

**COMMUNITY POLICING: A STRATEGY FOR CONFLICT PREVENTION IN THE
COMMUNITY: A CASE STUDY IN THE SELECTED COMMUNITIES IN SOLWEZI
DISTRICT**

BY

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RESOLUTION**

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CERTIFICATE OF DECLARATION

I Rodrick Mazyopa, do hereby declare that this dissertation on “**community policing a strategy for conflict prevention in the selected communities in Solwezi district**” represents my own work and that it has not been previously submitted for a degree, diploma or any other qualification at the University of Zambia or at any other university for similar purposes.

Signature.....

DATE.....

CERTIFICATE OF APPROVAL

This dissertation by Rodrick Mazyopa was approved as partial fulfillment of the requirement for the award of the degree of Master of Science in peace, leadership and conflict resolution.

Supervisor.....Signature.....Date.....

DEDICATION

I dedicate this dissertation to my family that is my father Isaac (Isaki) Mazyopa and my mother Alice Fatuma Phiri, my wife Phalesi Phiri Mazyopa and my children Isaac, Musonda, Alice, Nelly, Statford, Emmanuel, Ethel and Shepard Mazyopa for support and encouragement during my education endeavors at the University of Zambia and other colleges and Universities in pursuant of education. I therefore dedicate this work to all of them for trusting and encouraging me.

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ABSTRACT

The study explored Community policing strategy as a strategy for conflict prevention in the selected communities in Solwezi district for Northwestern province. The selected communities for the study included Kandemba, Kyawama, Messenger, Kandundu and Magrade compounds in Solwezi district. The study was guided by the following study objectives; Exploration of community policing strategy as a tool for conflict prevention in Solwezi district, to identify challenges in community policing strategy in the prevention of conflicts and to propose approaches for conflict prevention in Solwezi district. The dissertation used qualitative case study design and was guided by broken window and social capital theories. The study purposely selected the communities in Solwezi district and 22 participants among them were three police officers from CSD at Solwezi police, four church leaders from dominant churches, political leaders, business and markets community leaders, the Mayor of Solwezi and five (5) selected members from each community. Data was collected through interviews and Focus Group Discussion. The study revealed that community policing strategy is a tool for conflict prevention by enabling the community participates in planning for the safety and the security of their community although community policing in Solwezi district is not being effectively implemented rendering it as if it is an ineffective tool for conflict prevention.

The study further revealed that, lack of funding to community policing strategy implementation, lack police officers training in community policing exhibited by negative attitude of police officers towards the community thereby hampering effective implementation of community policing in the Solwezi and as a result the strategy has insignificant impact on conflict prevention.

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LIST OF ACRONOMIES

CP.....COMMUNITY POLICING

CSD.....COMMUNITY SERVICE DIRECTORATE

VSU.....VICTIMS SUPPORT UNITY

CPU.....COMMUNITY PROTECTION UNITY

SLU.....SCHOOL LIAISON UNITY

GBV.....GENDER BASED VIOLENCE

UN.....UNITED NATIONS

FGD.....FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

CCPU.....COMMUNITY CRIME PREVENTION UNITY

ZPNW.....ZAMBIA POLICE NORTH-WESTERN

CP.....COMMUNITY POLICING

FGD.....FOCUS GROUP DISCUSSION

CHAPTER ONE

INTRODUCTION

1.1.Overview

The overview of introduction of the study includes, background information, back concept of Community policing, problem statement, main research objective, specific objectives, and research questions. It also includes significance of the study, scope of the study, definition of key terms, theoretical framework, conceptual framework and the summary.

1.2 Background information

Community Policing in Zambia, is a contemporary policing concept which is aimed at mitigating conflicts and crime occurrences (Zambia Police Strategic Review 1995-2000). The concept was conceived as a proactive approach to crime and most of the time a rationale to conflict prevention. Globally, Community policing is a philosophy and management style for the police organization. Pandey (2014). The strategy promotes for a mechanism and approach that establishes closer relationship and collaboration between the police and the community in far as crime and conflict prevention is concerned (Pandey 2014).The justification by the USA government Mission and Department goal for the Lincoln police is one of the basic and continuing responsibilities of every police officer is Community policing (Anon 1979-1980). The benefits of Community policing are enormous may include lesser social problems as citizens who are affected become more positive in public attitudes towards law enforcement, increased officer satisfaction and reduced crime and conflict rates (US Department of Justice Nov 1995). Fear is the primarily cause of group conflict (Moore and Tronjanowicz 2000). It has been observes that, Community policing is a policing philosophy that was designed to reduce crime and conflicts in communities by fostering trust, respect, and collaboration between police officers and the citizen.(Nicholl, 2000).

The principle behind Community policing strategy is the emphasis on the police to work jointly with the community. It is a joint undertakings that include decision making, joint problem solving and planning in insuring that community safety is guaranteed. It is envisaged that, both the community and the police can contribute to crime and conflict prevention (Moore and Tronjanowicz (2000). The strategy can help the police to cultivate trust and confidence with the community. However, despite Community policing strategy being carried out in most parts of districts in Zambia which is aimed at enhancing community participation in community safety by

curbing crime and conflict, all and above 90% of conflicts and crime is happening within the precincts of the community members and the police officers(Pandey (2014). Yet although the practice of Community policing entails community resilience in problem solving in promoting community safety that fosters social cohesion in the community in collaboration with the police. In this vein, despite Community policing strategy being an initiative for conflict prevention mechanism running side by side with the traditional policing method in Zambia, conflict is still rampant as the leading social problem.

1.3 Contextual and situational analysis of conflict in Zambia

Conflict like crime general, it has impacts on society. It affects the communities negatively socially, economically and politically. It causes nervousness, uncertainty and panic among people.(Zambia Demographic Survey (2007).According to the Demographic survey report, owing to the unprecedented rise in crime and conflicts, the people have resorted to have personalized security initiatives by fortifying their houses with burglar bars for fear of being victims of conflict. The Zambia Demographic report states that, one in five women have reported and have experienced sexual violence at some point in their life, and 46.8 % of women have experienced physical violence at some point at 15 years of age.

According to the statistics by the Zambia Police Victim Support Unit (VSU) on Gender Based Violence (GBV), cases have steadily increased between 2008 and 2011 with 716,467 and 11,914 cases recorded in 2008, 2010, and 2011 respectively,(ZP NW Crime Statistics 2014, 2015, 2016 and 2017).That is not enough, It was reported that, the police and the community were pitted in a conflict with each other casting every doubt whether or not collaboration between them in fight against crime and conflict does exist, Zambia Daily Mail, (20/03/16).Conflicts just like any crime, it breeds disorder to every person's life in Solwezi. It is believed that, due to the high escalation of conflicts reported, death, assaults, GBV, political violence, rape, domestic violence, exploitation, human trafficking, early marriages are resulting from violence topping up the list of incidences, (the crime register of northwestern province 2015).

In northwestern and Solwezi in particular conflict is a major cause of social disorientation in respect of community safety is concerned. It is a major cause for uncertainties among the communities and people are wondering whether Community policing strategy is the remedy required for conflict prevention in Solwezi district. There are many speculations whether the

program implementation will result into expectation of eradication both conflicts and crime. One wonders what the Zambia Police and the community are doing enough in conflict and crime prevention. It is against this background that this undertaking of the study to explore Community policing strategy as a tool for conflict prevention.

1.4 Statement of the problem

The Zambia Police service is one of the key institutions of governance in Zambia whose mandate in law enforcement and maintenance of public peace and security cannot be over emphasized. While this scenario appears to be simple and straight forward, the function of the Zambia Police service in the community is constantly challenged in conflict and crime prevention as its core duty.

It is stated that, “in many countries of the global world, there has been an escalation in conflicts with multiple levels of chaos and anarchy leading to huge loss of lives, economic slowdown, and mostly sadly a sense of fear and uncertainty in the community, (Nicholl, 2000). In Zambia, and Solwezi district in particular is not an exception to the rise of conflicts. It poses a huge security and public peace concerns. Further studies indicate that, “efforts of the law enforcement agencies are constantly challenged to resolve community oriented conflicts on their own, emerging models of conflict resolution to ensure normative order and community resilience require communities to be their partners.” Nicholl, (ibide). Since Zambian police service introduction of Community Policing concept in Solwezi district, is it justified to say that, the implementation of Community policing strategy has had an impact on conflict prevention in Zambia? Despite Community policing strategy is being the model for conflicts prevention in Solwezi district, why has the device remained high with alarming rates. The statistics indicates that, both conflicts and crime are on the increase, (Zambia police northwestern crime statistics register, 2015-2017). One wonders whether this aspect of duty by the police is fully exploited in the prevention of conflicts and crime in Solwezi district. In light of this, the study was conducted to ascertain the viability of Community policing strategy as a tool for conflict prevention in Zambia particularly in Solwezi district.

1.5 Research objective

To explore Community policing strategy as a conflict prevention model in the Zambia police service in the selected communities in Solwezi District.

1.6 Specific research objectives

(a) To explore Community Policing strategy as a tool used for conflict prevention in selected communities in Solwezi District.

(c) To identify challenges in Community policing implementation as the prevention of conflicts.

(d) To propose approaches for conflict prevention and recommendations in Community policing strategy implementation as a conflict prevention for Solwezi District.

1.7 Research questions

1. Do you think Community policing strategy for conflict prevention?
2. What is community policing strategy?
3. What are the challenges confronted in Community policing strategy as conflict prevention?
4. What alternative approaches to conflict prevention?

1.8 Significance of the study

The significance of the study was as follows;

The study is important and beneficial to both the police and the community by creating awareness on how community policing strategy is a tool for conflict prevention and to take note the effectiveness of Community policing strategy in conflict prevention in the selected communities in Solwezi district. The results of the study will help the Zambia police service to assess the rate at which community policing is being implemented in Solwezi and surrounding areas. The research findings will also contribute to the body of knowledge.

1.9 Scope of the study

The study focused on Community policing a strategy as conflict prevention in selected communities Solwezi district targeting members of the Zambia police service at Solwezi police

station involved in community policing and the community with civic knowledge of their community. The scope of the study was from the period 2005 when community policing and 2021.

1.10 Definition of terms

Community Policing: This is the strategy or a philosophy for partnership between the Police and the Community as means for crime policing and a measured used for prevention of conflicts.

Conflict prevention: measures for restraining protracted individual and group conflict.

Conflict: It is the incompatibility, misunderstanding that's leads to violent confrontation between two parties.

Resilience: Ability and interest of the community to resolve its own social problems

Community: A group of people of like minds and common values who are resident of same area.

1.11 Theoretical framework

The study is guided by two theoretical framework; Broken Window and Social capital. According to Wilson and Kelling, (1982-2012) Broken Window theory is illustrated as, if any person breaks a window in defiance of a social norm and if the same window it is not repaired quickly, others might break more windows and eventually the act of broking windows becomes a norm that creates a sense of disorder. Conflict and crime are all forms of disorder. Conflicts in breaking windows theoretical framework, demands for immediate action of restraint to prevent reoccurrence of conflicts. The remedy for any disorder from further being perpetuated is important. The action of addressing conflicts is not only important, but necessary to prevent similar wrong from being perpetuated. Conflicts can strive in the absence of restraining power.

Complementary to breaking window theoretical framework is the Social Capital Theory. The Social Capital theory advocates for social networking in the community as strength for meeting community social needs. According to Social Capital theory, people make bonds as a source of strength in gathering communal efforts, Kariuki, (2009). People create bonds, relationships that result into community strength or power to do something. Community resilience is as a result of community working together, creating bonds and helping one another through reciprocal relationship as a responsibility to trust each other.

The theory states that, society creates its own subdivide joint working groups referred to as community from which community resilience is derived. Kariuki, (2009). It is the ability to help each other and working together in building the community, (ibid). This enables the community to resolve their own social problems as members co-exist for each other.

The precept of Social Capital Theory is that, it is an illustration of people's zeal of working together through social bond. This guarantees the existence of effectiveness functioning of the society. The community works together in resolving its own social problems that encircle culture of living in the same environment, Kariuki, (2009). Social Capital theory is therefore the emphasis of exhaustive social networking, social bonds that creates a defined people's collective responsibility of assisting one another whenever resolving community's own social problems that includes conflict and crime. (ibid).It is therefore, social capital is an example of the concept Community policing. It is a theory endeavors tying individuals to membership of the community in the fight for a common good cause.

1.12 Summary

The chapter highlighted the background, statement of the problem, research objectives, and research questions. In addition, it included the significant of study, the scope of study, definition of terms and theoretical frame work.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Overview

The chapter presents literature review on exploration of community policing strategy on conflict prevention. The study materials reviewed is according to the emerging themes tabulated as following; community policing is a model for conflict prevention, community policing strategy a conflict prevention, alternative measures on conflict prevention and the challenges of community policing in conflict prevention. There are also topical discussion on theoretical and conceptual framework which forms the basis of this study. Other review includes definition of conflict and community policing. A major portion of the study review is on community policing strategy at the global, continental, and regional levels. There is comparison of the Zambian context of community policing strategy to other African countries, as well as identifying challenges in community policing strategy and the research gaps and summary.

2.2 Definition of conflict

A conflict is defined as a struggle over values and claims to scarce status, power and resources in which the aims of the opponents are to neutralize, injure or eliminate their rivals (Onigun and Ablbert, 2000). Conflict may generally exist wherever or whenever. It is incompatible of values that may result into win-win or win-lose situations. It is this opposing interests caused by many factors, some which includes resources shortages, goal divergence views, values and interests that result frustrations (Weissmann and Swanstrom 2005). Conflict should not be viewed in terms of violence or hostility but to mere incompatibility or differences over issues that require a solution. Conflict has also been defined as a state of incompatibilities in values beliefs, norms, ideas, perceptions or any economic and social view to assume position.

Conflict can lead to cohesion and development. Some social scientists define conflict, as a necessary evil (Giddens 2006). The social scientist contemplate that, conflict is inevitable and indispensable to every society. This means that conflict is inherent to every society. There is nothing wrong with conflict, it is a mechanism by which individual or group's goals and aspirations are articulated and resolved. It is a channel for a creative solution to human problems are resolved. It is also a means by which individual's concerns are heard and a creative solution to

such social problems is amicably addressed. It is a channel to developing a consensus of a collective understanding (Albert, 2001).

According to Albert (2001), conflict may result into vast array of negative effects of war and also positive effects of ideas that lead to social cohesion and development. Conflict is negative as it may result into catastrophic situation of loss of life and destruction to property but at times conflict is essential to human development hence efforts of prevention must be delicately handled in order to understand the purpose for prevention of any conflict.

According to Weber (1864-1920), his posture on conflict prevention is that, it is a necessary evil even though its negative effects raises confrontations among communities. Further Weber says conflict is an argument, exchange of ideas, diversity of norms and values. This argument defines the characteristics of a conflict, that it is confrontational. In other words conflict lacks consensus as alluded already. In this context, the meaning of conflict is that it promotes adversaries which may eventually lead to bitterness Giddens, (2006). In the context conflict has been defined above prevention of conflicts to happen becomes unavoidable. While some researchers contend that, Conflict is a motivation for creativity Karl Max, (1818-1883). In other words, they are of the idea that the results of conflict can spurs development and a recipe for change despite negative connotation of such ideas. Although Conflict is depicted as a negative phenomenon, it creates an environment for emerging developmental ideas. Conflict propels the power for change and transforming. The analogy by Karl Max(1818-1883), when inferior class of the society struggle against superior social class for scarce resources, conflict may result into social and economic benefits, leading to the transformation of the society.(Giddens, 2006).

Conflict is a natural phenomenon. It is inevitable and inherent to every society Giddens, (2006). Conflict is a natural and intrinsic phenomenon which is invisible and visible to every human beings and animals society. It is a criterion society uses a tool for resource distribution Omotosho, (2004). During the early twentieth century period and in the era of kingdoms and territories sharing, conflict was a tool for land distribution and sharing of land.

Animals too resort to Physical confrontational situations as basic inert predispositions feature which distinguishes the animals' incompatibility to each spaces. Smith, (2008). Conflict is intrinsic

and inevitable to human race and animal, therefore the need for prevent its occurrence in minimizing loss of life and damage to property.

2.3 Concept of conflict prevention

The term conflict prevention means different things to different people and there is no agreed upon meaning among scholars. Munuera (1994) defines conflict prevention as the application of non-constraining measures. These are not coercive and depend on the goodwill of the parties involved and are primarily diplomatic in nature. According to Lund (1996) defines conflict prevention as Preventive diplomacy meaning actions taken in vulnerable places and times to avoid the threat or use of armed force and related forms of coercion by states or groups to settle the political disputes that can arise from destabilizing effects of economic, social, political, and international change.

The former UN secretary General, Boutros-Ghali (1996) defined conflict prevention as “Preventive diplomacy. It is the use of diplomatic techniques to prevent disputes arising, preventing them from escalating into armed conflict. It also include preventing armed conflict from spreading (Carnegie Commission 1997).

The aim of preventive action is to prevent the emergence of violent conflict, prevent ongoing conflicts from spreading and prevent the re-emergence of violence, (Wallenstein 1998).

It is constructive actions undertaken to avoid the likely threat, use or diffusion of armed force by parties in a political dispute (Miall, Ramsbotham & Woodhouse 1999). These actions prevent armed conflicts or mass violence from breaking out. Further, conflict prevention is defined as any structural or interjectory means to keep intrastate or interstate tensions and disputes from escalating into significant violence and the use of armed force, to strengthen the capabilities of parties to possible violent conflicts to resolving inter-party disputes peacefully, and to progressively reduce the underlying problems that produce those tensions and disputes. (Carment & Schnabel 2003), (Lund 2002). It is a medium and long-term proactive operational or structural strategy undertaken by a variety of actors, intended to identify and create the enabling conditions for a stable and more predictable international security environment.

Carment & Schnabel (2003) argue that the definition of conflict prevention should be broad meaning and malleable as a policy. Further, claims that, this broad approach with empirical validity because it is applicable across a variety of cases and phases of conflict. It is argue that, most

definitions are used very loosely which make them too broad to be researched and understood. Many do serve a policy purpose, rather than delimiting a field of inquiry into conflict prevention. It is not surprising that they are weak in operationalization.

A more precise definition is therefore required for the research community to develop the prevention agenda. Also Lund, (2002) argues that a more rigorous definition should distinguish conflict prevention from other close related concepts such as preventive diplomacy, foreign policy and intervention. It should be applicable to different contexts and yet specified enough to be possible to operationalize, (Lund 2002).

There are two ways of understanding conflict prevention. One way is the direct preventive actions when a crisis is judged to be in a dangerous phase of military escalation, intensification or diffusion. Thus, there is a need to act to prevent increasing dangers. The actor is a third party, whose interests are less immediate and not directly linked to the incompatibility between the primary parties.

A second meaning is the structural prevention, where the idea is to create such conditions that conflict and disputes hardly arise or do not threaten to escalate into militarized action. Here a third party could be involved in furnishing assistance for such conditions to develop. For instance, these two types of prevention are called light, direct or operational prevention on the one hand and deep or structural on the other hand, depending on the scholar. Conflict prevention is peaceful prevention of disputes and it is often divided into two categories; direct prevention and structural prevention (Weissmann and Swanstrom, 2005). Direct prevention refers to measures that are aimed at preventing short term, imminent, escalation of a potential conflict. Structural prevention focuses on more long term measures that address the underlying causes of a potential conflict along with potential escalating and triggering factors. (Weissmann and Swanstrom, 2005).

Conflict prevention strategy in preventing structural conflict in communities should be none lethal but the ideal diplomacy which seek to engage stakeholders to the prevailing conflict.

2.4 The role of a third-party in conflict prevention and how conflicts are prevented

The role of a third part in conflict prevention cannot be ignored in conflict prevention. According to (Gary and Trojanwicz 1992), community should have an influence on the way conflicts can be prevented. Further, Gary and Trojanwicz says Community policing emphasizes that police

department should seek and carefully consider citizens when making policies and decisions that affect the community. While, the Canadian Institute of Applied Negotiation (2014), states that, conflicts are successfully resolved through participation of third party intervener. For instance the study carried out in 2007 after a political wrangle in Guinea Bissau, the President to that country made appointment of a Prime Minister against people's wish. This led to escalation of violent conflicts resulting into hundreds of people dead. Intervention by Economic Community of West Africa States (ECOWAS) the intervener, devised two models or approaches to conflict prevention and resolution.

The first is known as Approach 1 measuring Cause Based Indicators. According to Hoffiman, (2014), the notion is based on identifying indicators that are derived from the causes to the conflict. Approach 2 defines the core capacities. The capacities to suppress conflicts without resorting violent conflict. Capacities may demand the ability to identify salient features leading to conflict (Crocker, 2004). Intractable conflicts have features or characteristics that are salient and are typically long standing for years and decades.' (Hoffiman, 2014).

Conflict prevention is dependent on trust, causes to conflict and capacity of the intervener to prevent conflict. The successful conflict prevention is the ability to identify causes to conflict among which include tolerance and respect to the interacting parties for easy mitigation of hostilities. The intervener must possess knowledge on the conflicts can be prevented and resolved. The respect to society's norms and values is another way to avoid conflict, (Hoffiman, 2014). The sum total to help society to make free choices for conflict and crime prevention is dependent to various factors one which is willingness of the community to create peace.

2.5 Alternative approaches to conflict prevention and the institution of elders

The institution of elders is one of the important institution and structure in the community in as far as conflict prevention is concerned. It is an ancient Africans institution that help in prevention conflict and preservation of society norms and values (Kariuki, 2009). Customary values and tradition norms are predominantly binding in a particular community. These are used in conflict prevention. During pre-colonial period, the traditional council of elders was the only customarily forum where disputes and conflicts were resolved among Africans. (Kariuki, 2009). The perpetual offenders were either banished from the community and in certain instances they were reprimanded or banished from the community for one reason of and in that way avoiding further

conflicts. The influence on the council of elders practice among communities with the coming of westernization or colonialism has diluted the value of this institution.

Countries in Africa use parallel justice system for conflict and dispute prevention or resolution. The western courts and the traditional council of elders create a form of justice system forum for conflict prevention, (Kariuki, 2009). The Council of Elders is an organized collegiate of elders assembled together to acts as a third party in conflict prevention and resolution. Social ties, communal values, norms and beliefs and threats of ex communication from society provide sanctions that stimulates society in the prevention of conflicts. (Kariuki, 2009).

The examples in Africa where the traditional elder's council is still effective has a characteristic of a traditional restorative justice system. It is a form of community practice to preside over conflicts to install social justice, cohesion and stability in their own community. It seeks to bring about the community safety, introduction of prevention measures to conflicts, restoring social harmony, as well as mating out punishment to offenders involved in divergence of social norm. The elder's council is actively being used in resolving disputes of the genocide of the 1994 that took place in Rwanda for instance. While in Botswana, the customary conflict prevention and resolution justice is a system of community policing running parallel with formal western justice system. The Elders Council performs adjudicate over a form of conflict prevention forum. The process of arbitration conducted by the traditional Elders council starts from the family (Lolwapa) and to the extended family level a conflict prevention system known as the (Kotlana) and further appeals are made to (Kgotla) the customary court. (Kariuki, 2009). This way any form of conflict affecting the community is resolved amicably as well as measure of further occurrences is prevented. The process acts a deterrent to would be offenders of conflict for fear of severe penalties imposed in the circumstance one is found guilty.

In Kenya, conflict prevention is in the form of elder men assembling in the Agiriama tribe carrying out duties of community safety over seer. It is done by senior aged set known as Kambi. While the Vaya, consist of a few selected elders of the community known as the Giriama community which is charged with the responsibility of community watch men. A form of a community policing model.

In many instances, prevention of conflicts is made through punishment or threats by evoking supernatural and superstition ordeals to offenders while non-compliant to community customs and traditions same punishment is mated. The Giriama people use tradition ordeals to determine the guilty or innocent of a person by administering poison substance and use of fire. (Kariuki, 2009). Poison make the guilty sick while fire caused the guilty to blister. (Kariuki, 2009).

The Pokot, Turkana, Marakwet and Sumburu of Kenya their belief in superstitions, charms, sorcery and witchcraft is a forms of conflict prevention mechanism. (Kariuki, 2009). Witchcraft is used to blind or disable enemies and offenders of their tradition and customs. The traditional courts in South Africa is an example of council of elders aims at preventing conflicts in a manner that restores social equilibrium and fairness to the community elders (Kariuki, 2009).

In Uganda the council of elders referred to as Karamajongis very prominent among communities famous of its conflict and crime prevention tributes (Arriget and Kariuki 2009).

The institution of council of elders is a community and traditional system that instill community responsibility for community safety as well as an instrument for conflict prevention. This mechanism is applicable in the concept of Community policing strategy which can be used for conflict prevention. The use of traditional mechanism signifies social cohesion and recognition of wisdom possessed by elderly people. A study of poor urban Mozambique found that 75% of people when faced with a problem chose to refer to the heads of their neighborhoods or districts and traditional leaders for resolution of conflicts (Alfaii, 2007). A survey of 3,374 Ugandan households found a dominant preference to refer dispute and conflicts resolution to local leaders. The study further found out that 58% of people involved in land disputes in Africa, first sought to refer conflict arbitration and prevention to hostility to the local elder's council, which are the district access points of a decentralization of state and locality judiciary service.

While 27% of respondents first sought to refer matters of conflict nature to involve tradition clan leaders and other community leaders, of 20% of land dispute conflicts were not reported to any dispute resolution courts (Rgadya, 2008). Meaning that, majority of land conflicts cases were resolved within the dictum of community leaders and such conflict are prevented from occurring.

The preference to traditional community leadership in the prevention and resolution community problems signifies the capacity the community to resolve its own social problems.

2.6 Models of conflict prevention

The study was informed of various conflict prevention models for which the meaning of conflict prevention may be derived;

2.6.1 The Thomas-Kilmann model

The model was designed by Kenneth Thomas and Ralph Kilmann. It provides an option for preventing conflicts and its resolution. To begin with, the first criterion is the vertical axis concerned with response option based on the attempt to get what one wants. It is assertive option and the other is horizontal axis. The horizontal axis is concerned with responses based on refraining others to get what they want. It is also known as the co-cooperativeness option. (Swanstrom and Weissmann, 2005). The five option are; accommodation, competing, avoiding, compromising, and collaborating.

2.6.2 Golden arches theory of conflict prevention

The theory was proposed by economist Thomas Friedman explaining how globalization tend to affect conflicts. The theory points out that no two countries that have McDonald franchises have ever gone to war. (Grieco and Ikenberry, 2003).

According to Thomas, “the reasoning behind is that once economies become sufficiently integrated, both the cost of going to war and the amount of contact between two countries will increase. The two factors lead to more effective conflict prevention as the states will attempt to pursue the more economically beneficial option. (Grieco and Ikenberry, 2003).

2.7 Community policing strategy concept

Community policing strategy is a concept devised for conflict and crime prevention. In India a city of Hyrerabad a study conducted concluded that Community policing strategy is a strategy for which racial and religious conflicts can be prevented. (Pandey 2014). The study, further define Community policing as a joint venture between the community and the police for both crime and conflicts prevention.(Pandey, 2014).

In South Africa, Community policing is a concept which was initiated by President Thambo Mbeki during the 1991 opening of the parliament. He assured citizens of that country that Community

Policing will strengthen the community by improving its capacity to mobilize people against conflicts or crime and improve their co-operation with the law enforcement Agencies (Pelser, 1999). This was a recognition after the security and justice was forecast on the fundamentally development purpose and that security must be tailored to the needs and interest of local community (Mabasa, 2012). As stated, Community policing is anchored on a systematic relationship of the Police and the community. Police functions is not simply law enforcement but include a huge responsibility of cultivating a good relationship with the community for basic function of solving problems, (Okeshola, Mudiare, and P.E.U., 2013).

Contrary to traditional approach, Community policing is a pro-active measures to problem solving. (Khose 2014). Friedman states that, the UN defines Community Policing as a model which is based on the collaboration of local police and the community by improving capacity building for the police to improve policing standards.

It is an effective tool for monitoring crime and violence in conflict affected areas (Friedman 1992). Friedman further states that, “Community Policing is a policy and a strategy aimed at achieving more effective and efficient crime control to reduce fear of crime, improved quality of life, improve Police service and Police legitimacy through proactive resilience of community resources that seek to change in the crime-cause conditions.” The traditional approach is a reactive approach to crime incidents problem-Solving mechanism. Community policing is, “a philosophy, management style and organization design to promote pro-active problem solving through police-Community partnership in addressing the causes and fears of crime. It endeavors to address other community issues.” Lockyer, (1999). (Trojanowicz and Trojanowicz, (1998). (Sebola, 2006).

Studies conducted on Community Policing by different scholars in sociology indicate that, Community Policing was used against political violence in South Africa that engulfed the country shortly after unbanning of liberation movements in February, 1990 (Pelser, 1999). This arguably show that Community policing is a conflict prevention tool. The study on Community policing proved that, the police officers are regularly called upon to deal with conflict situations in communities, (Bhaskar, 2016). Police officers are involved in different work routine, apart from apprehend, arrest and prosecution of offenders. They are called upon to handle communal or domestic conflicts.

It is argued that, if Police service is seen to have changed its character, marking a break from past practices of brutal military orientation and working towards a service through partnership with community, many social conflicts and crimes could be mitigated, as it offers profound resonance of creating a partnership with the communities, (Bhaskar, 2016).

Community policing is deemed to be a departure from traditional Policing of arrest, apprehend and prosecute to a more responsive pro-active approach of community policing strategy in the prevention of conflicts and crime. To what extent is this assertion true if no literature about the effect of community policing strategy on conflict prevention does not exist.

2.8 Community policing a conflict prevention tool

According to studies conducted in various parts of the world conclude that, Community policing is a strategy for crime and conflict prevention. According to MacDonald,(1994) state that, “In recent years, sharp decline in violent crime rates have been recorded across major American cities. During this time period many police departments have shifted from traditional reactive form of policing to a community oriented approach. It is unclear whether these changes have any causal relationship with the control or reduction in violent crime. Community policing had little effect on the control or decline in violent crime.

While Trevor Bennett, Katy Holloway and David P. Farrington,(2006).states that, “Neighborhood Watch (a community based watchdog) grew out of a movement in the USA during the late 1960s that promoted greater involvement of citizens in the prevention of crime. The main findings of the narrative review were that about half of the schemes evaluated showed that neighborhood watch was effective in reducing crime, with most of the other evaluations having unclear effects. On the other hand, Rosenbaum, (1994) says, Community policing will provide a panacea for not only crime, disorder and racial tension but many of the other problems that plague our urban areas.”

It is on the perceived predicament and in the midst of uncertainty that this study was conducted to bridge the gap of knowledge whether or not Community policing is a strategy for conflict prevention.

2.9 Trust an element in community policing

During the violent atmosphere, trust is an element indispensable factor to conflict prevention. Pandey, (2014). The role of trust in a person known to be mediator contribute to resolving

individual or group disputes and conflicts. It is a key factor to preventing conflicts. In the process of promoting a peace environment, trust as opposed to confrontation plays a major role in ensuring that conflicts are resolved and prevented from occurring. Pandey, (2014). Untrustworthy raises suspicion that influence confrontational attitudes leading to prolongation of conflict.

Therefore, an element of personal good standing, reputation of a mediator in terms of possessing good attributes in presiding over conflicts is a deterrent to conflict escalation, (ibid). The Bureau of justice, (1994) indicated that, "trust is the value that underlies and links the components community partnerships and problem solving. It also says, a foundation of trust that allow police to form close relationship with the community."

The relationship of the Zambian police service with the community is an essential element in the implementation of Community Policing. However, the long-standing worsening and souring relationship owing to long history of colonialism subjection and abuse of human rights, coupled with subsequent police brutality and bad governance by the country's administrators led to strong suspicion between the community and the police.

The hurting relationship between the police and the community has led to increased conflicts and crime. Pandey, (2014). Whichever subsequent governments that came into power used the police a tool for intimidation. Nonetheless, such led to a negative perception about each other and thus led to fear by the community over the police regarding terms of relationship. "Reaching a consensus on the value that guides the Police in the protection of life and liberties can only be achieved by being familiar with community culture and creation of good relationships," REV, (2003). In other ways, police can improve its policing if the relationship with the community thrive to mend the relationship. This happen by getting along well with the community and understanding the customs as well as the traditions that bind people together.

According to argument that, "The goals of partnership is accomplished by developing solutions to problems through collaborative efforts, identification of common concerns, offer alternative solutions and improving public trust." Dominique, Wisler and Onowadiwe, (2009). The partnership and good relationship between the Police and the Community serves a better platform for collaboration in the success scored in community policing. Community Police posts are a focal point of the whole essence of community policing services." (Coleman, 1988).

They provide an interface between the police and the community. Hence, this can be the forum the police and the community can mend and resolve their incompatibility to mend the relationship.

2.10 Perspective of conflict prevention in the Zambian police

The relationship between the police and the community in Zambia cannot be undermined as it plays an important role in cementing efforts for collaborative work. The current relationship between the police and the community cannot be ascribed as cordial and inter-dependent. Many contributing factors leading to hostility between the police and the community account to state governance.

Tracing this from colonial era including the aftermath of the country's independence in 1964 the country experienced so many turbulence and challenges in governance. There are numerous complaints about human rights abuse perpetuated by the police.

Until now after realizing the worsening situation on the relationship between the police and the community, the commanders in the Zambia police spearheaded by then government formulated the Zambia Strategic plan of 2005 with its primary objectives to eradicate conflicts and crime and enhance police performance through community resilience to improve trust in each other through community policing. Subsequently, will lead to the improvement of relationship between the police with the community and enhance crime and conflict policing. (Strategic Plan 1995-2000).

The Zambia police strategic plan, as envisaged in the strategic Review plan aimed at reducing crime and conflicts. Among others to restore community confidence in the police and its relationship. (Strategic Plan 1995-2000). During the course of program implementation, the police intended to established community policing strategies in all provinces as a methods of driving the community into collaborative efforts in problem resolving i.e. crime and conflicts. (Strategic Plan 1995-2000).

The police have also embarked on models to combat conflict and crime from its source, the community. In this vein, the community is considered to play a vital role in helping the police to come up with solutions to curb these social problems.

Inference is drawn from the study conducted in Hyderabad India, on Community policing model of partnership between the police and the community in cooperative work and successes in conflict prevention mechanism. Pandey (2014). The importance of partnership is to improve relationship between the police and the community. Success of positive stride will be accrued from the partnership between the police and the community in solving social problems such as conflict and crime.230

2.11 Global perspective on community policing as conflict prevention in Hyderabad a city in India, Asia and Europe

The global perspective of Community policing is drawn from the western countries. Community policing began as a community orientation with an outlook appearance of many forms. It was an old idea of policing crime and is traced way back in fifteen centuries. Sir Robert Peel Cox and Fitzgerald, (1992) proposed as a State initiated strategy which takes a form of a new method in crime and conflict problem solving strategy. The state becomes an instrumental partner the community relayed upon in conflict and crime solutions. The community was main architecture in detecting how the resolution of its own social problems was resolved. According to Bhaskar, (2016), Community policing is a network of partnerships between the police, local government and the community. It may involve consultative decisions with civil society on the people's agenda, (Wister, and Onwudiwe, 2007).

This provides an excellent opportunity for the government, community and the police to attend to the needs of their 'client' in society. The fact that, customer satisfaction has become an important component of business practices and industrial settings may be partly the reasons for this social environment where the government and police services involve the community in solving problems, (Peak and Glensor, 1988).

This creates an excellent police-community relation which is a byproduct of the community policing. The main focus in community policing is to involve them in combating crime and disorder occurring within community vicinity of which it is aware of it. Social problems are priorities in confronting such conflicts and crime, Trojanowicz and Carter, (1988). On the other hand; it is one way of providing social services to the communities. This has been a trend in most European countries, although it is always with the concern that security remains a government monopoly. The emphasis is a strong transformation on centralization to decentralization.

A review of community policing which was made in study, revealed that lack of community and police resilience was a major setback to successful implementation of community policing strategy, (CRC, 2003).

In the United States of America, the department of Justice and Community Relations superintends over the Police-Community relationship. It takes frequent steps sensitizing citizens and the Police to cooperate in order maintenance and crime prevention in reducing community racial tension and improving Police-Community relations. However, despite the deteriorating community and the police relationship resulting from perceived racial concerns, which has sparked off violent confrontations with regard to executions of its duties (police), the Justice Department Community Relationship has time and again been encouraging Law Enforcement Executives to explore their relationship with the representatives of the communities in which they work, (CRC, 2003).

The justice department made specific content based principles on good policing that involves a partnership between the police and citizens. The police cannot carry out its responsibility by acting alone. The community is part and parcel of policing approach embraced by the department. Although this strategy is spewed by the national law enforcement organization, (CRC, 2003).

According to this style of policing, is described as a philosophy management style or Police organization strategy that promotes better police- community partnership and it is a more protective problem solving with the community. (CRC, 2003).

Further analysis the introduction of community policing in the United States of America, is based on collaboration between the Police and Citizens. This improve a police department image in the community and research showed that, it result in improved safety for both residents and police,

neighborhood revitalization, positive neighborhood and morale and confidence heightened, confidence in government institutions including police and improved race relations (CRC, 2003).

After the nation of Israel was established in 1945 – 1948, the government embarked on the exercise to re-integrating people particularly of Jewish-Arab race. In the long run, the clusters were identified by their ethnicity and social classes, religion and invoking other groups to surface. By 1960s, their previously hidden tension begun to surface as well. Gradually these clusters emerged and induced what it became a political conflict. Zadok, (1990). The government of Israel became under increasing pressure to solve these conflicts amongst the cluster groupings, Smooba, (1976). Under the growing pluralism of group's differences and their mutual clashes, it changed the distribution of political, social and economic power or resources, Zadok, (1986). As a result, the government responded to the conflicts in groups by recognizing local citizen participation in governance especially in resolving communal conflicts, Zadok, (1986).

The study revealed that, conflicts inevitably decrease conflicts as the community becomes more accustomed to their own welfare with minimal government interference. Zadok, (1986). Lesson drawn from this study is that, Israel's scenario of building community resilience was that, play the role of segmenting and building communities and encourage them resolve its own social problems. It does by empowering the communities to trust one another as this guarantee the resolute to confront their own social problems and conflicts with confidence.

In China on the other hand, Community Policing takes the form of social control rather than law enforcement, (Wong, 2000, 2007). The nation-state can be observed in Community Policing strategy in China from (top – bottom) where the State is a main actor. China maintains the monopoly over community policing. According to (Symposium, 2007), 'strong communities' are organized around the model of Kong Fu combined with religious respective state ideology (Confucianism), (Wong, 2000).

The underlying functions of Community Policing in China are social problems and disputes solving, unemployment, caring for elderly and disabled and so on. (Wong, 2000) Likewise, there is no specific mention of the role of the state police in community policing in China. It is stated that, community policing is a state initiative, whose ideas borrowed were from a religion known Confucius.

The model of community policing is not limited to only Police and the community. It is a deliberate form of the state or government policy as the situation in China where such undertaking is conducted by the state. For instance, the government is responsible for planning and organization of the policing strategy while involving the community at the same time.

In India, community policing is aimed at cultivating trust between police and the communities in law enforcement especially in urban areas. The police officials work in collaboration with the community in many social problems, though the relationship between the community and the police are somewhat sour where policing crime is concerned. The trust between communities and law enforcement agencies is often sub optimal especially in urban areas. Through community policing concept, there dialogue that going on between the police and the community as a symbol of unique mechanism for mediation of social conflicts (Bhasker, 2016).

A study conducted in Hyderabad one of India's cities revealed stunning positive results on how community policing is conflict prevention mechanism. The strategy has improved relationship with community and the police (Pandey2014).

According to the survey made there has been significant decreased racial conflicts in prone areas. In addition, general crime occurrence has also reduced to unprecedented levels, resulting in improved community-police perceptions and relations. This in turn reduced community's fear of conflicts and crime and has increased positive attitude toward the police. The study further also revealed that, racial differences was identified as the principle source of conflict and threat to internal security (Pandey 2014).

Its impact was severe not only in terms of loss of life and property but in terms of damage. It was a major cause of damage to the social fabric of culture of tolerance of the society and a hindrance to development, (Pandey, 2014). Working in conjunction with the community, the police formation of committees as working groups to oversee and address the community sensitive concerns not only during festivals but in times of peace, rendered a tool for conflict resolution as conflicts become a vital structure through which responsibilities are performed. Community policing worked successfully, though politicians who were seeing as instigators to violent conflicts especially those bordering on politics in Hyderabad (Pandey, 2000).

Government initiated community policing strategy in Hyderabad India, although government officials showed little resilience in allocating funding and showing political will of commitment to program implementation. Till then community policing awareness it became convincingly that a tool for conflict prevention in India.

The successful story of the community policing implementation is as a result of the establishment of community working groups working together with the police. None-availability of funding coupled with both lack of government resilience toward community policing did not prevent major success of Community Policing implementation. Lack of funding for the program and other resources may not prevent community working groups.

Studies in Community policing in the USA, India and China revealed community policing is a conflict prevention strategy. At global perspective community policing is a strategy in conflict prevention. It is this typical form of partnership of the police and community that is instrumental in crime and conflict prevention.

While the roles of law Enforcing Agencies are constantly being challenged in resolving community social problems, there is need to enhance police-community consciousness on conflict and crime (Segrave and Ratcliff, 2004).

Public demand for police efficiency in conflict and crime prevention guarantee public safety that cannot be over emphasized. Hence contemporary crime policing initiatives in conflict prevention strategies are a design for a well-meaning in meeting public safety demands. Solving community problems is stilling the domain of the Zambia police and the public. Any efforts to addressing these community social will again be in vain 'unless Community policing remains a center piece of policing crime and conflicts resolution, (Pandey, 2014).

The emerging models of conflict prevention in ensuring normative order in community and cultivating of resilience in the communities in preventing social problems demands the community partnership and the police. A study in Hyderabad in India revealed that, from the time Community policing was launched in the year 2000, there is a collective collaboration of the police and the community who are residents in Hyderabad. (Pandey, 2014), (Segrave and Ratcliff, 2004). The goals rendering courteous compassionately for caring of public safety is a responsive policy for

personnel and increased public confidence in police in the maintenance of peace and order (Pandey, 2014).

The concept of Community Policing therefore rests on the belief that contemporary social problems require a decentralized and personalized police approach, which involves citizens.

Studies cited above underscored the need to understand Community policing as a strategy that requires partnerships and building community resilience in achieving conflict free environment.

2.12 African perspective of community policing and conflict prevention

Addressing the United Nation, former Secretary General Kofi Annan, (1998) noted that, “since 1970 Africa has had more than 30 wars fought on its territory. The vast majority of wars which have been intra – state origin. Fourteen of African’s 53 countries were afflicted by armed conflicts in 1996 alone. These accounted for more than half of wars related worldwide, resulting in more than 8 million refugees’ returnees and depressed people. The consequences of the conflicts is that, they have seriously undermined Africans efforts to attain long term stability, prosperity and peace for its people”. (Kofi Annan, 1998)

The study by Vasu and Hussein (1994), states that, despite gloomy insecurity situations in Africa, there is little done to remedy this conflict situation that has dented image of the African continent, Vasu and Hussein (1994). It is stated that, for Peace researchers to understand the root causes and trajectories of conflicts in Africa, there is an urgent need for a research to find solution to a conflict on how to intervene in a conflict peacefully in order to successfully prevent such conflicts. Conflicts can be prevented from happening through peaceful means.

There are contradictory assertions in academic and research cycles, about finding ways on preventing and intervening conflicts from occurring. Nonetheless, conflicts is stated can be prevented from happening through amicable means by implementing Community policing strategies. Involving the communities such as the institutions of elder’s council, conflict could be prevented from erupting, (Kariuki, 2009).

“Colonialism has had adverse impact on the Africans social, cultures, political and economic development with fundamental and radical way on the way conflicts are resolved or prevented from happening, Kariuki, (2000). Colonialism is a western legacy premised on Anglo – American traditions of a legal, political and economic institutions founded on European culture. In this vein, disputes and conflicts prevention models were imposed on Africans.

The African value norms, and culture is a normative way that defines how society is managed and governed in terms of how conflicts are prevented and resolved. The colonial dictating environment and under girding framework for conflict resolution, the African traditional norms of conflict prevention and resolution were severely weakened, undermined and disregarded. Kariuki, (2009).Further argues that, African communities had institutions of elders which presided over disputes and other social problems confronting the communities. According to Kariuki (ibid), African social institutions were responsible for community safety and welfare. The Elders council had a responsibility of ensuring that society traditional values, such as customs and beliefs were preserved. These practices posed as threats and prevention strategy of excommunication from society apart from severe sanctions provided which were deemed as social control for undesired behaviors exhibited by member of the community. Kariuki, (ibid).

A study carried out on the performance of the police in conflict and crime prevention is bordering on the matrix of Community Police-partnership in the Sub Sahara counties such as Tanzania, Uganda, South Africa, Nigeria and Kenya revealed that, the Police core duties is the preservation of peace, protection of life and property, maintenance of law and order, prevention of conflict and apprehension, detection of offenders and enforcement of the laws and government policies, Van der Spuy and Rontsch, (2008).According to this study, Community policing strategy is more than a conflict prevention strategy.

Majority of sub-Saharan African countries have adopted the concept of Community Policing as a model for policing crime and conflicts though the scope of implementation is different in each of these police organizations. Although the relationship between the police and the community is described as confrontational nature, Community policing strategy is the means for crime and conflict prevention. Van der Spuy, and Rontsch, (ibid). The collaboration between the Police and the community acts as the only model the police are using not to assume supervisory role in crime

and conflict prevention, but a partnership in resolving crime and conflict. Van der Spuy and Rontsch, (ibid).

There are similar challenges confronted by sub-Saharan police organizations, being the structuring of the Police organizations in conformity with the ideals of Community policing concept. The police organization structure is bureaucratic in nature as Max Weber ideal type which is not well-suited to support accountability aspect to prevent supervisory role of the police in Community policing strategy.

The need to harmonize the organization structure of the Police in common with the Community policing concept. The organization chart and scalar of authority of the Police organization structure may have constraining effect in supporting the implementation of Community policing concept. It may have compounding effects to effective implementation of Community policing for better results. The structures causes serious limitations on the implementation of community policing. (Van der Spuy and Rontsch, 2008).

The study conducted in South Africa regarding to the implementation of Community Policing forums in Lebowakgomo district revealed that there are challenges with similar characteristic of most African countries, Mamosebo, (2014). In 1990 the South African government upon democratizing its political institutions, was compelled to introduce Community Policing Forum as a measure of forming partnership between the community and the police, (Mamosebo, 2014).

However, the implementation of Community Policing was not so satisfactory due to many reasons sighted, such as estranged relationship of the community and the police. There is lack of trust and cooperation between each other including lack of political will and availability of funds. Trust and cooperation is more important aspect in crime and conflicts prevention. During the historical era of Apartheid, authorities caused members of South African police to be trained in crowd control a motivation for a ruling elite, this was at the expense of the emphasis on collaboration in crime and conflict prevention. Nel and Bezuidenhout, in Sebola, (2006:5). The police were seen defending Apartheid laws than focusing on crime and conflict management through the means of collaboration with the communities, (Mamosebo, 2014).

It was discovered that, there was lack of acceptance for the concept of Community policing. Police officers did not have the knowledge on their role in Community policing so was the community. Both police and the community did not know the Community policing concept. (Badmuti, 1996:7).

Another study carried out in South Africa with regardsto the implementation of Community Policing revealed that, Community Policing concept was entrenched in the communities except that there was no inter-linkage or cooperation between the police and the community. (Mamosebo, 2014).

An evaluation carried out on the performance of Community Policing by the South African Police discovered serious political interference generating in conflicts that were spontaneous and manifest at national level during and after elections. The study recommended that, the police and the Community Policing Forums should participate in all problems solving process in order to identify the problem and evaluate it, Sebola, (2006:52).

The study further indicated that, Community Policing Forum projects are long term projects and its focus is on building partnership between the police and the community.

The study stated that, Community Policing is based on the presumption that the police alone cannot effectively control crime or address causes to conflicts. What is needed is the development of joint capacity to crime and conflict prevention by understanding the underlying causes. The study concluded that, the implementation of Community policing had many challenges, citing reasons that, the police had no relationship with the community (Mamoseba, 2014).

The study highlight the strength of crime/conflict prevention as joint undertaking between the community and the police. Mufanadi (2003).However, both studies highlighted above, strongly identify advantages of Community Policing stating that, the community is better placed to know its own community problems, hence the need to entrust the Community with responsibilities of managing its own social affairs. Likewise, this study also mentioned about the absence of the role the South African police in Community Policing as conflict prevention. It only highlighted the challenges the South African police is faced with in the implementing community policing.

2.13 Identified gap of knowledge

The identified gap of knowledge in the research is about the failure of previous studies above to illustrate the roles of Community policing strategy in conflict prevention. The study was undertaken to find out whether Community policing strategy is a tool for conflict prevention.

There has been no significant conjecture in the previous studies linking community policing strategy as a tool for conflict prevention. The prominent studies on Community policing merely illustrates potency of the strategy as a way of policing. The study conducted in Hyderabad in India revealed that the community is a strategy in the prevention, resolving social problems with regard to conflicts and crime (Pandey, 2014).

It further revealed that, through collaborative interaction of the Community and the police would be effective policing to get rid off the occurrence of conflicts. Another study on Community policing conducted by Weisburd, Telep, Vitter and Bennett, (2014). Suggested that, Community-oriented policing strategy have positive effects on citizen satisfaction, perceptions of order and police legitimacy but limited effects on crime and fears of crime. However, such studies have not been replicated in the African continent and in Zambia in particular where values, norms traditions and customs are at variance with those in India in as far as community policing is concerned.

The study further concluded that, Community Policing is an important strategy, and it is instrumental, philosophical and actionable conflict prevention through encouragement of community resilience in maintenance of law and order. Pandey, (2014).It is therefore important to find out whether community policing strategy has any significance in conflict prevention in the Zambian context.

In Kenya, Community Policing is used as a conflict prevention and resolution mechanism. The police have made positive impacts on both conflicts prevention and resolving crime. It enables the police resolve dispute and conflicts in partnership with the community (Kenya National Directorate of Criminal Investigations, 2015).Will the findings be replicated in Zambian environment where the podium is different from that of Kenya.

Studies conducted on Community Policing by different scholars in sociology indicate that, Community Policing was used against political violence in South Africa that engulfed the country shortly after unbanning of liberation movements in February, 1990 (Pelser, 1999). This arguably

shows that Community policing is a conflict prevention tool. The study on Community policing proved that, the police officers are regularly called upon to deal with conflict situations in communities, (Bhaskar, 2016). Police officers are involved in different work routine, apart from apprehend, arrest and prosecution of offenders. They are called upon to handle communal or domestic conflicts.

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2.14 Community and individual's roles in community policing and conflict prevention

There are alternative methods of preventing social conflicts and crime which are usually centered on role of the individual police officers and members of the Community respectively. Crime and conflicts prevention usually involves, the participation of individuals and groups in pursuant of peace and harmony. There are specific individual tasks and roles both the police and the community can play in crime and conflict prevention. Interestingly to note that conflict and crime prevention has remained a duty of government as well as private organizations assigned to bring about peace and security. There is little or nothing mention about individual police officers and members of the community the roles they can play in conflict prevention. Both members of the two communities have expressed ignorance on their individual role. A combination of three but interrelated theories reveals the role of individuals in conflict prevention.

Some functionalist theorists such as Emile Durkheim, Talcott Parsons and Robert K. Merton, suggest in the Rationalization theory, that the solution to the spontaneous roles of the individual police officers and members of the community in fighting crime and conflict prevention is cardinal. While Marx Weber in Rational- Actor Approach and Wilson and Kelling, (1982:12) believes that Broken window theory does prescribed the individual roles that ought to be played either by the Community or the Police in Community Policing program as conflict prevention mechanism.

The three theories are consistent to each other in its generic application to social stabilization of the society. The theories are comprehensive statements or propositions that describe scenarios on how social stability could be attained in any settlement and prevent social conflicts and crime.

The rationale for these theories is that, change is inevitable in society. This means that, where there are divergent views of ideas solution to any social problem is possible. Most of all, it is a healthy and normal environment for the good of society. Contradictions or divergent of views held by different people is a recipe to finding a solution of any social compounding problem. The extrapolation and the meaning of this theory is that, contrary to ideas and opinions held by other people, tolerance and respected for each other is the individual responsibility to make and prevent conflict. It is in this vein that, individual's role in preventing conflict is tolerance and respect for each other's rights and freedoms. Contrary to the option of avoidance, the act of avoiding conflict with other members of society it does not provide any preventive measures to conflict. This theory, suggests that there should be divergent ideas and opinions for peace to prevail. This situation is only attainable if individuals tolerate and respect each other.

Thus, individual should apply skills of tolerance, respect for Human Rights that promotes solution to conflict through negotiations, arbitration, and reconciliation which have become inherently methods of conflict prevention and resolution.

Our tradition method of policing has its own limitations in addressing issues of crime and prevention of communal social conflict. In the subsequent paragraph, two studies referred to, suggest that conflicts and crime can be resolved by the community through self-regulatory system through society's norms and values which have turned down many generations of society. These are embraces the communities largely. Sadd and Grinc, (1994) and (Saogan, 1994).

The emphasis of functionalist theory on the importance of moral consensus in prevention conflict and in maintaining order and stability in society cannot be sidelined. Giddens (2006). According to this theory, moral consensus exists when people in the society share the similar social values that bring peace and stability. Giddens (2006). Such values in this aspect are ethical values are ultimately become a reflection of the society's norms, Giddens (2006). The mentioned values are norms that guide individual behavior and character. On the other hand, these are behaviors that are generally consistent with the values of the society. Such behavior prescribes as the standard and normative behavior of society. They include expected behavior and attitude that is not at cross road with society. It is not approved by society. Such behavior does hold the societies together or create unity. It is argued that the attainment of equilibrium or stability in society is the balances of moral consensus among community members. Giddens, Denier, and (Appelbarm, 2005).

2.15 Community policing in Zambia

The Zambian Police service adopted and has implemented the Strategic Plan Program dubbed 'Zambia Police Strategic plan 1995-2000' that introduce the concept of Community policing. The strategic plan, "Community Policing" has become a philosophy and a strategic approach to fighting crime and conflict prevention, (Zambia Police Strategic Plan, 1995). The plan was a result of many concerns arising from incidences of conflicts and escalation of crime rate occurring in surrounding areas. The Community Service Directorate (CSD) is assigned in spear heading the program, overseeing its implementation. The CSD is a department in the police service.

In encouraging the idea of Community policing in the general policing, auxiliary units such as the Victim Support Unit (VSU), Community Safety Unit (CSU), School Liaison Unit (SLU), Chaplaincy and Child Protection Unit (CPU) were tasked to embrace concept of Community policing. Each unit has been allotted responsibilities in specific envisaged lacking areas of policing.

Community Policing was therefore considered as the only possible strategy that can amend community relationship and partnership in conflict and crime prevention. In this realm of policing, community is seen as the 'eyes and ears' of police in the fight against crime and of communal conflicts, Strategic Plan, (1995-2000).

Several legal instrument are available that include; the Zambian Amended Constitution Act (2), (2016), the Zambia Police Act Chapter 107 (5), and the Zambia Service Instruction (2014) that empowers the police to collect and communicate intelligence affecting the public peace. In order to prevent offences and public nuisance, a number of legal powers is assigned to the Zambian police. However, several flows have been identified in the prevention of conflict and crime. Despite availability of legal instruments that can be evoked solely and collaboratively in the prevention of crime and violence conflicts, conflicts and crime is high.

Crime and conflicts go unabated in Zambia as the police experience challenges even when the law is at its disposal for use. The Public Order Act number 5(4) and Chapter 113, the penal code chapter 87 and the Electoral act number 12 of 2006 appear to be exacerbating conflicts during elections rather than resolving it.

As alluded to in the passage, Community Policing is premised on cultivating trust and understanding between the community and the police in conflict and crime prevention in the community. The strategic Include identification of crime spot location, perpetrators, observing timing of crime occurrence and finding solutions to the vice.

This partnership strategy in policing the communities is aimed at providing security and community safety is guaranteed, (Nicholl, 2000). Since 1995, a number of community police posts have been established in areas where concentration of the population is significantly large to attract crime and conflicts.

The police posts are a focal point of the whole essence of Community Policing services (Coleman, 1988), and Community Policing, (2005). They are presumed to serve as interface of the community and the police that should takes place in communities at regular intervals. It is during these formula that problems are discussed on crime and conflicts. Strategies to resolving such conflicts are also dealt with. Many details also are discussed for the purpose of community safety.

2.16 Establishment of police post in proximity to crime prone areas

The Zambia Police command initiated Community Policing strategy as a measure for resolving both crime and other social problems such as communal conflicts. Various interventions which were put in place to avert conflicts were unsatisfactory. The introduction of vigilante did not work to the satisfaction but proved that social disruptions such as, political violent, gender based

violence, GBV, child abuse, and crime in general are the very conflicts of concern are on increase. (Zambia Police Strategic Review 1995-2000). This prompted to the formation of Community Serve Department (CSD), a department within the Zambia police to superintend and amend community-police relationship. CSD is established throughout the country and in districts of the Zambia for the purpose of implementing Community policing strategy. (Zambia Police Strategic Review (1995-2000). The assenting action led to formation of police posts, Victim Support Units, Community safety. (Zambia Police Strategic Review 1995-2000). Although violent conflicts or crime has kept on increasing resulting into the loss of life and property, the Zambia police remains resolved to the reduce such occurrences. However, descending views over the effectiveness of Community Policing strategy in combating conflict and eradicating crime in the community. There is indeed enormous to bear as a law enforcement institution.

The media continue reporting about the predicament of the joint roles of the Police and the community in the Community policing strategy as a solution to crime and conflict prevention. This is the skepticism surrounding the implementation of Community policing as a strategy in the prevention of conflict and crime is what has prompted need for investigation into Community policing strategy a solution for conflict prevention.

2.17 Assessment of community policing in isolated areas

Speculations accompanying the blame on the Zambian police service inability to reverse the situation on the growing insecurity prompted the community to turn on the police. For instance, “the gutting down of Garden and Mwembeshi police posts was not the blame of the police but the community itself which harbors the perpetrators of crime, those who rob and kill are coming from the society.” “The community have accused the police for not doing enough to curb crime in communities.” despite the reports of the souring relationship between the police and the community, there are counter accusations saying that, police and the community have jointly fought crime and conflicts virtually to lower levels. Times of Zambia, (2016) carried a story that, “the Zambia Police Service made strides in curbing crime and conflicts this was generally because of community involvement in crime prevention and management.”

As a result of prevalence of conflicts and crime at various levels of communities, the task of ensuring community safety lies on both the government institutions like the police and to the larger extent the community.

2.18 Magnitude of conflicts in northwestern province as a social problem

Both published and unpublished literature sources affirms that, conflicts stem from varying factors. It is argue that, conflicts emerge from vast ranges of source such as domestic causes of individual to groups and inter communal disputes. Other factors include, intrinsic factors of inherent tendencies. While others factors are due to environment, due to incompatible values of individuals and groups. Intolerant attitudes, greediness, among others.

This being the case, prevention becomes absolutely necessary in order to avert conflict from degenerating into violence. Violent conflicts ensue because of hate speech used against individuals and groups. It can result into resentment and eventually lead to eruption of serious violent conflicts. In such scenario, vulnerable groups in society like women, elderly people and children who are the majority fail victims. They experience greatest impact of casualty each time there is an insurgence of crime and conflicts. The tendency of discriminating against women in social, economic and political endeavors may lead to conflict referred earlier in this chapter. Many countries experiencing discrimination of women has led to violent conflict causing horrendous atrocities to life and property, that may ultimately result into war affecting the entire world, Sama, 2007, Kokos, 2016, Schuld M. 2013, (Zadok B. 1990).

The most dominant factor that cause intractable conflicts is the challenge is sharing of resources and completion that leads to disputes over during Presidential and General elections. In August 2016, the general and presidential elections left the communities politically polarized as different political players wrestled over votes in Solwezi district. This left a devastating divisions based on political affiliations. For the first time in the political history of Solwezi district, people are identified on ethnic and political affiliation. Loyal members of the community are fearful about the extent of political polarization in the district. After the country got its independence from the British Colonial rule in 1964, the political scenario experienced increased violent conflicts to much lesser than the one reported.

Efforts to transform individual attitudes to refrain from advancing negative perceptions about each other has costs ramification in as far as social and economic development in the district is concerned. This has heavily hampered economic development in the district as the situation has attracted constricted funding from government. Further the situation is amplified by ethnical

conflicts which have constrained good relationships between the Lundas and Luvaes in Zambezi district.

Increased crime is also a source of conflict, Giddens, (2006). The social status caused by disparities in property ownership due to gaps in financial resources result into conflict.

2.19 The concept of community policing strategy

There are various strategies and tool available which can be used for preventing and resolving conflicts and crime in the community, Pandey, (2014). Pandey suggest that, different and alternative means can be used to prevent conflicts other than the use of traditional means of arrest and prosecution. He is optimistic that, Community Policing strategy is a measure that prevents and resolve conflicts. Pandey (ibid). The study conducted in South Africa, affirmed that Community policing has been influential in conflict prevention. Khoso, (2014). Community policing is community oriented policing and has been acknowledged by sociologists, urban planners and law enforcement practitioners as a key tool for establishing a police-community partnership to aid in identifying prioritizing and resolving law and order. Nicholl, (2000). Further the studies conducted revealed that, Community policing can be an important strategy, an instrument, philosophy and hope and action for conflict resolution and community resilience. (Nicholl, 2000).

According to the United Nations (UN) definition, Community Policing is a model based on the collaboration of the local police with the community in capacity building of police to improve policing standards. Further states that, 'Community Policing is an effective tool for monitoring and reducing crime and violence in conflict affected areas'. Community Policing is a policy and a strategy aimed at achieving more effective and efficient crime control, (Friedman 1992). It reduces fears among the people and a crime management tool that seek to change the causes of crime. In other words, Community policing is "a philosophy, management style and organization designed that promotes pro-active social control and a problem solving tool through the police-community partnership that addresses the causes and fears of crime. (Lockyer, 1999, Trojanowicz Trojanowicz, 1998 and Sebola, 2006).

Studies carried out by different scholars of sociology confirms that, police officers are regularly called upon to deal with conflict situations (Nicholl 2000). Apart from police routine work, they carry out mediation duties which are outside their stipulated job description. (Braithwaite 1996).

Conflict prevention is part of functionary duty of the police. Police officers are trained and under go through different orientation in conflict prevention to work with the community. In this vein, this study was carried out to find out whether Community policing strategy is an instrument for conflict prevention.

2.20 Knowledge gap

Taking into account the availability of legal instruments which gives powers to the Zambian police service to preside over issues of crime and conflicts, conflict prevention seem to be a remote subject. There are seem to be literally knowledge on the effect of Community policing and its impact on conflict prevention. There is also merger written literature or conducted research studies on the role of the Community policing in conflict prevention. This lacuna prompted the researcher to conduct this study premised on to address and endeavor to establish the effect of Community policing strategy on conflict prevention.

Literature examined as illustrated above, allude to the effectiveness of Community policing strategy on crime prevention and not on conflict prevention. For instance, Weisburd, Telep, Vitter and Trevor(2014), “suggest that, Community-oriented policing strategy have positive effect on citizen satisfaction, perceptions of disorder and police legitimacy but limited effects on crime and fears of crime.” but does not illustrate the specific role of Community and the police in conflict prevention. While, Moore, and Trojanowicz,(2000) explains nothing or little on Community policing as conflict prevention tool. However, both acknowledges that, “the benefits of Community policing included fewer problems on issues of concerns to citizens, more positive public attitude towards law enforcement, increased officer satisfaction and reduced crime rates.” Literature perused does little or nothing at all to explain on Community Policing as a tool for conflict prevention.

This lack of knowledge is the reason why this study endeavors to explore to examine and for the purpose of generating the knowledge. Failure to specify state the effects and functions of the Community Policing strategy in conflict prevention is a serious lacuna that requires knowledge to fill in the gap.

2.21 Summary

The chapter dealt with various literature that included; definition of conflict among which prominent definition of conflict as given by Karl Max and Marx Webber were examined. The concept of conflict prevention stated by UN secretary general Boutros-Ghali. The role of third party in conflict prevention, ie institutions of elders. Models of conflict prevention. The Thomas-Kilmann model and Golden Arches theory of community policing. Trust an element in community policing. Perspective of conflict prevention in Zambia, Global perspective on community policing, community and individuals in conflict prevention, Policing in Zambia and knowledge gap.

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

Overview

The chapter outlines the research methodology of the study which include research paradigm, research design, population of study, sample size, sampling procedure, instruments of data collection, data collection procedure, data analysis, elimination of study, ethical considerations and limitation of study.

3.2 Research Paradigm

The study employed interpretive approach to qualitative research and according to (Hammersley, 2013) interpretive method is based on the understand knowledge related to human and social sciences and cannot be applied to physical science because human beings do interpret the world and act according to the way they interpret the world. The study employed qualitative approach for its ability to extract unmediated knowledge of people's experiences as it happen in a natural set up. This is in accordance to individual's attached meaning to a particular phenomenon or event.

3.3 Research approach

The philosophical assumption underpinning this study is based on constructivism approach according to (Mashiza, 2013) who argued that constructivism is a theory of knowledge that human beings generate knowledge and meaning from interaction between their experiences and their ideas. In constructivism people as they experience the world and reflect upon these experience, they build their own interpretation. Further, people assimilate the acquired information which was obtained by experience. The interpretive approach and the philosophical assumption of constructivism approach informed this study because its focus was on the lives and experience of the participants in this study.

Conflicts are inherent in community and any intervention to mitigate on its occurrence must be felt and experience by the affected people.

3.4 Research design

Research design refers to the plan of the research from the beginning to the conclusion. The case study was employed as a research design, with a quantitative research approach. (Strauss 1964). The design describes the procedures for conducting a study on whom, where and what the data was collected. The research design selected for this study is called case study Strauss (1964), Sturman (1997) it is a general exploration to collect data on individuals, groups and phenomenon. This design suited the study as the researcher had time to interact and feel the experience with the participants to the study.

3.5 Population of the study

The population of the study is defined as collective, aggregate number of people, events or elements present comprising similar or same characteristics designed for the study (Moomba 2002). The target population of this study involved police officers at Solwezi police station working under Community Service Department (CSD), the community residents and community leaders within Solwezi district. The population composed of adult female and male participants. The youths participant in the study were assessed their legibility to participate based on where they were civic conscious in their community. All were residents of Solwezi District

3.6 Sample size

The sample size is defined as the sub set of the entire population under the study. The use of a sample (subset) of the population was to make inferences about some larger population, (Beach and Bacon, 2001). The sample size for this study was 33 participants. The number of participants is not reasonably corresponding to the population of people in the named communities under study this is because the population in Kandemba, Messagers, Kandndu, Ma-grade, Kyawama and Messengers compounds is not defined to ascertain the exact of residents living in these areas.

The decision to focus a few sample size is as a result of the argument forwarded by Morse (1991 that when the topic under study is precise, few participants is justified. Few participants will give concise information about the population that will be devoid repetitive responses about the same question. Basing on the above argument, five (05) community leaders were

purposely selected who were in turn requested to nominate five (05) community members with civic knowledge about their community as part of the Focus Group Discussion study as participants. Three (03) police officers working from Community Service Directorate and the Mayor were purposely selected for research interviews. It was not possible to conduct random sampling because the population in the five compounds is not defined. Owing to the factor consideration of time and cost involved in conducting a study it was not practical to conduct sampling process.

3.6 Sampling procedure

Purposive or judgmental sampling procedure was used to select the sample size. The reason for using purposive or judgmental sampling method to select a sample is that, the resident of the participants is not defined, the total number of the population is not known and it would have been difficult select the sample size with knowledge and characteristic required for the study. (Beach and Bacon, 2001).

The other reason for using purposive/judgmental sampling method in the selection of the participants is that, the participants are not categorized. They had different social, educational, professional standard. The participants were of different sex. The exact number of participants was ascertained by the researcher selecting the community leaders who also selected five members of the community of different sex. These participants were considered to possess civic knowledge about the community they live in. The target participants were people or person having sound mind with certain attributes and special knowledge or expertise on the subject matter under consideration. Although the number of police officers and community leaders is known, the Mayor of Solwezi district were purposely selected using judgmental sampling method taking into consideration of their civic knowledge of Solwezi district.

3.7 Instruments of data collection

Focus Group Discussion and in deep interviews methods were used to collect data Berg (2001). In this vein, interviews was used to collect data from police officers, the Mayor of Solwezi district and the community leaders, observation and focus group discussions techniques were used as instruments of data collection from community members. Beach and Bacon, (2001) focus group is defined as an interview style designed for small group where researchers strive to learn through discussion about conscious, semi-conscious and unconscious psychological

and social-cultural characteristics and processes and various groups (Asch, 1987 Lengua 1992).

3.8 Data collection procedures

Data collection was done by obtaining and seeking consents from the Zambia police authority before carry out the interviews with the police officers. On the other hand, similar procedures when collection of data from members of the community.

In the process of collecting data from community members and the police officers serious consideration in observing personal human rights and research ethics were observed. The researcher explained the rights and privileges entitled to respondents were observed. An explanation was given to the respondents concerning the purpose the study before data collection process begun. Before administering research instrument to participants it was explained that the collection of data was purely purpose of a study and their responses was not going to be communicate to any other person.

Thereafter, questions were asked to Individuals and group while the response was obtained from individual response as data. This gave individuals opportunities to each participant to give his or her views on the question.

Researcher' roles to ask questions while the participants gave responses which was recorded and collected as raw data. The data was compiled in readiness for coding and analysis.

3.9 Data analysis

Data analysis is a process of inspecting, cleansing, transforming and modeling data with the goal of discovering useful information, informing conclusion and supporting decision making (Brymann,2000, Kvale, and Brinkmann 2005). Data was analyzed qualitatively using thematic analysis. Thematic analysis tool was used to analyse data the data. According to Brymann, (2000), Kvale, and Brinkmann (2005) themes are patterns of spectrum of data sets which are important in nature to describe an eventor associations to a research question. The responses of the interviews are collected from field work and then later transcript after being recorded. Transcription is actually transforming the data which has been collected into text form. After transcription of data is done, it is then coded or put into patterns. It is then compressed for easy understanding of concepts, properties and patterns to easily and efficiently process analyze the data. Thereafter,

coding process is revisited for identification of themes in relation to the research question of the study.

The validation is to check the accuracy of the pattern and relationships of the collected data.

3.10 Delimitation of the study

The scope of the research was focused on the periods at which data was to be collected, that is from 2015 to 2017. The delineation focus was confined to the period when Community policing concept was established in Solwezi district. This was an exploration of the implementation of the Community Policing beginning from its inception in 2015 today specifically in Solwezi district. The concept of Community Policing strategy was initiated in 1995 in the country by the Zambia Police service command and it is still being implemented as a strategy or a philosophy for preventing conflicts and crime.

3.11 Ethical consideration

Pre-consent arrangement was obtained from the respondents order to participate in the Group Discussion and interviews. A married woman to participate in their search concept was obtained in form of a written request from their respective husbands to avoid women vulnerability in marriages. The respondents in formal employment concept were a special arrangement was made to the supervisors and employers for the excuse to enable the respondents attend a study discussion. Verbal assurance was also made to the research participants about their responses to the research questions were kept with strictly confidentiality and that their identity was help on strictly anonymity.

3.12 Limitation of study

Limitations are factors that impend the researcher's ability to control, manage or some challenges on how the study and results are interpreted. That includes lack of interest by respondents to actively participate in the study. The respondents gave excuses to take part in the discussion and interviews in preference to do their own business. Lack of funds hampered research process as those who were affected in the research were not paid any money thereby compounding thorough collection and of data. Other major limitations of the study included none availability of time to conduct the study. Lack of enough of time wedged a negative effect on the outcome of the study.

Time was awarded at the discretion of the researcher's supervisors at work. The researcher utilized divided time schedules into two segments thus between conducting a study and other reporting for formal employment. The researcher is in formal employment as a civil servant. Lack of transport was another limitation that resulted into the study impediments to extend the study in rural areas of the district. This compounded research outcome, as participants in rural part of Solwezi district were not captured. As a result, this might have affected the general outcome and findings of the study.

3.13 Summary

The research methodology of the study which include research paradigm, research design, population of study, sample size, sampling procedure, instruments of data collection, data collection procedure, data analysis, elimination of study, ethical considerations and limitation of study.

CHAPTER FOUR

DATA PRESENTATION

4.1.Overview

This chapter presents the research findings of the study on exploration of community policing strategy as a conflict prevention tool in selected communities in Solwezi district. The chapter begins by presenting the demographic data of the participants, followed by responses from the study participants under the headings as determined by the research objectives. The data was collected using interviews and Focus Group Discussion.

4.2 Demographic data of participants

The participant demographic profile is the descriptive underlining characteristics of the participants of the study. This is the criterion aiding the researcher as a basis by which participants are selected for the study. The criterion would include information such as participant's gender, age, academic and professional qualifications and place of interviews. According to Babbie (2007) stated that, research participants or respondents is a defined and knowledgeable candidate that is willing to provide information on social phenomenon under study.

This study comprised of five community leaders from five (05) communities thus Kandembo, Kakyawama, Messeners, Ma-mgrade and Kandundu compounds. The five community leaders were requested to select five (05) community members from each community to form Focus Group Discussion. The participants were of the age of fifteen (15) and above, the criterion for selection was the basis of being in possession of community Civic knowledge. Three (03) police officers were purposely selected by virtue of them being involved in community policing duties. The five community leaders and three police officers were subjected to in-depth interviews while twenty five (25) community members comprised a Focus group Discussion.

4.3 Conflicts which are prevalent in Solwezi district

Asked if conflicts do exist in Solwezi district, the deputy Community Directorate Service said;

All crimes such as Gender and Sexual Based violence. Rape, defilement, attempted rape, indecent and sexual assaults on female and any sexual, Assault Occasioning Actual Badly Harm offences forms the basis of conflicts. Conflicts against property involve thefts cases, burglaries, house breaking, and malicious damage to property, Arson, robberies and general theft cases are referred as conflict. Conflicts against morality involve cases against the order of nature such as bigamy, sodomy, and so on. Conflict against religion are cases of insults against religion. Political conflict is violent exhibit infringement on election rules and involves cases such as proposing violence, destroying electoral materials, intimidation and riot are conflictual in nature.

4.4 Community policing in Solwezi district

The study sought to find out from 25 participants where Community policing strategy is firmly established in their communities, different responses emerged as shown below;

The participants in the Focus Discussion Group were asked to define community policing strategy.

A response from one of the said,

‘‘I cannot define what Community policing strategy and neither I can define concept nor narrate the activities conducted in Community policing strategy because I don’t know what it means.’’

In probing further in order to get a clarification on the definition of community policing strategy, the question was rephrased and repeated to a different participants. Two participant were asked to tabulate activities related to community policing,

Participant A said, *I don’t know activities associated with community policing strategy since I have not be part of community policing.*

The researcher asked the participant about the activities of the neighborhood watch scheme, the second participant

The participant B understood the concept of Community policing strategy IN relation to the neighborhood concept although none of the participants could elaborate on and define Community policing. Participant B of the 25 member of FDG said that,

“Although am not a member of Community Crime Prevention Unit or neighborhood watch, the activities conducted in community policing strategy include cooperating with the police in arresting crime offenders and giving the police intelligence information on crime.”

The question: What is community policing strategy? Was asked to the community leaders. The five community leaders were partially able to define community policing strategy although could not itemize the activities in community policing strategy. One participant said,

The activities involved in community policing is to assist the police in crime prevention in apprehending crime offenders.

Two of the five community leaders when asked how often the community hold meeting to plan for the security of their communities’ one said;

“I only attend meeting when am called at the police station to discuss matters of security to do with the Community Crime Prevention Unit (CCPU). I attend these meeting as a member of CCPU.I has not seen police officers to hold meeting in my community.”

The second participant also said;

“I saw the police in my community when they were sensitizing community members on political violence but the police have not held any meeting regarding community policing strategy,”

4.5 Conflict prevention

To show whether the participants are aware of the effect of Community policing strategy on Conflict prevention, two of 25 participants in Focus Group Discussion (FGD). Participant F1 ***said; had no idea about the relationship between community policing strategy and conflict prevention.***

Participant F2 said, *community policing strategy bring the community and the police onto closer working relationship in the fight against crime.*

The Mayor of Solwezi, district and the Pastor of Reformed church in Zambia (RCZ) at Kyawama compound the Pastor told the researcher that, *community policing strategy has not been properly introduced to our communities to see if community policing strategy has a significant impact on the prevention conflicts in communities.*

The Mayor of Solwezi district said;

It is difficult to identify the relationship between community policing strategy and conflict prevention since am not involved in community policing.

In trying to find out from Focus Group Discussion the impact of community policing strategy of conflict prevention, the following were some of the responses;

One participant said;

I believe that community policing strategy can have a positive effect on the prevention of conflicts as it involves the participation of members of the community in the decisions on the safety of the community, although am not pre-view to community policing strategy practice.

4.6 Community-police relationship in conflict prevention

The study revealed that, the relationship between the community and the police officers from the responses of both women and men in the Focus Group Discussion (FGD) revealed that, out of the total number of 25 present in the discussion, the relationship between the community and the Zambia police is poor. When asked reason why this relationship is bad, the participant pointed out a number of reasons;

One participant said, “police officers use unpalatable language to community members. Another participant when to describe unpalatable language said; it is the use insulting words such, as ‘iwe Kawalala, Cikala.

According to third respondent said that, such demeaning words used by police officers brings down any person’s or societal morally standing.

The other participant complained that,

Words such as Kawalala 'means criminal and Cikala is insulting language. The words 'iwe, Cikala' is a disparaging word to one's person's moral standing and is against society norms.

A community leader said, *Corruption and gratification, infringes on Human Rights and act displeases any person for which it degenerates hurt attitude towards police officers.*

The Deputy CSD coordinator for Northwestern province in the interview acknowledged bad relationship between the police citing poor performance and irresponsiveness to the community as leading cause to the worsening attitude. He said that,

We regret the state of affairs on the wrong and bad attitude by some police officers towards the community. It is not the values of the Zambia police service for police officers to have bad attitude towards members of the community as this ruins relationship between the community and the police. Such attitude repels the community member's confidence from working in collaboration with the police.

During interview, the community safety officer whose duties is to coordinate activities of community safety, expressed concerns, that there was need to mend and rejuvenate the relationship between the community and the police officers through training to impart positive knowledge towards community responsiveness through Community policing strategy. The school liaison officer disclosed that;

The relationship between the police and the community is strong, as the community easily releases information pertaining to criminal activities to the police.

The deputy CSD coordinator revealed that, the department has introduced measures to restore relationship with the community through training and sensitization.

4.7 Methods to used harmonize the relationship of the community and the police

The Deputy CSD Coordinator emphasis was that; the loose relationship exists between the police and the community in Solwezi district has prompted CSD to introduce community sensitization in

trying to mend the relationship between the Police and the Community using the following programs;

Diagram 4

PROGRAMME	TASK ORDER
ENGAGE	Meeting and establishing friendly relations with persons of significance influence in their communities.
EDUCATE	Promoting knowledge and awareness of crime. Police work and community resource.
PARTINERSHIP	Building mutual trust between police and community, service and advocacy.
PROBLEM SOLVING	Solve citizen daily problems, follow through promises, and diffuse conflicts between community and police.
RISK MITIGATION	Focus on urban conflicts such as crime.
ORGANISATION CHANGE	Building capacities of community members and police.

Activities being implemented by the Zambia Police Service Community Service Department in Northwestern during sensitization tours.

4.8 Alternative Approaches to conflict prevention mechanism being used

A community leader in an interview revealed that,

Communities have various methods of conflict prevention, urban communities have their own way of resolving conflicts and disputes compared to the rural communities.

During the interview three of the five community leaders revealed that, *90% of urban communities resort to conflict prevention by referring conflicts to the community civil courts and the police. While the rural traditional Community use a form of community policing strategy known as, kwashangana or Kunjimina Matenda in Kaonde ethnic group, while the Lunda refer it as Salongu or Kuzatila hamu. These are internal structured community traditions used in solving social problems such as conflicts also known as Kutotolola Mambo in Kaonde tribe and Chota in Lunda or Zaango in Luvale is a traditional conflict prevention institution which are presided over by elders in the resolution and prevent conflicts. The institution is mandated to dispense wisdom in the prevention of conflicts and ensure justice prevails among communities. A hired chief or an elderly person maybe requested to presides over any instance that may lead conflict between the family or clan members.*

The deputy Coordinator Community Service Directorate (CSD) in Solwezi explained during the interview that,

The police is currently applying the traditional method of arrest, apprehend, detain and prosecute alongside with Community policing strategy being implemented. According to the Deputy CSD Coordinator, it is becoming practical in use of Community policing strategy for conflicts prevention.

4.9 Challenges in conflict prevention

Solwezi district deputy Community Service Directorate alluded to the fact that, there was lack of coordinated efforts among the police officers to rebuild relationship with the community. The deputy CSD coordinator explained that;

the department was making desperate efforts to re-build confidence and trust with the community, but some police officers were perpetuating attitudes of frustrating the department's efforts, unprofessional conduct by some police officers who use vulgar language against members of the community, tendency of soliciting for bribe for officers to respond to their duty, lack fund to conduct community sensitizations on community policing strategy and lack of regards to local traditional customs and values by some of the police officers was retrogressive. Excessive alcohol consumption by police officers has dented the Zambia police organization which has affected relations with the public.

A community leader who spoke in tandem with a participant in the Focus Group Discussion stated that;

Failure by police officer to arrest habitual criminals who are youths in the local community was an obstacle restraining the establishment of a good relation with the police. Lack of legal legislation to empower the police to preside over minor domestic and civil disputes led to bigger conflicts and intractable conflicts is lacking, most of conflicts reported are in the category of mere disputes for which the police officers have no authority except for matters that can only be heard by a civil court.

One of 25 participant representing community in FGD explained that; *corruption, use of insulting language, excessive alcohol drinking, and lack good attitude by the police officers compromised on community relationship.*

According to the results in FGD the attitude and conduct have an effect on police officers and community relationship.

4.15 Summary

The chapter presented the research findings. According to the findings community policing strategy is a measure for conflict prevention. However, in the selected communities in Solwezi district community policing strategy has no bearing in conflict prevention. This is community policing is not effectively being implemented, it is being carried out. The concept of community policing is not embedded in the community and in the rank and file of police organization structure.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION

5.1.Overview

This chapter is discussion presenting a discussion of the study finding in line with the underlying emerging themes responses with regards to objectives of the study. The study on exploration of community policing strategy a tool for conflict prevention in selected communities in Solwezi district the responses on were based on the objectives of the study; the first objective was to explore community policing strategy as a toll for conflict prevention, the second was to identify challenges in community policing in the prevention of conflicts and third was to propose approaches for conflict prevention as means for conflict prevention.

5.2.Characteristics of participants

Participants were drawn from various social group back ground and constituted different age groups. Their educational attainment also varied but was not factor of consideration. The participants were asked to gather for a discussion on the study topic:. This took place at Solwezi district council hall. Thereafter, the participants were placed into two groups. One group constituted women and the other consisted of men. This divide was made to prevent one group of participants to dominate the other group. In this case, it was a deliberate effort to avoid a group of men dominant women. Under this arrangement, women were able to make contributions freely away from their male counterpart's influence. This maximized data collection measure from participants. This means of communication was limited only to three languages. That is, Kaonde, Bemba and English. At the same time the interpreter was used to interpret Kaonde into Bemba language and English. A systematic procedure was followed, a question and answer at a time to allow the participants to respond and recorded was done accordingly.

5.3 Understanding the concept and definition of community policing in conflict prevention

Police officers under CSD when interviewed to explain the meaning of the concept of Community policing. They seemed to have understand the concept of Community policing. When the similar questions was asked to participants in two groups of community focus discussion groups, they did not define and explain the meaning of the concept of Community policing. This was an obvious indication that the community lacked the knowledge of Community policing. That was an indication for the need for training and education of Community policing. When the same question is paraphrased by way of illustration and examples about the concept of Community policing such as the existence of Neighborhood Watch, Vigilante and Community Crime Prevention Unit (CCPU) the two focus groups seemed to have grasped the idea of what Community policing meant.

The community seemed to have an idea concerning Community Policing. However, there was no effort to educate and involve the community in conflict and crime prevention. The Police and the Community are intending to introduce crime and conflicts prevention committees in the localities. One thing which is obvious is that the community in Solwezi have no idea what it is and Community Policing strategy remains an abstract issue, although some community members were discovered to register themselves as Community Crime Prevention Unit (CCPU) members.

5.4 Police and the community relationship in policing and conflict prevention

The study revealed that the relationship between the police and the community is loose. During the Focus Group Discussions, it was discovered that 13 of 15 community participants' representing 93.3% responses indicated that there was no strong attachment of the community and the police. Regarding to collaboration, networking and community mobilization in conflict and crime prevention in the community was poor. A total number of 15 participant responses only two (02) representing 6.7% of the responses opted to remain mute on the matter.

The factor of being silent proposes that, respondents had no knowledge on the topic under discussion and though were the most vulnerable and affected by self-insecurity in conflict. The straining relationship of the Community and the Police is responsible for causing challenges in Community policing. Some of these challenges arise from the history of governance and a few cases emanates from bad attitude by individual police officers. For instance, during colonial era, the police were used as instruments of governance to suppressing people from possible political up rise against white colonial government officials. This led to attitude and feeling of suspicion

between the community and the police due to human right abuse, Ndun'gu, (2008). The recent evaluation study carried out on Community policing programme in eight (8) cities, the Vera institute of Studies, found that all of the police service experienced great difficulty in establishing a solid relationship between the Community in pursuance during Community policing as neighborhood were disliked the police attitude towards the community. (Grinc, 1994, Sadd and Grinc, (1994) Skogan, (1994). According to this study it was found that efforts to mend relationship floundered in part on decades of built-up hostility between residents of poor or minority communities and the police.

Community policing is a joint venture between the community and the police. The police is obliged in this venture to consult and plan with the community. The reason is that, community knows what is best for them in communities they live. For instance, perpetrators of conflicts and crime live in the communities and community knows them. "citizens are in the best position to know what is needed in their neighborhoods,' Trrojanowics and Bucqueroux (1990:51). Therefore, it is needful the police to have ample time to mend this relationship. It is for better results of good relationship with the Community they work for.

Failure in establishing a mutual relationship with the community the police expect Community Policing strategy for conflict prevention to remains a hoax. In South Africa, a similar situation prevailed during the establishment of Community Forum.

A study conducted highlighted that Community Policing is a new phenomenon in the history of South Africa Police Service, communities did not know much about it and Police were still face with challenge to establish themselves with the communities because of the dented Police image. Police promoted apartheid.

The study stated that 'throughout the apartheid era, members of South African police were trained and motivated control rather than protect community, Sebola, (2006), (Mamosebo, 2014).

There can be no doubt that, the outcome of this study in Solwezi has revealed poor relationship between the police and the community. This is very conspicuous when the police try to conduct patrols in undefined communities such as Kyawama compound as they meet hostility from members of the community. Kyawama is a vast unplanned settlement in Solwezi town. The area is characterized by frequent disruption of law and order. Similar situation prevails during election

periods, are riotous demonstrations and disturbances. The area is profoundly a habitation for criminals and policing in this area has remained a serious challenge.

The situation is attributed to lack of a sound inter-dependence and a good relationship between police and community. There is no interaction between the two communities. If Community policing is to bear good result, it should not be an incidental driven program as conventional policing of apprehend, arrest and prosecute. But it should deal with the root causes of crime and conflict in the concept of Community Policing, (Badumuti, 1996).

The crux of Community Policing is not generally understood by the community and 90% of the respondents did not understand what it is. Information was obtained from the participants that, stating that, they knew nothing about Community policing. Not until after the community was reminded to recount about the neighborhood watch scheme concept and activities. The neighborhood watch scheme is estimated to have been introduced in the 1970s by the first republican political regime.

The scheme was used as an instrument for alleged political suppression of opponents. It supported the political supremacy of President Kenneth Kaunda' and his regime.

Due to high levels of poverty among the Neighborhood watch scheme community volunteers, have adapted voluntary work as venture for income generation by levying victims of conflict and crime.

The trend is being perpetuated and indirectly encouraged by police command and officers under CSD. However, the overarching finding is that Community policing is not well entrenched in the community in Solwezi district although it is an instrument for conflict prevention.

Community policing strategic plan 1995-2000 began its implementation in 2000 in the country and Solwezi in particular. The other reason Community policing has not fared well is that, the study revealed of the Zamia Police service not institutionalizing the concept of Community Policing in the police organization structures in Solwezi. The study also revealed that, Community policing strategy is being implemented on try and error basis. It lacks a program of capacity building for police officers for them to roll it out in the other districts.

Furthermore, the study revealed that a form of Community mobilization is only restricted to Neighborhood watch scheme activities. The Neighborhood mobilization concept is used for

curbing would be crime offenders and not to deter social evils such as conflict. Nonetheless the study revealed that, Community policing has the potential to prevent conflicts and predominantly other social evil in Solwezi.

The role of the Zambia Police Service in remains a traditional reactive method of arrest, apprehend and prosecute as opposed to the pre-active method of engaging the community in education, collective problem solving, public safety and organization change. This is a role the police rarely play. There seems to be not interaction and consultation among the police and the community. Interaction of the police and the community is a fundamental, as it is a major component for Community Policing strategy in problem solving ensuring community safety.

The study, revealed that the attitude of police officers generally lack respect and courtesy for the local tradition and customs. It also discovered that, police officers have a bully attitude with a behavior that undermines respect for elderly people and have a tendency of soliciting for bribe such as money. The response from participants represents 100% responses shows that, police officers have no regard to tradition values and customs of the local people. The further claims revealed that, police officers have a tendency of imposing on local community strange languages like Bemba and Nyanja without regards to the local traditional values and customs. According to the community response, it is a sign of arrogance and lack of respect to the local languages and customs. The community mentioned other attributes to include, lack of patience and courteous towards the community. Police officers resort to act aggression before person can explain or exculpate him or herself.

5.5 Conflict prevention mechanism in community policing

Police use arrest, apprehend and prosecute method to prevent conflicts in the community, while to the lesser extent use counseling as a means of mitigating conflict occurrences. The community living in Solwezi is affectionate of using traditional methods as a way of preventing conflict. That includes counseling, reconciliation, arbitration, adjudication, and avoidance. In this discovery, it is clear that the concept of community policing has had challenge in practice, as people are prompted to using other means to prevent conflicts. Traditional conflict prevention is entrenched in the community in Solwezi district. This being the case, two ‘communities’ the police and the community have their own distinct ways of conflict prevention which can be incorporated into the concept of Community policing.

Difficulties which are faced by Solwezi police during in the Community policing was similarly identified in South Africa. (Mamosebo, 2014).

In South Africa, the study confirmed that there was lack of understanding of what is meant in Community policing by the police and the community. The two communities did not comprehend how and what CP should be carried out. However, it was noted that through counseling, reconciliation and arbitration which are predominantly used as methods of conflict prevention, was incorporated into the concept of Community policing. These mechanisms are currently applicable in domestic quarrels, infidelity cases between spouses and to resolve behavior not reconciled with community among the delinquent adolescents. (Badmuti, 1996).

Witchcraft accusations a witch hunting referred to as (Chikondo) and other practice in rural areas which predominantly a source of conflict can be prevented through the use of traditional but viable methods of conflict prevention. The availability of traditional conflict prevention mechanisms such as the institution of elders if incorporated into the concept of Community policing may play a major role of conflict prevention. The institution of elders is one of the crucial institutions for conflict resolution and prevention in most African societies. Kariuki, (2009). Even in countries with no formal state recognition of the institution of elders, has remained resilient and continue to exist outside the spheres of state influence' (Kariuki, 2009).

It is an informal social gathering of elders who act as a third party collegiate in conflict resolution and prevention system. The basic principle behind the council of elders and traditional mechanism in conflict resolution and prevention is the very important role to constructive prevent inter and intra conflicts while reintegrating the contending parties through bracing their socio-psychological factor. (Nigusie, 2005).

The Police should emulate this structure as model. The institution of elders containing other traditional forms of conflict prevention can be depended upon in Community policing. This is because conflict prevention efforts are always characterized by a disagreement in haste to integrating the conflicting parties.

5.6 Community policing and challenges in conflict prevention

The challenges the Zambia Police is facing in the implementation of Community Policing are mammoth which includes internal resistance from its own police officers. According to the deputy Community Service Coordinator (CSD) alluded to this saying, the resistance and frustration from fellow police officers was the biggest challenge the policing is experiencing during the implementation of Community policing.

While efforts were being made by the Directorate of Community Service (CSD), some police officers were in habits of frustrating this programme. Some police officers were busy denting the image of the organization attributing to bad conduct and behavior that strains relationship with the community.

This conduct displayed some police officers goes to show that these police officers are just lacking adequate training in policing coupled with lack serious orientation in the in community policing. The concept of Community policing does not require officers to be confined at the front desk (inquiry office) to wait for criminal complaints, it is a proactive venture that work to prevention commission of crime and conflict before it happens. This happens through strengthening relations with the community by interaction. The Community Service Directorate (CSD), must spearhead Police training by revising the police curriculum for all officers. As Community policing strategy is deemed and presumed a strategy for policing crime and conflicts in the Police organization. It is a programme of restructuring police operations and it involves restructuring the functioning of the entire Zambia police service.

This study exposed the fact that, police officers are rarely trained in Community Policing. Training can support members of the community and the police in Community policing initiatives. A deliberate capacity building programmes for both can enhance their knowledge and skills in policing the communities well. The resulting effects will improve energy in enhancing resilience among the community. Community resilience is cardinal in the implementation of Community policing.

The police require this commitment from the community for the successful implementation of Community policing. It is important for successful implementation approach especially in resolution for both crime and conflicts in the community. Edgar, (2000). According to Folke, (2006), social resilience is, ‘the ability of groups or communities to cope with external stresses and disturbances as a result of social, political and environmental changes.’ while Pandey, 2014). “Social resilience is the necessity of human system to learn to manage by change and implies that uncertainty and surprise are part of the game”. Community resilience places special emphasis on a community’s social capital. Without concerted support of both groups the community and the police this strategy may not yield expected good results as conflicts and crime in communities will continue unabated.

Strengthening partnership with the communities, the police’s successful implementation of Community policing strategy require political and Police management in support of the programme. Paramount also is the provision of financial resources which has been noted as one element of impediment to the success of the programme implementation. The current situation is that, failure by the police officers under Community Service Department in Solwezi to conduct outreach community policing programmes in the communities is the lack of funds. Therefore, drawing financial support from political and police top management can enable accelerate the implementation of the programme, community policing.

Eighteen (18) years since the inception of Community policing strategy in Solwezi district the concept is not fully understood by the community and it is not firmly entrenched in the Police organization structures. This significantly affected responses as the community did not know the existence of Community policing concept a measure for crime and conflicts prevention in Solwezi.

Nonetheless the implementation is adversely effectively by a number of factors; lack of education among police officers and community members on Community policing, lack of resources such as funds and transport to enable officers to conduct sensitization programs in the community and within Police organization.

These inhibiting factors have led to inadequate knowledge of Community policing concept among the community and police officers. The police officers and the community members do not understand the concept of community policing. Significant number of police officers lack of knowledge on Community policing. There is lack of collaboration efforts between the community and the Police officers that can enhance Community policing strategy effectiveness in the prevention of conflicts.

5.7 Community policing a strategy for conflict prevention in Solwezi

The study revealed that, although Community policing is not well entrenched in the communities of Solwezi district, the community understand well that it is an instrument that can prevent conflicts and other social vices such as crime in the community.

The community recommends its implementation throughout the district. Just as elders make use of the traditional measures to resolve and prevent conflicts so will the Community policing strategy.

5.8 Summary

Chapter five comprised of characteristics of participants, understanding the concept and definition of community policing in conflict prevention, police and community relationship in community policing, community policing mechanism in conflict prevention, community policing challenges in conflict prevention and community policing a strategy for conflict prevention.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1.Overview

This chapter highlights the conclusion of the study. The conclusion contains the summary of the findings while the recommendations are suggestions in respect of the study. While the recommendations are possible remedies for community policing strategy as a conflict prevention tool, the study also identifies the limitations of the Community policing strategy as a conflict prevention tool in Solwezi District.

6.2.Conclusion

The study was an exploration on Community policing strategy on conflict prevention in selected five communities of Solwezi district namely Kandemba, Kyawama, Messangers, Ma-grade and Kandundu communities. The objectives were to explore community policing strategy as a conflict prevention tool for selected communities in Solwezi district, to identify challenges in community policing strategy as a conflict prevention tool and to propose approaches for conflict prevention and recommendations as means for conflict prevention. The significance and importance of community policing is that it is a liberal approach that enables community participation in conflict and crime prevention and it inculcates a spirit of community resilience among communities.

However, community policing strategy application to conflict prevention in Solwezi district is not holistically implemented due to a number of implementation challenges that hamper its smooth operation. These challenges include lack of finances, lack of political will, lack of trained manpower that can make the strategy to be effectively implemented.

Some Police officers are aware of the values and importance of community policing strategy as compared to members of the community who have no knowledge of the existence of community policing strategy in their communities.

The study concluded that Community policing strategy is a tool for conflict and crime prevention only if it is effectively implemented. The revelations in the study derived from the primary data collected and as secondary data as literature confirmed that community policing strategy is a conflict prevention measure, though being implemented by the Community Service Department, it is not a familiar phenomenon and commonly with the community in

selected communities in Solwezi district . The study further confirmed that, community policing strategy although being implemented in Solwezi district, it did not have significant impact in the prevention of conflicts. The reason cited was due to none holistic approach to strategy implementation such as lack of sensitization and community participation in policing strategy concept implementation. However despite literature review confirming that community policing is a tool for crime and conflict prevention, community policing strategy in selected communities in Solwezi district seem not to be familiar with the concept. The factors challenging effective implementation of community policing strategy was identified as lack of Zambia police service commitment to entrench the concept of community policing in the whole police operation organization structure, lack of funds to enable officers roll out the strategy to communities, and lack training to police officers in community policing concept.

Recommendations

The following are recommendations made on the study;

- (01) The efforts of the Zambia police service through Community Service Department (CSD) at Solwezi Police Division is required to provide finances to enable officers perform their role in enhancing Community policing strategy effectiveness.
- (02) Zambia police service should have due diligence to train Police officers to undergo vigorous in-service training in acquisition of knowledge in Community policing strategy concept.
- (03) There need for total transformation of the organization structure of the Police to conform to Community policing strategy concept in the Zambian police service.
- (04) The Zambia police service need to reformulate training policy to include Community policing that will conform to Police training curriculum. This is to enable Police officers graduating from Police training college have knowledge of Community policing strategy.
- (05) The Police should incorporate the community leaders in the concept of Community policing strategy. The Involvement of community leaders will not only legitimize Community policing strategy but will increase participation.
- (06) There is need for change in the policing of crime by Zambia from solely dependence on traditional policing style of apprehend, arrest and prosecute but it should be a pro-activate methodology of Community policing strategy. For instance, Gacaca traditional conflict

prevention practice in Rwanda and the institution of Shingimathaye in Burundi are a form of Community policing strategies helping in mitigating conflicts.

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APPEDICIES

INTERVIEW GUIDE

- (01) What is community policing strategy?
- (02) According to your knowledge is community policing strategy an instrument for conflict prevention?
- (03) Do you think community policing strategy can be a tool for conflict prevention?
- (04) Are there noticeable challenges in the implementation of community policing strategy?
- (05) What are some of the alternative approaches to conflict prevention in community policing strategy if any?
- (06) What are the best practices would you recommend for implementation in community policing as conflict prevention tools?

INTERVIEW GUIDE

- (01) What is community policing strategy?
- (02) Is community policing strategy a tool for conflict prevention?
- (03) If your answer in question two (2) is yes, how is community policing strategy a tool for conflict prevention?
- (04) What are the challenges in the implementation of community policing strategy as a model for conflict prevention?
- (05) What are some of the approaches for conflict prevention in community policing strategy?