

COMMUNITY POLICING AS A STRATEGY TO PREVENT CRIME

BY

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Declaration

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I declare that this dissertation is my own work and that all the sources that I have used or quoted have been indicated and acknowledged by means of complete reference. This study was done under the supervision and guidance of Professor Rika Snyman at the University of South Africa.

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Summary

The aim of the research was to understand the kind of relationship that exists among officers and other stakeholders in prevention of crime, regarding the purposes of fighting crime in the Zambezi region. This research would want to determine the strength of the relationships and the roles of trust between the police and society to address the research question which exactly refers to what is to be investigated. A qualitative design was used, an approach that involved the analysing and interpreting texts as well as interviews. The study established that there is a poor relationship among stakeholders who actually maintain law and order and that the majority of them were the main contributing factors for the poor implementation of community policing which resulted in poor crime prevention as well. Community policing can only be effectively implemented under the mandate and function of community policing forums as stipulated in the Namibian Police Act 19 of 1990.

Key terms:

Community; Crime; Forums; Partnership; Policing; Prevention; Problem Solving Strategy; Zambezi region; Relationship; and Stakeholders

Abbreviations

AU – African Union

CCTV- Closed Circuit Television

COP – Community Oriented Policing

CPFB – Community Police Forum Boards.

CPTED – Crime Prevention through Environmental Design

NAMPOL – Namibian Police

NCPS – National Crime Prevention Strategy.

SAPS – South African Police Service

S.A.R.A. – Scanning Analysis Response and Assessment model.

SCP – Situational Crime Prevention

UN – United Nations

SWAPO – South-west African People's Organisation

PLAN – People's Liberation Army of Namibia

CPTEJ – Crime prevention through effective justice

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CHAPTER 1: GENERAL ORIENTATION

1.1. Introduction

As from the 21 of March 1990 when the Republic of Namibia gained its independence, community policing has been an issue of concern in all communities of the country of which The Zambezi region is not an exception. In the Zambezi region, community policing is regarded as a waste of time by many communities. Many members in communal areas do not support community policing and do not want to hear about community policing, because they think that the police only want to use them because they (the police) are failing in their efforts to address crime effectively. Community members of the Zambezi region often do not want to participate and are unwilling to become involved in crime preventing programs. The establishment of Police Forums and Boards in this region is not very effective which contributes to the fact that they are not broadly representative of the community. Community policing must be regarded as a united effort to solve problems, yet members of the Zambezi region have a variety of differences opinions regarding the understanding of the importance of employing a crime confrontation strategy.

In this chapter, the profile of the Zambezi policing region will be sketched and the problem statement as well as the objectives of the study will be considered. This chapter will conclude with the definition of the key concepts and the value of this study be indicated.

1.2. Profile of the policing area

The Katima-Mulilo policing areas have been prone to criminal activities for many years. There have been crimes such as housebreakings, armed robbery, stock thefts and rape. In order for this study to achieve its aim, the researcher will consider the following: crime information and the number of community policing areas.

1.2.1. Crime information

The table below illustrates selected crimes reported for the period 2012 to 2016 in the Zambezi region.

Table: 1.1. Five year crime trend in the Zambezi region

CRIME STATISTICS	2012	2013	2014	2015	2016
Armed Robbery	05	07	06	09	12
Murder	02	01	-	03	05
Rape	01	-	03	07	13
Housebreaking and Theft	14	16	21	21	28
Stock Theft	05	04	03	09	11
Common Assault	14	22	21	41	52
Total	41	50	54	90	121

Zambezi regional police's crime statistics (S12 of 2009)

The crime statistics, as illustrated in the table above, indicate that there has been a sharp increase in crime over the last five years in the Zambezi region. One of the main causes of this increase may be that the police and the community do not fight crime together. Therefore, it can be deduced that a new approach towards crime prevention in the area is needed.

1.2.2. Number of community policing areas

When community policing was introduced in the Zambezi region around 2009, the policing precinct was divided into 15 policing areas, but due to the shortage of manpower and logistics, this number was reduced to four only. The new demarcation is in line with the four tribal authorities (Zambezi regional police's crime statistics S12 of 2009). The names of the four areas are as follows:

Area 1: Omega: (Mbalakwena traditional authority)

Area 2: Kongola: (Mafwe traditional authority)

Area 3: Ngoma: (Masubia traditional authority)

Area 4: Impalila: (Lozi traditional authority)

The above-mentioned traditional authorities constitute the Zambezi region. The police, together with the community have to work in partnership in order to reduce crime in these communities.

As the Zambezi region is divided into four traditional authorities, it will be easier to divide it into four community policing areas that will reduce crime. Community members, under their different traditional authorities, are more easily mobilised to fight against crime, therefore it is advisable that the police in Zambezi region organise communities in such a way to combat crime more efficiently

1.3. Problem statement

Since the independence of the Republic of Namibia, it has been very much difficult for the citizens of the Zambezi region to understand why community policing is needed and important to combat crime. Police officers are dealing with the combating of crime alone. Community members are not educated on how crime is dealt with and how to cooperate with the Police in an effort to fight against crime in that region. No working committees have been established that would have helped the community to

understand the importance of community policing. The focus of this study is to determine the efficiency and effectiveness of community policing in the Zambezi region. In addition, the poor sensitisation campaign on crime awareness is one aspect that has not been given proper attention with regard to the fulfilment of effective community policing in the Zambezi region. Whenever the Zambezi regional police draw up its plans for community policing, it is essential that police members consult with the community because there are certain obstacles which may obstruct the work of the police. The challenges that are outlined in the Zambezi Regional Crime Prevention Strategy (2009/2014), are poor understanding of what might constitute community policing, negative attitudes by some community members taking part in the programs to prevent crime in the community and the unavailability of a CPF (Zambezi Regional Crime Prevention Strategy 2009/2014). The above statement clearly indicates that the Zambezi regional police are aware of the negative attitudes and poor understanding by some members of the community towards community policing, which can inhibit the prevention of crime within the community. Although the Zambezi regional police have acknowledged that there is a problem in understanding the importance of how to police the society, it is also essential to examine when the Zambezi regional police plan to address this problem.

1.4. The research question, aim and objectives of the Research

In order for the research to be a success, the following research question would be considered:

Is the strategy of community policing useful to prevent crime in the Zambezi region?

The aim of the research was to understand the kind of relationship that exists among officers and other stakeholders in prevention of crime, regarding the purposes of fighting crime in the Zambezi region. In order to determine the steps that would lead to the acceptance of community policing as a policing strategy in the Zambezi region, this research has the following objectives:

- To determine the current relation of the police and the community to fight crime jointly by means of community policing relations,
- To describe the legal framework that underpins community policing as a policing strategy in Namibia,
- To determine international best practices in the implementation of community policing,
- To establish the crime rate in the Zambezi region,
- To determine, through proper consultation, the basic needs of the community and the policing priorities,
- To obtain opinions from different role players in community policing regarding the value it adds to the prevention of crime,
- To make recommendations on the improvement of community policing relations to prevent crime.

The above stated objectives govern this study of community policing in the Zambezi region. The implementation of these objectives may facilitate to implement community policing effectively.

1.5. Key theoretical concepts

It is essential to define two concepts which are key to the study.

1.5.1. Community Policing

In terms of the Namibian police Act 19 of 1990, community policing is a system in use that necessitates the involvement of local communities, civil, business, community leaders, members of the public and the private sector, local residents, religions, education and health centres. People who have the same concern for the well-being of their neighbourhood take responsibility for protecting that welfare (Kiarie 2012). Policing by the community is supported by national leaders at all levels of the Namibian Government and it should be perceived as a

collective responsibility for all members of communities for the purpose of crime prevention.

Community policing refers to a method encompassing several philosophies and approaches that require the participation of members of society as well as of the police. Community policing is a strategy that varies, based on the requirements and possible solution of the public members and the police included in partnership in which some primary concerns and co-operations are simple to many of the individuals during policing efforts (Denzin & Lincoln, 2005). For the purpose of this study, preventing crime is a strategy used that includes a number of fundamental and practical approaches and it requires the participation of both community members and police officers.

1.5.2. Crime Prevention

The Namibian Police Act 19 of 1990 stresses that crime prevention is a plan of action that focuses on individual groups which are at a danger of either becoming suspects or becoming targets of offence, for instance, the vulnerable in the society, young people, old persons and children and the disabled ones. Prevention of crime is to design schedules that deal with the weak people as well as programmes that deal with reducing the chances of committing crime in the short and long-term. Murphy (2000), states that preventing crime does not only target the causes of offences, but in the long term, it may do so in the most cost-effective way. Prevention of crime involves all activities that aim to reduce, discourage or prevent the occurrence of certain criminalities; first, by changing specific circumstances, second, by altering the situations perceived to have caused them, and third, by introducing a powerful discouragement by means of a strong system of criminal justice (Shiner, Thom & MacGregor, 2004)

Community policing is known as involvement in action and it requires collective participation of all persons in communities and at all different levels of

government set ups and private sectors. Crime prevention is known to be the expectation, acceptance and appreciation of a criminal situation and creation of a decision to change and diminish it. Crime prevention is an important approach that should consider the use of public awareness campaigns as preventative measures to diminish crime. For a better understanding of this research, prevention of crime means to endeavour reducing, deterring crime and criminal activities. It is applied when government actors make efforts to minimise crime, enforce the law and maintain public law and order (Jonyo & Buchere, 2011).

1.6. Value of the Research.

This study may inspire and influence community members of the Zambezi region to be willing to become involved in decision making actions to prevent crime in their own communities. This research can be useful to both the police and community members because such involvement should include local arrangements on an organised scale of concerned community members to look at wrongful behaviour in villages and town areas. The study may also benefit many communities, institutions, organisations, churches as well as individuals who may have different perceptions toward the combating or prevention of crime.

In addition, this study might assist to establish a strong justice system action to deter and improve the situation of victimised people and contribute to the rehabilitation of perpetrators. It is of crucial importance that the judicial system should operate as an entity in which the conduct and activities of suspects are collectively discussed to increase the effective performance of the system. However, the findings of this investigation may add value to factors that would attract more individual members in the communities to involve themselves in community policing and crime prevention activities. Once this research is completed, all communities, organisations, institutions and individuals of the Zambezi region would be informed of its findings and recommendations. The findings would enrich both the community and police of the Zambezi region.

1.7. Summary

Since the establishment of the Republic of Namibia in 1990, community policing has been an issue of concern in all communities of the country and the Zambezi region is not an exception. The Zambezi region is situated in the north-east part of the Republic of Namibia, 1300 kilometres from Windhoek. There are four police stations in the Zambezi region. When community policing was introduced in the Zambezi region around 2009, the policing precinct was divided into 15 policing areas, but due to the shortage of manpower and logistics, this number was reduced to four only. The new demarcation is in line with the four tribal authorities. Community members are not educated on how crime is dealt with and how to co-operate with the Police in an effort to deal with and fight against crime in that region. No working committees have been established that would have helped the community to understand the importance of community policing. The main focus of this study is, to determine the efficiency and effectiveness of community policing in the Zambezi region.

CHAPTER 2: AN OVERVIEW OF COMMUNITY POLICING AS A STRATEGY IN CRIME PREVENTION

2.1. Introduction

An effective strategy for crime prevention is essential for combating crime, as it facilitates the implementation of policing in communities by the police officials together with community members and it strengthens co operation and the relationship between the two groups. Programmes that are intended for crime prevention strategies should focus on available infrastructure within the community. The physical surroundings to reduce the threats should be prioritised. Various ways to overcome criminal activities include, amongst others vigilance by neighbours, community involvement in policing, urbanisation set-ups and simplified measures to combat crime. These arrangements mainly consider engaging residents of communities, organisations and local government actors in addressing the issues that affect the community with regard to crime and disorder.

The literature study looks at the definition of concepts such as community policing, crime prevention and crime prevention strategy which are vital concepts for the research. An overview of the literature on community policing and crime prevention is conducted to determine the findings of already conducted studies in similar research areas and what types of data need to be collected. Community members of the Zambezi region and all readers of this research may expect that improvements will result from this research.

2.2. The development of community policing

Community policing became a serious concern in many countries. Modern law enforcement agencies started with the creation of the London Metropolitan Police District in 1829. The formation of a modern police body in Britain was the British Parliamentarians' strategy to address the increasing criminal activities around the country's capital City that was affected by a rapid increase in urbanisation, illegal

immigration and a high unemployment rate, alcoholism, violent political parties, poor quality of the infrastructure, neglected children and soft judgement punishment. The modern procedures were followed by Sir Robert Peel, chief of London Metropolitan Police, to be implemented by his new “constables” who demonstrated their operation style to the British and American police organisations (Friedman, 2000). The aforementioned principles aimed to reinforce the effective performance of the community policing stakeholders with emphasis on the value of proper recruitment, selection and training. It was important to have police headquarters and/ or centres accessible to the public.

Community policing includes partnerships between municipal agencies, business communities, individuals, non-governmental organisations and the social media for the development of methods to police the community (Kucukuysal & Beyhan, 2011). The said organisations should work together to address criminal activities to reduce crime. Community policing is not the responsibility of the police alone, but it should be perceived as a collective responsibility of all stakeholders in the fight against crime, which means the entire community is expected to take measures to minimise crime.

Community policing commenced when police officials became more visible in community areas with the intention of discouraging criminal conduct and to decrease criminal activities. The current form of community policing has its origins in the 1960s, when it proved its effectiveness on urban unrests and gang actions in Britain. Police officials by then had responded to offences with brutal acts which spoiled the police image in the minds of members of the community and subsequently ruined relationships between community and police. Community members lost confidence in the police departments which made some police departments realise that the community was available at places where police presence was required and their involvement would regain trust. Consequently, the police developed and increased local community presence which resulted in the restoration of its reputation (Jonjo & Buchere, 2011).

In the 1970s and 1980s, community policing became the new form of crime prevention, with more police officers patrolling in communities throughout the United States and countries in Europe. Moreover, the police commenced to engage members of the community, business and governmental organisations. This relationship was aimed at combating criminality in a joint partnership to solve the typical problems that haunt communities. However, durable ideas were introduced to establish plans of regular patrol areas, known as “beat”. Prior to 1829, policing officers, only responded after a crime had been reported. Patrols mainly focussed only on some specific reported cases only. Any crime deterrence or apprehension of suspects happened almost accidentally (Van der Spuy & Lever, 2010). Peel had to assign his police officers to specific geographical places and made them answerable to crime prevention and crime suppression within the boundaries of their policing areas. He based this strategy of 1829 on his strong belief that the constables would:

- Become popular and known to the citizens they serve and who may have information about criminal activity.
- Become familiar with people and places in the community they are policing.
- Be constantly visible and serious about their duties when endeavouring to deter criminals from committing crimes in the immediate vicinity.

To fulfil his community patrol strategy of 1829 effectively, Peel introduced his second plan called the Para-military command structure. Peel believed in overall civilian control, and he also trusted that the Para-military command structure would ensure that police constables would actually perform their police team patrols and enforced the law on London’s main streets and roads, something that their non-Para-military predecessors could not perform (Friedman, 2000).

Truly speaking, community policing presents a highly labour-intensive approach. Foot patrols were one of the key components which were abandoned by community policing agents before the new police generation, due to the fact that it was not an effective method to deliver a police service. The city of Portland realised that it was necessary to

augment its current force of 750 with another 200 police constables for the proper implementation of community policing. During the 1990s, the city of Houston scrapped its equally ambitious strategy when budget cutbacks forced it to lay off 655 of its 4500 police constables. The decreasing tax base of the Houston demanded for the government to authorise little funds for the expansion that is required to make community policing effective (Murphy, 2000).

Community policing was introduced into the South African Police Service Act in 1998/1999 and has been adopted as the operational philosophy of the South African Police Service (SAPS). With the advent of democracy in 1994, the South African Police Act 68 of 1995 stipulated that policing the community is characteristic of the culture which guides policing in the Republic of South Africa. Community policing was clearly elucidated in the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia and was introduced in 1994 after the independence (The Constitution of Namibia, Act 1 of 1990). It enjoins the local government to:

- Provide security and protection to all people of Namibia,
- Provide proper services to communities in an affordable manner,
- Establish strategies for preventing crime within communities,
- Promote communication and maintain good relationships among community policing forums,
- Promote and strengthen communication and consultation between police and community, and
- Encourage involvement of communities, community organisations in the prevention and fight against crime.

As indicated above, community policing involves the use of relationships between the police and communities to develop methods to police the community, however, in the Zambezi region the situation is different, as community policing does not involve partnerships due to the lack of understanding, cooperation and communication among

the communities in the Zambezi region. If the police and the community of the Zambezi region could cooperate, community policing would be a success.

Policing the community is not an easy task to prevent crime. Quite to the contrary, community policing can meaningfully improve the ability and credibility of officers and other community policing stakeholders to detect criminal activities and, offences and to ensure the apprehension of suspects. It improves communication, knowledge and skills of citizens, rather than reducing the officers' crime fighting capability. Moreover, although some of these strategies may be used specifically in community policing, community policing is not resourced by officers performance, neither does it mean the presence of a satellite police station in the community area, nor a program that only focuses on a certain single area, but it is a collective service that is conducted by all stakeholders to reduce crime in any general area of a community. When any government official claims to have performed community policing in the recent past, it should be clear that it has not been an individual program or project that formed part of this change (Shaftoe, 2004). Therefore community policing should be perceived as continuation of policing that involves, develops, takes roots and grows until it is an integral part of the whole community where all citizens participate jointly and collectively (The Constitution of Namibia, Act 1 of 1990).

The recognition of positive change brought about by the police and community members collectively form an important aspect of the objectives of police formation. From its inception, the police formation has understood that to succeed in community policing, the police need an atmosphere of trust and confidence in their relationship with the community, a willingness to experience and exchange knowledge both externally and internally of structure, and, perhaps very importantly, a consideration of the common stake the whole community has in better police services. The police foundation has made much of the study that has led to questioning the traditional model of professional law enforcement and toward a new view of policing. One may emphasise the community orientation that is widely embraced today. According to Berg & Shearing (2011), it was in Kansas City that the foundation learned, in a practical way that random

prevention patrols may not be suitable to deter criminals. It was the foundation which realised that a decrease in police response time to a reported crime may have an effect on the chances of a burglar or robbers being arrested or not. It was also the foundation, working jointly with the police in Houston and Newark that began to see the advantages of foot patrolling and door to door surveying as a way of dealing with the public's fear of crime and disorder. It is from the police foundation's Newark Foot Patrol experiment that the "broken windows" theory was derived.

Various research studies found that there were good plans, many of which were new, while some had been used in the past, but they all showed that they could not decrease the levels of perceived crime and disorder, diminish fear and the concern about crime, improve satisfaction with the police service, improve satisfaction with community members and in some cases, reduce crime itself by staying in close contact with people they serve. The police can identify problems at the local level and in collaboration with the residents, respond to them in time. The name for this model of policing that has emerged changes; in some places it is called community or community-oriented policing, in some other areas, it is called problem-oriented policing. However, it has been labelled and it aims to be based on some commonly shared beliefs between police and the community members such as:

- It is the responsibility of the police to be familiar with problems, and not just respond to incidents when reported,
- The police should be concerned with problems that involve disorder and unrests, as well as serious crime,
- The reduction of crime and management of disorder need constant cooperation to identify concerns of crime, to solicit help and to solve problems,
- As the most visible local agency of government which should be on duty 24 hours a day, the police must be prepared to serve as catalysts to mobilise other city/town agencies and services.

Since 1993, the police foundation has introduced a policing education campaign, training and technical assistance by the police officers to other law enforcement partners and communities on issues that affect collective policing negatively, whether internally or externally, like changes and shifting paradigms, partnerships and diversity, strategic planning, ethics and integrity (Govender, 2012). The success of community policing depends on the implementation of ideas. Challenges inherent to the implementation of community policing can be either internal to the police service or external within the community or community members who provide support to community policing programmes. However, the successful change to community policing depends on the ability and capability of police managers and police officers to effect organisational conditions that support continual learning, self-critique and most importantly, change. Internal opposition to change, issues of trust, power struggles and informal communications are all factors that can either impede or facilitate the successful implementation of community policing. Challenges to successful policing can also be due to factors outside of the police organisation and organisational structure.

2.3. Legal framework on community policing in Namibia

Community policing came into existence just after Namibia's independence under Namibian police force (NAMPOL). Immediately after the establishment of NAMPOL, there was a great need for community policing in the entire Republic of Namibia, as it was realised that it will be only through community policing programs and its strategies that crime can be reduced in all regions of the country, including the Zambezi region. Namibia is a country situated in Southwest Africa, is distinguished by the Namib Desert along the Atlantic Ocean coast. The capital city of Namibia is Windhoek. Namibia has a total area of 824 292 km² and the population of Namibia is 2.1 million, the police-citizen ratio in Namibia is 1: 105263 and the Namibian police force, with its headquarters in Windhoek, has a total of 182 police stations across the country. Namibia became a German colony since 1884, known as German South-West Africa. In 1915, during World War 1, South Africa, being a member of the British Commonwealth, occupied the German colony of South-West Africa. In 1966, the South-West African People's

Organisation's (SWAPO) military wing and the People's Liberation Army of Namibia (PLAN) began guerrilla attacks on South African Forces and on 21 March 1990, Namibia gained its independence under the United Nation Resolution (UNR) 435 (Cedric, 2004).

Namibia is a member of the African Union (AU). There are policies prescribed by the AU regarding the community policing process, especially in peace keeping missions (Hills, 2014b). In peace keeping missions, the AU pays specific attention to the restoration of conditions that are conducive to social, economic and political stability, the creation of a safer environment where communities will be protected, criminal activities will be prevented, disrupted and deterred; and the restoration and promotion of the rule of law (Hills, 2014a). In the AU missions, community policing mainly directs an increasingly important element in policing post-conflict environments, closely linked to public education; it enhances confidence of the local communities in the police, fosters cooperative relationships, provides reassurance to vulnerable groups, addresses common community and policing concerns, ensures understanding and acceptance on the improvement of law and order by the communities and encourages the local communities to address their own social problems (Segui & Neu Ramis, 2013). The role of police in the AU missions is mainly based on peace support operations and it may differ from that in the United Nations (UN). The AU should not be perceived as a donor or as representing the donor community (Hills, 2014b).

In the Namibian Police Act 19 of 1990, it is said that community policing is a strategy of policing that focuses on the police building ties and working closely with members of the communities. The Namibian Police Act 19 of 1990 clearly states that, in order to combat crime effectively; there should be a partnership process that would focus on sincere communication, trust, cooperation and problem-solving. In South Africa, the office of Community Oriented Policing (COP) was established to promote community policing. In the South African Police Act 68 of 1995 concept, Community Policing is a philosophy that promotes organizational strategies, which support the systematic use of partnerships and problem-solving techniques, to proactively address the immediate

conditions that give rise to public safety issues such as crime, social disorder and fear of crime (The South African Police Act 68 of 1995).

2.4. Community policing legislation

Community policing as a strategy to prevent crime is implied and enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia Act 1 of 1990, which enjoined local government to:

- Provide security and protection to all communities,
- Ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner,
- Determine and establish strategies to prevent crime within communities,
- Promote communication and maintain good co-operation between police and the community in the fight against crime, and
- Promote and strengthen relationships between police and community.

Effective community policing requires the improvement of the delivery of service to the community by the police officers. Community policing should consider the compilation of a list of all administrative rules and practices as well as other factors that may influence the delivery of service to community members. The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia clearly expresses that there would be no discrimination during the policing process in terms of race, gender, ethnic or social origin, colour, sexual orientation, age, disability, religion, conscience, belief, culture or language. The Constitution further indicates that, community policing should be the responsibility that should be shared by all Namibian citizens, irrespective of their position or affiliation in the society. Community policing should be well coordinated in partnership with the Namibian police force. To achieve the maximum success of community policing, police and the community members should constantly meet in meetings and forums to discuss issues that may hamper safety and security which may require resolutions. Criminal activities and suspects of crime should be identified by all the people of Namibia who are serious

about community policing so that crime can be reduced in a consolidated effort by both police and the community members.

2.5. The mandate and function of Community Police Forums in Namibia

The Namibian Police Act, Act 19 of 1990 stresses that the functional legislations of Community Police Forums (CPF) are:

- Consideration of the local promotional answerability of the police service to communities and the co-operation between communities and the police-service,
- The monitoring and checking of the effectiveness and efficiency of the service rendered by police to communities,
- Advising the police service delivery with regard to local policing goals, and
- Assessment of the visibility of the police in the community.

The CPF should consider the aforementioned functional authority in order to change and improve the delivery of service by police to members of the community. It should strengthen the relationship and partnership between the community and their police; it should motivate collective problem identification and problem solving; and it should make sure that police accountability, transparency, consultation and proper communication between police and the community are constantly maintained. For the CPF to succeed there are policies and standing orders that should be used, such as:

- Namibian Police Amendment Act 3 of 1999,
- General Law Amendment Act 14 of 2005,
- Namibian Police Regulation (R15 of 1990), and the
- Maintenance of law and order policy of 1990.

All the concepts stated above carry the same importance and they should be treated and receive equal attention for the consideration of the CPF. Problem-solving with no accountability does not serve any purpose and accountability that does not respect joint

problem-solving will equally be useless. The CPF must be prudently used as a platform to identify and solve problems that are found in the community in order to increase the safety and security of all community members. Community policing should involve all community policing stakeholders and it should therefore be directed at finding lasting solutions to the problems of crime, disorder and fear. It should operate towards realising overall goals of the structured consultation between the police and the community to increase the ability of the police to combat crime and to prevent disorder, fear and to address other community needs in partnership with the affected community. In addition, it should be known that as the CPF may augment the functional powers mentioned in the Constitution, those powers should not be reduced.

When community policing was introduced in all 14 regions of Namibia immediately after independence, a campaign was launched throughout all the regions. In the Zambezi region, community policing was introduced as well and the campaign was also taken to community members in all corners of the region, but community policing was only welcomed by a few people in the Zambezi region. The majority of people in this region were not in favour of community policing and its strategic programs. Many people of the Zambezi region were of the opinion that it was not their responsibility to prevent crime, since there are police officers who had been professionally trained to combat crime and they are paid for this very important work that they are performing (National crime prevention strategy NCPS2009/2014).

2.6. Best practices in Community Policing.

Community policing has been more efficiently implemented in some South African Development Community (SADC) countries, such as South Africa, Zimbabwe and Botswana (Brogden & Nijhar, 2005). Although there are still a lot of confrontations regarding the community policing issue in these countries as well, these states are doing better than Namibia in community policing and therefore they might act as good examples to Namibia, specifically to the Zambezi region. In order to understand the community policing concept, one should realise that the responsibility of the police

officer becomes that of peace officer rather than that of law enforcement officer involved only in crime reduction. Police officials are called upon to enforce the law when it appears not to be respected, to prevent crime, to ensure the maintenance of public order, to resolve conflicts among community members, to improve and promote police-community relations and render necessary services and assistance to the public, it is evident that a police officer requires a wide range of knowledge and skills. Community policing should involve a proactive style approach for better policing. The focus of the police is extended from a reactive focus on serious crime and a consequent over-emphasis of law enforcement to a proactive focus on the prevention of crime, the resolution of community problems and addressing the causes of crime and disorder. Community policing therefore constitutes a smart policing that mobilises community members to act against crime, as it utilises all the resources available to fight against crime, it addresses the causes of crime and disorder in partnership with the community and it activates the community as a source of assistance and information (Faull & Rose, 2012).

Community policing should move from a reactive to proactive style of policing by following a more problem-oriented approach. This means that reported crimes, launched complaints and telephone calls can no longer serve as the primary determinants of how police resources should be used. The police still react to individual complaints, but furthermore, instead of waiting for individual members to call the police for assistance, police officers assisted by community members continue to identify problems and endeavour to attend to recurring problems (Van der Spuy, 2010). Another aspect of the best practices in terms of community policing the environment is to create quick responses to crimes that are being committed and attempt to detect and identify covert causes of problems that require police action before it is late. Police services are not restricted only to a law enforcement style of policing that mainly focuses on police visibility in communities and the apprehension of offenders. A number of strategies have been adopted and tactical measures to deal with criminal behaviour have been introduced. These actions would actually prohibit the incidences of crime and facilitate

lasting solutions to crime. Community policing, furthermore, recognises that police officials, without being assisted by the community will never completely eradicate criminal activities. If community policing aims to succeed, police should establish platforms to establish sound relationships with the community to fight against crime together. Police must also establish partnerships with other stakeholders at all levels where all citizens such as community leaders, businessmen and women; teachers and learners and governmental employees can be mobilised to stand up against crime. All these members are considered to be equal and important partners working together to reduce or eradicate crime and to provide quality service to the community (Shaftoe, 2004). Community policing was introduced in Namibia, but it was only implemented and functioned well in Windhoek, but remained a problem in other regions, including the Zambezi region. In Windhoek, Implementation Committees were established and were representative of all stations, units or branch components and the community. Community policing in Windhoek was performed jointly by the police and members of the community. However, in other regions, especially in the Zambezi Region, the Implementation Committee could consist of the station commander, community leaders, police shift commanders, church leaders, school principals, business owners as well as crime prevention unit members, but this did never work because all the above mentioned stakeholders lacked cooperation and understanding on community policing (National Crime Prevention Strategy 2009/2014).

Community policing is a common term that is used by many countries in the world to express the policing situation in any indicated environment. It refers to strategies that are used to deal with crime reduction tactics and are known either as problem-oriented policing, neighbourhood-oriented policing or community-oriented policing (Steinberg, 2011). A number of issues such as misunderstanding of the concept community policing and negative attitudes by the community, toward crime prevention as well as the lack of committees that could have various responsibilities so that crime could be curbed contributed to the failure of community policing implementation in the Zambezi region. Community policing concentrated more on problem solving than on quick reaction to

incidents and quantitative performances without successes. It also crossed into functional areas of other authorities, violating the existing chain of command and trespassing on the premises of detectives and other specialized units. Like the police-community relation movement, in Namibia, people's policing started with a view of police as a multipurpose social service agency working to diminish the challenge of poverty (Namibian Police Act 19 of 1990). In fact like beat policing, policing in the Zambezi Region is not based on the concept that police officers on patrol should unite both police and members of the community. Furthermore, it does not maintain the model's support for education and research. However, instead of responding to urgent calls that may lead to information to arrest criminals, community policing members must use time to perform social work, working independently and creatively on solutions to the problems on their beats. It follows that stakeholders make regular personal contacts, both inside and outside of their organisations. All of these arrangements go in the direction of a police culture that values crime fighting as a priority for community policing, standard operating procedures and a paramilitary chain of command (Faull & Rose, 2012).

Dissel and Frank (2012), stress that even though supporting evidence constitutes largely trivial facts, policing the community has received great support at many levels such as from politicians, academics, officials at different ministries and government departments and the media. In conformity with the police-community relationship and partnership, the police have to consider key strategic factors such as police-community consultation. In Namibia, the basis of a well-established consultation between the community and the police, through the CPF, has been entrenched in the Police Act 19 of 1990. It is very important that police officers should feel integrated into the community of the majority of citizens and actors of government under which they serve. It also indicates that the police should gain confidence from people's support and participation in decision making and action taking of policing the community (Oliver, 1998). Community policing involves the use of partnerships between various stakeholders to develop methods for policing which often produces good results in community policing implementation. Police and the community should unite to address all criminal

behaviour and reduce criminal activities instead of leaving it to the police to deal with on their own. In addition, in community policing, the community and the police must work together to identify problems and resolve them. Stakeholders in the community should regularly consult with members and examine local practices to resolve conflicts and concerns of the community members. However, community policing is still largely an unknown concept, because the implementation and realisation of the need for co-operation between community and police is still lacking. The responsibility of all stakeholders in crime prevention is to understand what members have to say and make sure that there is a mechanism that brings that to the policy and implementation level. Ryan (2004), explains that the outputs compiled would form the bases for the implementation strategy of community policing, which again would be cascaded to the community for feedback. Therefore, the end-result will be to incorporate the voice of the community to improve the police service because, while the police as an organization have a clear idea of the peace and order they have to maintain, which most of the time involves tanks, forces and checkpoints, the community's concept of peace is much closer to home.

In contrast, one of the objectives of community policing is to help the members to establish and maintain safety and security, to secure environment and apprehend criminals. These are some of the important goals of community policing, but they are not necessarily the most important ones. Brown (2000) states that community policing has a concern with solving the crime that the community is concerned about; it also has a concern to solve citizens problems by working together with them and to gain support from the members. One of the most important goals, amongst others, is to coordinate with the police, government resources, citizens and local business to address the phenomena that affect community members. The police should side with community members in various ways which may include surveying, people's meetings, programs and forums with interested members. The police make use of these to determine the needs of community members and what they are prepared to do to solve the problems they face. One of the possible methods to determine whether community policing is effective, is when officers and members of the community decide to on a specific

mission and goals. Once these specific goals are determined, participation at all levels are essential to secure commitment and to achieve success (Scott, 2002). Police and all stakeholders of community policing should realise that the goals represent their needs that the police department has to accomplish. The aims and objectives of these goals must be re-assessed from time to time so that the progress made by stakeholders is determined (Brogden & Nijhar, 2005). The establishment of community policing is totally different from that of the police. Assets are refocused to determine specific rules that give more attention to problem solving and techniques so that the police may provide alternatives to traditional law enforcement.

2.7. Summary

A strategy for combating crime is a good guide that facilitates the implementation of community policing relations by police and the community and it strengthens the co-operation and relationships between the police and the community. The historical background of law enforcement started long time ago with the formation of the London District Police in the 18th century. Community policing relations employs the involvement of community partnerships with the police department and other community crime prevention partners. Despite the challenges presented by some misinformed community members, community policing relations is not a simple strategy that can be performed successfully within a short period of time, but it takes a long time for community people to understand and fully accept it, but if mastered well, community policing relations is an effective strategy that reduces crime in and out of community areas. It is a best tool to improve communicating and consultations with community residents. The ultimate success in preventing crime will only be realised if there is no more commission of crime.

CHAPTER3: AN OVERVIEW OF GENERAL CRIME PREVENTION MODELS AND STRATEGIES

3.1. Introduction.

There are four key models of crime prevention (Robin, 2000). Each model employs different approaches to prevent crime. Some methods of crime prevention bring about quick results, while others may take many years to result in lowering crime. Each model has strengths and weaknesses. Ideally, the best way to prevent crime is to use a combination of strategies from each model.

This chapter will focus on the employment of different approaches of each model, the causes of the crime, the effective law enforcement by the police and the criminal justice system. The causes of crime are complex. Preventing crime will work best when these complex causes are understood and addressed. Using strategies from each of these models will generally be the most effective way to tackle crime, because all aspects of the particular crime will be considered. However, law enforcement actors alone cannot reduce the social and economic factors which contribute to crime without the involvement of other government actors and the communities, as this action requires a different set of preventative interventions to manage crime. Crime prevention and, particularly, social crime prevention, does not only target the causes of crime, but in the longer term, it does so in the most cost-effective way.

3.2. The range of causes of crime

In order to prevent crime, there is a need to understand what causes crime. The National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) identified 14 factors that give rise to crimes in Namibia and South Africa, for example, the approval of the commission of crime in political terms, poverty of community members, unemployment of the youth and relative deprivation of some rights, some tribes marginalisation and access to firearms especially by young people, alcohol abuse, mushrooming of unlicensed bottle stores,

low salaries for employees, lack of crime awareness programs especially to the youth, early school dropping by young people, lack of police-community meeting on crime prevention, lenient sentence to offenders and lack of parental care for children (National Crime Prevention Strategy, 2009/2014:24-29). This wide range of factors illustrates that the causes, treatment and prevention of crime requires a multifactorial approach. To simplify the understanding of the causes of crime, these causes should be classified into specific categories of crime-causing factors. This classification divides specific crime-causing factors into four integrated categories. Depending on the individual case, more emphasis will be placed on a single category or a combination of categories than on others (Robin, 2000). The active strategies of crime prevention are mainly referred to by the specific methods used for planning and taking actions to curb and control crimes. They can be roughly divided into two groups:

- Programmes that are directed to the perpetrator as an individual for counselling. Factors taken into consideration are the biological and psychological make-up of the individual, the social factors within which he or she works and lives, as well as the laws and punishments that may deter him or her, and
- Programmes which are focused on the criminal situation that aims to prevent and limit the chances that are there for crime to be committed. Factors that are taken into account are the physical and environmental conditions under which the person works and lives (Montesh & Basdeo, 2013).

There are factors in every society that contribute to the causes of crimes. This means criminals are often attracted by some factors that cause them to commit crime. In order to minimise criminal activities, community members should be educated to know about what might be the contributing factors to the causes of crime.

3.2.1. Biophysical factors

Biophysical factors relate to internal processes that characterise a person. Examples of such factors are biochemical and neurological disturbances,

intelligence as a factor in criminal behaviour and the relationship between physical defects and criminal behaviour. No direct link has been found between biophysical factors and criminal behaviour, although criminologists believe that these factors may predispose an individual to commit a crime or lead indirectly to his or her criminality (Berg & Shearing, 2011).

3.2.2. Intra-and inter-psychic factors

Intra-psychic factors in crime causation imply that concepts and conditions within the personality make-up and mind of an individual make him or her liable to crime. Some intra-psychic factors that can play a role in a person committing a crime are the role of stress, a person's self-concept, psychosexual disorder, aggression and psychopathic inclination. Intra-psychic factors in crime causation refer to the interaction and communication between individuals that may lead to criminal behaviour, for example, peer group pressure to commit a crime, negative socialisation by the parents that lead to the child's involvement in crime or negative examples set by people in positions of authority. These factors alone will not predispose a person to commit a crime, but direct links have been found between intra-psychic and inter-psychic factors and criminal behaviour (Buthelezi, 2010).

3.2.3. Sociological factors

Certain socio-pathological conditions in the environment of the perpetrators can contribute towards a person's criminal behaviour. These factors are numerous and may include the following: functionally inadequate families, poverty, social inequality, lack of recreational activities, underemployment and unemployment and inadequate education and career training. Direct links have been established between sociological factors and crime, but that does not mean that every person who suffers from one or more of these factors will commit crime (Spalek, 2008).

A sociological factor such as unemployment affects the majority of young people negatively. An unemployed young person has many social challenges that he/she needs to overcome and he/she can only overcome them if he/she is working. Many young people commit crime because they want to possess something which they cannot afford; therefore, unemployment has a negative link to community policing (Hughes, 2005).

3.2.4. Mechanical and physical factors

This set of factors focuses on the prevention of crime and not on the offender. The assumption here is that opportunities for crime in the physical environment are the cause of the crime which is committed. The commission of a crime is viewed as a rational decision that a perpetrator makes to commit criminality and the opportunity that might be there to commit the crime will be the cause rather than a combination of biophysical, psychological or social factors. Although a direct link has been found between the opportunity to commit a crime and the actual commission of the crime, not everyone exposed to an opportunity to commit a crime will do so (Goldstein, 2002). There is a very close relationship between the biophysical, psychological, social and mechanical or physical factors that influence an individual's behaviour. Because crime is not caused by a single factor, but by a combination of factors, the prevention of crime needs to be multifaceted and multifactorial.

It is of important to both the community members and the police to understand and acknowledge the value of community policing and crime prevention and both parties should know and understand the causes of criminality. Prevention of crime requires the involvement of every member of the community. Plans for the prevention of crime are referred in most cases to the specific intentional approaches of planning actions to curb and diminish crime.

3.3. Crime prevention Strategies

A model of crime prevention was developed and it was based on the premise that the police specifically, and government generally, cannot be held solely responsible for crime prevention (Hughes, 2005). Crime prevention strategies were distinguished and explained in four major types as follows:

- **Defensive strategies.** Such as car steering locks, alarm system neighbourhood watches.

Defensive strategies contribute much to the prevention of crime as they encourage people to look after their possessions such as cars. If people leave their cars parked with the steering locked or the alarm system on, it will be difficult for it to be stolen. If people in the Zambezi region constantly keep their eyes on strangers and report them to the police, crime will be rarely committed in this region (Namibian Police Act 19 of 1990).

- **Guardianship and monitoring.** Such as the vulnerable people, victims and offenders, information monitoring through Closed Circuit Television (CCTV) and information and responsiveness to specific needs from the public.

Guardianship and monitoring mainly focuses on persons who might be known to be likely victims of crime. If these kinds of persons are identified the police may from time to time take patrols to their areas or places. It is also advisable that the people of the Zambezi region install closed circuit television devices in their houses and businesses to monitor possible criminal activities (National Crime Prevention Strategy 2009/2014).

- **The creation of new forms of social order.** Such as multi-agency forms of order, public and private partnerships.

The creation of new forms of social order is effective and essential when different agents team up and stand firm against crime, so that they report every suspicious act or suspect of crime to the police. Communities and private entities in the Zambezi region need to form a strong and formidable partnership that would be feared by criminals (Namibian Police Act 19 of 1990).

- **Criminality prevention programmes.** Such as pre-school enhancement programmes, diversion schemes for young offenders and pre-emptive targeting of youth-at-risk.

Criminality prevention programmes work effectively when preventative programmes on criminal activities are instituted and presented to children even before they commence schooling. Young people of the Zambezi region should be informed or educated how to be aware of crimes against them and guard themselves from becoming victims of crimes. Another popular crime prevention model was the one that divided crime prevention into three areas, namely primary, secondary and tertiary prevention. This developmental model meant that the crime problem was attacked at different stages of development (Spalek, 2008).

3.3.1. Primary prevention.

Primary prevention means that conditions are identified in the present situations and community areas that present opportunities that lead towards crime. Various organisations, police and the criminal justice system should work together to prevent crime. Highly visible policing, sufficient recreational activities and good socialisation in school are examples of primary prevention (Hancock, 2001).

Table: 3.1. Primary community crime prevention strategies

Environmental design	Architectural design Lighting Locks Access control
Neighbourhood watch	Surveillance Citizen patrols
General deterrence	Police patrol methods Sentencing methods
Public education	Levels of crime Education or training for jobs
Private security	Visibility of patrols

(Hancock, 2001).

Primary community crime prevention strategies are essential and they contribute effectively to community policing (Crawford, 2004). It is advisable that when buildings are designed for the Zambezi region, mainly in Katima-Mulilo town and especially before actual construction, the architect should ensure that burglar bars form integral parts of the building. Community members of the Zambezi region should constantly keep an eye on strangers while private security officials intensify their patrols especially in and around the town of Katima-Mulilo.

3.3.2. Secondary prevention

Secondary prevention engages in the early identification of potential offenders and victims and intervenes before a crime is committed. Much of the activity within secondary prevention of crime rests with parents, school teachers and local structures. These groups need to identify potential trouble spots and

vulnerable groups in good time and take action before the crime is committed (Hubschle & Van der Spuy, 2012).

Table: 3.2. Secondary community crime prevention strategies

Identification and prediction	Early identification of problem Individuals and Potential victims
Crime area analysis	Targeting of high crime areas Neighbourhood dispute resolution
Diversion	Community diversion Criminal justice diversion
Schools and crime prevention	Identify problem situations Provide intervention for problems
Work with potential problem youth	Scared straight programmes Wilderness adventures

(Hubschle & Van der Spuy, 2012).

Secondary community crime prevention strategies are those strategies that are important and used to complement primary community crime prevention (Trojonowicz, 2000). Problematic individuals have to be identified be dealt with accordingly before they commit any crime against any community member of the Zambezi region. It is very important that when problem situations are identified, interventions to the problem should be provided, especially in Katima-Mulilo town where there are eight schools and over 3000 students.

3.3.3. Tertiary prevention

Tertiary prevention deals with actual offenders after the crime has been committed (Renauer, 2007). Primary role-players would be the judicial system

such as the police, courts and prisons. For the proper implementation of law and order, some disciplinary measures should be imposed by the primary role players against the offenders. These measures, amongst others, are such as specific deterrence, imprisonment and rehabilitation.

Crime is not merely a physical problem with one direct cause, but it involves complex emotional, psychological, social and environmental factors. The causes of crime lie within such variables such as societal structures, socio-economic conditions, lack of self-discipline, methods of child rearing and the role models that parents and teachers present to the youth. Because crime is not caused by one single factor, the prevention of crime is not simple and requires a multi-faceted multi-sectoral approach (Super, 2010). Crime prevention solely by police officers without the involvement of the community, serves little purpose in crime prevention. Police and the community need to be in a good partnership to be able to fight crime together. Grobler and Prinsloo (2012) explain that, in order to succeed in community policing, one has to follow the problem oriented policing style and the problem solving model that was called the S.A.R.A. model which means: Scanning, Analysis, Response and Assessment.

The major challenge for tertiary prevention, especially in the Zambezi region in the effective prevention of crime is to initiate co-operation within the communities and put up programs that involve all community policing stakeholders against crime. The police Act 19 of 1990 and security proposed explicitly that local government should be responsible for the implementation and co-ordination of social crime prevention programs within its areas of jurisdiction, therefore, local government should work with police and the community for community police forums and play a part in the initiating, implementing and maintaining social crime prevention intervention, in line with broad national and regional guidelines (Namibian Police Act 19 of 1990).

3.4. Specific crime prevention models

The following are the crime prevention models with different approaches in the prevention of crime. Each crime prevention model has a specific importance in the crime prevention process and each deals with specific circumstances. The crime prevention models are essential, especially in the Zambezi region where criminal activities are often committed.

3.4.1. Situational crime prevention

Situational crime prevention (SCP) is the name found suitable for use by the criminologists on the strategies of community policing that are used with the aim to reduce criminal opportunities which often emanate from activities of everyday life (Crawford, 2004). SCP should involve measures to reduce opportunities of criminal activity that are directed at community members and properties. SCP works well when it includes the integrated activities, collective participation of the majority of community members, community leaders and political leaders. SCP is a primary action to prevent crime, and should always pay attention at stopping crime problems when they occur. These plans are used to lessen opportunities for criminals to commit crime (Trojonowicz, 2000). SCP follows a research methodology for collecting information that are of a natural kind and which will contribute to effective action against offenders if properly collected.

Theories underpinning situational crime prevention involve rational choices that suspects take to measure and compare the challenges with the costs involved as well as the benefits that the offenders get out of committing crime. If there is an opportunity, if the opportunity of detecting crime and the rewarding are great, then a crime is likely to be committed (Kothari, 2004). The considerable dispute is on the changing establishment of today's society that might have influenced to decrease into the steps of the first team's activity by drawing people from home in the context of performing their everyday tasks. Crime takes chances in areas

and places which are familiar to criminals through their daily routines. This implies that activities and intersections of crimes are likely to avail a greater opportunity for criminals. This perspective shows movement of community members and considers how opportunities for committing crime may be detected through movement patterns (Innes, 2003).

The governmental strategic response to the high crime rate in Namibia is the NCPS which is considered to be an approach that is based on long term planning strategies, and even if it realises and considers short and medium term strategies, strategies should be in place to master and curb crime. Crime prevention denotes different things to different people (Buthelezi, 2010). The means presented to different stages of curbing crime in Namibia are very few, therefore crime prevention must demand more emphasis on effectiveness and efficiency to be used prudently by means of existing resources. Crime prevention plans require ameliorating the present imagination and regulating a multi-agency of networks in which knowledge, resources and functions can be jointly shared. In order to manage crime prevention strategies, there should be areas for intervention that focus on crime prevention models (Brown, 2000).

In most cases, the SCP is recognised as necessary because it aims to reduce criminal opportunities which occur in everyday activities. In situational crime prevention, criminals are targeted and their opportunities of committing crime may drastically reduce. In the Zambezi region, SCP is employed and meant directly to stop crime problems whenever they appear in any community and/ or in town of the Katima-Mulilo specifically.

SCP consists of the opportunity to reduce crime and measures should be directed at specific types of crime which normally include the management, design of research and the manipulation of the immediate environment in a systematic and permanent way as much as possible. It will also make crime more difficult, more dangerous to offenders, less rewarding and excusable as

judged by a wide range of perpetrators (Kucukuysal & Beyhan, 2011). SCP takes the direction of an action research style for the simple collection of the data on the ground and the dimensions of a specific crime situation, examination of the environmental conditions that authorise or smoothen the commission of crimes and the systematic investigation of possible ways of blocking occasions for a particular crime situation, including examining of costs (Jonyo & Buchere, 2011).

It mainly focuses on stopping the opportunities to commit crime by offenders in an effective action of preventing crime. It augments the opportunity of crime detection, therefore, SCP can be as simple as fixing locks in doors of houses and alarms in buildings and cars, augmenting observations through lighting and making buildings stronger to enter, damage or to hide nearby.

3.4.2. Crime prevention through environmental design

Crime prevention through environmental design (CPTED) is an academic disciplinary procedure suitable for use to deter criminals looking at conditions of the environment under which crime could be committed. CPTED plans depend on the ability and capability to influence criminal decisions by offenders which precede criminal conduct. Many of the fulfilments of CPTED are mostly found to function well within urban areas, built places, and large areas specifically where many people are physically residing and congregated with the purpose of discouraging criminal behaviour which are the main concern of CPTED. CPTED principles and designs of buildings in most cases affect the elements of the built areas that range from small-scale to large ones that include buildings of the entire urban area as well neighbourhoods and the number of opportunities for eyes to watch the street and from the street (Crawford, 2005). Brown, (2000) states that these interventions should address the issues which contribute to negligence and violent crimes linked to the socio-economic deprivation of community members, marginalisation of some communities, fragmented communal areas and disrupted and displaced families that are found in urban

and rural areas. Projects that are mainly found in these areas include early learning programmes, structured parenting guidance and support programmes for youth at risk, which are aimed at training and enhancing prospects for employment. These issues should be considered earnestly. Projects of such a nature often require the commitment and assistance of many government stakeholders and community policing partners, some of which are already undertaking such work.

Such projects should consider many aspects that would deter criminals from committing crimes. A poorly built house or shop without burglar bars may not prevent criminals from committing a crime in such a building. It is so very important to educate the public or community members to be very vigilant and suspicious of strange people. What mostly deter criminals from committing crimes are frequent and constant patrols carried out by police officials, specifically in towns, villages, urban areas as well as at shopping centres. The courts also play a vital role by sentencing or convicting accused criminals which, sends a significant message to other criminals out there and subsequently they may change their behaviour and refrain from committing other criminal activities.

Although interventions addressing factors that contribute to delinquency and violent offences by especially persons living in urban areas are considered, there is a great need for special programs educating community members; mainly the youth must be addressed in the Zambezi region. Employment for youth is the most important factor for consideration. Another important factor is that streets in urban areas should be patrolled and properly lit. The government of Namibia has to implement measures for crime prevention in towns and urban areas in the Zambezi region; however, community members and the police have to work in close cooperation for the purpose of crime prevention and crime control in their areas. This task needs a concerted effort by both the government of the Republic of Namibia and individuals in the community of the Zambezi region.

CPTED is an international recognised style system that is used in building areas and it functions well both inside and outside of the built environment. These principles would motivate users of buildings, parks or streets to take responsibility for their own safety as well as the safety of their surroundings. It also discourages criminals from engaging in criminal activities (Robson, 2006). “Looking through to the street and I from the street”, are two different phrases that are made purposefully to describe the concept of natural observation. When people observe what is happening in their surroundings, whether inside or outside, it will make them able to prevent crime effectively. In addition, people are naturally attracted by fascinating things such as beautiful buildings and sites. As some may look at these attractive buildings, they are also tempted by their imagination what might be inside the building that may present an opportunity to commit a crime (Weick, 2003).

Often CPTED is known as an intervention or simply as developmental crime prevention that focuses on addressing the causes of criminal activities at the initial stage, as it reduces community and individual risky factors, while it increases protective factors and helps to prevent crime later in life. In addition, suitable examples of preventing crime through the environmental design include school crime preventive suggestions, and improvements in transitional processes to attend school programmes. It will provide clearly defined vacancies which will help to reinforce the feelings of comfort in authorised users and discomfort in unauthorised users. CPTED ideally fits into a community policing context, as observation lies at its heart, and even without the community being active observers, this model will still work.

3.4.3. Social crime prevention

Social crime prevention (SCP) is known as a model which focuses much more on paying attention to the causes of criminality, especially the driving forces which contribute to the commission of delinquency such as drug abuse and a host of

related cases of adolescent problems. SCP takes direction to focus on the social environment and economic conditions of community members, as these conditions may contribute adversely to the violent actions and criminal behaviour of the perpetrators. Emphasis should be given to the vulnerable community members such as the physically challenged, women, children and the elderly. Some of these organised programmes involve empowerment of the victims by creating and providing well-managed crisis care centres at police stations. Campaigns to raise awareness on substance abuse are another aspect that may create partnering with other community stakeholders to form Local Drug Action Committees (Grobler & Prinsloo, 2012). The SCP can be everything that diminishes delinquency, crimes, offences and insecurity by successfully tackling scientifically identified causal factors of the crime. SCP should be coordinated, communicated and connected with actions that can address broader social problems. SCP must involve all measures and interventions that contribute to a safer community that support law enforcement and crime combating initiatives. It also aims to build on the foundation of families to strengthen communities with a vision of a peaceful and safer environment which is free from fear and with the enactment of human rights for all (Duman, 2007).

The mentioned interventions would involve communities taking part in the responsibility of preventing crime in their own areas and neighbourhoods. Such interventions may include localised programs which would mobilise a range of interested communities to address the issue of crime prevention on village, town or city basis. Projects might involve effective rehabilitation through effective community correctional services that are aimed at reducing repeat offences. However, special attention should be put to sensitisation on the danger and evils of crime. Community members of the Zambezi region, especially the youth must be educated on how they should prevent crime and guard against it on a social level. Programs focussed on social crime prevention should be considered and put into action by all community members of the region, especially the youths. If all members of the society in the Zambezi region are educated on social crime

prevention, the commission of crime will definitely be reduced and there will be no influence that may contribute to delinquency, drug abuse and other related community problems, therefore social crime prevention must be performed collectively so that crime will be reduced and controlled.

The SCP model puts the necessary emphasis on the causes of the crime, especially the action that gives rise to delinquency and other criminal conduct that may render the community an unsafe environment. Based on the premise that criminality is caused by the social evils of the community, the SCP model addresses the development of programs and policies that should improve the health of family life, education, housing, work opportunities and neighbourhood activities of potential offenders (Van der Spuy & Lever, 2010). There are different ways of consideration as to why other societies and neighbourhoods do experience much more criminal conduct than others, and some of these explanations involve spiral of decline. Crime from the spiral-of-decline perspective is often understood as a consequence of multiple and overlapping social problems (Steinberg, 2011).

SCP strengthens neighbourhoods to help prevent criminal acts. Local communities and authorities that have strong relationships and where community members know each other well are less vulnerable to crime. Increasing social capital or the relationship between community members can be beneficial in protecting communities from crime. However, SCP will be difficult to attain because it may involve many different aspects. Therefore community building activities, provision of welfare services and increasing community support groups, all these may help to increase the sense of community and the subsequent prevention of crime.

3.4.4. Crime prevention through effective justice

If crime prevention rules can succeed in the political or public situation, they should endeavour to address some of the deeper emotional and an effective dimensions of criminality and its position in the community. While prevention of crime remains a predominantly rationalist approach to criminal rule, it will be disturbing to compete successfully with the more emotive law and order rules which tend to resonate with the public and which appear to address deep-seated psychological and an effective necessities. It suggests that prevention of crime addresses the three core elements which must make up a response to crime such as: the instrumental, the emotional and the production of social cohesion. It outlines a range of values and signs which crime prevention may tap into in order to meet some of an effective dimension of criminal justice policy (Kiarie, 2012). An effective justice system must act to deter criminals and improves support to victims and the management of offenders. It is therefore critical to mention that the justice system should operate as a single enterprise through which information and activities that are crucial to victim support, offender management and crime prevention are shared to enhance the effectiveness of the justice system. Implementation of crime prevention in these ways needs to target the specific crime problems through multifaceted strategies that are aimed to combat and prevent a single offence or category of offences. Social crime prevention therefore needs a multi-departmental or multi-sectoral approach; such intervention should be located at all levels of government and should include relevant organisations of civil society (Crawford, 2001).

Crime prevention through effective justice (CPTTEJ) is regarded as an ultimate action which deals effectively with the punishments imposed on offenders with the aim of deterrence, however, it should not be considered as a process which normally has to be followed, but some other methods to deter community members from committing crime should be explored, designed and used as means to educate community members about the evil of crime. Therefore, the

most essential thing in crime prevention action is educational awareness campaigns to members of the communities on the danger of the commission of crime. If community members are sensitised towards crime, there will be a reduction of crime and fewer offenders; a situation that will ease the work of the criminal justice system. Crime prevention through effective justice plays a great role in the community policing system. When criminals happen to be arrested after they have committed crimes, they are taken to courts, prosecuted and if found guilty, sentenced or convicted. This action by the court sends a strong message to all other criminals out there and some of them might change their attitudes and behaviours of being criminals. This would be a great contribution to the role of community policing. In the Zambezi region this practice is done, but it is not so effective, because punishments given to criminals are very lenient and there are many cases where bail is granted by courts to the criminals; a situation which allows them to commit other crimes while on bail.

If crime prevention procedures will take the lead in the political and public situation, they can be expected to resolve some challenging behaviours of offenders in the community. As crime prevention becomes and remains a good approach to criminal policy, it may not succeed in the attainment of the successfulness of the law and order policies which may attempt to resonate with the public and which appear to meet psychological and an effective needs (Max, 2006). A good suggestion is that crime prevention should focus on addressing the issues that emerge which may present an answer on how to prevent crime effectively.

SCP shows a range of values and signs which crime prevention may select to meet some of the effective acts of criminal justice policy (Faull & Rose, 2012).

CPTJEJ is another form of crime prevention that is commonly understood and it is associated with the criminal justice system, which means that the police, the courts and the prisons and correctional service centres should be involved. Therefore, the research suggests that these measures are only sometimes

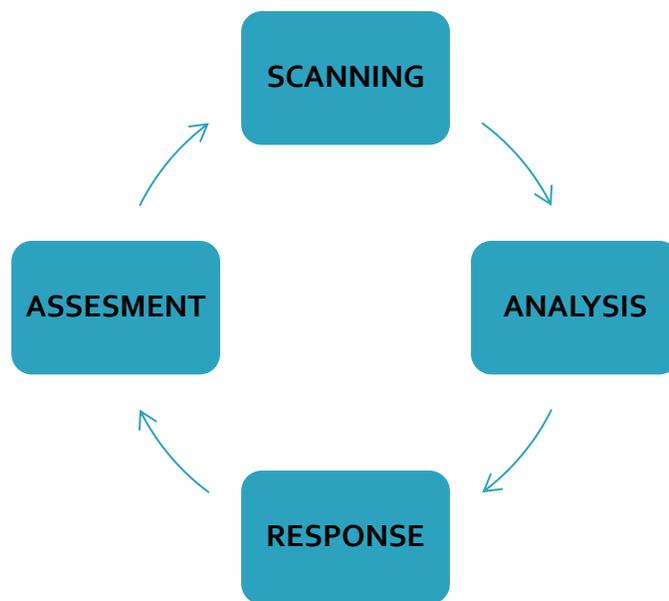
successful and they work best when they are accompanied by other models. More police officers, improved arrest rates, stiff penalties and imprisonments are some of the common remedial strategies which are associated with the criminal justice system to deter criminal opportunities. There should be recognition of the effective actions to stop criminal behaviours which can only happen when all models of crime prevention work together. The models also depend on community policing which can only be activated once the community members report crime to police, and this process will then be the start of effective justice. If community members do not report crime and testify in court, this model will not become functional.

3.5. Problem solving model: S.A.R.A. Model

The Newport News experiment was the first significant research where the problem solving model was employed. The Newport News task force had designed a four-stage problem solving process known as the S.A.R.A. model. This model involves scanning, analysis, response and assessment. The work at Newport News provides important information to the field and the problem solving model is being used by many agencies of governments. S.A.R.A. model is mainly used during community policing process and it is used to solve problems on crimes within communities.

During community policing, police officers should identify problems on their beats and, once the problem is identified, it is analysed and examined to establish its cause by employing the S.A.R.A. model process. After the cause of the problem has been established, action could be taken against this problem and it is handled accordingly. The final step is the evaluation after the problem has been solved and; officers have to evaluate the effectiveness of their responses. Figure: 3.1. below illustrates the S.A.R.A. model works.

Figure: 3.1. S.A.R.A. model



(Loader, 2000).

The S.A.R.A. model is a very important tool to use during community policing because it is very effective in solving problems. In the Zambezi region, the S.A.R.A. model is necessary, because there are many problems in the region. There are many housebreakings, rapes and many more crimes that are often committed.

3.5.1. Scanning

Scanning refers to problem identification which is the first step. Police officers have to identify problems on their beats and a problem is a cluster of smaller groups of related incidents which are of substantive concern to community members and the police. A problem should be different from an isolated incident which police are called to attend to or which happens ones and is unrelated to any other incidents in the community. A problem is a cluster of similar and related incidents which are of serious concern to community members and the police (Loader, 2000). If the incidents which police are responding to do not fall within the definition of a problem, then the problem solving model should not be

applicable and the police should handle the incidents according to the normal procedures. In addition, there are numerous resources available to the police for the identification of problems, including calls for service data, especially repeated calls from the same location or a repeated series of similar incidents. However, the primary role of scanning is to conduct a preliminary inquiry in order to determine whether a problem really exists and whether analysis is necessary (Weick, 2003).

During the scanning stage, priorities should be established to determine whether multiple problems do exist and a specific police officer should be assigned to handle the problem. Therefore scanning is a vital part of the process, since it initiates the problem solving cycle.

3.5.2. Analysis

Analysis is at the heart of the problem solving process. The purpose of analysis is to learn as much as possible about the problem in order to identify its causes. During this step, police officers and community members gather information from sources inside and outside their agencies about the scope, nature and causes of the problem (Dissel & Frank, 2012). Lister (2006) states that, a discussion on harm is important to analyse the problems and respond to them. If the problem of gangs serves as an example, police and the community must begin by asking why gangs are a problem and they may find the answer to this question by focussing on harmful behaviours. However, not all gang members are criminals or engage in harmful behaviours, and it is therefore important to know that each community should examine the behaviour of its gangs, determine which behaviours of the gang are harmful and the community should design responses that are appropriate to deal with those behaviours. Karl (2005) explains that people often look at social problems on a massive scale. The public, media, elected officials and government agencies often become fixated on problems and

define them by using the simplest term, e.g. gangs, homelessness, poverty, mental illness and violent crime.

Viewing problems in this manner leads to defining problems on a scale so massive that they could not be addressed, thus overwhelming these attempts to address them. Eliminating the harms is a sensible strategy for reducing the impact of gang behaviours. Therefore, it makes sense to address a large problem at a level where there could be a reasonable expectation of success.

3.5.3. Response

This is the third stage of the S.A.R.A. model, where police officers and the community members look for long-term, creative, tailor-made solutions to the problem. Arrests are often viewed as the only effective response to a problem. If, after a complete analysis of the problem and consideration of the potential responses, arrest is determined to be an effective action, then police officers should take that approach (Weick, 2003). In most cases arrest alone is not sufficient to provide long-term resolutions. The search for alternative responses should be wide-ranging. Police officers should always try to develop several possible alternatives, even though some may later be discarded as impractical, too costly or just plain inane (Max, 2006). If arrest is not the most effective solution, other responses should be explored. However, an arrest is often part of the solution to a crime or disorder problem, but in most situations arrest alone doesn't provide sufficient response for long-term resolution, therefore, it is conceivable that the resolution of a given problem may require responses including arrest, referral to social service agencies or change in ordinance. Police officers should seek the assistance of the community members, other town departments, businesses, private and social service organisations, and anyone else that can help with their problem solving efforts.

The prevention of crimes is essential because it leads to the apprehension of offenders, through the apprehension of offenders is only one option for the police officers; the prevention of future similar incidents is also important and is the focus of community-oriented and problem solving strategies. Totally eliminating the problems and effectiveness of crime prevention is measured by the absence of the types of incidents that that problem created. It is unlikely that most problems could be totally eliminated, but a few could. A reduction of criminal incidents stemming from a problem is a major measure for effectiveness whereas effectiveness for that type of solution is demonstrated by showing that the incidents are less harmful.

3.5.4. Assessment

Assessment is the final stage in the S.A.R.A. model process. Assessment means evaluating overall effectiveness in which police officers evaluate the effectiveness of their responses. If, for instance police officers work on a noise complaint prompted by a rush of calls for service, then they would like to see if the number of calls coming in decreased, and by what number in order to determine if the solution was effective or not (Van der Spuy, 2010). Police officers may also use the results to revise the response, collect more data or even redefine the problem. Assessment is obviously a key in the S.A.R.A. model process, knowing that police officers must assess the effectiveness of their efforts, emphasise the importance of documentation and baseline measurement (Robson, 2006). Where possible, data from the Internet would be collected, assessed and all other possible resources would also be explored (Eck, 2002).

The researcher holds the opinion that supervisors can help police officers and community members assess the effectiveness of their efforts. However, community policing is an approach to policing which recognises the interdependence and shared responsibility of the police and the community in

ensuring a safe and secure environment for all the people through proper assessments.

Scanning, the first is used for problem identification in which, police officers identify problems on their beats. The purpose of analysis is to learn as much as possible about the problem in order to identify its causes. The officers and the community look for long-term, creative, tailor-made solutions to the problem during the response process, while in the final process; officers evaluate the effectiveness of their responses.

The S.A.R.A. model can be described as a suitable model through which community policing can contribute to crime prevention. It provides good quality answers to problems which can be prevented in life and are independent by using a justice system which involves the public such as members in the community and the private sector, as their participation provide potentiality for significant contributions to minimise problems that haunt the community. The S.A.R.A. model approach elucidates the commitment of community policing to the implementation of a new strategy. It evaluates its effectiveness and subsequently reports the results in ways that will benefit other police agencies. This model is not a simple approach for crime prevention, public disorder and public safety. It does not provide any single promise to resolve any problems, but it helps the local communities to solve some specific community problems in a sustainable way.

3.6. Summary.

As soon as the Republic of Namibia attained its independence in 1990, community policing has been an issue of concern in all communities of the country where the Zambezi region is also a part. In the Zambezi region, community policing is perceived as a waste of time. Many members of the community do not want the police to inform them concerning community policing, thinking that the police only want to use them

because the police are failing to address the issue of crime. The poor sensitisation campaign on crime awareness is one aspect that has not been given proper attention with regard to the implementation of community policing in the Zambezi region. The challenges outlined in the national crime prevention strategy (2009/2014) were poor understanding of what may constitute community policing, negative attitudes by some community members to participate in community policing programmes and the unavailability of the CPF. From the above statement, it is clear that the Zambezi regional police are now aware of the negative attitudes and poor understanding by some members of the community towards community policing, which could inhibit prevention of crime within the community. The main cause of crime is that the police and the community do not fight crime together in the Zambezi region.

CHAPTER 4: METHODOLOGY

4.1. Introduction

Research methodology involves formulating the problem to be investigated, selecting a suitable research design, choosing and applying appropriate procedures for data collection and analysing and communicating the process and findings through a written report. The research methodology refers to the research decisions taken within the framework of specific determinants that are unique to the research study; and they could be measured, selecting a sample of interest to study and collecting data.

In this chapter it is expected that all the data collected would be transcribed and the audio recordings and the field notes made during the interviews would be revised. The gathered information is classified using an analytical framework based on the topics discussed by the participants during the interviews. The main ideas expressed for each topic are subsequently identified. All the most important points are identified and classified by the topic and all the findings validated

This section concentrates on the methods and procedures that used in the study which are the research design, population and sample as well as data collection and analysis. Upon finalisation of the entire study, the Zambezi regional community members, as well as all readers of the study would understand why this research was conducted, how data were collected and analysed and who the participants were during the study. The study would also inform everyone who has read it about future expectations of community policing in Zambezi region.

4.2. Research design and approach

In selecting an appropriate design for the study, the researcher used the philosophical worldview of social construction, because it suggests that some individuals seeks to understand the world in which they live and work. The individuals who participated in

this study revealed subjective meanings of their experiences that are directed toward certain objects or things (Babbie & Mouton, 2000). Those meanings were different and multiple, leading the researcher to look for the complexity of views rather than narrowing meanings into a few categories or ideas. The target of the research was to rely as much as possible on the participants' views of the situation being studied.

Qualitative research is the appropriate approach as it included analysis and interpretation of the messages of the interviews to discover meaningful patterns and description of a particular problem (Van Maanen, 2003). The qualitative research approach could be defined as important description of a design that can be utilised to research everyone in a society. Studies that are done in the field based on qualitative research could be successful in the definition of groups, communities and organisations. Qualitative field research may lend itself more cleverly to study cases that do not fit into certain theories (Babbie & Mouton, 2000). The researcher adopted a qualitative research approach in order to identify important variables in the Zambezi policing area, to formulate penetrating questions about those variables and to generate questions for further research.

4.3. Target population and sampling

The research mainly concentrated on the Katima-Mulilo police station, because it is the main town of the Zambezi region where a number of criminal activities took place. Selection was prudently done in such a way that some participants from the police and some of the community were considered. The researcher used the purposive sampling technique to draw a sample for the study. The target population that the study concentrated on was the police, community leaders and all stakeholders in the prevention of crime. During the research, an interview schedule was developed and applied during interviews with the selected participants.

The Zambezi region is situated in the north-east direction of the Republic of Namibia, 1300 kilometres from Windhoek. The region has international borders with Angola,

Botswana and Zambia. The Zambezi region is supported by its neighbouring Okavango region in the western direction. It consists of four main tribes, namely the Masubia, Mafwe, Totela and Bayeyi. The region is characterised by large forests and is enriched with wild animals. Women in this region constitute 60% of the population. The policing area is 14528 km². Statistics from the Namibia Census 2013/2015, showed that the population within the policing precinct was 83 652. The police ratio was 1: 145 civilians and the unemployment rate was 85%. There are four police stations in the Zambezi region. According to Fontana and Frey (2004), the purpose of interviews is to collect qualitative data. Interviews are essentially a qualitative technique for collecting information (Ghauri, 2002).

Five police officers, two teachers, three pastors, four businessmen, three community leaders and two nurses were selected and interviewed until saturation was achieved. The researcher used a purposive sample which is a non-probability sample that is selected based on characteristics of a population and the objective of the study. Purposive sampling has a technique which is a type of non-probability sampling that is most effective when the researcher needs to study a certain cultural domain with knowledgeable experts within. The researcher also individually interviewed the station commander of the Katima-Mulilo police station. The skills, knowledge, qualifications and experience of the interviewees in community policing were analysed. The participants were interviewed by means of semi-structured interviews.

4.4. Data collection

The researcher compiled field notes and they were hand-written as complete notes with the aid of an audio-recorder. The processes of the compilation of field notes and interview with participants are normally part of qualitative research (Ryan, 2004). An interview schedule was prepared and used with all selected police and community participants during the interviews to ensure a high response rate for good research results. Interview guides were used in the structured interview. An interview guidance document which included a list of aspects of topics which have bearing on the theme

the interviewer rose during the interview that was used. The investigator prepared list of the themes and questions to be asked. The results of the research should be trustworthy, credible, comparable, confirmable and transferable (Montesh & Basdeo, 2013). Therefore, a semi-structured interview offered a versatile way of data collection.

The researcher tested the interview schedule in a pilot interview by direct interviewing participants from different communities, institutions and religions. A pilot interview is a form of collecting information from a subject by asking questions in a face-to-face arrangement, generally the interview procedure depends on the outcome of considerable pilot preparation. Pilot interviews are crucial elements of a good research technique, although conducting a pilot interview does not guarantee success in the main research, but it does increase the likelihood. Pilot research or studies deal and fulfil a range of important functions and can provide valuable insights for other researchers.

The most important interview format to conduct qualitative research is a semi-structured interview schedule. This means the interview is not as highly structured as in the case of an interview that comprises of close-ended questions only, nor is it unstructured, such that the interviewee is simply given a licence to talk freely about whatever comes up. The topics and questions of semi-structured interviews are carefully designed to elicit the interviewees' ideas and opinions on the topic of concern, as opposed to leading the interviewees towards preconceived choices. They depend on the interviewer to follow up with more questions to get in-depth information on topics of interest. Two underlying principles of the following suggestions are: firstly, strive to avoid leading the interview by imposing meanings; and secondly, strive to create a relaxed, comfortable conversation. In order for this interview to be a success, two interview schedules were organised: one for police officials and the other one for community members. The interview schedule for interviewed police officers and community members at different levels is attached as APPENDIX A.

4.5. Data analysis

The data that were analysed consisted of interview transcripts, field notes from a wide variety of records and historical documents and memoranda. All the data that were collected during interviews process were analysed and interpreted. The field notes which were compiled during data collection phase such as hand-written notes and, audio recordings were analysed. The raw field notes, when reviewed, stimulated the researcher to remember things said at the time of the interviews and which were not included in the original notes, and therefore the researcher had to convert the notes into the write-ups which were a comprehensive representation that were read, edited for accuracy, commented on and subsequently analysed. After the researcher had compiled and processed all information, the challenge was to reduce the huge amount of data to manageable and understandable text. Codes can be created by using the conceptual framework of the research questions; and the researcher could first collect the data and then divide the field notes into different segments afterwards.

The researcher made use of write-ups in order to replace some of the missing contents. Tape recordings and dictated notes were transcribed to text before they could be subjected to the same processing as the hand-written notes. The process of data analysis is necessary so that the researcher can determine whether the data are suitable to answer the question and whether the researcher will be able to draw an accurate conclusion from that data or whether the researcher needs data that inform the researcher's decision making process. In order to improve data analysis skills and to simplify decisions, one has to look at the following steps namely, define your questions, set clear measurement priorities, collect data, analyse data and interpret results. The researcher decided to use Tesch's technique to analyse the data because the technique is used to identify the word analysis, reading of large units, intentional analysis of linguistic features, the physical manipulation of texts and secondary data analysis (Cannel & Khan, 2001).

4.6. Trustworthiness of the data

Trustworthiness of the data is the extent to which the research findings accurately represent what is really happening in the situation (Berg & Shearing, 2011). Trustworthiness is made up of four criteria each of which has an equivalent criterion in qualitative research. The four criteria are:

- **Credibility**

If there could be several possible accounts of an aspect of social reality, it is the credibility of the account that a researcher arrives at that is going to determine its acceptability to others (Wong, 2000). During the interviews, the researcher tried to obtain data on a same question put to different participants. The researcher gained credibility by asking the same research question to different study participants and by collecting data from different sources to answer the research questions. The researcher also asked participants to review both the data collected by the interviewer and the researcher's interpretation of that data. All participants were informed that they would have a chance to verify their statements. The researcher achieved credibility by having collected believable results of the research and the results of credibility can reasonably be judged by participants or readers.

- **Transferability**

Qualitative research typically entails an intensive study of a small group, or of individuals sharing certain characteristics, and therefore qualitative findings tend to be oriented to the contextual uniqueness and significance of the aspect of the social world being studied. Lincoln (2005) explains that, whether findings hold in some other context or even in the same context at some other time, as an empirical issue. Instead, qualitative researchers are encouraged to produce what Lab calls thick description, which is a rich account of what was said during the interviews (Lab 2004). Zhao (2000) argues that a thick description provides others with what they refer to as a database for

making judgements about the possible transferability of findings to another milieu. The researcher described the context adequately so that a judgement of transferability can be made to the readers of this research. The researcher further provided sufficient details of the context of the fieldwork for any readers to be able to decide whether the prevailing environment is similar to another situation with which they are familiar and whether the findings can justifiably be applied to the another setting or transferred to other contexts. The researcher also achieved transferability because the readers of this study can take notes of the specific details of this research situation and methods, and compare them to a similar situation that they are more familiar with.

- **Dependability**

As a parallel to reliability in quantitative research, Morris (2000), proposes the idea of dependability and argues that, to establish the merit of research in terms of this criterion of trustworthiness, researchers should adopt an auditing approach. Regarding this criterion of dependability, the researcher took steps to demonstrate that findings emerged from the data and not the researcher's own predisposition. The researcher used overlapping methods and stepwise replications and inquiry audits in order to achieve dependability. To achieve dependability of this study, the researcher used multiple data gathering procedures such as observations, interviews and questionnaires to create overlapping. The researcher also gathered data on multiple occasions such as at the beginning, middle and end of this study which helped him in examining the consistency of the data. The findings of this study are consistent and can be repeated and the researchers can be enabled to repeat the inquiry and achieve similar results.

- **Confirmability**

It is concerned with ensuring that, while recognising that complete objectivity is impossible in social research, the researchers can be shown to have acted in good faith. In other words, it should be apparent that they do not overtly allow personal values or theoretical inclinations to sway the conduct of the research and the findings deriving

from it. Lab (2004) proposes that establishing confirmability should be one of the objectives of auditors. Trustworthiness is the extent to which the research findings accurately represent what is really happening in the situation. The significance of credibility emphasised multiple accounts of social reality and is especially evident in the trustworthiness criterion of credibility. Qualitative findings tend to be oriented to the contextual uniqueness and significance of the aspect of the social world being studied, and while recognising that complete objectivity, is impossible in social research, the researchers could be shown to have acted in good faith. The researcher achieved confirmability because the results had been connected and supported by the information gathered and researcher displayed a high degree of neutrality by the extent to which the findings of this study were shaped by the participants and not by the researcher's bias, motivation or interest.

Trustworthiness is the extent to which the research findings accurately represent what is really happening in the situation. Qualitative research entails the intensive study of individuals sharing certain characteristics, as qualitative findings orientate the contextual uniqueness and significance of the aspect of the social world being studied. It is indicates that, while recognising that complete objectivity is impossible in social research, the researcher can be shown to have acted in good faith.

4.7. Ethical considerations

During the research, ethics were considered because ethical behaviour is essential in any study, as in any other field of any human conduct (Bem, 2001). Researchers would require balancing demands made by moral principles of research and privilege, one principle over another, depending on the context and conditions of the research involved. Before taking part in research, adequate consideration should be given to the existing literature on the subject or issue under study, and to alternatives available. The study is expected to be conducted in the interest of public members with the intention to maximise community awareness and justice (Ryan, 2004). For this study to be of a

success, the researcher requested an informed consent form to be completed by all participants. It is attached as Appendix B

- **Rights and responsibilities of researchers at UNISA**

Researchers are protected by the right to academic freedom and scientific freedom of research, but this right is not unlimited (Spector, 2001). Researchers have a right and a task to make all necessary attempts to bring the study and its findings to the community in an appropriate way and at an appropriate time. The publishing of study findings should be made in a manner that will not harm research participants or their communities (Govender, 2012). The researcher employed the fundamental rights that protected the production of this research and as a scholar; the researcher has taught or communicated the ideas and facts or findings to external political groups or authorities without fear of being targeted for repression, job loss, prosecution or imprisonment.

- **Integrity in research**

Researchers have to be competent and accountable for their work. They have to behave in a respectful manner to reach high levels of excellence and integrity in scientific qualitative research (Bless & Higson-Smith, 2003). Researchers are privileged and have rights to refrain from conducting any research that contravenes the Principles of Research Ethics, contravenes the integrity and validity of a study or compromise their autonomy in investigation (Brynard, 2006). Researchers may only take up such research that involves people's participation, wildlife and other living or genetically modified organisms as has been approved by an appropriate committee. The researcher obtained clearance from the college of Law's Ethical Clearance Committee and the certificate is hereby attached as Appendix C. Researchers must only undertake such research as would benefit the community and contribute to knowledge on the subject (Glass, 2003). The researcher has avoided fabrications and falsifications of research results that were obtained during the research process, and did not report anticipated research results that had not yet been observed at the time of submission of

the report. To preserve the accurate documentation of obtained or observed facts with which later reports or conclusions can be compared, the researcher has maintained a clear and complete record of data acquired.

- **Anonymity and confidentiality of the data**

All individual data and recordings made during interviews must be kept confidentially with the researcher. All the interviewees must be informed that confidentiality and anonymity will be secured. The possible breach of confidentiality and anonymity can be expected, solved and explained to all interviewees as an attendant danger (Calitz, 2001). Confidentiality and anonymity of participants and their residences should not be revealed when reporting to anyone interested (Coolican, 2001). Interviewees' agreements have to be obtained when information that identifies them are to be shared with individuals or organisations who are not in the research team. A participant has to voluntarily sign an informed consent letter without duress. Participants should not be let known in any way of form, if the researcher or institution attempts to identify participants in the report, and their informed consent allowing such disclosure should be obtained, preferably in writing (Bless & Higson-Smith, 2003). Throughout the process of this research, the researcher maintained privacy, anonymity and confidentiality of data that were collected, stored, created, accessed and transferred. The researcher further maintained confidentiality, privacy and anonymity of personal records and data under control. The researcher will keep the original recordings and their transcriptions for a period of five years in a safe and secure place to protect confidentiality of records and the anonymity of the participants.

4.8. Summary

The research methodology refers to the research decisions taken within the framework of specific determinants that are unique to the research study. Selection would prudently be done in such a way that, some participants from the police and the community would be considered, .Field notes could be described as detailed notes

made by hand and tape recordings which are compiled during qualitative interviewing. In order to analyse the raw field notes, the researcher had to convert the notes into write-ups which would be intelligible products that could be read, edited for accuracy, commented on and analysed. All individual data and recordings obtained during participations of interviews should remain secret.

CHAPTER 5: PRESENTATION OF THE FINDINGS

5.1. Introduction

It is very important that in every study, a researcher tries to determine the nature and possible causes of the problem, as all the findings on data collected and analysed are based on the common factors that emerge during the research process. The findings are discussed in such a way that they reveal information regarding the existing problem and they are interpreted so that, the researcher has full knowledge on what he investigates.

In this chapter, the researcher discusses the findings of this study and interprets them so that they can be understood by readers of this document. The discussions of findings and interpretations are based on the chosen topic and focus on the problem identified in this study. The researcher concentrates on the common factors that are connected to the problem. The researcher then presents the themes in a specific order by first describing their meaning and then summarising the overall responses, after which, the researcher illustrates the main arguments with in vivo quotes and then provides the synthesis.

5.2. The manner in which community policing was introduced, communicated and implemented

Since the Namibian independence, community policing became an issue of concern. It was introduced in all 14 regions of the Republic of Namibia with the aim to involve all citizens of the country in all crime prevention actions, so that crime can be effectively prevented. As the importance of this program was realised, community policing implementation was started in all Katima-Mulilo areas of crime prevention.

In the Katima-Mulilo areas of responsibility, the majority of police officers interviewed stressed that community policing was properly introduced to all communities. Many

community leaders and individuals were assembled and informed about community policing. On the other hand, the interviewed police officers said that in some of the areas, only a few community members were met while many of them were not informed about community policing. The implementation of community policing in all areas of Katima-Mulilo was very poor, since it was mainly supported by the majority of police officers and a few community members, as it was indicated by the majority of interviewed police officials. Many police participants explained that many community individuals were not interested in community policing as they regarded it to be the responsibility of the police officials (National Crime Prevention Strategy 2009/2014).

“A team of police officers, led by the station commander of Katima-Mulilo police station, moved into villages within Katima-Mulilo’s areas, met with traditional leaders, community members, teachers, students and church communities, but the majority of community members were not met and as a result, they were not informed about community policing strategies because they did not go to places where community policing information was shared, there are community members who believe that police should prevent crimes from being committed, conduct patrols everywhere within the community areas and arrest criminals, a number of community members are also supporting crimes by harbouring criminals instead of reporting them to the police” (Police participant).

The researcher found that, different communities within the Katima-Mulilo areas of responsibility were consulted and community policing was introduced to them; however the majority of community members were not prepared to become community policing partners and were not informed about community policing at all. It was further found that the negative attitudes held by some community members who felt that they are not part of community policing because they are not trained and not employed, resulted in community policing being poorly introduced and communicated. The study found that the implementation of community policing was very important in the entire area of Katima-Mulilo. Police officials who were mainly the majority in the support of community

policing implementation could not fulfil their mandate without the full support of the majority of the community members.

The introduction of community policing, communication and implementation in Katima-Mulilo is a creation of partnerships between law enforcement agencies and other organisations such as community members, police, courts business men and women, churches, community leaders and nurses.

5.3. The role-players in crime prevention and community policing strategy

As far as crime prevention is concerned, it is very important that all communities, community leaders and all stakeholders in crime prevention actions should join hands with the police and together become role-players in the fight against crime. Crime prevention is an action that requires joint efforts by both police and all community members. Community policing can only be implemented effectively when strategies are arranged and properly planned. Community policing strategy includes a number of preparatory arrangements such as community meetings and forums, communications, consultation, cooperation and coordination.

The majority of the police participants indicated that many community members, leaders and other stakeholders in crime prevention were consulted and properly informed about the importance of community policing. All community members and the police were expected to become role-players in crime prevention programs, but only few community leaders and community members joined and became active role-players in the crime prevention program. There were also fewer police officials who were negative about the crime prevention programs because they thought that crimes are committed within communities, therefore; communities should organise themselves to prevent crime and they can only call the police to assist them . All the police participants were evenly divided; as some explained that all community members and community leaders were consulted and that, community members were properly informed about community policing strategy at meetings; whereas some other police participants stated that only a

few communities were reached and were informed about the community policing strategies.

“The leaders of different communities and societal groups were expected to educate and motivate their subjects about the need and importance of community policing, in this case the role players were only few members of different communities and police officials, community members were preventing crime along with the police officials at the beginning of crime prevention action, but many people started withdrawing without any reason said” (A community leader).

“All community members were called to meetings where essential information was explained, but only few who turned up for those meetings and not everybody was informed about the importance of this strategy, few community members were not informed, but they picked up information that other community members were visited and community policing was introduced to them”(A pastor participant).

It is a clear indication that when community policing and crime prevention programs were initiated, the majority of community members became active role-players, but withdrew as the time passed. It is clear that many community members stopped being involved in crime prevention activities because of poor motivation, communication and the lack of proper consultation. It is also found by this research that the information on the community policing strategy was not well and properly disseminated, as some areas were not reached and community members did not get information on community policing strategies. Coordination and communication was lacking which resulted in the program to be discontinued.

The role played by the community policing strategy in crime prevention is based on the notion that citizens should be empowered to prevent crime or problems that may lead to the commission of crime.

5.4. Discretionary implementation and challenges during community policing guidelines

Discretionary implementations of the community policing guidelines were designed to be used for community policing to achieve its goal within all areas of the Katima-Mulilo areas. Guidelines are good tools that would assist in the implementation of community policing, but officials may act flexibly and opt sometimes for discretion. During the implementation of community policing, it was expected that all community policing partners should participate in the community policing programs without any problems or challenges. It is also expected that wherever people are, striving to achieve a common goal, there will always be some challenges, therefore it is normal that challenges will be experienced during the implementation of community policing.

The majority of police participants agreed that there were guidelines for the implementation of community policing, but these guidelines were not adhered to, especially by police officials when they have to attend to reported crimes. Some police officials were negative to attend to crimes reported and no discretionary action was taken where it was necessary. Many police officers who were interviewed indicated that the majority of community members, including a few traditional leaders and few businessmen severely opposed community policing and this was a serious challenge because the police alone could not fulfil this implementation. There were also a few police officials who were negative attitudes towards the implementation of community policing and this was also another serious challenge. Transport was also one of the challenges.

“There were few police officials who were not attending to reported crimes on times as they were negative and did not attend at all, in some instance transports were not enough, the situation that also has contributed to the failure on the adherence to the specifications by the station commander, however there were some flexible exercises by some police officials of our police station during the implementation of community policing” (Police officer).

“Some community members know the crime committed and the suspects involved, but never report such crime and suspects to the police, they do harbour criminals knowingly and many of them are negative to the support of crime prevention, negative attitudes possessed by the majority community members and few police officials contribute much to the commission of crime as well as inadequate transportations and the poorly organised programs to community for community policing” (Businessman).

In the statements above, there was no cooperation between police officers, as some police officials were not willing to attend to crimes reported without being transported, even if the distance from the police station to the scene was close. Some police officials demonstrated positive attitudes by flexibly and discretionarily attending to crimes even without available transport. In this study, it was found that community policing implementation in Zambezi region did not succeed because community members and traditional leaders and also some other stakeholders in community policing programs did not support it. The study has also found that police officials who were supposed to take the lead in community policing did not fully participate.

Discretionary implementation and challenges during community policing guidelines should be exercised to have an impact on the problems of implementing community policing strategies. The police officer should be a discretionary decision-making officer who is entrusted with such official authority.

5.5. Attendances of community policing meetings and the impact on crime reduction in Katima-Mulilo

It was of the vital important that all community members, community leaders and all other stakeholders in community policing and crime prevention programs should frequently attend meetings concerning community policing where community concerns, including crime prevention activities are discussed. Police and the communities should have programs and meet frequently to organise themselves in such way that resolutions to reduce crime are found. If all communities and other stakeholders in community policing in the Katima-Mulilo areas of responsibility would really stand up and join hands

together with the police in the fight against crime, this will have a great impact and crime will be drastically reduced. When all communities and everyone of any community are willing to fight against crime, crime will definitely be reduced.

Most of the interviewed police officials said that community policing meetings were not attended well by both community members and the police, as only a few community members and the police used to attend community policing meetings. The majority of the community members said they cannot attend community meetings because crime prevention is not their responsibility, but it is police work. The majority of police participants stated that community policing did not have any impact on crime prevention in Katima-Mulilo policing areas, because many community members and few community leaders and other stakeholders in the community policing programs were not willing to participate in this program, thinking that crime prevention should only be addressed by the police. This situation made community policing unsuccessful.

“Community members do not attend meetings in big numbers and community leaders do not encourage their people for turning up to meetings, they use to attend in a few numbers, but only fewer also who contribute and make positive inputs; some remain silent without any contribution, community members do not want to participate in community policing programs including few police officials, Majority of the community members do not turn up for community meetings due to the fact that they do not understand the need, therefore there is a great need that all communities of Katima-Mulilo must unite against crime ”(Pastor).

“Community policing will not have an impact on crime reduction in Katima-Mulilo, whereas community leaders, community members and all stakeholders in community policing do not work in closer cooperation and coordination with the police, police and community members started mistrusting each other, communication, co operations and consultations started to ruin” (Teacher).

The researcher found that community meetings were attended by only a few people of the communities. The police officers who were supposed to spearhead community meetings also attended in small numbers. Sometimes the meetings were scheduled, but people did not turn up. Many community members were neither motivated nor educated to understand their roles in community crime prevention. The researcher further found that some police officials and the majority of community members did not participate in the fight against crime which contributed to the failure of community policing to have an impact on crime reduction. This study also showed that a few community leaders and other stakeholders in community policing were also negative about community policing as they thought that crime prevention is police work and the police were employed to prevent criminal activities. Community policing meetings are very important and if community members of Katima-Mulilo want to have crime reduced, they should attend meetings and contribute to discussions that aim to prevent and reduce crime.

5.6. The manner in which community policing should be improved and the benefits of community policing in Katima-Mulilo

It is essential that community members understand that community policing can only be improved when the majority of the members of the communities understand the importance of community policing and they are willing to participate in all community activities against crime. Furthermore, community policing can be improved when all community leaders plus all stakeholders partner up with police in the crime prevention efforts. It is very important for the community to live in harmony, to live in an environment where there are no criminals, to live without fear and without intimidation. The absence of crime or the reduction thereof, makes members of the community believe that their lives and properties are protected and they also feel that their environment is safe and free from criminal activities

Most of the police participants felt that, if they want to see community policing improved, they should engage every member of the community, organisation, churches, and schools. They further said that the leaders at different levels in all set-ups, especially the community leaders are the most important persons to influence community individuals to understand community policing. All police participants were in agreement and

believed that the community of Katima-Mulilo areas of responsibility would not enjoy peace as long as the majority of community individuals and some of their leaders do not participate in the community policing programs. Police participants further explained that, as long as community members did not want to cooperate with the police, there would be no crime prevention and crime reduction.

“We can only improve community policing if more programs on community policing are taken to community members constantly, forums should be created and conducted where crime prevention issues can be discussed. If all community members through their set ups are sensitised to guard against crime, Community leaders and other societal leaders should be the first persons to support the police in an effort to fight crime. If community policing in Katima-Mulilo could be effective, crimes could be reduced and controlled and If all community leaders, community members and everyone in the community could work together with the police, then all community members could live in an environment that is free from crimes” (Businessman).

The researcher found that many community members, organisational members and leaders at different levels were not engaged in the community policing programs. This situation caused the failure of the implementation of community policing. Therefore, it is very important that everyone should be engaged from the beginning of the implementation of community policing. This study found further that, there was no cooperation and no communication among all stakeholders. Furthermore, the researcher found that some community leaders and other community policing stakeholders were not educating their subjects about the essences of community policing, and therefore community policing in Katima-Mulilo areas of responsibility did not indicate any benefit.

Community policing could only be improved if all community members, traditional leaders and the business communities, together with the police, try to fight crime. If crime is fought by all community members, everybody will enjoy peace and stability.

5.7. The biggest crime problem and satisfaction about services rendered by the police to the community in Katima-Mulilo.

During the implementation of community policing, it was expected that problems would arise because there were many challenges and problems are usually part of an implementation process. It is expected that the police are custodians of peace; therefore it is also expected that police should deliver and render quality services to the community that they serve. Community members and everybody will only be satisfied when they observe that police are executing their duties efficiently and effectively as it is assigned to them. If the police officials do not live up to the expectations of the community, then the community becomes dissatisfied and loses confidence in the police work.

The majority of businessmen stated that the biggest problem in their areas was the housebreakings. All the teacher participants believed that the biggest problem was the lack of awareness campaigns on community policing, while the rest of the participants believed that the biggest problem was the lack of consultation, coordination and cooperation amongst all the community policing stakeholders. The majority of the participants indicated that they were not satisfied by the services rendered by the police. They clearly indicated that police were not rendering quality service to the community because there were many criminal activities, many housebreakings and rapes. Fewer participants commended the police for the services they were rendering to the community as they said that the police were doing their best to reduce crime.

“One of the biggest crime problems here in our Town is housebreak inns, every day our businesses are broken into, I think the biggest crime problem is the lack of crime awareness campaign on community policing. There are no cooperation, communication, coordination and consultation amongst all of us. There is a need for us all to work in togetherness in the fight against crime (Businessman).

“Not very well satisfied, there are many housebreakings, rapes, common assaults and others that are daily committed, I am not satisfied at all and the police can do nothing if we community members do not provide information to the police, I am not satisfied, police officials who are deployed within Katima-Mulilo area of responsibility are not serving in the interest of our communities and they are just at their police station doing nothing. Yes, police are trying their best when rendering services to the community, but they should from time to time conduct patrols, holding meetings with community members, especially on crime prevention and community policing” (Nurse).

The researcher found that there were a number of problems encountered during the community policing implementation that led to the unsuccessful crime prevention or crime reduction in the Katima-Mulilo areas of policing. The researcher further found that during that process there were many housebreakings and many businessmen and women lost their properties as a result. Furthermore, the researcher found that there was no proper coordination, communication, consultation and cooperation amongst all community policing stakeholders. The researcher found also that the police were not doing enough to satisfy the community in crime prevention efforts. Many criminal activities were occurring and police did not respond in time or sometimes did not respond at all. This study also indicated that a few community members were satisfied with the services rendered to them by the police. The community members said that the police took meetings and patrols to them. Community members expect the police to prevent or reduce crime, and they only have confidence in police if they realise that crime is prevented or reduced. Police and the community should work in close cooperation to prevent crime as partners.

5.8. The relationship and the manner in which police and the community interacted during community policing in Katima-Mulilo areas.

Relationships are very important in all situations. It is of the utmost importance to foster the police and community relationship for improved performance in community and crime prevention programs. There will be no success in community policing and crime prevention if both the police and the community do not have a cordial relationship which will facilitate their actions for community policing. In community policing, stakeholders have to understand their roles to work in close cooperation. Police and the community must always interact as a unit if they want to succeed in their community policing and crime prevention performance.

Regarding the relationship with the police, the participants were evenly divided; some of the participants said that it was not good at all, because police did not respond quickly to crime when reported to them. Some participants stated that some police officers possessed negative attitudes whenever they were needed to respond when a crime is reported to them, they always answered that there is no transport or they were fewer to attend, while some said the community were negative due to their misunderstanding that it is the responsibility of the police alone to prevent crime. On the other hand, there were those who felt that the police should be commended for the services they are rendering to the community. All participants agreed that there was a good interaction between police and the community. When it came to the sharing of information, police and the community members informed each other properly about crimes. All participants agreed that there was a problem when it came to preventing crime together. The participants further confirmed that the community members had a problem when it came to act against crime, but they did not have problems to inform the police about the crime.

“The relationship between the police and community members is not good at all because both the police and the community are blaming each other; police are saying community members possess negative attitudes,

community members say police do not attend to a crime on time. I personally do assist the police in the fight against crime in all possible circumstances. I give the police information about people who harbour criminals and collaborate with them; I do go to the police station, inform the police about the strangers within the community and inform them about the criminals' modus operandi"(Community leader).

In this research, it was found that the relationship between community and the police was not good. The researcher found that the police and the community were blaming and accusing each other for not being cooperative. The researcher further found that some of the participants, especially businessmen were commending the police for services rendered to the community. The research found that police officials and community members had no problem when it came to the sharing of information, but there were problems whenever there was a need to prevent crime together. This study further found that, many community members and a few police officers did not participate in all community policing and crime prevention activities, but they did not have problem with the sharing of information. The relationship between the police and the community is the most important thing that should be considered when police and the community interact if crime is to be prevented or rather reduced in the areas of Katima-Mulilo. If the relationship between police and the community is weak, there will be a great chance for the commission of crime.

5.9. Summary.

There is great value in working with the police to reduce crime. There is a need for proper consultation between the police and the community. Without consultation between both parties, crime will never be reduced. Community and police members have to be working together as strong partners in the fight against crime so that the real benefit of the partnership in the struggle against crime is realised. The police are expected to be the guards of peace; therefore it is also of equal expectation that police should deliver and render qualitative services to the community. Community members

and everybody will only be satisfied when they see or hear that police are executing their duties efficiently and effectively as it is expected by everyone of the society.

CHAPTER 6: INTERPRETATION OF THE FINDINGS

6.1. Introduction

When presenting the findings, the first thing to be done by the researcher is to think about how the findings should be interpreted. The findings should represent the story that is going to be told in response to the research questions that have been answered. Thus the researcher would want to organise that story in a way that makes sense to the readers of this dissertation. The researcher would further want to think about how the findings should be presented so that they are compelling and responsive to the research questions that were answered.

In this chapter, as part of the interpretation of the findings, the S.A.R.A. model will be considered as the basis of this interpretation. Problem solving approaches, especially those based on the S.A.R.A. model are moderately effective's way of linking community policing as a strategy to prevent crime.

6.2. Scanning

Scanning means identifying the recurring problems of concern to the public and the police, identifying the consequences of the problem for the community and the police, prioritising those problems, developing broad goals, confirming that the problems exist, determining how frequently they occur and for how long and selecting problems for closer examination. The researcher found that the following themes were appropriate to be used during this stage. Scanning involves studying data, talking to people and observing the community in order to identify potential problems (Max, 2006).

6.2.1. The biggest crime problem and satisfaction about services rendered by the police to the community in Katima-Mulilo.

The researcher in this study found that, there were a number of problems encountered during community policing implementation. He found that during the process there were many housebreakings and consequently many businessmen and women lost their properties. The researcher further found that there was no proper coordination, communication, consultation and cooperation amongst all community policing stakeholders. The researcher found that the police did not doing enough to satisfy the community in crime prevention efforts. Many criminal activities were occurring and police were not responding in time or sometimes did not respond at all. This study also indicated that a few community members were satisfied by the services rendered by the police and said that the police brought meetings and patrols to them.

The police can identify problems at the local level and working with residents, respond to them in time. The name for this model of policing that emerged varies; in some places it is called community or community-oriented policing and in other places, it is called problem-oriented policing. However, it is labelled and tends to be based on some commonly shared beliefs such as: It is the task of the police to cope with crime related problems, not just respond to incidents; and among the problems with which the police should be concerned are those involving disorder and incivility, as well as those involving serious crime (Van Maanen, 2003).

Community policing should move away from the incident-driven style of traditional policing by following a more problem-oriented approach. This means that reported crimes, complaints and telephone calls no longer serve as the primary determinants of how police resources should be used. The police still react to individual complaints, but in addition, instead of merely waiting for individual calls for service, the police, with the assistance of the, continuously identify and try to solve recurring problems (Van der Spuy, 2010). Community

policing, furthermore, accepts that police agencies cannot solve crime and disorder problems on their own. In order to succeed, the police must establish partnerships with other government departments, citizens, community leaders, business owners, schools, non-governmental organisations, other service providers and other criminal justice agencies. All these are considered to be equal partners that work together in order to improve the quality of life in the community (Shaftee, 2004).

Reducing crime and disorder requires that the police work cooperatively with people in neighbourhoods to identify their concerns, to solicit their help and to solve their problems. As the most visible local agency of government on duty 24 hours a day, the police must be willing to serve as catalysts to mobilise other city/town agencies and services. Since 1993, the police foundation has provided community policing education, training and technical assistance to many law enforcement agencies and communities on issues such as internal changes shifting paradigms, partnerships and diversity, strategic planning, ethics and integrity (Govender, 2012). Community policing is the most widely used term for a loosely defined set of police philosophies, strategies and tactics known either as problem-oriented policing, neighbourhood-oriented policing or community-oriented policing (Steinberg, 2011).

The situation in Katima-Muilo areas of policing was difficult to control by both community and the police as there were too many burglaries. As a result, many business people lost their possessions and valuable properties. Beat patrols were not conducted by to the satisfaction of the communities police officers. The main causes of the above-mentioned problem were poor coordination, communication, consultation and poor cooperation amongst all community policing stakeholders and the police.

The Implementation Committees in the Zambezi Region was supposed to be responsible for organizing a workshop which introduced members to principles

and the practices of Community Policing, establishing mechanisms for participative management, conducting an internal audit, compiling a station profile, compiling a community policing implementation plan, mobilizing members of the community to serve on the Community Police Forum, guiding the establishment of a Community Police Forum and educating members of the public on the principles of Community Policing. The above statement is a reflection that community policing in the Zambezi Region was never successfully implemented. Although community policing was not practised in some corners of the regions, it however helped improving the living standard of citizens in the fight against crime in the regions where it has been practiced (Namibian Police Act 19 of 1990).

During a period of five years crime had increased rapidly, in the general area of Katima-Mulilo. There were many housebreakings, rapes, armed robberies, stock thefts, common assaults, murders and many more crimes were committed. Crimes were committed and increasing unmitigated because there were no good relationships between the police and the community. At the inception of community policing in the Zambezi region, the region was divided into 15 policing areas, but this did not work well because there were few police officers and they could not deploy to all areas. In fact, only four areas were covered and also the demarcation was based on the four tribal authorities which were in line with the Zambezi Regional Police's Crime Statistics (S 12 of 2009).

It has been much difficult for the citizens of the Zambezi region to understand why community policing was needed and important to combat crime and police officers were combating crime alone. Many community members were not educated on how crime is dealt with and how to co-operate with the Police in an effort to deal and fight against crime in that region. No working committees were established that would have helped the community to understand the importance of community policing. The poor sensitisation campaign on crime awareness was one aspect that had not been given proper attention with regard to the

implementation of community policing in the Zambezi region. The challenges outlined in the Zambezi Regional Police Crime Prevention Strategy (2009/2014) were poor understanding of what might constitute community policing, negative attitudes by some community members to participate in community policing programmes and the unavailability of the CPF (Zambezi regional police crime prevention strategy 2009/2014). There were a number of problems encountered during community policing implementation in the Katima-Mulilo areas of responsibility.

6.2.2. Discretionary implementation and challenges during community policing guidelines

There was no cooperation between police officers, as some police officials were not willing to attend to crime reported without being transported even if the distance from the police station to the scene was close. Some police officials demonstrated positive attitudes by flexibly and discretionarily attending to crimes even without the availability of transport. In this study, the researcher established that community policing implementation in the Zambezi region did not succeed because community members and traditional leaders and also some other stakeholders in the community policing programs did not support it. The study also has found that police officials who were supposed to take the lead in community policing were not fully participating (Zambezi regional police crime prevention strategy 2009/2014).

Community policing as a strategy to prevent crime is implied and enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia Act 1 of 1990, which enjoined local governments to provide security and protection to all communities, ensure the provision of services to communities in a sustainable manner, determine and establish strategies to prevent crime within communities, promote communication and maintain good co-operation between police and the community in the fight against crime, promote and strengthen relationships between police and community and encourage the involvement of communities and community

organisations in the prevention and fight against crime. Community policing needs improvement of service delivery to community members. Community policing should indicate a list of all administrative procedures and practices as well as other factors that may have any influence on the delivery of service to the community. The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia clearly states that there would be no discrimination in policing activities in terms of race, gender, ethnic or social origin, colour, sexual orientation, age, disability, religion, conscience, belief, culture or language. The constitution clearly indicates that community policing should be a responsibility to be shared by all Namibian citizens, irrespective of their status in the society or affiliation (The Namibian Police Act 19 of 1990).

Although the Constitution of the Republic of Namibia made provision that community policing should be a responsibility to be shared by all Namibians, there were less discretionary implementation from the police side as it was indicated that some police officers had to attend reported cases on foot. There were also some challenges from the sides of the community members who did not want to support the implementation of community policing strategies. The cause of this difference is mainly the lack of understanding the importance of community policing implementation (The Namibian Police Act 19 of 1990).

Some police officials demonstrated positive attitudes by flexibly and discretionarily attending to crimes even without transport. The Constitution of the Republic of Namibia states that there will be no discrimination when performing police duties in terms of status of whatever kind. In Namibia, community policing stemmed from a view of the police as a multifunction social service agency working to reduce the despair of poverty (Namibian Police Act 19 of 1990). Indeed like team policing, community policing in the Zambezi Region is not fixed in the belief that the traditional police officers on the beat patrols would bring the police and the public closer together. At the same time, it does not maintain the

professional model's support for education and research. However, instead of merely responding to emergency calls and arresting criminals, community policing officers devote considerable time to perform social work, working independently and creatively on solutions to the problems on their beats patrols. It follows that they make extensive individual contacts, both inside and outside their agencies. All of this flies in the face of a police culture that values crime fighting, standard operating procedures and a paramilitary chain of command (Faull & Rose, 2012).

The community policing idea was initially introduced in Namibia just after independence, but it collapsed due to perceptions that the police did not act in good faith, especially with regard to protecting the lives and property of all Namibians, irrespective of political affiliation, race or religion. Members of the community then felt let down when police reneged on numerous calls to respond to the plight of people in distress and this apathy was fuelled by the experience that more often than not, criminals were a step ahead of law enforcement agents. Community policing started when the police decided to become more involved in local communities to deter and reduce criminal activity. Today's community policing has its origins in the 1960s. The 1960's saw its fair share of urban riots and gang activity. Police often responded to these criminal actions with brute force and the police's reputation was subsequently damaged. Many citizens did not trust the police departments in their neighbourhoods, and as a result, some police departments realised that the community was where the police needed to show a presence and regain trust. Consequently, the police started to develop an increased local community presence (Jonyo & Buchere, 2011).

The Zambezi regional police should accept that policing in the community comes with responsibility. The concept of community policing is dependent on performance measures and should not be an exercise for police to be observed in the proximity of the communities. The citizenry genuinely wants an effective response force, but when there is a perpetual shortage of vehicles that can

enable police to act swiftly against crime, then the concept is still-born. Community policing demands pro-activeness and a decentralised approach designed to reduce crime and to maintain law and order. It is well reflected in the Police Act 19 of 1990 that the fundamentals of the community policing concept are that officers are assigned to coordinate a particular area where they are well known in order to nurture trust in the people who freely provide information to them. It entails an effective response strategy so not to endanger the lives of community members involved in policing their neighbourhood and villages. Community policing is about mutual trust and cooperation between the police and the communities as partners, albeit with each playing their rightful role in broader society (National Crime Prevention Strategy, 2003:24-29).

Community policing concept in the Zambezi region will remain a pipe-dream when it continues to be a one-sided relationship. It is difficult to implement the community policing concept, especially when the credibility of the police is at stake, therefore Nampol of the Zambezi region must be seen as being accountable, transparent and decisive, irrespective of the suspects' status in society. This was clearly stated in the Maintenance of Law and Order Policy of 1990. In order to prevent crime, there is a need to understand what causes crime. The National Crime Prevention Strategy (NCPS) identified 14 factors that give rise to crime in Namibia, for example, the justification of crime in political terms, poverty, unemployment and relative deprivation, youth marginalisation and access to firearms (NCPS, 2003:24-29). This wide range of factors illustrates that the causes, treatment and prevention of crime requires a multifactorial approach. To simplify the understanding of the causes of crime, let these be classified into specific categories of crime-causing factors. This classification divides specific crime-causing factors into four integrated categories. Depending on the individual case, more emphasis will be placed on a single category or a combination of categories than on others (Robin, 2000).

6.3. Analysis

Analysis means identifying and understanding the events and conditions that precede and accompany the problem, identify relevant data to be collected, researching what is known about the problem type, taking inventory of how the problem is currently addressed and the strengths and limitations of the current response, narrowing the scope of the problem as specifically as possible, identifying a variety of resources that may be of assistance in developing a deeper understanding of a problem and developing a working hypothesis about why the problem is occurring. Analysis entails studying potential problems to determine if they deserve concerted attention and, if so, trying to develop accurate description and explanations of the theme (Jonyo & Buchere, 2011).

6.3.1. The manner in which community policing was introduced, communicated and implemented.

The researcher found that it was clear that different communities within the areas of responsibility of Katima-Mulilo were informed about community policing and community policing was introduced to them, but it remained that the majority of community members were not prepared to become community policing partners. The researcher further found that the negative attitudes by some community members resulted that community policing was poorly introduced and communicated. The study further found that the implementation of community policing was very important in the entire areas of Katima-Mulilo. The researcher further stated that community policing implementation was so poor because of the poor participation of the majority of community members. Police officials who were mainly the majority in the support of community policing implementation could not do enough without the full support of the majority of community members.

Community policing involves the use of partnerships between municipal agencies, businesses, individual citizens, non-profit groups and the media in order to develop methods to police the community (Kucukuysal & Beyhan, 2011). These organisations work together to address criminal matters and reduce crime. Instead of simply leaving it to the police force, community policing revolves around a philosophy that the entire community can help take measures to prevent crime. Community policing started when police decided to become more involved in local communities in order to deter and reduce criminal activity. Today's community policing has its origins in the 1960s. The 1960's saw its fair share of urban riots and gang activity. Police often responded to these criminal actions with brute force and the police's reputation was subsequently damaged. Many citizens did not trust the police departments in their neighbourhoods, and as a result, some police departments realised that the community was where the police needed to show a presence to regain trust. Consequently, the police started to develop an increased local community presence (Jonjo & Buchere, 2011).

In the 1970s and 1980s, community policing became the new norm, with more police walking the beat in communities throughout the United States. More and more, the police began to engage community members, business, non-profit and other organisations in partnerships to combat crime in joint problem solving. However, perhaps the most enduring and influential innovation introduced was the establishment of regular patrol areas, known as "beat" (Van der Spuy & Lever, 2010). Community policing in the Zambezi region was not implemented as it was expected due to the reasons that, there were many differences and misunderstanding held by the majority of community members. Many community members were not ready to participate in community policing programs and there was no effective cooperation between community members and police officers. Community policing must involve the use of partnerships between police and the community.

The implementation of community policing can only be a success if all community members have a good relationship with the police. In order for the effective implementation of community policing, all community individuals, set-ups and organisations must be engaged in community policing programs.

Community policing is often misunderstood, but it has its roots in such earlier developments as police-community relations, team policing, crime prevention and the rediscovery of foot patrols. Community policing is not an answer to all the problems facing any one department, however it is an answer to some of the problems facing any one. Community policing is not totally new, some police departments or individual police officers reported that they were already doing it, but even so, there were some specific aspects of community policing that were relatively new. Community policing is not anti-law enforcement or anti-crime fighting and it does not seek to turn police work into social work, but in fact community policing is more serious about reducing crime and disorder than the superficial brand of incident-oriented policing that most departments have been doing for the past few decades (Max, 2006).

There is neither an ironclad precise definition of community policing nor a set of specific activities that must always be included. It is well explained in the Police Act 19 of 1990 that a set of universally applicable principles and elements can be identified, but exactly how they are implemented should and must vary from place to place because jurisdictions and police agencies have differing needs and circumstances. In order to describe the full breadth of community policing, it is helpful to identify four major dimensions of community policing and the most common elements occurring within each and they are such as the philosophical dimension, the strategic dimension, the tactical dimension and the organisational dimension (Robin, 2000).

Community policing was better implemented for example in South Africa where the establishment of Community Policing Forums is entrenched in the

Constitutional Act 108 of 1996. This has been further supported by the South African Police Service Act 65 of 1995 that mandates all station commissioners to establish these forums at all station levels. In the Community Policing Forum community members, organisations such as CBO, NGOS, FBOS, SGB, business, youth organisations, women organisations and other relevant stakeholders such as provincial governments, local governments, traditional authorities, parastatals and the police meet to discuss local crime prevention initiatives. Dissel and Frank (2012) stress that although supporting evidence is not there, community policing has apparently received widespread support at the conceptual level from politicians, academics, administrators and the media.

In adhering to a police community partnership, the police adopt the key strategy of community consultation. In Namibia, the principle of structured consultation between the community and the police, through CPF has been entrenched in the Police Act. It is crucial that officers should feel closely integrated with the majority of citizens and agencies in the community they serve. It also implies that officers should be confident of community support and involvement in their decisions and actions (Oliver, 1998).

6.4. Response

Response indicates brainstorming for new interventions, choosing among the alternative interventions, outlining a response plan and identifying responsible parties, stating the specific objectives for the response plan and carrying out the planned activities. Response involves searching for a wide range of solutions and then choosing and implementing the ones with the most promise (Van der Spuy & Lever, 2010).

6.4.1. The role-players in crime prevention and community policing strategy

There is a clear indication that when the community policing and crime prevention programs were initiated, the majority of community members became

role-players, but withdrew as the time was passed. It can be explained that many community members stopped from being role-players in crime prevention activities because of poor motivation, communication and lack of proper consultation. It is also found by this research that the information on community policing strategy was not well and properly disseminated as some areas of communities were not reached and community members were left out without information on community policing strategies. Coordination and communication was lacking which resulted in the discontinuation of this program.

In terms of the Namibian Police Act 19 of 1990, community policing is considered to be a democratic action. It indeed needs collective participation of local government, civil and business leaders, public and private agencies, residents, churches, schools and hospitals. All who share a concern for the welfare of the community members in Namibia should carry the responsibility to safeguard that welfare. Community policing is being supported by national leaders at the highest levels of the Namibian Government and it should be perceived as a collective responsibility for all members of communities for the purpose of crime prevention. The Namibian Police Act 19 of 1990, stresses that crime prevention is a strategy that focuses on vulnerable community members who mostly are at danger of either offending or becoming victims of crime, for example, the poor in the community, the youth, women and children and the disabled (The Namibian Police Act 19 of 1990).

Crime prevention means to put up programmes that focus on these vulnerable groups as well as programmes focussing on reducing the opportunities of crime in both the short and long-term. Crime prevention does not only target the causes of crime, but in the longer term, it does so in the most cost-effective way. Crime prevention means all activities which reduce, deter or prevent the occurrence of specific crimes; firstly by altering the environment in which they occur, secondly by changing the conditions which are thought to cause them, and thirdly by providing a strong deterrence in the form of an effective criminal justice system (Shiner, 2004).

Crime prevention strategies refer to specific or intentional methods of planning and actions to prevent or control crime. They can be roughly divided into two groups such as, (a) Programmes directed towards the offender as an individual. Factors that are taken into consideration are the biological and psychological make-up of the individual, the social factors within which he or she works and lives, as well as the laws and punishments that may deter him or her, (b) Programmes directed towards the crime situation that aims to prevent or limit opportunities for crime to be committed. Factors that are taken into account are the physical and environmental conditions under which the person works and lives (Montesh & Basdeo, 2013).

It is clearly indicated in the Namibian Police Act 19 of 1990 that community policing is democracy in action and, requires the active participation of everyone in the country, but in the Zambezi region it is different. The majority of community members do not want to become involved and take active participation in community policing and crime prevention programs. The cause of poor participation by community members is mainly attributed to the lack of proper motivation, communication and consultation. The official government strategic response to the high crime rate in Namibia is a long-term approach, although it realises that short and medium-term plans need to be put in place to control and prevent crime. Crime prevention means different things to different people (Buthelezi, 2010). The resources available at all levels of the Namibian government are limited, therefore crime prevention must emphasise more effective and efficient use of existing resources. Social crime prevention strategies therefore need to optimise current initiative and facilitate multi-agency networks through which experience, resources and functions can be shared. In order to master crime prevention strategies, there are important areas for intervention that focus on crime prevention models (Brown, 2000).

Crime prevention and community policing should remain the role and responsibility of every citizen. It should not be left only to the police to deal with, but should be collectively shared. There should be proper coordination and consultation between police and the community so that crime is reduced. Community policing stakeholders should be responsible for developing and maintaining partnerships within the community in an effort to create a safe and secure environment. This can only be implemented through community mobilisation, crime prevention efforts and problem solving e.g. community neighbourhood watch, citizen patrols etc. Through mobilisation, community police officers can facilitate a community's effort to create positive changes within their neighbourhood (Van der Spuy & Lever, 2010).

CPTED is an internationally recognised collection of design principles for the built environment, both indoors and outdoors. These principles encourage users of a building, park or street to feel safe about their surroundings while discouraging would-be criminals from engaging in anti-social behaviour (Robson, 2006). "Eyes on the street" and "eyes from the street" are two phrases that describe the concept of natural surveillance. Allowing people to see their surroundings, whether inside or outside a building will prevent people from "sneaking up." Additionally, people are attracted to well-designed buildings and sites. When people look at a building, they are also observing the activity around it (Weick, 2003).

In community policing, all the stakeholders and role players should unite and devise and community crime prevention programs or strategies that focus on changes in community developing infrastructure, culture or the physical surroundings of the community to decrease crime. The various approaches on community policing include community policing in neighbourhood watch, community policing in urban areas or physical structure and comprehensive or multi-disciplinary efforts. These plans may endeavour to include residents, community members, faith-based organisations and local government partners in

addressing the matters that contribute to commission of crime, delinquency and disorder in the community. It is clearly stated in the Namibian Police Act 19 of 1990 that public observation systems should be placed at all potential crime places. The system involves a network of camera and other components for monitoring, recording and transmitting video images. The final goal of installing public surveillance cameras is to lessen both property and individual crime. If people are able to see their surroundings, whether inside or outside of their premises or buildings will prevent criminals from “sneaking up.” In addition, people are attracted to a well-designed buildings or houses. When people look at a well built-house, they can also observe the appearances around it (Weick, 2003).

6.4.2. The relationship and the manner in which police and the community interacted during community policing in Katima-Mulilo areas.

In this research, it was found that the relationship between community and the police was not good. The researcher found that police and the community were blaming and accusing each other for not being cooperative. The researcher further found that some of the participants, especially businessmen commended the police for services rendered to the community. It was also found that police officials and community members had no problem to share information, but there were problems whenever there was a need to prevent crime together. This study further found that many community members and a few police officers did not participate in all community policing and crime prevention activities, but they did not have a problem with the sharing of information.

Community policing evolves partnerships between municipal agencies, businesses, individual persons, non-profit groups and the social media to develop methods which will help to police the community. These bodies work together to deal with criminal acts and diminish crime. Instead of simply leaving it to be dealt with by police force only, community policing revolves around a

philosophy that the whole community can help to take decisions to prevent crime. Community policing is a procedure that develops the police and the community as a whole. From the beginning, community policing has been understood that in order it to flourish, police innovation requires an atmosphere of trust, a willingness to experiment and exchange ideas both within and outside the police structure, and, perhaps most importantly, a recognition of the common stake of the entire community in better police services. What other research revealed is that there are many good strategies, several of them new, some of them used in the past, but discarded that can reduce levels of perceived crime and disorder, reduce fear and concern about crime, improve satisfaction with police service, improve satisfaction with neighbourhoods and in some cases, reduce crime itself by staying in close contact with neighbourhoods they serve (Kucukuysal & Beyhan, 2011).

As it was indicated above, community policing involves the use of partnerships between police and the communities to develop methods to police the community, but in the Zambezi region the situation is different because community policing does not involve the use of partnerships due to the lack of understanding, cooperation and communication among communities of the Zambezi region. There is a good relationship between police and the community in terms of information sharing, but there is no cooperation when it comes to actions against crime. Police officials and the community members had no problem when it came to the sharing of information, but there were problems whenever there was a need to prevent crime together as community members were not willing to actively participate in crime prevention programs. Community policing is a process that involves, develops, takes roots and grows until it is an integral part of the formal and informal value system of both the police and the community as a whole (Zambezi regional police crime prevention strategy 2009/2014).

The weakness in police-community relationships in many parts of the Zambezi region is perhaps the great obstacle to effective policing. An improvement in the relationships between the police and the communities is a vital step towards the achievement of greater level of affordable personal safety. It is stated in the Zambezi regional Police Crime Prevention Strategy 2015/2020 that political factors have to play a vital role in the way which police-community relations have to develop because the police are the most visible and powerful arm of the state, the nature of the state and the way it is perceived has a profound impact on police- community relations during the community policing programs.

Brown (2000) states that community deals with crimes that the community is concerned about and solving citizens' concerns by working with them and gaining support from the community members. The most valuable solutions include coordination between police officials and community members to address the problems that confront the community. Police have to get in touch with the community in various ways including: polls or surveys, town meetings, call in programs and meetings with interested persons. Police use these connections to understand what the community needs from police officers and what the community is ready to do in order to deal with the crime problem. One possible method to measure community policing effectiveness is for officers and community members to set a specific mission and goals for community policing. Once specific goals are set, participation at every level is essential in obtaining commitment and achieving goals (Scott, 2002).

The role of the police and the relationship between the police and society should be understood by both police and communities themselves, because it has a vital bearing on their expectations and hence on the relationship itself. A recommendation for the improvement of police-community relations must therefore be based on a full analysis of the way in which the police-society relationship is understood and this includes views on police accountability and the role of the police themselves. The social crime prevention model gives much

needed attention to the root causes of crime, especially the forces that contribute to delinquency, drug abuse and a host of related adolescent problems. Based on the premise that crime is caused by the social ills of society, the social crime prevention model focuses on developing programs and policies to improve the health, family life, education, housing, work opportunities and neighbourhood activities of potential offenders (Van der Spuy & Lever, 2010). There are various ways of considering why some communities or neighbourhoods experience more crime than others; some of the explanations include a spiral of decline. Crime from the spiral-of-decline perspective is understood as a consequence of multiple and overlapping social problems (Steinberg, 2011).

The development in policing nationally can provide the Zambezi region with important lessons for the improvement in police-community relations. Although other countries have different social dynamics, there are similarities in both the traditions of policing and the forms of social problems encountered worldwide. Indeed the proactive development of positive police community relations and greater levels of personal security is a potentially important factor in the development of more co-operative political relations in Namibia. Improved police-community relations will not only lead to greater levels of personal security, but have a significant role to play in the resolution of community conflicts and the development of more harmonious relations between various groups in the Zambezi region. Community members of the Zambezi region, especially the youth must be educated on how they should socially prevent crime and guard against it. Programs focused on social crime prevention should be considered and put into action by all community members of the region, especially youths. There is no doubt that, if all members of the society in the Zambezi region are educated on social crime prevention, the commission of crime will be reduced and there will be no such forces that may contribute to delinquency, drug abuse and other related problems, therefore social crime prevention must be performed collectively so that crime will be completely or finally reduced and controlled (The Namibian Police Act 19 of 1990).

6.5. Assessment

Assessment means determining whether the plan was implemented, collecting pre and post-response qualitative data, determining whether broad goals and specific objectives were attained, identifying any new strategies needed to augment the original plan and conducting ongoing assessment to ensure continued effectiveness. Assessment entails collecting data after the response to determine if the problem has been eliminated or at least reduced. If success has not been achieved, then further analysis and a different set of responses may be needed (Robson, 2006).

6.5.1. The manner in which community policing should be improved and the benefit of community policing in Katima-Mulilo

The researcher found that many community members, organisational members and leaders of different levels were not engaged in the community policing programs, which caused the successful implementation of community policing. Therefore it is very important that everyone is engaged from the beginning of the community policing so that no problems can arise. This study found that, there was no cooperation and proper communication between police officers and the community members. Furthermore the researcher found that some community leaders and other community policing stakeholders did not educate their subjects on the essence of community policing, and therefore community policing in the Katima-Mulilo areas of responsibility did not bear any benefit whole (Zambezi regional police crime prevention strategy 2009/2014).

Crime prevention through environmental design strategies depend on the ability to encourage offenders' decisions that lead to criminal acts. Frankly speaking, most of the implementations on crime prevention through environmental design happen only within the urbanized areas, built environment, specifically changing the physical appearance of the communities in which humans reside and

congregate in order to deter criminal behaviours which are the main goal of CPTED. CPTED principles of design affect elements of the built environment ranging from the small-scale to the overarching, including building of an entire urban neighbourhood and the amount of opportunity for eyes on the street (Crawford, 2005). Brown, (2000), states that such interruption addresses factors that contribute to delinquency and violent offences which may relate to socio-economic deprivation, marginalisation, fragmented communities and disrupted families that are in urban or rural areas. Projects include early learning programmes, structured parenting guidance and support programmes for youth at risk, which aim at training and enhancing prospects for employment. Projects in this arena require the commitment and assistance of many government departments, some of which are already undertaking such work.

In order to improve and succeed in community policing, police must establish partnerships with other governmental organisations and various stakeholders in community policing programs. In the Zambezi region, the involvement of other important stakeholders in community policing is very low which hampers the improvement in community policing. This problem was caused by the lack of cooperation and proper communication between police and other stakeholders in community policing, whilst some community leaders did not also educate their subjects to guard against crime and improve community policing styles for the benefit of the whole community.

A variety of strategies and tactics have been introduced in order to prevent and combat crime. In the Zambezi region, the involvement of other important stakeholders in community policing is very low thus hampering the improvement in community policing. Communities should rely on the police department to protect and serve them and the police in turn should rely on the communities for support and cooperation. This relationship could only be harmonised by establishing community meetings and electing representatives of different community policing stakeholders. Police officers and the community should become proactive partners in community problem solving, build relationships of

respect, cooperation and trust within and between police and the communities of the Zambezi region. Zambezi regional Police Crime Prevention Strategy (2009/2014) indicates that the police and the communities should work together to improve education, oversight, monitoring, hiring practices and accountability of the Zambezi regional police. Police and the community should ensure fair, equitable and courteous treatment for all and they should create methods to explain to the public in a simple way police policies and procedures and the recognition of exceptional services in an effort to foster support for the police.

When community policing was introduced to all 14 regions of Namibia immediately after independence, a campaign was launched throughout all the regions. In the Zambezi region, community policing was introduced as well and a campaign was also taken to community members at all corners of the region, but community policing was only welcomed by a few people in the Zambezi region. The majority of people of this region were not in favour of community policing and its strategic programs. Many people of the Zambezi region felt that it was not their responsibility to prevent crime since there are police officers who were trained professionally to combat crime Zambezi region felt possessed the feelings that it was not their responsibility to prevent and they are paid for this very important work that they are performing (Namibia Police Crime Prevention Strategy CPS2009/2014). The role of the police in partnership with the community is to hear what the community has to say and make sure that there are mechanisms to implement those aspects on policy and implementation level (Ryan, 2004).

6.5.2. Attendances of community policing meetings and the impact on crime reduction in Katima-Mulilo

The researcher found that community meetings when held were only attended by few people of the communities. The police officers who were supposed to spearhead community meetings also attended in small numbers. Sometimes meetings were scheduled, but people did not turn up. Many community members

were neither motivated nor educated to understand their roles in community crime prevention. The researcher found that some police officials and the majority of community members did not contribute in the fight against crime, which resulted in community policing not having an impact on crime reduction. This study also showed that some few community leaders and some stakeholders in community policing were also negative toward community policing.

The legislative functions of the CPF amongst others are the promotion of local accountability of the police service to communities and co-operation of communities with the police-service; the monitoring of the effectiveness and efficiency of the service, advising the service regarding local policing priorities and the evaluation of the provision of visible police services. The CPF should use the above mentioned functional powers to improve the police service to the community. It should also empower the partnership between the community and their police; promote joint problem identification and problem solving; ensure police accountability, transparency, consultation and proper communication between the police and the community. For the CPF to prosper, there are rules and standing orders that should be utilised, such as the Namibian Police Amendment Act 3 of 1999, General Law Amendment Act 14 of 2005, Namibian Police Regulation (R15 of 1990) and Maintenance of Law and Order Policy of 1990 (The Namibian Police Act, Act 19 of 1990).

The CPF should use their working powers to accelerate the delivery of police performance to the community. It should also consolidate the relation that exists between community people and their police; it must endeavour to promote a joint problem identification and problem solving; it further has to ensure police accountability and transparency as well as ensure consultation and proper communication between police and the community. For the CPF to have successes on community policing, there should be policies and standing procedures that would be used such as the Namibian Police Amendment Act 3 of

1999, General Law Amendment Act 14 of 2005, Namibian Police Regulation (R15 of 1990) and Maintenance of Law and Order Policy of 1990.

During the community policing implementation in the Zambezi region, police and the community were expected to hold meetings where they should discuss things affecting the community with regard to crime prevention and reduction; however meetings were only held on sporadic occasions and any crime deterrence or arrest of criminals in the act of committing crimes appeared almost by accident and such meetings were only attended by very few community members. Both police and community members of the Zambezi region did not cooperate neither consulted each other to discuss matters of community concern in order to reduce crime. There was neither motivation nor understanding of the need of partnership in community policing.

For the CPF to succeed there are policies and standing orders that should be used. Both police and community members of the Zambezi region did not cooperate nor consulted each other to discuss matters of community concern to reduce crime and there was no motivation or understanding of the need of partnerships in community policing. The CPF should be actively engaged to identify and solve problems that trouble the community to enhance safety, security and the well-being of the society. Community inclusion should therefore be connected at finding lasting responses to the problems of crime, disorder and fear. The CPF should contribute towards the realisation of the overall goals of structured consultation between police and the community members, namely, to increase the ability of the police to combat and prevent crime, disorder and fear and to address other community needs in partnership with the affected community (Govender, 2012). The police can locate problems at the local level and work with residents and respond to them in time. The name for this model of policing that has appeared has changed; in some areas it is called community or community-oriented policing, in other places, it is called problem-oriented

policing. However, it is labelled and it attempts to be based on some common shared beliefs.

6.6. Summary

A commonly used problem-solving method is known as the S.A.R.A. model that breaks down problem solving into four simple steps, namely: Scanning, Analysis, Response and Assessment. During the process of interpretation of the findings, the researcher has explained the S.A.R.A. model as it is a common approach used by community policing agencies to identify and solve repeated crime and community problems. It has been very difficult for the citizens of the Zambezi region to understand why community policing was necessary and important to combat crime, as police officers were dealing with the combating of crime alone and many community members were not educated on how crime is dealt with and how to co-operate with the police in an effort to deal with and fight against crime in that region. The role of the police and the relationship between the police and society should be understood by both police and communities because it has a vital bearing on their expectations and hence on the relationship itself. A recommendation for the improvement of police-community relations must therefore be based on a full analysis of the way in which the police-society relationship is understood and this includes views on police accountability and the role of the police themselves. Zambezi regional police should accept that policing in the community comes with responsibility. The concept of community policing is dependent on performance measures and should not be an exercise for police to be observed in proximity of the communities. Community policing demands pro-activeness and a decentralised approach designed to reduce crime and to maintain law and order.

CHAPTER 7: SUMMARY, RECOMMENDATION AND CONCLUSION

7.1. Introduction

This chapter is very important because it clarifies the main points of the discussions within all chapters of this dissertation. It also explains and summarises content of the dissertation and it further provides recommendations on what needs to be done in the future so that community policing in the Zambezi region functions well and to the benefit of all community members of the region. This chapter also provides feedback or responses on the recommendations made based on the findings of this research.

In this chapter, the researcher summarises and interprets the main ideas contained in the entire study to, interprets make recommendations based on the findings of the common factors that come out during the research process. The researcher also indicates in the conclusion what the research reveals and how these gaps can be addressed.

7.2. Summary

Chapter 1 explained that since the Namibian independence, community policing has become an issue of concern. It was introduced in all 14 regions of the republic of Namibia with the aim of involving all citizens of the country in all crime prevention actions, so that crime can be effectively prevented. It has been very difficult for the community members of Zambezi region to understand why community policing was needed and important to combat crime. Community policing should be seen as a co-operative effort to facilitate a process of problem-solving, yet there are a number of problems held by the role-players of the Zambezi region regarding the importance of using community policing as a crime prevention strategy. Chapter 2 explained that a strategy for crime prevention is very important for combating crime, as it is a good guide that facilitates the implementation of community policing by both, the police and the community and it strengthens co-operation and the relationship between police and the

community. Community crime prevention programmes target changes in community infrastructure, culture and the physical environment in order to reduce crime. In chapter 3, it was stated that, there are four key models of crime prevention. Each model employs different approaches to prevent crime. Some methods of crime prevention bring about quick results, while others may take many years to result in lower crime. Each model has strengths and weaknesses. Ideally, the best way to prevent crime is to use a combination of strategies from each model. The S.A.R.A. model is mainly used during the community policing process to solve crime problems within communities. Chapter 4 revealed that research methodology involves formulating the problem to be investigated, selecting a suitable research design, choosing and applying appropriate procedures for data collection and analysing and communicating the process and findings by means of a written report. In selecting an appropriate design for a study, the research would use the philosophical worldview, because it held assumptions that individuals sought understanding of the world in which they lived and worked. A qualitative research approach was used in this study that involved analysing and interpreting texts and interviews to discover meaningful patterns descriptive of a particular phenomenon. All data collected were analysed and interpreted in chapter 6 to be easily understood by any reader. In chapter 5, the researcher discussed the findings of this study and interpreted them so that they can be understood by readers of this document. The discussions of findings and interpretations are based on the chosen topic and focus on the problem identified in this study. In chapter 6, the findings were interpreted so that they represent the recommendations in response to the research questions that were answered.

7.3. Recommendations

During the process of this study, some of the findings indicated challenges that hampered the implementation of community policing in the Katima-Mulilo areas of policing responsibility; therefore it is important that this research considers the application of the S.A.R.A. model as the most familiar process for problem-oriented policing. The followings are the recommendations.

7.3.1. Scanning

Scanning is used and mainly deals with looking at the data collected during the research process, which involved talking to the participants during the interviews and making the observations in the community in order to identify the potential problems.

7.3.1.1. The biggest crime problem and satisfaction about services rendered by the police to the community in Katima-Mulilo.

The research recommends that if community policing in the Katima-Mulilo areas is to function properly, the police should make sure that proper coordination is established between police and the community which will strengthen the relationship in the fight against crime, Communication is the most important issue that should be constantly maintained between the two parties , and the police and the community should consult each other all the times in an attempt to solve identified problems and should cooperate in such a way that would assist them to look at the data while trying to find a solution to the problem. Problems in the community should be identified and prioritised and the most serious problems that affect all community policing stakeholders should be firstly addressed. The study recommends further that police should satisfy all community members in their crime prevention efforts by rendering qualitative services to all equally. This study also recommends that police should identify problems at local level and work with residents while responding to them on time.

7.3.1.2. Discretionary implementation and challenges during community policing guidelines

This study recommends that community members and the police in the Zambezi region should take the initiative to implement community policing and not only rely on the policing guidelines. Decisions to overcome

challenges and common problems should be regularly taken and be based on discretionary actions rather than sticking to guidelines or policies. The study also recommends that in order to avoid some of the challenges during the implementation of community policing, police officials should always take a lead in all community policing activities. The Zambezi regional police should accept that policing in the community comes with responsibility and the concept of community policing is dependent on performance measures and should not only be an exercise for the police to be observed in proximity of the communities.

7.3.2. Analysis

Analysis mainly entails the study of the potential problems in order to determine whether they deserve concerted attention and if so, try to develop accurate descriptions and explanations of those problems.

The manner, in which community policing was introduced, communicated and implemented.

The study recommends that before the introduction of community policing to community members, strategies should be in place on how to implement it. These strategies should focus on how to study the potential problems so that police and the community may determine whether problems deserve concerted attention. All potential problems should be considered based on accurate descriptions and explanations; therefore all individuals in the communities should be reached and thoroughly informed about their expectations and roles in the community policing implementations. All information concerning community policing implementation should be disseminated to community members within the areas of community policing of Katima-Mulilo. The investigation further recommends that, although police may experience negative attitudes by some community members during the introduction of community policing, the police should from time to time approach them and try to make them to understand the

importance of community policing and the benefits that community policing brings to them.

7.3.3. Response

Response deals with seeking for a large range of solutions and then choosing and implementing those with the most promise.

7.3.3.1. The role-players in crime prevention and community policing strategy

This research recommends that crime prevention strategies should refer to specific or intentional methods of planning and actions to prevent or control crime. Such strategies can be roughly divided into two groups such as, (a) Programmes directed towards the offender as an individual and (b) Programmes directed towards the crime situation that aims to prevent or limit opportunities for crime to be committed. Community policing should be considered as democracy in action that requires the active participation of everyone in the country. Solutions should be taken that provide the most promising implementation of community policing. In the Zambezi region, the majority of community members must be motivated to become involved and actively participate in community policing and crime prevention programs. The cause of poor participation by community members should be identified and proper motivation, communication and consultation should be provided for the implementation of community policing and crime prevention.

7.3.3.2. The relationship and the manner in which police and the community interacted during community policing in Katima-Mulilo areas.

The study recommends that to strengthen the relationship between police and the community members, community policing should involve partnerships among other community stakeholders, businesses, individual citizens, non-profit groups and the media to develop effective methods to police the community. For the proper implementation of community policing, the mentioned organisations should work together to address criminal matters and reduce crime instead of simply leaving it to the police force. The research further recommends that community policing should revolve around a philosophy that the entire community can help take measures to prevent crime. This research suggests that community policing should be understood by all persons to flourish because police innovation requires an atmosphere of trust, a willingness to experiment and exchange ideas both within and outside the police structure, and, perhaps most importantly, a recognition of the common stake of the entire community in better police services.

7.3.4. Assessment

Assessment means the collection of data after the response to the problem and to determine whether the problem has been eliminated or at least reduced. It further means that if success has not been achieved, further analysis as well as a new set of responses might be required.

7.3.4.1. The manner in which community policing should be improved and the benefit of community policing in Katima-Mulilo

The research recommends that all community members, organisation members and leaders of different levels should be engaged in the community policing programs for the successful implementation of community policing. It is very important that data that would facilitate the improvement of community policing be collected even after a certain action was completed to evaluate the reduction of crime. The study further recommends that if community policing in Katima-Mulilo areas of policing responsibility is to be implemented successfully, the most important thing is to make sure that further analysis and actions are undertaken so that community policing improves in the Katima-Mulilo policing areas. Every member should be educated or sensitised on crime awareness and thereafter cooperation and proper communication should be maintained amongst all community policing stakeholders.

7.3.4.2. Attendances of community policing meetings and the impact on crime reduction in Katima-Mulilo

This study emphasises that community meetings are very important and they should be attended by all members of all communities, but it would be better and much more professional if community meetings are spearheaded by police and every community member is expected to attend. Community leaders should realise that it is their responsibility to educate their members about the need and importance of community policing. It is also recommended that if meetings are not well attended, the education campaign on community policing should be intensified and such meetings should be repeated until the majority members attend these meetings. The research further recommends that if all community members respond positively by attending community meetings, crime will be reduced in the Katima-Mulilo areas of community policing

responsibility. The table below depicts how community policing meetings could possibly be conducted and how crime prevention patrols could be carried out during the next five years.

Table: 7.1. Five year meetings and crime reduction trend in Katima-Mulilo community policing areas

YEARS	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
COMMUNITY POLICING MEETING	2	4	6	8	10
CRIME PREVENTION PATROLS	5	8	12	17	21

The five year meeting and crime reduction trend in Katima-Mulilo community policing areas illustrated in the table above shows that there will a sharp increase of community meetings expected to be conducted during the period of five years. It is expected that by 2021 ten meetings may be conducted per year. The table also depicts that crime prevention patrols will increase and by 2021, at least 21 crime prevention patrols may be conducted per a year, therefore it a clear indication that beyond 2021, community policing will have gained the support of the majority of community members.

After a compilation of data and findings, the researcher devised recommendations that would be useful for future community policing implementation in the Zambezi region. The relationship and interaction between these recommendations will be illustrated in the next section.

7.3.5. The implementation and maintenance structure of community policing as a crime prevention strategy in the Katima-Mulilo policing area.

In this section, the researcher focuses on the reflection and dynamic relationship between the four elements of the S.A.R.A. model which will be essential for the implementation of community policing in the Zambezi region. The S.A.R.A. model is an appropriate approach commonly used by community policing agencies to identify and solve repetitive crime and community problems. The S.A.R.A. model steps are illustrated below as per figure 7.1.

Figure: 7.1. The implementation and maintenance structure of community policing using the S.A.R.A. model



The implementation and maintenance structure of community policing as a crime prevention strategy in the Katima-Molilo policing areas.

7.4. Conclusion

Community policing is very important because it is widely regarded as one of the more significant recent developments in policing that took place around the whole world. The concept of community policing is widely spread, discussed and applied in the regions within the Republic of Namibia. Despite the widespread interest of community policing in Namibia, it seems as if there is no clear agreement on the meaning of community policing, as scholars have indicated. Community policing appears to be misunderstood by the majority of people in the Zambezi region; however, it is one of the best strategies many countries of this world have used and emerged victorious over criminal activities. Community policing should focus on identified problems and try to solve them in order of priority. It should satisfy the needs and expectations of community members in the Katima-Mulilo areas of policing. Community policing requires togetherness, co-operation, communication and consultation. However, the role of every individual and trust is undoubtedly important during the process of community policing in relationship with the police and community members of the Zambezi region. The satisfaction on community policing by community members depends on the relationship between the police and the community. When implementing community policing, it sometimes requires someone to make use of discretionary action instead of following the guidelines and in this instance, it only may apply in circumstances that need urgent actions. It is therefore very important for community members to accept their roles as individuals in the struggle against crime.

In the Zambezi region every person has to understand that he/she has the responsibility to partner up with the police to fight crime together and with a common understanding that crime must be rejected to improve the implementation of community policing in the region. The police, together with the community must confront criminality to reduce or eradicate crime. Community members should recognise their roles in community policing programs whilst police and the community members need to work in close cooperation to ensure that all forms of criminalities are rejected. The most prevailing

crimes in the Zambezi region, especially in the town of Katima-Mulilo are common assault, armed robbery, murder, housebreaking and theft, stock theft and rape. Community policing is the practice of democracy in action that necessitates the active participation of all members of the community, irrespective of their status, religious, affiliations and so on. The police has to spearhead community policing activities, as community policing works on the mandate and function of Community Police Forums which focus on the promotion of local accountability of the police service to communities and co-operation of communities with the police-service. In most cases crimes are prompted by factors such as, poverty, unemployment, relative deprivation and youth marginalisation, therefore the S.A.R.A. model is an important process which can facilitate the reduction of criminal activities. Community policing necessitates the reduction of criminal activities within communities, for example by organising neighbourhood watches and attending community meetings. The research has shown how the entire process of community policing in the Zambezi region became a problem to community members. The process of community policing is crucial when comes to establishing professional community policing practices and to making community members realise the importance of community policing and crime prevention concepts.

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Interview Schedule for the NAMPOL members

1. Opening

Hi! I am John Nyanya, an M-Tech student at UNISA. The aim of this study is to evaluate the implementation of community policing and crime prevention in Katima-Mulilo. This study will help me as a researcher to gather the necessary information; furthermore it would help strengthen police community relations by identifying measures on how to reduce crime in the area. I hope to use this information to make Katima-Mulilo a safer place. The interview should take about 20 minutes.

I am glad to inform you that your participation in this research is voluntary and all the information provided will be treated as confidential and you will not be identified by name. Furthermore I should explain to you the fact that I have been given permission by the NAMPOL to conduct the study. I will give my full particulars to you in order for you to verify if the study was endorsed by the NAMPOL or not. I will also allow you to introduce yourself and what you do. Let me begin by asking you some questions about community policing in Katima-Mulilo

2. Body

The topic: an evaluation on the implementation of community policing in Katima Mulilo

- How was community policing introduced and subsequently implemented in Katima-Mulilo?
- Explain how community policing was implemented as from the 21 March 1990?

- Who were the role players involved in the crime prevention within Katima-Mulilo's areas of responsibilities?
- Were the specifications from the police station adhered to at all times, or were any form of flexibility exercised by the station management during the implementation on community policing?
- Was the community informed about the importance of this strategy?
- How often do you attend community policing meetings where crime issues are discussed?
- Are the community members attending community policing meetings and make positive inputs?
- What are the challenges that you experienced during the implementation of community policing?
- Does community policing have an impact on crime reduction in Katima-Mulilo?
- If you are given a chance to implement community policing from the beginning, what are the most important things that should be added or removed from the process.
- How can we improve community policing in Katima-Mulilo?
- Share with me the benefits of community policing in Katima-Mulilo

3. Closing

Now I will summarize the whole of our discussion.

Well, it has been a pleasure communicating with you; Let me briefly summarize the information that I have recorded during our interview (Summary). I appreciate the time you took for this interview. Is there anything else you think would be helpful for me in this study? I should have all the information I need.

Thanks!

Interview schedule - community partners

1. Opening

Hi! I am John Nyanya, an M-Tech student at Unisa. The aim of this study is to evaluate the implementation of community policing and crime prevention in Katima-Mulilo. This study will help me as a researcher to gather the necessary information; furthermore it would help strengthen police community relations by identifying measures on how to reduce crime in the area. I hope to use this information to make Katima-Mulilo a safer place. The interview should take about 20 minutes.

I am glad to inform you that your participation in this research is voluntary and all the information provided will be treated as confidential and you will not be identified by name. Furthermore I should explain to you the fact that I have been given permission by the NAMPOL to conduct the study. I will give my full particulars to you in order for you to verify if the study was endorsed by the NAMPOL or not.

I will also allow you to introduce yourself and what you do.

(Let me begin by asking you some questions about community policing in Katima-Mulilo)

2. Body

Topic: An evaluation on the implementation of community policing in Katima-Mulilo

- What do you think is the biggest crime problem in Katima-Mulilo?
- How do you respond when you witness crime in progress?
- Are you satisfied about the services rendered by the police in your area?
- How is the relationship between the police and the community members in your area? If good, why? If not, why not?
- How do you interact with members of the SAPS in your area?

- Whose responsibility do you think is it to prevent crime in Katima-Mulilo?
- Are you willing to work with the police in preventing crime in Katima-Mulilo?
- What do see your role as an individual /organization/group to be in working with the police?
- What challenges do you experience in working with the police?
- Do you think that there is any value in working with the police to reduce crime? if yes, what do you think you will need to assist you to work in partnership with the police to reduce crime?
- Is there anything more that you wish to add?

3. Closing

Now I will summarize the whole of our discussion.

Well, it has been a pleasure communicating with you; Let me briefly summarize the information that I have recorded during our interview (Summary). I appreciate the time you took for this interview. Is there anything else you think would be helpful for me in this study? I should have all the information I need.

Thanks!

INFORMED CONSENT LETTER

Affiliation: NAMIBIAN POLICE FORCE

Researcher: JOHN TUUFILWA NYANYA

Title of Study: COMMUNITY POLICING AS A STRATEGY TO PREVENT CRIME

Purpose of Study

This research will be compiled based on explorative research with the purpose to determine the nature, extent and scope of the problem. The main aim of this research is to understand the kind of relationship that exists among officers and other stakeholders in prevention of crime, regarding the purposes of fighting crime in the Zambezi region. Furthermore; this research would like to determine the strength of the relationships and the roles of trust between the police and society to address the research question which exactly refers to what is to be investigated and collect data from the objects of enquiry in order to solve the problem concerned. The results that are eventually obtained should therefore shed light on the tenability of the hypothesis and it should give indication to accept or reject the hypothesis.

Expected duration of the study

This study will take duration of one year, as from January to December 2016

Procedures

The researcher will be conducting an interview with the help of an interview schedule. The researcher may also make use of a tape recorder to record conversations. The interviews will not be longer than three hours, but may end sooner by natural process or on request of the participant or researcher, depending on the circumstances. English will be used throughout the process of this research

Risks and Discomforts

The participants may become tired or feel emotional discomfort at which point a break may be requested or the interview may be postponed to a later date or terminated if so desired. The researcher will make every effort to ensure the comfort and minimize the risks for the participant. Participants are seen as indispensable and worthy partners in this research; the researcher has to respect and protect their rights and interests at every stage and level of research.

The risks and benefits of the research to the prospective participants will be fully weighed. Research that could lead to unnecessary physical, social and/or psychological harm should not be undertaken. I should identify potential risks to participants and make provision for their avoidance. When risks form part of the conduct of the study, efforts should be made for mitigation or protection. Where questionnaires or interviews are involved, participants will be informed of the estimated time these will take.

In case harm, injury or loss of opportunity is incurred by participants, provision should be made for payment for treatment with clear guidelines on how to obtain this. In the event of significant harm, participants should be entitled to claim payment regardless of whether or not there was negligence or legal liability on any other basis.

The researcher has to make sure that the criteria for selecting research participants should be fair, repeat studies should not be done on the same group because of their easy accessibility, as this will make them bear an unfair share of the burden of participation. The relevant social, cultural and historical background of participants should be taken into consideration in the planning and the conduct of the research.

All participants will be assured that their autonomies will not be infringed by resorting to coercion, undue influence or the promise of unrealistic benefits. No financial or other

inducement should be offered to participants, whether children or adults, parents or guardians of children taking part in research. Reimbursement of expenses or payment for time or effort expended or opportunity lost will be allowed, on the condition that all participants will be offered with similar rewards and that such rewards will be aimed at recompensing only.

Researcher should ensure that reimbursement or payment to participants does not cause conflict in the group or community. This research will not unreasonably burden or exploit participants or communities, and will not unnecessarily consume their time or make them incur loss of resources, opportunities or income. Participants in this study will be considered as autonomous agents who have the right to choose whether or not to be part of the research. Participants will be informed of the existence of the UNISA Policy on Research Ethics. The policy should be made available to them if it can help them make an informed decision regarding their participation.

Benefits

It is the hope of the researcher that the participants partaking in this study will feel the satisfaction of contributing to solving a social problem and facilitating in illuminating the problem for those studying the phenomena, which may help others in the future. The participants shall also assist in providing insight into the problem, which can stimulate future research, and thus be of even greater help in the future. On a personal level, it is the hope of the researcher that the participants will obtain personal satisfaction once they have discussed certain issues with the researcher and thus gaining personal insights that were not gained prior to the interview.

The possible, anticipated and potential benefits and the potential risks of the research will be explained to all participants of this study. These include discomfort and unpleasant emotional experiences. Where questionnaires or interviews will be involved, participants will be informed of the nature of questions prepared, for example that they are sensitive or emotionally disturbing, or that they cover personal issues such as

health, sex life or criminal behaviour. Where research may affect communities, they will be informed and consulted on possible long-term effects for them.

Participant's Rights

Participation in this study is voluntary and may be withdrawn at any time without negative consequences for the participant. All information is treated as confidential and anonymity is assured by the researcher. The data shall be destroyed should the participant wish to withdraw. The researchers (and her/his study leader) are the only individuals who will have access to raw data from interviews, and hereby ensure that data will be treated as stipulated above.

Participants will be informed that they have the right to decline their consent outright, or to withdraw their given consent at any time without any penalty or prejudice. They are free to refuse to answer certain questions which form part of an interview or questionnaire, and to object to the use of data gathering devices, such as camera, tape recorder, and so forth.

All participants to this research before the 26th April 2016; will be assured that measures to ensure privacy, anonymity and confidentiality, as well as any risk of breach of confidentiality and anonymity will take into consideration all the times of this study.

It is the responsibility of the researcher for making sure that participants are well informed of any possible future use of the information obtained from them, including publication of research findings, use as a database, archival research, recordings for educational purposes, and use of secondary data which does not violate the privacy, anonymity and confidentiality of participants.

Vulnerable participants

During this study, the researcher has to be sure that concerns about the rights and interests of vulnerable participants, such as children, the elderly, pregnant women, people with mental impairment, prisoners, students and persons in dependent relationships, the disabled, indigenous people and indigents are taken into a great considerations. In this study, research results that can be obtained if carried out on adults will never be done with children. Children will be allowed to participate only when their participation is indispensable to the research. The protection and best interests of children will be of prime importance.

Right of Access to Researcher

Participants are free to contact the researcher at the telephone/cell phone number, at a reasonable hour, in connection with interview particulars, if they so wish. Researcher is ever ready to help participants in cases of adverse consequence resulting from their participation in this research. These include psychological trauma, distress, and loss of job, social hostility or retaliation against them. When, in the course of the research, the researcher comes to know of a need of participants that is not connected to the research but which may improve their lives, they should endeavor to get the help needed.

Data sharing

The researcher should ensure the protection of the interests of co-researchers and participants, including participants' right to confidentiality, when sharing or making public available data in any form is well established. Data which do not identify participants and which are in the form of anonymous or abstracted facts may be commonly shared. As far as possible, the researcher must ensure that relevant findings of the research are taken back to the research participants or communities in a form and manner that they can understand, and which will not cause them any harm.

I, the undersigned, agree to participate in this study voluntarily without duress.

Signed at.....on this.....day of.....20.....

Signature :.....(Print Name.....)

UNISA COLLEGE OF LAW ETHICAL CLEARANCE CERTIFICATE



COLLEGE OF LAW RESEARCH ETHICS REVIEW COMMITTEE

Date: 2015-06-25

Reference: ST 48
 Applicant: Mr J T Nyanya

Dear Mr J T Nyanya

DECISION: ETHICS APPROVAL

Name	J T Nyanya
Proposal	Community policing as a strategy to prevent crime in the Zambezi region
Qualification	MTech Policing

Thank you for the application for research ethics clearance by the College of Law Research Ethics Review Committee for the above mentioned research. **Final approval is granted.**

The application was reviewed in compliance with the Unisa Policy on Research Ethics.

The proposed research may now commence with the proviso that:

1. *The researcher will ensure that the research project adheres to the values and principles expressed in the Unisa Policy on Research Ethics which can be found at the following website:*

http://www.unisa.ac.za/cmsys/staff/contents/departments/res_policies/docs/Policy_Research%20Ethics_rev%20app%20Council_22.06.2012.pdf

2. *Any adverse circumstances arising in the undertaking of the research project that is relevant to the ethicality of the study, as well as changes in the methodology, should be communicated in writing to the College of Law Ethical Review Committee.*



University of South Africa
 Preller Street, Muckleneuk Ridge, City of Tshwane
 PO Box 392, Unisa, 0003, South Africa
www.unisa.ac.za/law

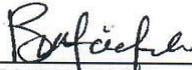
An amended application could be requested if there are substantial changes from the existing proposal, especially if those changes affect any of the study-related risks for the research participants

3. *The researcher will ensure that the research project adheres to any applicable national legislation, professional codes of conduct, institutional guidelines and scientific standards relevant to the specific field of study.*

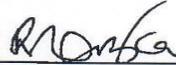
Note:

The reference number (top right corner of this communique) should be clearly indicated on all forms of communication (e.g. Webmail, E-mail messages, letters) with the intended research participants, as well as with the URERC.

Kind regards



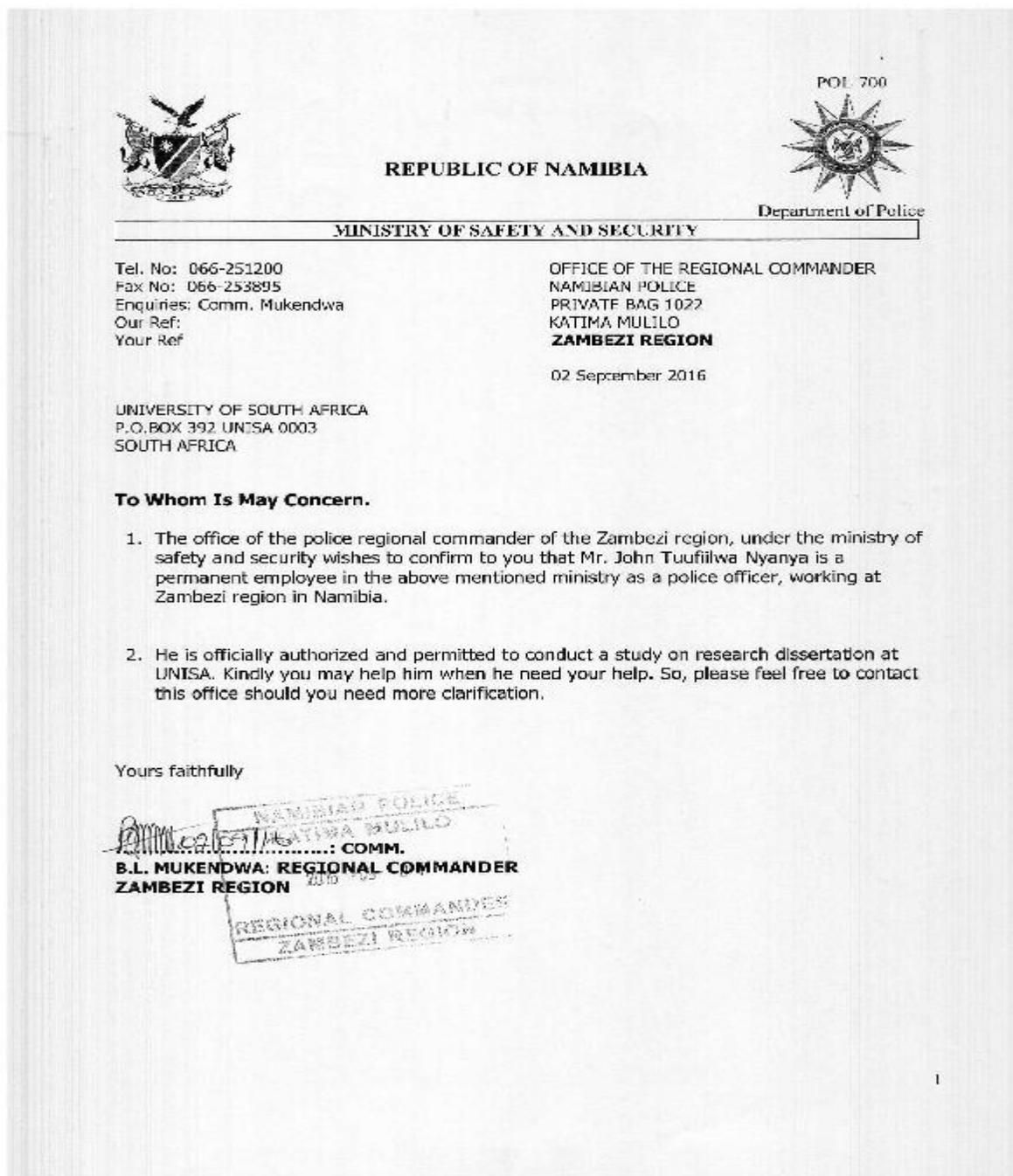
DR B HÄFELE
CHAIR PERSON: RESEARCH ETHICS
REVIEW COMMITTEE
COLLEGE OF LAW



PROF R SONGCA
EXECUTIVE DEAN:
COLLEGE OF LAW

Appendix "D"

LETTER FROM NAMPOL FOR PERMISSION TO CONDUCT THE STUDY.



DECLARATION BY THE EDITOR MRS. MARIA PETRONELLA ROODT

DECLARATION

I, Maria Petronella Roodt, hereby declare that I have proofread and edited the dissertation "*COMMUNITY POLICING AS A STRATEGY TO PREVENT CRIME*" by JOHN TUUFILWA NYANYA.

My qualifications are as follows: BA with major in English, BA Hons (English) and MA in English (Applied Linguistics) and an MA (Higher Education Studies).

I have extensive experience in proofreading and editing and can be contacted at the following address: mroodt@cut.ac.za . My telephone numbers are 051 507 3866/ 0822025167.



MP Roodt

09 January 2017