility, geographical closeness, easy to be called at a given time and willingness of the individual to participate in the study (Dörnyei, 2007). The main purpose of convenience sampling is to gather information from participants who are simply and easily reached by the researcher. Convenience sampling assumed that individuals in the target group are homogeneous and so they can represent common ideas in the population (see (Etikan *et. al.*, 2016).

The researcher used convenience sampling to access primary school pupils, secondary school students and University students since the police force had a special community policing initiative taught in various schools and other educational institutions known as “*Usalama wetu kwanza*” literally meaning security is our priority. The researcher was aware that students may provide contribution on issues related to community policing. All students who participated in this study had showed interest and agreed to respond to the research questions because the issues pertaining security touched each and every individual.

The researcher interviewed convenient participants available while carrying out the study. The researcher's intention was to get general public views and opinions about implementation of community policing initiatives and its challenges in Tanzania and Zanzibar, in particular. The groups were selected since most of them were involved in neighborhood watch, security group and *usalama wetu kwanza* initiatives (peace is our

priority) as per PGO. Therefore, the selected respondents had enough experience on problems, challenges and effects of community policing initiatives.

3.7 Data Collection Methods

Data assembling in research is designed to give a better understanding of a theoretical construction and therefore, selecting the approach of collecting data and from whom the data to be obtained is a crucial element in order to make sound judgment and better analysis in research (Etikan *et. al.*, 2016). Stephen and co authors (2011) described data as raw materials, facts or pieces of information that the researcher normally requires to describe and analyze situations under study. Therefore, data collection is a practice of assembling and measuring information in an organized manner that enables the researcher to respond to research questions (Agnes, 2015).

Due to the sensitivity of the research area, the researcher used various types of data collection methods including desk review, structured interviews, unstructured interviews, focus group discussions and non - participatory observations. The researcher used different methods in data collection due to historical background of the study area, cultural component of the area where Islamic beliefs dominate, political ideological differences and nature of the study topic to the extent that using a single method could not have helped to obtain the required and adequate information. In qualitative research, the use of a combination of data collection methods is very common (Polit and Beck, 2008). Data collection in qualitative research is unstructured and flexible (Moser and Korstjens, 2018), while quantative data collection involves the use of numbers to assess

required informations (Brannen, 2017). The following are data collection methods used in this study.

3.7.1 Interview Method

Bonevski and colleagues (2014) hold that an interview is a data collection method in which an interviewer inquires the participant with questions concerning the study topic. This study used in-depth interview to gather data from different kinds of participants. In-depth interview is a method, which thoroughly questions, makes recording and documents the responses from participants so as to enable the researcher get clear meaning and understanding of research issues (David *et al.*, 2011). According to Agnes (2015), the method allows the interviewer to speed up an interviewee by explaining deeply about the research topic. In reality, the researcher gets insight on interviewees' feelings, outlooks, views and behavior on matters of study interest (*ibid.*).

The researcher used semi-structured interviews. Before the interviews started, the researcher developed a list of topics for the interview to be responded by all participants. The move helped the researcher to direct the data gathering in an orderly and intensive way. Since the researcher used semi-structured interview questions, it was possible to skip some of the questions, change order of the question or even add other questions, depending on responses from participants (see also Lodico *et. al.*, 2010).

In this study, the researcher used semi-structured interview questions to solicit information from 48 different participants. The determinant number of participants were 50 but due to some limitations in the area of study two female participants failed to appear during the indepth interview. The available participants were 6 ward

government leaders, 5 old people, 5 young people, 3 news media personnel, 3 business persons, 1 primary school pupil, 1 secondary school student, 1 university student, 3 religious leaders, 7 politicians and 4 members of security patrol groups. Also 1 university lecturer, 3 retired senior police officers, 1 international partner, 2 senior police officers and 2 CP good will ambassadors were involved (Appendices, I, II, III, IV, V, VI and XI).

The method assisted the researcher to get deep information and experience on CP initiative from the said groups due to their direct involvement in CP activities. The interview method helped to tap experiences, new knowledge, uncover new clues on ways of combating crime and opened up new dimensions in enhancing CP. Since the research aimed to get live experiences, such type of interviews helped participants to be free to express their feelings, sentiments, opinions and live experiences over the CP initiatives to reduce crime in Zanzibar.

In addition, the researcher had various issues in mind that needed more information from ward members, civilian security groups and ward government leaders. The results from interview questions helped the researcher to explore and gather extensive in-depth information about the research problem. The researcher used an audio recorder to capture statements given by interviewees and took notes during the interview sessions and as a result, the researcher accessed broad information accurately and retrieved all information during data presentation and data analysis (see also Hennink *et. al.*, 2017). In reality, it was not possible for the researcher to use other data collection methods such as questionnaires for civilians. The questionnaires normally give fixed answers

while the nature of this study was descriptive and demanded abundant and in-depth information from civilian participants.

3.7.2 Questionnaire

Lavrakas (2008) views a questionnaire as the leading data gathering tool in research. It frequently applies a set of uniform questions that lead a permanent system to gather data about a certain matter under study. A questionnaire uses open-ended or close-ended or fixed questions. Both open-ended and close-ended questions were prepared in this study administered to 310 police officers. Among them, there were eighteen (18) officer commanding station (OCS), ten (10) in-charge of division community policing officers and two hundred and eight two (282) ward community policing police officers (Appendix, XII).

Police officers were called from their respective stations and wards/shehia. They were given questionnaires after the investigator explained to them the purpose of the study. The questionnaire was translated into Kiswahili to enable respondents understand it well and answered the questions accordingly. Verbal administration of the questionnaire was conducted face-to-face to overcome misunderstanding of questions due to different respondents' education levels. Open-ended questions were used when clarifications to complex issues were required (Appendix, VIII). The researcher used the questionnaire method to avoid bias and fear from police officers. Other methods such as interview was not considered convenient when applied for police officers since police officer dislike to be interviewed by other persons. Besides, the police working schedule limits them to spend much more time in interviews but for questionnaire it was possible to lead them to provide needed responses. The topic under investigation was

sensitive to police officers since it stands within their role thus, it demanded them to provide fixed answers through close-ended questions. The method helped the researcher to get rich and detailed information with additional clues through description.

3.7.3 Focus Group Discussion

Qualitative research needs one to choose whether to use focus groups discussion or individual interviews so as to stimulate understanding, views and ideas from study participants. The two approaches attract some data. However, they differ on how they are organized (Guest *et al.*, 2017). Focus groups differ in size from 6 to 12 individuals. Normally, discussion is stimulated when people are in a group. Interpersonal and communicating nature of focus groups permits participants to create evidence that can not be collected from one participant. Focus group discussion can produce more clear data rather than data from individual participants (*ibid.*).

In this study, a total of 40 individuals participated in the five FGD sessions moderated at different places in the study area. The participants were invited from members of criminal gangs and ordinary members of wards (Appendices VII, XIII). The researcher invited criminal gangs from different ward/shehia to FGDs session because they are among of members of the society also by practice they are stakeholders of crime prevention. Participants from wards category were purposively selected from sixteen wards of Zanzibar (Unguja and Pemba). During the FGD sessions, eight wards from Unguja involved sixteen participants whereby two participants were invited from each ward. In Pemba, participants were from eight wards whereby each ward was represented in the FGD session by one participant. The number of participants in Unguja and Pemba was not equal to each ward because the time the researcher visited Pemba was a clove

picking season and thus, it was very difficult to access many participants since individuals were busy with clove collection at their farms.

However, the participants in the FGD considered also gender, age, education level and working positions so as to get varied responses during the discussion. On the other hand, sixteen participants from members of criminal gangs mainly residing in Unguja participated into two FGDs session. Such groups of criminal gangs were gathered at the office of the International development partner under the umbrella of youth empowerment program.

Each session of FGD researcher involved eight participants; three out of five FGD sessions involved only male participants while two sessions involved both sexes, males and females. The researcher could not get more females because of Islamic religion culture whereby females need consent from their husbands or parents to associate with a male. The investigator gathered participants in a room with a moderator to discuss issues related to the objectives of this study. The researcher initiated conversation by thanking participants for attending to the discussion and then explained the purpose of the discussion. The researcher then asked permission to take notes during the discussion and promised to maintain confidentiality for information provided during discussion. The researcher clearly administered the discussion and proved that no participant dominated the discussion. A tape recorder was used to make sure all pieces of information were well preserved for further analysis.

The study employed FGD due to its capacity in collecting data being comparatively quicker than individualised face-to-face interviews. Moreover, it allows participants to react and build on responses of the other group members as well as to disclose information more freely than in face-to-face interviews. The study used the FGD to get intensive information from participants. The use of the FGD also enabled the researcher to seek for opinions, feelings and other explanations associated with crime rate, community involvement and challenges of community initiatives. Furthermore, the method was used to validate information from other data collection methods such as information obtained from questionnaire and interviews. It was difficult to use other kinds of data collection methods such as questionnaires and face- to- face interviews for criminal gangs. The criminal gangs know each other so collecting them in a group helps to articulate their experiences rather than using interviews or questioning them separately.

3.7.4 Non-Participant Observation

Direct observation affords a researcher the opportunity to collect live data from participants in social situations. The researcher prepared a checklist of issues and characteristics to observe from neighbourhood and civilian security patrol groups in order to discern what was actually on the ground and was therefore, not subjected to information based on second opinion from the participants. Direct observation also enables the researcher to examine everyday behaviour that may not be noticed in an interview. It also enables the researcher to discover aspects that participants might not freely explain in interview sessions. Since direct observation was useful for recording

non-verbal behaviour, it made possible to study behaviour as demonstrated. The researcher observes people's actions and examined their words (Ary *et. al.*, 2018).

The researcher decided to use this method to get first-hand and raw information from actual doers of community policing initiatives. The researcher visited neighbourhood meetings to observe the phenomenon in their natural settings. By using this method, the researcher was able to observe three neighbourhoods and assessed how they organized to solve crime issues in their areas. The method also enhanced assessment of how the respondents communicate with each other on mechanisms used in reducing crime. The researcher was also interested to observe three civilian security groups during the patrol exercise. The researcher visited centers where civilian security patrol groups assembled and assessed how they fell up and fell out, briefing and debriefing they received before and after the patrol from their senior officers, the patrolling system, the way they solved crime incidents and challenges they faced during patrols. This method helped the researcher to cross-check information obtained from interviews and focus group discussions (Appendices IX, X and XIX).

3.7.5 Documentary Review

Baffour-Awuah (2018) reports that documentary review is the study of documents in order to get complementary information or data. The aims of documentary review are to make an assessment, investigation, evaluation, explanation or review of particular area of the study. Payne and Payne (2004) enlighten that documentary review method encompasses examination of written documents used to recognize, explore, classify and/or understand a concept, phenomenon or incidence. Documentary review is a research method that involves the study of accessible documents, either to realize their

substantive substance or to clarify and provide deeper meanings (Crimson and Leontowitsch, 2011).

Documentary review enables the researcher to authenticate facts attained from other data collection sources (Yin, 2009). To get good understanding of research, documentary review method was first applied by the researcher to obtain necessary information related to research area. He consulted researcher elites from the Open University of Tanzania to seek advice and more inputs on how to organize this particular research topic. Various documents and pictures were examined from neighbourhoods and civilian patrol groups to conceptualize the research problem. The aim of reviewing such documents was to get a deep understanding of the study area and issues and identification of the research gap (See Appendix XVII and XVIII).

3.8 Data Validity and Reliability

Validity and reliability are two different standards, but both of them are intertwined in defining and influencing the quality of research (Chan and Idris, 2017).

3.8.1 Validity

Validity denotes the degree to which empirical measures effectively and efficiently confirm the actual meaning of concepts under discussion (Chan & Idris, 2017). Ghazali and Sufean (2016) define validity as suitability, significance and effectiveness of instrument that permits data to be implied. It is often defined as the degree to which a tool measures what it is supposed to measure. Validity requires that an instrument used is reliable. Yin (2009:40-45) on the other hand describes validity in three broader

standings; construct, internal and external validity. In order to make sure that data collected in this study is valid, the researcher applied Yin's sense.

Since construct validity needs a researcher to establish perfect operation measures in order to construct public thought, this study used triangulation method to make sure that the data achieved from one source could be verified through the other sources. For example, in assessing contribution of neighbourhood watch initiative in relation to crime reduction, the researcher used questionnaires for police officers, then interviewed different civilians and then pursued to collect data from FGDs involving members of criminal gangs. Triangulation method was applied to make sure that the data obtained on the issue was not just from the police officers but also from good civilians and criminal gangs.

The study also applied a pilot study to validate quantitative and qualitative data. In quantitative data, a pilot study of 5 respondents from police officers was prepared to test questionnaires. Then all questionnaires were checked for completeness and were therefore modified, added or substituted where necessary. The pilot study was also used in three interviews and one focus group discussion in qualitative research approach. In addition, the study used former senior police officers as experts to review the work. The process gave chance for the researcher to correct errors of fact or errors of interpretation.

Piloting provided an opportunity to change and modify the research design, the research instruments, costing and timing. Also it gave further opportunity to develop an informed view of the research project and its implications for participants. In addition, it gave an opportunity to the researcher to test out different focusing exercises in interview guides,

time of focus groups and interviews as well as to make adjustments when duration was unfitting. More importantly, it alerted the researcher to address ethical issues and threats likely to disqualify the validity of collected data.

Also internal validity was intended to examine the degree of causal relationship established in a particular study. The researcher in this study applied audio recording of the interviews to capture accurately and possible life experiences from participants. In addition, external validity needs the study findings to have effect for other individual and groups in other settings and other times. To verify this, the researcher used 310 police officers and 88 civilians from 11 districts of Zanzibar. Such sample was adequate to provide a broad view beyond the study sample. At the same time, data was collected by using questionnaires, interviews, FGDs, non-participant observation and documentary review to reduce bias and increase generalability.

3.8.2 Reliability of Data

According to Chan and Idris (2017), reliability in research denotes two circumstances: consistency of a measure and measure of stability at all times. In this study, the researcher based on Orest's (2014) views that there is similarity between reliability and validity in research. Validity is enough to signify reliability in research. However, to make the study highly reliable, the researcher applied Coefficient alpha (Cronbach alpha) technique of 0.05 to test internal consistency and stability of questionnaires. The study also used triangulation technique to measure internal consistency of qualitative data. It helped to define how much a set of items measured a particular behaviour or characteristics within the test. The coefficient alpha test was calculated by using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20. For triangulation, the study

used multiple data collection methods such as interviews, documentary review and FGDs to confirm consistency of information in the investigation.

3.9 Data Analysis Plan

In broad terms, data analysis plan denotes involvement of interpreting words and numbers found in research after data collection. In the analysis, the researcher sought to understand meaning, process, people and their thought and actions via interpretation of people's words and feelings (Dillaway *et. al.*, 2017). In this study, qualitative data were subjected to content analysis after arranging them in thematic areas developed in accordance with objectives of the study (see Firmin *et. al.*, 2017).

Qualitative data from interviews, questionnaires, and FGDs was read thoroughly and exhaustively by the researcher to get good understanding of what they implied with regard to the research problem. Then, the data was manually coded and classified to get forms of substantial themes. After documentation of themes, the data was organized into groups in accordance with the research objectives. Then themes were defined and named before producing the report.

Quantitative data, on the other hand, was sorted, arranged and coded. Then it was analysed by using Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 20. Descriptive analysis was used to develop frequencies, cross tabulation and percentages presented in tabular and graphical forms. In addition, Multivariate Regression analysis was used to test more than one variable in the outcome variables. Since some of the observations in dependent variables were not included in the analysis because of their values, they were truncated through regression analysis. Furthermore, multivariate

regression model ($Y=B_0 + B_1X_1 + B_2X_2 + B_3X_3 \dots B_iX_i$) was used to conclude how community policing initiatives influenced crime reduction. Significance of variables was measured by using p-value of <0.05 .

3.10 Ethical Considerations

The researcher observed research ethics before going for fieldwork. He obtained permission from the Open University of Tanzania, Tanzania Police and Second Vice President's office at Zanzibar for research clearance to carry out the research. In addition, the following ethical standards set for social science research and the requirements of the Tanzanian research authorities were observed: One, respondents were not forced to participate in the study. Two, participants were clearly informed about nature, purpose, procedure and effects of the research before requesting them to participate in the research on voluntary basis. Only those who agreed to participate in the research were incorporated in the study. In due regard, no deception was exercised by the researcher to force participants to be involved in this study. Three, questions were sensibly organized and asked in ways that did not initiate psychological harm to participants. Four, during focus group discussions, proper moderation of the discussions was ensured to create a peaceful and responsive environment. Five, the researcher asked respondents to participate in the research while promising them to keep all pieces of information they had to provide confidentially. Six, points of conflict of interest were considered by the researcher whereby laws, policies and rules were taken into account to avoid conflict of interest that could undermine the outcomes of the study.

3.10.1 Avoiding Conflict of Interest

The researcher was conscious of and guarded himself against being a victim in matters of conflict of interest as a top level senior police officer. He ensured that his position does not influence the study outcomes by exposing the purpose, importance and benefits of the study before data was collected. The researcher, at all times, wore casual clothes not police uniforms, with no escorts from junior police officers and usually used a private vehicle to reach his population of study. The interview and FGD sessions were conducted far away from police stations or barracks. Such measures were intended to avoid contamination of data between the researcher's position and findings for the study.

CHAPTER FOUR

NEIGHBORHOOD WATCH AND CIVILIANS' SECURITY PATROL GROUP INITIATIVES

4.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the results of the study in relations to specific objectives one and two. The chapter is organized into the following sections: Respondents' Demographic Profile; Contribution of Neighbourhood Watch Initiatives; Regression Analysis of Neighbourhood Watch Initiatives, Contribution of Civilians' Security Patrol Officers' Initiatives; and Regression Analysis of Civilians' Security Patrol Officers' Initiatives.

4.2 Respondents' Demographic Profiles

Demographic profile of respondents is necessary for it provides information on whether or not the participants really represented the sample of the targeted population (Thriveni & Rama, 2018). A total of 398 respondents participated in this research as carried out in Zanzibar. They were people of different ages, gender, work experiences and knowledge. In due regard, interviewed participants were heterogeneous in character. The individual characteristics are presented in relation to community policing initiatives against crime reduction and fear from crime.

It is essential to present participants' characteristics because they provide light into the individual participants and their situation in relation to community policing initiatives. Systematic understanding of these characteristics enabled the researcher to make practical and useful recommendations that would be useful for government officials, police leadership and academic circles.

4.2.1 Respondents' Distribution by Age Groups

The results from this study revealed that the respondents who participated in this study were divided into four age groups 1 to 20 years, 21-40 years, 41-60 years and 60+ years old (Table 4.1). The respondents aged 1-20 years that were police officers were 21 % and others were 2.3 %; For 21-40 year olds, police members were 22 %, while others were 39.8 % (Table 4.1). For the age group that ranged between 41-60 years, police officers were 56.8 % and non-police officers were 48.9 %. For the respondents aged 60 years and above no police officer responded but 9.1% respondents were from other respondents' categories, as Table 4.1 shows.

Table 4.1: Respondents' Distribution by Age Group

Age	Number of Police officers	Number of Civilian participants
1-20	65	2
21-40	69	35
41-60	176	43
60+	0	8
Total	310	88

4.2.2 Respondents' Distribution by Gender

The distribution of the study population by sex was intended to equitably involve males and females in seeking their views concerning community policing initiatives. The results from the study showed that both male and female respondents were involved in the study (Table 4.2). Male respondents from the police were 88.4 % and male civilian participants were 85.4 %, while females from police force were 11.6 % and others were only 14.6 % (Table 4.2).

Table 4.2: Respondents' Distribution by Gender

Sex	Sex of Police Officers	Sex of civilian participants	Total
Male	274(88.4%)	75(85.4%)	349
Female	36(11.6%)	13(14.6%)	49
Total	310	88	398

4.2.3 Respondents' Distribution by Education Level

In order to get diverse views from various people with different levels of understanding in terms of education levels, this study results showed that the respondents differed in terms of education levels (see Table 4.3). 2.3 % of the respondents were from primary school education level, 76.8 % police officers and 72.7 % others had secondary education, 11.6 % police officers and 11.4 % civilian participants were Form six leavers, while degree holders were 11.6 % police officers and 13.6 % civilians (Table 4.3).

Table 4.3: Respondents' Distribution by Education Levels

Education levels	Education of Police officers	Education of other participants
Primary	0 (0%)	2 (2.3%)
Form Four	238 (76.8%)	64 (72.7%)
Form six	36 (11.6%)	10 (11.4%)
Degree	36 (11.6%)	12 (13.6%)
Total	310	88

4.2.4 Respondents' Distribution by Rank

In order to understand how the police force works, the researcher consulted police officers from all ranks to seek their views concerning community policing initiatives. The results from this study revealed that police officers who responded to the questionnaires from the rank of Station Seargent to Police Constable were 78.7 %; Inspector of police to Assistant Inspectors were 10.9 % and Senior Superintendent of Police to Assistant Superintendent of Police were 10.3 % (Figure 4.1).

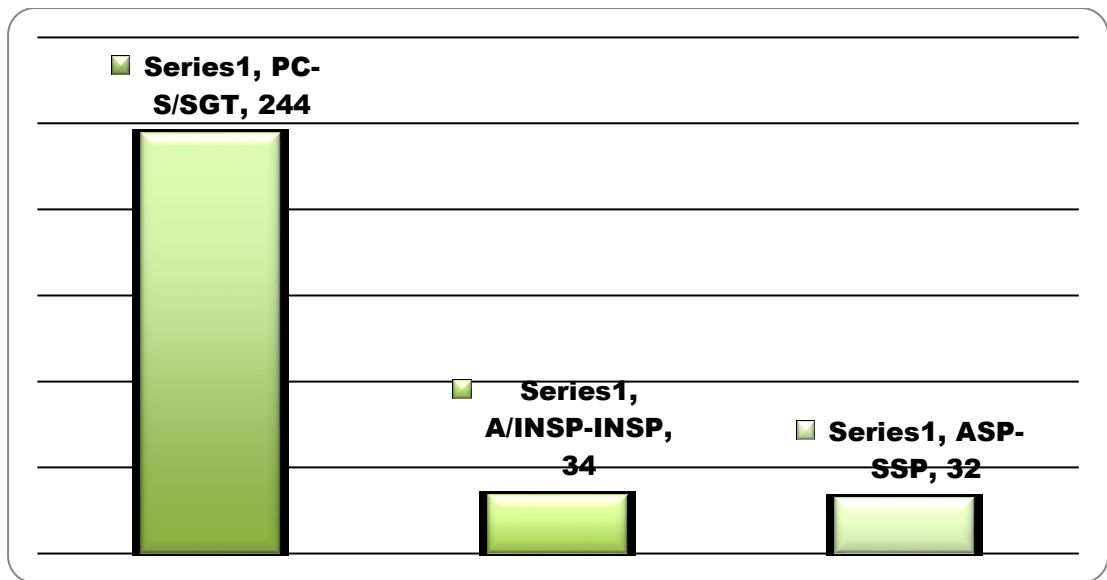


Figure 4.1: Respondents' Distribution by Ranks

4.2.5 Respondents' Distribution by Work Positions

The researcher also studied the respondents' positions in their daily police duties. Results from the study revealed that 204 (65.8 %) out of 310 respondents were working as community policing officers (Figure 4.2). These were the police officers deployed at shehia to work with Shehas for twenty-four hours.

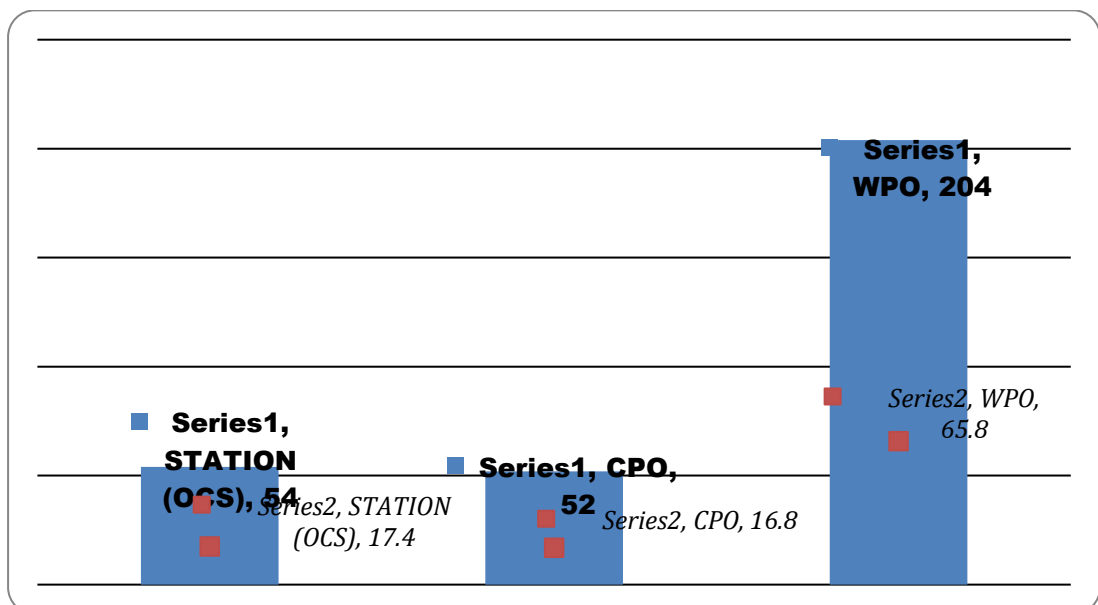


Figure 4.2: Respondents' Distribution by Work Positions

4.2.6 Respondents' Work Experiences

The study also intended to get views from experienced police officers. Most respondents were experienced police officers ranged from 32.9 to 33.5 % (Table 4.4). Then 33.5 % had work experience between 1 and 10 years, 32.9 % had experience 11 to 20 years and 33.5 % had working experience between 21 and 30 years (Table 4.4).

Table 4.4: Respondents' Work Experiences with Police Duties

Respondents' Work Experiences in Police Duties		
Work Experience	Frequency	Percent
1-10	104	33.5
11-20	102	32.9
21-30	104	33.5
Total	310	100

4.3 Contribution of Neighborhood Watch Initiatives in Crime Prevention

This was the first specific objective of the study, and intended to examine the contribution of neighborhood watch initiatives in crime prevention. In due regard, the researcher sought to know the participants' understanding of neighborhood watch initiatives, community participation in neighbourhood watch initiatives and contribution of neighbourhood watch initiatives in crime prevention. The researcher further sought to understand the challenges facing neighborhood watch initiatives in relation to crime prevention.

This objective was informed by the systems theory. The theory was employed to understand the neighbourhood as one part of system in community. The theory also helped in analysing individual participation in neighbourhood watch programs in

relation to crime prevention and the role of police officers in the said initiatives (see also Adams *et. al.*, 2014).

In order to understand how crime can be prevented in neighborhoods, the systems theory was invoked to explain how different segments in neighbourhoods can work together in harmony to create a safe environment for the entire society (see Shin and Konrad, 2017). Since the systems theory goes directly to a particular environment, it was used to analyse the way neighbourhoods express themselves, how much individuals trust each other, feedback system and their ability to achieve final results. The theory was used to analyze the roles of police officers in implementing needs analysis before instituting the program so as to understand the existing particular environment in each neighbourhood (see Adams *et. al.*, 2014). The study findings came up with several contributions such as construction of infrastructures, participation in patrol and provision of criminal information. Neighbourhood watch initiative serves as an avenue for disciplinary action, building of mutual trust, building cooperation between neighborhood and police force, change of attitude and behavior of individuals and criminal gangs, and room for security stakeholders to contribute material support to the police force. Despite these contributions, the study findings also led to identify some challenges in implementing neighbourhood watch initiatives.

4.3.1 Construction of Infrastructures

Through the neighbourhood initiatives program, members of neighborhoods accepted to participate in construction of infrastructures that could be used to reform ethical behaviours in the community with the aim to reduce crimes. The study findings showed that constructed buildings included *madrassa* and schools for re-backing drop out

children and community policing centers for facilitating crime reporting. The results also showed that various *madrasa* had been renovated, enabling children to learn peacefully, as commented by one participant during the FGDs that:

“The village leader’s committee enabled all madrasa that were not active to be activated with a special program known as madrasa activation. In addition, every village in shehia was required to be a guardian and to make follow up on children’s attendance in the Madrasa” (FGDs/Chake Chake).

Another participant commented that,

“After receiving education in community policing, our villagers jointly participated in social activities such as construction of Quran Schools (madrassa) and the CP office center” (in depth interview/religious leader/Jondeni Pemba).

Furthermore, another participant stated that,

“Our neighborhood committee was tasked to organize how to re-build permanent madrassat buildings in order to offer religious and environmental education to various people in Mtambile shehia” (FGDs/Chake Chake).

In the same FGDs, one participant explained positive results of neighbourhood watch initiative that:

“Kangani neighbourhood in collaboration with village leaders' committee enabled to return back all children who had dropped out from Quran madrasa and made Kangani villagers, in particular, children to attend regularly in madrasa learning to help them receive necessary knowledge of Islamic culture, which limits individuals from criminal activities” (FGDs/Chake Chake).

The researcher discovered that the same trend was actively pursued in Ole neighbourhood where through the neighbourhood watch initiative, they organized and worked efficiently to overcome drop out problem from schools and *madrasa*. They even succeeded to build new *madrasa* and hire teachers. This was recounted by a Ndagoni resident who participated in the FGDs by explaining as follows:

“We also formed an ethical committee, which helped us to change youth behavior from criminal activities. We collaborated with businessmen to build eight madrasas and employed five instructors to teach in schools and madrasa. Our CP group enabled us to return back drop out children to school and reduced crime rate in Ole constituency. Currently, three criminals are in jail serving their sentences for drug abuse and other criminal activities. Our group was conducting counseling to drop out school children’s families” (FGDs/Chake Chake).

4.3.2 Participation in Patrol and Provision of Criminal Information

Through the neighbourhood watch initiative, members of neighborhoods willingly participated in night patrols and provided crime and criminal information to security personnel, particularly police officers. Night patrols and passing of criminal information helped a lot in crime prevention as one participant stated during in-depth interviews that:

“Through the neighborhood watch initiative, Jondeni villagers willingly accepted to participate in night patrols and to provide criminal information on any irregularities arising in our area. Villagers were ready to do it since it reduces criminal incidences in our area” (in-depth interview/religious leader/Jondeni Pemba).

4.3.3 Neighbourhood Watch Initiative as an Avenue for Disciplinary Action

With the presence of the neighbourhood initiative program, community members have had easy access to senior police officers to discuss various issues concerning crime prevention measures, particularly naming and pointing out hot spot areas and criminals including police officers who participate in unethical practices such as corruption, fabricators of fake criminal cases for innocent people and those who cooperate with habitual criminals. Through such avenue, police management took serious disciplinary actions for indisciplined police officers. As a result, police duties were maintained and reduced occurrence of offences, as the statement from the participant declared during in-depth interviews disclosed that,

“The Zanzibar Police Commissioner took disciplinary actions on police officers who visibly collaborated with drug dealers following information received from the neighborhood” (In-depth interview/Good will CP Ambassador/Kwahani).

The participant further added that:

“Neighborhood watch initiatives used as a forum of communities to disclose openly to police officers who seemed to be indisciplined. With time, the Commissioner was taking proper action for identified police officers with intention to strengthen police discipline. Due to such situation, some police officers did not support fully CP philosophy since it used to disclose their behaviours” (In-depth interview/Good will CP Ambassador/Kwahani).

The study results revealed that through serious disciplinary actions and commitment from the police management, neighbourhood members changed their attitudes and mindset toward the police force. They started to cooperate with the police and build trust among them.

4.3.4 Building of Mutual Trust

The neighbourhood initiative program enabled its members to trust the police through commitment they were assured when they gave crime information. With mutual trust, communities were easily accessible to give crime and criminal information to the police. As a result, it helped to reduce crime incidents. During interviews with UNDP representative, it was informed that:

“In my view, these interventions changed their ubaya ubaya criminal gang behaviour and attitudes such that they started to trust and support the initiatives. In addition, a year after such intervention, crime case reports showed a decrease in number to 19 percent in Mwanakwerekwe area, according to the police report” (In-depth interviews/development partner/Mpendae).

From this reality, the data from focus group discussion indicated that more people were willing to support crime prevention in their neighbourhood areas. It means that people

in communities believed that crime prevention is the duty of both police officers and community in general. Figure 4.3 illustrates further.

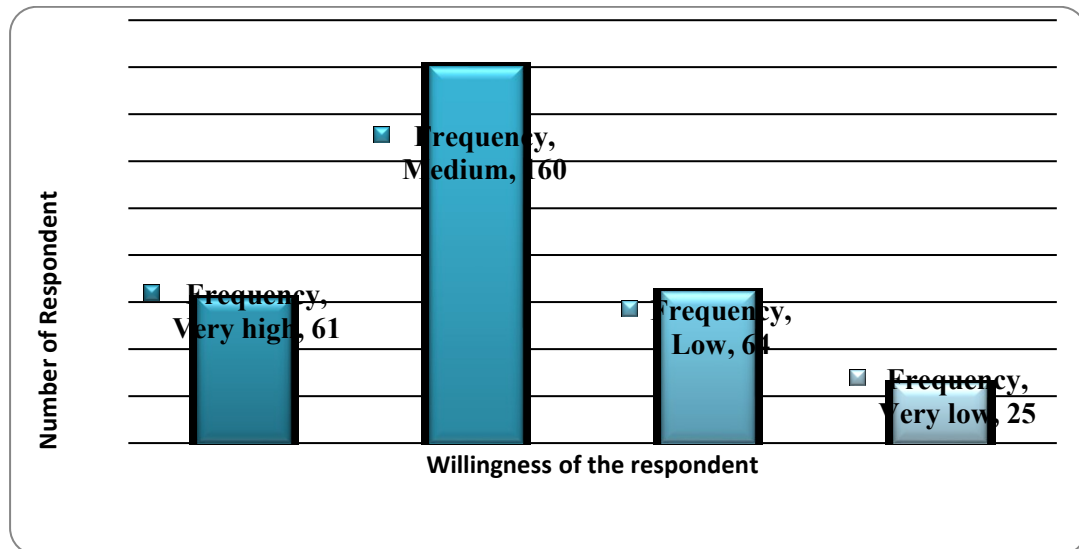


Figure 4.3: Public Willingness to Accept Community Policing Initiatives

The research findings from quantitative data indicated that 87.4 % of the members of neighbourhood were satisfied with neighbourhood watch initiative as Figure 4.4 illustrates.

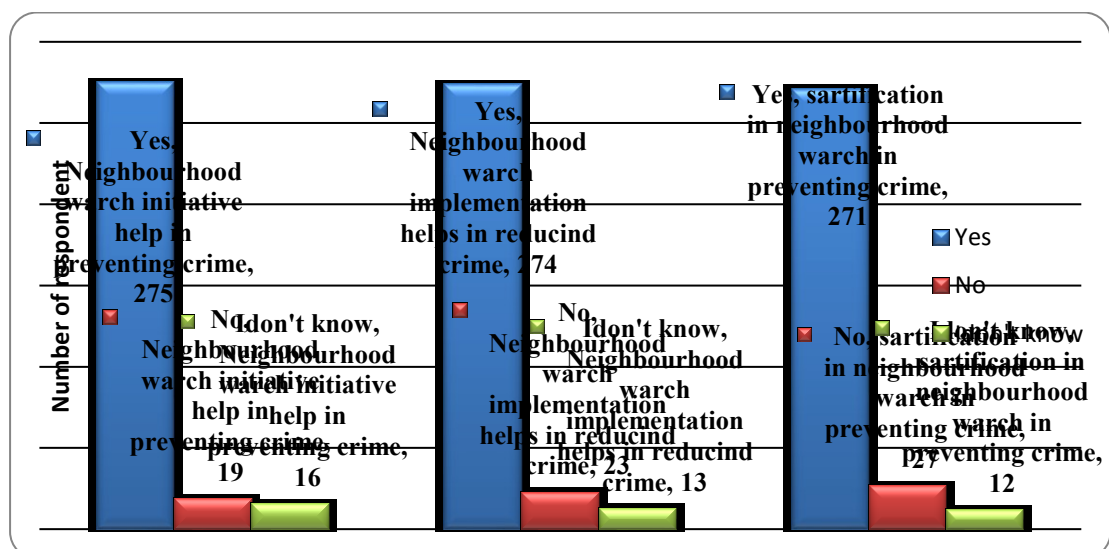


Figure 4.4: Implementation and Satisfaction with Neighbourhood Watch Initiatives in Helping to Prevent Crime

Figure 4.4 provides data supporting qualitative data from other participants in interviews as it was explained in depth interview that,

“For instance, the cult situation in Kwahani shehia where children from drug dealer families were used to involve in selling drugs, then it was cut off after initiating neighbourhood watch initiative” (In-depth interview/Good will CP Ambassador/Kwahani).

4.3.5 Building Cooperation between Neighborhoods and the Police Force

Good rapport between police officers and neighborhood members enabled good cooperation in the number of aspects whereby neighborhoods were ready to assist police officers in arrests, witnessing police search and similar practices. In the long run, it helped many places in the study area to reduce crime incidents. A Kiyanga neighborhood leader asserted that:

“We normally receive Police RBs from Mwera police station that task us to arrest individuals suspected of committing offenses. We have our neighborhood center whereby various social and crime issues are dealt with and the entire community trusts to report their problems. In due regard, even police officers trust us and we have managed to interact with each other and take actions, which, in most cases, helped to reduce crimes in our shehia” (In-depth Interview/Kiyanga).

Furthermore, the participant added that:

“With effective implementation of the neighborhood watch initiative, various social problems were dealt with in the shehia with the presence of shehia CP officers. The Police officers analyzed the complaints and came up with a solution for effective collaboration with neighborhood watch members” (In-depth interview/Good will CP Ambassador /Kwahani).

4.3.6 Change of Attitude and Behaviour of Individuals and Criminal Gangs

With actions taken by police management such as visiting the neighbourhoods, attending and discussing issues at the meetings, disciplining unethical police officers, in most cases such actions improved police services to the extent that criminals were swiftly arrested and they were taken to the courts of law. The research findings showed that

many youths changed their attitudes and behaviours and became good people due to improved police service, trusted by the member of community, cooperated and involving them in various community activities and seriousness of police officers for those who fabricate fake criminal cases to them. As one of Ubaya ubaya criminal gang members responded during the FGDs that,

“Recently, we were ready to appear before the police to discuss with them different issues since they have considered us to be good people. Previously, it was impossible for us to meet with the police. Also our criminal gang learnt how to organize ourselves to form a youth group and refused to further re-engage in criminal acts” (FGDs/Ubaya ubaya/Mpendae).

4.3.7 Room for Security and Safety Stakeholders Contribution of Material

Support to the Police Force

With implementation of neighborhood initiatives, various security stakeholders were invited and contributed material to support to the police force in order to facilitate crime prevention in the neighborhoods. The study findings showed that business persons and other stakeholders contributed vehicles and fuel so as to enable police officers to conduct patrols and hurry up to arrive at crime scenes. Business members were involved in the community policing activities within their neighbourhoods. The following was echoed in a statement from one businessman in Nungwi area:

“With police collaboration, we business community members decided to establish a police fund in order to facilitate police activities. The plan was frustrated by bank complexity in opening a special account of that nature. The idea was initiated by the then Commissioner of Zanzibar Police and for sure it was transferred to another area” (in-depth interview/Businessman/Nungwi).

The following are some challenges in the implementation of neighbourhood watch initiatives in Zanzibar.

4.3.8 Unethical Conduct of Shehas and some Police Officers

Results from this study revealed that in practice, with the neighborhood watch initiative, police officers and the communities are part and parcel of the program. Normally, police officers and the member of neighbourhood meet to discuss the modalities of undertaking the initiatives. The police, as security experts, supervise the programs and at the same time participate physically in the programs. Unfortunately, some police officers and Shehas showed unethical practices whereby people claimed that the officers disclose crime informers involved in corruption practices, fabricated criminal cases to innocent individuals, involved themselves in prostitution, sold drugs and aided drug dealers. Their practices reduced community trust to cooperate with the police force in implementing neighbourhood watch initiatives. The results from this study disclosed that 54.8 % of the respondents were of the view that community trust was needed to cooperate with the Police force in the implementation of community Policing initiatives.

The former IGP, Mwema, during in-depth interviews, asserted:

“The most challenging elements of this initiative are that some implementers of the neighborhood watch initiative showed unethical conduct whereby some condemned people concluded that community policing philosophy is bad without keeping in mind the positive aspects of community policing philosophy. Therefore, many people condemn the philosophy without considering the individual implementers” (in-depth interview/retired police officer).

Furthermore, a politician from an opposition party in Mwembe Tanga area had this to say:

“I informed police about drug dealers near my house. Police came and conducted a search and arrested suspects after they found a big quantity of drugs in that particular house. On the next day, the drug dealers came directly to me very angry and pointed me as the one who informed the police about that issue. The suspect turned around and told me openly that the police officer whom I gave crime information to was the one who

disclosed my name. This led to lasting misunderstanding between me and the suspects” (In-depth interview/Political leader/ Mwenbe Tanga).

She also elaborated:

“Some Shehas engage themselves in drug selling and aid drug dealers. When Shehas are given information about drug dealers, they hesitate to take serious action against the culprits. Instead, they tell informers to mind their own businesses” (In-depth interview /Political leader/Mwenbe Tanga).

4.3.9 People’s Life Styles in Urban Areas

The life style of town dwellers is not friendly to executors of neighborhood watch initiatives. People are selfish. They constructed houses with high and long wall fences to the extent that a neighbor cannot see what is happening across the fence. In so doing, individuals fail to assist each other in neighborhoods. A one retired police officer who participated in the interviews had this to say:

“In case of neighborhoods watch initiative, in particular, recently in most town areas, people build their fences with very high walls to the extent that one cannot see what is happening at the neighbor’s side. It is contrary to practices in other countries where people build fences in short height” (in-depth interview/retired police officer).

From such information, the researcher found that some people, due to their life styles, employ security personnel from other areas, something that endangers other people’s security. This was explained by a participant during in-depth interviews who held that,

“Some streets have employed youth to guard them from other areas as special employment. It means that neighborhood watch is not voluntary as intended in this initiative. In due regard, there was no clear plan or directive to guide how to get those youths for CP participation” (in-depth interview/retired police officer).

In a nutshell, neighborhood watch aimed to see people from the same streets regularly meeting and interacting with each other concerning social problems that prevail in their

areas. Therefore, employing someone from other neighborhoods defeats the essence of the initiatives. It may result in encouraging criminality since some foreign security personnel might be thieves because no vetting took place before such people were employed.

4.3.10 Lack of Cooperation between Shehas and the Community

Cooperation between local government leaders and the community is very crucial in the implementation of neighborhood watch initiatives since local government leaders direct and govern all government orders as directives. The research findings indicated that in some shehia, the Sheha were not ready to communicate and cooperate with neighborhood members. Some of them were doing so because of political differences and some lacked knowledge on how to handle social issues.

In addition, the findings from this study revealed that 21.9 % of the respondents disclosed that lack of cooperation between local government leaders and the community is crucial in the implementation of neighborhood watch initiatives. After all, local government leaders direct and govern all government orders including directives.

During FGDs, it was raised that some Sheha did not actively communicate with shehia councils to discuss neighborhood problems. Some problems such as how to suppress criminals or dealing with offenders were challenges that remained unsolved. As a result, community members failed to participate in solving their problems. During the discussion, it was stressed that,

“Sheha failed to have clear communication with their shehia development councils to the extent that social problems were not identified, discussed and resolved. As a result, the community failed to participate in solving their social problems. Instead, individuals decide to provide brutal punishment or to involve in mob justice on offenders” (FGDs, Mpendae).

These critical views were supported by other participants. During interviews, one participant claimed that,

“The Sheha failed to cooperate with the shehia Security Council. In most cases, the Sheha made decisions on his own. He did not work in partnership with others in decision-making. For instance, youth from my shehia requested to participate in shehia Security Council but the Sheha denied them to be members in the council. He thinks they belong to the opposition party” (In-depth interview/Political leader, Mwenbe Tanga).

During in-depth interviews with an old person who was once a Regional Commissioner in the study area, such experience was disclosed on this issue. In general, he supported the above quoted views that some Sheha were not doing their work effectively due to political division in their shehias.

“Shehia CP police officers were good but their Shehas were not willing to perform CP initiatives. Some of them feared to implement the CP due to various reasons such as political affiliation. I noted that the shehia security committees were performing their responsibilities very well. I normally received information about them through reports from the District Commissioners” (in-depth interview/old people, Mnazi Mmoja).

4.3.11 Regression Analysis on Neighborhood Watch Community Policing

Initiatives

Regression analysis was intended to realize the contribution of neighbourhood watch community policing initiative. It involved an understanding of neighbourhood watch as CPI, neighbourhood watch initiatives to prevent crime, rate of participation in

neighbourhood watch initiatives, satisfaction of CPO with neighbourhood watch and CPO communication with neighbourhood watch. Table 4.5 provides further elaboration.

Table 4.5: Coefficients of Neighborhood Watch Community Policing Initiatives

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.882	.201		9.378	.000
	Understand neighbourhood watch as CPI	-.139	.144	-.068	-.961	.337
	Neighbourhood watch initiatives prevent crime	-.139	.119	-.084	-1.167	.244
	Rate of participation in neighbourhood watch initiatives	.053	.045	.079	1.182	.238
	As CPO satisfied with neighbourhood watch	-.179	.120	-.103	-1.493	.137
	As CPO communicate neighbourhood watch	.183	.186	.070	.987	.325
	Neighbourhood watch implementation helped in reducing crimes	.305	.144	.152	2.112	.036
a. Dependent Variable: Prospects of CPI in crime prevention (Reduction of crime or Increase of crime)						

Table 4.5 indicates that independent variables have negatively influenced the implementation of community policing initiatives toward crime reduction at $P > 0.05$. Furthermore, neighbourhood watch implementation helped in reducing crimes and was shown to be positive at 5% significance level ($P < 0.05$) that influenced to an increase in 1% to lead to implementation of community policing initiatives toward crime reduction for 0.152 values (Table 4.5).

The results from the regression analysis (Table 4.5) displayed that, the contribution of neighborhood watch as a community policing initiative regarding understanding of neighbourhood watch as CPI, neighbourhood watch initiatives to prevent crime, rate of participation in neighbourhood watch initiatives, satisfaction of CPO with neighbourhood watch, and CPO communication with neighbourhood effectively contributed insignificantly to crime prevention. As Table 4.6 illustrates.

Table 4.6: Summary of Analysis on Neighbourhood Watch Community Policing Initiatives

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.911	.170		11.232	.000
	NEIGH	.015	.020	.045	.793	.429
a. Dependent Variable: Prospects of CPI in crime prevention (Reduction of crime or Increase of crime)						

The results from the regression analysis in Table 4.6 show, that joint activities of neighborhood watch community policing initiatives (independent variables) are 0.429 and thus, not statistically significant $P > 0.05$. This suggests a positive coefficient association that influenced implementation of community policing initiatives toward crime reduction. With this regards activities of neighbourhood watch initiatives such as low understanding, poor rate of participation, unsatisfactory and poor communication tended to increase crimes when they are applied under Tanzania police force. The model concluded a one percentage increase in the contribution of neighborhood watch community policing initiatives leads to an increase (0.045) in assessing implementation of community policing initiatives toward crime reduction.

4.4 Contribution of Civilians' Security Group Initiatives in Crime Prevention

This part presents the findings of the second specific objective of the study. It intended to examine the contribution of civilians' security group initiatives in crime prevention. In this view, the researcher asked participants for their understanding of civilians' security group initiatives, individual participation in civilians' security group initiatives, and contribution of civilians' security group initiatives in crime prevention. The researcher further sought to recognize the challenges facing civilians' security group initiatives in relation to crime prevention.

The objective was informed by the routine activity theory. According to routine activity theory, any crime incident involves three important parts: motivated offender, absence of a guardian and a target (victim). In order for a crime to occur, there must be an opportunity to do an offence (Schaefer and Mazerolle, 2017). Civilian security patrol group initiative was used to minimize the gap. It is a proactive initiative such that criminals could not have an opportunity to commit an offence. Therefore, the theory was used to analyse how civilian security patrol groups minimized opportunities of crimes to occur. The essence of civilian security group was to fill the police officers' gap that seemed to be inadequate to serve security services for entire societies.

The research findings showed that the presence and practice of civilian security patrol groups in the study area were to help in crime prevention. The situation was reported by different participants during in-depth interviews and FGDs. Underscoring the foregoing, a leader of civilian security patrol group, during in-depth interviews explained that:

“We decided to initiate civilian security patrol group because the situation in Mji Mkongwe was terrible such that tourists were assaulted at day time and they were robbed their properties. During the night, it was quite impossible for women to move from home to attend ceremonies without getting escorts. Bwawani hotel and Shangani areas were common for robbery and other criminal incidences. Malindi Madagaani was full of drug dealers and other unacceptable businesses. In fact, the area was a shed for dangerous criminals” (In-depth interview/civil security leader, Mji Mkongwe).

As a result of such observations, the only way to curb crimes was to introduce civilian security patrol groups. Quantitative data indicated that 91.6 % of police officers were participants and contributed to the implementation of civilian security patrol group initiative, while only 8.4 % police officers responded that they were not participating in civilian security patrol groups in the study area. On the same view, the research qualitative data indicated that civilian security patrol group initiatives contributed to crime prevention in the study area in a number of ways that included the following:

4.4.1 Patrolling Crime Hot Spot Areas

The study findings indicated that different civilian security groups patrolled different hot spot areas to minimize crime opportunities according to potential activities, nature of crime and existing economic activities that prevailed in that particular neighborhood.

The participant from stone town during in-depth interviews commented that,

“The CP group in Mji Mkongwe implemented CP by conducting patrols to enable free and safe movements of tourists as a dominant economic activity within the area” (in-depth interview/ good will community policing ambassador, stone town area).

In another area, civilian security groups used various techniques to solve security problems. A leader of civilian security group who is also a religious leader in the area echoed the foregoing:

“Citizens in this area had organized civilians’ security groups for patrolling the area to remove people with bad behavior. Our neighbourhood experienced drug users and drug abuse such that it was impossible to move around and even go to shops to buy necessary needs. The only way was to patrol the areas of operation so as to minimize the chance for criminal activities” (in-depth interviews/leader of the civilian security group, Mkele Shehia).

4.4.2 Providing Social Services

In addition to the day-to-day patrolling activities performed at hot spot areas, security groups also offered social assistance to solve daily community challenges facing the neighbourhood. Such social services were crucial in crime prevention. If they were not redressed immediately they were bound to give room to criminals to commit crimes.

One participant commented during interviews:

“The CP group members organized themselves to report electrical cut out and sometimes they managed to maintain electrical power supply because as we know for sure without light in our area, crimes are likely to occur. We are just trying to minimize room for criminals to commit offences” (in-depth interview/good will community policing ambassador, stone town area).

The same participant further asserted:

“Our civilian security patrol group had prepared to rescue children's lives from sea accidents since we have been provided with first aid training and kits for such victims and managed to have a fiber boat with machine for that work. In our area, many children die while swimming” (in-depth interview/good will community policing ambassador, stone town area).

The research findings showed that some civilian security patrol groups offer social services that could not easily be provided by police force or other agencies. Such services, if not provided at proper time, can endanger people's lives, lead to loss of properties or lead to crime incidences. So the group planned to offer such services. A participant from Mji Mkongwe informed, during in-depth interviews that:

“Our group helped to extinguish fire, which happened at Stone town. The place was occupied by thieves and full of houses to extent that fire vehicles could not reach the place. The group helped to control the situation because all group members know the geographical setting of Mji Mkongwe. The group prepared to save people and properties” (in-depth interview/good will community policing ambassador, stone town area).

The findings indicated that civilian security patrol groups managed to prepare social services like games so as to keep youth and the general public busy during leisure time. Such kinds of gathering force people to participate in the CP instead of criminal activities. A participant from the civilian security group in Mji Mkongwe expressed:

“We managed to form a CP football team, which helped to bring together Mji Mkongwe youth and communities in general. Our team participated in various Zanzibar competitions, for instance, Commissioner Mussa Cup. Many youths in our area participated in our game instead of being criminals like they did before” (In-depth interview/Civil security leader, Mji Mkongwe).

4.4.3 Hired Individuals to Guard Premises

From the efficient and hard work of civilian security patrol groups, the research findings indicated that various security stakeholders were convinced to work with them to the extent that some government institutions and individuals decided to work with them. The findings showed that the government gave groups the the task of tax collection to prevent theft of government money as it was explained by the participants during in-depth interviews about the Malindi civilian’s security group that:

“Our group entered into a legal contract with Zanzibar Municipal Authority for fee collection at all vehicle parking areas in Mji Mkongwe. In reality, we increased the municipal income through fee collection” (in-depth interview/good will community policing ambassador, stone town area).

Similarly, the government uses civilian security patrol group to prevent crime at tourist attraction areas as one participant indicated during in-depth interviews that,

“Also with the same authority, we were contracted to guard Forodhani Garden Park in order to strengthen security, especially for tourists and other people visiting the area to relax” (in-depth interview/good will community policing ambassador, stone town area).

Furthermore, qualitative data indicated that from the good performance and hardworking spirit, the civilian security patrol group requested government institutions including the Ports Authority in Zanzibar to give them the tasks of preventing and removing fake ticket agents at Zanzibar port area. One participant pointed out that,

“Our group was engaged to eliminate issuance of fake tickets, which were essentially obtained from fake boat ticket agents at Zanzibar port” (in-depth interview/ good will community policing ambassador, stone town area).

In addition, the findings indicated that not only government authorities but also private individuals in Unguja town interacted with the civilian security patrol group in order to secure their premises or ceremonies, which, for which in return, the group was paid some money which was used to pay security personnel as a way of motivating them.

The participant, during interviews, explained as follows:

“Our civilian security patrol group was hired by individuals to guard their premises/houses during families’ local ceremonies such as marriage, graduation, birth day parties and private car parking” (in-depth interview/ good will community policing ambassador, stone town area).

This was further supported by another participant who said:

“We succeeded to win trust from the entire Mji Mkongwe community and other areas in Unguja town to the extent that people trusted us to guard their social activities. For example, the task of supervising local ceremonies that in return paid some money at Tsh 15,000 per each security guard whereby Tsh 10,000 was given to individual security personnel and Tsh 5000 retained in the group account in order to support other social activities such as football team and assist people with problems” (In depth interview/Civil security leader, Mji Mkongwe).

Furthermore, the qualitative data showed that civilian security patrol groups were involved in environmental protection and cleaning dirty areas, which were often dirty and attracted and were used by drug users and other criminals. With that reality, civilians' security patrol groups were empowered to enforce some regulations concerning environment. The participant had this to add about such activities,

“We as residents and CP group members in Mji Mkongwe were inspired to be among individuals who participate in preserving Mji Mkongwe environment in order to keep it smart and attractive to tourists. Thus, we are involved in cleaning the ground around Forodhani papa and we have succeeded to change the area whereby currently, the area is very attractive and clean. Also the group undertook to remove plastic bags for implementation of government ban over the use of plastic bags” (in depth interview/good will community policing ambassador, Stone town area).

4.4.4 Civilian Security Patrol Guards as Potential Opportunity for Employment

The performance and success of CP activities depends on support from various safety and security stakeholders, for instance, business persons, communities, government institutions and Non-governmental Organisations (NGOs). Since civilian security groups operated on voluntary basis, some security stakeholders agreed to contribute some money to sustain the groups' livelihoods. The initiative offers employment opportunities for the youth who were previously involved in criminal activities, they now get their earnings after joining such security patrol groups. As noted during in depth interviews, one participant said:

“Due to the importance of maintaining security in the Mji Mkongwe area, the Urban District Commissioner called a joint meeting between the CP group and hotel owners including Dhow Palace Hotel, Tembo Hotel and Serena Hotel to discuss the security of their hotels as well as tourists. Finally, each hotel owner agreed to contribute a minimum basic salary for one CP group member on monthly basis” (in depth interview/ good will community policing ambassador/ Stone town area).

In addition, the findings showed that the performance of civilian security groups and intervention by government leaders to support these programs helped to expand employment opportunities, especially for the youth. This was supported by the security leader from Mji Mkongwe during interviews who asserted:

“In the long run, we realized that our group had many economic activities to do to the extent that the youth from Mji Mkongwe area were not able to serve all security needs. So we invited youth from other areas near Mji Mkongwe to fill the gap. In so doing, we provided employment opportunities for many youths as daily paid workers” (In depth interview/Civil security leader/Mji Mkongwe).

Another local government leader insisted:

“In supporting community policing initiatives in my area, we established three car parking areas. Civilians’ security groups look after the cars at their neighborhoods. Car owners pay a little money, which helps to develop my groups. This initiative helps to reduce vandalism on cars and stealing of properties from the cars. It also provides employment opportunities to my people” (in depth interview/local government leader/Tomondo).

4.4.5 Free Movement of Individuals in the Streets

With civilian security patrol group initiatives, the findings indicated that the groups contributed in reducing crime and fear from crime in the streets, as indicated by various interviews and FGDs. The participant from Mji Mkongwe area noted during in-depth interviews:

“We managed to reduce crimes and fear from crimes in Mji Mkongwe area. It is now very possible to see tourists moving in the streets without support from guides” (in depth interview/ good will community policing ambassador/ Stone town area).

This statement was supported by another security leader who stressed:

“One among the greatest successes of our civilian security group was to remove drug abusers and other criminal groups from Mji Mkongwe area. Previously, the criminal groups were very dangerous to movement

of tourists and other indigenous people. Thus, due to our security group, tourists move freely and enjoy their visits” (In depth interview/civil security leader/Mji Mkongwe).

Civilian security patrol group leader from Mkele during in-depth interviews explained:

“The civilian security patrol group created good cooperation between the police and the public. The situation changed after the establishment of civilian security patrol group under the umbrella of community policing. Deviant behaviours and criminal activities decreased. In addition, there are no longer drug dealers in our area. All decided to shift to other shehia where there is no security patrol” (in depth interview/political leader/Mkele).

Another participant, a local government leader, during interviews disclosed the success of a civilian security group at his area and reported:

“The establishment of community policing helped to reduce criminal offences. It was possible to leave one’s bicycle or clothes unattended and now, no one takes them. Now it is impossible because of community policing. The establishment of civilians’ security group has helped to reduce crimes and fear from crime. My people did a very good job. People no longer engaged in criminal activities because they fear the security group” (in depth interview/local government leader/Tomondo).

The same views were supported by a journalist who summed up his views saying:

“In the Tomondo area, CP helped to solve the problems of youth foul behaviour in the streets. Through the patrols, nobody was again found moving around during night times. Also there was a church, which was disturbing the area with night singing. The CP group helped to resolve the matter through peaceful discussion” (in depth interview/ Journalist/ Wireless).

Another political leader, a participant in the study interviews, asserted:

“Night patrols in Jang’ombe and Mpendae enabled the arrest of drug dealers and drug users through collaboration with the CP security groups. Also there was reduction in crimes incidences since some crimes were resolved through collaboration between the police force and the CP group” (in-depth interview/Political leader/Jang’ombe).

4.4.6 Challenges Facing Civilian Security Patrol Groups

Civilian security patrol group initiatives, like other initiatives, in community policing faced challenges. The researcher wanted to identify the challenges and their root causes. The researcher found a mixture of challenges, which varied from one civilian security patrol group to another as follows:

4.4.6.1 Poor Understanding of the Roles of Police Officers

The research findings showed that some police officers had poor understanding of the concept of civilians' security group. Since some police officers did not understand the importance of such initiatives, the civilian groups also lacked clear legal knowledge of their roles. Statistical data indicated that about 32.9 % had attained community policing initiatives training, at various police courses mostly at police training schools/colleges.

However, 39.9 % of the respondents declared that they did not understand the details of community policing initiatives. Moreover, 27.1% of the respondents asserted that training was not helpful to them in crime reduction as illustrated in Figure 4.5.



Figure 4.5: Police Understanding of CP Initiatives

The researcher found that there were training programmes offered to the police officers for intervention to facilitate CP initiatives. From the quantitative data, 34.8 % of Police officers declared that they lacked clear understanding of civilian security patrol group initiatives (Figure 4.5). The research findings showed that such a situation caused a number of issues as follows:

4.4.6.1.1 Use of Unnecessary Force in the Performance of Patrol Duty

Civilian security patrol groups were found to use excessive force in the cause of arresting and searching suspected persons. Such incidences demoralized civilian security group members since the police wanted to take actions against them. In-depth interviews with a government local leader from Tomondo informed:

“Civilian security groups were used to sticking to people during their patrol. Because of lack of education, the security groups thought that they had the right to treat persons inhumanly. Such practices decreased after clear understanding through police education. One man demanded money after his daughter was severely hurt by a member of a civilian security group. Police solved the issue after realizing the group had nothing to pay” (in depth interview/local government leader/Tomondo).

Another participant, a retired police officer, asserted:

“Civilian security groups apply excessive force, which was not legal, during the patrol or guards, especially when dealing with crime incidents. When it happened, one was guilty of unlawful arrest, and was summoned to the legal process. That demoralized the members of security groups who complained that CP is not good” (in depth interview/retired police officer).

4.4.6.1.2 Employment of other Civilian Security Patrol Groups outside the

Neighbourhood

The research findings showed that some community and street members decided to employ security guards from other streets or areas and paid them. It was this process that diluted the importance of civilian security group in some communities. This was indicated during interviews with a retired police officer who participated in the study and said:

“It was realized that engaging unknown people to safeguard the streets while they are not members of the particular street created a big challenge. It was money that played a great role in paid security guards rather than individual self-participation” (in depth interview/retired police officer).

4.4.6.1.3 Police Officers’ Resistance to Cooperate with Civilian Security Groups

The research findings indicated that some police officers resist to cooperate with civilian security groups. Since civilian security group initiatives were a new move for many police officers, some police officers who live in the shehia were not cooperative with the civilian security groups. To them, the work of doing patrol is entirely for civilian groups. It is not their duty since they are employed as police officers. It was asserted by a participant that:

“Most residents in Mkele shehia were performing civilian group patrol. Despite their readiness in securing their premises by doing day and night patrols, some police officers who live in the shehia were not cooperative with the civilian security groups especially by participating in night patrols. Instead, they remained and slept in their houses with their wives

while other male community members guarded them” (In depth interview/leader of the civilian security group/Mkele Shehia).

The researcher was keen to find out the reasons why police officers living in various streets within shehias were reluctant to cooperate with members of the community in night patrols. Indeed, the researcher identified different reasons and factors that hinder police officers from cooperating with members of the community. Figure 4.6 shows statistically the gravity of each identified factor that hinder police officers from cooperating with civilian security patrol groups.

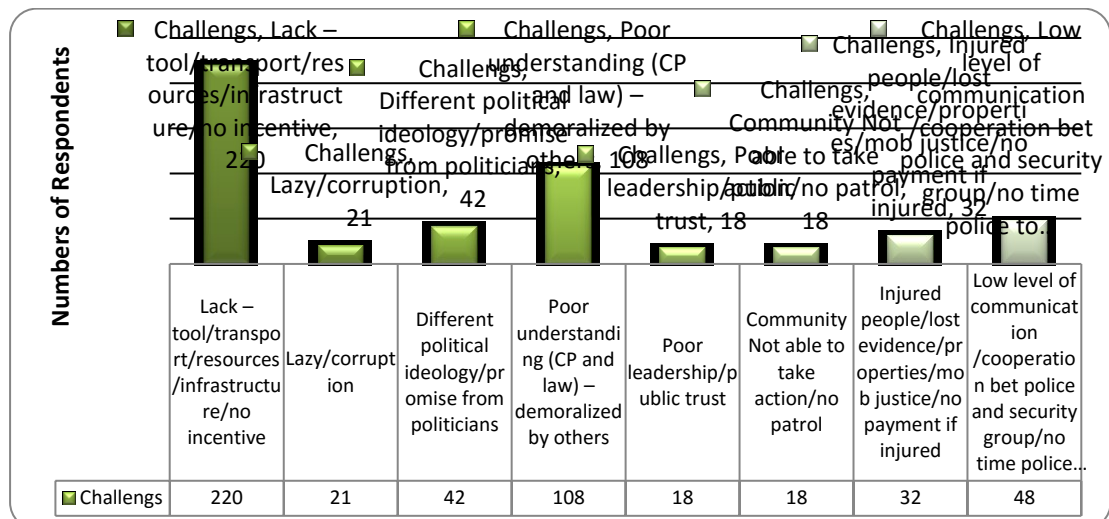


Figure 4.6: Police Non-Preparedness to Cooperate with the Community

4.4.6.1.4 Police Officers’ Failure to Show Customer Care to Members of Civilian Security Groups

In addition, the research findings showed that some police officers failed to provide customer care at police stations. The officers showed reluctance to help CP groups, especially when they reported arrest of offenders during their CP group patrols. Some participants explained that some police officers used discouraging language when they reported cases and sent the accused persons at police stations.

“Some police officers were reluctant to accept the offenders. They gave reactive questions to CP group members. For example, they questioned them, who are you? Who gave you power to arrest offenders? Such questions and other mistreatments from some police officers demoralized the civilian security groups” (In-depth interview/leader of the civilian security group/Mkele Shehia).

Another participant reported:

“Police Stations fail to provide support when CP group members send accused persons to police stations. For example, at Malindi Police Station, some police officers were not ready to open case files or to receive accused persons who were arrested by Mji Mkongwe security group without reasonable justification” (in-depth interview/ good will community policing ambassador/ Stone town area).

4.4.6.1.5 Poor Understanding of Legal Issues by Members of Civilian Security

Groups

The findings further indicated that poor understanding of basic law prolonged dealing with issues at police stations. Some members of civilian security groups do not understand the rights of the accused especially on bail and bond at police stations and at courts of law. To them, once the accused person has been sent to a police station, he/she has no right to be granted bail or to question the police. The situation created hostility between civilian security groups and police officers.

This situation was led one participant to lament:

“In most cases, police or court bail is admissible but the modality of providing the bails is sometimes questionable since CP groups use all means to arrest an offender. However, soon after they apprehended him or her at police station, perhaps he/she is released from police without any justification or dialogue with the CP group who facilitated the arrest of the offender. Such circumstances create hostility between the offender and CP groups since the offender prouds himself/herself that the CP group has nothing to do with him/her” (In-depth interview/leader of the civilian security group/Mkele Shehia).

4.4.6.2 Low Financial Capacity for Civilian Security Groups

The research findings revealed that low financial capacity is another big challenge for most of the civilian security groups. In the course of doing day and night patrols, the groups need uniforms, clubs, handcuff, shoes and the like. Very few civilian security groups are able to buy and maintain those items. The researcher realized that stone town security groups buy uniforms and other items or got them from their supporters. The other civilian security groups demand those items from police. Unfortunately, there was no police budget for those needs.

Furthermore, 28.5 % of the respondents showed low financial capacity for civilian security group as the big challenge facing them in their area. In addition, the findings indicated that some people from civilian security groups wished to be paid. They maintain that since police officers are paid for ensuring security, why are they not paid while they are doing the same duties. In an open-ended questionnaire, one police officer explained that,

“Most civilian security patrol groups disappear shortly after their initiation since they lack important items such as uniforms, boots, clubs and the like. These items are important for their day-to-day duties because, in most cases, they do patrols in dangerous and risky circumstances. For most times, they are injured by dangerous snakes. In such cases, they use their own money to get medical assistance.”

The researcher realized that it was very difficult to operate the security guard initiative since there was no budget provided from the government through the police force. The study further noted that the issue of budget extended to police officers, especially when they are called to attend to crime scenes or when civilian security groups need support from police. Police take time before responding to the request or keep quiet since they have no fuel for their transport. In FGDs, one participant claimed that,

“When police officers are informed about crimes incidences, they do not respond in time to the crime scenes. For instance, at our nearby police station at Mwera, when police were informed to attend to crime incidents, they posed several hurdles such as lack of transportation” (FGDs, Kianga).

4.4.6.3 Influence of Political and Government Leaders

The study findings showed that politicians have a big role to play in the implementation of civilian security group initiatives. Their power can influence the entire community policing program. Evidence showed that some politicians interfere with civilian group efforts, especially when they use force to arrest civilian. Some offenders are often freed before police station or courts of law by claiming that such criminals were their best voters. This observation was hammered home by a participant during in-depth interviews who claimed:

“In some cases, a CP group found itself in trouble with some politicians who have individual interests with some criminals whom they claim to be their best voter groups. When such criminals are arrested by the CP group and sent to police stations, the politicians facilitate police bails. As a result, the politicians do not support CP implementation rather, they demoralize CP initiatives for personal interests” (In depth interview/leader of the civilian security group/Mkele Shehia).

The results from this study revealed further that some government leaders exercised deviant behaviours. Some of them used abusive language and were not ready to abide by the laws of the country. When civilian security groups were performing their duties in the communities, politicians refuse to follow the directives from the groups, something that caused challenges and demoralized CP groups. In most cases, government and political leaders have the tendency to abuse traffic laws and other directives governing urban areas. In-depth interviews with a leader of a civilians' security guard explained the following views with strong feelings:

“Sometimes we are demoralized by abusive language from superior government or political leaders. Some leaders use very disappointing comments when CP groups do their responsibilities. For instance, when one such group was overseeing car parking, some leaders were not ready to follow traffic rules and other directives from the authority” (In-depth interview/civil security leader/Mji Mkongwe).

Other leaders exercised their personal interests to violate procedures. As one member in FGDs submitted:

“Some Shehas are reluctant to implement CP due to personal conflicts with some CP leaders. For instance, the Masigini Sheha refused to accept a CP group by instructing that if the CP group was to work in his shehia, they would first have to report at MKKM camp located in Masingini area. Such requirement is out of CP procedures” (FGDs/Kianga).

In addition, the results from this study revealed that some politicians used their power to stop the functions of civilians' security group since they sometimes threaten their interests or interests of business persons who have influence on them. During interviews, one leader of civilians' security patrol group lamented:

“For instance, in Madagaani area, there was a regulation imposed by the government that no one is allowed to offload charcoal after 18:00 hours but some business persons with influence on government leaders used force to offload charcoal beyond the deadline. When a CP group tried to enforce the rule, one businessman reacted and informed a government leader that the CP group had insulted him by using abusive language. As a result, the government leader used his power to ban the CP group from working in Mji Mkongwe area and other parts of Zanzibar” (In-depth interview/civil security leader/Mji Mkongwe).

4.4.6.4 Influence of Political Ideological Differences

The findings from the research showed that projects in the study area were influenced by political affiliation since they may be connected with local leaders. Introduction and implementation of civilian security patrol group initiatives faced the same problem as viewed by a journalist who participated during in-depth interviews by disclosing that,

“When anything in Zanzibar was linked to Sheha, the shehia was always of two sides, one to admit or to reject. That is why even CP was associated with shehia. It was accepted negatively or positively in line with pertinent the partisanship” (in-depth interview/Journalist/Wireless).

Such views were cemented by one participant who asserted:

“The Sheha was not supporting our CP group since he was with the notion that the group was formulated for political interests. Thus, from such assumption and because our Sheha was typically CCM partisan, he refused to acknowledge the good work, which our group performed. When the general election campaigns began, our Sheha used to write letters to the group leader refusing them permission to implement community policing” (In depth interview/CP civilian security group leader/Tomondo).

The same views from a political leader and participant who informed:

“During its initiation, CP was very effective. However, political differences caused it to slow down since the Sheha belongs to the ruling party (CCM). The opposition parties were not ready to support it” (in depth interview/political leader/Jang’ombe).

He informed further:

“I, physically, as a politician tried my level best to mobilize some street members to conduct patrols during night times. I informed the Sheha about the patrol officers and where the patrol was going to be conducted but the Sheha did not give me support because he thought that I did it to give me political advantage. He thought it was a way for an opposition party to win the constituency during the election” (in depth interview/political leader/Jang’ombe).

The same was supported by a local government leader who participated in interviews.

He explicitly informed:

“I realized that because most people living in this area are from the opposition, the same people used political activities and community policing initiatives through special civilians’ security groups. Therefore, they could not distinguish those two activities. It is not easy to know whether they are performing political activities or community policing activities. From that point, I received an order from the District Commissioner through a letter of a civilian security group to stop CP activities until the end of the elections. It became difficult to convince those groups to resume their activities after the elections. As a result, crimes started to increase like it was before. You know, we government leaders fail to distinguish politics from social issues” (in-depth interview/local government leader/Tomondo).

4.4.7 Regression Analysis of Civilian Security Group Initiative

Regression analysis was performed to see the impact of civilian security patrol groups on crime prevention. It included understanding security group as CPI, security groups initiatives to prevent crimes, rate of participation in security groups initiatives, CPO satisfaction with security groups initiatives, CPO communication with security patrol groups and security patrol group implementation in reducing crimes. Table 4.7 illustrates the results statistically.

Table 4.7: Coefficients of Results of Civilian Security Patrol Groups in Crime Prevention

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.099	.228		4.823	.000
	Understand security group as CPI	.304	.138	.145	2.200	.029
	Security groups initiatives to prevent crimes	.077	.163	.027	.473	.636
	Rate of participation in security groups initiatives	.107	.052	.128	2.050	.041
	As CPO satisfied with security groups initiatives	-.013	.132	-.007	-.097	.923
	As CPO communicate security groups	-.321	.166	-.149	-1.940	.053
	Security groups implementation helped in reducing crimes	.581	.157	.249	3.693	.000

a. Dependent Variable: Prospects of CPI in crime prevention (Reduction of crime or Increase of crime)

Table 4.7 shows the results of regression analysis to assess the association of independent variables that explain coefficients and significance of the dependent variable. Through regression analysis, the relationship between each level of the independent variables, revealed that there was a significant, positive relationship between understanding security group as CPI, rate of participation security group initiatives and security group, all helped in reducing crimes and the dependent variable

was statistically significant at $p < 0.05$ (Table 4.7). Thus, duration of implementation of community policing initiatives toward crime reduction used in police-citizen encounters is more likely to increase ($b = 0.145$; $p < 0.05$), ($b = 0.128$; $p < 0.05$) and ($b = 0.249$; $p < 0.05$), respectively. Furthermore, the results showed that security group initiatives prevent crimes and as CPO communicate security groups had $p > 0.05$ significance level to implementation of community policing initiatives toward crime reduction (Table 4.7).

In summary, civilian security patrol groups in crime prevention include understanding and accepting security groups as CPI, that security group initiatives prevent crimes, rate of participation security groups initiatives, CPO satisfied with security groups initiatives, CPO communicates with security patrol groups and security patrol group implementation helped in reducing crimes. These activities jointly made a characteristic of security patrol group initiative as illustrated in table 4.8;

Table 4.8: Summary of Result of Civilian Security Patrol Groups in Crime Prevention

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.347	.188		7.160	.000
	SECU	.100	.026	.213	3.823	.000
a. Dependent Variable: Prospects of CPI in crime prevention (Reduction of crime or Increase of crime)						

Regression results (Table 4.8) showed that community civilian security patrol groups in crime prevention (independent variables) are 0.000 that indicated statistically significant at $P=0.000$. This suggests a positive coefficient association, which means

that influences to assess implementation of community policing initiatives toward crime reduction activity tended to increase community civilian security patrol groups in crime prevention. The model concluded that a one percentage increase in civilian security patrol groups in crime prevention leads to an increase in 0.213 in assessing implementation of community policing initiatives toward crime reduction.

CHAPTER FIVE

WARD/SHEHIA COMMUNITY POLICING OFFICERS AND CHALLENGES OF COMMUNITY POLICING INITIATIVES

5.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the findings of the study in respect of specific objectives three and four of the study. The chapter is divided into the the following sections: Impact of the ward/shehia Community policing officers' initiative on crime reduction, Regression analysis of ward/shehia community policing initiatives and Challenges faced by Zanzibar police officers in implementing community policing initiatives.

5.2 Impact of the Ward/Shehia Community Policing Officers' Initiative on Crime Prevention

One of the specific objectives of this study was to examine the impact of ward/Shehia Community policing officers' initiative on crime reduction. Here, the researcher was keen to understand the extent to which ward/shehia community policing officers engaged communities in crime reduction endeavour. In addition, the researcher wanted to understand the successes and challenges of ward/shehia community police officers in implementing community policing initiatives.

This objective was informed by community policing theory, which specifies that police officers must work together with the general public in order to prevent crimes (Danijela *et. al.*, 2013). Ward/shehia community policing officers served as enforcers of the componets of community policing theory. They ensured community engagement, solved crime problems and by themselves, they served as part of the transformation

process of the police force (see Myhill, 2006; Elizabeth, 2017). Community policing theory was used in this study to examine how police officers interact with Zanzibar communities.

Quantitative data indicated that 94.2 % of police officers had an idea on the existence of the ward/shehia police officers (Figure 5.1). Quantitative data showed that 26 % participated very high, 31 % high, 32 % medium, 7 percent low, 4 % participated very low (Figure 5.1). This means that the participation level of ward/shehia community policing officers is unsatisfactory. Figure 5.1 illustrates the data.

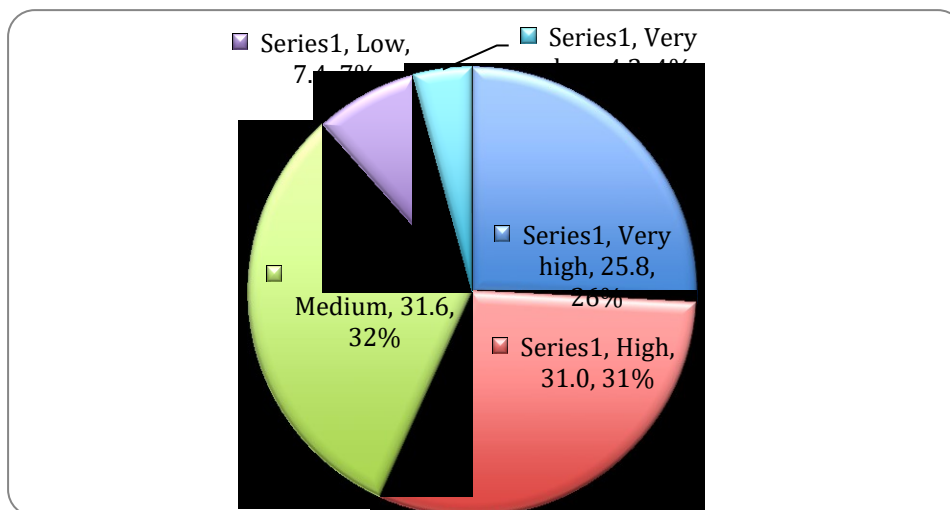


Figure 5.1: Police Officers' Participation in Ward/Shehia Community Policing Initiative

In due regard, the availability of ward/shehia community policing officers became an issue as viewed by one local leader from Mapinduzi shehia that,

“A CP police officer is unavailable at all times and whenever requested to come, the reply is that he is on duty at police station. So the civilian security group is not getting support in doing night patrols since the police officer is not available. Then the shehia leader decided to proceed with the patrol in order to reduce crimes” (in-depth interview/local government leader/ Mapinduzi).

Although ward/shehia community policing officers were not available for 24 hours in their respective wards/shehia, the statistics showed that 26% highly participated such that, to some extent, they contributed in a number of ways in crime prevention. They included the following: facilitating joint meetings, organizing sport and games, initiating economic activities, building community awareness and reduction of traffic incidencies for children. The research findings exposed some challenges in implementing this initiative.

5.2.1 Joint Meetings

Crime prevention normally involves various stakeholders such as criminals, community members, business persons, schools, Government and NGOs. Ward/shehia community policing officers facilitated joint meetings, which discussed security issues. Each participant was given the free chance to air his/her views on the root causes of crimes, to identify individual criminals and their gangs, all in order to agree on the way forward in preventing crime within a particular neighborhood. This emerged clearly during in-depth interviews with UNDP representative who held that,

“I realized that violent crimes originate from the community level and dealing with them demands all people to cooperate. From that reality, in 2010, we organized and conducted a joint meeting between Ubaya ubaya criminal gang, Police officers and our organization. In the course of discussion, some Ubaya ubaya criminal gang participants confessed that they were going to stop being violent and would become good law abiding citizens” (In-depth interview /development partner/Mpendae).

The researcher noticed that in the joint meetings, stakeholders were able to identify and address problems that plagued the youth, forcing them to engage in criminal activities. As a consequence, the joint meetings provided a spring board for the mobilization of the youth into socio-economic groups. The security stakeholders served as an

inspiration for youth to acquire training on how to avoid criminality and how they could organize themselves to form a Youth NGO aimed to reduce crimes. During in-depth interviews with the UNDP representative, it was revealed that,

“Through dialogue headed by the police that involved youth from Mwanakwerekwe area and other crime prevention stakeholders, the discussion helped to deeply address the crime problem, the need for youth to be trained and the importance of mobilizing youth to formulate a group like an NGO” (In-depth interview /development partner/Mpendae).

Also another participant stated that,

“In our support to reduce violent criminal elements, in cooperation with police force, we identified and discussed with Ubaya ubaya criminal gang and more than 50 individuals were identified and accepted to sit down to discuss jointly their problems” (In-depth interview /development partner, Mpendae).

5.2.2 Organizing Sports and Games

Ward/shehia community policing officers organized Sport and Games programs such as football teams with various anti crime stakeholders with the aim to keep youth busy at all times and so reduce their possibility to engage in crimes. Football teams from various areas competed for the Commissioner of Police Cup. The study revealed that the first winner was awarded a trophy with a milking cow and the second winner was awarded a goat and the third one was presented with a small amount of money. Such contribution was supported by the statement provided by the UNDP representative that,

“Through cooperation between us as development partner and the Commissioner of Police, we initiated football match competitions with support from Members of Parliament in Stone Town and Kikwajuni constituencies. The competitions drew in many individuals to support community policing initiatives” (In-depth interview /development partner/Mpendae).

5.2.3 Initiating Economic Activities

The ward/shehia community policing officers realized that at many places, youth groups were forced into criminal activities by their lack of employment. During the FGDs one of the participant from a criminal gang asserted:

“At my age, normally, I am inclined to try many things to see how they affect me and others in the real world. But most of us remain idle and as a result, we end up engaging in criminal activities. As you see, our education system does not prepare us to engage in entrepreneurship after leaving school. Inspiration of youth to enjoy luxurious lives without hard work is common place. Since we lack capital from the government, many of us young people take the short cut and engage in robbery or join extremist religious groups or ideologies and other deviant behaviors” (FGD/Mpendae).

With cooperation between ward/shehia community policing officers and anti crime stakeholders, ward/shehia community policing officers initiated economic activities aimed to give youth opportunities to engage in productive activities that keep them employed and paid some amount of money and so stop them from engaging in criminal activities. A participant made the following comment during in-depth interviews,

“Also we formulated economic activities such as rubbish collection and removal as well as serving as security guards at building sites and churches and were paid some amount of money as alternative to engaging in crime incidents” (In-depth interview/Good will CP Ambassador/Kwahani).

Another participant from the development partner group, during in-depth interviews informed:

“After we identified all youth involved in the Ubaya Ubaya gang, in collaboration with the Regional Commissioner’s office via urban municipal authority, we provided Ubaya Ubaya with a task to perform in Mwanakwerekwe Market where they were paid on daily basis. We realized that their basic problems were to have something to put in their mouths” (In-depth interview /development partner/Mpendae).

Furthermore, during interviews with the former Regional Commissioner, it was revealed as follows:

“During my leadership, the presence of ward/shehia community policing in various shehia helped youth to change their criminal behaviour through facilitation of economic activities. For example, with Commissioner of Police, we assisted Kiyanga area with a machine for brick making, twenty bags of cement and a lorry of sand in order for them to engage in an economic project to sustain life. The project drew many youths who were formerly criminal to engage in brick making. The project stopped them from engaging in criminal activities. But on the contrary, such assistance was negatively defined by some politicians that the Regional Commissioner was trying to convince Kiyanga society to join the ruling party from the opposition party” (In-depth interview/old people/Mnazi Mmoja).

5.2.4 Building Community Awareness

Crime prevention strategies normally need public awareness. Through ward/shehia community policing initiative, police officers who essentially are the supervisors of the community policing programs initiated an awareness program to the community particularly in crime prevention. As the goodwill CP ambassador stated during interviews:

“The Zanzibar Commissioner of Police conducted public meetings with all members of Kwahani shehia. They discussed crime problems in the area by emphasizing on the concept of the CP” (In-depth interview /Good will CP Ambassador /Kwahani).

The study findings showed that community policing awareness campaigns empowered community members to understand and undertake various proactive measures in fighting against crimes.

5.2.5 Mapping Neighbourhood Crime Incidences

The ward/shehia community policing officers’ initiatives enabled and facilitated individuals to identify, plan and map collective measures on how to alleviate crimes in their areas by considering times, hotspots and *modus operandi* of various crime incidents. This was clearly explained by local government leader during interviews that,

“We invited police officers to visit and train members of our neighbourhoods, especially on how to prevent house breaking incidences, which were usually common in my shehia. As a result, community members realized the hot spot areas and mapped how to overcome house breaking problem” (FGD/Mpendae).

Furthermore, another participant commented that,

“From the awareness received from the shehia community policing officer, we realized that one of the alternatives to avoid crime incidences, especially house breaking was to install security lights around our houses to reduce the possibility of wrong doers hiding themselves in the dark. After such intervention, house breaking incidences stopped and the communities lived safely” (In-depth interview/local government leader/Mkele)

5.2.6 Control of Traffic Incidences for Children

The presence of ward/shehia community policing officers enabled control of traffic accidents that had affected many school children. Police officers and other community members were used to controlling movement of school children to and from schools. The research findings revealed that police officers and common civilians helped children to cross the roads. This helped to reduce traffic incidents. The CP ambassador noted this during interviews:

“Shehia CP officers were used as traffic control persons to guide children crossing roads to and back home from school. The police officer and community members enabled the control of vehicles speeds in school areas, which eventually stopped road accidents, especially for school children” (In-depth interview/Good will CP Ambassador/ Kwahani)

The same happened at Mtambile area in cooperation with shehia community policing officer. The move improved new ground where people, especially children gather during various religious ceremonies. It was observed that the previous ground was too close to the main road, and prone to fatal accidents from traffic accidents. The following was enchoed in one of the Focus Group discussion:

“Our village prepared a new place where children could gather and play peacefully. We had prepared four pit toilet for people who visit the area. At the same time, the area was connected with electricity supply to attract various activities such as public and political meetings” (FGDs/Chake Chake).

The research findings showed that the impact of ward/shehia community policing officers initiative was ineffective due to low participation of deployed police officers at the respective ward/shehia whereby only 26% highly participated as Figure 5.1 illustrates. The following were some of the reasons underscored by the researcher as factors that contributed to ineffective ward/shehia community policing officers' initiatives:

5.2.7 Failure of Police Officers to appreciate their Roles

Police officers who were deployed to work at ward/shehia level did not appreciate their position or posts. The research findings indicated that there was the critical issue of understanding the concept of ward/shehia initiative among police officers themselves and also among the community, in general. Such misunderstanding caused police officers to deny their position as community officers, while community did not consider them as advisers to solve their crime problems. Quantitative data indicated that 81 % of Police officers were not willing to be identified as Ward/Shehia community Policing officers, while others (6 %) felt very bad, 7 % felt good and only 6 % felt very good to be so identified as WPO. Figure 5.2 illustrates the levels of police officers' refusal to appreciate their positions in community policing.



Figure 5.2: Police Officers' Appreciation to serve as WPO

From in-depth interviews, a participant echoed:

“There is a big challenge facing Ward/Shehia Community Policing officers and the entire community where they failed to understand the community policing philosophy. Police officers did not realize the importance of their positions in solving social problems at grass root level. They ignored their position and thought it is a dumping area for them. At the same time, the community on their part did not use the police as advisers or facilitators in solving crimes and social problems” (in-depth interview/retired police officer).

5.2.8 Failure of Police Officers to Meet Neighbourhood Expectations

In essence, police officers were the core personnel in the implementation of ward/shehia community policing initiatives. Police officers are supposed to be trainers, advisers, facilitators and educators in all matters related to security and social issues in the neighbourhoods. Results from this study revealed that police officers deployed at particular wards/shehia were implementing these initiatives through telephone calls and without physical appearance, which was not the intended goal of the schemes Figure 5.3 is illustrating on the foregoing.

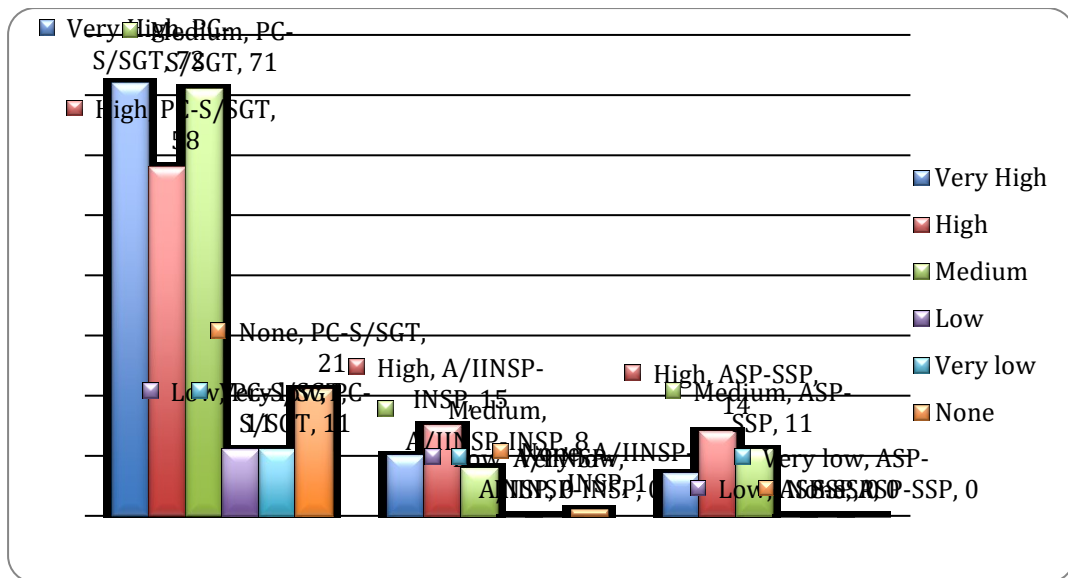


Figure 5.3: Rate of Participation by Rank of Police Officers in Ward/shehia Initiatives

The result from figure 5.3 indicate that, the rank from ASP to SSP participated in ward/shehia community policing initiative by 96.8 %, only 3.2 % did not participate. The rank from A/INSP to INSP participated by 97.0 % while 3.0 % did not participate at all and the rank from PC to S/SGT participated by 86.1 % while 13.9 did not participate. Even though the percentages for participation appear high, in real practice the participation was very poor since most police officers participated by only communicating with local leaders at wards/shehia through phones and did not arrive physically at the wards/shehia.

The research findings showed that among the reasons, which discouraged police officers from attend at their respective wards/shehia were unreliable transport, lack of working equipment, schedules in other responsibilities at police stations, poor cooperation with local leaders, lack of training and lack of political will Figure 5.4 presents reasons to police failure to participate in neighbourhood watch initiative.

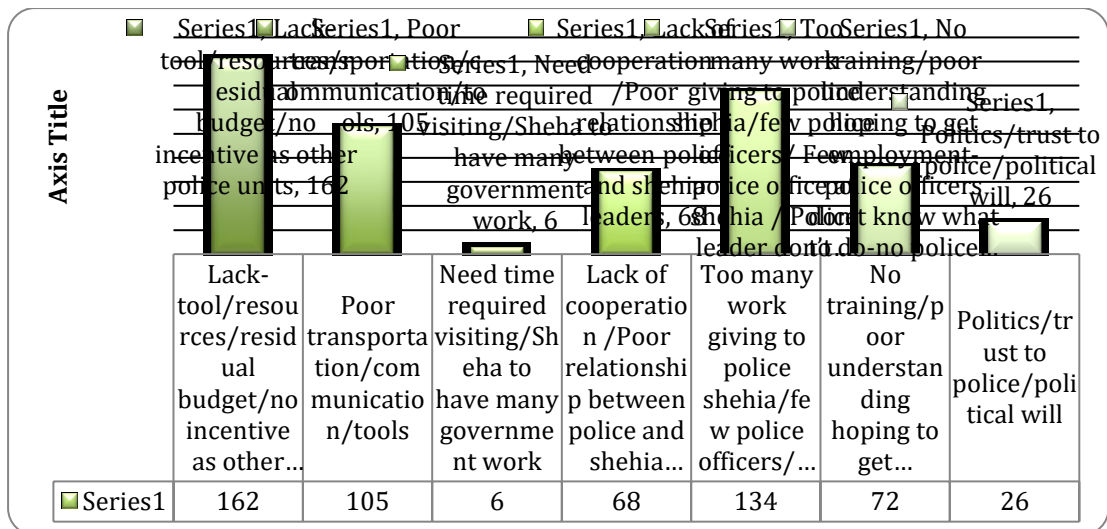


Figure 5.4: Reasons for Failure of Police Officers to Participate in Neighbourhood Watch Initiatives

The failure of police officers to participate in the neighbourhood CP initiative was also recorded in the focus group discussion as indicated to the following quoted from a group discussion at Mpendae.

“Police officers who were deployed at a shehia failed to participate in night patrols where they could offer their professional guidance and advice” (FGD/Mpendae).

5.2.9 Lack of Guidelines for Ward/Shehia Police Officers

The study findings indicated that police headquarters (PHQ) failed to write down and issue CP guidelines for ward/shehia police officers. For almost ten years of police force reform, the police headquarters failed to provide clear guidelines for ward/shehia police officers. This was disclosed during an in-depth interview with retired police officer who pointed out:

“As we were supervisors of community policing initiatives at headquarters, we could not provide guidelines from PHQ, which needed clear indication of qualities of being a Ward/shehia CP officer. This became a contributing factor for the failure of ward/shehia police officers' roles” (in-depth interview/retired police officer).

Since there were no guidelines for ward/shehia police officers, the researcher was keen to unearth the reasons behind the situation. The findings disclosed that some senior police officers did not understand the value and function of ward/shehia police officer. Some senior police officers stuck to traditional ways of policing. For them, it was better to have many police officers at police station rather than to dispatch them to ward/shehia to dissolve social challenges, especially crimes situations before they happened. This explains why, when ordered to send police officers to the ward level, police headquarters selected officers with bad behaviours or with bad work habits.

This was put clear during an interview with senior police officer who pointed out:

“Some shehia/ward community policing officers were deployed as punishment, with no fare for transport, no houses and some of them were disabled with illnesses. The problems were mainly influenced by poor understanding of community policing functions by superior police officers” (in-depth interview/senior police officer).

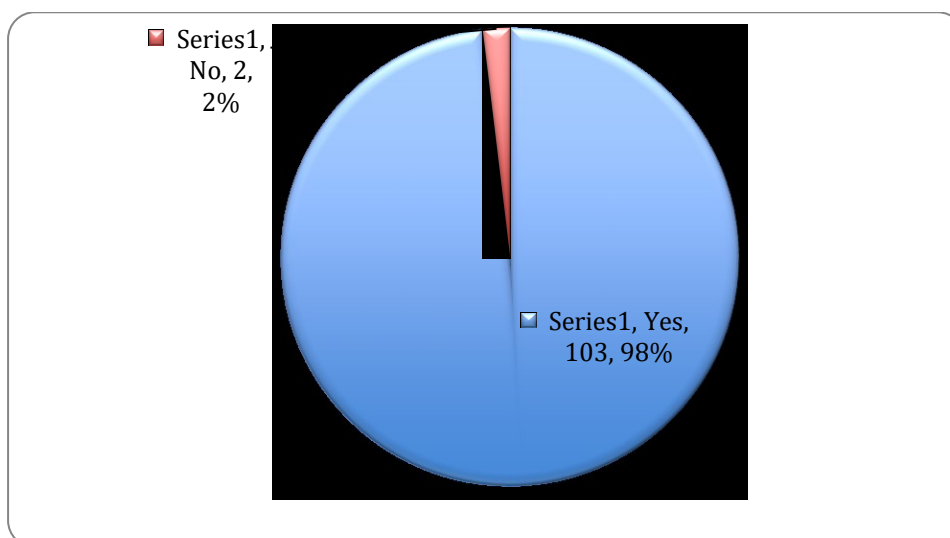
5.2.10 Poor Satisfaction of Police Officers with Ward/Shehia Initiatives

The research findings indicated that many ward/shehia community policing officers did not believe in ward/shehia community policing initiatives as mechanisms that can help to interact with community members to reduce crimes. The data revealed that 74.5 % of police officers did not report at their respective areas since they were not in support of the Ward /Shahia community policing initiatives (Table 5.1). Only, 12.9 % reported and satisfied with the initiative and 7.4 % did not report at shehia but showed satisfaction with the presence of the initiatives, 2.9 % did not report and were dissatisfied with the shehia community policing initiatives (Table 5.1). In addition, 1.3 % showed they reported but were dissatisfied and finally, 0.9 % went to shehia but they did not know if they were satisfied. Table 5.1 is illustrative of the foregoing.

Table 5.1 Reporting and Satisfaction of Ward/Shehia Police Officers

Reporting at Shehia/Ward	Satisfication of Ward/Shehia Iniative			
		Yes	no	I don't know
	Yes	40(12.9%)	4(1.3%)	3(0.9%)
	NO	23(7.4%)	231(74.5%)	9(2.9%)

Generally, Table 5.1 indicates that responses from 231 (74.5 %) out of 310 police officers showed that they were not reporting at wards/shehia and at the same time they were not satisfied that ward/shehia community policing officer's initiative can help in crime prevention. Only 40 (12.9 %) out of 310 police officers reported and were satisfied with ward/shehia community policing officer's initiative in crime prevention. The study findings revealed that there was poor communication between ward/shehia police officers, local government leaders and communities, in general. The data showed that only 2% of ward/shehia community policing officers were physically communicating with local leaders or members of the ward/shehia, while 98 % were not communicating physically as Figure 5.5 indicates.

**Figure 5.5: Communication between Police Officers and Ward/Shehia**

The above finding was echoed by views from a senior police officer who was involved with Community policing for a number of years when he clearly indicated his experiences about communication between police officers and ward/shehia that,

“During my visits at various shehia/wards, local leaders complained that ward/shehia community policing officers did not communicate with them physically. Instead, they called them through mobile phones” (in-depth interview/senior police officer).

5.2.11 Lack of Close Supervision

The research findings disclosed that lack of clear supervision was a critical issue in successful CP. There was no plan or directive to supervise the ward/shehia police officers. Each senior police officer used his/her personal skills to supervise work. In due regard, there was no system of feedback for those officers. Senior police officers did not take time to understand police officers at shehia pertaining to their duties. This argument was supported by the senior police officer who, for a couple of years was the Regional Police Commander and through his work experience asserted:

“I participated in supervising shehia/ward community policing officers by visiting shehias from time to time. However, there were no clear modalities of supervising the officers. Thus, I used my personal leadership skills because there were no directives or special arrangements for the needed official supervision” (in-depth interview/senior police officer).

Due to poor supervision, some police officers engaged in unethical behaviours while performing community policing. During in-depth interviews with senior police officer, it was reported:

“Ward/shehia community policing initiatives failed due to poor supervision of police officers. Some ward/shehia police officers involved themselves in unethical practices such as fabricating criminal cases for innocent individuals for economic gains” (in-depth interview/senior police officer).

Thus, the lack of clear supervision resulted in poor deployment for Ward/Shehia Police Officer as the police management failed to issue clear criteria for the deployment of ward/shehia police officers.

5.2.12 Lack of Police Infrastructure at Ward Level

Local government leaders in wards/shehia level failed to plan and allocate special areas where police officers can operate and undertake their responsibilities. Normally, local leaders plan offices and other infrastructures for officials from sectors like health, schools, market and the like but not police stations and dwelling houses for police officers. The results from this study revealed that local government leaders did not value the presence of police officers as core personnel for security matters in their areas. Most of them failed to realize that the absence of security may hinder the achievement of goals of development programs. In showing this concern, a senior police officer commented:

“There were no offices, equipment or houses for security personnel or security issues. Our ward/shehia CP officers have no offices or dwelling houses in the ward/shehia areas. In due regard, most police officers were unable to be available all the time in their areas of work” (in-depth interview/senior police office).

Another participant, a senior police officer, added:

“Shehia CP officers do not reside at their working stations due to lack needed police barracks. More than eighty percent (80 %) police officers reside outside Northern Unguja police region. Therefore, it was not easy for CP officers to be in their work locations for promptly attend to incidences of crime” (in-depth interview, senior police officer).

5.2.13 Personal Interests of Local Government Leaders

It was also realised that some Sheha were only interested in issues that add up to their incomes. In the study area, there were differences between ward government leaders in

mainland Tanzania and sheha in Zanzibar. Ward government leaders on the mainland are permanent government employees and are paid specified salaries according to their education levels and they can be transferred from one ward to another. It is not so with the Sheha in Zanzibar. In most cases, a Sheha is an old person appointed by the Regional Commissioner on the basis of familiarity with the shehia. Sheha are not paid salaries. Rather, they are given Tanzanian shillings (Tsh) 100,000 per month to support their lives. During interviews, a senior police officer who worked in the northern part of the study area reported:

“Some Sheha who essentially are local government leaders were reluctant to receive and accept shehia community policing officers as their shehia secretaries due to their economic or social interests. For instance, in Nungwi area where there are tourist activities and diverse economic gains, the Sheha was normally inspired to dominate all activities and neglecting security issues. Thus, his decisions on various issues do not include shehia community policing officers” (in-depth interview/senior police officer).

In some areas, local government leaders were rigid and failed to seek information about individuals. Instead, they generalized the characters of people, especially those living in particular streets. They did not change their mindset, especially their perceptions on criminals. During interviews with the UNDP representative, it was claimed that most youth who were formally engaging in criminal behaviour were still perceived by local government leaders as criminals even though the youth had gone straight in behaviour.

It was asserted:

“Shehas were not engaging in the community, especially dialoguing with the reformed youth on how local social problems should be jointly solved. They think the youth are still engaged in criminal acts” (in-depth interview/UNDP representative, Mpendae).

5.2.14 Regression Analysis of Ward/Shehia Community Policing Officers'

Initiatives

Regression analysis was undertaken to detect the impact of Ward/Shehia community policing officers' initiatives. The analysis involved such factors as Police officers reporting at Shehia Ward, Police officers' satisfaction with ward/shehia community policing initiatives, implementation of ward/shehia community policing initiatives helps in reducing crimes, training in community policing, whether or not training provided to police officers help crime reduction, plan for community policing initiatives, police knowledgeable on CPI, public willingly accept CPI, circumstances that community policing was not accepted, as CPO communicate with WPO and if OCS and CPO have knowledge to educate public. Table 5.2 illustrates the results.

Table 5.2 Coefficients of Impact of Ward/Shehia Community Policing Officers' Initiatives

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	1.443	.999		1.444	.152
	Reporting at Shehia Ward	-.072	.207	-.034	-.346	.730
	CPO satisfied with WPO initiatives	.264	.199	.148	1.328	.187
	WPO initiatives implementation helps to reduce crimes	-.011	.233	-.005	-.048	.961
	Participation in training of community policing	.187	.198	.103	.942	.349
	Whether training helps	.148	.104	.169	1.416	.160
	Plan for community policing initiatives	.077	.074	.110	1.038	.302
	Police knowlegeble on CPI	.300	.152	.224	1.973	.052
	Public willingness to accept CPI	-.083	.127	-.073	-.651	.517
	Circumstances that hinder the community from accepting CPI	-.270	.235	-.119	-1.149	.253
	Whether CPO communicate with WPO	-.159	.784	-.019	-.203	.840
	Whether OCS and CPO have enough knowldge to educate the public	-.151	.143	-.104	-1.050	.296
a. Dependent Variable: Prospects of CPI in crime prevention (Reduction of crime or Increase of crime)						

Table 5.2 illustrates the results of regression analysis. The table shows that levels of activities impact on ward/Shehia community policing officers' initiatives in relation to crime reduction were insignificant at $p > 0.05$. Table 5.3 provides the summary of participation of ward/shehia community policing officers who contributed in crime prevention.

Table 5.3: Summary of Impact of Ward/Shehia Community Policing Officers' Initiatives

Coefficients ^a						
Model		Unstandardized Coefficients		Standardized Coefficients	t	Sig.
		B	Std. Error	Beta		
1	(Constant)	.247	.429		.575	.567
	POLICING	.100	.025	.367	3.939	.000
a. Dependent Variable: Prospects of CPI in crime prevention (Reduction of crime or Increase of crime)						

Table 5.3 shows how the interaction of impact (POLICING) was supported by statistical data as analysed. Each main variable was strongly significant at $p < 0.05$ of ward/shehia community policing officers who were not ready and willing to be identified as Ward/shehia community policing officers. The results showed that the impact of ward/Shehia community policing officers' initiatives on crime reduction (POLICING) was positively associated with prospects of CPI in crime prevention [($b_1 = 0.367$; $t = 3.939$ and $p < 0.05$) Table 5.3]. It means that increase in ward/Shehia community policing officers' initiatives in crime reduction by 1% will lead to increase to assess implementation of community policing initiatives toward crime reduction activity.

5.3 Challenges of Implementing Community Policing Initiatives in Zanzibar

This was the fourth specific objective of the study that intended to identify challenges that the Zanzibar police officers face in implementing community policing initiatives. In this objective, the researcher sought to know the different challenges that appear in the course of implementing community policing initiatives. The participants in questionnaires, FGDs and in-depth interviews revealed the following challenges:

5.3.1 Lack of Adequate Knowledge in Community Policing Initiatives

The research findings from this study indicated inadequate knowledge of community policing from top police leadership level to general public. The data showed that the Police knowlege of CPI and preventing crimes in Zanzazibar accounted for 72.4% knowlege of CPI and expected that will help in the prevention of crime in Zanzibar and 77.9 % had no knowlege of CPI and expected crime will be prevented in Zanzibar (Table 5.4).

Table 5.4: Cross Tabulation of Police Knowledge on CPI in Relation to Crime Prevention in Zanzibar

			CPI helps in preventing crimes					Total
			Not good	Good	Very good	NO	I dont know	
Police knowlegeble on CPI.	Yes	Count	13	69	49	1	0	132
		Expected Count	19.6	72.4	36.6	1.7	1.7	132.0
	No	Count	28	78	32	3	1	142
		Expected Count	21.1	77.9	39.4	1.8	1.8	142.0
	I don't know	Count	5	23	5	0	3	36
		Expected Count	5.3	19.7	10.0	.5	.5	36.0
Total		Count	46	170	86	4	4	310
		Expected Count	46.0	170.0	86.0	4.0	4.0	310.0

The presented quantitative data on this aspect was supported by qualitative data as one retired police officer clearly pointed out during interviews that,

“Among the critical challenges of community policing initiatives in its implementation is about knowledge. There was inadequate knowledge on CP. This touches on all community segments from the police themselves, government leaders and the community in general. Therefore, there is a need to make deliberate efforts to make advocacy on CP philosophy” (in depth interview/retired police officer).

The IGP, who participated in in-depth interviews, commented:

“In practice, Community policing as a philosophy has not reached its peak of understanding by the majority of people, especially leaders. It failed to be integrated with other policies such as health, education and poverty reduction initiatives” (in-depth interview/retired police officer).

He further reiterated:

“Many people did not realize the importance of CP as a way of solving social problems. Many government leaders could not think of the presence of community policing as a strategy to help in national security problems. We had taken a number of initiatives to make it clear to government leaders but it took time for them to understand its importance” (in-depth interview/retired police officer).

Due to lack of clear understanding of community policing, the researcher found that many participants thought civilian security patrol meant community policing and it can solve any kind of security problem.

“The Public thinks that a civilian security group is the solution of every social challenge they have in society. They fail to understand that a civilian security group is one of community policing initiatives and can solve only some of the social problems” (In-depth interview/Businessman/Malindi).

The research results further indicated that the lack of clear understanding of community policing initiatives leads to various crime problems that remain unsolved.

“Some police officers lack adequate knowledge on how to deal with the community while handling social problems. For instance, neglecting ideas from youth residing in areas dominated with crimes with the notion

that all youth are criminals or use of unreasonable forces when overcoming social problems. As a result, many youth problems are not solved” (In-depth interview /development partner/Mpendae).

5.3.2 Lack of Public Trust, Respect and Confidence with the Police

The research findings showed that lack of Public Trust, Respect and Confidence to police were challenges in the implementation of community policing initiatives. The Police force has a long history of complaints of being corrupt, use of abusive language and torture, poor customer care, giving wrong accusations, denying bail, and delaying investigations. These shortfalls led the public to believe that police are doing things traditionally and unprofessionally. The foregoing was echoed in a statement from a former IGP during in-depth interview;

“So when it comes to implementation of community policing initiatives, extra efforts are needed to change the public attitude. It was difficult to make the public believe that the force has now transformed itself from traditional way of doing police practices to community policing perspective” (In-depth interview/retired police officer).

Public trust extended further due to police disturbances, especially when an individual reports criminal incidences to police stations. People are sometimes reluctant to participate in CP due to police disturbances. For example, when one reports a crime incident to police stations, they are told to go home and conduct investigation about the case then report to the police if they find the accused.

The same observation was echoed by a university student:

“Through my little experience with police duties, when people report their cases at police stations the police give orders to the complainants to find and arrest the suspects. For my side such situation brings disturbance, reduces trust and raises reluctance of the community to interact with the police” (in-depth interview/university student/Aman).

The same accusation was also resonated in one of the FGDs as hereunder;

“I declare that, in previous days I involved myself in Ubaya Ubaya criminal gangs. Recently I am not one of the criminals, I have changed my behaviour. Unfortunately, police officers recorded me as criminal and do not trust me to the extent that they arrest and give me disturbances just because I was a criminal before. Police officers do not believe that people can be innocent until the court decides or proves otherwise. From such a situation it is difficult to interact and trust the police force” (FGDs/Mpendae).

5.3.3 Police Budget Deficits

The findings from this study indicated that implementation of community policing initiatives was negatively affected by inadequate budget allocated for implementation of due programs. Quantitative data indicated only 32 % of the respondents were satisfied with the budget allocated for ward/shehia community policing initiatives, 24 % of respondents were satisfied for neighbourhood initiatives and 44 % of respondents were satisfied for civilian security initiatives (Figure 5.6).

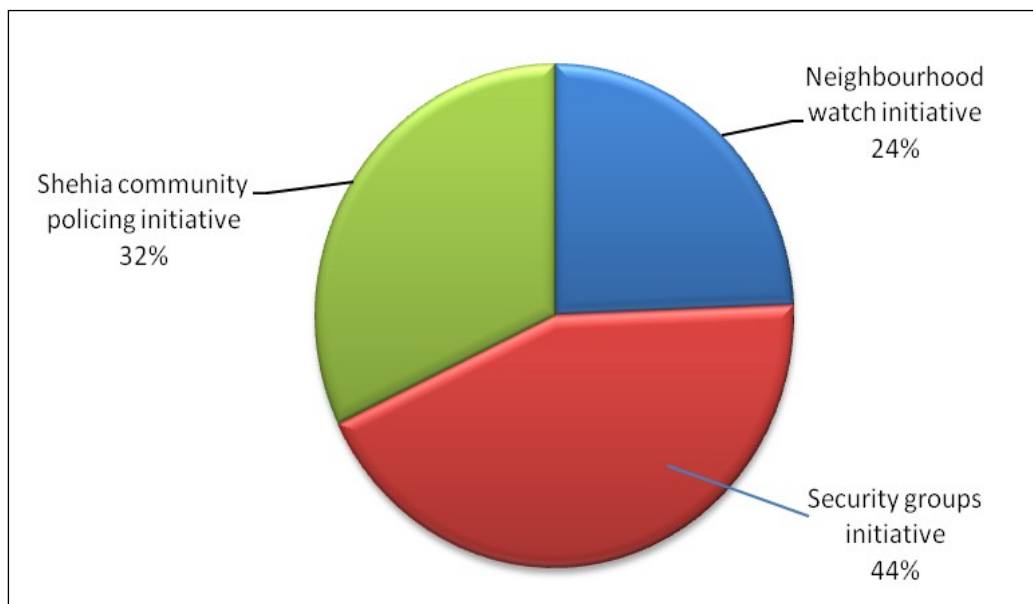


Figure 5.6: How Inadequate Budgets Affect Implementation of Different Community Policing Initiatives

The reported quantitative data was supported by qualitative data that,

“Implementation of CP initiatives needs money to transform the whole police force from traditional to professional way of doing police practice; to conduct new training; to buy new equipment; and to conduct other supportive programmes, which allied with community policing philosophy need money. Unfortunately, the police force receives very little money from the government, this does not satisfy police plans. In due regard, the budget issue was a problem in the whole process of community policing” (In-depth interview/retired police officer).

On the same note, a senior police officer who participated in an indepth interviews showed that budget was a problem when he pointed out:

“There was no adequate budget to support fuel to facilitate movement of vehicles to reach various areas for supervision, training and movement of shehia CP officers. There were no incentives such as allowances for extra time, which CP officers use while in Shehia” (in-depth interview/senior police officer).

5.3.4 Differences in Political Parties’ Ideologies

The study area has a long history of political ideological differences among members of societies. The differences created mistrust among them and influenced implementation of the community policing program and initiatives. The research findings from qualitative and quantitative data indicated that political ideological differences affected implementation of community policing initiatives in the study area.

The quantitative data shows that, Political ideology affected neighborhood watch initiative program by 40 %, at the same time political ideology affected the civilian security groups by 37 %, while ward/shehia community policing officer’s initiative was affected by 23 % (Figure 5.7).

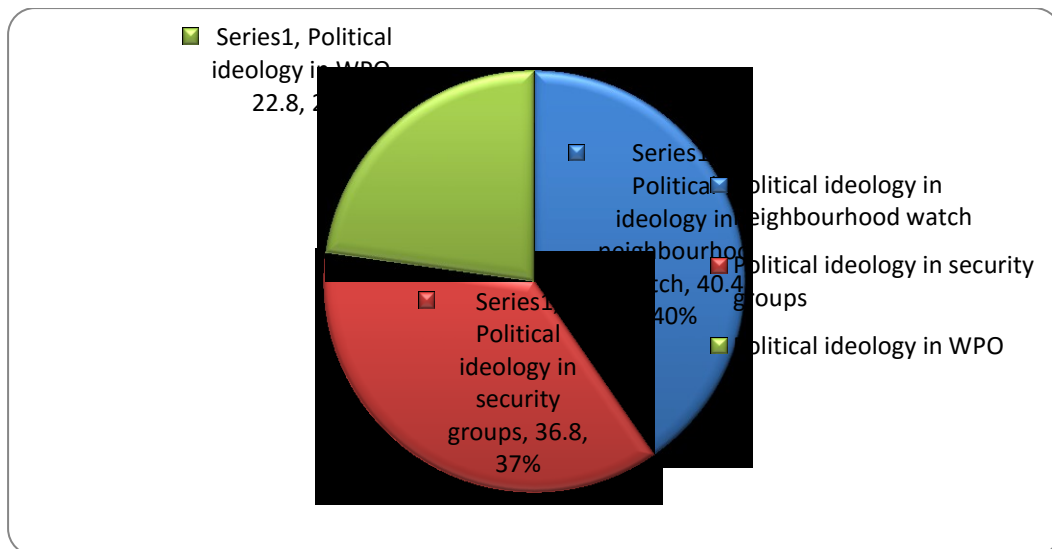


Figure 5.7: Political Ideological Differences and Community Policing Initiatives

The presented quantitative data was supported by qualitative data from in-depth interviews and FGDs where it was also stated strongly that difference in political ideology negatively impacted the community policing. This is illustrated by a statement from an informant during in depth interview who said that;

“During General elections campaigns opposition parties normally instruct their followers not to support security issues simply because the duty of security is vested upon the government instrument, which is the police force” (in-depth interview/senior police officer).

Zanzibar political differences, in many circumstances, create an environment that puts police officers in difficulty while implementing various police programs. One participant hinted on such a situation during interviews by stressing:

“In Zanzibar, politicians normally give orders to police officers to deal with political actors from the opposition in various areas. In responding to such orders, police officers enter into misunderstandings between the police and the community” (In-depth interview/UNDP development partner/Mpendae).

Another participant from the academics commented:

“The problem of Zanzibar is that everything is politicized. When one political party wins a certain constituency, another party opposes public participation in development projects and security issues. For example,

the establishment of community policing was taken as a political slogan to win political supporters” (in-depth interview/ university lecturer).

Furthermore, one participant commented during in-depth interviews:

“In some areas, police officers were not accepted due to their participation in Zanzibar revolution. Indeed, formally, our elders believed that police work was for mainlanders not for Zanzibaris. However, the situation now seems to change due to various factors such as unemployment, which forces some family members to join the police work just for employment purpose” (in-depth interview/senior police officer).

DISCUSSION

6.1 Introduction

This chapter provides a discussion of the research and an analysis of the contribution of the current study to knowledge. The chapter has the following sub-sections: discussion of findings on respondents' profiles, contribution of neighbourhood watch initiative, civilian security patrol group initiative, the impact of ward/shehia community policing officers' initiative and challenges of implementing community policing initiatives in Zanzibar in relation to crime prevention.

6.2 Respondents' Demographic Profiles

The dominant age groups were 41- 60 and 21- 40 year olds comprising highly experienced police officers. With their experience, the police leadership considers them to be useful and appropriate for the coordination of surveillance activities in communities. Nevertheless, the same age group of respondents, different for police officers, seemed to be dominant in the communities comprising energetic youth who are likely to participate in community policing initiatives. For the age group that ranged from 60 and above, no respondent was involved in community policing initiatives from the members of police force since most of them were in retirement age. But for other participants, very few were involved since some of them were famous persons in the communities and some of them had been nominated to be Shehas. The age group that ranged below 20 years seemed to include inexperienced young police officers and the others were still in school.

In terms of gender, the findings revealed that there was a good number of male participants compared to females. The results revealed that the nature of police duties is that they involve male police officers compared to females and it was the reason why male respondents were more than females in the study. Furthermore, the study area was dominated by Islamic religious culture, which does not allow women to interact or mingle with men without consent of their spouses or immediate guardians.

Due to such limitation, most participants in the study were men. When data from women was sought, women research assistants were asked to conduct the interviews and organize and lead focus group discussions. At the same time, the nature of community policing activities invites more males than females. The study did not find evidence to indicate that male domination in the police duties affects the execution of community policing. However, it is worthwhile noting that there is a risk in terms of the execution of community policing as female members of community could have difficulty interacting and confiding with the male police officers.

With regard to respondents' education levels, the findings indicated that most participants were of at least Form Four education level. One primary school pupil and one secondary student were interviewed purposely in order to get their views on issues related to crime prevention. The big part of participants encompassed form four leavers because it is a government requirement that the minimum education level to qualify for a government job is secondary school education. Furthermore, the police force itself inspires to employ more form four leavers as field officers than persons of higher education levels such as degree holders who are employed by virtue of their academic specializations.

Many respondents from the police force were ranked from Station sagent (S/sgt) – Police constable (PC) because most of them were deployed to work as Ward/shehia community policing officers. This was followed by inspectors who were deployed to work as division community policing inspectors. The number of inspectors was smaller than S/sgt – PC. The senior police officers worked as supervisors of their subordinates.

Lee and co-workers (2019) in their study used a similar sample size of 400 within their study area in a small city. The results from their study showed significance of demographic factors, community culture and individuals, cummmunity perceptions and experiences with police officers but for them religion was not a factor that limits to get an adequate number of female participants. Unlike the result from this study where religion factored as a big limitation for female respondents to participate during the data collection. However, the results indicated that, the respondents, regardless of their gender and education, disorder and social cohesion supported community policing.

6.3 Influence of Neighborhood Watch Initiatives in Relation to Crime

Prevention

The first study objective examined the contribution of neighborhood watch initiative in relation to crime prevention in Zanzibar. In fulfilling this objective of the study, the researcher used the systems theory and Multivariate regression analysis to test the relationship between the independent variable and the dependent variable, and used truncated regression to draw conclusions on whether or not community policing contributed to crime prevention in Zanzibar.

Qualitative data indicated that neighbourhood watch initiative allowed for the prevention of crimes. The research uncovered that communities managed to execute the

community policing agenda by being involved in construction of different infrastructures such as *madrassa* and constructing and renovating school buildings.

This helped in the provision of religious education including formal education as ways of empowering youth to become free from mental restrictions. Empowerment, especially of youth enabled communities to be involved in various social activities associated with improvement of social development. Thus, if neighbourhood watch initiative could be properly embraced in Zanzibar, the community would be helped to realize individual basic rights, be free in expressing themselves, improve their living standards and enhance the worth of people. However, quantitative data analysis showed that neighborhood watch initiative independent variables are 0.429 that indicate statistically insignificant at $p > 0.05$ of community policing in terms of crime prevention in Zanzibar.

Based on variations between data generated through qualitative and quantitative methods, several observations could be drawn. In the first place, it is evident that the police have limited perspective on neighborhood watch and as such, they have failed to appreciate the complex nature of organic community policing and neighborhood structures operating at the local levels. Local communities pointed out several contributions and configurations of neighborhood watch – from construction of *madrassa*, construction and renovation of schools to provision of religious and formal education, which directly benefit local community members in their local settings. This is not something that is felt by the police who have often tended to promote a narrow perception of neighborhood watch, limiting it to establishment and operation of civilian security patrol groups, such as patrol units. It is therefore, not surprising that community

members that have a broad conception of neighborhood watch see significant value in neighborhood watch systems, and the police who possess a narrow conception do not appreciate the same. This result was akin with that found by Mazerolle and co-workers (2019) who, in their study contended that, the absence of appreciation and understanding from police officers normally filters the realization of what has been planned to take off on the ground. They insisted that, police appreciation and understanding help to encourage community connectedness, build trust, minimise social distancing and strengthen a sense of belonging.

Further, the failure of the police to appreciate the complex nature of neighborhood watch, embraced by local communities suggests that despite the promotion of community policing within the police force, the police themselves are still practically disconnected from the local communities. Indeed, the findings, collected through qualitative methods, indicate that there is a lot happening within the community in terms of neighborhood watch system but this is not known by the police. The failure of the police to appreciate the entirety of community policing as conceived at the local level indicates that the force has continued to promote a narrow conception of neighborhood watch (patrol units), which does not fit and address the complex realities in all local contexts.

Furthermore, variations in terms of qualitative and quantitative data should be understood from the point of view of the evolution of community policing in the police force of Tanzania. Community policing within the police force gained significant formal recognition from 2006 when the then new Inspector General of Police, Said Mwema took office. The new IGP made significant reforms, including establishment of

the community policing department with the police. As such, researchers and related practitioners have since developed a narrow historical perspective in which 2006 has often been cited as the starting point in understanding neighborhood watch in Tanzania. In other words, neighborhood watch initiatives have been narrowly conceived in line with the police force reforms taking place from 2006. Any other initiatives beyond what was being promoted after 2006 has often not been given due attention by the police.

Certainly, studies, for example, by Walwa (2017) observed that there were multiple neighborhood watch systems that existed before the reforms of 2006, but they have often not been given due attention in analyses of community security infrastructures in Tanzania. *Ulinzi shirikishi* (participatory security) has since become a dominant concept in discussions about community policing in Tanzania. The initiative tended to place emphasis on patrol units of youth, which are established in the *Ulinzi shirikishi* settings.

In this case, limiting the conception and practice of neighborhood to the reforms taking place in the police force from 2006 has in itself made it difficult, if not impossible, for the police to operate and appreciate neighborhood watch beyond what happened in 2006. This, in the long run, tends to limit effective operation of neighborhood watch systems that were never promoted before 2006. For many police, when one talks of neighborhood watch, what comes to their mind are civilian patrol units organized through local government authorities.

Furthermore, and related to this discussion is that the quantitative data suggest that the level of participation and appreciation of neighborhood watch on the part of the police is low. This is further explained by mismatch between what is practically working

at the local level and what the police know and practice. Results from quantitative data revealed that the participation of individual Police officers in neighborhood watch initiative was 0.238 which is statistically insignificant at $p > 0.05$.

This means that there was low participation of individual police officers in neighborhood watch initiative in relation to crime prevention. Satisfaction with the neighborhood watch initiative was 0.137 that indicated statistically insignificant at $p > 0.05$. Again, this implies that individual Police Officers were dissatisfied with the neighborhood watch initiative in relation to crime prevention.

In addition, crime prevention by using the neighborhood watch initiative was 0.244 that denoted statistically insignificant at $p > 0.05$, implying that an individual Police Officer sees neighborhood watch initiative as not a good mechanism for crime prevention. Even individual police understanding of neighbourhood watch was 0.337 that indicated statistically insignificant at $p > 0.05$ and their communication with communities was poor to 0.325, statistically insignificant at $p > 0.05$.

Along the same view, Porumbescu and co-workers (2019) admitted that, strong performance and participation of police officers in neighbourhood watch depends on their perception, trustworthiness and their decision to involve member of communities to participate in different neighbourhood watch programs. While, Nalla and co-workers (2018) revealed that, communities have respect, confidence and ready to cooperate with police but in some situations police officers deny to involve and cooperate with communities.

Moreover, the implementation of neighborhood watch initiative in this study was 0.036 and thus, statistically significant at $p < 0.005$. This suggests that the existence of neighborhood watch initiative helped in crime reduction among communities. This is in line with a related study by Bennett and colleagues (2008) about the effectiveness of neighborhood watch, which revealed that neighbourhood watch helped to curb crimes from 16 % and 26 %. Similar findings are reflected in the research by Walwa (2017), which unveiled that the operation of patrol units of *ulinzi shirikishi* provided for the prevention of crime in Dar es Salaam. According to this research, when the patrol units are effective, incidents of crimes and violence decrease and when there are no incidents they increase.

Another observation to draw from the quantitative data is that despite the recognition and formalization of community policing within the police force of Tanzania, the traditional top down operation system of the police remains dominant. This is a challenge that the police have to deal with because without community support, it would be difficult for the police, on their own, to effectively prevent crimes. Already, local reality favors the usefulness of neighborhood watch in dealing with crimes and promotion of social cohesion. Ikedinma (2018) supported the prevalence of community policing program in Nigeria focused on providing police services in solving social problems including crime. He argues that, Police is supposed to develop proactive measures instead of being creative in solving social challenges. He realized that, centralized police structure is an obstacle for the development and operation of community policing. The centralized nature of the force favours traditional policing

where its interest supports government system. By its nature community policing demands a closer relationship between the police and the community.

From the point view of the system theory, despite variations in understanding and operationalization of community policing in Zanzibar, a system of security governance – from the police to the community has evolved and developed in Zanzibar. Civilians have a broad perspective on neighbourhood. They have understanding of their social challenges prevailing within their neighbourhood (Adams *et. al.*, 2014). Each community segments integrates each other and work together in solving social problems from insecurity to social-economic activities, (Honderich, 2005). The communities trust each other in fulfilling the proposed goals and attainment of mutual feedback from what has been fulfilled (*ibid.*). Police officers had a narrow perspective of neighbourhood watch since they do not understand, communicate and hardly participate. This forces them to remain with limited knowledge on what goes on in the neighbourhood. In reality, police officers distanced themselves from neighbourhoods, to a point that they failed to command trust and cooperation from communities, which they serve.

Tellingly, the neighborhood initiatives in Zanzibar have managed to help the community to maintain peace and security through involvement in street patrols and providing crime information. In due regard, individuals were and still are free to move from one place to another without fear from crimes and criminals. Wrong doers were arrested promptly before they committed criminal offences due to information provided by citizens. Peace and security encouraged tourists from various places in the world to visit and move freely in Zanzibar to selected tourist areas. This helps common people

involved, in one way or another, in the tourism industry, to increase their earnings and hence improve their living standards.

In addition, various individuals such as fishers, peasants, hotel workers and family members were enabled to move and engage in their daily economic activities, and participated in social activities, such as cultural ceremonies and attended schools for children without fear of crime and criminals. As a result, the CP was seen to contribute to social development. Contrary to these findings of Aniche (2018), the implementation of neighbourhood watch in Nigeria did not ensure security, safety and development of communities. Instead neighbourhood watch in Nigeria facilitated insecurity, crimes and disorder which terrified investors, blocked economic activities and delayed community social development.

The neighbourhood watch initiative has enabled government officials, especially police officers to change their behaviors in respect of ethical issues. Police officers used to follow rules, regulations and procedures without victimizing innocent citizen. As a result, the police maintained the principle of respect for basic rights for all individuals and encouraged disadvantaged people to enjoy free expression and so enabled them to improve their living conditions. The Implementation of neighbourhood watch stimulated social cohesion and improved social justice, which improved social life and enhanced social development. With good interaction between individuals, people are free to express their feelings and improve social justice since victims getting equal rights before the law. Improved social justice helps to improve people's living standards. This related observation was noticed in a study by Walwa (2017) which indicated that neighbourhood watch systems such as *jirani tujilinde (JITU)* in Changanyikeni, Dar es

Salaam, brought together and assisted community members to find solutions for their security issues and other social problems and hence improved social cohesion. This enhanced the potentials to promote social cohesion.

Furthermore, mutual trust among individuals facilitates safer communities because individuals change their mindsets in relation to crimes in which case police and community members trust each other. In so doing, not only that crimes are minimized but also that cooperation and interaction in the community is enhanced. As a result, the community managed to promote social cohesion to the extent that marginalized groups could be easily identified and given due treatment by enhancing their living standards and social development.

From this study's qualitative data, the communities accept the initiatives and helped them toward social development as well as in crime reduction. The study by Walwa (2017) about community led security mechanisms in Dar es Salaam also reported similar incidents like those from this study. The results revealed that, *JITU* as a form of neighbourhood watch initiative in Changanyikeni was more effective in solving social problems in the area. It reduced worry from criminal incidences and built community bond and cohesive groups among the community.

6.4 Outcome of Civilian Security Patrol Groups in Crime Prevention

This part of the discussion presents an assessment of civilian security patrol groups in Zanzibar. In reaching a sound conclusion, the study applied the Routine Activity Theory and Multivariate regression analysis to test the relationship between dependent and

independent variables and used Truncated regression to draw conclusion on how civilian security patrol groups contributed to crime prevention in Zanzibar.

The routine activity theory advocates that crime occurs when there is an opportunity for offenders to commit a crime. According to Dymne (2017), crime occurs when an aggravated offender faces possible target in space and time in non-attendance of capable guardianship. The role of civilian security group was to prevent motivated offenders to actualize opportunity to commit an offence and fill the gap of inadequate police officers as capable guardians. In the study area, the two aspects were fulfilled by civilian security patrol groups by doing various activities such as patrolling strategic areas, taking proactive measures, guarding individual as well as government premises and enforcing government laws and by-laws.

According to the generated qualitative data, civilian security patrol groups worked well in preventing and minimizing opportunities for offenders to commit crime. This was done through patrolling or guarding all strategic areas such as Mji Mkongwe and tourist economic zone in Nungwi. Besides, civilian security patrol groups extended their efforts to the patrol of crime in hotspot areas where illicit drugs were sold and abused including areas dominated with robbery incidents. As a result, it enabled free movement of individuals in Zanzibar streets, especially tourists, without fear of being robbed. In this sense, civilian security patrol groups, in essence, improved the wellbeing of individuals, groups and communities, in general, by minimizing opportunities for offenders to commit offences and filled the gap of inadequate police officers. This is corroborated by a study by Walwa (2017) which disclosed that *ulinzi shirikishi* helps to

boot out women from insecurity acted as police post to report criminal occurrences and reduced criminal incidences at Changanyikeni and Kigezi chini.

The civilian security patrol groups endeavoured to prepare proactive measures, which, in one way or another, helped to minimize opportunities for offenders to commit offences and at times gave individuals worth in relation to crimes. The groups, for instance, managed to report and take action wherever electrical power cut-off happened in Zanzibar streets. In so doing, they improved lighting in the streets that increased security and enhanced people's living standards. The groups also managed to rescue people's lives and properties. For example, they were involved in water accidents when children sank in the Indian Ocean while swimming. The children were rescued by civilian security patrol groups. At the same time, the groups prepared plans to encounter any problem occurring in their areas such as fire incidents. When a fire incident occurred, the group quickly reported at the scene to rescue victims' lives and minimized opportunities for offenders to steal victims' properties.

In addition, the groups managed to form football teams as an avenue to keep the youth busy when they were off duty. Football games minimized the opportunity for youth to engage themselves in criminal offences. Contrary to the observation the study revealed from González (2019), revealed that politicians used civilian security patrol group strategically to serve their political interests. Civilian security groups were used as safety valves to solve societal discontents and dissatisfaction with politician and police service. They were recruited to avoid police accountability and as a means of

minimizing police budget. Therefore, the participation of civilian security group at Latina America did not serve the intended purposes.

In terms of guarding government and individuals' premises, civilian security groups were trusted by government authorities to safeguard their areas such as Forodhani garden in order to facilitate free movement and maintainance of human rights including customers who usually visit the area. Moreover, they were contracted by the Harbour and Municipal Authorities to overcome fake ticketing problem and fee evaders. At the same time, individuals invited them to guard during their social events and premises so as to improve free movement and secure people's lives and properties. Daily and monthly payments helped the youth to compliment their incomes from informal activities that the youth engaged in. This was corroborated by the Walwa study (2017), which viewed such an arrangement as a solution to youth unemployment in Dar es Salaam.

Civilian security groups managed to serve people's lives by involving in environment conservation. They participated in enforcing government by-laws including implementation of government ban on the use of plastic bags in Zanzibar. Besides, the groups were involved in cleaning programs whereby they managed to ensure Madagaani areas were smart at all times to allow people to buy fresh fish. These activities were supported by Xue and co-workers (2018), who asserted that civilian's security groups comprised business person, parents and other city occupants. The groups used their time to improve the Daqing Oil city in China by cleaning up all wasted material in the city intended to change the city's appearance, increase employment opportunities and to make the city more commercially competitive. The

study reported a number of activities performed by different civilian security patrol groups such as patrolling strategic areas and crime hot spots, taking proactive measures, guarding individual and government premises and enforcing government by-laws. All these indicated that qualitatively, civilian security patrol groups contributed to crime reduction in the study area.

Similar to qualitative data, quantitative data scored 0.000 that indicated statistically significant at $p > 0.05$. This is because some of the independent variables were significant and there was a positive relationship between understanding, rate of participation and implementation of civilian security patrol group toward crime reduction. Understanding was 0.029 statistically significant at $p < 0.05$, Rate of Participation was 0.041 statistically significant at $p < 0.05$, while security group implementation was 0.000 statistically significant at $p < 0.05$.

Although some of the independent variables were not statistically significant, they did not affect the contribution of initiatives towards crime prevention. There was satisfaction among individual Police officers scored at 0.923 that showed statistically insignificant at $p > 0.05$ and communication between Police officer and security patrol group was 0.053 that indicated statistical insignificance.

These study findings support the overall conclusion by Killian and Pastory (2018) that *ulinzi shirikishi* groups (civilian security patrol groups) played a significant role in minimizing crime and ensuring community security since they were able to reduce the number of disputes and conflict in their areas. At the same time, they were used to control crime in areas where there was no police station (Killian and Pastory, 2018).

Quantitative data supporting the usefulness of civilian security groups reinforce the argument raised in the preceding section that since the commencement of police reforms in 2006, the police have often promoted civilians' security groups and they have often preferred to work with patrol units in the civilian security groups. This, however, comes with challenges and has tended to undermine other neighborhood watch systems, which are not favored by the police. From the data, it was revealed that there were many civilian security patrol groups formulated in many parts of Zanzibar and most of them succeeded to meet the goal of crime prevention. Similarly, this was reported by Killian and Pastory (2018) who unveiled that about 70 % of 121 *shehias* in Urban West Region established civilian security groups and they significantly contributed to crime prevention.

From the above contribution, it is evident that some civilian security groups were formulated as sources of youth employment. The involvement of youth in patrol units, for example, has increasingly become an income and security management activity. Linking questions about security with the livelihoods of youth is an important step forwards towards addressing unemployment concerns of youth which in themselves create conditions for violent conflicts. Even so, police officers were not communicating and were dissatisfied with the arrangement for civilian security patrol groups (see Tables 4.7 and 4.8). Many members of civilian groups lack clear understanding on what they are supposed or expected to do in dealing with people's basic rights. The absence of a clear understanding of CP led members of civilian security patrol groups to use excessive force in arresting culprits and failed to inform their offences, beating and harassing innocent individuals, humiliating individuals without consideration of gender

and age of individuals, engaging in corruption and other deviant behaviours, all created fear to community members. As a result, the community experienced social injustice, infringement of human rights, discouraged individuals to participate freely in economic and social activities, distortion of social cohesion, all of which do not improve social life and social development of individuals. The above views were contrary to the URT (2013) and Walwa's (2017) findings that civilian security patrol groups (*ulinzi shirikishi*) did not involve the use of excessive force when performing arrests, did not punish people in the process of patrolling and all culprits were handed over to the police stations for legal actions. In the overall, this created and strengthened social cohesion.

In some areas, however, rich people employed civilian security patrol groups from outside their neighbourhoods. Such actions expanded the social gap between the rich people and people with low incomes who expected to be employed by their neighbours. This practice pattern created social gap and removed social cohesion between the rich and the poor.

Poor customer care from the police force to civilian security patrol groups, was also reported to negatively affect CP. As a result, civilian security patrol groups decided not to cooperate with police officers to the extent that when they arrested a criminal, they indulged in corruption and sometimes used excessive force and even resorted to mob justice. This caused hatred and complaints from community members. With bad practices shown by civilian security groups, people were discouraged and become reluctant to participate in CP activities. This fact collaborated from a study by Hout and co-workers (2019) who unveiled that Uganda Police Force was considered as the most corrupt institution in that country, as it uses excessive force and is unaccountable for

their actions. This led to complaints from members of communities and made it difficult for civilian security patrol groups and the general public to support and cooperate with police and ultimately withheld mob justice.

The study results also showed that, some political and government leaders used their power to influence civilian security patrol groups not to perform their responsibilities and instead to safeguard their personal political interests and those of their friends. In so doing, they created a gap between those in authority and the common people. Normally, their practices did not promote social cohesion, social justices, the worth of the people and social development. Even with such challenges facing civilian security patrol groups, communities and the police officers accept the initiative as a proactive measure for crime reduction in Zanzibar. These views were collaborated by the study of Anteneh (2017), Ikedinma (2018) and González (2019) who beheld that some politicians and government leaders use their positions of authourity to serve their personal interests or the interests of their friends and relatives. Their interests normally destroyed the meaning and implementation of community policing and civilian security patrol groups in particular.

6.5 Impact of Ward/Shehia Community Policing Officers' Initiatives

This part examined the impact of ward/shehia community policing officers' initiative in relation to crime reduction at Zanzibar. Here use was made of the community policing theory and multivariate regression analysis to test the independent variable and the manner it influenced the dependent variable and Truncated regression to draw an inference on how the ward/shehia community policing officers contributed to crime prevention in Zanzibar. The conclusion drawn in this section needs to be understood in

terms of the political context of Zanzibar in which the legitimacy of ward/shehia leaders has often been contested. Members of the opposition political party have often accused leaders of shehia as being agents of the government and the ruling party, CCM. Such legitimacy crisis of shehia leaders has thus impacted on some other activities, like provision of security.

Community policing as a philosophy and initiative to prevent crime comprised three components that are community engagement, joint problem-solving and organizational transformation. In order to succeed in any community policing initiative, the actors should be ready and willing to address the referred components. Ward/shehia community policing officers are the cornerstones to facilitate implementation of community policing initiatives through the provision of education and working closely with community members at grass roots. Good interaction between police officers as law enforcers and anti crime stakeholders managed to build community awareness, joint meetings, organize sports and games, mapping crime hot spots in neighborhoods, formulate as well as encourage socio-economic projects and conduct a needs assessment with respect to socio-culture and controlling traffic incidents, especially for school children.

The results from qualitative data, which was supported by quantitative data (26%) revealed that few police officers embraced and participated in ward/shehia community policing initiative while 74 % were not supported and participated in the initiative. The officers managed to overcome social problems in cooperation with entire local leaders and anti crime stakeholders. Crime prevention encompassed focal aspects regarding their participation and aimed at improving social cohesion among individuals through

mutual discussion held and through joint meetings. The meetings serve as avenue where social problems were identified, collectively and jointly found solution for. All social segments were taken on board in the meetings including disadvantaged groups such as disabled, women, youth and elders, government leaders, criminal gangs like Ubaya ubaya and common people. The people jointly met and freely discussed the root causes of crime incidents. All stakeholders were free to express their views. As a result, even the disadvantaged groups were free to expressed their needs and were regarded as worthy persons in the community. Thus, in due course, people's living standards and social development of individuals improved since security was maintained.

In reality, joint meetings and cooperation among anti crime stakeholders resulted in change of behaviors of criminals. For instance, criminal perpetrators from Ubaya ubaya criminal gang changed their attitudes and behaviors such that they again became good citizens. Also police management started to discipline their subordinates who were dirtting the police reputation. As a result, people started to trust the police force and provided them with crime information.

Skogan and co-workers (2019) in the study of Chicago City Police have the same results on the importance of joint meeting between police and community. During the meeting every community was able to air complaints about unpleasant activities at nearby residences and hotels, prostitution corners, street crimes spots, drug dealer's movements and criminal gang members within the premises. Jointly, the meetings came up with solutions that led to computer check for city occupations, arrests of criminals and plans for emergency calls all as a proactive measure to address other issues. Community members also prepared to brainstorm about appropriate strategies for attacking future

problems. Strategies were made to intensify patrolling activities, inspections at premises, and municipal crews to replace burned out streetlights and repair the cabs and sidewalks.

Joint meetings within the study area resulted further in organizing sports and games for the youth. In essence, every human being is inspired at all times to be healthy and bodily fit through participation in sports and games. Participation in football competitions and other sports and games helps individuals to improve their body fitness, which, in most cases, reduces tension, stress, unnecessary weight gains, freedom from illnesses and to marshal ability to engage in socio-economic activities that could improve the people's living standards and increase their life spans. As a result, sports and game encourage social cohesion, development strategies and other social development plans among players and stakeholders of teams. Copus & Laqueur (2019) have the same observation on the importance of sports and games, that beyond improving individual body fitness and health, sports and games facilitate decrease in crime. Out of 60 types of crime incidences 25 % can be reduced through sports and games, for instance drug abuse offences might be reduced to over 60 % while violent and property crimes can be reduced by 15–20 %.

Joint meetings also resulted in the introduction of economic activities that help every individual to engage in and can help enable the earning of incomes. If individuals are empowered economically, the actions reduce their engagement in crime incidents. For instance, Kiyanga bricks project initially was intended to help individual members from the neighborhood but in practice, it rose to multiple gains for members of neighbourhood whereby the project enabled them to earn more money. Such an initiative helped to

serve medical expenses and enabled them to buy uniforms for school children, which, in turn, improved living and learning standards and social development for entire communities. Mazerolle and co-workers (2019) have a similar opinion, when police officers improve economic opportunities to communities the same serve to multiply effects to individuals such as social cohesion, social justice, social development and reduction of violent crime.

Building community awareness was also a product of joint meetings. It helps individuals to change their mindsets in relation to individuals' basic rights, defending oneself, being free from mental stresses, issues of morality and strengthening thinking capacity of individuals. Awareness programs strengthen social assets, recognize individual's feelings and promote an individuals' hopes. Police officers are enablers in promoting social justice and so improving people's living standards and their social development. URT (2013) indicated that the results in the evaluation do impact community policing in Tanzania.

Through joint meetings, communities are also able to map crime hotspot areas. Mapping neighborhood crime hot spots helped to improve the sense of security and so reduced fear from crimes. It also collectively led to measures such as installing security and street lights in order to minimize opportunities for offenders to commit crimes. Police officers participated in such programs as superintendents of the program training and empowering individuals on all possible pro-active measures regarding crime prevention. The practice helped in promoting safety and security that enhanced the wealth of people and their social development. The results were corroborated by URT (2013) in study about evaluation of the impact of community policing in Tanzania

which reported that, crimes can be resolved if the members of communities notify police about crime spot areas to be dealt with.

As part of mapping crime spot areas, ward/shehia community policing officers also controlled traffic incidents. Control of traffic incidents helped to save children's lives. This reduced parents' fears and stress for their school children's safety to and from school and *madrassa*. School children were supposed to be monitored and helped to across roads when going to school or getting back home. Thus, ward/shehia community policing officers in cooperation with other community members managed to monitor the movement of children and controlled the speed of passing vehicles.

As a result, parents were free to engage in other socio-economic activities with no fear for the safety of their children. Similar results were noted by McMillen and co-workers (2019) where Chicago's Safe Passage program was introduced to 140 schools to ensure the safety of students traveling to and from schools where civilian guards were placed at spots along identified routes. In practice the program reduced violent crimes by 14 % and students' absenteeism by 2.5 % as cost effective measures to police and students' parents.

Such mixed contribution of ward/shehia initiative complies with the community policing theory, which insists on the participation of individuals in solving social problems. Through collaborative implementation of the ward/shehia community policing initiative, there was clear participation of various anti crime stakeholders, in one way or another, in relation to crime prevention and involved police officers, religious leaders, government leaders, ethnic groups, criminal gangs and NGOs.

Nevertheless, quantitative data indicated that, low satisfaction, training plans, knowledge base, willingness to participate, communication, poor physical attendance at the ward/shehia and shyness to be called or known as ward/shehia community policing officers were among the factors hampering the initiative from effectively contributing forwards crime prevention (see Figures 5.1, 5.2, 5.3, 5.4 and Tables 5.1, 5.2, 5.4).

The results from this study further revealed that reporting of police officers to ward/shehia community policing officers was 0.730 statistically insignificant at $p > 0.05$. It means reporting of ward/shehia community policing officers did not contribute to crime prevention. In reality, 84.8 % of ward/shehia community policing officers did not physically report and enable participation at the ward/shehia as it was propagated by pioneers of the community policing theory.

In terms of communication, it was 0.840, statistically insignificant at $p > 0.05$ since most of the Police officers were communicating with shehas through telephone calls. This way of communication did not contribute effectively to crime prevention in Zanzibar. Similarly, knowledge of Police officers was 0.052, statistically insignificant at $p > 0.05$. It means that it was slightly poor because police training in community policing was 0.349, statistically insignificant at $p > 0.05$. Police training did not help in crime reduction for 0.160 and thus, it was statistically insignificant at $p > 0.05$. Police willingness was 0.517, statistically insignificant at $p > 0.05$. It was the same to satisfaction of ward/shehia community policing officers, which was 0.187 and thus, it was statistically insignificant. In due regard, implementation of ward/shehia community

policing initiative was 0.961, statistically insignificant. However, joint regression analysis was 0.000, statistically significant at $p < 0.05$ and indicated that initiatives are important and need to be implemented to reduce crime and solve social problems in the community. The failure of police officers to appreciate their posts of being ward/shehia community policing officers, failure of good number of police officers to attend at respective ward/shehia and lack of clear guidelines altogether caused ineffectiveness of the initiative in solving social problems.

In a nutshell, only 26 % police officers were attending at their respective ward/shehia. The envisaged impacts might have been excellent if 100 % police officers attended at their posted wards/shehia. Instead, some ward/shehia missed their services, which, to some extent, increased insecurity, fear from crimes, corruption, social injustice, lack of social cohesion and disadvantaged groups failed to be identified and provided with needed and necessary support.

The findings of this study were corroborated by Van Steden and colleagues (2016) about many faces of nodal policing concluding that the community was dissatisfied with neighborhood community policing officers due to the latter's poor performance. The findings were contrary to the findings from a study by Gasper and Davies (2018) who reviewed the potential of community empowerment in the UK neighborhood policing meetings where communication between police and community showed positive results.

In this study the response from qualitative data signified that members of different communities accepted and appreciated the existence of ward/shehia community

policing initiatives. They were ready to implement the initiatives in the absence of police officers and local government leaders whom they branded as government agents from the ruling party. The antagonistic political situation in the study area had a very high influence. Any initiatives connected with local government leaders and police were highly politicized. Ward/shehia community policing officer initiative was trapped in the same situation. The negative results from police officers justify that apart from other factors, this initiative was new to many police officers.

In addition, police were not ready to work as ward/shehia police officers because communities did not accept them. From the above data, the researcher agreed that, 26 % of ward /shehia community policing officers had performed well in this particular initiative to the extent that they accredited the effectiveness of the community policing theory. The theory essentially demands three main components mainly, community engagement, solving social problems and organizational transformation.

The data specified that, two components of the theory were realized as community engagement and solving social problems, for instance, formally the statistics data show that, there was an increase of traffic offences in the study area for 29.2 % (table 1.1) but through community engagement in solving particular problem, the ward/shehia community policing officers have succeeded to reduce the number of traffic accidents by involving the community to guide and help school children to across the road to and from schools. In some areas community policing officers managed to incorporate members of the community to initiate economic activities, to initiate sports and games competitions which aimed at solving the problem of unemployment and minimizing the time they had to engage in criminal activities.

However, the data indicated that, organizational transformation as a component of community policing theory was not actualized. The challenge of organizational transformation was caused by non acceptance of police officers to be known as community policing officers, shortage of infrastructures to facilitate the officers' mobility, poor understanding of police officers, failure of some police officers to change their mindset and failure of police management to change their police leadership style. These challenges resulted in reluctance to transform from traditional policing to community policing perspective.

6.6 Challenges in Implementing Community Policing Initiatives in Zanzibar

This part discusses the challenges faced by police officers in implementing community policing initiatives in the Zanzibar context. The study results revealed that several challenges hindered the effective implementation of community policing initiatives in Zanzibar. The challenges included lack of adequate knowledge on how to run community policing initiatives, budgetary inadequacy and political ideological differences. The challenges interfered with implementation of all community policing initiatives.

The lack of adequate knowledge also affected both police officers and the community. For instance, many police officers in the study area seemed to have insufficient knowledge of community policing, which demanded cooperation among stakeholders, considering individuals' needs, especially the disadvantaged groups as well as enhance free expression in building social justice, social cohesion and social development, in general. Most of the concerned persons believed in the use of excessive force in solving

social problems, especially crimes. This the resulted in injustice, infringement of human rights and distortion of social cohension as well as overall human development.

In addition, the lack of community policing knowledge resulted in the community missing clear direction in understanding, supporting and implementing the initiatives as was required. As a result, people violated human rights and disrespected human dignity in the course of looking for ways to solve social problems such as defending themselves from crimes, fear from crimes and similar threats. Sun and co-workers (2018) emphasised that, lack of police and community knowledge on issues related to human rights and diginity contributed to the uses of excesive forces in policing and day to day police activities. This situation affected the people's civil role to obey and cooperate with police particularly in implementing community policing initiatives. This resulted in increases in the rates of crimes in society.

Qualitative data from the study showed that there was a problem of lack of knowledge in implementing community policing initiatives top down in the central government and local government levels (LGAs), within and outside the police force (Walwa, 2017). That is why community policing failed to get a special policy document that could be used to intergrate with other national public policies such as health, education and finance. The absence of community policing policy for instance, led to failure of the LGAs to realize their role of organizing security meetings within their jurisdictions as required by the law. LGAs CAP 228 sections 100 and 101 demand that LGAs officials should oversee reduction in crime, maintenance of law and order, peace and tranquility within their areas. In a nutshell, LGAs officials were not organizing nor calling security meetings to discuss security matters to the extent that, communities were not getting

opportunities to discuss and agree on how to solve community problems, this is why many social problems still prevail within the communities.

There was also a problem of understanding community policing. For instance, the quantitative data revealed that about 77.1 % police officers attained community policing training. However, 93.5 % of the respondents declared that they did not understand the contents of community policing initiatives. Moreover, 63.5 % of the respondents asserted that the training was not helpful to them. From the data, p-value was equal to 0.623, which is greater than 0.05. It means the attained training did not help in reducing crime. Therefore, the p-value results showed that attained training by the police officers was irrelevant to the environment. The same findings were previously realized in a study by Schanzer and colleagues (2018) and Ikedinma (2018).

In due regard, CP content imparted to police officers as law enforcers was irrelevant to the respondents' socio-cultural environment. Rather, it comprised copied contents from outside or from foreign environment (Walwa, 2018). In most cases, the CP training contents were based on colonial legacies rather than on actualities that emerged in the study area years ago. Walwa (2017) realized that implementation of community policing should be related to the needs and aspirations of the community. Thus police management did not study the local environment and peoples' needs. Instead, they outsourced community policing fashion from outside or foreign environment. Therefore, the establishment of community policing in the study area was not based on needs assessment. Radovanović (2018) and Danijela (2013) had similar views that the lack of knowledge and improper training in community policing contents contributed to poor participation of police officers, poor implementation and unwilling support of

community policing initiatives from the public. To cement this, Walwa (2017) asserted that there was little awareness about *ulinzi shirikishi* and neighbourhoods. Several residences linked *ulinzi shirikishi* and neighbourhood watch with security initiatives kept and funded by government. Others associated *ulinzi shirikishi* with auxiliary police. This decreased the effective participation in community policing initiatives

On the question of budget, quantitative data showed that only 36 % police officers were satisfied with allocation of budget in the implementation of community policing in the period of ten years. Therefore, due to budget inadequacy, the goal of community policing was not achieved. This was mainly because the police force depended on finance from the government to transform the force in terms of training, infrastructures, materials, allowances, transportation and other supportive resources.

As a result, the force failed to reach its objectives. Similar results were indicated in the study by Walwa (2017), which revealed that funds and resources of *ulinzi shirikishi* and *JITU* at Changanyikeni were from monthly voluntary contributions and Foundation for inputs from the Civil Society, which was not adequate. Such deficiency in funding resulted in failure and eventual death of both initiatives. Monsuru and Rafin (2016) had the same view regarding issues of deficient budget in implementing community policing initiatives where they insisted that institutions have to save adequate funds to facilitate agreed programs.

Political differences were also seen to affect the implementation of community policing in Zanzibar. Quantitative data showed that 50 % of police officers viewed political differences as a barrier in implementing community policing initiatives.

In reality, the situation in the study area differed between the two isles - Unguja and Pemba. The study revealed that in Unguja, many of its residents were ruling party supporters who essentially supported government decisions. Therefore, the effect of political ideology in community policing implementation was not clearly seen by the researcher. This was different in Pemba where many of residents are opposition party supporters and disagree with many government decisions. The differences were openly seen by the researcher.

In a nutshell, each isle tried to implement community policing initiatives in response to their political inclinations. One interesting aspect witnessed in Pemba was that community policing initiatives were implemented in a way that members of neighborhoods excluded the shehas and CP officers who were regarded as government agents from the ruling party. They involved them at the end of their planning and only informed them on what was decided. Similar views were reported by Anteneh (2017) in a study of community policing in Ethiopian communities whereby it was realized that implementation of community policing initiatives was affected by political affiliations in the Ethiopian communities.

6.7 Originality and Contribution to Knowledge

The current study made five important contributions to knowledge in the area of study. First, the study contributes to knowledge and literature in terms of empowering existing initiatives of Ward/Shehia community policing officers. In reality, this initiative is unique among community policing practices. It originated and has been designed in

Tanzania to reduce the extensive dearth of knowledge and literature. As a result, this study came up with literature, which other researchers and scholars can use as a base and reference for future academic purposes.

Second, the study added knowledge and literature on social work perspective regarding community-policing initiatives. Prior to this study, there was scarce of literature on community policing initiatives in the social work perspective. The available literature based on other perspectives such as economic, political, social, legal and psychological point of views, added knowledge and literature in social work perspective.

Third, the study added knowledge and literature revealing the practice of community policing in developing countries as opposed to the existing dominance of developed countries in terms of the literature and practice of community policing. Fourth, the study added new knowledge forming bases that allow members of the security organs and local communities to come up with concrete and sustainable strategies to address security problems and crime prevention at the community levels.

The study identified a gap between community and LGAs whereby responsible authorities in government were reluctant to call meetings with the communities to discuss and solve social problems as required by LGA's Act 228 Sections 100 and 101 respectively. As a result, communities lack avenues to state their problems and get solutions. This gap was not identified in previous studies in the study area.

Lastly, the study derived a model for understanding community policing as a crime reduction strategy. The conceptual framework of this study presented in Chapter One

comprised three key interacting variables: community policing initiatives as independent variables, intervening factors as intermediate variables and outcomes as dependent variable (Figure 1.5). All these variables are interrelated and interconnected with each other and they can serve as stimuli for increases or decreases in crimes in communities.

The results from the study indicated that intervening variables such as law enforcer, advocacy campaign, economic factors, social factors, political factors and need assessment are very crucial when community policing initiatives are planned and actioned. It is clear that when intervening variables are properly imposed, there are great possibilities to enable social cohesion, social justice and social development to communities and hence, facilitated decrease in crimes (see Figure 1.5).

Moreover, the absence of intervening variables may force societies to experience social disharmony, social injustice and disruption of social development plans. Ultimately these can result in increases in crimes in societies. Figure 6.1 in Chapter Six illustrates this observation.

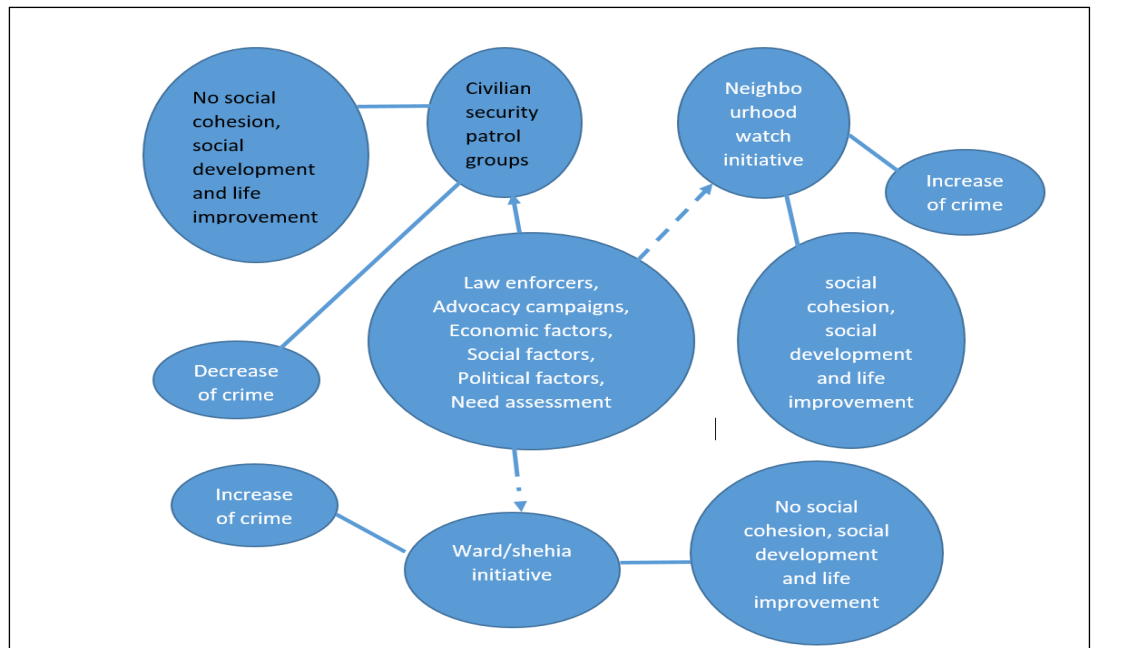


Figure 6.1: Intervention Framework

Source: Field (2018)

Figure 6.1 clarifies the results from the study by illustrating that neighborhood watch initiatives had contributions in building social cohesion, social development and life improvement. Such results were based on broader conception by neighbourhood members over their community settings. Neighbourhood members gathered and discussed various issues concerning crimes as well as other social problems. Members from neighbourhoods managed to arrange advocacy campaigns against crimes with support from other crime prevention stakeholders after conducting needs assessment. Mutual discussions enabled neighbourhood members to build trust and cooperation among themselves in addressing various social issues (see Figures 4.3 and 4.4). Cooperation and mutual trust among neighbourhoods barred political ideology differences from interfering with crime prevention initiatives. Communities interacted and managed to construct different infrastructures such as *madrassa* and school buildings, which helped children to access and acquire formal education and religious

knowledge respectively. In addition, neighbourhood members willingly participated in night patrols in their streets and provided crime information concerning criminals and some police officers who were involved in deviant behaviours. This initiative was not well associated with the decrease of crimes due to poor imposition of intervening variables. This was triggered by limited police officers' perspective of neighbourhood watch initiative in terms of their participation, satisfaction and communication.

Civilian security patrol groups actions showed positive results. They attained positive results due to proper imposition of intervening variables and hence, contributed to crime reduction (see Figure 6.1). The findings showed further that many civilian security patrol groups were formed without conducting needs assessment to underscore the sources and roots of existing crimes and social problems. Most of the groups were created as a fashion and sometimes as source of employment. On the other hand, police officers showed low customer care but their participation in this initiative insisted and assisted to give support to civilian security groups in relation to crime reduction and prevention (Table 4.7).

Furthermore, the study findings disclosed that many civilian security patrol groups were ineffective for lack of finance to buy basic patrol equipment (see Figure 5.6). Besides, in some areas, politicians and government leaders used their influences to stop civilian security patrol groups from performing their duties of safeguarding their personal interests and interests of their friends. The study results also showed that some civilian security patrol groups were influenced by political ideological differences in community policing in daily operations. Therefore, implementation of civilian security patrol groups activities led to social injustice, infringing human rights, distorting social

cohesion and disrupting individuals for participating freely in economic and social activities. Although there were disrupted social life and social development, police officers participated well in this initiative which led to a decrease in the number of crime incidences.

Improper imposition of intervening variables (Figure 6.1) was seen in the implementation of Ward/Shehia community policing officers whereby the results from the study indicated that only 26 percent of police officers were encompassed and joined in this initiative. Most of them had poor communication (see Figure 5.5), poor physical attendance (see Figures 5.3 and 5.4) and lacked the willingness to be recognized as ward/shehia community policing officers (see Figures 5.2 and 5.3). Failure of police officers to accept their roles and to attend to respective ward/shehia forced them not to arrange advocacy program and to conduct a needs assessment so as to identify and evaluate the root causes of crimes including other social problems. Such hurdles led to ineffectiveness of the initiative in solving social problems and also increased insecurity, fear of crimes, social injustice, lack of social cohesion and failure to identify and support disadvantaged groups.

CHAPTER SEVEN

SUMMARY OF THE STUDY FINDINGS, CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

7.1 Introduction

This chapter presents the Summary, Conclusion and Recommendations pertaining to the study. The latter part includes General Recommendations and Suggestions for Further Research Work.

7.2 Summary of the Study

The study assessed community policing initiatives as mechanisms for crime reduction and prevention strategies particularly in Zanzibar. The study aimed at and assessed three community policing initiatives and how they helped in crime reduction. The initiatives were neighborhood watch, civilian security patrol groups and ward/Shehia police officers' initiatives. In addition, the study analyzed the challenges faced by police officers in implementing community policing initiatives.

The results from this study underscored that community policing initiatives are effective approaches in crime reduction as well as for solving other community social problems. The study findings also established that success in implementing community policing initiatives can be better realized if intergrated with other intervotions such as police officers as law enforcers, socio-economic factors, knowledge of people and needs assessment so as to push the initiatives to produce positive results. In the study findings there was the lack of integration of other initiatives in solving social problems. As a results crime prevention was not realized at the expected levels.

The results gathered from different aspects of the study revealed that implementation of community policing initiatives in the study area showed that civilian security patrol group initiative had positive contribution particularly in terms of cooperation between police officers and members from neighborhoods in discussing as well as participating in crime prevention. The findings also showed that police officers faced other challenges including inadequate knowledge on community policing initiatives, absence of guidelines and strategies on how to undertake community policing initiatives, failure to prepare advocacy programs, lack of readiness to champion implementation of the initiatives, some of police officers felt shy to be identified as community policing officers and others did not accept to work at their respective wards/shehia as allocated.

On the other hand, crime prevention stakeholders such as criminal gangs, elders, youth, women, politicians and business persons did not cooperate in security issues impacting their communities. The findings showed that financial inadequacy, selfish characters of politicians, government leaders' and political ideological differences influenced crime prevention, particularly in neighbourhood watch and ward/shehia community policing officers' initiatives.

7.3 Conclusion

This research uncovered, in the first place, that implementation of community policing initiatives generally are crucial vehicles in solving community social problems and crime in particular. According to the study, the usefulness of community policing initiatives is not limited to issues of security only, but they also play other critical roles in solving various social problems. This suggests then that there is a close relationship between community policing and social welfare of the community members.

Community members look at community policing initiatives as significant avenues to mobilize their local efforts and resources to address security and social needs of communities. In due regard, it suffices to make a case that community policing is a crucial social institutional set up to promote and uphold social cohesion at community level. Indeed, it is worthwhile pointing out that community policing initiatives have enabled the bringing together of community members to deliberate on their own problems, expectations and successes.

Secondly, the study showed that communities suffer from increasing crime incidences, and the extent to which they are ready to cooperate with the police in crime prevention by participating in community policing initiatives. Even so, the research established that where police officers provided little or no support to local communities in security patrols, incidences of crime continued to characterise the concerned areas. The results were contributed by a limited understanding of what community policing entails. The police tended to hold a narrow view of community policing that focuses more on the establishment and little on operationalization of civilian patrol units at local levels.

Since the police had little or limited knowledge on neighbourhood watch and ward/shehia community policing initiatives and therefore cooperated minimally with local communities, incidences of crime continued to grow in different areas. Due to the negative regard of community policing by some police officers anything that did not involve civilian patrol units was disregarded by the police. This position of the mind tended to limit the cooperativeness of the police and local community leaders in appreciating the significant contribution of neighbourhood watch and ward/shehia community policing initiatives in crime prevention. It is in the view of this study that

there is little readiness of the police and local government leaders to cooperate with communities to address community social problems due to their narrow conception about community policing.

The study further showed that in most cases, police officers had inadequate knowledge to handle community policing initiatives. This is because their training programs about community policing were not based on real situations on the ground. The situation created difficulties for community members in term of ownership of community policing initiatives. As a result, crimes and fear from crimes prevailed in communities together with infringement of human rights, social injustice, humiliation, disrespect for the wealth of people and disregard of people's rights. Certainly, the police force failed to understand that implementation of community policing initiatives needs preparation in terms of training, transport, infrastructures like offices as well as houses, communication equipment and other supportive resources. All these need budgetary provision. The police have failed to obtain enough budget and as a result, most community policing initiatives were not sustainable and failed to take off.

Thirdly, the study uncovered that police officers and communities in the study area failed to get clear guidelines and directives on how to implement community policing initiatives. Ironically, the lack of the guidelines caused poor police close supervision, poor criteria to select suitable police officers and low motivation for those directly implementing community policing initiatives. The problem should be understood with reference to the previous findings that the police had little understanding about the broad perspective of what community policing entails. In effect, they have continued to largely operate in the traditional sense, which does not appreciate the positive nuances

that are products of community policing initiatives. There was much to be realized in community policing if this program had been incorporated in the policy document. The implication of the absence of policy has forced the police to pay little attention to community policing initiatives at all levels including involvement of local communities.

Related to the preceding findings, the study uncovered those crime prevention stakeholders such as government leaders, local government leaders and communities, in general, lack adequate knowledge concerning community policing initiatives. Because of this, some of them took community policing initiatives as an opportunity to benefit for their own economic and political interests. This has led to destruction of social cohesion among communities, social injustice, infringement of human rights, disrespect for the wealth and worth of people and disregard of disadvantaged groups with regard to their basic rights and needs. Therefore, disadvantaged groups like women and old people became major victims and vulnerable to crime incidences.

Generally, the study intended to assess community policing as a strategy for crime prevention. Three theories were uncovered based on the specific objectives of the study in order to lead to clear conclusions. The theories involved were the system theory, routine activity theory and community policing theory. Although each theory has its weaknesses, still in this study those theories were useful in addressing the research problem. For example, through the system theory neighbourhoods were realized as a system, which involved sub systems such as family members, local leaders and others. Through the study of the findings neighbourhood members work together and identify their social problems. Thus, if the police could deliberately interact with the neighbourhoods, the objective of crime prevention could be realized. Likewise, in

civilian security patrol groups where routine activity theory was applied, it was noted that, if these groups were educated and trained and empowered, they would increase social cohesion, social development which would enhance crime prevention. In the community policing theory, the police force is still in dilemma since organizational transformation is not yet realized due to various factors including the lack of policy document and reluctance of some of police officers to change their mindsets regarding moving from traditional policing to community policing perspective.

7.4 Recommendations

The importance of assessing community policing initiatives as crime reduction strategy should not be underestimated. On the basis of the study findings and conclusion, the study makes the following recommendations:

7.4.1 General Recommendations

7.4.1.1 Community Policing in General

Zanzibar, like other societies in Mainland Tanzania, experiences increasing criminal incidents and social problems such that the Police Force decided to opt to adopt community policing as a crime prevention mechanism. It is the right time for police and crime prevention stakeholders to coordinate the whole initiative and obtain a national policy and budget for community policing. The policy will greatly assist in guiding the implementation of community policing efforts.

7.4.1.2 Local Communities in Zanzibar

The objectives of community policing initiatives are mainly to involve community members and crime prevention stakeholders to cooperate in crime prevention. But local government leaders were not ready to cooperate with communities due to lack of proper

and adequate knowledge on how to implement community policing initiatives. It is recommended that the Ministry of Local Government and Special Forces in Zanzibar jointly with the police force should plan and prepare special education programs for local government leaders on the importance and implementation modalities of community policing initiatives in Zanzibar and indeed the whole up the United Republic of Tanzania.

7.4.1.3 Police Force Management

Since police officers are superintendents of community policing initiatives, they lack community policing knowledge, strategies for close supervision of CP, lack motivation and there are no clear criteria for the selection of police officers to participate in community policing initiatives. It is recommended that the URT Police management should do the following:

- (a) Prepare clear instructional guidelines for the Regions and Districts on how to plan for and operate community policing initiatives;
- (b) Prepare directives that include selection criteria for police officers to be directly involved in community policing initiatives; prepare supervision and monitoring modalities for senior police officers and for junior police officers including a motivation plan for police officers engaged in community policing initiatives nationwide and;
- (c) Prepare a befitting community policing curriculum and syllabi for police officers and selected members of communities to suit prevailing cultural and socio-economic as well as political conditions in the Tanzanian context. The curricula

norms and syllabi should differentiate between the needs of different groups as well as kinds and levels of training.

7. 4.1.4 For Policy Level

- (a) It is high time for the government of the URT and Zanzibar in particular, and political leaders to allocate an adequate budget to support and enable the implementation of community policing initiatives and to enable and embrace organizational transformation of the police force in order to enhance timely solutions of social problems. Needless to say but the police force needs modern infrastructures, tools, communication devices, transportation and enablement to conduct awareness campaigns in order for the CP initiative to reach out to all parts of the country.

- (b) It appeared clearly that some of the challenges experienced in the course of implementing community policing initiatives stem from the lack of a policy document and operational guidelines on the initiative. Several government documents have been written on community policing but the study could not access any policy on community policing. It is now the right time for the police force, the Government and policy makers to issue a policy on community policing for future improved implementation of community policing initiatives.

7.4.2 Suggestions for Further Research

7.4.2.1 Further Social Work Research

For any researcher who will be interested to study the same topic under social work perspective it is recommended that he/she should investigate how social workers can apply non-partisan community policing initiatives in building and enhancing mutual trust, confidence and smoother interaction between police officers and communities in solving social problems in Zanzibar while considering and respecting differences in ideological standings of persons from different political parties.

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APPENDICES

**Appendix I: Checklist for Interviews of Old People, Young People, Students,
Religious Leaders, Business People, News Media People, Politicians,
University Lecturers and Ex-Senior Police Officers**

Name of ward/shehia.....

Age

Sex

Male☐

Female☐

Occupation

Respondent's education level

No formal education☐ ☐

Primary school☐ ☐

Secondary school☐ ☐

UniversityFirst Degree☐ Second Degree☐ PhD☐

Are you resident in Zanzibar?

Yes ☐

No ☐

1. For how long have you been resided in Zanzibar?

Less than 1 year.....☐

2 to 3 years.....☐

4 to 5 years.....☐

More than 5 years☐

2. Have you ever been involved in community policing?

3. Do you know the meaning of community policing?
4. Are you attentive with the function of community policing in the Zanzibar context?
5. Do you think community policing helps in preventing crime in Zanzibar?
6. Do police officers appeal to you in crime prevention initiatives?
7. How do they appeal to you in community policing initiatives?
8. Do you think the community has a role and responsibility in crime prevention?
9. What are the roles and responsibilities of the community in crime prevention?
10. Does the entire community of your area play their role in implementing community policing initiatives?
11. Do you know any thing about neighborhood watch and security groups as community policing initiatives in your area?
12. Do you think neighborhood watch and security group initiatives help in crime prevention?
13. What is your role and how do you participate in neighborhood watch and security group initiatives?
14. What is the effectiveness of neighborhood watch and security groups initiatives in the Zanzibar context?
15. Do you have any idea about ward/shehia community policing officers in your area?
16. How do they perform their responsibilities in your ward/shehia?
17. Do you think the ward/shehia community policing initiatives are effective in the Zanzibar context?
18. What are challenges that hinder implementation of community policing initiatives in Zanzibar?

19. In your own opinions, what should be done to improve community policing initiatives in Zanzibar?

Appendix II: Checklist of Interviews for Ward/Sheha Government Leaders

Name of ward/shehia.....

Age

Sex

Male☐

Female☐

Occupation

Respondent's education level

No formal education☐ ☐

Primary school☐ ☐

Secondary school☐ ☐

UniversityFirst Degree☐ Second Degree☐ PhD☐

Are you resident in Zanzibar?

Yes ☐

No ☐

1. Have you ever been involved in community policing?
2. Do you know the meaning of community policing?
3. Are you attentive with functions of community policing in the Zanzibar context?
4. Do you think community policing helps in preventing crime in Zanzibar?
5. Do police officers appeal to you in crime prevention initiatives?
6. As a ward/shehia government leader, how do police officers appeal to you in community policing initiatives?
7. Do you have a ward/shehia community policing officer in your area?
8. In your own opinions, do you think shehia police officers perform their responsibilities effectively?
9. Are you aware of the neighborhood watch and security group initiatives in your ward/shehia?

10. As a community leader in your shehia, what are your roles and responsibilities in community policing initiatives?
11. Are there any successes on implementation of community policing initiatives in Zanzibar?
12. What are challenges of implementing community policing initiatives in Zanzibar in reducing crime.

Appendix III: Checklist of Interviews for Security Groups

Name of ward/shehia.....

Age

Sex

Male☐

Female☐

Occupation

Respondent's education level

No formal education☐ ☐

Primary school☐ ☐

Secondary school☐ ☐

UniversityFirst Degree☐ Second Degree☐ PhD☐

Are you resident in Zanzibar?

Yes ☐

No ☐

1. Have you ever been involved in community policing?
2. Do you know the meaning of community policing?
3. Are you attentive with functions of community policing in the Zanzibar context?
4. Do you think community policing helps in preventing crime in Zanzibar?
5. Do police officers appeal to you in crime prevention initiatives?
6. Being a member of security group, how do you think this initiative is effective in crime prevention?
7. As a member of security group, what is your role in patrol?
8. Based on knowledge, who essentially initiated security groups in Zanzibar?
9. How do police officers participate in daily patrol in your area?
10. Who supports you materially and financially?
11. Do you know anything about neighborhood watch and how do you link it with a security group in your area?

12. Are there any successes on the implementation of community policing initiatives in Zanzibar?
13. What are the challenges of implementing community policing initiatives in Zanzibar in reducing crime?

Appendix IV: Checklist of Interviews for Senior Police Officers

Name of ward/shehia.....

Age

Sex

Male☐

Female☐

Occupation

Respondent's education level

No formal education☐ ☐

Primary school☐ ☐

Secondary school☐ ☐

UniversityFirst Degree☐ Second Degree☐ PhD☐

Are you resident in Zanzibar?

Yes ☐

No ☐

1. Have you ever been involved in community policing?
2. Do you know the meaning of community policing?
3. Are you attentive with functions of community policing in Zanzibar context?
4. Do you think community policing helps in preventing crime in the Zanzibar?
5. Why did Tanzania police force decide to adopt community policing?
6. Do you know the presence of neighborhood watch, ward/shehia police officers and security groups as community policing initiatives in combating crimes in Zanzibar?
7. How do you deploy, instruct and supervise neighbourhood patrol groups?
8. What is effectiveness of the neighborhood watch and security groups initiatives in Zanzibar context?
9. How do you evaluate community policing initiative as a strategy in crime prevention?

10. Do you think community policing initiatives are useful in crime prevention?
11. Are there any successes in community policing initiatives in Zanzibar?
12. What are the challenges of implementing community policing initiatives in Zanzibar in reducing crime?

**Appendix V: Checklist for Interviews with Development International Partners
(UNDP)**

Name of ward/shehia.....

Age

Sex

Male☐

Female☐

Occupation

Respondent's education level

No formal education☐ ☐

Primary school☐ ☐

Secondary school☐ ☐

UniversityFirst Degree☐ Second Degree☐ PhD☐

Are you resident in Zanzibar?

Yes ☐

No ☐

1. What factors drive you to support community policing initiatives in Zanzibar?
2. What kinds of support do you offer to the initiative in Zanzibar?
3. Did your support/contribute to crime reduction in Zanzibar?
4. Did you experience any success from your support?
5. What challenges did you face in the process of supporting these initiatives?
6. What can be done to improve the initiative?

Appendix VI: Checklist of Interviews with CP Good Will Ambassadors

Name of ward/shehia.....

Age

Sex

Male☐

Female☐

Occupation

Respondent's education level

No formal education☐ ☐

Primary school☐ ☐

Secondary school☐ ☐

UniversityFirst Degree☐ Second Degree☐ PhD☐

Are you resident in Zanzibar?

Yes ☐

No ☐

1. Have you ever been involved in community policing?
2. Do you know the meaning of community policing?
3. Are you attentive with the functions of community policing in the Zanzibar context?
4. Do you think community policing helps in preventing crime in Zanzibar?
5. As a CP good will ambassador, how did you participate in the initiative?
6. Do you think community policing fits into TPF system under the current organization?
7. From your experience, do you think police officers and the public are adequately aware of community policing?
8. As a CP good will ambassador, do you think neighborhood watch, ward/shehia police officers and security groups as community policing initiatives have succeeded in crime prevention in Zanzibar?
9. What challenges did you face in the process of supporting these initiatives?

10. From your experience in CP, what should be done to improve community policing initiatives in Zanzibar?

**Appendix VII: Checklist of FGDs for Neighborhood Members of the
Wards/Shehia and Members Criminal Gangs**

Name of ward/shehia.....

Age

Sex

Male ☐

Female ☐

Occupation

Respondent's education level

No formal education ☐ ☐

Primary school ☐ ☐

Secondary school ☐ ☐

University First Degree ☐ Second Degree ☐ PhD ☐

Are you resident in Zanzibar?

Yes ☐

No ☐

1. Have you ever been involved in community policing?
2. Do you know the meaning of community policing?
3. Are you attentive with functions of community policing in the Zanzibar context?
4. Do you think community policing helps in preventing crime in Zanzibar?
5. What do you understand about neighborhood watch, ward/shehia police officers and security groups as community policing initiatives?
6. How does neighborhood watch and ward/shehia police officers and security groups as community policing initiatives help in crime prevention?
7. How are you involved in these community policing initiatives?
8. Are there any successes in the implementation of community policing initiatives in Zanzibar?
9. What are challenges of implementing community policing initiatives in Zanzibar in order to reduce crime?

**Appendix VIII: Questionnaire for Officers Commanding Stations, in Charge of
Ward/Shehia Community Policing Officers and Division
Community Policing Officers**

Below is a list of items that describe the different aspects of being a police officer.

Please answer all the questions

Rank of the respondent.....

Work Station of the respondent

Sex of the respondent.....

Work experience of the respondent.....

Put X where appropriate

1. Do you think community policing initiatives is good in preventing crime in Zanzibar?

Not good Good Very good No I don't know

2. Have community policing initiatives paved a way for proactive measures to prevent crime in Zanzibar?

Yes No I don't know

If Yes/No, Give your reasons -----

3. What do you think are prospects of community policing initiatives in crime prevention?

Very high medium low very low

Give reason(s) for your answer-----

4. Do you understand neighborhood watch as community policing initiative?

YesNo.....I don't know.....

If yes/no, elaborate how you understand.....

.....

5. Do you think the neighborhood watch initiatives help in preventing crimes in your area?

Yes.....No.....I don't.....

If yes/No, explain how

.....

6. Looking at neighborhood watch initiative, how do you rate your participation?

Very high high medium low very low None

How do you participate?

.....

7. As a community policing officer, are you satisfied with neighborhood watch initiatives as a mechanism of preventing crimes in your area?

Yes..... No.....I don't

If yes/no, explain.....

.....

8. As a community policing officer, do you communicate with neighborhood watch groups in your jurisdiction?

YesNo.....

If yes/no, how do you communicate?

.....

9. Do you think implementation of neighborhood watch initiatives in Zanzibar help in reducing crime?

Yes No I don't know

Give reasons to your answer.....

.....

10. List the challenges facing neighborhood watch practices in your area?

.....

11. Do you understand security group as community policing initiative?

YesNo.....I don't know

If yes/no, elaborate how you understand.....

.....

.....

.....

12. Do you think security group initiatives help in preventing crimes in your area?

Yes.....No.....

If yes/No, explain how.....

.....

.....

13. Looking at security group initiatives, how do you rate your participation?

Very high high medium low very low

How do you participate?

.....

.....

.....

14. As a community policing officer, are you satisfied with security group initiatives as mechanisms for preventing crimes in your area?

Yes..... No.....I don't know.....

Give reason(s).....

.....

.....

.....

15. As a community policing officer, do you communicate with security groups in your jurisdiction?

YesNo.....I don't know If yes/no, explain.....

.....

16. Do you think security groups implementation in Zanzibar helps in reducing crime?

Yes No I don't know

Give reasons to your answer.....

.....

17. List challenges facing security group practices in your area?

.....

18. Do you understand ward/shehia police officers as a community policing initiative?

YesNo.....I don't know.....

If yes, elaborate how you understand.....

.....

.....

.....

19. Do you think the ward/shehia police officers' initiatives help in preventing crimes in your area?

Yes.....No.....I don't know.....

If yes/No, explain how

.....

.....

.....

20. Looking at ward/ shehia police officer initiatives, how do you rate your participation?

Very high high medium low very low

How do they participate?,

.....

.....

.....

21. As a community policing officer, are you satisfied with ward/shehia police officers' initiatives as mechanisms for preventing crimes in your area?

Yes..... No.....I don't know.....

Give reason(s) for your answer.....

.....

.....

.....

22. Do you think ward/shehia implementation in Zanzibar helps in reducing crime?

Yes No I don't know

Give reasons to your answer.....

.....

.....

.....

23. List the challenges facing ward/shehia police officers' practices in your area?

.....

.....

24. Do you have any training in community policing initiative?

Yes..... No..... I don't know.....

.....

.....

.....

Tick the training you got

- (i) Meaning of community policing
- (ii) Key aspects of community policing
- (iii) Community policing initiatives
- (iv) How to initiate community policing initiatives

- (v) How to engage community/community partnership
- (vi) Social problem-solving
- (vii) Organizational transformation
- (viii) Proactive measures
- (ix) Police as advisors, facilitators and supporters
- (x) How to provide community awareness
- (xi) How to report back community problems to your officers?

25 Does it help you?

Very high medium low very low

How does the training help you?

.....

.....

.....

26. Do you think there is a plan(s) concerning community policing initiatives?

Very high high medium low very low

27. Do you think the police officers in Zanzibar are knowledgeable enough about community policing initiatives?

Yes No I don't know

If yes/no, why? -----

28. Do you think the public willingly accepts community policing initiatives?

Very high medium low very low

Give the reasons of your answer.....

.....

29. Do you think there are circumstances, which make the community unwilling to cooperate in community policing initiatives?

Yes No I don't know

If yes/no, list all circumstances -----

30. List down the challenges that made community policing initiatives difficult in Zanzibar? -----

31. What measures do you think can be a solution for challenges facing community policing initiative in Zanzibar? -----

32. What else do you want to say about community policing initiatives?

.....

Note: the following questions are for Officer Commanding Stations and for
 Division Community Policing Officers

33. As a community policing officer, do you communicate with ward/shehia police officers in your jurisdiction?

YesNo.....I don't know.....

If yes/no, how do you communicate?

.....

34. Do you think that police members, especially those preventing crime (OCS, CPO) have adequate knowledge to educate the public about community policing initiatives?

Yes No I don't know

If yes/no, why? -----

35. As OCS and DCPO, how do you supervise ward/shehia community policing officers in your jurisdiction?
-
-
-
36. As OCS and DCPO, how do you educate ward/shehia community policing officers in your jurisdiction?
-
-
-
-

Appendix IX: Checklist for Neighbourhood Observations

1. The system that is being used to solve crime issues in their areas.
2. How they communicate with each other
3. Mechanisms used in reducing crime.
4. Level of understanding level about community policing
5. Participation level in community policing

Appendix X: Civilian Security Patrol Observations

1. How they fallen up and fallen out
2. Briefing and debriefing they get before and after the patrol
3. The patrolling system
4. The way they solve crime incidents
5. Actions taken during patrol against criminals
6. How they connect with police and community members?

7. Challenges they face during patrols

Appendix XI: Distribution of Participants for Interviews

S/N	Category	Male	Female	Total
1	Ward government leaders	4	2	6
2	Religious leaders	2	1	3
3	Politicians	5	2	7
4	Businessmen /persons	2	1	3
5	Students (primary)		1	1

6	Students (secondary)		1	1
7	Students (university)	1		1
8	University lecturers	1		1
9	Ex senior police officers	2	1	3
10	Development International partners (UNDP)	1		1
11	Senior police officers	2		2
12	CP good will ambassadors	2		2
13	News media Personnel	2	1	3
14	Young (below (40 yrs.)	5		5
15	Old people (above 60yrs)	4	1	5
16	Members of security patrol groups	4		4
	Total	36	11	48

Appendix XII: Questionnaire Distribution for Officers Commanding Stations, in Charge of Ward Community Policing Officers and Ward Community Policing Officers

S/N	Name of Police Station and Wards	Number of Respondents
1	Malindi Officer Commanding Station	1
2	Makadara Officer Commanding Station	1
3	Kimama Majongoo Officer Commanding Station	1
4	Madema Officer Commanding Station	1
5	Ngambo Officer Commanding Station	1
6	Kwerekwe Officer Commanding Station	1
7	Fuoni Officer Commanding Station	1
8	Mwera Officer Commanding Station	1

9	Paje Officer Commanding Station	1
10	Chwaka Officer Commanding Station	1
11	Mahonda Officer Commanding Station	1
12	Mkokotoni Officer Commanding Station	1
13	Bumbwini Officer Commanding Station	1
14	Mkoani Officer Commanding Station	1
15	Mtambile Officer Commanding Station	1
16	Chake chake Officer Commanding Station	1
17	Konde Officer Commanding Station	1
18	Wete Officer Commanding Station	1
19	Wards community police officers in Zanzibar	282
20	In charge Division Community Police Officers in Zanzibar	10
	Total	310

**Appendix XIII: FGDs Distribution of Ordinary Members of the Ward and
Members of Criminal Gangs**

S/N	Name of sheiha	Number of Participants
1	Kiponda	2
2	Kwamchina	2
3	Malindi	2
4	Dole	2
5	Kukuu	1
6	Mtambile	1
7	Ndagoni	1
8	Kangani	1
9	Chumbageni	1
10	Mchangamrima	1
11	Chonga	1
12	Msingini	1
13	Tomondo	2
14	Kwaalinatu	2
15	Masingini	2
16	Kiyanga	2
17	Young criminal (ubaya ubaya)	16
	Total	40

Appendix XIV: Clearance Letter from the Open University of Tanzania

THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA
DIRECTORATE OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

Kwana Road, Kinondoni Municipality,
P.O. Box 23409
Dar es Salaam, Tanzania
<http://www.out.ac.tz>



Tel: 255-22-2666752/2668445
Ext.2101
Fax: 255-22-2668759,
E-mail: dips@out.ac.tz

Date: 27th February 2018.

Our Ref: : PG201702297

**The Second President Office
P.O BOX
ZANZIBAR**

RE: RESEARCH CLEARANCE

The Open University of Tanzania was established by an act of Parliament No. 17 of 1992, which became operational on the 1st March 1993 by public notice No. 55 in the official Gazette. The act was however replaced by the Open University of Tanzania charter of 2005, which became operational on 1st January 2007. In line with the later, the Open University mission is to generate and apply knowledge through research.

To facilitate and to simplify research process therefore, the act empowers the Vice Chancellor of the Open University of Tanzania to issue research clearance, on behalf of the Government of Tanzania and Tanzania Commission for Science and Technology, to both its staff and students who are doing research in Tanzania. With this brief background, the purpose of this letter is to introduce to you Mr Mussa Ali Mussa. Reg No: PG201702297 pursuing PhD in Social Work. We here by grant this clearance to conduct a research titled *"The Assessment of Community Policy as a Crime Reduction Strategy by Tanzania Police Force. A Case of Zanzibar"*. He will collect his in all Regions in Zanzibar From 1st March, 2018 to 1st May, 2018.

Incase you need any further information, kindly do not hesitate to contact the Deputy Vice Chancellor (Academic) of the Open University of Tanzania, P.O. Box 23409, Dar es Salaam. Tel: 022-2-2668820. We lastly thank you in advance for your assumed cooperation and facilitation of this research academic activity.

Yours sincerely,

**Prof Hossein Rwegoshora
For: VICE CHANCELLOR
THE OPEN UNIVERSITY OF TANZANIA**

Appendix XV: Clearance Letter from Tanzania Police Force

**THE UNITED REPUBLIC OF TANZANIA
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
TANZANIA POLICE FORCE**

Telegrams: "MKURUPOLISI"
Telephone: (022) 2110734
Fax No. (022) 2136556



*OFFICE OF THE
Inspector General of Police,
P.O Box 9141,
Dar es Salaam
TANZANIA*

Ref. C.22/3/VOL.III/73

28/02/2018

Vice Chancellor,
Open University of Tanzania,
Kawawa Road, Kinondoni Municipality,
P.O. Box 23409,
DAR ES SALAAM, TANZANIA
<http://www.out.ac.tz>

RE: RESEARCH CLEARANCE FOR CP MUSSA ALI MUSSA

Reference is made to your letter dated 27th February, 2018 on the above captioned subject matter.

I am writing to inform you that permission has been granted to the student namely Mussa Ali Mussa to collect data for research purpose under the title "Assessment of Community Policing as a Crime Reduction Strategy for Police Force in Tanzania. A case of Zanzibar" as requested.

Thank you for your cooperation.


[Signature]
Commissioner of Police - Finance, Administration and Logistic


For: INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE

**For: INSPECTOR GENERAL OF POLICE
TANZANIA**

REVOLUTIONARY GOVERNMENT OF ZANZIBAR

SECRETARY
ZANZIBAR RESEARCH COMMITTEE
P. O Box 239
Tel: 2230806
FAX: 2233788





RESEARCH/FILMING PERMIT
(This Permit is only Applicable in Zanzibar for a duration specified)


SECTION

Name:	Mussa Ali Mussa
Date and Place of Birth	06/08/1963
Nationality:	Tanzanian
Passport Number:	-
Date and Place of Issue	-
Date of arrival in Zanzibar	-
Expected date of departure	-
Duration of stay	Three months
Research Titles:	(An Assessment Of Community Policing as Crime Reduction Strategy)

Full address of Sponsor: -


This is to endorse that I have received and duly considered applicant's request I am satisfied with the descriptions outlined above.

Name of the authorizing officer: Mwanalisha A. Khamis

Signature and seal: 

Institution: Office of Chief Government Statistician

Address: P. O Box 2321 + Zanzibar



Date: 20/03/2018

Appendix XVII: Example of Report Book from Civilian Security Groups

[illegible]



Appendix XIX: The Researcher with Kiuyu Neighbourhood Watch Group

