



**UNIVERSITY OF RWANDA  
COLLEGE OF ARTS AND SOCIAL SCIENCES  
CENTER FOR CONFLICT MANAGEMENT (CCM)**

**"IRONDO RY'UMWUGA" AND CRIME PREVENTION: A  
CASE STUDY OF GAHANGA SECTOR IN KICUKIRO DISTRICT**

**This dissertation submitted to the University of Rwanda in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the Award of a Masters' degree of Arts in Peace Studies and Conflict Transformation.**

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**Musanze, June, 2019**

## **DECLARATION**

This dissertation is my original work and has not been presented for a degree in any other university or institutions of higher learning for any academic qualifications. It is a result of my own independent research effort and investigations. Where it is indebted to the work of others, the acknowledgment has been made.

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## **DEDICATION**

This work is firstly dedicated to my entire family, more specifically my beloved wife MUTETELI Alice who supported in this journey. Secondary, I dedicate this work to my supervisor and friends for the overwhelming support, advice and encouragement that they accorded me during the research process.

## **ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

I am most grateful to the national leadership of the Republic of Rwanda for having offered me a great opportunity and granted me all the necessary support in the course of my studies at the National Police College.

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## **ABSTRACT**

The main purpose of this study was to assess the contribution of Professional night patrols in crime prevention in Gahanga Sector. This research study had three specific objectives: To examine the contribution of professional night patrols to crime prevention in Gahanga Sector; to assess the challenges facing effective professional night patrols in Gahanga Sector; and to identify measures to address the challenges facing night patrols in Gahanga Sector.

The importance of community night patrols in crime prevention has been embraced by communities and security organs as a suitable solution for crime problems. This security community-led alternative/approach gained its success since security institutions and governments realized that law enforcement alone cannot reduce crime without involving communities.

The study helped the researcher improve on the knowledge about effectiveness of community night patrols/*irondo ry'umwuga* in crime prevention and provides insight into the effectiveness and challenges facing community night patrols in Ghanga sector. The study employed both quantitative and qualitative methods, and participants such as citizens, local leaders and security members operating in Gahanga Sector were randomly and purposively selected. Data were collected using self administered questionnaires and interview guide. Key findings show that Gahanga community night patrols did not contributed to crime prevention due various factors including delay in payment, poor collaboration and lack of public trust, Limited understanding of the concept of professional night patrols by the residents among others. The information collected and analyzed will help other researchers in the above area; to Gahanga Sector, the recommendations will help it to improve on its general crime prevention.

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## **LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS**

<b>AIDS</b>	:	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
<b>CoK</b>	:	City of Kigali
<b>CPC's</b>	:	Community Policing Committees
<b>CPW</b>	:	Community Peace Worker
<b>DASSO</b>	:	District Administration Security Support Organ
<b>DPU</b>	:	District Police Unit
<b>GoR</b>	:	Government of Rwanda
<b>HIV</b>	:	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
<b>NGOs</b>	:	Non-Governmental Organizations
<b>NSS</b>	:	National Security Services
<b>PNP</b>	:	Professional Night Patrol
<b>SAQ</b>	:	Self-Administered Questionnaire
<b>SPSS</b>	:	Statistical Package for Social Sciences
<b>RDF</b>	:	Rwanda Defense Forces
<b>RIB</b>	:	Rwanda Investigation Bureau
<b>RNP</b>	:	Rwanda National Police
<b>USA</b>	:	United States of America
<b>WHO</b>	:	World Health Organization

# CHAPTER ONE: GENERAL INTRODUCTION

## 1.0 Introduction

The purpose of this research is to provide insight about “*Irondo ry’umwuga*” with an interest on crime prevention. The study will be conducted in the City of Kigali, more specifically in Gahanga sector which is located in Kicukiro District. This chapter comprised mainly the introduction to the study, background, problem statement, research objectives, and research questions, significance of the study, limitations, scope and organization of the study.

The motivation behind the choice of the area of study (Gahanga) is the geographical situation of the site. It lies in the suburbs of the city of Kigali, where most low-income earners live, and its proximity to the rural settings of Nyamata District. With such location, there might be a high possibility of people committing crimes, and therefore *Irondo ry’umwuga* can be studied to ascertain its role in the prevention of crime.

“*Irondo ry’umwuga*” as it is called in “Kinyarwanda” has been translated as Professional Night Patrol in English and in this context refers to a group of active uniformed personnel from local community organized to patrol their neighborhoods, especially during the night. Historically, the concept of “*irondo*” is not a new concept in security context more specifically in Rwandan. According to BARIHUTA (2017, p. 77), “*Irondo*” existed few years ago before the genocide committed in 1994 against the Tutsi in Rwanda as security alternative, but was state-motivated. The same author went on to identify *Irondo* as an alternative community-led security mechanism to security generally provided by public agencies. However, it is worth to mention that it is after 1994 that gradually *Irondo* emerged from state-motivated to as **community-led one**.

This means that Irondo serves the interests of the community. In recent years, Irondo or community night patrols were countrywide manned traditionally by residents of respective villages on rotational basis, relied on solidarity and mutual interest, but also only few choosing to contribute money instead.

Therefore, in virtue of the principle that, “the safety of a society cannot be protected by Police alone”, the Rwanda National police in partnership with local government, has developed modern policing approaches among others, Community Policing committees (CPCs) based on (Ministerial order no 02/07), who, among other responsibilities, are to streamline existing traditional community night patrols program by focusing mainly on crime prevention.

Since the establishment of Community policing committees, Rwanda National Police in collaboration with local government tirelessly encouraged citizens all over the country, to bring their contribution in the process of preventing crime and effectively keeping security, through existing locally community-based security alternative named as Irondo.

In Rwanda, security has been the main pillar in shaping what the country’s development and people’s welfare are today. Therefore, in this context, and based on Government development strategies, more specifically in the line of Home grown-solutions and community policing , the Government of Rwanda through local government in partnership with Rwanda National Polic, developed community-led security initiatives or mechanisms to supplement existing competent security organs in preventing crime at the local level. One these community-led security initiatives and which constitute the focus of this study, is “*Irondo ry’umwuga*” which means “Professional night patrol”.

Furthermore, Mutuma Ruterere in CHRIPS (2017, p.11) identifies community-led mechanisms “where the community takes the lead and that are driven less by a profit motive than a form of self-help to ensure safety and security in their neighborhoods”. Therefore, “*Irondo ry’umwuga*” is one of a number of security initiatives aim at contributing to crime prevention and are not a substitute for police, but rather complement the police in achieving a safer community.

It is in this line Blagg (2006:37), stresses that “community patrols are one type of safety initiative among a range of initiatives that are directly or indirectly designed to improve community safety”. In this regards, it is worth to mention that Professional night patrollers are men and women of integrity who are selected by their communities to conduct neighborhood watch as one of the compositions of community policing.

Therefore, crime prevention based on community-led security such professional night patrol in Rwanda was emphasized by scholars such as Burger (2011), Stevens and Yach (20205) over the time. Thus, crime prevention could be defined as any proactive collaborative actions aimed at reducing or managing the actual levels of crime or perceived fear of crime (Lab, 2004). In this study, crime prevention is understood as a range of activities aimed at reducing the opportunities to commit crime, for the purpose of deterring potential offenders from criminal activities. This view is guided by Burger ( 2011) who emphasizes the various actions directed to prevent crime.

Stevens & Yach (2005 add page nr and quotation mark), define Community night patrols as a philosophy and approach to policing that recognizes the independence and shared responsibility of the police and the community. Crime prevention programs have been developed across the United States of America and the United Kingdom and have attracted the participation of thousands of law enforcement professionals, voluntary services and millions of citizens (National Crime Prevention Institute, 2001).

This study will focus on the practitioners themselves, different stakeholders like other security organs, the local leaders and the general public. It is anticipated that my findings will be factual because most of the intended respondents will be part of the security architecture, and therefore can also give reliable recommendations to address the challenges.

## **1.1 Background to the Study**

The importance of living in safe communities has been recognized by governments and organizations around the world. In 1989, the World Health Organization (WHO) called for a collaborative approach between government and non-government agencies as well as business groups in making communities safer. WHO also emphasized the need for the local community to be involved in solutions as this would empower the members of the community (Allard 2010). WHO developed seven indicators for action, with the third indicator stating the need for ‘programs that target high-risk groups and environments, and programs that provide safety for vulnerable groups’ (Memcott et al, 2001).

Security is a universal entitlement and a core part of human well-being, and often considered as primarily a state issue (Safer World Report, 2014). However, given the history of Africa security has been a major challenge to good governance. As Magnus Ekengren and Greg Simons(2016,p.273), point out that “time and time again African states have been found weak, non-functioning or even mere territorial frames for hosting its citizens”. They went further to stress that formal institutions of African states have failed to grow up, thus was proven to be incapable of providing its citizens with basic security which resulted to mistrust, whereby people developed alternative strategies to deal with daily lives and protect their basic security.

From various definitions, security is the state of being free from danger or threat, as well as the measures taken to be safe or protected against crimes and other threats. Despite inadequate living conditions in societies, residents perceive crime to be the main problem in their communities, and must be prevented or reduced.

In this regards, the police as the governmental front-line agents of law and order, are engaged in attempting to prevent crime and disorder by developing various security strategies and mechanisms (Lorraine, 2003). Crime is a global challenge that threatens not only safety and security within communities but the peace and stability of the country itself. Crime compromises the quality of life of ordinary citizens. This means that there is a need for a joint approach by the police and communities and a strong political will to deal with crime. In other words, a strategy that encourages efficient use of resources and shared responsibility to fight crime is an absolute necessity.

Traditionally, the responsibility to fight crime resided with police agencies. Butterworth-Heinemann (2001), stressed that crime prevention was originally regarded as the task of the police, the court and correctional services. Michael (2004) emphasized that one of the prevailing goals of justice system is crime prevention, and the police play an important role in initiating this program. However, in modern-day societies, one of the ways in which the lives of ordinary citizens can be improved is for police agencies to involve communities as active partners in the fight against crime.

In this regards, Liebermann and Coulson (2004), pointed out that community participation in crime prevention is grounded on the tenet that the traditional law enforcement cannot fight crime effectively without support from local communities who know their areas. It is in this context



governments are actively mobilizing and integrating local communities into their crime prevention programs in attempts to build strong collaboration between police and ordinary civilians. This implies that success in the fight against crime can be attained when there is cooperation among the police, communities and other role players.

In the line of modern policing, Deborah, Mitchell & Robinson (2002), argued that understanding of crime and the development of crime prevention strategies requires an understanding of the role of the citizens and the police, who must work in sync if any crime prevention strategy is to be successful. Therefore, the involvement of citizens in crime prevention was widely regarded as an ideal approach towards crime prevention and crime reduction.

It is in this framework that, governments and their formal security institutions across the world, use innovative approaches to engage with partners on public safety and security issues and developed various community –led strategies and mechanisms among others community night patrol program to prevent reduce crimes.

Community night patrols, also known as street patrols, night patrols, foot or barefoot patrols, mobile assistance programs and street beats depending on context, is not a new concept rather is probably as old as human society and have a long history. The National Crime Institute(2001), pointed out that ancient societies have always designed individual members as watchmen or guards, whose primary functions was to alert the rest of the group to problems requiring emergency action. Hence, community night patrols give citizens more control over the quality of life in their community. It worth to mention that in the context of this study, the concepts community night patrols, professional night patrols as well as ironde ry'umwuga will be used interchangeably.

In the context of community policing, the community night patrol was considered as an admired modern policing style appropriate to restore the public self-confidence; and rising evidence that police forces could not fight crime alone ( Skogan, 2006; Virta, 2006 as cited by Jenny Coquilhat 2008).

Different countries have different reasons on why they started community night patrols.

For instance, in the United States of America (USA), community night patrols which was under the broader line of community policing, resulted generally from failure of the police to fight crime, maintain order and service delivery(David, 2000). Trojanowicz & Bucqueroux, (2000) emphasized that community night patrols involve problem-solving and community engagement with an emphasis on police-community partnerships to solve the underlying problems of crime, the fear of crime, physical and social disorder, and neighborhood decay.

In Rwanda, the concept of community night patrols as crime prevention mechanism dated few decades ago. According to Pacifique Barihuta (2017), community night patrol known as “irondo” in Rwandan context existed before the genocide committed in 1994 against the Tutsi, but was state-motivated. He went further to stress that it is after 1994 that irondo progressively evolved to the community-led security alternative to security generally provided by public agencies.

However, Literature and history indicate that effective community night patrol (irondo), was operationally recognized as an active community security-led alternative at the establishment of the Government of National Unity in Rwanda. It is of importance to bear in mind that, irondo members by the time were operating as neighborhood watch system based on solidarity and mutual interest.

In the process of promoting peace and security in Rwanda, the modern policing system coupled with reshaped community night patrol style was established across the country. It is in this framework modern policing strategies like, Community Policing Committees were established to promote and streamline night patrols programs. In the same vein, Rwanda through local government has reformed the existing community patrol system into a modern and professional one commonly known as “*Irondo ry’umwuga*” or Professional Night Patrol (PNP) which constitutes the focus of this study. It worth to note that Professional night Patrol is formed by a group of active uniformed men and women from the local community organize themselves to patrol their neighborhoods.

The Professional Community night patrol/”*Irondo ry’umwuga*” was initially adopted by the Kigali City Security Management meeting held on 28/10/2016 on the basis of Ministerial Order No 001/07/01 of 04/01/2013 (Kigali City Security Management 2016). The main of objective was to maintain security in the village level by; detecting criminal behaviors, preventing crimes, quick intervention, as well to supplementing formal security organs to prevent and reduce crimes within the community local levels.

In the conceptual framework, “*irondo ry’umwuga*” as community-based security mechanism was developed under the pretext that citizens find the motives to participating in night patrols in the idea that it is a general understanding that public security organs cannot reach every single household in the country mainly due to limited human and financial resources.

This study is theoretical based on the concept of *Community Security Theory* first developed by Karl Deutsch in 1957, and implies the creation of a community by which its members strengthen their own security through collective efforts (Hasan Ulusoy 2013, p. 20). In the same framework,

the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP2009, p. 14) highlights that, “the contemporary concept of community security includes both group and personal security, focusing on ensuring that community and their members are ‘free from fear’”.

Furthermore, Michael (2004) stresses that crime is a multifaceted problem requiring a multifaceted approach from all segments of the community. It is in this sense that Rwanda local government developed the Community night patrol known as “*irondo ry’umwuga*” to contribute to the safety and security of their neighborhood by supporting the police and other formal security organs.

For more clarification, it is worth to note that “*Irondo ry’Umwuga*” started to operate in Gasabo District, Kinyinya Sector and currently became operational countrywide up to village levels (Barihuta, 2017). Even though *Irondo ry’umwuga* as community-led security mechanisms was established, with the main purpose of preventing crime within the local community, and given that it is operating country wide up to village levels, crime is still spread significantly, but especially in suburban areas including Gahanga Sector. The fact that crime is highly detrimental to the good order within the society, there is a need to assess the effectiveness of *irondo ry’umwuga* in that part of the country.

Finally, more important is that currently community night duties in Rwanda have been entirely attributed to permanent command structure headed by army or police Reserve officer in close collaboration with local leaders. It is worth to point out that residents contribute for their monthly wages and acquisition of other operation equipment like uniforms, torches and the like. Thus, there should be no excuse of not complying with their mandate.

## 1.2 Statement of the Problem

According to Safer world Report (2014), Security is a universal entitlement and a core part of human well-being, and often considered as primarily a state issue. However, the importance of living in safe communities has been recognized by governments and organizations around the world. Despite inadequate living conditions in societies, residents perceive crime to be the main problem in their communities, and must be prevented or reduced.

In this context, all countries strive to ensure safety and security for their citizens and to increase the quality of their lives. Therefore, the police as the governmental front-line agents of law and order are engaged in attempting to prevent crime and disorder by developing various security strategies and mechanisms. In this framework, BARIHUTA (2017, p.76) points out that “Security in Rwanda comes forward of everything and ensuring it is not only the responsibility of Rwanda National Police and other security organs but also all Rwandans”. In the virtue of the principle that “the safety of a society cannot be protected by the police alone”, Rwanda through local government has developed community-led security initiatives or mechanisms to supplement existing competent security organs among others, Rwanda Defense Forces (RDF), Rwanda National Police (RNP) and the National Security Services (NSS), in preventing crime at local level.

It is in this line that “*Irondo ry’umwuga*” was introduced as new form of community-led security initiatives in preventing crimes and criminal activities in the community. “*Irondo ry’umwuga*” is a well structured group of active uniformed personnel from the local community with the main objective of maintaining security in their neighborhoods. It is worth to highlight that “*Irondo ry’Umwuga*” started to operate in Gasabo District, Kinyinya Sector and currently became operational countrywide up to village levels (Barihuta 2017).

However, despite the introduction of *Irondo ry'umwuga*, as community-led security alternative with the main purpose of preventing crime within the local community, there is substantial evidence that the crime rate is still increasing significantly, particularly in suburbs including Gahanga sector and yet irondo operates on daily basis. This failure of the crime prevention policies is linked to factors such as long-standing allegations of an ineffective Community night patrols newly established and the like.

According to police records, 212 crimes were recorded in Gahanga Sector, in 2015 before *irondo ry'umwuga* was introduced (the strategy was launched in 2016). The same police records, indicates that 230 crimes were committed in Gahanga in 2017; one year after *irondo ry'umwuga* was introduced and 258 crimes in the last year. However, the records are not based on scientific research, but rather on reported incidents. Some crimes may not be reported while even the reported ones may be proved otherwise after deep investigations.

The fact that crime rate increased gradually in Gahanga sector and yet the professional nights patroller are operational, is not clear and constitute a gap which need academic research in order to find out reasons behind and draw recommendations accordingly. Therefore, the researcher is interested to assess the effectiveness of irondo ry'umwuga in preventing crime in Gahanga Sector. Furthermore, very few researches have been conducted to *irondo ry'umwuga* as new security strategy in crime prevention, therefore there is no sufficient literature on how effective the strategy is in crime prevention, and hence there is also a gap to be fixed by conducting this research in order increase related literature. The present study therefore, aims at filling these missing links using Gahanga Sector as a case study.

### **1.3 Objectives of the Study**

The main objectives of this study are:

- i. To assess the contribution of “*irondo ry’umwuga*” in crime prevention in Gahanga.
- ii. To find out how effective is the collaboration between “*irondo ry’umwuga*” and public in preventing crime in Gahanga sector.
- iii. To identify challenges facing “*irondo ry’umwuga*” and possible measures.

### **1.4 Research Questions**

- i. How “*irondo ry’umwuga*” contribute to crime prevention in Gahanga sector?
- ii. How effective is the collaboration of “*irondo ry’umwuga*” and the community in Preventing crime in Gahanga sector?
- iii. What are the challenges facing effective “*irondo ry’umwuga*” in Gahanga sector?

### **1.5 Scope and delimitation of the Study**

The study will be carried out in Gahanga sector, which is one of the nine sectors of Kicukiro District in the City of Kigali, with 33, 228 inhabitants. Gahanga Sector has six cells, namely: Karembure, Kagasa, Nunga, Murinja, Gahanga and Rwabutenge. Furthermore, this research is devised to assess the effectiveness of *irondo ry’umwuga* within the period of three years by starting from its establishment in 2016 up to 2018.

### **1.6 Significance of the Study**

Despite the presence of *Irondo ry’umwuga*, those crimes still prevail. Consequently, this study contributes to the understanding of this prevalence of crime and to establishing of the underlying facts and challenges faced by patrollers towards crime prevention. Furthermore, this study will provide a deep understanding on the role of *irondo ry’umwuga* in Gahanga sector, the perceptions

held by stakeholders, and will also provide an insight to the decision makers, towards finding solutions to the challenges that will have been identified. Lastly, this study will also form the basis for further researches on night patrols in various contexts.

## **1.7 Organization of the Study**

This research is organized into five chapters. Chapter one is a general introduction part; this part states the statement of the problem of the research, objectives, scope, significance and limitations of the study. Chapter two looks at some of the theoretical literature, empirical literature, critical review and research gap identification. Chapter three gives a detailed presentation of the research methodology and tools to be used to investigate research issues. It includes the research design, study population, sample design, sample size, techniques of data collection, data processing and data analysis. Chapter four will present the findings, analysis and interpretation of the findings. It is in this chapter that the research questions will be answered and the set objectives will be attained.

Chapter five which is also the final one will illustrate the sum up of the major findings, the general conclusion as well as future tasks (recommendations). It will end by giving room to other researchers interested to continue their further studies.



## **CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW**

### **2.0 Introduction**

This chapter deals with introduction, definitions of key concepts to be used in this study, and literature review related to the specific objectives. The study also reviewed some empirical evidences in relation to community night patrols and crime prevention, identification of research gap as well as conceptual framework and summary.

### **2.1 Definitions of Key Concepts**

In order to make the study clearly understood, some key concepts such as, community night patrols, crime and crime prevention need to be defined before the deep literature review.

**2.1.1 Community** is a complex concept which implies a wide range of meanings. A community according to H. Anheier & S. Toepler (2010, p.1) may be defined as “a set of meaningful social connections in a group of any size where members have something in common”. However, a common definition and which guides this research the community emerged as “a group of people with diverse characteristics who are linked by social ties, share common perspectives, and engage in joint action in geographical locations or settings” (American journal of public health 2001, p.1929).

**2.1.2 Community night patrol** is globally “one type of safety initiative among a range of initiatives that are directly or indirectly designed to improve community safety” (Australian Institute of Health and Welfare 2013, p.5). The same author went on and stresses that this initiative intervenes in crime prevention, reduction as well as empowering the local community. However, it is very important to note that the most successful community night patrols tend to enjoy community engagement and ownership spirit leading to cooperation with security

organizations and community services. In other words, it is a community-based policing initiative including security mechanisms such as, neighborhood watch, night patrols that are active in maintaining security. In Rwandan context community night patrol is identified as “*Irondo ry’umwuga*”, which is a structured community members to maintain security in lower governmental entities know as “imidugudu”. Therefore, by working in partnership with communities, Night Patrol providers will ensure community safety services, support local needs and assist in building community capacity in the longer term to prevent crime and enhancing resilience.

**2.1.3 Crime** in legal perspective refers to harmful acts not only to some individual but also to a community, society or the state ("a public wrong"), which are forbidden and punishable by law. Despite the difficulties attending the definition of crime, criminologists such as Paul Tappan (2006, p.3), defines crime as “an intentional act in violation of the criminal law committed without defense or excuse, and penalized by the state”. He went further to stress that, “a crime is an act in violation of a criminal law for which a punishment is prescribed; the person committing it must have intended to do so and must have done so without legally acceptable defense or justification (Paul Tappan 2006, p.3)”. According to Wayne Morrison, (2004), crime and violence are associated with harm to individuals, destruction of property, and the denial of respect to people and institutions and should be taken with high consideration by everyone.

**2.1.4 Crime prevention** has gradually become a significant element of many state and governments strategies on community protection and security. The concept of crime prevention is as old as policing. It has loosely applied to any kind of effort aimed at controlling criminal behavior. Crime prevention refers to the “strategies and measures that seek to reduce the risk of

crimes occurring, and their potential harmful effects on individuals and society, including fear of crime, by intervening to influence their multiple causes” (UNDP 2009, p.9).

The National Crime Prevention Institute (2001, p.1), defines crime prevention as “an elegant simple and direct approach that protects the potential victim from criminal attacks by anticipating the possibility of attack, and eliminating or reducing the opportunity for it to occur”. James Byrne and Gary Marx (2011,p.17),emphasizes that “understanding crime prevention requires studying intentions, as well as consequences and consider A broad range of measures beyond the traditional number of criminal events or offenders”. In brief, crime prevention is about stopping crime from happening rather than waiting to respond once it has occurred.

In this regards, Lorraine Glanz (1993, p.337) argues the United States Consultative group divided crime prevention into three levels including primary, Secondary and Tertiary crime prevention. The primary crime prevention intended to eliminate circumstances that produce crime in society, Secondary crime prevention involves the identification of potential criminals and protection of exposed people, while the third level intervenes after the occurrence of crime.

## **2.2. Literature Review**

According to National Crime Prevention Institute (2001, p.2), “crime prevention has been loosely applied to any kind of effort aimed at controlling criminal behavior”. In USA crime prevention became a focus point during the 1960s,While local panels of crime prevention have been in operation in the United Kingdom since 1966 (Lorraine Glanz (1993, p.314). In the same line, Crawford (2007) assumes that crime cannot be attacked by any single agency but requires an entire partnership approach, based on shared information, resources and expertise among key stakeholders.

Even though it has been observed that crime patterns vary greatly by geographic area, the use of universal approaches for its prevention, or reduction will be less successful than strategies developed on local geographic conditions. (John Macdonald, et al.2005). Roman et al (2002) hold a similar view that crime can only be successful prevented or reduced when citizens, police and other organizations work together in close collaboration and partnership.

However, this working relationship requires commitment from all role actors to maintain such cohesion in order to achieve desired objective. In Donnelly & Kimble, 2007 as cited by Mary Ann Farkas & Richard S. Jones, (2007,p.296),there is a growing recognition that stronger community cohesion and social organization in a neighborhood result in community safety and that crime prevention and reduction are a joint responsibility. Therefore, Anthony Morgan,et al.(2011,p.12) supports the above statement by defining crime prevention as a range of strategies that are implemented by individuals, communities, businesses, non-governmental organizations and all levels of government to target the various social and environmental factors that increase the risk of crime, disorder and victimization.

This implies that effective community-based crime prevention will depend on the degree to which members of the community both individually and collectively take the responsibility for their own protection, cooperation with the police and make available information related to potential or actual crime or problem.

### **2.2.1 Contribution of community night patrols in crime prevention.**

Historically, crime prevention worldwide was considered to be the sole responsibility of the police. Even though the police comprise the primary societal institution which has been entrusted with the task of preventing crime and enforcing order, experiences revealed that effective crime

prevention require close co-operation with the community. Lorraine (1993), emphasizes that the success of crime prevention measures will depend to a large extent on the local community involvement and support. According Jean Claude Manaliyo (2016 p.269),”Community participation in crime prevention has been embraced by anti-crime organizations as a solution for crime problems”.

According to Docobo, (2005, p.2) effective night patrols “involve not only developing partnerships between law enforcement and citizens, but also intergovernmental and interagency collaborations with state and federal agencies”. However, the author continue to say that these partnerships are essential for the collection and exchange of intelligence, the identification of threats and vulnerabilities and the like for proper and effective policing. Therefore, this partnership and community participation in crime prevention activities is very relevant since citizens aware their crime problems and surroundings better than anyone from outside.

Community night patrol which falls under the general concept of community policing, refers to “the philosophy of policing that promotes community-based problem-solving strategies to address the underlying causes of crime and disorder and fear of crime and provides reassurance (Basia Spalek 2012, p.51)”. In addition, Virta, (2006) as cited by Basia Spalek (2012, p.51) consider community night patrols as the process by which crime control is shared, or co-produced with the public, and a means of developing communication with the public, thus enhancing the quality of life of local communities and building police legitimacy. Therefore this partnership indicates that there should a correlation between effective community night patrol and niter-agencies partnership. Based on the view of Cordner & Perkins, (2005), it is evident that the primary objective of community night patrols is portray positive attitude police-community

relationships, which are achieved through community engagement, and by emphasizing collaboration and prevention.

According to (Ms Mieke van Doeland 2013, p.1), the Community patrols have increased Indigenous community safety in Australia by Ensuring the safety of individuals, particularly women and children, in such communities experiencing high levels of violence, social and psychological alienation. The International Centre for the Prevention of Crime report (ICPC, 2016), located in Montreal, Canada shows that the success of prevention policies is rooted in the processes of territorial coordination between different levels and government entities, and the involvement of the community through participatory processes.

This implies that community engagement was identified to be very low in poor and high crime neighborhoods, because residents may be distrusting the police. For example, in Makina village this attribute is current and is associated with police not holding confidential information availed to them about criminals by the residents. Based on the above example, the report from the SAFERWORLD (2008,p.14),indicates that “Makina as one of the largest slum dwellings in Kenya with population who suffer some of the worst living conditions of any urban community experienced poverty which forces Makina’s youth to engage in petty crime to supplement their household’s income”. This means that crimes and crime rates depend on the geographical and social contexts.

Barihuta in CHRIPS ( 2015,p.7) highlights that in any event, even where the public police have been available to police low income neighborhoods, their presence has tended not to improve urban neighborhoods as criminal populations while the residents have often seen the police as occupying forces. In this context, the presence of the public police has exacerbated the insecurity

of the residents of these low income neighborhoods. Therefore, the benefits of community night patrols may be highest in poor and high crime neighborhoods areas.

In this study, this indicates that poor relationships with Professional night patrol members and lack of trust in them impinge on community participation in crime prevention. Therefore, the challenges faced by the Professional night patrol in convincing citizens that they should be committed to the long-term improvement of the local neighborhood, in creating productive partnerships, and mobilizing citizens to get involved in local organizations are also greatest.

According to Bayley (2005), night patrol is a strategy of involving community members to participate actively in the prevention and management of crime. In the same view, Laura Beacrot, et al. (2011, p.2), point out that “the assessment of the literature confirms that community patrols have historically been highly valued by communities, although there is limited up-to-date information and data about the operation and impact of community night patrols”. This implies that they should be a close monitoring and evaluation on the operability of community night patrols in order to know its values and make them accountable.

### **2.2.2 Roles and functions of community night patrols**

According Ms Mieke van Doeland (2013,p.8 ), community “patrols may act to protect vulnerable people from harm; to prevent self-harm, family violence, substance misuse and homelessness; act to prevent disorder in the community and intervene to prevent people committing crimes ”. However, Ryan as cited by (Blagg 2003), stresses that the success of community night patrols is dependent on obtaining appropriate support from the governments or stakeholders including the community to whom they serve. This means that all the above mentioned activities and services aimed at preventing and reducing crime in the community.

Furthermore, Margaret Shaw (2010, p.103) stresses that, “Governments cannot prevent crime and victimization or develop safe societies without the participation and involvement of citizens”.

Therefore the effort and commitment invested by of communities and other sectors, especially professional night patrollers is crucial part of effective crime prevention, as they can provide creative insights based on their experiences in responding to community problems. Community night patrols as security alternative mechanism however, is concerned with self protection, crime prevention by reflecting a community attitude that people can be responsible for their own policing activity, and they can probably do it better. Therefore, community night patrols rely heavily on networks of services, from which night patrollers’ duties can be performed effectively and their absence may even affect the conduct of patrol.

### **2.2.3 Crime Prevention Mechanisms/strategies.**

Holistically, crime prevention is a large terrain that cannot be occupied by one entity if public order and safety is to be achieved. It requires combined effort through synergy and cooperation.

Throughout the existence of the society, the management of crime has always been an issue of national interest and has now become a major source of concern and fear in our society. Makara, (2008) stressed that there is also growing realization that insecurity and crime adversely affect investment and general social life. However, it is worth to mention that preventing crime requires in general a thorough understanding of what causes crime. This means that crime like other form of violence result from a mixture of many factors mainly related to offender, victim and environment surrounding the commission of crime.



It is in this context, that the National Crime Prevention Institute (2001,p.196) stipulates that, “Understanding crime prevention is not the last word, but rather a step in a continuing effort to assemble, refine, and publish the knowledge of crime prevention”. Thus, the development of a complete crime prevention mechanism or strategy requires abandoning a single factor solution such as the need for more police officers or the assertion that investigation and apprehension will automatically eliminate the problem.

Furthermore, determining factors associated with different types of crime can lead to the development of a set of strategies to change those factors, and prevent or reduce those crimes (United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime 2010). In this line, four types to approach to crime prevention has been developed as highlighted by the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (2010, p.12) as follow: Crime prevention through social development; locally based crime prevention, Situational crime prevention as well as Reintegration programs.

In other context such the USA, the fundamental principle of community crime prevention is to support communities, by encouraging neighbors to watch out for each other (Gardner, 2010).In the USA, Neighborhood Watch is one of the oldest and best known crime prevention concepts in North America. (Neighborhood Watch Manual 2005, p.1). The same manual identifies “Neighborhood Watch program as a group of people living in the same area who want to make their neighborhood safer by working together and in conjunction with local law enforcement to reduce crime and improve their quality of life”.

#### **2.2.4 Community based anti-crime initiatives**

Community based anti-crime initiatives are generally identified as a multi-agency and community-centered strategies designed to reduce crime and addressing the factors that

contribute to the community's crime, delinquency, and disorder. The National Crime Prevention Institute (2001) argues that, societies have always designated individual members as watchman or guards, whose primary functions were to alert the rest of the group to problems requiring emergency action.

The South Africa has one example for this type of CBCP. It is a voluntary project that involves all neighbors. They are guided by the Neighborhood Watch constitution of the Western Cape Province and work in partnership with the South African Police Service (SAPS) (Guillermo Manuel Ung 2015, p.10). In the same line of community policing, Abie Longstaff, et al. (2015,p.9) expresses that "The most comprehensive example of a carefully evaluated community policing program in the US is the Chicago Alternative Policing Strategy (CAPS), which has had a considerable influence on the development of neighborhoods policing in the UK".

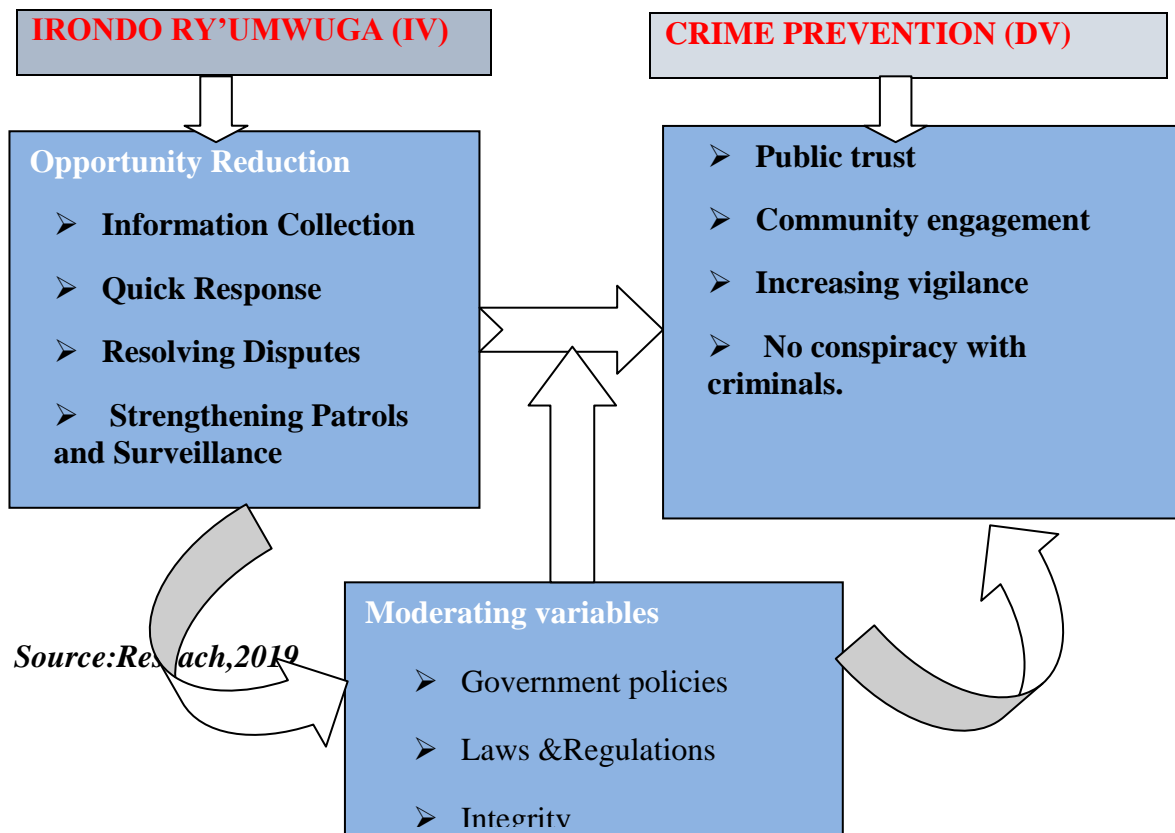
### **2.3 Empirical Review**

According to some study conducted, a community- led security strategy known as "Neighborhood watch grew out of a movement in the US during the late 1960s that promoted greater involvement of citizens in the prevention of crime" (Trevor Bennett, et al.2008, p.2).The same authors go further to show that Since the 1980s, the number of neighborhood watch schemes in the UK has expanded considerably. In this regards Neighborhood watch was contributing crime reduction through the various mechanisms of social control developed locally. The development of community security initiatives were not recognized in USA and Europe only, but also African counties developed such security strategies in their own contexts. Sufian Hemed Bukurura(1994,p.1) stresses that "in 1980s in Tanzania, Sungusungu group borrow from traditional Sukuma and Nyamwezi organizations was established because they found themselves under threat and without adequate protection from official state institutions".

A study also conducted in February and March 2009 in Alexandra, Tembisa (Winnie Mandela Section, Phomulong, Extensions 4 and 5), Soweto (Kliptown), and Diepsloot 1 and 2, depicts that crime and violence are serious and pervasive issues in the researched communities. They generate fear; dampen productivity, investment and quality of life and social bonds are further weakened. Poverty, which already limits the available time and resources for collective action, is intensified by the scale of the crime problem. This in turn inhibits effective public oversight and locally generated solutions for change, damaging overall human development prospects (World Bank, 2010).

In Nigeria, Community night patrols were introduced into selected pilot in 2004 as an effort to address mutual antagonisms that had developed between the public and the police forces (DFID, 2010) while in Kenya, community night patrols started in a bid to enhance safety and security. In south Africa, Mengistu, et al. (2000,p.10) highlights that a various community strategies were established among others a Community Organized Crime Prevention Service(COPS), was developed whereby communities would decide for themselves the degree of policing required and make arrangements for the kind of policing that would suit them best.

## 2.4 Conceptual framework



## **2.5 Summary**

Community night patrols are among numerous security strategies involving communities to maintain their neighborhoods safe and secured by themselves. It is an alternative security strategy initiated to supplement existing competent security organs in maintaining the safety and security of the society at lower level.

Community night patrols have demonstrated the potential to increase indigenous community safety. They can assist in reducing crime rates and alcohol-related harm and empower the local community.

The most successful community patrols tend to enjoy community involvement and ownership and strong collaboration with police and a network of community services. Therefore, it is advisable that Community night patrols should be dynamic by considering the space, time and particular community context in order to achieve effective result.

It very important to stress that community night patrols intervenes in distinct functions including protection of people and their properties, disputes and conflict resolution, detection of alcohol and drug users but few to mention. Last but not least, Community patrols ensure close collaboration and partnership with various stakeholders in security matter and most importantly with community members who are well positioned in their area of operations.

## CHAPTER THREE: RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

### **3.0 Introduction**

This chapter presents a description of the approach used for the research to obtain information on the study problem. It consists of the research design, population of the study, sample size, sampling method, data collection methods and instruments, reliability and validity of instruments measurements, data management and analysis as well as ethical considerations.

### **3.1 Research Design**

A research design which gives the smallest experimental error is supposed to be the best design in many investigations; a design which yields maximal information many different aspects of a problem is considered most appropriate and efficient design in respect of many research problems (Akhtar, 2016, p.72). In this study the researcher used descriptive analytical research design using both qualitative and quantitative approach as recommended by Kothari (2005). He further asserts that the notion of combining qualitative and quantitative data in a case study research offers the promise of getting closer to the whole of a case in way that a single method study could not achieve. Furthermore, Qualitative method of data collection was used in order to study perception as well as understanding of respondents of the issues under discussion whereas quantitative methods were applied to obtain the data and analyzing them. It applies both correlation and descriptive approaches

### **3.2 Study Area**

This study focused on the effectiveness of Irondo ry'umwuga and Crime prevention as imperative security strategy. It was conducted in Gahanga Sector, one of ten sectors of Kicukiro District in the City of Kigali. According to the District records, the current population is

estimated at 33.228habitants with the coverage Area of 36.8km<sup>2</sup>. It is composed by sector is composed by six cells namely Karembure, Kagasa, Nunga, Murinja,Gahanga and Rwabutenge. Furthermore, it is a suburban sector bordering with some sectors of Bugesera district in East.

### 3.3 Target Population.

According to Sarantakos (2008, p.167), a population is referred to as all members of any well-defined class of people, events or objects about which the organization is made. Amin (2005), pointed out that a population is the complete collection (or universe) of all the elements that are of interests in a particular investigation.

The target population was 120 residents of Gahanga Sector of whom a sample size of 92 was selected according to Krejcie & Morgan’s table of sample size selection. In this study, the targeted population is constituted by Police officers, RIB staff, Local leaders and residents, CPCs, Night patrol practitioners and the Sector executive secretary. Thus, the entire targeted population is 120.

**Table below shows the population and categories that was used in the study**

Category of Respondents	Population
Police officers	05
RIB staff	03
Local leaders	48
Residents	20
CPCs	18
Night patrollers	20
Night patrol leaders	05
Sector executive secretary	01
<b>Total</b>	<b>120</b>

### **3.4 Sample Design**

In my view, the sample design implies the formulation of a plan of collecting information about sampling frames and their handling. Sampling may be defined as the selection of some part of an aggregate or totality on the basis of which a judgment or inference about the aggregate or totality is made (Yin, 2003). In the same line, Miles and Huberman(1994,p.27) quoted by Keith F Punch(2006),stresses that “You cannot study everyone everywhere doing everything”. This implies that all empirical research involves sampling. Thus the researcher needs to think about sampling aspects of the study in order to achieve to the objectives. Sampling therefore, serves to extract a portion of a population from which the generalization to the population can be made.

#### **3.4.1 Sample Size**

According to Amin 2005, a sample size is a portion of the population whose result can be generalized to the entire population. In this study, a sample of 92 respondents was selected based on Morgan and Krejcie (1980) sampling guidelines.

**Table 3.2: Krejcie & Morgan (1970)'s Sample Size Determination Table**

<i>Total</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Sample</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Sample</i>
10 ⇒	10	220 ⇒	140	1200 ⇒	291
15 ⇒	14	230 ⇒	144	1300 ⇒	297
20 ⇒	19	240 ⇒	148	1400 ⇒	302
25 ⇒	24	250 ⇒	152	1500 ⇒	306
30 ⇒	28	260 ⇒	155	1600 ⇒	310
35 ⇒	32	270 ⇒	159	1700 ⇒	313
40 ⇒	36	280 ⇒	162	1800 ⇒	317
45 ⇒	40	290 ⇒	165	1900 ⇒	320
50 ⇒	44	300 ⇒	169	2000 ⇒	322
55 ⇒	48	320 ⇒	175	2200 ⇒	327
60 ⇒	52	340 ⇒	181	2400 ⇒	331
65 ⇒	56	360 ⇒	186	2600 ⇒	335
70 ⇒	59	380 ⇒	191	2800 ⇒	338
75 ⇒	63	400 ⇒	196	3000 ⇒	341
80 ⇒	66	420 ⇒	201	3500 ⇒	346
85 ⇒	70	440 ⇒	205	4000 ⇒	351
90 ⇒	73	460 ⇒	210	4500 ⇒	354
95 ⇒	76	480 ⇒	214	5000 ⇒	357
100 ⇒	80	500 ⇒	217	6000 ⇒	361
110 ⇒	86	550 ⇒	226	7000 ⇒	364
120 ⇒	92	600 ⇒	234	8000 ⇒	367
130 ⇒	97	650 ⇒	242	9000 ⇒	368
140 ⇒	103	700 ⇒	248	10000 ⇒	370
150 ⇒	108	750 ⇒	254	15000 ⇒	375
160 ⇒	113	800 ⇒	260	20000 ⇒	377
170 ⇒	118	850 ⇒	265	30000 ⇒	379
180 ⇒	123	900 ⇒	269	40000 ⇒	380
190 ⇒	127	950 ⇒	274	50000 ⇒	381
200 ⇒	132	1000 ⇒	278	75000 ⇒	382
210 ⇒	136	1100 ⇒	285	100000 ⇒	384

**Source:** Krejcie & Morgan (1970)

“N” stands for the population size

“S” is the Sample size.

### 3.4.2 Sampling Techniques

This study used simple random and purposive sampling techniques. Simple random sampling will be used in order to avoid researcher bias and to ensure that each respondent get an equal chance of being selected. Simple Random gives each member of the target population an equal chance of being included in the sample, addresses confounding variables and bias is often reduced by the random selection of participants. According to Amin (2005) randomization is effective in creating equivalent representative groups that are essentially the same on all relevant variables thought of by the researcher.



The purposive sampling technique, also called judgment sampling, is the deliberate choice of an informant due to the qualities the informant possesses. This implies that the researcher in this study had the flexibility in selecting participants who assumed to possess invaluable and relevant information to address research questions. Therefore Simple random sampling and purposive sampling were used in selecting respondents.

### **3.5 Data Collection Methods**

Data collection is a term used to describe a process of preparing and collecting data. The purpose of data collection is to obtain information to keep on record, to make decisions about important issues, and to pass information on to others (Creswell, 2004). The researcher used both primary and secondary data which will be obtained from analysis and review of books, journals, papers and other available literature on community night patrols.

According to Kothari (2005), primary data are those data which are collected afresh and for the first time, and thus happen to be original in character; while secondary data are those which have already been collected by someone else and which have already been passed through the statistical process. Normally they prove to be useful and help to supplement information obtained from primary sources. The study also reviewed empirical evidence from other countries that have used community night patrols as a tool for crime prevention. The reviewed literature will further help in making a sound conclusion on the research problem under study.

#### **3.5.1 Data Collection Instruments**

In this study, Self-Administered Questionnaire (SAQ) and interview guide were used to collect data from respondents. According to Cooper & Schindler, (2001), in this study questionnaire constitute the main research instrument because it generates data in a very systematic and ordered fashion. The researcher formulated a questionnaire in line with the research questions

which were given to the big portion of my respondents, and they gave feedback. Furthermore the semi-structured interviews were used since they are more appropriate to such categories of people who don't have time to fill questionnaires (key informants).

Besides, experience shows that such people need some level of respect and serving them with questionnaires is in most cases counterproductive, they perceive it as if the researcher has underrated them. In my view, interview increases the interaction between the researcher and the interviewee also increases the rapport between them which leads to more chances of getting much/truthful data

In addition to self-administered questionnaires, this study will gather primary data through use of interviews guide. Interview refers to as “a data collection method when the interviewer directly communicates with the respondents in accordance with the prepared questions” (Mathers 2007, p. 8). Besides, interviews help in cross checking responses given in the questionnaires to ensure consistence and validity of the responses (Amin, 2005). In this study, the interviews were specifically designed for the RIB staff, Police station commander and the Executive secretary of Gahanga sector as they tend to be a bit technical.

### **3.5.2 Validity and Reliability**

Validity according to Carole L. et al, (2008, p.2276); is often defined as the extent to which an instrument measures what it purports to measure; while reliability refers to “the degree to which a set of variables are consistent with what they are intended to measure” (Amin, 2005, p.12). Denzin & Lincorn(2005), argued that establishing validity and reliability in qualitative research can be less precise, through participants /member checks, peer evaluation. The validity of the instrument was established through pilot-testing to a few respondents.

### **3.6 Data Analysis Procedures**

In my understanding, various data analysis procedures/approaches are used based on appropriate research design. According to Sarantakos, (2008) data processing involves translating raw information into meaningful and relevant information for easy interpretation in order to reach proper findings. In this study data were collected from various sources, coded, categorized, and analyzed for producing final findings. Quantitative data was analyzed by using SPSS, while qualitative were edited and later disseminated into themes in reflection with my research questions.

### **3.7 Ethical Considerations**

Ethical Considerations can be specified as one of the most important parts of the research. In this research study, issues relating to the ethical conduct of research such as informed consent, confidentiality, privacy, respect for the dignity of research participant, honesty and transparency communication in research, anonymity and the like were considered. According to Saunders et al (2000), ethics are the norms or standards of behavior that guide moral choices about our behavior and our relationships with others.

Before an individual or a group of individuals become a subject of the study, the purpose and objectives of this research were explained to each participant so that they take informed decisions on whether to participate in the study or not. They were also informed that the interviews would be recorded but the researcher assured participants that inputs would be handled with high level of confidentiality and that their names would remain anonymous. Participants were informed of their rights to abstain from participation in the research and the confidential nature of their replies.

Furthermore, participants were also informed that they could withdraw from the interview process at any stage, and that no information revealing their identities considered in the final study, unless the concerned individual consented in writing. All information concerning the identity and personality of respondents was treated with utmost confidentiality. Finally, all information gathered was used for the sole purpose of this research study.

### **3.8 Limitations**

In the entire process of data collection, especially primary data collection, the researcher meant various constraints including time bounding and personal identification as police officer which could hinder the proper collection of data due to the social nature of respondents. However, after the identification of constraints on the ground, the researcher developed the following related mechanisms to overcome such situation and obtain accurate information as expected.

In regards to time constraint, the researcher managed to have assistants from the area of study in timely dispatching and collection of self-administered questionnaires, whereas interviews were conducted after the security meeting held at Gahanga sector whereby all local leaders and security personnel working at the said sector were present. The issue of my identification as police officer, on one hand was viewed as bias on some respondents who consider security personnel as their threats, but on the other hand it was an opportunity for me as research, because I managed to convince concerned respondent the objectives and purpose of the study. Because most of them, especially key informants have security back ground, they came up to provide relevant information as their expected to contribute in the performance and change of the operability of ironde ry'umwuga.

To sum up, this chapter embraces the detailed methodological as well as theoretical aspects of the entire which is the center of gravity of this research. Therefore, it is very crucial to critically consider the proper choice of population, make proper sampling and ensure the effective use of data collection instrument as well s data analysis tools to achieve research objectives and respond to research questions.

## CHAPTER FOUR: PROFESSIONAL NIGHT PATROL AND CRIME PREVENTION IN GAHANGA STUDY FINDINGS

### 4.0 Introduction

In this chapter, the main highlights are the presentation of data collected from respondents, the analysis and interpretations. It is in this chapter that the relationship between professional night patrols and crime prevention in Gahanga Sector was analyzed and a summary was drawn. Furthermore, this chapter comprises three main parts aimed to assess the effectiveness of community night patrols and crime prevention and probable challenges facing in its functioning.

### 4.1 Demographic data

Before tackling and presents collected data, it is better to show the classification of my respondents according to age and level of education. In this context, respondents were requested to provide t their gender, age category, education levels and duration of their stay, as indicated on the table below.

*Table 4.1: Demographic identification*

Respondents Identifications		Frequency	Percentage
Sex	Male:	45	63
	Female:	26	37
<b>Total</b>		<b>71</b>	<b>100%</b>
Age	Between 20-30 yrs	12	17
	31-40 yrs	32	45
	41-50yrs	20	28
	Above 50yrs	07	10
<b>Total</b>		<b>71</b>	<b>100%</b>

**Source: Researcher, 2019**

Table 4.1 shows that 63% (45) of the respondents were male while the female respondents were 37% (26). In the same context, the table shows that 19% (12) were in the age bracket of below 30; 45% (32) were aged between 31-40 years; 28% (20) of the participants were in the age range between 41-50 years; while 10% (7) were above 50 years of age. This implies that the responses collected in the study are relatively not biased since both males and female were selected. Similarly, this indicates that respondents were mature enough to provide relevant information as required by the questionnaire.

**Table 4.2: Level of education**

<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
First degree	4	6
Diploma	12	17
Certificate	20	28
A level	35	49
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Researcher, 2019**

Table 4.2 indicates that out of a total of 71 respondents 6% (4) are graduates; diploma holders are 17% (12); certificate holders are 28% (20); while are 49% (35) did not finish secondary school. This implies that majority of respondents were educated enough and were able comprehend and intelligently respond appropriately to the questions asked, while the other portion at least have capability of reading and answering questions provided to them.

**Table 4.3: Duration of stay in Gahanga sector**

<b>Respondents</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentages (%)</b>
0- 3 years	28	39
4-6 years	16	23
7-9 years	15	21
Over 9 years	12	17

*Source: Researcher, 2019*

Based on the table 4.3 indicated above, the findings show that 39% (28) have stayed in Gahanga Sector for less than 3 years; 23% (16) for 3-6 years; 21% (15) for 7-9 years; and 17% (12) for more than 9 years. This implies that the respondents were experienced enough with the sector environment and the information they provided can be relied on.

## **4.2 Presentation of the Findings**

### **4.2.1 Contribution of night patrols in crime prevention in Gahanga Sector**

The effectiveness of irindo ry'umwuga has been assessed by considering its role in ensuring community safety through preventing crimes such as theft and robbery. The table below shows findings from different correspondents.

*Table 4.4: Community night patrols ensure community safety by preventing crimes/theft and robbery.*

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentage (%)</b>
Strongly Agree	10	14
Agree	12	17
Not sure	3	4
Disagree	26	37
Strongly disagree	20	28
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Researcher, 2019**



Table 4.4 findings show that 14% (10) respondents strongly agreed; 17% (12) agreed; 4% (3) were not sure; 37% (26) disagreed; and 28% (20) strongly disagreed with the statement that night patrols ensure community safety by preventing crimes especially theft and robbery. By considering 65% of the participants disagreed that professional night patrols ensure community safety by preventing theft and robbery – against 35% who agreed; this shows that there is no strong link between professional night patrols in crime prevention in the sector, since the majority of the responses rejected their contribution in preventing crimes such as theft and robbery. The fact that majority of correspondents rejected the statement that Irondu ry’umwuga contributed in the prevention of crime as highlighted in the table above, indicates that this newly established security alternative is not fulfilling its mandates or responsibilities.

**Table 4.5: Professional night patrol has led to the reduction of alcohol and drug abuse**

Response	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Strongly agree	9	13
Agree	10	14
Not sure	5	7
Disagree	41	58
Strongly Disagree	6	8
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Researcher, 2019**

Table 4.5 indicates that, 13% (9) of the respondents strongly agreed; 14% (10) agreed; 7% (5) were not sure; 58% (41) disagreed while 8% (6) of them strongly disagreed with the statement that professional night patrols have led to a reduction in alcohol and drug abuse. In this context, 66% of the participants disagreed that professional night patrols have led to a reduction in alcohol and drug abuse – against 34% who agreed. This indicates that professional night patrols has not led to a reduction of alcohol and drug abuse as the majority of the responses were on the

agree side. In the same line of crime prevention, the consistent rising of drug abuse implies the weakness or lack of commitment and motivation on the side of “abanyerondo”. Therefore, the failure to reduce drug abuse serves as an indicator of unprofessionalism emerged from the lack or poor collaboration with the community which interfere their participation in preventive activities. Hence there is a need of engaging the community in crime preventive activities in order to achieve set objectives, and developing professionalism.

**Table 4.6: Night community patrols help in prevention of domestic violence through timely intervention**

Response	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Strongly agree	22	31
Agree	14	20
Not agree	7	10
Disagree	13	18
Strongly disagree	15	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Researcher, 2019**

Table 4.6 reveals that 31% (22) of respondents strongly agreed; 20% (14) of them agreed; 10% (7) were not sure; 18% (13) disagreed; and 21% (15) of them strongly disagreed with the statement that night patrols help in dispute resolution especially in some warring families. This indicates that night patrols help in dispute resolution especially in some warring families as shown by 31% who strongly agreed and 20% who agreed against 10% who were not sure, 18% who disagreed and 21% who strongly disagreed with the statement. Because the resolution of disputes within spouses are mainly open and disturb overtly the social orders in villages, vigilantes it was observed that “abanyerondo” tried to reduce this crime through interventions. However, it is important to remember that “abanyerond” intervene in reactive way by responding

after the occurrence of domestic violence rather than being proactive by developing preventive mechanisms.

**Table 4.7: Security of persons and property has been ensured as result of professional night patrols**

Response	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Strongly Agree	10	14
Agree	17	24
Not Sure	5	7
Disagree	24	34
Strongly Disagree	15	21
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Researcher, 2019**

According to table 4.7 above, 14% (10) strongly agreed; 24% (17) agreed; 7% (5) were not sure; 42% (24) disagreed, and 21% (15) strongly disagreed. These findings are note corresponding with those of Putt & Fahcsia (2011)’s study where three-quarters (74.8%) of the respondents reported that patrols had made a difference, with 43.3% believing that they had made a ‘big difference’. Contrary to the above theory, it was observed that a big percentage of respondants (55%) denied that security of persons and property in Gahanga has been ensured as result of professional night patrols. This shows that the presence of community night patrol does not mean that they contributed effectively, rather other factors intervened.

**Table 4.8: Employment reduce their potential to be involved in criminality**

Response	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Strongly Agree	12	17
Agree	25	35
Not Sure	10	14
Disagree	14	20
Strongly Disagree	10	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100</b>

According to table 4.8 above, 17% (12) of the respondents strongly agreed; 35% (25) agreed; 14% (10) were not sure; and 20% (14) disagreed while 14% (10) of them strongly disagreed with the statement that employment opportunities given to participants lead to crime prevention. Although a substantial percentage (52%) agreed that employment opportunities given to participants lead to crime prevention, another big percentage did not (48%). The findings here indicate that the participants did not perceive this view in the same way.

#### **4.2.2. Collaboration between “irondo ry’umwuga” and public in preventing crime.**

Collaboration stakeholders in preventing crime is a key tool for achieving a good result and satisfy the needs of the community in general. However, the collaboration should be effective if it is coupled with actions. This implies that irondo ry’umwuga have to collaborate effectively with its clients who are the community of Gahanga by sharing tasks and responsibilities.

**Table 4.9: There is effective collaboration between irondo ry’umwuga and the public in preventing theft and drug abuse.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentages (%)</b>
Strongly Agree	8	11
Agree	10	14
Not Sure	5	7
Disagree	19	27
Strongly Disagree	29	41
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Researcher, 2019**

According to table 4.9 above, 11% (8) strongly agreed; 14% (10) agreed; 7% (5) were not sure; and 27% (19) disagreed and strongly disagreed 41% (29). The fact that 68% of respondents disagreed with the statement that, there is effective collaboration between irondo ry’umwuga and

the public in preventing theft and drug abuse prove that no working relationship. Hence, crime prevention cannot be effective in such working environment. By relating findings extracted by means of questionnaires and facts provided by key informants in relation of the collaboration of night patrollers and the community of Gahanga, this proved that the none or less participation lack of community in crime prevention is mainly linked to administrative factors such as delay of payment and poor coordination.

**Table 4.10: The population of Gahanga willingly contributes monthly to support irondo.**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentages (%)</b>
Strongly Agree	12	17
Agree	25	35
Not Sure	10	14
Disagree	14	20
Strongly Disagree	10	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Researcher, 2019**

According to table 4.10 above, 17% (12) of the respondents strongly agreed; 35% (25) agreed; 14% (10) were not sure; and 20% (14) disagreed while 14% (10) of them strongly disagreed with the statement that employment opportunities given to participants lead to crime prevention. Although a substantial percentage (52%) agreed that employment opportunities given to participants lead to crime prevention, another big percentage did not (48%).

The findings here indicate that the participants did not perceive this view in the same way.

### 4.2.3 Challenges facing effective professional night patrols in Gahanga Sector

Challenges related that hinder the smooth functioning of irondu ry'umwuga as it was expected by Gahanga citizens are mainly linked to the poor leadership at sector level on one hand, and the patrollers on the other hand. Findings from both respondents and key informants indicate that there is a poor coordination and supervision in regards to command and administration sides.

*Table 4.11: Consistent increase of drug abuse*

Response	Frequency	Percentages (%)
Strongly Agree	15	21
Agree	24	34
Not Sure	13	18
Disagree	9	13
Strongly Disagree	10	14
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Researcher, 2019**

Table 4.11 indicates that 21% (15) of the respondents strongly agreed; 34% (24) agreed; 18% (13) were not sure; 13% (9) disagreed; while 14% (10) strongly disagreed with the statement that consistent increase of drug abuse. Whereas 55% of the participants agreed that there was the challenge of consistent increase of drug and alcohol abuse, 45% of them did not concur. This implies that this challenge exists – and there is need for the local authorities to look into this matter as soon as possible. The fact that there is consistent abuse of drug in Gahanga Sector and yet it is known that community night patrols operate on routine basis, implies that they symbolically presents on streets, but they don't collect information within the community because they are entrusted by the public as highlighted by one of key informant interviewed. Therefore, this means that persistence of drug abuse in Gahanga is also facilitated by the lack of information by night patrollers.

**Table 4.12: Some community members are not cooperative in paying their monthly contributions**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentages (%)</b>
Strongly Agree	6	8
Agree	32	45
Not Sure	3	4
Disagree	13	18
Strongly Disagree	18	25
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Researcher, 2019**

The findings in table 4.12 show that 8% (6) of the respondents strongly agreed; 45% (32) agreed; 4% (3) were not sure; 18% (13) disagreed; while 25% (18) strongly disagreed with the statement that some community members are not cooperative in paying their monthly contributions. 53% of the respondents agreed that some community members are not cooperative in paying their monthly contributions, whereas 47% disagreed with the statement. This is indeed a challenge. This means that the local authorities should put in place strong measures to ensure that monthly contributions are made to foster night patrols in the sector.

**Table 4.13: The contributions made by community members are misused or embezzled**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentages (%)</b>
Strongly Agree	15	21
Agree	28	39
Not Sure	14	20
Disagree	10	14
Strongly Disagree	4	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Researcher, 2019**

According to table 4.13 above, 21% (15) of the respondents strongly agreed; 39% (28) agreed; 20% (14) were not sure; 14% (10) disagreed; while 6% (4) strongly disagreed with the statement that the contributions made by community members are misused or embezzled. The findings indicate that a big percentage of the respondents (60%) agreed that contributions made by community members are misused or embezzled, must be a serious challenge. Even though 40% disagreed, the fact remains – sector officials must treat this matter as urgent if night patrols are to be conducted smoothly as scheduled.

**Table 4.14: Masses are not sensitized on the need for professional night patrols**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentages (%)</b>
Strongly Agree	20	28
Agree	26	37
Not Sure	9	13
Disagree	12	16
Strongly Disagree	4	6
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Researcher, 2019**

According to Table 4.14 above, 28% (20) of the respondents strongly agreed; 37% (26) agreed; 13% (9) were not sure; 16% (12) disagreed; while 6% (4) strongly disagreed with the statement that masses are not sensitized on the need for night patrols. Even though a big percentage (65%) of the respondents agreed that masses are not sensitized on the need for night patrols, another 35% of them disagreed. The indication here is that for the benefit of all citizens, the local authorities should do the needful and sensitize them on the need for night patrol if they are to participate in it.



**Table 4.15: Some of those who participate in professional night patrols are not committed and connive with criminals**

<b>Response</b>	<b>Frequency</b>	<b>Percentages (%)</b>
Strongly Agree	12	17
Agree	15	21
Not Sure	13	18
Disagree	15	21
Strongly Disagree	16	23
<b>Total</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>100</b>

**Source: Researcher, 2019**

According to table 4.15 above, 17% (12) of the respondents strongly agreed; 21% (15) agreed; 18% (13) were not sure; 21% (15) disagreed; while 23% (16) strongly disagreed with the statement that some of those who participate in night patrols are not committed and connive with criminals. The findings here do not concur with those of Docobo (2005) who states that Establishing and maintaining mutual trust is therefore the central goal of community policing, as it allows wide law enforcement access to valuable community information leading potentially to the prevention and resolution of crimes.

### **4.3. Night patrols in crime prevention in Gahanga (Tabulation analysis)**

The findings from questionnaires revealed that 65% of the participants agreed that professional night patrols have not ensured community safety by preventing crimes. This high percentage of respondents were supported by key informants who in their interviews confirmed that irondu ry'umwuga does not working properly, in the context of prevention rather they work in traditional way of responding after a crime was committed.

In the same context, 66% of the participants agreed that professional night patrols have not led to a reduction in alcohol and drug abuse which also reflects their failure to prevent crimes. However, 51% of respondents agreed that night patrols intervene in family disputes which are an indicator that they mitigate domestic violence. To sum up the above points, Community night patrols have not contributed in crime prevention through distinct aspects of social life in Gahanga sector, due to different factors and challenges to be indicated later.

### **Analysis of data from key informants**

By considering data from interview with key informants, the following are findings: First of all, I have been briefed on the operational structure of *ironde ry'umwuga* whereby the Executive secretary of the Sector is administratively the overall commander at Sector level, whereas operationally *ironde ry'umwuga* is led by an Reserve Force member known as “Inkeragutabara”. Some member of *ironde ry'umwuga* came also from RDF/RNP reserve force while others came from the community in general.

In an interview conducted on 27<sup>th</sup> December 2018 at Gahanga police station, the informant X was asked about the source of monthly wages, he/she replied as follows:” *Amafaranga bahembwa n'umuyobozi uyakusanya akayajyana kuri compte y'Irondo itagira audit.Aho niho amanyanga abera.*” This informant provided a related example whereby some people apprehended in minor case, they give him an account number of *ironde* and yet that fine is not related to *ironde*. He/she replied as follows,”*iyo baguciye amande ufatiwe mumakosa,baguha compte y'ironde akaba ariho ushyira amafaranga kuko nta comptable igira. Bayakuraho bavugaga ko ari ay'suku,bafatanije bese, Execurive w'umurenge,RF na DASSO kuko aribo bafite uburenganzira bwo kuretira.*”

Another key informant “C” that we meant the same date mentioned above at Gahanga Taxi park when asked about the effectiveness of ironde ry’umwuga in preventing crime compared to the existing traditional one, replied that the current one is there symbolically only”*Ironde ry’umwuga ribaho kuzina gusa kuko har imidugudu itagira abanyerondo, inafite usanga batarenze babili gusa, kandi bagatanga raporo ko bafite batanu*”. The informant went further to support the issue of embezzlement and mismanagement of monthly contribution, by saying that the Sector executive secretary by the name of Ntakobatagira Frolence was detained at Mageragere prison, and the RF and DASSO by then were replaced.

Most of key informants stressed that the poor performance of ironde was linked to main challenges include, the lack of operational equipments, not being paid regularly, and lack of integrity among others. In the context of contribution management, another informant within ironde member told me the in some villages, money are collected by one of them and not report to the concerned. He said:” *Imikusanyirize y’amafaranga iragoye; harubwo usanga barabishinze umwe muritwe nuko amafaranga yishyuje akayajyana kebera kudahembwa*”.

Furthermore, informant highlighted that ironde ry’umwuga is not effective in Gahanga because the monthly wage they get which are 30.000Rfr, cannot satisfy the basic needs, hence most of members look for supplementary job. He said that “*ntabwo bakora akazi kabo neza kuko bagira akazi k’imigereka:nkiyo bavuye kurondo mugitondo bajya gukora iki aide, ubwo nijoro bagasubira kwirondo.Urumva nawe ko baba batari bukore ironde neza kuko baba bananiwe*”. This implies that ironde work the whole day without resting, which is the main factor of not performing effectively/professionally their duty.

Last but not least, informant “M” stated that due to the delay of payment, some members of night patrol abandoned their job to find out other means of surviving, hence a high turnover was observed. In order to fill the gap, each village try to find anybody without security training and proper vetting, who sometimes connives with criminals? However, when asked about the increase of crime rate since the introduction of ironde ry’umwuga, the informant replied that crime rate do not increase as such, rather ironde try to detect instead of prevention. He *said*” *icyo bakora nugukurikirana ibyaha byabaye gusa kuko baba babifitemo inyungu. Iyo bavumbuye ichyaha bumvikana nabagikoze batagira icyo babaha bakabajyana mubuyobozi. Kuberako abaturage badafite amafaranga bituma babajyana nuko ibyaha bikiyonera.*”

Lastly, informant “N”, concluded by saying that the public do not trust ironde because they do not collaborate with the public in the interest of the community, rather by looking their own interest such beer and money, and they are aggressive if they don’t find.

According to the findings from the key informants’ interviews, the poor public image of the night patrol participants has been brought about by persistence of mistrust between residents and them due to their failure to treat confidential information with the desired level of confidence; misunderstanding of the concept of night patrols by the residents; lack of goodwill from the citizens; and frequent intrusion into privacy of the residents by those on patrols. The key informants further attributed the mistrust to factors such as ignorance; mistreatment of residents.

By analyzing the responses from Interviews done with key respondents mainly local leaders and security personnel, professional night patrol does not effectively contribute to crime prevention. There are still some administrative, coordination and operational weaknesses as indicated under challenges.

**Table showing of respondents used in this study and their category**

<i>Applied Design</i>	<i>Data collection tools</i>	<i>Targeted population</i>			
<b>Quantitative</b>	• Survey - Questionnaire	Male: 45	Local citizens	M:23	F:09
		Female: 26	Local leaders	M :16	F: 07
			CPCs	M: 11	F:5
<b>Qualitative</b>	• Individual interview	Male : 08	Security personnel	M: 06	F:00
		<b>TOT :79</b>	Admin leaders	M: 03	F :00

*Designed by the Researcher june2019.*

#### **4.1.2 Challenges facing effective night patrols in Gahanga Sector**

The findings revealed the following on the functioning of night patrols in Gahanga sector:

- Mistrust between residents and patrollers/vigilantes due to their failure to treat information with the desired level of confidentiality;
- Limited understanding of the concept of professional night patrols by the residents;
- Delayed payment of vigilantes, allegations of embezzlement of contributions from the residents by Irondo coordination committees, and poor supervision;
- Due to lack of motivation and timely payment, vigilantes have resorted to looking for other supplementary sources of income where they engage in multiple odd jobs like construction site porters, night watch duties and manual labor which highly distract them from Irondo functions.
- On the other hand, there is lack of public trust towards the vigilantes because they accuse them of being money minded than showing commitment to protect the community. This perception affects smooth collaboration between the public and the vigilantes.

## **CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **5.0 Introduction**

This chapter is meant to portray the general conclusion of the entire research and suggesting some recommendations to policies and strategies that can contribute in the improvement of *irondo ry'umwuga* in preventing crimes and related anti-social activities the working through partnerships with the local community of Gahanga sector. Conclusions are the researcher's opinions basing on the outcome from the data analyzed as per the objectives of the study.

### **5.2 Conclusion**

The study aimed to assess the effectiveness of *irondo ry'umwuga* in preventing crime in Gahanga sector with that, despite the establishment and functioning of professional night patrol to support formal security organs insecurity at lower level, crime rates were increasingly recorded in Gahanga Sector between 2015 and 2018 as indicated in the introductory chapter.

In order to successful explore the research project, the objectives were to examine the contribution of "*irondo ry'umwuga*" / community night patrols in crime prevention, to assess the collaboration between "*irondo ry'umwuga*" / Professional night patrols and public in preventing crime in Gahanga sector, as well as identify challenges facing "*irondo ry'umwuga*" / Professional night patrols and possible measures.

In this study, data were collected by means of questionnaire availed to respondents among others citizens, local leaders, and community policing committees, while security and administrative personnel were interviewed. The findings obtained from this study established that *irondo ry'umwuga* or professional night patrols did not contribute in preventing crime as per mandate, rather it contributed in the rising crime rate because of its reactive *modus operandi* which is reactive by nature. This means that some vigilantes/patrollers are money minded and the best

way to get it is detecting criminal instead of developing preventive mechanisms. In this line they spend time by running after criminal and only brought those who did not give them money.

In the same way, findings also revealed that the collaboration of *irondo ry'umwuga* and the public is very limited and the working relationship was not fair as approved by key informants.

Finally, findings disclosed a significant number of challenges that hinder the effective functioning of *irondo ry'umwuga* in order to draw recommendations accordingly.

However, the main challenge facing professional night patrol Gahanga, is to mobilize local communities so that they participate voluntarily in collaborative activities to achieve common interests. Thus, restoration of public trust and faith in *irondo ry'umwuga* members is urgently needed for Gahanga residents to effectively participate in crime prevention activities.

### **5.3. Recommendations**

Drawing from the highlighted challenges, I propose the following recommendations:

- The sector and District administration to sensitize the residents of Gahanga on the advantages of Community night patrols.
- Reserve force, District and Sector leadership to intervene and solve the problem of embezzlement, poor coordination and supervision gaps in the functioning of community night patrols/vigilantes
- Vigilantes to be given basic training on conduct of their operations and information management.
- The District and sector leadership to ensure trust between the public and night patrollers
- Community night patrollers to be encouraged to be committed on their work and avoid doing a lot of other side jobs which distract them from night patrol duties.
- The local authorities should do the needful and sensitize the people on the need for night patrols if they are to participate in it fully.

## **5.4 Suggestions for Further Study**

In this study, it was observed that there is limited up-to-date literature, information, data and evaluations about the operation and impact of community night patrols. Therefore, further study should be done on night patrols in other sectors in the country so as to provide more representative findings.



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**APPENEX A: Research permission note**



## **APPENDIX B:A Letter introducing Respondants Questionnaire.**

Dear Respondent,

I am a Masters student undertaking a research on *'Professional night patrols and crime prevention: A case study of Gahanga Sector, Kicukiro District'*. As member of the community, you have been selected to participate in this research because of your role in crime prevention. I am requesting to answer the questionnaire by following questions freely and as fairly as possible. It will be helpful if you answer the questionnaire by following instructions at the beginning of it. I ensure that the information provided for this research is purely for academic purposes and will be treated with utmost confidentiality.

Hope a mutual support and cooperation from you, I thank you in advance.

Yours faithfully,

CLAUDE BIZIMANA

Researcher

**APPENDIX C: Self Administered Questionnaire for local leaders, community policing committee members, and local citizens.**

**Instructions:**

- i. Do not indicate your name on this questionnaire.
- ii. Fill the information in the spaces provided.
- iii. Provide answers to all questions.
- iv. Where answers are given, tick (V) on the choice you fill is the most appropriate.

Please help use by supplying the following information:

- Name of your Cell.....Village.....

**SECTION 1: Personal Identification**

Please, tick (V) in the appropriate box provided:

**a. Gender**

Male	Female

Please, tick (V) in the appropriate box provided:

**b. Age**

20-30	31-40	41-50	Above 50

Please, tick (V) in the appropriate box provided:

**3. Education Level**

Post graduate	First degree	Diploma	Certificate	Other.....

Please, tick (V) in the appropriate box provided:

**4. Duration of stay in Gahanga Sector**

0-3 years	4-6 years	7-9 years	Over 9 years

**SECTION 2: Contribution of “*Irondo ry’umwuga*”/Professional night patrols in crime prevention in Gahanga Sector**

**N.B:** Tick (V) in the appropriate box using Lickert Scale 1=Strongly Agree; 2= Agree; 3=Not Sure; 4=Disagree; 5=Strongly Disagree

S/N	Statements	1	2	3	4	5
1	Professional night patrol ensure community safety by preventing crimes/theft and robbery.					
2	Professional night patrol has led to a reduction in alcohol and drug abuse.					
3	Professional night patrols protect vulnerable people from harm.					
4	Professional night patrols help in dispute resolution especially in some warring families.					
5	Security of persons and property has been ensured as a result of professional night patrol.					

**SECTION 3: Collaboration between “*irondo ry’umwuga*”/ and public in preventing crime in Gahanga sector**

S/N	Statements	1	2	3	4	5
1	Citizens of Gahanga provide willingly and timely information to community night patrols.					
2	The communities work with irondo ry’umwuga by reporting suspicious behavior.					
3	There is effective collaboration between irondo ry’umwuga and the the community in preventing theft and drug abuse.					
4	The population of Gahanga willingly contributes monthly to support irondo.					

**SECTION 4: Challenges facing Professional night patrols in preventing crime in Gahanga sector.**

**N.B:** Tick (V) in the appropriate box using Lickert Scale 1=Strongly Agree; 2= Agree; 3=Not Sure; 4=Disagree; 5=Strongly Disagree

S/N	Statements	1	2	3	4	5
1	There is consistent increase of drug and alcohol abuse					
2	Some community members are not cooperative in paying their monthly contributions					
3	The contributions made by community members are misused or embezzled					
4	Masses are not sensitized on the need for night patrols					
5	Some of those who participate in night patrols are not committed and connive with criminals					
6	There community does not trust night patrol participants and has negative feelings toward them					

*Thank you for your participation*

**APPENDIX C: Interview Guide for Local Leaders/ Security organs.**

**Questions:**

1. How do you work with irondo ry’umwuga to prevent crime in your area of control?

.....

2. How effectively professional night contributed to reduce crimes such as alcohol and drug abuse in Gahanga sector?

.....

3. How effective is the collaboration between the community and irondo ry’umwuga in preventing, detecting and reducing crimes in Gahanga sector?

.....

4. What is the attitude of the community members towards night patrols?

.....

5. Are there any rules and regulations governing the payment and accountability of the contributions made by the community members?

.....

6. What are the main challenges affecting the effectiveness of irondo ry’umwuga in Gahanga sector?

.....

7. What are the possible measures to overcome those challenges?

.....

*Thank you for your participation.*