



**COMMUNITY-BASED CRIME PREVENTION IN MEKELLE CITY,
THE CASE OF HADNET SUB-CITY**

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Declaration

I, Gebreslassie Hagos, hereby declare that the thesis work entitled “Community-based crime Prevention in Mekelle: The Case of Hadnet Sub-city of Tigray Region,” Submitted by me in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the award of the Degree of Master of Arts in civics and ethical studies at Mekelle University through the Department of Civics and Ethical Studies, is an original work carried out by myself. The content of this thesis work has not been previously for award of any degree or diploma to the best of my knowledge and belief.

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Table of Contents

Contents	Pages
Declaration	I
Acknowledgements	II
Acronyms And Abbreviations	V
List of Tables	VI
Abstract	VII
Chapter: One Introduction	1
1.1. BACKGROUND OF THE STUDY	1
1.2. STATEMENT OF THE PROBLEM.....	3
1.3. BASIC RESEARCH QUESTIONS	4
1.4. OBJECTIVE OF THE STUDY	4
1.4.1. <i>General Objective Of The Study</i>	4
1.4.2. <i>The Specific Objectives</i>	5
1.5. SIGNIFICANCE OF THE STUDY	5
1.6. SCOPE OF THE STUDY	5
1.7. LIMITATIONS OF THE STUDY	6
Chapter Two: Review Of Related Literature	7
2.1. CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK.....	7
2.1.1. <i>What Is Crime?</i>	7
2.2. THEORETICAL FRAMEWORKS	11
2.2.1. <i>Social Disorganization Theory (Sdt)</i>	11
2.2.2. <i>Theory Social Capital</i>	12
2.3. EMPIRICAL THOUGHTS ON COMMUNITY-BASED CRIME PREVENTION	13
Chapter Three: Research Methodology	20
3.1. GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE STUDY AREA	20
3.2. RESEARCH DESIGN	21
3.3. DATA TYPE AND SOURCE	21
3.4. DATA COLLECTION TECHNIQUES	22
3.5. SAMPLE SIZE AND SAMPLING TECHNIQUES	23
3.6. DATA ANALYSIS AND INTERPRETATION	24
3.7. ORGANIZATION OF THE THESIS	24
Chapter Four: Presentation, Interpretation And Analysis Of Data.....	25
4.1. GENERAL INFORMATION AND PERSONAL DATA.....	25
4.2. KEY FACTORS FACING COMMUNITY-BASED CRIME PREVENTION IN THE STUDY AREA (HADNET SUB CITY)	26
4.3. THE EFFECTIVENESS OF COMMUNITY PARTICIPATION IN PREVENTION OF THEFT CRIME RATE	32
4.4. PRACTICE OF APPLICATION OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND CRIME PREVENTION & REDUCTION PROGRAMS	37
TABLE 8: RESPONDENTS' RESPONSES ABOUT THE EXISTENCE OF LEGAL FRAMEWORK AND CRIME REDUCTION PROGRAM APPLICABLE TO SOME CRIMINAL ACTS IN THE STUDY AREA	37
4.5. POTENTIAL MEASURES OR SOLUTIONS ADOPTED IN ORDER TO MINIMIZE THE CRIMINAL ACTS OF THEFT.....	39
4.6. THE SCOPE AND EXTENT OF PARTICULAR CRIME PROBLEMS.....	42
4.7. THE ROLE OF STAKEHOLDERS IN COMMUNITY BASED CRIME PREVENTION	43
Chapter Five: Summary, Conclusion, And Recommendations.....	47

5.1. SUMMARY OF FINDINGS	47
5.2. CONCLUSION	50
5.3. RECOMMENDATIONS	53
6. Reference's	55
Appendix A.....	65
Appendix-B.....	70
Appendix-C.....	72
Appendix –D.....	73
Appendix –F.....	74

Acronyms and Abbreviations

CBCP	Community Based Crime Prevention
CEDOCA	Austrian Center for Country of Origin & Asylum Research & Documentation
CLG	College of Law and Governance
CP	Community Police
CPC	Closely working with the Community
CPF	Community Police Officer
CPFs	Community Policing Forum's
EPRDF	Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front
FGDs	Focus Group Discussion
GIS	Geographic Information System
ICG	International Crisis Group
IDIPs	In-depth Interviews
MCA	Mekelle City Administration
MU	Mekelle University
MUCS	Mekelle University Community School
ND	No Date
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
PC	Personal Computer
PHD	Doctor of Philosophy
SDT	Social Disorganization Theory
SPSS	Statically Software
TDF	Tigray Defense Force
TPLF	Tigray Peoples Liberation Front
UN	United Nations
UNODC	United Nations on Drug and Crimes
WB	World Bank

List of Tables

Table 1: respondent socio-demographic characteristic

Table 2: respondents' response about key challenges to CBCP

Table 3: respondents' response about the extent of factors affecting the implementation CBCP

Table 4: respondents response on effectiveness of CBCP in theft crime prevention

Table 5: respondents response on the level of CP in theft crime prevention

Table 6: Respondents view about the indicators of community participation in Theft

Table 7: Respondents' view about the presence of training in the area of community policing and crime Prevention:

Table 8: Respondents' responses about the existence of legal framework and crimereduction program applicable to some criminal acts in the study area

Table 9: Respondents response about the potential solutions that are put in place inorder to minimize the theft Criminal acts in the study area

Table 10: Respondents response about the change on the extent of particular crime problems associated with Hadnet sub city, Mekelle

Abstract

This paper assesses community based crime prevention in Mekelle city, Hadnet sub city. Community based crime prevention is one of the approaches to crime prevention. It arises due to the fact that the state cannot cope and prevent crime alone with help, support, and active participation of the community. This means that community has responsibility to prevent and reduce theft crime and to secure its own safety and citizens. The study has employed mixed research approach, based on primary and secondary data collected through key informants, Focus Group Discussions, in-depth interviews, both open and close ended questionnaire's, document analysis and observation. Both probability and nonprobability sampling methods was used to select the study area and sample respondents. 60 sample respondents were used from the total population based on purposive sampling. And the data was drawn and analyzed by SPSS software to show the result, draw tables, percentage and frequency for its quantitative part and thematic analysis also used to qualitative.

The study showed CBCP has reduced Crime and fear of crime; and it has also improved police-community relations in the study area. Furthermore, the role of community participation is in good shape. Likewise, some of the stakeholders are playing a good role in crime prevention. On the other hand, some factors that hinder CBCP from playing its crime prevention role are identified: the presence of poor quality of education, unemployment, poverty, fear and anxiety, poor economy, lack of transparency and accountability, the war in Tigray, lack of integrity, loyalty, and lack of responsibility are some of them. The study has also portrayed some crime types that are tough to be prevented by community, 'hang', pickpocketing, robbery, receiving stolen goods, burglary, snatching. House breaking, auto theft, petty thefts are the common one. The study showed the presence of low legal protection against community members who participate in preventing crimes. Thus, the study suggests more involvement of the community and coordination between the community, local authorities and stakeholders is important in preventing theft and maximizing legal protection.

Key words: Community, Crime Prevention, Crime, Theft crime, Community perception,

Chapter: One Introduction

1.1. Background of the study

Crime is a global challenge, with different regions experiencing varying trends based on socio-economic, political, and cultural factors. In developing countries like Africa faces high crime rates driven by poverty, high unemployment rate, education, weak governance, economic disparities, political unrest, ineffective enforcement of law, corruption and rapid urbanization. Ethiopia has also seen rising crime rates, particularly in urban areas, due to political unrest, war, unemployment, poverty, economic inflation are the main factors.

Crime remains also a significant challenge in many Tigray cities' including Mekelle. The capital of the Tigray regional state in northern Ethiopia has undergone significant transformation over the last few decades, especially in the context of security, political conflict, economic instability, and urbanization. These factors have directly influenced the trends in crime rates and the development of crime prevention efforts in the city of Mekelle and Hadnet sub-city. The situation has been further exacerbated by the recent conflict in Tigray, which has severely impacted local governance, security, and socio-economic conditions. Several key historical events had a direct influence on the crime trends in Mekelle, shaping the city's current crime landscape.

The outbreak of the Tigray conflict in November 2020 has had profound effects on the crime rate in Mekelle (Inter National Crisis Group, 2021). The conflict caused widespread displacement, destruction of infrastructure, and the collapse of public services including policing and justice systems. During the height of the conflict law enforcement capabilities in Mekelle were severely weakened, contributing to a spike in crime such as theft, burglary, and armed robbery. The power vacuum created by the conflict has allowed various criminal groups to operate with relative impunity, leading to an increase in violent crimes, including Theft, assault, murder and sexual violence, Human trafficking, particularly vulnerable populations displaced by the conflict, also become more prevalent during this period (ICG, 2021).

After the fall of the Derg regime in 1991, Mekelle experienced rapid urbanization and growth, which attracted a large influx of people from rural areas. Economic expansion contributed to the city's development and also led to a rise in urban poverty and inequality, creating conditions for higher crime rates. Unemployment, especially among young people, contributed to increased levels of petty crime, drug-related offenses, and theft. The lack of adequate infrastructure to support the growing population further exacerbated these issues, as

informal settlements become hotbeds of crime due to poor policing and lack of basic services (Mekelle City Administration, 2022).

Following the TPLF's rise to power as part of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) in 1991, Mekelle experienced a relatively stable period of governance. During this time, crime prevention efforts were focused on community policing and local governance structures, which aimed to engage citizens in maintaining law and order. The government invested in building law enforcement capacity, establishing police stations, and implementing neighborhood watch programs. However, these crime prevention efforts were challenged by corruption, inefficiencies in the justice system, and economic disparity. Although some progress was made, the persistence of socio-economic inequalities continued to fuel crime rates, particularly among the unemployed youth population (Young, 1997).

As of November 2020, Mekelle faces a significant challenge in managing crime, particularly due to the ongoing instability following the Tigray conflict the collapse of formal governance structures during the conflict created a security vacuum that contributed to rising crime rates across the city. Community-based crime prevention (CBCP) initiatives have been attempted in Mekelle and Hadent sub-city, focusing on engaging local communities in crime prevention efforts. These initiatives encourage neighborhood watch programs, collaboration with local law enforcement, and community involvement in addressing the root causes of crime, such as unemployment and poverty. However, the effectiveness of these programs has been hindered by the breakdown of social cohesion, poor economy, poverty, weak community and public relations, low awareness, fear and anxiety. Despite these challenges, community organizations have continued to play a role in maintaining some level of order, particularly through traditional mechanisms such as *idir* (funeral associations and mahber (community groups)), which provide mutual support and mediate conflict (Mekelle City Administration, 2022).

Since the cessation of major hostilities in the Tigray conflict, efforts have been made to rebuild the law enforcement and justice system in Mekelle cities. This includes the re-establishment of police stations, the training of law enforcement officers, and the restoration of courts to handle criminal cases. International humanitarian organizations have also supported initiatives aimed at strengthening the rule of law and addressing human rights violations, particularly in the context violence. However, the recovery of the city's security infrastructure has been slow, and crime rates remain high as law enforcement struggles to regain control. The situation is exacerbated by the ongoing economic, political, and displacement of a large number portion of the population. However, there are ongoing efforts

to restore governance and security in the city. The recovery process will require sustained efforts to rebuild public institutions, strengthen law enforcement, and address the socioeconomic drivers of crime (CEDOCA, 2024).

Despite efforts by law enforcement agencies, the prevalence of crime-related offenses continues to be a concern for urban communities. Hadnet sub city has experienced various historical events that have significantly shaped crime trends, crime rates, and crime prevention efforts. The interplay of conflict, socio-political changes, and economic challenges has had a profound impact on public safety and crime prevention initiatives in the city. Theft crime is also a major issue affecting livelihoods, economic activities and social stability. One key factor that is often overlooked in addressing this issue is the role of community-based participation in crime prevention.

1.2. Statement of the Problem

Crime results from a combination of social, economic and environmental factors. In Mekelle, particularly in Hadnet Sub city, the rising prevalence of theft crime poses significant threats to the public safety, social cohesion, and economic stability. However, crime prevention efforts in Mekelle, Hadnet sub city predominantly relied on traditional law enforcement approaches such as increasing police patrols, stricter penalties, and surveillance measures. While these methods play a role in maintain order they often fail to address the root causes of crime or engaging communities as active partners in crime prevention.

Over the past two decades, policing and crime prevention strategies have evolved significantly worldwide. In many contexts, effective crime prevention has increasingly emphasized community collaboration. However, in Mekelle police community relation remains weak, particularly in economically disadvantaged and high crime areas. Police officers often do not view community members as potential partners in maintain social order, which hinders efforts to foster informal social control (Skogan & Hartnett 1997). Researchers suggest that without active community participation, law enforcement alone struggles to prevent crime effectively and bring offenders to justice (Morgan, 1996). Hadnet sub city faces significant Challenges in addressing crime rates and ensuring public safety. Studies indicate that effective crime prevention should integrate informal social control, strengthening social cohesion, and enhance public trust in law enforcement (WB, 2010). However, in Ethiopia police practice have been criticized for their limited effectiveness in community engagement (DiNunzio, 2014).

Teshome (2023) highlights that lower trust in local police, often leads to ineffective crime prevention in the community. (Abebe, 2020) also explores the imortance of collaboration

between local governments and law enforcement in implementing CBCP initiatives such as neighborhood watch programs and the community policing. Despite these efforts, the effectiveness of these initiatives and the extent of citizens' engagement remain insufficiently documented. Additionally, (Angsom, 2017) indicates that crime in local contexts can be mitigated through state-led security interventions like community policing. However, empirical evidence suggests that such initiatives in Mekelle face multiple challenges, including low community participation, weak police-community relationship, inadequate resource allocation, and a general lack of awareness about community policing. (Hagos F. & Gebeyhu A., 2023), advocates for using technology, such as GIS-based crime mapping, to identify high crime areas. However, Zeammanuel (2018) notes police-based crime prevention often requires significant financial resources, which can strain national and regional budgets. Despite these insights, existing research has largely overlooked the role of the community participation, social cohesion, and social capital in crime prevention. There is a pressing need for a more comprehensive, CBCP approach that leverages local knowledge, resources, and collective action to prevent crime. Therefore, this aims to fill this research gap by assessing the effectiveness of CBCP strategies in Hadnet sub-city, identifying barriers to successful implementation, and exploring ways to enhance community engagement and stakeholder collaboration. The role of CBCP remains unexplored in Hadnet Sub-city, making this research crucial for developing more effective, CBCP Strategies.

1.3. Basic Research Questions

This research paper addresses the following fundamental research questions:

- What are the key factors influencing community participation in theft crime prevention initiatives in Hadnet sub-city?
- How effective are current community-based crime prevention programs in reducing theft crime rates in Hadnet sub-city?
- What role do local stakeholders (law enforcers, community leaders, NGO) play in facilitating community-based crime prevention efforts in Hadnet sub-city?
- How do socio-economic factors (poverty, education, employment, etc.) affect the perception of safety and the prevalence of theft crime in Hadnet sub-city?

1.4. Objective of the Study

1.4.1. General Objective of the Study

- ❖ The general objective of this research assesses and analyzes community-based crime prevention in Mekelle, Hadnet sub-city.

1.4.2. The specific objectives

The specific objectives of my research are being:

- To assess and investigate the key factors influencing community participation in theft crime prevention initiatives within Hadnet sub-city regarding theft crime and public safety issues in their neighborhoods.
- To evaluate the effectiveness of the current level of community-based crime prevention programs/strategies in reducing theft crime rates.
- To examine the role of local stakeholders such as law enforcement, community leaders, and NGOs in facilitating or hindering these efforts.
- To analyze the impact of socio-economic factors like poverty, education, and employment on the community's perception of safety role and effectiveness of community-based crime prevention.
- To identify the key challenges and prospects of citizens' engagement in community-based Crime prevention initiatives in Hadnet sub-city.

1.5. Significance of the Study

The findings of the research indicate the basic benefits of community-based crime prevention. Furthermore, it provides valuable insights into the perceptions, experiences, and concerns of the residents of Hadnet sub-city, regarding crime and public safety issues in their communities. It assesses the current level of citizen's engagement and participation in the city's crime prevention efforts. This helps in identifying the challenges and prospects of community involvement in curbing societal-related crimes.

In addition to this, the research helps to understand the stakeholder's role in motivating, securing, and enhancing community-based participation in preventing theft crime.

This research was launching pad or starting point for academicians, policymakers, security forces, civic societies, local administrators, and stakeholders to draw some basic lessons on community-based crime prevention.

Finally, these helps academicians, future researchers, educationalists, students, and any concerned bodies upon the roles of community-based crime prevention in securing public safety.

1.6. Scope of the Study

Mekelle is the capital city of the regional state of Tigray. The city shows high population growth and its geographical area becomes wider from time to time. And its high crime rate Because of this, I prefer Hadnet sub-city as my study area to handle the research in parallel with my regular duty, (teaching), and financial capability. Hence, to make the study

manageable within the allotted time and financial budget, the study is delimited to community-based crime prevention particularly theft crime in Mekelle, Hadent sub city. In addition to the geographical delimitation, I have faced shortage of time because I am doing this paper parallel with active engagement in the teaching-learning process. Therefore, it is very problematic to do so in five or six months, as the research topic was approved at the end of August 2024. Another acute problem I have faced in doing this paper is the research methodology itself, since I am not good in software based research applications and research tools. To curb the aforementioned problems I received some support from my colleagues who are capable in software applications.

1.7. Limitations of the study

The proposed research project face the following potential limitations: The researcher understands that constraints are expected while doing research and was address them as such. The study has encountered some limitations: first, not getting some participants for the interviews on a scheduled date and time particularly due to their work nature, second, unwillingness of some participants to be recorded via sound recorder during the interview nevertheless the interviewer conducted the interview by taking notes, third, during recording some interviews were interrupted because of conflicting interview work schedules, particularly from the police side, fifth, lack of personal Computer(PC) makes me to consume my time and energy. And lastly, the police documents of the study area were not written in a well-organized manner; particularly to conduct the document analysis employed by the study. Nevertheless, despite encountering the above limitations, the study has achieved its objective

Chapter Two: Review of Related Literature

2.1. Conceptual Framework

2.1.1. What is crime?

Crime has different meanings and definitions by different schools of thought, as expressed by various authors. Consequently, there has not been a widely accepted definition of crime. It is difficult to think constantly about the issues and components of crime. In many disciplines, these core definitional concepts are well articulated and settled with little debate about their core concepts. The word "crime" traced back its evolution to the Greek word 'Krimos', which means the Sanskrit, or 'Krama', meaning social order. Thus, the word crime is applied to those who go against social order or social capital and are worthy of serious condemnation (Syed Shamsul Huda, 2019). Crime would bring societal fragmentation and chaos in a given community, if it could not handle properly.

The word crime also has its origin in a Latin word, 'kirm' meaning 'to accuse', and a Sanskrit word 'kri' (to do). Combining the modern meaning of both roots, crime is a 'most validly accusable act'. Conventionally, crime is considered as an evil and socially prohibited act which is committed by an individuals, who is a basic unit of a society, against the public interest and common good of the community. Hence, crime is both legally and socially forbidden, anti-social developments and societal fragmentation.

Crime is an unlawful act that threatens the safety and well-being of individuals and communities. However, crime does not occur solely, it is influenced by various multifaceted factors as such social, economic, political, legal, environmental and technological conditions. As crime has a wide impact in the community, it would require collective action; gross effort in the grassroots level. The role of the stakeholders like the civil societies, NGOs and religious institutions seem to have imminent. Crime is a legal wrong doing for which the offender is punished at the instance of its guilty. Generally speaking, crime probably goes against the interests of the whole public.

Under the law of Federal Democratic Republic of Ethiopia's Criminal Code (Criminal CODE, 2005) under Article 23 (1) defined a crime as an act that is prohibited and made punishable by law. It extended the definition by elaborating an act consists of the commission of what is forbidden or the omission of what is suggested by law. On the other hand, (Abebe, 2020) and (Sowmyya T. , 2014) has attempted to define crime as a public wrongdoing which violates the law of the state and is highly disapproved by the society. Furthermore, he gave examples of crime, such as theft, robbery, burglary, rape, drunken

driving, and child neglect. Based on this research topic or title, crime is defined as unlawful actions that violate societal norms and legal frameworks, posing a threat to the safety, security, and cohesion of the community. It encompasses a range of offenses that disrupt daily life and social harmony, influenced by factors such as economic hardship, social disorganization, and weak community oversight. In this context, crime is not only an individual act but a social phenomenon that can be addressed through collective community efforts. This perspective emphasizes that crime prevention requires active participation and collaboration among residents, local institutions and law enforcement to build a resilient and safer community.

2.1.2. The meaning of theft

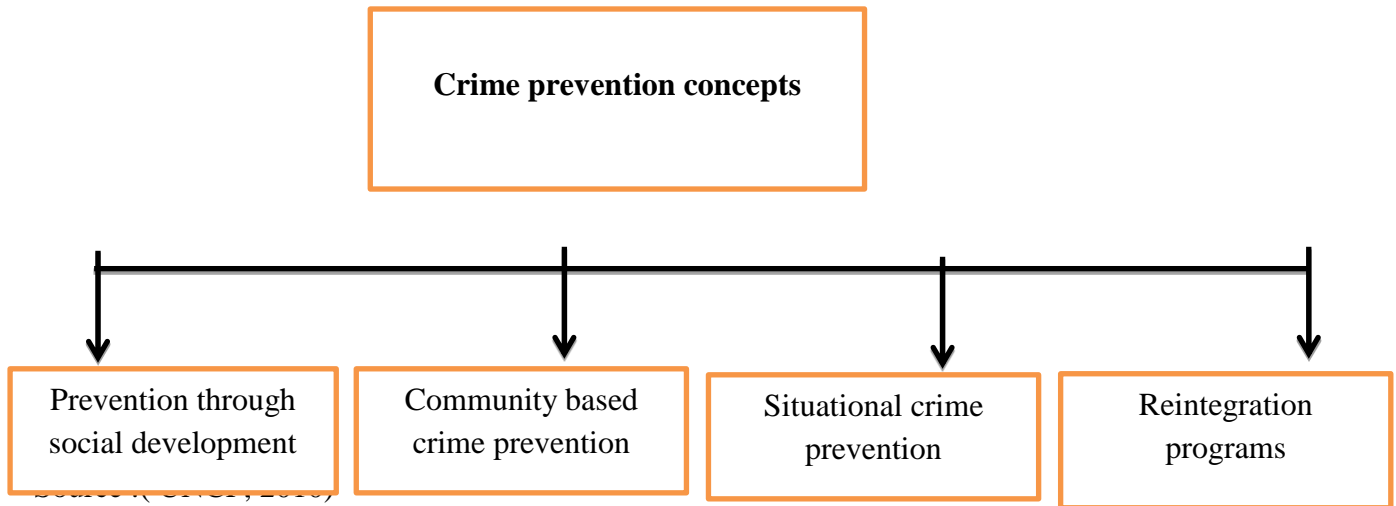
Theft is one criminal act accompanied by the unlawful taking of someone property with the intent of permanently deprive it for themselves. This type of crime is one of the most prevalent and significant challenges in Mekelle and Hadnet Sub-city. It disrupts social harmony, undermines trust, and can lead to economic hardships, social disorder, and psychological effects. In Mekelle and Hadnet Sub-city, theft can manifest in various forms, shaped by local socioeconomic, cultural, and urban conditions. Some of the commonly types of theft in the area are 'hang' pick pocketing, house breaking, looting, robbery, auto theft. Theft is the also unlawful taking, carrying, leading, or riding away of property from the possession or constructive possession of another person.

2.1.3. Crime prevention

Crime prevention may include all efforts, strategies, and measures taken to alleviate the risk of crimes in a given community. It also indicating the mechanisms used for minimizing the impacts and consequences of a crime in a society. Its basic aim would be aligned with creating safer communities; it involves proactive approaches beforehand rather than responding to crime after they happen (UNODC, 2015). Additionally Crime prevention is an attempt to reduce and deter crime and criminals. It is applied specifically to efforts made by individual, or group, public or private and governmental agents.

Therefore, from this definition we can understand that the issue of crime prevention has various strategies that are developed to solve the problem. However, the researcher is only interested to explore the role of the community in preventing crime or community based crime prevention. Crime prevention comprises strategies and measures that seek to reduce the risk of crimes occurring, and their potential harm full effect on individuals and society, including fear of crime, by intervening to influence their multiple causes (UN, 2012).

Research on crime prevention has resulted in several approaches and responded developed in the last few decades. Some of these include developmental, environmental, situational, social and community-based crime prevention, and interventions. The UN Guidelines for the Prevention of Crime groups the approaches and programs into four main categories:



Source (UNCP, 2010)

2.1.4. Community Engagement and Community-Based Crime Prevention

Community: shares common understandings and values and is more willing to achieve common interests, including safety and order. Some researchers defined the community as a geographic area and others look it as an area of common life (Derese Simegnew Alehegn, 2024). For instance (Ashok, 2013) defined community as a group of people who are united by shared lives, beliefs, and practices. Community would be influenced by factors such as ethnicity, religion, sex, education, age, and economics (Ashok, 2013). The following definitions show the essence of community, according to the UN Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), “community” can refer to small neighborhoods, areas within a city, small villages or towns, or in some cases groups of citizens with particular concerns. In addition, Taye Kejela wrote about community by saying “a community is defined as any group of people which is likely to have several characteristics in common such as geographical area, occupation, ethnicity, economic status, shared government, and a common cultural and historical heritage.” Moreover, Oliver stated that community would be encompasses three shared things: as living in a geographically contiguous areas (such as a city or town), have common language or descent, cultural affiliations, attitudes, and lifestyles. Thus, the community could be understood as a group of people sharing the same geography, similar economic life, psychological makeup, culture and identity.

Community engagement refers to the process by which individuals and organizations work hand-in-hand to address the issues that affect the well-being of the community. It involves the participation of residents in decision-making, problem-solving, and activities that promote social, economic, and environmental improvement within their neighborhoods. This process emphasizes the role of shared responsibility and collective action in creating positive changes in society. Community engagement can take many forms, from volunteering and public consultations to more formal partnerships between citizens and government bodies. The ultimate goal is to empower communities to take an active role in shaping the policies, services, and outcomes that affect their lives, ensuring that diverse voices are included and that solutions are tailored to the specific needs of the communities.

Community-based crime prevention (CBCP)

CBCP is an approach that emphasizes the role of local communities in reducing crime and enhancing safety. This strategy in CBCP involves collaboration among residents, law enforcement, social services, and other stakeholders to identify issues and implement solutions tailored to the specific needs of the community (Rosenbaum D. , 1988). This strategy emphasizes the importance of community involvement in identifying problems, developing solutions, and implementing programs that foster safety and security (Bashir A.Maidawa, 2023). According to (Hope, 1995) community-based crime prevention focuses on engaging local communities to reduce and prevent crime by addressing social, economic, and environmental factors that contribute to criminal behavior. This approach involves collaboration between residents, law enforcement, and other stakeholders to create safer environments through programs like neighborhood watch, community networks, youth development initiatives, and improved social cohesion.

In societies, there are diverse groupings and organizations in the form of families, friendship networks, and clubs, associations that bring people together within communities, forming the social structure of communities. Bursik (1993) noted the importance of “horizontal” and vertical dimensions of social relations in communities, both crucial elements for crime prevention. For horizontal social relations, there exist complex expressions of affection, loyalty, reciprocity, or dominance among residents in a common residential space. The vertical dimension connects local institutions to sources of power and resources in the wider society.

Participation: is a strategy to promote sustainable, people-focused development, equal opportunities, and social justice (Mayo, 1995). The main component of participation in this

respect is the ability of individuals to gain more control in determining their lives as they wish, an idea shared with practitioners in community work and group work (Ahmadreza Rezaei, 2023). Community participation is an essential part of community development and a factor in crime prevention, allowing the involvement of people in different stages of decision-making process (Aref F. &, 2009). Community participation should not merely be rubber-stamped and predetermined agendas but intended to safeguard the interests of the community.

Active community participation involves in direct discussions, decision-making, and contesting opinions, fostering a role where the community and developers are on equal footing. Community participation is crucial for effective crime prevention programs, as lack of participation can lead to failure in social security (Miranda, 2007). (Ashely, 1998) Describes community participation as a spectrum from passive to active involvement to full local participation, where there is active community participation and venture ownership. Different scholars have provided typologies of participation, but they do not directly address crime prevention (Leksakundilok, 2006). The expression “community partnership” has dominated both private and public sector management about three decades (Roth J. A., 2004).

Citizens’ participation in solving community problems is essential in almost every community-based program. Without community participation, any community based program could not be successful. Community is a crucial element in determining the success or failure of programs (Vinzant, 1994). The close collaboration between the community and police is a major foundation for community policing to scale up duties and responsibilities of the police force (MacDonald, 2002).

Overall, community engagement and community-based crime prevention rely on active participation, collaboration, and empowerment of local communities to address social conditions that contribute to crime and improve safety and security. By fostering partnerships, involving residents in decision-making, and tailoring solutions to specific community needs, crime prevention efforts can be more effective and sustainable.

2.2. Theoretical Frameworks

In this section, Social Disorganization theory and social capital theory are reviewed which are intended to be employed in the study and they will discussed in the following topic.

2.2.1. Social disorganization theory (SDT)

Social disorganization theory is one of the most widely used theories to explain the active communities experience in curbing local crime. It provides a foundation for understanding

the root causes of theft crime in one local setting. This theory suggests that crime is more likely occurred in communities having weak social institutions (poor quality of education, lack of effective security apparatus, weak law enforcement, and lack of community organizations...). These factors create low social cohesion and ineffective societal harmony. Hence, according to this theory, theft and property crimes increase in areas where their economic performance was low and stagnant.

Mekelle City, Hadnet Sub city like many urban areas, may face challenges such as poverty, unemployment, poor quality of education, weak local governance which contributes to the booming of a crime. This theory is also useful in understanding how community-based initiatives can strengthen social ties and informal social control in preventing and reducing crime. Social disorganization theory grew out of research conducted by sociologists at the University of Chicago in the 1920s and 1930s. Its key proponents were Clifford R. Shaw and Henry D. McKay (1942), who used spatial mapping to examine the residential locations of juveniles referred to court. Shaw and McKay found that patterns of delinquency were higher in areas characterized by poor housing, poor health, socioeconomic disadvantage, and transient populations. This led them to suggest that crime was a function of neighborhood dynamics and not due to individual actors and their actions. Crime was not the product of the individual morality or biology but a result of the environment.

Shaw and McKay explained these patterns by reference to the problems that accompanied immigration to Chicago at this time. They claimed that are as settled by newly arrived immigrants experienced a breakdown of social norms due to ethnic diversity and competing cultural traditions. Conventional institutions of social control were therefore weakened and unable to regulate the behavior of local youths.

2.2.2. Theory Social Capital

This study utilized the social capital theory, crime results from weak informal social controls and low capacity to mobilize such formal external resources as law enforcement agencies (Claridge, 2018). In attempting to explain why some places have weak informal social controls, and therefore prone to crime than others, researcher have applied the theory of social capital (Field, 2003). In addition, social capital has also been applied to investigate and explain why collective action is more successful in some places than others.

The social capital theory has been defined as consisting of “features of social organization, such as networks, norms, and trust that facilitates action and cooperation for mutual benefit

and results in high levels of interpersonal trust and interaction, and norms of aid and reciprocity, and high rates of civic participation” (Putnam, as quoted in Hawdon, 2009).

Two forms of social capital are distinguished: bridging and bonding capital. Bridging capital accounts for civic interaction and engagement; whereas bonding form of capital explains the relationship between those we have shared experiences and expectations with a component of hope for future interactions such as family members and relatives and the community.

Based on the findings that communities that depict greater cohesion and shared expectations also tend to have lower rates of crime and disorder, it is claimed that such strong networks of communities do have the potential to deter crime (Field, 2003). This is attributed to the fact that where such cohesion exists members of such communities share a responsibility to intervene before behavior gets out of hand but also because such environments provide its young members ‘with a sense of status and self-esteem, which supports their integration in the society’. Thus, communities that have strong social controls are thought to have lower levels of crime and conversely; weak social capital is associated with high levels of social disorder. It is suggested that public institutions such as the residents will encounter more support in places where social capital is high, which provides a rationale for policy support for programs that increase levels of bridging capital (ibid). After briefly reviewing the above theories, the researcher tries to discuss the theories in the analysis section of the study by basing on the very assumptions of each SDT and social Capital Theory.

2.3. Empirical thoughts on community-based crime prevention

Empirical reviews on community based crime prevention experiences and practices might be linked globally; continental or national level. In Tigray particularly Mekelle, there are various studies about the different issues of community based crime prevention.

Community participation in crime prevention activities is consistently gaining solid momentum. This was emanates from the recording of high crime rates, owing to the failure of proper law enforcement, across the globe. The involvement of citizens in crime prevention is widely regarded as an ideal approach towards crime prevention and crime reduction. Community participation in crime prevention is grounded on the tenet that the traditional law enforcement cannot fight crime effectively without the support of the local communities who know their areas appropriately (Liebermann, Susan and Justine Coulson. , 2004).

Community participation had obtained its popularity in the 1970s (Newham,, 2005). Therefore, community participation in crime prevention has a long history. Academic

literature indicates that the involvement of civilians in maintaining peace and security in their areas has been in practice since the 15th century. For instance, in America where local communities were the first peace officers patrolling streets as volunteers. Later, due to the passage of time, this participation of civilians in crime prevention lost its hegemony in the mid-nineteenth century after the introduction of formal policing apparatus (Reng, Jihong , , Nicholas , & Michael J., 2006). The police department also introduced technological device in their operations through telecommunication devices such as radios, emergency telephone systems, and vehicle patrols as a way of responding to people who were asking for help resulted increased crime rates. The high crime rates were attributed to the fact that police were handling crime problems from their offices in lieu of policing communities. This working method eroded the relationship between police officers and communities as police offers became estranged from troubled communities (Dan & Heinzelmann, 1996).

So, I argued that the active participation of local communities in crime prevention is direct and very reasonable since they know their localities better than the assigned police. In fact, community participation is grounded on this sense of local communities' familiarity (Liebermann, Susan, & Coulson, 2004). It is only in this way that police could become productive if they collaborate with local communities. Without the close collaboration of the community, it could be problematic to protect the ongoing local based crime. (Friedman, 1998), for instance, postulates that, the role of ordinary citizens in preventing local based crime in 1990s in the United States of America were very high.

One of the prospects of community participation in crime prevention activities is that it allows ordinary citizens to play a paramount role in guarantying public safety of the community. Financially, also, would be very difficult to handle such huge activities to accomplish by government alone. Although community participation contributes to minimizing expenditure on crime prevention programs, local communities still have to be fully empowered with relevant skills and resources that would enable them to participate effectively. The active community participation regarding crime prevention could be based on volunteerism and self-interest. The level at which community members are willing to participate in crime prevention programs is influenced by context and social organization. Particularly those who shared common understanding, psychological makeup and values are more achievable than who have not common ground and consensus on preventing crime in the local context (Carcach, Carlos & Cathie Huntley., 2002) and (Fagan, Jeffrey & Tracy L. Meares., 2008)

According to (Sampson, Robert J. & W. Byron Groves., 1989), social organization is would a direct mirror of the capacity for a community to self-regulation. It could be argued therefore, that social organization is a precondition for a community to achieve meaningful participation in crime prevention programs. In many parts of the world, community-based crime prevention has been shown to reduce crime through collective actions. Studies from countries like the United States, the UK, and Australia have shown the success of neighborhood watch program had achieved a remarkable result in managing theft crimes (Trevor Bennett, 2008).

Globally, community-based crime prevention approach seems to have been acknowledged as effective mechanism for addressing theft particularly in urban and disadvantaged societies. (Guerette R. T., 2009). He also stated that crime prevention would be successful when communities actively participate in identifying local issues, contributing to both informal surveillance and reporting mechanisms. Eck's empirical studies suggest that communities engaged in partnership with local law enforcement experience a significant reduction in property crimes, including theft, and other types of crimes as a result of improved social cohesion and strong social structure (John E Eck, 2012).

Across Africa, community-based crime prevention strategies are essential for crime prevention, especially in areas where formal law enforcement faces resource constraints or limited accesses. Numerous empirical studies reflect that involving community members directly in crime prevention has its own positive results (Supuy, 2009). In South Africa, community participation created a very fertile ground in preventing urban based, prevalent theft. In Kenya, as shown by Mutuma Ruteere, the role of Nyumba Kumi (ten houses) in preventing theft in many localities is very commendable. This imitative involves local households forming groups that monitor another property, create informal channel of communications, and report suspicious activities (Nwalozie, 2011). He also discusses the impact of community-led interventions in Nigeria's urban slums, were high levels of poverty and unemployment fuel theft. His findings suggest that the most effective crime prevention strategies are those in which the community takes the lead, such as neighborhood watch programs and local patrols. These efforts reduce the prevalence of theft and foster trust between residents and law enforcement (Leting M. K., 2017).

In Ethiopia community based crime prevention has evolved significantly over the past decades, aiming to foster collaboration between the law enforcement agencies and the local communities to enhance public safety and reduce crime rates. Since the formal adoption of community based crime prevention began in 2005 E.C starts marking strategic shift towards

involving citizens in crime prevention efforts. This policy framework emphasizes decentralizing police operations and promoting proactive partnership between the police force and community members. The Ethiopian police doctrine of 2020 further reinforces this approach advocating for the demilitarization, DE politicization, decentralization, and democratization of the police force through active community engagement. In other words, the Ethiopian Federal Police Commission Establishment Proclamation 720/2011 also emphasizes the importance of community engagement in crime prevention. However, even the state designed and introduced the CBCP approach yet it does not meet its intended objectives. Several challenges have hindered the effectiveness in its implementations. From the commonly stated challenges according to different researches, some of them are discussed in the following manner.

The primary challenge of the CBCP program in Ethiopia is limited community awareness. A significant number of portions of the population remain unaware of the objective and function of community policing. For instance, a study held in Harar city revealed that 68% of respondents lacked basic awareness about community policing initiatives, undermining community participation and cooperation. Another problem is that resource constraints affect effective collaboration between law enforcement and the community. Essential activities such as community outreach, training, and the provision of necessary equipment, leading to diminished morale to the community volunteers. In other words, collaboration between the law enforcement and the community is often hampered by lack of clear communication channels and defined roles. This disconnect results in mistrust and reluctance to engage in community-based crime prevention efforts. In a similar way, Ethiopian diverse cultural and social barriers present unique challenges in the implementation of the CBCP programs. The above-discussed challenges also outline several implications for the efficacy of CBCP. Inadequate community involvement and awareness can lead to skepticism towards law enforcement agencies, reducing the involvement or willingness and voluntarism of the community to work in the community-based crime prevention programs. The resource constraints also bring fragmented efforts, where neither the police nor the community can effectively address crimes independently. The cultural misalignment is also another implication.

There are some studies about the different issues of community policing in Ethiopia, which are conducted by various researchers in different parts of Ethiopia. Some of them are reviewed in the following manner. For instance, in Addis Ababa, (Frehiywot, 2015) has conducted a study on the challenges and prospects of the implementation of community

policing in Bole Sub-city. Her study has revealed that 74% respondents believed that the approach of community policing is excellent in downsizing for the delimitation rimes. Additionally, the willingness of the community to attend meeting with management or/and community officers accounts 32% and 37% poor and very poor respectively. On the other hand, (Fitsum, M., Kasahun, D., & Yared, P. , 2016) have conducted a study on the implementation of community policing in slum neighborhoods of Addis Ababa. In their study, they have revealed the role of informers“ as: individuals who are recruited by the police for attaining crime related information. Moreover, informers are the sources of criminal activity associated information to the community police officers. Individuals enlisted as informers are those who are working in the informal sector and non- taxpayers.

(Melese, T. & Tesfaye, Z. , 2019)They carried out a study entitled crime prevention through community policing interventions. They took evidence from Harar City, Eastern Ethiopia. In their study, they have found that a better proportions of the respondents recognized that community policing practices had helped in preventing crimes; burglary 94 (27%) and robbery 77 (22%) as most frequently recurring and reported types of crimes in the city. They have also revealed the presence of limited awareness among the residents, inadequate financial resources and professionally ill-qualified human power as major obstructions to properly gain the role of community policing in crime prevention.

The other empirical evidence is from Hawassa, Ethiopia. This is a study that has been conducted by (Mesay, 2014) about the role of community policing in crime prevention including the challenges and prospects. In his study, he has depicted that 75.83% of the respondents believed that community policing has a role in crime prevention and most of the participants of his study acknowledged that community policing has reduced the crime rates. Additionally, he has also pointed out the most common challenges that hamper community policing from playing its role: the presence of people who hide criminals in the community, presence of many illegal khat chewing and other drug use houses, theft the existence of abundant local and modern liquor houses, anarchic situation in the night clubs, corrupt police officials, insufficient number and lack of trained police force, rural urban migration and extreme poverty, passive participation by most police members, and the existence of dark area in some places, among other factors.

In 2017, (Mulugeta, E. & Mekuriaw, D., 2017) have conducted a research in East Gojjam Administrative Zone on practice, roles, challenges and prospects of community policing in crime prevention. In their study, they have revealed that community policing is an essential

tool to minimize crime incidences. In the same study, they have found that 51.7% respondents replied that community policing has positive role to reduce crime, however, surprisingly, 48.3% of their respondents have indicated that it did not reduce crime. To this end, 68% of the respondents replied that they have good level of participation on community policing activities, such as crime prevention.

To add more community-based crime prevention is recognized as a vital tool for addressing theft, particularly in urban and rural areas where the police force may be understaffed or resourced. (Dejene, 2007) Research on urban crime in Addis Abeba sheds light on the effectiveness of *Iddir* (traditional Ethiopian community associations) in reducing theft. *Iddirs* often operate as informal community policing organizations, where members work together to protect each other's property and report criminal activities, this form of communal cooperation has been shown to significantly reduce theft in areas where formal policing is lacking.

(Getahun Tesemma, 2017), in his research in Addis Ababa explores the role of community police partnership in Ethiopia, in reducing theft in urban centers. His finding shows that an area where communities actively engage with police officers and contribute to local security initiatives experiences a lower incidence of theft crimes. This partnership enhances trust between the community and law enforcement, making residents more likely to report theft and deter criminal activity. Mulatu Alemayehu's research on urban crime in Addis Abeba sheds light on the effectiveness of *Iddir* (traditional Ethiopian community associations) in reducing theft. *Iddirs* often operate as informal community policing organizations, where members work together to protect each other's property and report criminal activities, this form of communal cooperation has been shown to significantly reduce theft in areas where formal policing is lacking. (Alemayehu 2018)

(Eshetu, 2019), focused on theft prevention through mass media in Ethiopia. He argues that media programs played big role not only inform the public, but also change the public's attitudes and behaviors to build the image of community.

Informal neighborhood surveillance systems, such as local watch groups, and traditional community structures, are particularly effective in preventing theft in both rural and urban settings. Researches show that when community members are vigilant and take ownership of crime prevention theft rates decline.

In Tigray, the adoption of Community Policing aimed to decentralize police service and foster partnership with residents to prevent crime and maintain safety and security. Despite

these intentions, the program practically faced delays and challenges, leading to more concerted effort and beginning around 2010(Angsom, 2017).

In Mekelle, research on crime prevention highlights the unique sociopolitical and economic conditions that shape community responses to crime. Mekelle particularly in the context of recent conflicts faces challenges in maintaining formal policing structures, making community-based approaches more essential than ever. Research that focuses on theft and property crime in northern Ethiopia, including Mekelle, found that the integration of traditional and modern crime prevention methods, such as local elders working with police forces, has been effective in reducing theft in urban areas.

Communities that maintain strong social ties, particularly through religious and cultural institutions, are better equipped to prevent theft. This manifests in community-led initiatives where residents patrol neighborhoods, share information on potential threats, and collaborate with local leaders to safeguard property. However, there are also challenges regarding community policing in Tigray due to poor communication, and trust among police and residents this makes it also ineffective for the program of community policing. The study identified that there were some critical factors that can decrease community trust in the police in the study area. Therefore, the communities, the police and other concerned governmental or NGOs should coordinate to alleviate these factors by delivering effective police service to all citizens (Alexander, 2019).

(Angsom, 2017), also discuss about community policing in reducing crimes and fear of crimes, improves the relationship between the community and police this cooperation also shows some changes in preventing different crimes like theft and other types of theft crimes in Mekelle and Axum Cities. However, due to lack of awareness, poor participation of the residents, weak support of stakeholders like media in creating awareness to the general public makes the CP ineffective. Therefore, the engagement and full participation of the community, support of stakeholders is very important to reduce and prevent crime from its grassroots through community based crime prevention. This needs also a strong practice of our social capital, social cohesion, traditional practices, grassroots initiatives and developing sense of responsibility, improving job opportunity, and improving the quality of education are very essential to expand the positive impacts of CBCP.

Chapter Three: Research Methodology

3.1. General Description of the Study Area

Mekelle is the capital city of the Tigray regional state which is one of the largest regional cities in Ethiopia. It is located in the northern part of the country, 778 km from Addis Ababa, at an average altitude of 2200 meters above sea level. The geographic coordinates of Mekelle are 39°28' east longitude and 13°32' north latitude. The city has a rich history influenced by political, economic, and social changes over the centuries (Alula, 2020). Starting as a small settlement, Mekelle has evolved into a significant urban center with deep cultural, historical, and political importance (Ali, 2012).

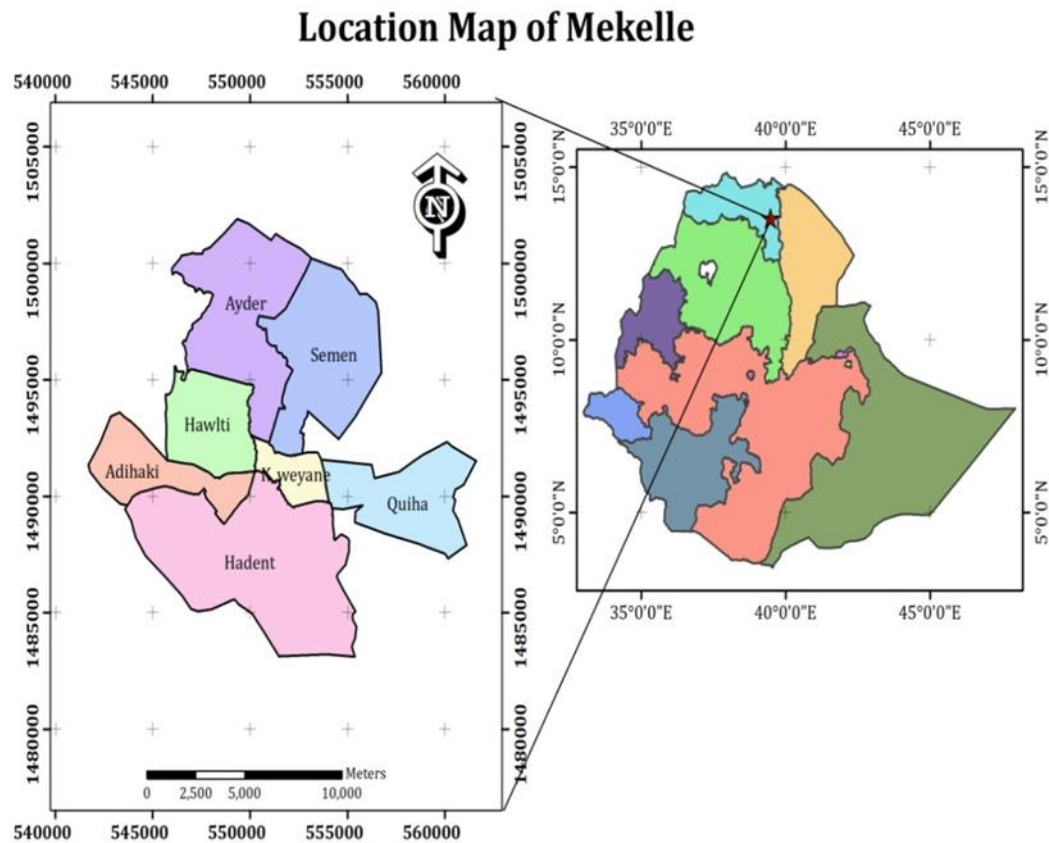
According to the Mekelle City Administration's demographic report on population growth and migration patterns, the Urban Development and Housing Bureau of Tigray Mekelle Special Zone has experienced significant population growth over the past few decades, with estimates ranging from 452,074, with 217,485 males and 234,589 females. The population breakdown by age group, according to the Central Statistical Agency (2018), is as follows: 0-9 years 17.8%, 10-14 years 9.9%, 15-19 years 14.7%, 20-24 years 14%, 25-29 years 12.4%, 30-34 years 8.1%, 35-39 years 7.1%, 40-44 years 3.2%, 45-49 years 3.1%, 50-54 years 2.3%, 55-59 years 22%, 60-64 years 1.8%, and 65 and over 3.4% (<http://www.statsethioia.gov.et> population projection).

The population is predominantly Tigrayan, with Tigrinya being the primary language spoken. However, there are also minority groups reflecting Ethiopia's ethnic diversity. Religion plays a significant role in the city's social fabric, with the Orthodox Tewahdo church being the most prominent religious institution, followed by Muslims and other smaller religious communities (Administration, 2022).

The environment of Mekelle, with its Wayna Daga climate, supports the growth of various agricultural products like millet, barley, wheat, peas, chickpeas, and the rearing of domestic animals such as sheep, goats, cattle, and pack animals. The major landform of the city territory can be classified into four categories namely: flat to gently sloping, gently sloping to rolling, sloping to moderately steep, and steeply to very steeply sloping type. Mekelle is divided into seven sub-cities namely KedemayWoyane, Hawelti, Seman, Adihaki, Hadnet, Quiha and Ayder.

Mekelle is now the center of political, social and economic activities of the regional state. In the past few years various development efforts have been undergoing in the city. Mekelle

University and other public and private higher institutions are also believed to h



ave

further strengthened the safety and security of the city.

(Mekelle city plan and finance office, 2018)

3.2. Research Design

To acquire the best results, the researcher was use the method of a mixed approach, a combination of both qualitative as well as quantitative research methods. The researcher believes that using these two methods simultaneously enables to tackle the research problem.

3.3. Data Type and Source

The data was collected from primary and secondary sources.

The primary data was collected from respondents' residents of the Hadnet sub-city, as well as the officials of the police and other stakeholders. Besides this,

Secondary sources of data require understanding the concepts, definitions, theories, and empirical results. Thus, it was obtain from several books, research literature, articles, media, and organizational reports particularly reports of Tigray police commission and Mekelle City and Hadnet sub city police administration and other stakeholders.

3.4. Data Collection Techniques

The study was conducted in Mekelle (Hadnet sub-city) residents, Hadnet sub-city community police stations, the regional state of Tigray Police Commission, Mekelle City police administration, and other stakeholders. A descriptive survey research design (both quantitative and qualitative research approaches) will be adopted for the study. This design is well suited to such a study in which individuals are used as a unit of analysis to measure generalizations. Thus, since the researcher wants to identify the characteristics of things, the descriptive survey design is the most appropriate design to gather numerical and descriptive data. To achieve the study objectives relevant and accurate data were gathered by using both qualitative and quantitative data collection methods.

In the study, five data gathering tools, namely questionnaire, interview, FGDs, Participant Observation, and document analysis will be considered as the major means of data gathering tools.

Questionnaire: In the study, both close-ended and open-ended questionnaires was designed and used by the researcher to collect data from sample respondents. The questionnaire was distributed for purposely selected sixty (60) samples of the local community in the area of study. In this research, the questionnaire has two parts: part one characteristics of respondents and part two is all about the scope and extent of particular crime problems, the effectiveness of joint community participation, legal framework and crime reduction policy issues, problems and prospects of community participation, the role of stake holders, and potential solutions adopted to minimize the criminal acts in the study area. Questionnaires were prepared in Tigrina and then translate them into English for analysis and interpretation. Finally, the required number of copies of the questionnaire was printed and distributed to the respondents.

Interview: Key informant interviews were conducted with purposely selected police officers, Hadnet residents, and other stakeholders. An interview script was developed and an in-depth interview was conduct with four (4) community elders, four (4) youth, three (3), local community leaders three (3) police officers, three (3) (both from local and primary Hadnet sub city police department) and 4 representatives of social networks (ልምዓት ጉጅለ) victims of theft based on their experience. Qualitatively, it help to probe deeply and investigate the views and opinions of both the members of the community and police officers on the problem as a whole, its level of implementation and satisfaction was bring, and the level of participation in crime reduction among police officers and the community at large.

Focus Group Discussions (FGDs): Furthermore, the researcher was conduct four FGD (i.e. both FGD with six to eight (6-8)) members of the community or concerned bodies such as

community elders, youth, community networks (*'limiat gujela'*) in the selected *kebelles*. In order to collect sufficient qualitative data on the topic CBCP, data was collected using sound recorder and photographs with consent of discussants. FGD was purposely selected based on their role and levels of community participation. It focused on public views on crime, crime rates, their roles, challenges, effectiveness, beliefs and prospects of community involvement in crime reduction in the general and specific contexts of each *kebele* in particular about community based crime prevention.

Participant Observation: Observe community meetings, local events, or crime prevention initiatives to gain firsthand insights.

Document analysis: Finally, recent data, such as relevant and legal documents and reports from the primary court and Hadnet sub city police office or station will analyzed.

3.5. Sample size and Sampling Techniques

For the purpose of this study both probability and non-probability sampling methods were used to select study area and sample respondents. Purposive sampling is a non-random sampling method which is used by the researcher to select officials of Hadnet sub city and residents of the sub city. This is because, the sub city is chosen because of its wide area coverage with higher number of residents and crime rate. Basing the study on such a wide settlement base is believed to provide opportunities to obtain different sets of ideas, opinion and views that enrich the under taking. To provide the necessary cooperation in the course of the study is another reason for selecting the sub city. On the other hand taking the entire participants from the whole sub city which is found in the city is very costly and not manageable. In selecting sub cities Hadnet and is select because of their higher number of residents when we compare to the other sub city branches of Community police stations. A non-probability sampling, particularly purposive sampling procedure was utilized.

Sampling techniques: Representative sample from the total population was selected through probability sampling of systematic sampling procedure. With the objective of obtaining accurate quantitative data, a questionnaire was developed and administer for a total of 60 representative sample respondents. Use stratified sampling to ensure representation of different demographics within the community. Consider purposive sampling for qualitative interviews to select individuals with relevant experiences or knowledge.

Community Engagement Techniques Implement participatory approaches to involve community members in the research process, ensuring their voices are heard and considered in the findings.

3.6. Data Analysis and Interpretation

Data obtained from the questionnaire was analyzed in the following procedure. The study is designed to use descriptive survey methods because this method helps the study to gather various data to achieve the objective of the research. The demographic characteristics will be summarized using frequencies and percentages for all variables including sex, age, educational level, and occupation. A frequency table along with percentages and other statistical tools was employed to analyze the data obtained from closed-ended questions. Both in-depth interview and focus group discussion was initially transcribed. The researcher then read the transcripts and the notes. There was interpretative and reflexive reading of the data. Interpretative reading involves constructing and documenting what the data means or represents and then describing and explaining the phenomenon studied from the data.

Thematic Analysis: For qualitative data, I was employ thematic analysis to identify key themes and patterns related to community perceptions and experiences of crime.

Data Collection Tool: Data Analysis Software: was employed by Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS).

3.7. Organization of the Thesis

The final thesis was structured into five chapters:

- The first chapter focuses on the background of the study, basic research question, statement of the problem and objective of the study, and so on.
- The second chapter incorporates a review of related literature, conceptual frameworks, theoretical and empirical approaches to community-based crime prevention.
- The third chapter encompasses research methodology, data acquiring and data analysis, and sample and sampling techniques.
- The fourth chapter deals with the discussion and findings of the research.
- The fifth chapter concludes with a conclusion and recommendations.

Chapter Four: Presentation, Interpretation and Analysis of Data

This Chapter deals with the presentation and analysis of data that are categorized into two major parts. Part one presents the characteristics of respondents and the second part deals with the analysis and interpretation of the data obtained through, a questionnaire, and interview, followed by Focused Group Discussion (FGD) document analysis, and observation.

4.1. General information and personal data

Table 1: Demographic characteristics of respondents

R. No	Items	Characteristics	F	%
1	Sex	Male	42	70
		Female	18	30
		Total	60	100
2	Age	Below 20	-	-
		20-30	16	26.6
		31-40	30	50
		41-55	14	23.3
		Above 56	-	-
3	Level of Education	Primary	15	25
		Secondary	12	20
		Diploma	12	20
		First Degree and above	21	35
4	Job(Employment condition)	Government employed	33	55
		Self Employed	27	45

(Source survey on the study area, 2024)

Table1 shows the demographic characteristics of sample questionnaire respondents provides critical insights in to the composition of the respondents and their potential influence on CBCP participation. Since the researcher use 60 sample respondents 70% of the respondents are male and 30% female it is purposely used to show the highest male respondents to align with the global trends where men are more involved in crime prevention and law enforcement.

A study by (Broden, 2005) shows security and law enforcement roles are traditionally been male dominated spaces. UNODC (2019) reported that women face social and cultural barriers that limit their participation in crime prevention initiatives, especially in patriarchal societies. And 30% female representation ensures women’s perspective are included. This indicates a gender disparity and inclusiveness of the data collection in community crime prevention efforts. Regarding to age distribution the majority respondents are in the prime working years, likely influencing their level of community engagement. My observation data shows that younger groups are active in crime prevention while older groups rely on formal policing this also validates the survey. Related to education also higher education levels contribute to greater awareness of CBCP programs and better understanding of crime prevention strategies. This also ensures the validity and why I select purposive sample. Due to this reason it gives as evidence education as one social factor that can be influence crime prevention strategies. With respondents from primary to university education levels, the study captures a range of socio-economic backgrounds. The employment diversity helps the researcher to insight in to how different economic groups engage with CBCP. Almost half of the respondents are non-government employees this helps to determine the perception of employees and helps to informal community efforts. Generally, CBCP effectiveness in the study area is influenced by age, sex, education, employment and gender representation. And this socio demographic distribution provides critical insights in to the composition of respondents and their influence on CBCP participation in the study area.

4.2. Key factors Facing Community-Based Crime Prevention in The Study Area (Hadnet Sub City)

Table 2: Respondents response about the presence of any problem that hinder the Community participation in theft crime prevention process in the study area

R.No	Question	Responses			
		Yes		No	
		F	%	F	%
1	Are there any Challenges in implementing community Participation in theft Crime Prevention?	39	65	21	35

(Source survey, 2024)

As we Seen from the above table 2, a significant (majority) of the respondents of the data indicated that there are challenges in implementing Community participation in crime prevention. These suggest that many participants perceive barriers that may hinder effective

community involvement. Conversely, 35% of respondents feel there are no challenges. This view could indicate level optimism or a different perspective on community engagement in crime prevention. So to effectively address these challenges, it need for further investigation.

Table 3: Respondents response about the extent of factors affecting the implementation of Community participation in crime prevention process in the study area

Features (factors)	Responses									
	Very Little		Little		Moderate		Large		Very Large	
	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%	F	%
a. lack of responsibility	10	16.7	11	18.3	14	23.3	5	8.3	20	33.3
b. poverty and unemployment	8	13.3	11	18.3	11	18.3	10	16.7	20	33.3
c. fear& anxiety	4	6.7	13	21.7	19	31.7	14	23.3	10	16.7
d.weak coordination& misinformation	6	10	11	18.3	10	16.7	14	23.3	19	31.7
e. Lack of resources	8	13.3	7	11.7	15	25	15	25	15	25
f. low practice of social cohesion	6	10	10	16.7	9	15	13	21.7	22	36.7
g. Lack of harmony	10	16.7	10	16.7	17	28.3	14	23.3	9	15
h. low observance of law	4	6.7	8	13.3	16	26.7	14	23.3	18	30

(Source survey, 2024)

Respondents were asked to what extent the listed factors are affecting the implementation of Community participation strategy in the area. This data shows that all the listed factors (low practice of social cohesion, lack of responsibility, poverty and unemployment low observance

of law, weak coordination & misinformation, lack of resources, fear & anxiety and lack of harmony were the common factors affecting the implementation of community participation in crime prevention process, from moderate to large or very large extent in the study area. However, they are not the only. According to IDIs with the police the war in Tigray also plays its contribution in the safety and security of our residents by distracting our institutions and expanding theft and other crimes.

Furthermore, as to the open-ended question, interviewees and FGDs, the major problems or challenges that affect the community in preventing crime was also raised as issue. In line with this, poor-quality of education, corruption, weak leadership, lack transparency and accountability, lack of strong monitoring and evaluation system by concerned bodies, lack of willingness of the localities to provide information to the Police, low implementation of the network strategy (ብልምዓት ጉድለ፣ ሮንድ፣ ብሰፈር፣ ብውዳቦ ማሕበራት፣ ሞና አሰይ፣ ነጠፍቲ ሚድያ) taking security related issues as the work of the community, lack of willingness and workload by the community to participate in crime prevention system, fear of reporting the criminals to the police and lack of adequate number representatives for each *kebelle*, absence of peace were reported as the major factors that affect the proper implementation of crime prevention strategy and was an obstacle to participate the general public or community in the area.

Furthermore, some persons have strong relation with illegal individuals and when robberies or illegals are exposed to the police, they let them without any decision. And some individuals ask to have some weapons, problems of light at night make suitable condition for thieves or criminals and there is no legal guarantee for those who gave information for the police in the area.

The collaboration between residents in crime prevention activities is challenged by different reasons. This means that resident's members of the community patrol streets only when they are with police officers as affirmed by the interviewed respondents who posits that community based theft crime prevention responds that members are not advised to patrol streets without police officers because they are untrained and unarmed civilians. Therefore, should they patrol streets on their own volition, it would be risking their lives because they may be trekked and attacked by armed criminals. If neighborhood watch members are available to work, they have to liaise with security staffs. They choose to stay their home. One interviewed representative of the police lamented that sometimes volunteers do not work due to lack of police officers with whom to work along. The interviewed police officer argues that this often happens when police officers are deployed to areas where they are urgently needed in the whole Mekelle City.

Botterill and Fisher (2002) argue that involving local communities in programs such as in crime prevention enhances the capacity of participants to address crime problems on their own without relying on external elements.

The main challenge facing many anti-crime organizations including those in Hadnet Sub city, however, is to mobilize local communities so that they participate voluntarily in collaborative activities to achieve common interests.

Findings of this study show that the struggles to recruit volunteers into crime prevention activities. The representative of the Community Police officer disclosed that many residents are not willing to join community based crime prevention. Some of the participants also brazenly affirmed that volunteering for street patrol know days is not any of their options and that they do not intend joining neighborhood watch even though they all appreciate the work such neighborhood watch does in their areas. This challenge, related to unwillingness to participate in crime prevention activities, results in a shortage of volunteers in neighborhood watch groups, which leads to the reduction of working nights a week. According to most representative of the police, neighborhoods watch members work mostly with local militia or police commander. The participant added that they would work all seven nights by schedule if they had enough volunteers.

Another barrier related to community participation is the alleged corruption and ineffectiveness of the criminal justice system and its components, including the police commanders. This was proffered by a sizeable proportion of the participants, residents in particular during the interviews. These allegations however, are stale and common place in Hadnet Sub city criminal justice system as evident in extensive literature (Brown 2001&Faull 2011).

In this study, residents made these allegations based on the numerous occasions on which police released crime suspects without charges or when police are called for help by residents but police arrive at the crime scene too late to apprehend the criminals. Without doubt, the alleged poor performance of police in Hadnet Sub city affects community participation of the policing and justice system negatively. It discourages residents and they are poor in organizing and mobilizing, teaching and supporting the community to join and involve to crime prevention activities. There are even people who refrained from patrolling streets and their communities due to corruption and perceived poor performance of the police. As one my informant stated that:

I have participated in community based crime prevention for almost 12 years in my local community on crime prevention the commitment of the law enforcers recently is very poor, those who committed theft or other wrong doings ,would release freely by some police

themselves immediately without any investigation and trials or subsequent punishment.

One participant also testified that he had stopped patrolling streets after the police had released a crime suspect who had been caught with a stolen cell phone by 'hang' the crime suspect was caught during the night however, the suspect was released and the police never even asked him to prove cellphone belong to him. The interviewed police officer admitted that crime suspects are sometimes released without charges but the release only happens when there is no concrete evidence to prosecute the suspect. As (Sampson R. J. & W. Byron Groves, 1989) argue that poor communities hardly participate in collaborative activities to achieve common interests.

Poverty was also cited by a large proportion of participants around IDIs said that poverty as a factor that adversely affects the participation of residents in crime prevention activities in Hadnet Sub city. The participants stated that they cannot volunteer while they struggle to put food on the table for their starving families. This argument therefore, indicates that poor residents would rather get involved in work that is likely to bring tangible and economic benefits. The poverty in Hadnet Sub city impedes community participation in crime prevention and this was also confirmed by the representative of the Hadnet sub city social affairs office who stated that the majority of the community residents are poor and one has to motivate them with some regular stipend so that they participate in crime prevention activities. Still on poverty, findings also indicate that property ownership has influence over residents' decisions to participate in crime prevention programs. Residents with little or no property are more reluctant to patrol streets than those who own the properties.

A sizable number of participants, particularly young people, brazenly revealed that they have no reason to patrol streets or participate in other anti-crime activities since they have no properties or anything valuable to protect. On the same token, one participant sees patrolling community or streets as protecting a few wealthy individuals with their property. He said "we patrol streets in cold nights while rich people are sleeping". As a result, he decided to not participate in patrolling streets. And he said in Tigrina "ታይ ገደሰኒ ለጥ ኢሉ ለይሓድር።"

Local communities contribute considerably to police performance through the supply of information on committed or potential criminal activities. Crime reduction may not be actualized if police are not supplied with information that may lead to the deterrence of criminal activities, and such information can only be from the communities in which crime is perpetrated.

Findings of this study indicate that there are residents, including crime victims, who are unwilling to inform on and report crimes to police due to fear of being victimized by

criminals. This anxiety and fear also discourages some residents from engaging in any form of anti-theft crime surveillance activities. More than half of the interviewed residents revealed that they fear participating in anti-crime activities or providing police with information about criminal activities because criminals may victimize them. This victimization of police informants is because they are seen by criminals as sell-outs. One young man said that he could not even intervene if he saw a person being robbed. He narrated:

“...if I see a person is being attacked I would rather continue with what I am going or stand aside and watch as a spectator. Criminals would hunt you down for revenge if you intervene.”

Unemployment can create economic hardship, which may push some individuals towards theft as a means of survival. When employment opportunities are limited, people may resort to criminal activities like theft to meet their basic needs. As researches shows that areas with higher employment rates generally experience lower level of crime, including theft, because individuals are less likely to turn to criminal activity when they have stable employment. When people are employed, they tend to feel more secure, as they have steady income; this reduces feelings of vulnerability and anxiety, leading to a greater sense of safety within the community. Employment can leads to stronger social ties and networks, as individuals spend time in work places, contributing to community cohesion. Stronger bonds may result in more informal social controls, which can reduce crime.

Education can also significantly impact both the perception Safety and the prevalence of theft crime in Hadnet sub city higher education levels typically lead to more informed citizens who understand crime dynamics, preventive measures, and community involvement. These citizens are more likely to feel empowered to take actions that enhance safety, such as participating in community based crime preventions or advocating for better law enforcement. Some of my informants in FGDs and open ended question believe that education fosters social cohesion, which can enhance community networks. People with higher education may engage in community activities, strengthening bonds that improve collective efficacy in reducing crime. People may feel safer if they trust their neighbors and institutions. Educated individuals are generally more aware of potential risks and security measures, contributing to higher perception of safety. However, some of my respondents Denys education like having PHD or degree by itself is not enough to abstain from theft crime and they support their perception by what they observe in their community because most persons involved in theft crime are those who work in governmental offices and educated, the issue is not having degree to them it is all about wisdom and discipline as one informant said that “ሌባ ከም ኣሞሉ ሕምባሻ ይልኩስ።”

In other way education is often linked to better economic opportunities. With access to better jobs and financial stability, individuals may be less likely to resort to theft. Lower unemployment rates, facilitated by higher educational attainment, can contribute to less theft crime. Educated individuals are more likely to engage in legal and productive work, reducing the likelihood of theft as a means of economic survival. Moreover, education can lead to early interventions in the lives of individuals at risk of criminal behavior, through programs such as mentorship or trainings.

Education also shapes social norms and attitudes towards crime. Higher level of education can contribute to stronger moral reasoning, making individuals less likely to engage in criminal activities like theft. It also encourages law abiding behaviors and discourages involvement in illegal activities. Education could also contribute to better coordination between the community and local authorities in preventing theft and other crimes. Some of the respondents agree the political situation in Tigray has its own impact on their involvement in preventing crime related issues including theft crime. Even they have an interest the political and security issue make them to refrain their hands from participation because of fear and anxiety even to work as a whistle-blower through cellphone about what they see and observe in their community because no one grunts their life.

4.3. The Effectiveness of Community Participation in Prevention of Theft Crime Rate

Table 4: the effectiveness of CBCP in preventing theft crime

Questions	Characteristics	F	%
1. How do you evaluate the level of Communities' participation in theft Crime Prevention activities?	a. Excellent	2	3.3
	b. Very good	5	8.3
	c. Good	28	46.7
	d. Poor	25	41.7
	e. No participation	-	-

Depending from the above table 4 data break down the majority of respondents rated the participation as good (46.7%) this indicates a positive view of community engagement in crime prevention. In line with this, about (41.7%) of them indicated as it was poor, respectively. From this data one can conclude that crime prevention activity in the study area somewhat participatory, which involves some of the local community. While only a small percentage two (3.3%) and 8.3% rated it as excellent which may highlight potential areas for improvement. The relatively high no participation percentage suggests a need for strategies to

increase community engagement.

The data indicates generally they have a positive perception of community participation in crime prevention, but significant number for improvement exists. Engaging those who feel there is no participation and addressing the concerns of those who rated the activities poorly will be crucial for enhancing community involvement.

In the FGDs and IDIs some of my informant’s believe that Low practice of social cohesion, Lack of responsibility and poverty makes them not to participate in CBCP.

This may be due to their interest to prevent crime rather than the coordinated effort of the local/

Hadenet sub city structure. In line with this (Aref F. &, 2009) argued that Community participation is an essential part of community development and one of the important factors in theft crime prevention, which allows involvement of people in the different stages of decision making.

Table 5: Respondent’s response on the level of Communities' participation in Theft Crime Prevention activities in the study area (Hadenet sub city)

R. No	Level sand types of community participation	Characteristics	Responses			
			Yes		No	
			F	%	F	%
1	Genuine Participation (Empowerment)	a. Local people directly prevent crime by themselves	40	66.7	20	33.3
		b. Local people have control without any external force or influence	38	63.3	22	36.7
2	Symbolic participation (Partnership, interaction &consultation)	a. there are some degree of influence in crime prevention program	42	70	18	30
		b. People have greater involvement in this level.	33	55	27	45

		c. The rights of local people are nominally recognized and accepted in practice	37	61.7	23	38.3
3	Non-Participation (Informing and manipulation)	a. People are told about crime prevention programs	38	63.3	22	36.7
		b. Crime is generally prevented by government	13	21.6	47	78.3

Respondents were also asked to forward their view Concerning levels and types of community participation in crime reduction in the study area. As shown in the above:

Table 5, (a) as to genuine (empowerment) of participation 40(66.7%) the respondents agreed with the idea that the local people/community prevent crime directly by themselves. Moreover, item (b) about 38 (63.3%) of them reported that local people have control without any external force or influence. This indicates that a significant portion of local community actively engages in crime prevention; by themselves without any external force or influence in the area. However, about one third disagrees suggests that barriers to full empowerment exist possibly due to lack of resources, institutional support ,or community trust issues. This idea aligns with the idea of social capital theory, as stronger community networks and trust encourage direct action against crime.

In level 2, (a) concerning the symbolic (partnership, interaction and consultation) type of participation, 42(70%) of the respondents indicated that while programs exist, full engagement is not universal. There is some degree of influence in crime prevention programs. Moreover, about 33 (55%) and 37 (61.7%) of them confirmed that the local people have greater involvement and their right is nominally recognized and accepted in practice in this level, respectively. Therefore, it can be conclude that, although there were some degrees of influence, the localities had greater involvement in the level of crime prevention programs and their rights are recognized and accepted in practice.

In the same table of item 3, about the non-participation (informing and manipulation) of the local community, 38(63.3%) of the respondents indicated that people were told about crime prevention programs in the area. However, the highest percentage 47(78.3%) of them disagreed with the idea that crime is generally prevented by government, not the community.

This suggests that while information is shared, decision power remains with the government; and this indicates dependency on law enforcement, limiting community ownership of crime prevention. This also aligns with the critique of top-down crime prevention models, which often fail in high disorganization areas.

Generally, the result of the above table shows that community participation is present but uneven. Genuine participation is limited, while symbolic participation dominates. And a strong government role means community efforts need more empowerment, training, decision making authority. The community participated in the three types of participation areas (genuine, symbolic and Non-Participation) in crime reduction process in the study area. According to Silver and Miller (2004), informal social controls, work effectively when community residents are willing to participation in solving their local crime problems. When community has strong and effective informal socialcontrols crime rats are often low because the informal social controls act as an important mediator between neighborhoods, residents and crime.

Table 6: Respondents view about the indicators of community participation in Theft crimeprevention

R. No	Indicators	Responses			
		Yes		No	
		F	%	F	%
1	Involve representatives of local people in Theft crime Prevention	44	73.3	16	26.7
2	Encourage volunteer groups for Theft crime prevention in the Hadnet Community	42	70	18	30
3	Provide information for residents about crime prevention mechanisms	40	66.7	20	33.3
4	Encourage local community in theft crime prevention Program	46	76.7	14	23.3
5	Involvement of local organizations in Theft crime prevention	30	50	30	50

As shown in table 4 above, about 44(73.3%), 42(70%) and 40(66.7%) of the respondents indicated that involving representatives of local people in social crime prevention, encouragement of volunteer groups for crime prevention in thecommunity and provision of information for residents about crime prevention mechanisms, respectively, were indicators of community participation in crime prevention process. Furthermore, 46(76.7%) and 30(50%) of the respondents confirmed that encouragement of the local community in crime prevention programs and involvement of local organizations in crime prevention, respectively, were also practiced.

In conclusion, this data shows that encouraging and involving the local community, representatives of local people, volunteer groups and local organizations in crime prevention programs is important. And providing information about crime prevention strategies were the indicators of community participation in the area. Concerning the existence of mutual trust between police and the community, the interviewees and FGDs confirmed as: “Since the police men are living in the local community and there is strong relationship among us, there is a mutual trust between police and the community” The police as one of the most important body of justice, they are well accepted by the community in general and the community understood the importance of community based crime prevention program. According to (Rosenbaum D. P., 1998) community policing advocates made several assumptions about community policing, the most ambitious being that all community would be interested in working with the police. This argument is in line with the result of this study result that community policing activities would facilities necessary to manage crime risk.

Table 7: Respondents' view about the presence of training in the area of CBCP and crime Prevention: Respondents view about the indicators of community participation in Theft crime prevention

R. No	Questions	Responses			
		Yes		No	
		F	%	F	%
1	Have you ever taken any community participation and theft Prevention training?	17	28.3	43	71.7
2	If your answer is "Yes", how often do you take the training's?				
	a. Once	4	6.7	-	-
	b. twice	2	3.3	-	-
	c. three times and above	11	18.3	-	-

As to table 7 of item 1, 43(71.7%) of the respondents confirmed that they have not ever taken any CBCP and crime prevention training. Only 17(28.3% of the respondents were taken the trainings; and in item 2, from those who took training, about 11(18.3%) of them were taken three times. This data indicates that both the adequacy and the frequency of training on CBCP and crime prevention issues seem very poor.

Lack of systematic training program limited the community's ability to engage effectively in

crime prevention. This aligns with research by (Skogan W. G., 2008) which found that poor training reduce the awareness of the CBCP and law enforcers. Thus, attention should be given in providing adequate training for the local communities as well as the police officers or key persons related to crime.

In level 2 shows also limited frequency of training hinders long term crime prevention efforts. According Bennet et al. (2008), continuous and well-structured training enhances CBCP successful. This suggests those crime prevention efforts in Hadnet sub city requires more structured and regular training approach.

4.4. Practice of application of the legal framework and crime Prevention & reduction Programs

Table 8: Respondents' responses about the existence of legal framework and crime reduction program applicable to some criminal acts in the study area

N o	Question	Responses			
		Yes		No	
		F	%	F	%
1	Does your Sub city/locality have specific crime prevention policies, strategies, or programs designed to change the conditions that influence it? Offending, victimization, and insecurity in neighborhoods?	28	46.7	32	53.3
2	If the answer is "Yes" to the above Question, which crime prevention policy or strategy is applied, from the following alternatives? You can mark more than one alternative.				
	a. include an integrated approach to address the multiple risk	22	36.7	17	28.3
	b. Promote protective factors in highly vulnerable neighborhoods or communities	20	33.3	14	23.3
	c. Promote positive conflict resolution (e.g. mediation, restorative Justice, etc.)	27	45	11	18.3
3	In your area, do the crime prevention policies, strategies or programs promote a planning process that includes: (you can mark more than one alternatives)				
	a. A systematic analysis of crime problems, their causes and risk factors and consequences, in particular at the local level	26	43.3	-	-
	b. A plan that draws on the most appropriate approaches and adapts interventions to the specific local problems and local context	17	28.3	-	-

c. An implementation plan to deliver efficient, effective and sustainable interventions	-	-	24	40
d. Mobilizing entities that can tackle causes	14	23.3	-	-
e. Monitoring and evaluation	20	33.3	-	-

As shown in the above table of item 1, 32(53.3%) of the respondents disagreed with the idea that there are specific crime prevention policies, strategies, or programs at the locality level which is designed to fight the conditions that influence offending, victimization, and insecurity in neighborhoods. Thus, it can be said that at the sub-city and/or locality level, there were no specific crime prevention policies and/or strategies that were designed to change the conditions of crime-related issues in the study area. In the same way, as to item 2, about 22(36.7%), 20(33.3%), and 27(45%) of the respondents indicated that an integrated approach, promoting protective factors and positive conflict resolution methods, respectively, were applied as alternatives of crime prevention policy or strategy in the study area. This indicated that all crime prevention alternatives/strategies (i.e. inclusion of integrated approach to address the multiple risks, promotion of protective methods and positive conflict resolution) were applied in the neighborhoods or communities.

In item 3, about 26(43.3%), 17(28.3%), 14(23.3%) and 20(33.3%) of the respondents rated that systematic analysis of crime problems, their causes and risk factors and consequences, planning approaches that adapt interventions to the specific local problems and local context, mobilizing entities that are able to tackle causes and monitoring and evaluation systems, respectively, were included in the crime prevention policies, strategies or programs planning process, at the local level. However, about 24(40%) of them disagreed with the presence of implementation plan to deliver efficient, effective and sustainable interventions in the area, This data shows that analysis of crime related issues, planning interventions, mobilizing of local entities and monitoring and evaluation systems, were applied in the planning process, at the local level context, as indicated by a few of respondents.

According to (Zhao, 2002) posit that governments regard the participation of local communities in policing as an effective way of compensating for the scarcity of Financial and human resources given that this approach puts emphasis on voluntarism. This argument is in line with the result of this study in which community participation contributes to minimizing expenditure on crime prevention program, local communities still have to be fully empowered with relevant skills and resources that would enable them to participate effectively.

4.5. Potential Measures or solutions adopted in order to minimize the Criminal acts of theft

Table 9: Respondents response about the potential solutions that are put in place in order to minimize the theft Criminal acts in the study area

R. No	Questions	Responses			
		Yes		No	
		F	%	F	%
1	Have there been systematic attempts made to assess the costs of theft Crime and crime control measures, including theft crime prevention measures?	25	41.7	35	58.3
2	Do you participate in community networks for the exchange of Information and knowledge on .crime prevention policies, strategies or programs?	28	46.7	32	53.3
3	Is there any provision of technical assistance in any area of crime Prevention?	28	46.7	32	53.3
4	If the answer to questions 3 is "Yes", please mark the method used in the appropriate box(s) below:				
	a. Locally based or neighborhood crime prevention	24	40	-	-
	b. Prevention as a permanent part of government structures	19	31.7	-	-
	c. Situational crime prevention	23	38.3	-	-
	d. Sustainability and accountability of crime prevention	14	23.3	-	-
	e. Monitoring and evaluation	18	30	-	-
	f. Others	8	13.3	-	-
5	Use of knowledge-based crime prevention strategies or programs facilitated by:				
	a. Supporting the generation and utilization of useful information and data	55	91.7	5	8.3
	b. Supporting the sharing of useful information and data	53	88.3	7	11.7
	c. Promoting the application of useful information and data to reduce repeat victimization, persistent offending and high crime areas	45	75	15	25
6	Are crime prevention considerations integrated into relevant social and economic policies and programs?	18	30	42	70

As shown in table 10 of item 1, 35(58.3) of the respondents indicated that there had not been systematic attempts made to assess the costs of crime and crime control measures, including crime prevention measures. This suggests also a lack of data driven decision-making in crime prevention policies.

In item 2, about 32(53.3%) of the respondents were not participated in community networks for the exchange of information and knowledge on crime prevention policies, strategies, or programs in their area. From the above items, it is possible to say that systematic attempts made to control or prevent crime were poor and the localities did not participate cooperatively in community networks to prevent crime. This highlights weak community involvement and social capital. This also aligned with the view of respondents stated in table 4, 5 & 6. To support this in FGDs many community members feel that crime prevention efforts are not effectively institutionalized. And IDIs also officials of the sub city acknowledged resource and technical assistance are limited the same is true in the figure of qualitative analysis table 3 resources are from the main challenges of CBCP in the study area. This data shows it is important the need for better integration of crime prevention in to social and economic policies.

In item 3, 32(53.3%) of the respondents reported that there was not any provision of technical assistance in any area of crime prevention. However, only 28(46.7%) of them confirmed the presence of this practice. Depending on this data policy and program must integrate systematic data collection and evaluation frame works to assess the effectiveness of their crime prevention strategies and polices. To strengthens this they must work with academic institutions and other stakeholders to integrating crime prevention strategies address root causes of crime by applying knowledge, expanding monitoring and evaluation mechanisms, enhancing community networks.

As to item 4, from those who said “Yes” in item 3, about 24(40%),19(31.7%), and 23(38.3%) of the respondents reported that locally based or neighborhood crime prevention, prevention as a permanent part of government structures and situational crime prevention, respectively were some of the methods used as a crime prevention strategy. Moreover, 14(23.3%) and 8(13.3%) of them indicated that sustainability and accountability of crime prevention and monitoring and evaluation methods were applied, respectively. Although around 46.7% of the respondents indicated a few of technical assistance methods that are practical in the area, the majority i.e. 53.3% of them disagreed with the presence of this practice at all, as shown in item 3. Therefore, this shows as there was no adequate provision of technical assistance in the

area for crime prevention process. This data tells us the importance of incorporating of crime prevention to policies and development programs to address the underlying causes of crime such as poverty, unemployment, social disorganization to support the youth and vulnerable groups and others.

Concerning the way how they sort out and solve problems, the FGDs reported as: “We agreed upon with the police officers to keep our environment in turn, reach agreement bring or expose all the criminals to the police and sometimes, we advised criminals. Once a month, we discuss issues or problems with the police to sort out and solve them.”

As to item 5, concerning the use of knowledge-based crime prevention strategies or programs, 55(91.7%), 53(88.3%) and 45(75%) of the respondents confirmed that supporting the generation and utilization, the sharing of and promoting the application of useful information and data, respectively, were there and facilitated to reduce repeat victimization, persistent offending and high crime areas. Thus, it can be conclude that there is the practice of supporting the sharing, promoting and utilization/application of useful information and data as a knowledge-based crime prevention strategies or programs in the area by improving monitoring and evaluation mechanisms. On the other hand, in item 6, 42(70%) of the respondents disagree with the idea that integration of crime prevention considerations into relevant social-economic policies and programs in the study area. This shows as there is poor practice of integrating crime prevention process into relevant socio-economic programs.

As to the interviewees and FGDs idea and data from open ended questionnaire about the level of integration of crime prevention considerations in to relevant social and economic policies and programs, they replied ‘ልምዓት ጉጅለ’ is used and implemented as a crime prevention strategy. Moreover, having identified or formed different committees, key individuals from the local community are involved voluntarily and there is assignment of roles for each Committee member, so as to create mobilization of the society on peace building and Crime prevention in all localities. Thus, there is working procedures which enable community to work together with crime prevention system in collaboration with all concerned stakeholders. Moreover, as data from open ended questionnaire, concerning the main lessons the community and/or the respondents have derived/ from implementing crime prevention policies, strategies, and programs. They replied that they got a lesson on how to get information and the way criminals should be exposed to justice; understanding the effect of criminal acts in general and how much it is complex and difficult to control. Thus, the practice of the CBCP system in the area made them aware of important points about crime acts and their hazards.

Finally, in the open-ended question, interviewees and FGDs, it was asked to point out what mechanisms should be put in place for reducing crime acts in their locality. In line with this, as indicated by them, dividing the local community into blocks based on their residency, individual groups were keeping their environment in turn per week, by critically following new events, such as checking new individuals who are renting at neighbors, using conflict resolution mechanisms by involving elders and creating a strong bond between the community and the police were some of the mechanisms or measures that were taken for reducing crime acts through community participation in the locality. Moreover, they added that creating awareness for the community about preventing criminal acts by the police officers, identifying risky areas for crime, extending information-network system -, providing whole community participatory policing service and taking the criminals to the law or police and made them take corrective action, as necessary, and the like should be put in place as alternative crime-prevention measures or strategies in the area.

“We agreed upon with the police officers to keep our environment in turn, reach agreement bring or expose all the criminals to the police and sometimes, we advised criminals. Once a month, we discuss issues or problems with the police to sort out and solve them.”

According to Liebermann and Coulson (2004) in fact, community participation is grounded on this tenet of local community familiarity. It is only this way that policy could become productive if they collaborate with local communities. This argument without this collaboration, community is clueless strangers about major criminal activities taking place in specific communities.

4.6. The scope and extent of particular crime problems

Table 10: Respondents response about the change on the extent of particular crime problems associated with Hadnet sub city, Mekelle

R.No	Question	Indicators	F	%
1	The culture of public disclosure of crime since the implementation of community participation.	a. Improved	50	90
		b. No change	10	10
		c. No idea	-	-

As shown in the above table, concerning the culture of public disclosure of crime since the implementation of community participation in the study area, about 50(90) of the respondents confirmed as it was improved, while 10 of them indicated as there was no change. From this result it can be conclude that there is a major change related to particular crime problems in

the sub city. This implies also working on crime prevention is more effective if there is community engagement.

Moreover, as indicated by interviewees and FGDs, physical harm, pickpocket thefts, robbery, looting, ‘hang’ such were most common crime types that were happening frequently or predominantly in Hadnet sub city.

4.7. The Role of Stakeholders in Community based Crime Prevention

As the information obtained from in-depth interviewees, Open ended questions and FGDs has shown, various segments of the society participate in crime prevention through community policing. To prevent crime through community based and community policing programs some segments of the community are included as stakeholders to take part in crime prevention activities. For instance, civic associations (police, media personalities, lawyers, Idir associations, religious institutions and religious fathers, NGOs), youth and women’s associations, different organizations (people who manage the taxi lines, people who work at parking, shoe shine boys, schools, market institutions, political parties, local militia & community networks (ልምዓት ጉጅለ) and generally the work encompasses all members of the community. As one in-depth interviewee, open ended questions and FGDs have explained, to prevent theft crimes through community literate or illiterate.

Civic associations: they play their role in crime prevention in various forms. For instance, media people such as, journalists on FM Radio 104.4 Momona FM, DW Radio Tigray TV stations and Television (TV) stations by teaching their audiences and viewers about crime prevention in a form of drama by transmitting useful messages about crime prevention. Furthermore, they take part in delivering messages that shape the behavior of the youth via their platforms. Police programs on TVs are also playing their role. On the other hand, **lawyers** play a role by providing professional support such as by consulting the community members who participate on crime prevention activities and the community.

Idir institutions: they play their role by teaching their members not to commit theft crimes, by giving advice for Idir members who have a family member linked to criminal activities so those to abstain from his/her criminal behavior, whenever they get prior information about the commission of crime they report and inform to the police and they also provide financial and logistic support for community policing.

Religious institutions: they also play their role by creating awareness to their followers about the harshness of crime in line with their religious preaches. Religious leaders/fathers create awareness about the impact of theft. During community policing board meetings and in their

religious institutions they speak about good behavior, tolerance and unity of people.

Youth and women's associations: they play a remarkable role to crime prevention in community. For example, during different outdoor religious and cultural festivals they keep the peace of the community and they play massive role in crime prevention during religious and public festivals. On such outdoor gatherings the youth and women's associations participate widely in theft crime prevention activities by taking the initiative; by making public demonstration literally they engage in crime prevention with high commitment. They aware the gatherers and also they apprehend the suspects. Furthermore, they also take part in crime prevention activities during different public and government gatherings, such as sport therefore; the role they play is not replaceable by money In short, they widely participate in voluntary activities. In addition to doing their own job, people who work in **controlling the taxi drivers and taxi lines (ጦታረይቲ)** play their role in many forms, for instance: they prevent theft, snatching, pickpocketing, different crimes of deception, car spare part theft, apprehending suspects red handedly, informing to the police to apprehend suspects, testifying as a witness in courts, reporting to the police drivers who participate in illegal activities, they also giving direction for people who do not know the area and apparently giving orientation to them to protect themselves from offences. Moreover, they are at work in their work areas, we do not deploy police members for crime prevention rather they work the crime prevention work by themselves in their neighborhood just by replacing the police job.

People who work in parking: also do the exact job of the line workers by wearing uniforms. Shoe shine boys: they play their role by providing different important information in advance to the police so that to prevent crimes before they occur. The above mentioned in-depth interviewee has provided the following statements with regard to this group of the society:

They are our advertisements, because they display a motto at their back on a shining vest which is written in bold, “ኮጦራት ፀጥታ” They also display the phone numbers of the police station and the community policing center which they reside however, most of the time if the problem is not complex they have a role to solve the problem by themselves before the call to police.

Social media: plays a significant role in CBCP in Hadnet sub city by enhancing community awareness and community engagement by spread real time information about theft incidents residents are quickly report suspicious activities, stolen items, or wanted criminals, enabling faster community response. In my FGDS more than half of my informants specially the youth said social media platforms like WhatsApp, Telegram, Facebooks and YouTube helps them to reporting the incidents of theft and other crimes through sharing photos, videos and location details.

Activists: helps in raising awareness about theft crimes and their impact on their community through social media campaigns and public discussions, they advocate for stronger community engagement in crime prevention efforts, pushing for the community and the security apparatus that support neighborhood watch programs and crime reporting suspicious activities, encourage the community to take collective responsibility for preventing theft by fostering trust and cooperation among the community.

As one social media activist told me that he frequently received information via inbox regarding theft and other crimes from the community. He further told me that the information was obtained from different individuals having different sex, age, groups, profession and way of life.

Local militias: play a significant role in Tigray and specifically in Hadnet sub city for a long period of time without any payment voluntarily by supplementing formal law enforcement efforts as community patrols, rapid responses due their proximity and knowledge of the community, militias gives quickly response to theft incidents, often before the police arrive. According to one my women informant said and other one informant said local militias play big role in protection of property, community engagement awareness, surveillance and intelligence gathering and collaboration with law enforcement and community.

TDF (Tigray Defense Forces): also play their own role in fighting and preventing theft crime as special force and with cooperation of public police as supporting staff in the sub city.

Market centers: play a role by supporting financially and logistically the crime prevention program of community policing. For instance: buying chairs, tables, mobile phones, mobile cards, providing electricity for the poorly lit areas of their neighborhood so that to minimize the possibility of crimes that might occur during night shift in dark and based on their willingness and agreement they contribute money either monthly or annually.

NGOs: local and international NGOs are expected to play their role by supporting through money, resource and materials; particularly, in train the community, wealthy individuals, and most importantly the commercial community. For instance, they help us by providing uniforms, giving some short trains to women's and youth about skipping from addiction of alcohol and other this may have also its own role for preventing the youth from committing theft crimes. However, the role of NGOs in supporting directly to security and crime prevention too much week said one my informant community police commander in the sub city. Moreover, throughout this study, the role of one government office has been repeatedly mentioned by most participants, that is, *ketena* community police of the study area.

However, according to the Hadnet sub city social affairs office there are only 5 NGOs work with them currently care, UNCEF, mums for mums, Ethiopian Red Cross Society and imagen 1 day. These local NGOs even they are not directly invest to crime prevention. And there their support is not enough.

In conclusion, the data have suggested that there is some involvement of community based crime prevention in the sub city. People take part either individually or in organized way by forming groups. And the police have highly welcomed the participation of the above-mentioned stakeholders of community policing. The community's partnership extends from patrolling the neighborhood in-person to paying monthly salary of the neighborhood watch guards. A study conducted in Mekelle by Gosa & Angesom (2017) has contradicted the findings of the present study; because, these researchers have claimed that there was weak participation of the business community in the study area, whilst the current study has found similar findings so this indicates that it level of participation on community is poor. This is confirmed by the results of the study, such as both in kind and in cash contributions of the community of the study area. Moreover, the above results have confirmed the three key components of community policing (organizational transformation, community partnership and problem solving) which were stated by Lawrence & McCarthy (2013). They have further needs high attention and focus. In other words, the community's argued that crime prevention is not something left solely for the police particularly in community policing by mentioning stakeholders such as, neighborhood associations, faith-based organizations, business groups, NGOs, **Academic centers, schools**, religious institutions, media, activists, political organizations, Law enforcers and local government offices.

The results of this study have also affirmed their argument. Lastly, the above results of the study on the role of stakeholders to prevent crime through community participation became compatible to the arguments of Lawrence & McCarthy (2013) in which they have widely pinpointed the fact that the stakeholders who are at the helm of crime prevention, additionally, individual residents, the term community partners encompasses a range of groups like neighborhood associations, faith-based organizations, business groups, tenant councils, local government offices, social service providers, schools such as elementary and secondary schools, community colleges, vocational schools and universities and small local businesses. Therefore, this study highly confirms the crime prevention role of stakeholders/partners to community policing in the study area. Hence the task of crime prevention is not only something left solely for the police, particularly in community policing crime prevention strategy, exploiting their role to the maximum are highly vital.

Chapter Five: Summary, Conclusion, and Recommendations

This chapter presents summary of the findings, conclusion and Recommendations.

5.1. Summary of Findings

The purpose of this study was to explore community participation in crime prevention: The case of Hadnet sub city, Mekelle. To address this issue, the following research questions were developed based on the preliminary assessment of the area:

- What are the key factors influencing community participation in theft crime prevention initiatives in Hadnet Sub city?
- How effective are current CBCP programs in reducing in reducing theft crime prevention programs in reducing crime rates in the study area?
- What role do local stake holders (law enforcers, community leaders, NGOs) play in facilitating CBCP efforts in In Hadnet sub city?
- How do socio-economic factors (poverty, education, employment,) affects the perception of safety and the prevalence of theft crime in the sub city?
- What are the potential solutions in order to reduce theft crime in in the study area?

1) The effectiveness of current CBCP process was the starting point of the paper. As indicated by the majority of respondents, the level of Communities' participation in Crime Prevention activities in the study area was good.

Respondents were also asked to forward their view Concerning levels and types of community participation in crime reduction in the study area. As to genuine (empowerment) type of participation, the majority of the respondents reported that the local people/community prevent crime directly by themselves. Whereas, 63.3% of them reported that local people have not control without any external force or influence. Concerning the symbolic (partnership, interaction and consultation) type of participation, the majority of the respondents indicated that there is some degree of influence in crime prevention programs. Moreover, they confirmed that the local people have greater involvement and their right is nominally recognized and accepted in practice. In the same vein, about the non-participation (informing and manipulation) of the local community, 63.3% of the respondents indicated that people were told about crime prevention programs in the area. However, 78.3% of them disagreed with the idea that crime is generally prevented by government.

As confirmed by the majority of the respondents, involvement representatives of local people

in social crime prevention, encouragement of volunteer groups for crime prevention in the community and provision of information for residents about crime prevention mechanisms were indicators of community participation in crime prevention process. Furthermore, the majority of them confirmed the presence of encouragement of the local community and involvement of local organizations in crime prevention programs.

It was also found that the police men are well accepted by the community and the community understood the importance of community policing system, thus, there is a mutual trust between police and the community in the area. As reported by the majority of the respondents, they have not ever taken any CBCP training. Only 28.3% of them were taken the trainings in the area.

2) The study was also intended to look into the existence of legal framework and crime reduction policy applicable for some criminal acts and determination of punishment in the study area. The majority of respondents reported that there is no specific crime prevention policy, strategies or programs at the locality level which is designed to fight the conditions that influence offending, theft victimization and insecurity in neighborhoods. Moreover, an integrated approach, promoting protective factors and positive conflict resolution methods and creating job opportunity were also applied as alternatives of crime prevention policy or strategy in the study area.

Similarly, the a few of the respondents rated that systematic analysis of crime related issues, adapt planning interventions to the specific local problems and local context, mobilizing entities and monitoring and evaluation systems were included in the crime prevention policies, strategies or programs planning process, at the local level. However, 60% of them disagreed with the presence of implementation plan to deliver efficient, effective and sustainable interventions in the area.

3) It was also assessed to what extent the listed factors are affecting the implementation of Community participation strategy in the area. As depicted by the majority of respondents, there were challenges in the implementation process of community participation in crime prevention practice/process.

The majority of them indicated that poor practice of social cohesion, low sense of responsibility, poverty, unemployment, fear and anxiety, poor quality of education, misuse of information and mistrust, and low observance of law affected to very large extent. Moreover, lack of harmony affected from moderate to very large extent. This shows that all the listed

factors are affecting the implementation of Community participation from moderate to large or very large extent.

Furthermore, lack of willingness to provide information and workload to participate in crime prevention system, fear of reporting the criminals to the police, taking security Related issues as the work of the police were community related factors that hinder them not to participate throughout the crime prevention process. In addition to this, lack of strong monitoring and evaluation system by concerned bodies, absence of any procedures to practically implement the local network strategy, lack of adequate number police men, presence of illegal individuals and lack of making decision on the reported robberies or illegals, problems of light at night and absence of legal guarantee for whistleblowers were reported as the major problems or challenges that affect the participation of the general public or community and the proper implementation of crime prevention strategy in the area.

4) The study tried to address the scope and extent of particular crime problems in Hadnet sub city. Although the majority of respondents confirmed the improvement of the culture of public disclosure of crime since the implementation of community participation in the study area, 41.6% of them indicated as there was no change at all. Moreover, concerning the types and number of crimes that are happening in the town was also analyzed from qualitative data. Thus, all types theft, hang, attack, beat up and physical harm or injury, trial to kill, murder, cheating, robbery, rape, domestic violence were most common crime types that were happening frequently or predominantly in the sub city.

5) Emphasis was also given in the study to assess the potential solutions that are put in place in order to minimize the Criminal acts in the study area. In line with this, the majority of the respondents confirmed that there is no any attempt made to assess the costs of crime and crime control measures. The majority of them also reported as they were not participated in community networks for the exchange of information and knowledge on crime prevention policies, strategies or programs in their area. Moreover, the majority of respondents reported that there was not any provision of technical assistance in any area of crime prevention. It is also indicated that, by creating a strong bond with police officers, there is a system of sorting out and solving the problems they face.

As indicated by the majority of respondents, supporting the generation and utilization, sharing and promoting useful information and data were considered as knowledge-based crime

prevention strategies or programs and facilitated to reduce repeat victimization, persistent offending and high crime areas. Associating with the former idea, although around 46.7% of the respondents indicated a few of technical assistance methods that are practical in the area, the majority i.e. 53.3% of them disagreed with the presence of this practice at all and that there was no practice of integration of crime prevention considerations into relevant social and economic policies and programs in the study area.

Concerning the level of integration of crime prevention considerations in to relevant social and economic policies and programs, it is found that application of network strategy (ልምዓት ጉድለ) system in collaboration with all concerned stakeholders.

Concerning the main lessons the community and/or the respondents have derived, the Practice of CBCP approach in the area made them aware important points about crime acts and its impacts.

Finally, keeping their residence environment based on individual groups per week, job creation (አብ ዝተፈላለዩ ውዳበታት መናኸሰይ ምጥርናፍ) critically follow up of new events(using conflict resolution mechanisms were some of the mechanisms or measures that were taken as alternative crime prevention measures or strategies in the area. In addition, awareness creation for the community about pre-preventing crime acts, identifying risky areas for crime, extending information-network-system, and providing CBCP approach is recommended by the participants, so that it should be put in place for reducing crime acts in their locality.

5.2. Conclusion

Based on the findings of this study, the researcher put the following concluding remarks.

- ✓ Community participation in crime prevention activities has undoubtedly potential in preventing crime given that crimes are committed by community members who are sometimes known by their neighbors. However, problems such as low sense of responsibility, low practice of our social capitals, poverty & unemployment, poor coordination, poor quality of education which have been identified as major deterrents to effective community participation in Hadnet sub city.

The fact that community participation in crime prevention activities is grounded on volunteerism, people with low income who struggle to put food on the table for their families are unlikely to participate in crime prevention which is unpaid work. They are interested in participating in work that is likely to bring economic benefits. For people in low income

communities to participate in crime prevention activities have to be motivated with economic benefits. Restoration of social cohesion, public trust and faith & consensus, job opportunity, education, trust in CBCP is urgently needed for Hadnet sub city residents to effectively participate in crime prevention activities.

- ✓ Taking into account the effectiveness of Community participation, the levels and types of community participation in theft crime prevention and reduction process was also the focus of the study. The level of Communities' participation in Crime Prevention activities in the study area was found to be well done. Therefore, the genuine (empowerment), symbolic (partnership, interaction and consultation) and non-participation (informing and manipulation) were types of participation, applied to some extent in the study area. Connecting the above finding, the involvement representatives of local people in theft crime prevention, encouragement of volunteer groups and provision of information, presence of encouragement of the local community and involvement of local organizations were indicators of community participation in crime prevention process.

However, theft crime was not generally reduced by the community and even by government. Although the local people/community tried to prevent crime directly by themselves, it was difficult for them to control without any external force or influence. This may be due to poor integration and cooperation between the police and the community at large. Moreover, poverty, unemployment, low awareness, illiteracy, the political situation of Tigray, fear and anxiety, corrupt officials and police the post war traumas, lack of training on community based crime prevention, lack of volunteers, poor quality of education, security and safety issues were seen as a major problem in the study area.

- ✓ The study found that there was no clear legal framework and crime reduction policies, strategies or programs were addressed for the community members at the locality level, which is applicable for some criminal acts in the study area. Similarly, a trend of analyzing crime related issues, process of planning interventions, mobilizing of local entities, monitoring and evaluation systems in the local level context was not broadly implemented.

Furthermore, lack of willingness to provide information and to participate, fear of reporting the criminals, leaving security related issues to the police were also found to be community related factors that hinder their participation.

- ✓ The scope, extent, types, and number of particular crimes that are happening in the sub-city

was also addressed in the study. The study found that ‘*hang*’, looting, cheating, robbery, and housebreaking, auto theft were most common crime types that were happening frequently or predominantly in the sub city.

Finally, the study was focused on the potential Measures or solutions that were put in place in order to minimize the theft related criminal acts. From the finding of the study, it can be conclude that implementation of community participation in crime prevention process was not free from any challenges and systematic crime prevention measures were not made.

- ✓ As the result of the analysis shows, although there is working procedures and collaboration with concerned stakeholders with crime prevention system, there has been little efforts made to mobilize the local community at large by concerned bodies in the study area.

Similarly, integration of crime prevention considerations into relevant social and economic policies and programs was not practically applied and there was not any provision of technical assistance in any area of crime prevention.

- ✓ The study also showed that there was no practice of integration of crime prevention considerations into relevant social and economic policies and programs in the study area. At last, some recommendations were provided by the participants, so that it should be put in place for reducing theft crime acts in their locality.
- ✓ In summary, in this study, an attempt was made to measure community participation related to crime prevention. Through the findings of this study, the researcher concludes that although some have participated activity in crime prevention activities, but they actually did not involve in decision-making related to crime reduction and social security. Moreover, mistrust, minimal of technology, lack of adequate number police men, presence of illegal individuals, lack of willingness to provide information, failure of community to provide crime-related information and reporting the criminals to the police, considering all crime prevention duties to the police; presence of murder, thefts, robbery illegal human traffic were among the many challenges that restrain community participation in crime prevention success in Hadnet sub city.

To sum-up, implementing CBCP requires a coordinated approach involving government authorities, law enforcement, community members, and non-governmental organizations. Tailoring strategies to Hadnet Sub city unique social and cultural context is key creating sustainable crime prevention systems that effectively address theft and other criminal activities

5.3. Recommendations

Based the major findings and conclusion shown above, the researcher recommends the following actions to overcome the problems:

- 1) In order to reduce the theft crime rate and to minimize the impact of crime on communities, more focus should be given to community participation trends. To ensure the success of community participation in theft crime prevention, the initial step considered necessary is to develop the awareness of the community about the practice.

The study therefore, recommends for initial and further regular trainings and meetings of community members. The stakeholder's service and other security outfits should organize regular training for the community and community leaders, youth and others in order to minimize the friction sometimes caused by the adoption of community-based crime prevention practices. This will ensure that there will be competent community members in participating in crime prevention process. Moreover, there is a need for continued capacity building programs, public-mobilization, peaceful demonstration to take attention and awareness to the general public, in the form of workshops and training for the volunteers the whole community, stakeholders and community police staffs.

- 2) In other way to reduce the theft crime building community cohesion and social capital, trust and collaboration, capacity building, awareness campaigns, providing resource and training, promoting indigenous associations, strengthens economic empowerment initiatives like job creation programs, social safety nets, access to basic services, entrepreneurship support, promoting conflict resolution mechanisms, and enforcement of law and deterrence and skill trainings, policy advocacy, improving sense of responsibly and strengthens quality of education are some of the important points to prevent theft crime.

Moreover, there should be a need to foster to work on integrated social capital, social cohesion, poverty alleviation, employment creation and opportunities improving quality education, transparency and accountability are among the essential mechanisms to improve CBCP. Security officers and members of community. In addition the Sub-city police office, together with the security office should address the challenges the community are facing in crime related issues by availing the necessary support and decision.

This study recommends that there should be integrity, trust, transparency and clear leadership at the local community. All these contribute towards the success of community participation strategy in prevention of crime. Mobilizing a society towards peace building and crime prevention must be consistent and should not be a one-time activity instead it must be done

frequently and in organized and pre scheduled manner. Traditional associations like *Iddir* and *mahiber* must be used as one structure in CBCP strategy since accessing people is possible with these associations.

The other issue come into the recommendation is about the participation and representation of key persons and different members of the community. A special focus needs to be put in splace to encourage key persons of the community to engage in crime prevention activities in their neighborhood. In connection to this, community and the administration bureaus in the Sub city need to give recognition and reward to whistleblowers and members of the community who perform well and using them as locally accessible case studies for further training of police officers and the public. The study also recommends establishment of clear and credible means of gathering and disseminating security information, and management of proper channels of communication between the security organs and members of community. The source of this information should be credible since it is critical to the crime prevention.

- 3) There must be adequate number of representatives for each *ketena*, to facilitate working only to implement community participation where double duty to a single police officer has an impact on the implementation crime prevention process. Policies seeking to strengthen community-based crime prevention must be sure to protect human rights without weakening the community associations. In trying to promote community-based crime prevention models in the regional state and other parts of the country, the Ministry of police and its development partners should actively help facilitate the process of defining clear community roles and responsibilities so that groups can maximize their strengths and resources.

In summary, the success of community participation in theft crime prevention strategies depends crucially on the extent to which communities can: legitimately initiate action towards identifying and resolving local problems, manage public spaces and complement state crime prevention activities that the police provide. Where the community associations are overzealous in exercising their power, these strategies can be counter-productive and compromise individual human rights.

Finally, further research should be carried out to find out the effectiveness of community participation strategy in crime prevention.

Future research should considere similar study in other Sub City of Mekelle as well as at a regional level.

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Appendix A

Questionnaires to be filled by sample local community of Hadnet subcity

Dear Respondents,

The purpose of this study is to generate necessary information for the study entitled “Community - based crime prevention” The case of Hadnet sub city Mekelle city, Tigray Regional State.”, which will be used to prepare a Thesis required for an MA degree. Its outputs will be used to contribute to a better understanding of the circumstances under which theft crime prevention strategies in the area have to function. Therefore, your honest and genuine co-operation in responding and filling the questionnaire is highly essential and vital for the success of the study. So, you are kindly requested to read all questions and fill the questionnaires with genuine response. Be sure that your responses will not be used for other purposes other than academic purpose.

Please, note the following points before you start filling the questionnaires:

1. You do not need to write your name on the questionnaire.
2. Read all the instructions before attempting to answer the questions.
3. There is no need to consult others to fill the questionnaire.
4. Please provide appropriate response by using a tick (√) marks or (x) to choose one of the suggested liker scales. And kindly write your opinion briefly for the short answer questions on the space provided.
5. Please do not leave the question unanswered.

If have any difficulty related to this questionnaires' you can contact via +251 914 21 23 25

Thank you for your cooperation.

Part one: General information and personal data

1. Sex A. Male B. Female
2. Age _____
3. Level of Education _____
4. Job (Work Position) _____

Part-Two: Questions Related to Practice of Crime

1. How do you evaluate the level of Communities' participation in theft Crime Prevention activities?

a. Excellent b. Very good c. Good d. Poor e. No participation

2. Levels and types of community based participation in crime prevention.

No.	Levels and types	Characteristics	Yes	No
2.1	Genuine participation	a. Local people may directly prevent crime by themselves		
		b. Local people have control without any external		
2.2	Symbolic participation	a. There are some degrees of influence in crime prevention programs		
		b. people have greater involvement in this level		
		c. The rights of local people are nominally recognized		
2.3	Non participation	a. People are told about crime prevention programs		
		b. crime is generally prevented by government		

1. Indicators of community participation in crime prevention

R. No	Indicators	Yes	No
1	Involve representatives of local people in social crime prevention		
2	Encourage volunteer groups for crime prevention in the community		
3	Provide information for residents about crime prevention mechanisms		
4	Encourage local community in crime prevention programs		
5	Involve of local organizations in crime prevention		

2. Have you ever taken any community based Crime Prevention training?

a. Yes b. No

3. If the answer is "Yes", for question '5' how often do you take the trainings?

a. Once b. twice c. three times

4. Does your sub city /locality has specific crime prevention policies,

strategies or programs designed to change the conditions that influence offending, victimization and insecurity in neighborhoods ? a. Yes b. No

5. If the answer is "Yes" for the above Question, which crime prevention policy or strategy is applied, from the following alternatives? You can mark more than one alternative.

	Policy or Strategy	yes	N o
A	include an integrated approach to address the multiple risk		
B	Promote protective factors in highly vulnerable neighborhoods or communities		
C	Promote positive conflict resolution (e.g. mediation, restorative justice, etc.)		

8. In your area, do the crime prevention policies, strategies or programs promote a planning process that includes: (you can mark more than one alternative?)

	Yes	N o
a. A systematic analysis of crime problems, their causes and risk factors and consequences, in particular at the local level		
b. A plan that draws on the most appropriate approaches and adapts interventions to the specific local problems and local context		
c. An implementation plan to deliver efficient, effective and sustainable interventions		

9. Are there any Challenges in implementing community Participation in Crime Prevention?

a. Yes b. No Monitoring and evaluation

10. To what extent the following factors are affecting the implementation of Community participation strategy in your area?

Very Little= 1 Little=2 Moderate=3 Large=4 Very Large=5

Factors	1	2	3	4	5
A .Lack of responsibility					
B . Poverty and unemployment					
C Fear and anxiety					
D . Weak coordination & misinformation					

e. Lack of resources					
f. low practice of social cohesion					
G. Lack harmony					
h. Low observance of law					

11. What other challenges are there in your locality for delivering effective crime prevention? Please describe it ?

12. The culture of public disclosure of crime since the implementation of community participation.

- a. Improved b. No change C. No idea

13. Have there been systematic attempts made to assess the costs of crime and crime control measures, including crime prevention measures? a. Yes b. No

14. Do you participate in community networks for the exchange of information and knowledge on crime prevention policies, strategies or programs?

- a. Yes b. No

15. Is there any provision of technical assistance in any area of crime prevention?

- a. Yes b. No

16. If the answer to questions 15 is "Yes", please mark the method used in the appropriate box(s) below:

	Yes	No
A . Locally based or neighborhood crime prevention		
B . Prevention as a permanent part of government structures		
C . Situational crime prevention		
D . Sustainability and accountability of crime prevention		
E. monitoring and evaluation		

17. Use of knowledge based crime prevention strategies or programs facilitated by the following points:

programs	Yes	No
a. Supporting the generation and utilization of useful information and data		
b. Supporting the sharing of useful information and data		

18. Are crime prevention considerations integrated into relevant social and economic policies and programs? a. yes b. No

19. If your answer for question “18” is please explain your point of view?

20. What are some of the main lessons the community and/or you have derived/from implementing crime prevention policies, strategies and programs?

Please describe.

should be put in place for reducing crime acts in your locality?

Appendix-B

Interview questions for local community policing officers

Part one: Personal information

1. Sex Male..... Female.....
2. Age.....
3. Educational back ground.....
4. Occupation.....
5. Experience in crime prevention _____years

Part two: Awareness of the policing officers on community-based crime prevention

Hadnet sub city

1. What's it like policing around here?

2. What are the main problems, if any?

3. How do you sort out problems?

4. Did you take any training related to community based crime prevention, before you are assigned as community policing officers? _____
For how long? _____ What Kind of training?

5. How do you understand about? What are community policing and its objective and the role of the community?

6. Is there appropriate experience or training to improve your professional competence in line with crime issues?

7. Do you think that you have advanced knowledge about criminological issues?

8. Could you describe the role of police towards crime prevention in the localities?

What were the main crimes that happen predominantly in this area? How did police respond to these problems? _____

9. Do you think the community policing is given priority in preventing theft crime?

How? _____

10. Do you think community policing officers are appropriately serving the community in preventing Crime? _____

11. Are the local community organized into community based committee/forum?

12. If yes, does the committee/forum applying formal laws dealing with crime, how?

What limitation it has _____

13. Do you think there is mutual trust between police and the community?

14. What type of crimes are happening more in your community? What mechanisms are used in solving them? How? _____

15. Are there detail guidelines, policies, and working procedures which enable officers to work together with modern criminal justice system in collaboration with all concerned Stake holders and the community?

Appendix-C

I. Interview Questions for local Community

Elders

Part one: Personal information

1. Sex Male..... Female.....
2. Age.....
3. Educational back ground.....
4. Occupation.....

Part two: awareness of the community elders on community participation in theft crime reduction at Hadnet sub city, Mekelle

1. How do you feel living around here? _____
2. If there is a problem in the community, neighbors, would you get together to deal with the problem? _____
3. How do you sort out & solve the problems? _____
4. In the community, how likely is it that neighbors keep their eyes open for possible trouble to place?
How do you understand community policing, please discuss its objective and priorities? _____
Have you participated in crime prevention? How? _____
What is your motive? _____
How do you evaluate the community's willingness and participation in crime prevention activities? _____
Is community policing giving priority and adequate to protect crime in the area?
How?
6. What type of crimes is frequently happening in the Sub city?

10. In your opinion what problems or challenges do the community encountered to prevent crime? _____
11. What mechanisms are used in solving them? _____
12. According to your opinion what measures should be taken to ensure crime through community Participation?

Appendix –D

Questions for Focus Group Discussion (FGD) and IDIs With the community networks (ለምዳኝ ጉጅለ) ('limat gujile') and youth

1. What is it like living around here?
2. What are the main problems? (If any)
3. How do you sort out problem?
4. What issues come out of things in order to solve problems?
5. What is the effect of community participation in crime reduction?
6. How do you evaluate the overall community participation in crime theft prevention activities and what is their level of motive?
7. Is there any planned and consistent activity on mobilization of the society on peacebuilding and crime prevention in all localities?
8. What activities are done so far to implement community participation in theft crime reduction?
9. Do you think there is mutual trust between police and community? What are main factors reduce public trust?
10. Is there any complaint against community policing officers from the community?
11. What type of crimes are happening more in the town? What mechanisms are used in solving them? How?
12. What are challenges in your locality regarding effective crime prevention? Please describe.
13. What measures should be taken, if any, to reduce crime in the area?

Thank you

Appendix –F

ቅጥሚ ሓይ

ንዝተኸበሩ/ራናይዚ ፅሑፍ መሕትት ዝመልኡ/ኣ መልሲ ወሃቢ/ት

ናይዚ ፅሑፍ ዋና ዕላማን ኣድላይነትን ማሕበረሰብ ኣብ ምክልኻልን ምቅናስን ገበን ስርቕ ዘለዎ ግደ ብዝምልከት መረዳእታ ምእካብ እዩ። እዚ ፅንዓት ዝካየድ ኣብ ክልል ትግራይ ከተማ መቐለ ክፍለ ከተማ ሓይነት እንትኸውን እዚ ፅንዓት ንካልኣይ ዲግሪ መማልኢ ኣድላይ ኮይኑ ስለ ዝተረኸበ እዩ። እዚ ፅንዓት ብመጽእነት ንምክያድ ድማ ናይ ዝተፈላለዩ ኣካላት ማሕበረሰብ ኣብ ምክልኻልን ምቅናስን ገበን ስርቕ ዝሓሸ ግንዛብ ኣለዎም ብዝብል ሓሳብ እዩ። ስለዚ ናትኹም/ን ቅንዕናን ሰናይ ፍቓድን ነዚ ናይ ፅሑፍ መሕትት ትክክለኛን ሓላፍነት ብዝተመልኦ መንገድን ሓሳብኹም/ን ክትፅሕፉ/ፋ ይላቦ። ናይዚ ናይ ፅሑፍ መሕትት ዕላማ ፍልጠት ንምውሳክን ግንዛብ ንምዕባይን ጥራሕ እዩ።

መምርሒ 1: በይዘኦም/ን ቅድሚናብ መልሲ ምፅሓፍ ምክያድም/ን ነዘም ቀደሎም ዝተዘርዘሩ ነጥባትት ይከተሉ/ላ።

1. ሽም ምፅሓፍ ኣየድልዮምን/ኣየድልዮንን
2. መልሲ ቅድሚያምሃቦም/ን መምርሒ ብኣግባቡ የንብቡ/ባ
3. እዚ ሕቶ ባዕሎም/ን ጥራሕ ይመልስዎ/ኦ

ንዝበለፀ ሓበሬታ ብስልኪ ቁፅሪ +251 914 21 23 25 ምሕታት ይከኣል።

መምርሒ 2: በይዘኦም/ን መልሶም/ን ኣብቲ ዝተቐመጠ መማረቂ ቦታ ብምክባብ /ብምፅሓፍ መልሶም/ን ይሃቡ/ባ።

ክፍሊ ሓይ: ሓፈሻዊ መረዳእታ መልሲ ወሃቢ ውልቕ ሰብ

1. ምታ U . ተባዕታይ ለ . ኣንስታይ
2. ዕድመ U . 20-30 ለ . 31-40 ሐ . 41-50 መ . ልዕሊ 50
3. ደረጃ ት.ቲ U . 1-4 ለ . 5-8 ሐ . 9-12 መ . ዲፕሎማ ረ . ዲግሪን ልዕሊኡን
4. ሰራሕ/መዓርግ _____

ክፍሊ ክልተ፡ ማሕበረሰብ ኣብ ምክልኻልን ምቅናስን ገበን ስርቕ ዘለዎ

ግደ፡ ግንዛቤ ፡ ተሳትፎን ዝምልከት

1. ገበን ኣብ ምክልኻል ናይ ሕብረተሰብ ተሳትፎ እንታይ ይመስል?

ሀ. ብጣዕሚ ልዑል ለ. ልዑል ሐ. ትሑት መ. የለን

2. ሕብረተሰብ ኣብ ምክልኻልን ምቅናስን ገበን ስርቕ ዘለዎ ናይ ተሳትፎ ብርኪ እንታይ ይመስል?

ተ. ቁ	መመዘኒ	እወ	ኣይኹን
2.1	ዘላቕ ተሳትፎ ብዝምልከት	ሀ/ ሕ/ሰብ ባዕሉ ገበን ይከላኸል እዩ።	
		ለ/ ሕ/ሰብ ብዘይ ሓገዝ ናይ ፀጥታ ኣካላት ባዕሉ ገበን ይከላኸል እዩ	
2.2	ብተወካሊካ፡ ብምርድዳእ ከመኡድማ ጠንኪርካ ኣብ ምስታፍ ብዝምልከት	ሀ/ ሕ.ሰብ ብዝተወሰነ መልክዑ ባዕሉ ገበን ይኸላኸል እዩ።	
		ለ/ ሕ/ሰብ ኣብ ምክልኻል ገበን ስርቕ ልዑል ተሳትፎ ኣለዎ።	
		ሐ/ ሕ/ሰብ ብተወካሊኡ ኣቢሉ ናይ ምስታፍ መሰል ኣለዎ።	
2.3	ሕ.ሰብ ዘማእኸለ ምሕንፃ ፅትልሚ፡ ኘሮግም ብዝምልከት	ሀ/ ሕ/ሰብ ኣብ ምክልኻል ገበን ዝወፀእ ትልሚ፡ ኘሮግም ይፈልጥ እዩ	

3. ሕ.ሰብ ገበን ስርቕ ንዝፈፀመ ሰብ ተኸታቲልካ ኣብ ምሓዝን ናብ ዝምልከቶም ኣካላት ኣሕሊፍካ ኣብ ምሃብን ዘለዎ ተሳትፎ እንታይ ይመስል? ሀ. ተመሓይኹ ለ. ለዉጢ የለን

4. ግንዛቤ ሕ/ሰብ ኣብ ምክልኻል ገበን ዘለዎ ተራ ብዝምልከት።

ተ. ቁ	ተግባራት	እወ	ኣይሳተፍን
4.1	ሕ.ሰብ በቢከባቢኡ ኣብ ምክልኻልን ምቅናስን ገበን ስርቕ ብፅሒት ኣለዎ		

4.2	ብሰናይ ፍቃድ አብ ሓለዎ ምኽልኻል ገበን ዝሰተፉ አካላት ይበረታታሉ እዮም።		
4.3	ብዛዕባ ምኽልኻል ገበን ንሕ/ሰብ ት/ቲ ይወሃብ እዩ።		
4.4	ሕ.ሰብ አብ ሓለዎ ምኽልኻል ገበን ክሰተፍ ይበረታታዕ እዮ።		
4.5	አብ ከባቢ ሕ/ሰብ ዝርከቡ ትካላት አብ ምኽልኻል ገበን ይሰተፉ እዮም።		

5. ሕ.ሰብ ማእኸል ዝገበረ ገበን ምኽልኻል ስርቂ ስልጠና ወሲዶም/ወሲደን ይፈልጡ/ጠይቁ?

U. እወ ለ. አይወሰድኹን

6. ናይ ሕቶ ቁፅረ 5 መልሶም/ን "እወ" እንተኮይኑ ኸንደይ ግዘ ስልጠና ወሲዶም/ን?

U. ሓይ ግዘ ለ. ክልተ ግዘ ሐ. ሰለሰተ ግዘን ልዕሊኡን

7. ሕ/ሰብ አብ ገበን ምኽልኻል ምስታፉ ፅዕንቶ አለዎ ኢሎም/ን ይኣምኑ/ናይ? U. እወ አለዎ ለ. የብሉን

8. ገበን ሰርቂ ዘስዐቦ ፀገምን ምቅናስን ንምኽልኻልን አብ ከባቢኹም ዝተሰርሐ ሰራሕኣ ሎይ? U. እወ ለ. የለን

9. ገበን ንኸላኸሎም ሜላታት ምስ ማሕበራዊ ትልምታትና ሓቢሮም ይኸዱይ? U. እወ ለ. አይዛመዱን

10. ናይ ተራ ቁፅረ 9 መልሶም (እወ) እንተኾይኑ ምክንያቶም ብዝርዝር ይፅሓፉ/ፋ።

11. አብ ከባቢኹም ንዝተፈፀመ ገበን ስርቂ ንምፍላጥ ምስ ካልኣት ከባቢታት ሓቢሮኹም ትሰርሐይ? U. እወ ለ. አይሰራሕናን

12. ናይ ተራ ቁፅረ 9 መልሶም/ን (እወ) እንተኾይኑ እንታይ ዓይነት ሜላ :መምርሒ ተኸቲሎም/ን ተግባራዊ ገይሮም/ን? በይዞኦም/ን ካብቶም አብ ታሕቲ ዝተዘርዘሩ ሜላታት ብምምራፅ ምላሽም/ን ይሃቡ/ባ። **ልዕሊ ሓይ ምምራፅ ይኸኣል እዩ።**

ሜላታት ምኽልኻል ገበን	እወ	
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		የለን
ሀ. ዝተሓለለ ነገር ከገንዘብ ጥምታዊ ብሔራዊ ምስራሕ		
ለ. ብተደጋጋሚ ገንዘብ ዝፍፀሙ ከባቢ ምሕላው		
ሐ. ብሰላማዊ መንገዲ ን ዝጠፍኡ/ን ዝተሰረፉ ን ብረት ተደራዲርካ ምምላስ		

13. ኣብ ከባቢኹም ን ምክልኻል ገንዘብ ስርቕ ዝተሰርሑ ሜላታት፡ ትልምታትን ፕሮግራምን እንተሓልዩም በይዞኡም/ን ካብቶም ኣብ ታሕቲ ዝተዘርዘሩ ሜላታት ብምምራፅ ምላሽ ም/ን ይሃቡ/ባ። **ልዕሊ ሓደ ምምራፅ ይኸኣል እዩ።**

ሜላታት ምክልኻል ገንዘብ	እወ	ኣይኮነን
ሀ. ገንዘብ ስርቕ ብሰይንሳውን ጥበብ ብዝተመልኦ መንገዲ ምክልኻልን ዝበፀሐ ኪሰራ ውፅኢቱ ምፍላጥ።		
ለ. ከኸም ኩነታቱ ብምርዳእ ብኢድኡ እታውነት ፀጥታ ኣካላት ገንዘብ ምክልኻል።		
ሐ. እኹልን ውፅኢታውን ኢድኡ እታውነት ፀጥታ ኣካላት ተጠቂምካ ገንዘብ ምክልኻል።		
መ. ቅድሚ ገንዘብ ምፍፃም ምስ መዳርግቲ ኣካላት ሓቢርካ ምስራሕን ምክልኻልን።		
ረ. ምክያድ ገምጋምን ቁፅፅርን።		

15. ን ሰም/ን ሰን ኣብ ማሕበረሰብ ተኮር ምክልኻል ገንዘብ ን ክይሰተፉ/ን ክይሰተፉ ዝግባዩም/ን ምክንያት ታይእዩ?

16. ኣብ ከባቢኹም ኣብ ዝግበሩ ን ጥፈታት ምክባር ሓለዎ ፀጥታ ብንቅሓት ይሰተፉ/ፋይ?

ሀ. እወ ለ. ኣይሰተፍን

16. ኣብ ከባቢኹም ውሕሉል/ጠንካራ/ ዝኮነ ምክልኻል ገንዘብ ኣሎይ? ሀ. እወ ለ. የለን

17. ናይ ተራ ቁፅረ **16** መልሶም (እወ) እንተኾይኑ እንታይ ዓይነት ሜላ፡ መምርሒ ተኸቲሎም ተግባራዊ ገይሮም/ን? በይዞኡም/ን ካብቶም ኣብ

ታሕቲ ዝተዘረዘሩ ሜላታት ብምምራፅ ምላሽ ም/ን ይሃቡ/ባ። **ልዕሊ ሓደ ምምራፅ ይኸኣል እዩ።**

ሜላታት	እወ	አይኮነን
ሀ.ተወዲብካ ብጉጀለ :ብብሎክ :ብተራ ምሕላው		
ለ.ዘላቅን መንግስታውን ብዝኮነ መንገዲ ገበን ምክልኻል		
ሐ.ግዝያዊ መፍትሒ ተጠቂ ምክንያት ገበን ምክልኻል		
መ.ዘላቅን ሓላፍነት ብዝተመልአ መንገዲ ገበን ምክልኻል		
ረ.ገምጋምን ቁፅፅርን ምጥቃም		
ሰ.ከልኦት ሜላታት ብምጥቃም		

18.ኣብ ምክልኻል ገበን ካብ ዝተውሃቡ ሜላታት፡ ስልጠናታት፡ ትልምታት እንታይ ተሞክሮ ወሲዶም/ወሲደን?

19. ሕ/ሰብ ኣብ ገበን ምክልኻል ብኣግባቡ ብንቅሓት ብዘይምስታፎ ም/ን ክንደየናይ ዝኣክል ጉድኣት በዲሕዎም/ን?

ሀ.ብጣዕ ሚንኡሽተይ ለ.ንኡሽተይ ሒ.ማእኸላይ መ.ልዑል ረ.የመናልዑል

ኩነታት/ፍፃሜ	1	2	3	4	5
ሀ.ናይግልፅነት ፀገም					
ለ.ተጠያቂነት ዘይምህላው					
ሐ.ምዝባዕ መረዳእታ					
መ.ምጉዳል እምነት					
ረ.ሞያካ ዘይምክባር /ሓላፍነትካ ዘይምፍፃም					
ሰ.ሕፃናት እታወት					
ሸ. ኣብ ሕ/ሰብ ምርድዳእ ዘይምህላው					

ቀ. ጉድለት ሕገ					
ቆ. ድክነትን ስራሕ ዘይምህላው					

20. አብ ከባቢኹም አብ ዝተዋደደ ምክልኻል ገበን ስርቂ ዘጋጥምኹም ዕንቅፋታት/ፀገማት/ይጥቕሱ/ሳ?

21. አብ ከባቢኹም ንምክልኻል ገበን ስርቂ እንታይ ዓይነት ሜላት ጥቀሙ/ማ?

ቅጥዒ ክልተ

አብ ስራሕቲ ፀጥታ ምክባር ብዘለው አካላት ዝምላእ ናይ ፅሁፍ መሕትት

ክፍሊ ክልተ፡ አብ ክፍለ ከተማ ሓይነት ዝርከባ ቀጠናታት ፖሊስ ኮሚቴ ዝርኽቡ ናይ ፀጥታ ኣካላት ዝምልከቱ ሕቶታት።

1. ን ሶም/ን ሶን ማሕበረ ሰብ ዘሳተፈ ምክልኻል ገበን ስርቂ ከመይ ይረጅዎ/ኦ?

2. ሕ/ሰብ ምስ ምኽባርን ተሳትፎን ምክልኻል ገበን ዘለውዎ ፀገማት ይግለፁ/ሉ?

3. እቶም አብ ምስታፍ ሕ/ሰብ ዝተርአዩ ፀገማት ብኸመይ ፈቲሖምዎም/ን ኦም?

4. ቅድሚና ብ ፀጥታ መክበሪ ኣካል/በዓል ሞያ ኮይኖም/ን ምስ ርሖም/ን እንታይ ዓይነት ስልጠና ወሲዶም/ን?

ክንደይ -

ግዜ _____ ብመን _____

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5. ብናቶም/ን ርድኢት ማሕበረ ሰብ ተኮር ምክልኻል ገበን ብኸመይ ይገልፁ/ኦ?

ዕላማኡን ግደ ሕ/ሰብ ኣብ ምክልኻልን ምቅናስን ገበን ስርቂ ኸ እንታይ እዩ

ይብሉ/ሉ? _____

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6. ሞዩ ኦም/ን ን ምዕባይ ወይ ተወሳኪ መዓርግ ን ምርካብ ዝወሰድዎ/ኦ ሰልጠና ኣሎ ዶ? ብፍላይ ኣብ ምክልኻልን ምቅናስን ገበን ስርቂ ዝምልከት? _____

7. አብ ምክልካልን ምቅናስን ገበን ስርቂ ናቶም/ን ግደ እንታይ እዩ?

8. አብ ምክልካልን ምቅናስን ገበን ስርቂ እኹል ግንዛብን ፍልጠትን አለኒ ኢሎም/ን ይኣምኑ/ይኣምና ዶ?

9. አብ ከባቢኹም/ቀጠና/ብተደጋጋሚ ዝፍፀም ገበን ስርቂ እንታይ ዓይነት እዩ?

10. ብቅድምዶ ሕ/ሰብ ዘማእኸለ ምክልካልን ምቅናስን ገበን ትኹረት ተገይርሉ ይስራሐሉ ኣሎ ኢሎም ይኣምኑ ዶ/ይኣምና ዶ?

11. ሕ/ሰብ ዘማእኸለ ምክልካልን ምቅናስን ገበን እንታይ ዓይነት ኣስተዋፀኦ ይገብር ኣሎ?

12. ሕ/ሰብ ዘማእኸለ ምክልካልን ምቅናስን ገበን ንምስራሕ ሕ/ሰብ ተወዲቡ ዶ? መልሶም እወ እንተኾይኑ ኣወዳድብኡ ብትልምን መምርሕን ዝተደገፈ ድዩ?

13. ሕ/ሰብ ኣብ ምክልካልን ምቅናስን ገበን ስርቂ ንኸይሰተፍ ዝገጥምዎ ማሕለካታት/ፀገማት/ እንታይ እንታይ እዮም?

14. አብ ሞንጎ ሕ/ሰብን ፀጥታ መክበርቲ ኣካላትን እኹል ዝኮነ ምትሕግጋዝን ምትእምማንን ኣሎዎ ኢሎም ይሓስቡ/ባ?

15. ነዞም ገበያት ስርቕ ንምክልኻልን ምቅናስን እንታይ ዓይነት ሜላ ተጠቂሞም? ብኸመይ መንገዲ?

16. ሕ/ሰብ ዘማእከለ ገበን ምክልኻል ስርቕ ንክህሉ ግልፂ ዝኮነ መምርሒ፡ ትልሚ፡ ፕሮግራምን ኣወዳድባን ትጥቀሙዎ/ኣሎዎ? ንኣበነት

ቅጥዒ ስለሰተ

ምስ ዓበይቲ ዓዲ ዝግበር ምይይጥ /FGDs/

ክፍሊ ሓይ: ሓፈሻዊ መረዳ እታ መልሲ ወሃቢ ጉጅለ

- 1. ፆታ U .ተባዕታይ ለ .ኣንስታይ
- 2. ዕድመ ልዕሊ 35
- 3. ደረጃ ት.ቲ U .1-4 ለ .5-8 ሐ .9-12 መ. ዲፕሎማ ረ . ዲግሪን ልዕሊኡን
- 4. ስራሕ _____

ክፍሊ ክልተ: ምስ ዓበይቲ ዓዲ ዝግበር ምይይጥ ዝቐርቡ ሕቶታት

- 1. ናይ ኸባቢኹም ማሕበራዊ ሂወት እንታይ ይመስል?
- 2. ኣብ ኸባቢኹም ምክልኻል ገበን እንታይ ይመስል?
- 3. ኣብ ኸባቢኹም ብተደጋጋሚ ዝፍፀም ገበን ስርቕ እንታይ እዩ?
- 4. ኣብ ኸባቢኹም ብተደጋጋሚ ዝፍፀም ገበን ስርቕ ንምክልኻልን ንምቅናስን ታይ ዓይነት መፍትሒ ተጠቂሞኹም?
- 5. ኣብ ኸባቢኹም ምክልኻልን መፍትሕን ገበን ስርቕ ናይ ሕ/ሰብ ተሳትፎ እንታይ ይመስል?
- 6. ኣብ ኸባቢኹም ምክልኻል ገበን ስርቕ ዘላቂ ዝኮነ ምልዕዓል ተካይዶ ይ?
- 7. ቅድሚ ሓዚ ኣብ ኸባቢኹም ኣብ ምክልኻል ገበን ስርቕ ዘላቂ ዝኮነ ለውጢ ንክህሉ እንታይ ዓይነት ስራሕ ተሰሪሑ?

8. አብ ሞንጎ ሕ/ሰብን ፀጥታ መክበርቲ ኣካላትን እኹል ዝኮነ ምትሕግጋዝን ምትእምማንን ኣሎዎ ኢሎም ይሓስቡ?
9. አብ ሞንጎ ሕ/ሰብን ፀጥታ መክበርቲ ኣካላትን እምነት ዝሸርሸሩ ተግባራት ወይም ተርእዮታት ኣለውዮ?
10. ሕ/ሰብ ኣብ መክበርቲ ፀጥታ ሕቶ ወይ ቅሪታ ኣለዎዎ?
11. ዘይተገለፀ ዝትብልዎ ተወሳኪ ሓሳብ እንተሃልዩ

ቅጥዒ ኣርባዕተ

ምስል ምዓት ጉጅለን መናእሰይን ዝግበር ምይይጥ /FGDs/

ክፍሊ ሓይ፡ ሓፈሻዊ መረዳእታ መልሲ ወሃቢ ተወካሊ/ት ጉጅለ

1. ልብ ሓይ U . ተባዕታይ ለ . ኣንስታይ
2. ዕድመ U . 20-30 ለ . 31-45 ሓ . ልዕሊ 45
3. ደረጃት . ቲ U . 1-4 ለ . 5-8 ሓ . 9-12 መ . ዲፕሎማረ . ዲግሪን ልዕሊኡን
4. ሰራሕ/ሓላፍነት _____

ክፍሊ ክልተ፡ ምስል ምዓት ጉጅለን መናእሰይን ዝግበር ምይይጥ /FGDs/ን ቃለ መሕትትን (IDIs)

1. ናይ ከባቢኹም ማሕበራዊን ኢኮኖሚያዊን ሂወት እንታይ ይመስል?
2. ልምዓት ጉጅለኹም ኣብ ከባቢኹም ምክልኻል ምቅናስን ገበን እንታይ ይመስል?
3. ኣብ ከባቢኹም ብተደጋጋሚ ዝፍፀም ዓይነት ገበን ስረቕቓ እንታይ እዩ?
4. ልምዓት ጉጅለኹም ከባቢኹም ኣብ ምክልኻል ምቅናስን ገበን ዘለዎም ግደ እንታይ ይመስል?
5. ኹሉ ኣባል ልምዓት ጉጅለኹም ኣብ ምክልኻልን ምቅናስን ገበን ይሳተፍዎ?
6. ኹሉ ኣባል ልምዓት ጉጅለኹም ኣብ ምክልኻልን ምቅናስን ገበን ዘይሳተፈሉ ምክንያት እንታይ እዩ ይብሉ/ሉ?
7. ምስ ናይ ከባቢኹም መክበረቲ ፀጥታ ሓቢርኩም ትሰርሑዎ?

8. አብ ገበን ምክልካል ዘድሃበን ፀር መምርሕን ፕሮግራምን አለኹም ዶ?
9. አብ ዝተሰርሐ ስራሕ ገበን ምክልካል ውፅኢት አምዲኡ ዶ?
10. አብ ዝተሰርሐ ስራሕ ገበን ምክልካል እንታይ ዓይነት ፀገማት አጋጢሞኹም?
11. አብ ገበን ምክልካል ዘድሃበ ሰልጠና ወሲድኩም ዶ? ክንደይ ዝአክል?
12. ሕ/ሰብ ዘማእኸለ ገበን ምክልካል ኸመይ ይረእዎ/አ?
13. አብ ሕ/ሰብ ዘማእኸለ ገበን ምክልካል ዘይሰተፉ አካላት ታይ ምክንያት የቕርቡ?

የቕንደይ!

