The Role of Community Policing in The Addis Ababa City Administration's Efforts to Maintain Community Safety and Security

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Abstract

This study aimed to assess the structure of community policing in maintaining community safety and security in the Addis Ababa city administration and to assess the structure of community policing in maintaining community safety and security community policing initiatives, information sharing, and attitudes toward community policing among community members on local security management practices. A descriptive case study was adopted, in which the target population of 328 respondents was stratified randomly into three sub-cities: Arada, Kirkos, and Addis Ketema. A structured questionnaire was used as the research instrument. Quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The findings revealed that the structure of community polices included paper initiatives among members, information sharing on community policing, and community policing among community members because there were no local security management practices affecting security practices. The researcher was recommended that the community be made aware of their role in community policing and that the police should ensure that they interact well with the community so that the members of the community will willingly provide information to the police, which may help prevent crime.

Keywords: Community policing; Maintaining; Structure; Community safety; Security

Abstrak

Penelitian ini bertujuan untuk menilai struktur pemolisian masyarakat dalam menjaga keselamatan dan keamanan masyarakat di pemerintahan kota Addis Ababa dan untuk menilai struktur pemolisian masyarakat dalam menjaga keselamatan dan keamanan masyarakat inisiatif pemolisian masyarakat, berbagi informasi, dan sikap terhadap pemolisian masyarakat di antara anggota masyarakat tentang praktik manajemen keamanan lokal. Sebuah studi kasus deskriptif diadopsi, di mana populasi target 328 responden distratifikasi secara acak menjadi tiga sub-kota: Arada, Kirkos, dan Addis Ketema. Kuesioner terstruktur digunakan sebagai instrumen penelitian. Data kuantitatif dianalisis menggunakan statistik deskriptif dan inferensial. Temuan mengungkapkan bahwa struktur kebijakan komunitas termasuk inisiatif kertas di antara anggota, berbagi informasi tentang pemolisian masyarakat, dan pemolisian komunitas di antara anggota masyarakat karena tidak ada praktik manajemen keamanan lokal yang memengaruhi praktik keamanan. Peneliti direkomendasikan agar masyarakat disadarkan akan peran mereka dalam pemolisian masyarakat dan bahwa polisi harus

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memastikan bahwa mereka berinteraksi dengan baik dengan masyarakat sehingga anggota masyarakat akan rela memberikan informasi kepada polisi, yang dapat membantu mencegah kejahatan.

Kata kunci: Pemolisian masyarakat; Mempertahankan; Struktur; Keamanan masyarakat; Keamanan

INTRODUCTION

Community policing involves three key components: developing community partnerships, engaging in problem solving, and implementing community policing organizational features. The implementation of community policing necessitates fundamental changes in the structure and management of police organizations. Four elements of community policing make it useful and proactive. These are the philosophical, strategic, tactical, and organizational dimensions. Read to know more about these four elements. This community policing element refers to the ideas and perspectives that make up community policing. In the context of Addis Ababa and the Ethiopian community, policing structures occur in strategic and tactical dimensions (Basham, S. L. 2022). Thus, the Newport News problem-oriented policing project gave rise to the world's most influential conceptual model of problem solving, known as the SARA. Scanning, analysis, response, and assessment were accompanied by the acronym SARA (Muchow, 2023)

One of the most populous and rapidly expanding industrial and commercial cities in sub-Saharan Africa is the Addis Ababa City Administration in Ethiopia. It is located in the Central Oromia Regional State. Residents of the city had to cope with social disorders and criminal activity because of macroeconomic problems such as unemployment, inflation, and poverty. Therefore, a community's quality of life is adversely affected by fear of property theft, robbery, assault, and murder, among other crime types. Crime types that violate human rights often arise from the police's incapacity to deter crimes using different preventative strategies in the interest of community development. Therefore, community policing is the best model for community development to protect against such violations (Burkhardt, 209).

GENERAL DESCRIPTION OF THE COMMUNITY, PROBLEMS AND TARGET SOLUTIONS

General description

Community policing is a relatively new concept in Ethiopia. In 2005, it was formally unveiled as national policy (Abrha et al., 2024). Examples of problem-oriented policing include actions to enhance neighborhood circumstances, such as enhancing lighting, installing speed bumps, and stepping up police presence in high-crime areas. Click here to enter text. (Greene and Kebede, 209). Government community policing has been incorporated into training programs created for Ethiopian police trainees to strengthen the security services provided to the inhabitants of the country.

Ethiopia is a popular country in the Horns of Africa. According to the CSA July 2008 report, the total population of the country was estimated to be 110,221,000 (54,691 males and 55,530 females). Among them, 105,996,000 (83.3%) lived in rural areas, and 13,225,000 (16.7%) lived in urban areas. Currently, the country is growing by two digits (approximately 11%) of GDP/year to continue and

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maintain this growth, and the government has prepared and begun implementing the five-year Growth and Transformation Plan (GTP). National security is important for implementing the plan. In this regard, the police's contribution is crucial, and they cannot achieve this contribution without the participation of the community (Abrha et al., 2024).

Problem

Community policing has social, economic, health, and psychological effects on community development and society. It is a serious social problem that directly reduces the quality of life of individuals and the community (Muchow, 2023). To respond to this problem, societies have developed organizations as institutions where police, among others, are deployed. In support of this idea, Morgan stated, "the primary function of police is concerned with preventing police community development and catching crime prevention and investigation community developments (Okafor & Aniche, 2015).

There has been a glaring acceptance that development is impossible without security. For poverty to be reduced and for stable socioeconomic and political developments to occur, security from chaos, crime, and violence is essential. By preserving security and order, upholding the rule of law, and carrying out duties with consideration for community members, the police force, one of the primary security providers, can play a significant role in fostering the conditions necessary for development. Therefore, the potential for greater political, social, and economic development is drastically reduced in the absence of a sense of safety, security, or order that the police can provide(Rukus et al., 2018).

In the early 20th century, Ethiopia established a contemporary legal system and administrative justice. Arada Zebegna, a contemporary police system, was established in 1917. The police's primary responsibility during the reign of Emperor Hialesellassie (1931–1974) was "to protect peace, order, and security of the communities." However, various brutal and illegal police activities were exposed. Throughout the period of Dergue military rule, the police kept up with the demands of the current regime (1974-1991). Even though the police were not entirely blamed, the regime left terrible memories of brutal, illegitimate law enforcement(Signori et al., 2023).

The entire structure of the police force was reorganized under decentralization after the assumed power of the Ethiopian People's Revolutionary Democratic Front (EPRDF) in May 1991. However, the police would be hesitant to declare that their efforts to maintain security and order, as well as their relationships with local communities, have significantly improved(Kane, 2000).

Security sector reform (SSR) is crucial in the transition from war to peace in conflict-affected countries because security is a prerequisite for police development. Without SSR, democracy will not be consolidated, and good governance and economic development will remain elusive. Peace and security process reengineering (BPR), a reform process in police organizations, has been ongoing in many police departments across the nation since the early 2000s in an effort to achieve institutional improvement and better service delivery. Simply referring to their work as "service delivery' seems to be a fundamental change from previous policing tactics(Somerville, 2009).

Despite the establishment of community policing and numerous efforts by various police administrations to curtail the level of community development in the Addis Ababa City Administration to develop peace and security, real community police organizations are not responsible for their

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contributions to community development, and social disorders persist in the Addis Ababa City Administration. With growing urbanization and national development, there are signs of complexity and multiplicity in community policing offenses. Thousands of lives and millions of dollars in property are being lost as a result of one community policing organization or another's participation in community development (Boehme et al., 2022).

METHOD

This study used a mixed research approach. The benefit of mixed research is that the data were evaluated objectively, and conclusions were drawn directly from the statistical analysis results (Chu, PH. and Chang, 2017). This study uses a descriptive research design to determine the extent of the variables. A descriptive case study was adopted in which the target population of 328 respondents was stratified randomly into three sub cities, i.e., Arada, Kirkos and Addis Ketema. A structured questionnaire was used as the research instrument. Quantitative data were analyzed using descriptive and inferential statistics. The purpose of correlational research is to evaluate data and interpret the relationship and strength of the structure and practice of community policing in maintaining community safety and security by recognizing trends. The structure and practice of community policing in maintaining community safety and security were used to measure the relationship between the structure of community policing and ensuring peace and security. According to Ishtiaq, (2019), a quantitative design, or more specifically, a correlational quantitative research design, seeks to identify the extent of the relationship between two variables through statistical analysis of the data. According to Mavodza, (2022), the size of the population and the amount of error that the researcher was willing to tolerate determine the size of the sample. The authors developed a sample size determination population that was surveyed (Quimbo et al., 2018). For each stratum of the city administration, 328 community samples were collected from the Arada, Kirkos, and Addis Ketema subcultures. To provide an equal chance of selection, simple random sampling techniques were employed to select respondents from Addis Ababa city. Simple random sampling is an extensively used method in scientific research. The city of Addis Ababa was selected as the population in which members of the research were randomly selected to participate.

A questionnaire was used to collect data from the respondents. The questions will be prepared in the Amharic language because all groups of respondents will be able to read and understand the language by applying a quantitative technique and using a questionnaire, after which the data will be collected.

The researcher first contacted the Addis Ababa City Police Commission to obtain full support for accessing the desired respondents and relevant data. The academic staff members who completed the questionnaire were identified and oriented toward the purpose of the questionnaire.

Descriptive statistics are presented as the mean and standard deviation to analyze the mass of the data collected through the questionnaire. After necessary coding was performed, the data were entered into a computer for analysis using the Statistical Package for the Social Science (SPSS) software version 26.

Tabel 1. Reliability statistics results

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Cronbach's Alpha	Cronbach's Alpha Based on Standardized Items	N of Items
Structure of community policing	0.826	7

(Survey SPSSV-26 data, 2023)

The consistency estimates were acceptable according to the Pearson correlation, and a Cronbach's alpha value <0.70 indicated acceptable reliability. Structure CP 0.826; number of items seven, one estimate of reliability. The pilot *test was used to assess reliability*. This involves administering the survey to a group of respondents and repeating the survey with a very good result.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

After the tentative questionnaire was modified based on the information elicited from the focus groups, it was piloted and tested among three community representatives and Addis Ababa city administration higher officials at the commissioner level from the same departments as those involved in the elicitation research. As a result of the piloting of the questionnaire, it was possible to give Amharic translations to some words and expressions that respondents found difficult. In addition, contrary to what security issues and political interference recommend, items related to "valuation" regarding the constructs of the philosophy of community policing and "perceived behavioral control" were dropped because the participants felt that the items were repetitive.

Table 2. Qualitative Data Analysis and Representation

Higher official (commissioners)	Commanders (sub city)	Problem resolving committee (focus group discussion FGD)
Ho (interview)	Cs (interview)	PRS and FGD

(Source: FGD, 2023)

The qualitative study tools used to collect the data and ways of recruiting the community for the study were used to collect the required data for the qualitative component of the study. Three major techniques were used for data collection: interviews, focus group discussions, and documentary information. The data obtained from field notes 6 include information concerning "gatekeepers", problems encountered during and prior to data collection, some nonverbal cues noted about participants, and the overall research setting. The ethnographic observations, by and large, revolve around the research setting in general and the places that have direct participation in the general knowledge, practice, structure, and participation in community policing (Table 4.3). In the Addis Ababa city administration, in the context of community policing, documentary information, on the other hand, is related to relevant secondary data from government sources (e.g., the crime data rate of community participation in city administration).

Table 3. Response rate of the study

Questionnaires	Frequency	%
Distributed	355	100
Collected	328	92
Discard (reject)	27	8

(Source, Field survey, 2023)

The following subsequent tables summarize the total demographic characteristics of the community respondents. A total of 355 questionnaires were distributed, but only 328 (92%) were properly returned. On the other hand, 27 (8%) were discarded. The response rate to the questionnaire was 92%, with 8% of the questionnaires not being filled out properly.

Table 4. Subcity Administrative Responses to Addis Ababa

Variables	Frequency	Percent
Addis Ketema sub city	100	30.5
Kirkos sub city	108	32.9
Arada sub city	90	36.6
Total	328	100.0

(Source: Field survey 2023)

In Addis Ababa, the city administration covers three subcities according to their crime rates. The special Addis Ketema subcity, the largest exchange of commodities in the Addis Ababa, the Kirkos subcity, the high black market exchange, and the Arada subcity; the center of the Addis Ababa city administration, such as piazza; and the ancient university six kilos and errata kilo found in this subcity. This contribution is made through support of studies identifying investment and development opportunities for 15 of the Arada subcity (90, 36.6%), Addis Ketema (100, 30.5%), and Kirkos subcity (108, 32.9%) cities participating in the programme of community policing in the above subcities. In Addis Ababa, the mayor is in charge of administration at the city level. The lowest administrative level in Addis Ababa is the subcity, Keble, Ketema, Block, and Family. Like the structure at the federal level, each keeled, Ketema, block and family police level has an elected focal person (Gearhart, 2022).

Table 5. Gender of respondents

Variables	Frequency	Percent
Male	268	81.7
Female	60	18.3
Total	328	100.0

Source: field survey, 2023

The significant majority of the respondents in this study were men who participated in community policing and were from the Addis Ababa city administration and its different communities, as well as from city administrations in the country. Table 2.7 shows that a total of 268 (81.7%) of the community respondents were men (60 [18.3%]). Thus, there is male dominance among the Addis Ababa city administration police commission. During this time, community policing did not increase the number of female participants in the community (Gearhart, 2022).

Table 6. Age distribution of the respondents

Variables	Frequency	Percent
Below 25 years old	5	1.5
25-35 years old	107	32.6
36-45 years old	154	47.0

Above 45 years old	61	18.6
Total	328	100.0

(Source: Field survey 2023)

A significant number of the respondents in the study were young adults aged less than 25 years (5.5%), 25-35 years (107.6%), 36-45 years (154.7%), or more than 45 years (61.6%). Generally, the majority of the respondents were 36–45 years of age. In this age of maturity, mental alertness, and physical strength, to be fully prepared to stop conflict and riots, to maintain order, and to protect citizens, the organization must be able to make split-second decisions that may be ethically and legally complex and may call for advanced tactics and coordination. Law enforcement, order maintenance, and service are the two mandates of policing that Wilson distinguished between the three forms of policing that he identified: the watchman style, the legalistic style, and the service style. Adequate distribution of gender in all aspects of community involvement is necessary for an organization to perform an effective job ((Smylie et al., 2024)

Table 7 Marital Status Distributions of Respondents

Variables	Frequency	Percent
Single	34	10.4
Married	276	84.1
Divorced	18	5.5
Total	328	100.0

(Source: Field survey 2023)

The majority of participants were single (34, 10.4%) and had the opportunity to move from one community policing role for community development to another than married employees (276, 84.1%) or divorced individuals (18, 5.5%). Most of the time, married people in a community exhibit greater stability and tolerance than single people in a divorced community. According to the interview data, the most widely used operating tactics in community policing are community beat officers, foot patrols, community meetings, contact techniques (such as mini-stations and police stores), and community crime prevention (D & N, 2024).

Table 8. Educational Level Distribution of Respondents

Variables	Frequency	Percent
Write and read	2	.6
Grade 1-5	11	3.4
Grade 6-10	16	4.9
Grade 11-9	13	4.0
Diploma	141	43.0
UG degree	90	36.6
PG degree	25	7.6
Total	328	100.0

(Source: Field survey, 2023)

The level of education was considered in this study to establish the qualifications of the community members. The level of education also helps establish whether the respondents understood the rights

and responsibilities of citizens under the constitution. The main responsibility of community members is to protect the constitution from any danger. The results showed that for most of the respondents, 141 (43.6%) had diplomas, written, or read (2.6%), 1–5 had grades (3.4%), 6–10 had grades (4.9%), 11–9 had grades (4%), 90 had undergraduate grades (36.6%), and 25 had postgraduate grades (7.6%). This shows that the majority of respondents had an education level of 141 (43%). In the community the focus group discussed, they believed the police were uneducated and did not yet agree on higher standards in police education and training assistance for hiring and retaining law enforcement officers, as provided for various levels in our world. For police officer education and community, a great challenge in creating partnerships between police and the community, the logic is simple: law enforcement agencies that recruit and hire highly educated candidates should result in higher-quality police officers. Rydberg and Terrill (2015) found a significant positive effect on an officer's education level and instances of use of force. Furthermore, they also discovered evidence of educated police officers showing greater problem-solving skills, improved use of officer discretion, and greater crime investigation and crime prevention (Idris et al., 2024).
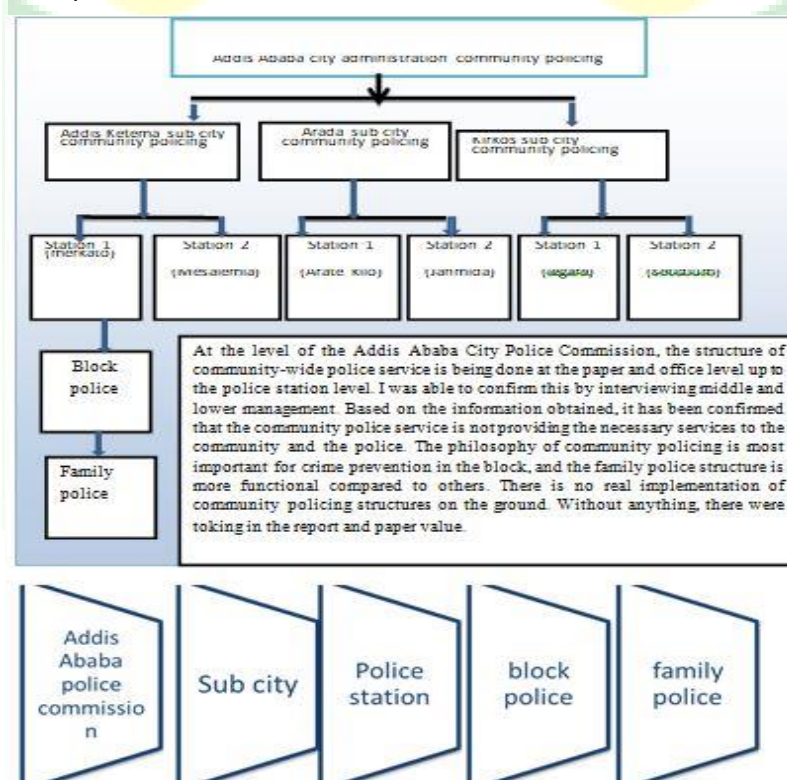

Figure 1. Structure of Community Policing in the Addis Ababa city administration office, 2023

In this subsection, the structure of community policing and the results from the respondents' responses to the variables are described. The questionnaires were rated on a five-point Likert scale (1 = strongly disagree to 5 = strongly agree). The mean value of the respondents' responses to the variables was used to indicate the extent of their agreement or disagreement. Moreover, to make interpretation easy, all the questions in the instrument were developed positively, and the scales were reassigned as follows: 1-1.8= Strongly Disagree, 1.81-2.6 = Disagree, 2.61-3.4= Neutral, 3.41-4.20= Agree and 4.21-5 = Strongly Agree (Pelse, 2011). Furthermore, standard deviation results were used to show the variability of respondents' responses to the issue under study. A larger standard deviation (>1) indicates the existence of variability in the responses (Idris et al., 2024)

Table 9. Structure of Community Policing

No	Descriptive Statistics	Level of Agreement		
		No	mean	SD
1	Community policing structure is highly hierarchical.	328	2.7	1.35
2	Community Policing officer is responsible to create the CP structure	328	2.6	1.42
3	Community Policing officer provides training to the stakeholders of CP structure	328	2.5	1.39
4	Community policing includes family police	328	2.4	1.36
5	Community Policing structure includes Conflict Resolving Committee	328	2.6	1.40
6	Community Policing structure includes the Advisory Council	328	2.3	1.42
7	Community Policing structure includes the Community Police Officer	328	4.9	1.78
8	Community Policing Structure includes community elders	328	2.3	1.42
9	Community Policing structure includes police station	328	2.9	1.47
10	Community Policing structure includes militia and community patrols.	328	2.8	1.43
11	Community Policing officers are supervising and monitoring the activities of community policing.	328	2.2	1.33
	Aggregate mean & SD		2.72	1.43

(source SPSS V-26, 2023)

For the first item in Table 9, the score above the mean value of the first item was 2.7, indicating that the respondents disagreed with their agreed response and that their community policing structure was highly hierarchical. The standard deviation of this item was 1.35, implying the relative homogeneity of the respondents' responses. From this result, it can be inferred that the community policing structure is highly hierarchical and may not help upgrade hierarchical community policing, which does not help the structure of the policing objectives in the desired way.

In the second item of Table 9, the Community Policing officer is responsible for creating the Community Policing structure", and the mean score of the respondents was 2.6, indicating "disagree."

This showed that the item was 1.42, which is evidence of the relative homogeneity of the responses. The community policing officer is responsible for creating the CP structure, which requires a community policing mechanism. Here, the community policing officer is responsible for creating the CP structure and standards for excellence and providing evidence of individuals' actual awareness of community policing problems and the problem of growing awareness of community involvement in policing implementation as community confidence in police capability increases and community trust increases. This shows that little has been done from this perspective to realize awareness of community policing goals (Muchow, 2023).

The third item in the table indicates that 9 community policing officers provided training to the stakeholders of the CP structure. The average mean score of the respondents' responses was 2.5, with a standard deviation of 1.39. The mean score of this item implies that the majority of respondents were uncertain, as the Community Policing officer provided training to stakeholders in the CP structure. According to Rennie (2020), community police officers provide training to stakeholders in CP structures. However, without strong ties to the community, the police may not have access to pertinent information from citizens, which could help solve or deter crimes. Community policing depends on optimizing the structural contact between patrol officers and community members. Establishing and maintaining mutual trust are central goals of community partnerships. Community partnerships adopt a policing perspective that exceeds the standard law enforcement emphasis on each structure, police officer and stakeholder (Luong et al., 2024).

The four items in Table 9 related to community policing include family police; accordingly, most of the respondents "agreed" about the response rate, with a mean of 2.4 and a standard deviation of 1.36. This implies that many respondents agreed that police action in relation to community policing does not enable community policing to include family police. Brogden (2013) states that community policing can include family police. To date, no research has been conducted from this perspective. The secondary data provide strong evidence that the Addis Ababa Police Commission's community policing includes family police work unit reports, which show that there is no family police practice. This provides strong evidence that community policing is not easy for family police but rather leads to a level at which it is impossible for a national organization to succeed. According to group discussions and interview data, the number of family police officers is increasing because of the difficult situation in the country; however, according to scholars, community police services have great potential to form a structure in family police (Malay, 2022).

As shown in item 5 of Table 9 above, the mean score for the item related to the Community Policing structure was 2.6 on the "disagree" agreement rating scale, which indicated that the dissatisfaction of the respondents with the case described and the standard deviation were 1.40. These findings were inconsistent with those reported by O'Neill et al. (2023). This community policing approach is essential for preventing and solving problems as well as for identifying potential threats to public safety, according to an empirical study conducted on the community policing structure, which included the Conflict Resolving Committee. From this, it is possible to conflict with resolving committees that Community Policing ensures collective safety in the block and police station (Ferreira et al., 2022).

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This is shown in Item 6 of Table 9. Considering that the Community Policing structure includes the Advisory Council, the respondents' mean score was 2.3. This shows that the majority of respondents disagreed, with a standard deviation of 1.41. This means that Community Policing must perform many tasks in arranging the community policing structure, including the Advisory Council. According to Aston (2023), information sharing with a community policing structure includes the Advisory Council, which is a process focused on promoting a community-driven approach to understanding and providing security through the support of an advisory council. It focuses on improving the relationships between advisory councils of communities, authorities, and institutions.

These seven items are listed in Table 9. The community policing structure includes community police officers. Community policing enables the reduction of undue structures. This is a means to verify the success of the enabled structure in undue fear of crime. The mean score of 4.9 for the respondents' responses implied that the majority of the respondents "agreed" with the case described, and the standard deviation was 4.72. Based on these findings, one can deduce that Community Policing was reluctant to enable structures in undue community policing structures, including the Community Police Officer, to help them obtain feedback for their improvement. Community policing is an important structural tool used for community peace and security. When law enforcement works directly with residents and businesses within a community, they go a long way toward the structure of community policing, improving community participation, quality of life, and public safety (Pelsewhere, 2011).

This is shown in Item 8 of Table 9. The community planning structure included community elders, and the respondents' mean score was 2.3. This shows that the majority of respondents disagreed, with a standard deviation of 1.42. Thus, when arranging community policing structures, community policing must perform many tasks, including those involving community elders. According to Gill (2017), neighborhood policing has generally been successful in lowering public perceptions of community policing structures, including community elders, boosting public confidence in the police, and increasing the perception of police legitimacy. By encouraging open channels of communication and cooperation between law enforcement and the community, community policing paves the way for the development of trust and a strong sense of security through the support of elderly people. Officers become well-known elderly individuals in a community when they actively interact with people on a regular basis.

The nine items are listed in Table 9. The community policing structure includes police stations, and community policing assessments have led to significant changes in police station officers' attitudes. This confirms that the accomplishment of community policing brought about significant changes in the police structure. The mean score of 2.9 responses implied that the majority of the respondents were "neutral" to the case described, and the standard deviation was 1.47. According to interviews and focus group discussions, community policing does not involve police stations that establish a strong foundation for transparency, interaction, or collaboration with the communities they serve. To get to know community members, police stations must pay less attention to how their actions affect the people they serve. Since then, police have implemented more strategies for community-focused policing stations. Officers on bicycles or on the beat returned to reassure the public. Community

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support stations are now employed by the police (CSS). Additionally, police stations work in conjunction with schools to help teach youth about the role that the police play in society (Somerville, 2009).

The ten items in the table are indicated in Table 9. The community planning structure included militias and community patrols; the average mean score of the respondents' responses was 2.8, with a standard deviation of 1.43. The mean score of this item implies that the majority of the respondents were "neutral," with the case of the Community Policing structure including militia and community patrols on practical application of Community Policing. Specializing from the interviews and focus group discussions on the idea of community policing helps the structure include militias and community patrols; there is no agreement. The structure includes an independent advisory group (IAG), which is organized from police, community and government representatives from ruling parties with the support of the Ministry of Peace, Militia and community patrols; these groups are both violent and permissive, unstable neighborhoods; and peer groups involved in criminal activity include structures related to militia and community patrols. Most structural acts include militias, and community patrols result from learning. The presence of structures, including the IAG, militia, and community patrols, may expose young children to violence (Dixon, 2020).

Among the 11 items in Table 9 related to community policing officers' supervision and monitoring of community policing activities, the mean score was 2.2, with a standard deviation of 1.33. This indicates that most respondents disagreed with the issue of community policing officers supervising and monitoring community policing activities. This implies that residents and the police have limitations in providing adequate opportunities for cooperation. According to the interviews and focus group discussions, there was no cooperation between the police and residents. According to Wibbels, E. (2023), however, a police department can achieve greater success and safety as well as improved structure, communication, morale, and strength through teamwork. Synergy is the quality of a cohesive team; its members complement and work together to enhance each other's concepts and behaviors.

According to the article, there is no structure in community policing for maintaining community safety and security in the Addis Ababa city administration. There are no partnerships; solving problems and putting community policing organizational features into practice are the main activities that make up community policing. The report showed that obtaining false information from the government and community-building relationships with community members are the main goals of community policing, which is also known as community-oriented policing. Community policing, in its most basic form, falsifies a relationship of cooperation between locals and law enforcement. The more disagreements there are, the more law enforcement works with people. The typical techniques of community policing involve advising the community, speaking with friends, and supporting neighborhood watch programmers to help prevent crime. Increased use of bicycle or foot patrols increases the responsibility of officers toward the communities they assist. The government organized an independent advisory group by the Ministry of Peace with police, community members, and government representatives from the ruling party (Roché S, 2018).

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In the Addis Ababa city administration, the structure of community-wide police services at the city level is as described above, but the structure is only paper and consists of small subcities and offices. Stations and block police offices were opened, signs were put up, and whether they were not fully implemented was verbally discussed. I was able to confirm through group discussion, interviews, and observation that there was no real structure. In particular, the purpose and importance of community police structures are not to provide service to the community but rather because of the fear of superior leadership; there is no clear right or responsibility for each structure. It is only to implement the direction of the government. In reality, community-based police structures are not organized to work but rather to implement political interests and fake reports (Aston, 2020).

The study established that community policing was largely affected by a lack of adequate resources for implementation, followed by the influence of the level of community awareness on the project, community trust in the police, and, ultimately, the structure of stakeholder involvement. Another study examined various challenges that face the structure of community policing. The study also established that low levels of basic mutual trust, a lack of an enabling legislative and administrative environment, a poor public image of police, and declining police resources all affected the implementation of the intervention. The study therefore focused on the structure of community policing and local security practices in the Addis Ababa city administration as a framework to improve security. To investigate the structure of community policing initiatives among community members on local security management practices in the Addis Ababa city administration (Chimba, 2021).

CONCLUSIONS AND SUGGESTIONS

Conclusions

From the study's findings, it was concluded that community policing initiatives had been identified as a structure of community policing in maintaining community safety and security in the Addis Ababa city administration. Community policing, brought about by awareness, increased security for the community. The police need to acutely listen to the concerns of the community and work cooperatively with them to identify and address problems. Increased awareness of community policing increased the security of the community.

The structure of community police information sharing is an essential component of community policing. Pertinent and appropriate information should be made available to members of the community whenever possible. Through information sharing, there was no real structure of community policing in crime reduction, which enhances security. Community structure and community policing are critical for maintaining strong ties, ensuring continued participation, and documenting the progress made. The data showed that there is no mutual trothing between the police and the community.

The structure of community policing for maintaining community safety and security in the Addis Ababa city administration creates a positive structure for community policing that enhances good cooperation among police officers and hence good security. Citizen cooperation is an important factor in both preventing and solving crime, and citizens are most likely to cooperate with law enforcement if they respect them and feel that their authority is legitimate. Good attitudes toward

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community policing promote good working relationships, trust, and community-tailored solutions, thus bringing ownership to the initiative.

The community should be made aware of the role of community policing in maintaining community safety and security so that people can understand that they have a structure for crime prevention in the locality. The police members should enable the community to be aware of the structural foundation and thus enhance teamwork, commitment, and volunteerism in preventing crimes.

The police should ensure that they interact well with the community so that the members of the community can provide information to the police willingly, which may help prevent crime. Through information sharing, there will be increased levels of community participation in crime reduction, which enhances security.

Members of the public should be encouraged to have a positive attitude toward the police so that they can maintain good relationships that can boost community policing. This is because a positive attitude toward community policing enhances good cooperation among police officers and hence good security.

Future research needs to compare how knowledge is shared using different methods across intra- and interorganizational boundaries and to identify both generalizable and contextually specific barriers, facilitators, and outcomes for this crucial aspect of police functioning.

Suggestions

Advocate for gender inclusiveness: Communities can support the inclusion of women and underrepresented groups in community policing. They should engage with relevant authorities to ensure that gender perspectives are mainstreamed in COP initiatives.

Increasing participation in community policing programming

Given the limited community participation in community policing programming, more communities should consider actively participating in community policing initiatives. The community can contribute valuable resources, knowledge, and perspectives to the COP's efforts. By expanding their participation, the community can help address funding gaps, provide training and capacity-building support, and support community needs within the framework of the COP. Collaborative partnerships between communities and existing COP structures, such as Community Policing Committees (CPCs), can result in more comprehensive and impactful community policing programs.

Raising Community Awareness: The community should continue to play a role in community awareness by providing educational materials and organizing awareness campaigns on the importance of community policing. These efforts help bridge the gap between the police and the community.

Providing training and support: The community can provide training and support to the leaders of the Addis Ababa Police Commission initiative and to individuals, communities, and community police committee members. This training should focus on conflict resolution, mediation and effective communication.

Advocate for Policy Reform: The community should actively engage in advocacy efforts to influence policy reforms related to community policing. In collaboration with Addis Ababa city management

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agencies, they can develop and implement policies that enhance the effectiveness of COP initiatives. If necessary, cooperate with the Addis Ababa Police Commission.

Research Implications

Future studies should examine the multiple approaches used to share knowledge among communities in the Addis Ababa city government regarding community policing for community development and identify barriers, facilitators, and outcomes for this critical policing role, both contextually and contextually.
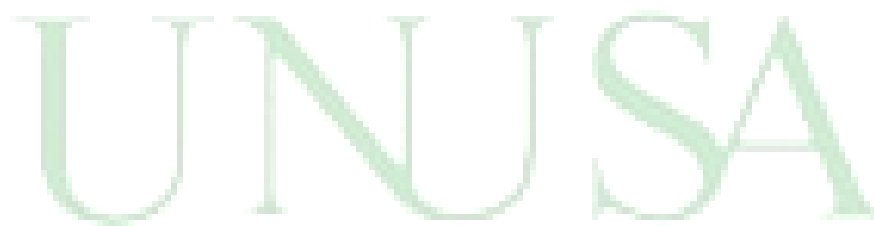
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