Research Article

ASSESSING GOOD SECURITY SECTOR GOVERNANCE IN ADDIS ABABA, GULELE SUB-CITY

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Abstract

This study assesses good security sector governance in Gulele sub-city by taking Addis Ababa police at center of the study. The research is conducted by assessing the opinion of the community at grass root level on whether there is good governance in the security sector or not and how the practice looks like on the ground. To this end the researchers have employed a mixed research approach followed by questionnaire and in-depth interview as a data collection tools. The study found that there is good governance in Addis Ababa police particularly the

police department of Gulele sub city by measuring its overall performances using different parameters such as accountability, transparency, and public participation, rule of law, public control as well as effectiveness and efficiency. Accordingly, the security sector of Addis Ababa particularity the police department of Gulele sub city has a good practice of good security sector governance. All most all elements of good security sector governance except the principle of civilian control are labeled as more or less present and are being practiced at grass root level by the police. Thus, the level or degree of implementation of good security sector governance in the sub-city can be portrayed as fairly good. The study generally reveals, police is adherent and restrict to the principles of good governance and stands to serve the public interest despite some inaccuracies and dissatisfactions raised by the public and different groups questioning its actions.

Key Words: Good security sector, Governance, *Gulele* sub-city.

CHAPTER ONE

1. Introduction

1.1. Background of the Study

The concept of security sector governance has evolved and emerged in the discourse as well as in international security and development policy scene in the late 1990s. This model of security platform become dominant in state building policy and practices, that is widely considered as a prerequisite for sustainable peace and development especially in post conflict situations or making transitions from authoritarianism, fragility or collapse conditions. (Sedra, 2010: 16). The central theme of security sector governance is to bring efficient, capable, transparent and accountable security sector that is trust-worthy and has public reliability. Here, the referent object of holistic approach towards security sector governance in post-cold war era became 'human' rather than 'regime' security.

The issue of security sector governance or reform is most properly a donor countries agenda to assist and capacitate recipient states that are either weak, or in post conflict transition or may be stable but need to shift from authoritarian to democracy. Ball cited in (Sedra, 2010) stress on the notion of local ownership to complete the process of security sector governance and donors must make sure that any kind of support they render whether financial or technical assistance should be based on local demand and driven by local stakeholders. In similar fashion, UN stipulated the importance of local ownership and urged that security sector governance should be inclusive and targets the security of individuals, societies and the state in general, which are interlinked.

Before defining the general term 'security sector governance', it is important to separately define the two concepts (security sector and governance) differently. The concept of 'security sector' implies and includes the core executive security actors of a state (i.e. predominantly police, military and intelligence services) as well as the civil authorities responsible for their management and democratic oversight (e.g. ministries of the interior and defense, corresponding parliamentary committees and financial management bodies) (Schroeder, 2010:9). On the other hand, 'governance' means the overall setting, application and enforcement of rules that guide the exercise of political authority. It is the process by which political decisions are made and

implemented. It is generally taken as a process of formulating and implementing good policies towards a certain objective (ibid:10).

And generally, security sector governance refers to ways of governing a state's monopoly on the legitimate use of force in view of the increasing fragmentation of political authority among a plurality of security actors, both state and non-state actors. (Bryden and Chappuis, 2016:5) defines security sector governance as the exercise of power and authority over security affairs within a state and regarded it as a key companion concept to Security sector reform. In addition, they argued that security Sector governance emphasizes the wide array of actors with a stake in security and justice at local, national, regional and international levels, whether as providers, overseers or beneficiaries and irrespective of state or non-state actors.

Security sector governance can be denoted as 'good' or 'bad' based on various criteria's. Good security sector governance refers to democratic forms of accountability, transparent decision-making processes and a security apparatus that is fully subordinated under the supervision and command of civilian authority. So, for a security sector governance to be 'good', besides being effective and efficient, it needs to be effectively controlled and governed by the concerned authority. In contrary, bad security sector governance means a security sector which is not well controlled and the civilian authority is either weak or missing, and it rather than securing people is a threat for them (Schroeder, 2010).

Security sector reform took place in Ethiopia in 1991. After the demise of *Derge* regime, Ethiopia underwent through various reforms in political, economic and social aspects to transform the country from dictatorship rule to democracy and institutionalize the principle of good governance in different sectors. Following the inception of federal state structure, EPRDF took a decent reform towards the security sector as the national army, police force and the intelligence were re-organized with a new platform, and guided by its own doctrine and science as well as provisions. The security sector reform experience was guided by the profound scrutiny emanates from political and security threats, which directed the defense transformation (Mulegeta, 2017:1). Since then, the security sector became under the control, and supervision of civilian authority. Nevertheless, there is uncertainty related with whether the security sector of the country is transformed to enshrine and work according to the principles of democracy and good governance at national, regional and local level. This study tries to examine the effectiveness and efficiency of security sector governance in Addis Ababa in general, and *Gulele*sub-city in particular.

1.2.Statement of the problem

The lack of professionalism, efficiency and accountability in the security sector is due to the absence of having effective democratic system or failing to institutionalize it effectively which inculcates the principles of good governance that might create a strong check and balance. If the security sector of certain country lacks some of the above listed elements, then the probability of the security sector to be a partisan and affiliated with a political group and to become ineffective in its work will be high. Here, the applicability of good democratic security sector governance is vital to consolidate secured environment for efficient and effective security sector (Ball, 2007:86). The professionalism and effectiveness of the security sector is not just measured by the capacity of the security forces, but how well they are managed, monitored and held accountable (Sedra, 2010).

However, in some African states, because the security sector governance is highly politicized, ill managed, and have ineffective security entities and justice system, it often led to insecurity as well as creates problems related with corruption, human rights abuses and loss of life through different suppressive methods. This idea is furthered by different scholars, most SSR practitioners and analysts would readily admit that while the international community of practice has achieved high marks in developing and institutionalizing the SSR concept, it has received a failing grade on implementation (Sedra, 2010).

SSR is not just about reforming the army, police or the justice system. It calls for a reform of the whole security system, understood in a holistic sense, ensuring that all these actors are subject to democratic oversight exercised by the state, parliament, civil society, media, etc. The fundamental goal of SSR is also the re-establishment of the state's monopoly of the legitimate use of force with security and defense forces placed under civilian control (Bryden and N'Diaye, 2011). Generally, SSR is taken to facilitate the relationship between the security sector and citizens of a state. In practice, in many African states, the public lacks opportunity to engage and participate in the security sector. Mostly 'regimes' rather than 'citizens' are the center of the security sector (ibid).

The same is true in the context of Ethiopia, where the principles of democracy are not yet fully institutionalized and the security sector governance is far from reaching at where it was aimed to be initially. Often, issues related with lack of accountability, transparency, credibility and legality are raised and contested among academicians, policy makers and practitioners concerning about Ethiopia's security sector. According to (De Birhan Media, 2012:1), Ethiopia's security apparatus is 'highly militaristic' but very weak in terms of leadership, accountability, transparency and inclusive responsiveness. Since the role of the security sector is to protect civilians from fear and harm, their primarily responsibility should be respecting for rule of law and being accountable to the public.

In addition, various human rights advocators and organizations like Human Rights Watch, Amnesty international and US department of state claimed that there was serious human rights violation by the security forces for the last 2 years which includes harassment and intimidation of opponent political parties' members and supporters and journalists, alleged torture, political motivated arbitrary detention and trial, disappearance and so forth. They also argued that the security sector of Ethiopia is not independent and free from politics (US department of state, 2016).

As (De Birhan Media, 2012) found in their analysis, and concluded that Ethiopia security sector reform was not holistic enough as it failed to incorporate different stakeholders and it over-emphasized on regime security rather than human security. The core principles of good security sector governance have not been properly applied and practiced. So, there is a gap between policy and practice. Therefore, the current security sector governance of Ethiopia is under doubt whether the system is impartial, effective, accountable, and transparent or not?

Accordingly, the concept of good security sector governance in Ethiopia is recent phenomenon and not well articulated in various researches. The concept is still under transition and process. Little studies have been conducted regarding on security sector reform in Ethiopia at national level focusing on the national army by Yohannes Gebremeskel (2009) and Mulegeta Gebrehiwot (2017) and others which addresses the importance of reform in the security apparatus to institutionalize democracy. However, there is no any study which sheds light on whether the

security sector apparatus goes in line with the principles of good governance and how the practice looks like in grass root level. Due to this reason, the issue deserves better academic investigation. Hence, the study tries to fill the existing literature and knowledge gap existed on the area of good security sector governance in Addis Ababa in general and *Gulele* sub-city in particular. The research is expected to bring comprehensive analysis about whether the security sector apparatus in Addis Ababa is guided and ruled by the fundamental principles of good governance such as accountability, transparency, effectiveness and efficiency, rule of law, participation and public control by taking Addis Ababa police commission at focal unit of the survey.

1.3. Research Questions

1.3.1. General Research Question

- What does the security sector governance in *Gulele* sub-city generally looks like?

1.3.2. Specific Research Questions

- Is the security sector in *Gulele* sub-city adherent and accountable to the public?
- To what extent is community-policing practiced in the sub-city to ensure public participation?
- To what extent is the security sector effective and efficient?
- To check whether the security sector is subject to civilian control or not?

1.4. Research Objectives

1.4.1. General Objective

- Assessing good security sector governance in *Gulele* sub-city.

1.4.2. Specific Objectives

- To check whether the security sector is accountable and adherent to the public.
- Analyzing the participation of the public by looking into community policing.
- To examine the effectiveness and efficiency of security sector.
- Investigating whether security sector in the sub-city is subject to civilian control or not.

1.5. Significance of the Study

This research is significant as it analyzes 'good security sector' governance by conducting an empirical survey at grass root level in *Gulele* sub-city. The study is expected to contribute for researchers, academicians and students who are interested in studying the thematic areas of security sector governance in Ethiopia in general and Addis Ababa in particular, as it provides possible insights towards the case and can be taken as a reference and the findings can be used in another research works. Hence after, the researcher fills the gap existed in the literatures especially in the study sight of *Gulele* sub-city, Addis Ababa, regarding good security sector governance and its role and effectiveness. Moreover, the study will help as a valuable input for various entities such as government institutions, academics, and policy and decision makers.

1.6. Scope of the Study

This study is confined in terms of geographical scope. It focuses on good security sector governance in Addis Ababa, mainly in *Gulele* sub-city on two selected *Woredas-Woreda* Six and Nine. In addition, the research is also limited in assessing the functions of Addis Ababa police force in *Gulele* sub-city by surveying the opinion of community at grass root level.

1.7. Limitations of the Study

The researchers faced couple of difficulties while conducting the research. Among the major challenges faced is that some of our informants and interviewees were not willing to give the required information and data due to the sensitivity of the issue. Some of them considered us as spies. Furthermore, the study is confined with time and resource limitation. If more time and money were available, the researchers would have better engaged in deep investigation and analysis on the issue at hand.

1.8.   Ethical Consideration

In this study, one of the points that got emphasis was ethical issues. Creswell (2003:72) noted that research ethics is one of the very important parts in establishing trustworthiness and credibility of the study. Researchers need to protect their research participants and develop trust with them. Accordingly, during data collection, researchers had given credit to its respondents by protecting their personal information and keeping it confidential. Also, the researchers come up with academic work with new finding that is free from plagiarism and has properly acknowledged the sources of data used. Finally, the researchers gave care while gathering and processing the data, and in taking reasonable steps to assure the accuracy of the result.

1.9. Organization of the Study

This study has five main chapters. The first chapter presents background of the study, statement of the problem, research questions, objectives of the study, significant of the study, Scope of the study, limitation of the study and Ethical consideration. The second chapter deals with empirical review of literatures. It tries to conceptual terms and discusses the core principles of good security sector governance. The third chapter is the methodological aspect of the study. The fourth chapter presents data presentation and analysis. It comes up with the major finding of the study. The final chapter provides the conclusion and recommendations on the concerned issue.

CHAPTER TWO: LITERATURE REVIEW

2. Introduction

This chapter presents review of related literatures which is supportive to the study. The study in its first section conceptualizes terms like security, security sector and good security sector governance. The study also defines the core principles of good governance in relation to the security apparatus. In addition, the study employed the principles of good governance as conceptual frame work to analyze and verify the major finding of the study which is presented in chapter four.

2.1. Conceptual Framework
2.1.1. Definitions of Security, Security Sector and Good Security Sector Governance
2.1.2. Security

Scholars have depicted security as an 'essentially contested concept'. This contestation arises from the dilemma and confusion exists on when it comes to answer these questions whose security are we talking about? Is it State or human security? And security by whom? Does

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security need to be provided by the state or non-state actors? This implies that there is lack of consensus in defining the term security as different scholars and academicians define it differently. The concept security is value-laden that no amount of argument or evidence can ever lead to agreement on a single version as the correct or standard use (Baldwin, 1997:10).

Security is underdeveloped concept and noted lack of conceptual literature on security" prior to the 1980s. Security is pursuit of freedom from threats" (Buzan, 1997:18). Security is defined as the degree of protection against damage, loss, and crime. Security as a form of protection is structure and processes that provide or improve security as a condition (Wilde, 1998: 21).

Traditionalists, adherents of the realist school of thought, define security as a freedom from any objective military threat to the state survival in an anarchic international system. On the other hand, the other school of thought, so-called, Modernists" has challenged the conception of security by widening and deepening the meaning of security both horizontally and vertically. In horizontal dimension, the modernists think that in reality the security concept has expended from exclusively military onto political, economic, societal and environmental sectors, while vertically, the altered security concept should also be open to referent objects other than the state (individuals, social groups, and humanity as a whole) (Sulovic, 2010:2).

2.1.3. Security Sector
Security sector refers to organizations and entities that have the authority, capacity and or orders to use force or the threat of force to protect the state and civilians. An effective and accountable security sector is an integral part of a functional democracy. For this reason, promoting democratic security sector governance through security sector reform is increasingly recognized as a key enabler for wider agendas to promote peace, development, the protection of human rights, and the rule of law (Bryden and Chappuis, 2016).

Security sector encompasses all the institutions and bodies both public and private that are concerned with the provision and delivery of security and justice to the state and its people. The sector includes main security actors such as the police, intelligence service, paramilitary forces, and guards of president; civilian authorities responsible for management and democratic oversight known as Management and oversight bodies like the executive, national security advisory bodies, legislative and select committees; ministries of defense, internal affairs and foreign affairs; customary and traditional authorities; financial management bodies (finance ministries, budget officers and financial audit and planning units); and civil society organizations (civilian review boards and public complaints commissions); as well as the judicial sector responsible for the adjudication of cases of alleged criminal conduct and misuse of force', 'human right commission and ombudsman civil society groups' and non-state actors such as private security services (Schroeder, 2010).

2.1.4. Good Security Sector Governance
The concept of security sector governance is defined as the use of power and authority over security matters within a state. Security sector governance emphasizes the collection of various actors which comprises local, national, regional and international levels. Here, the collaboration of those actors matters also besides their collection (Bryden and Chappuis, 2016).

When we come to Good security sector governance, it refers to using and applying the fundamental elements or principles of good governance to the security sector of a state. It is based on the idea that the security sector of a state including the public sector as well as the

private one should accept and be guided by principles of good security sector governance (DCAF, n.d). Since good security sector governance operates in a consistent manner with democratic norms and principles of good governance, it contributes to a well-functioning Security framework (McCartney and Wils, 2004). Security sector governance considered as dysfunctional if the relationships that administer security and justice provision, control and management are not accountable, transparent, responsive, participatory, equitable and inclusive, effective and efficient, consensus oriented, and subject to rule of law. Therefore, the absence of good security sector governance creates a lot of problems such as abuse of fundamental rights of the people by security forces, becoming of war as a means for resolving disputes, disregard for rule of law by the security forces and standing up for regimes by the security sector (USAID, 2005).

The major aim of security sector reform is tackling security problems and to improve them through different reforms as well as creating conducive environment which fit with sustainable Peace and development. One of the rational to make a security sector reform is to create a security sector which is monitored by the civilian that fulfils the interest of the public (McCartney and Wils, 2004). So, security sector reform provides possible remedies to a dysfunctional security sector through various reforms that attempt to apply the core principles of good governance that enables the state to provide both state and human security (Bryden and Chappuis, 2016).

2.2. PRINCIPLES OF GOOD SECURITY SECTOR GOVERNANCE

As discussed earlier, Security sector governance does not have a single stakeholder, international organizations, non-governmental organizations; multinational partners have a stake over it. Holistic security sector governance which considers the contributions of all stakeholders can boost the chances of success and reduce the impact of barriers to sustainable developments and ensure the most effective use of scarce resources for these purposes (U.S Agency for international development, U.S department of defense, U.S department of State, 2009).

Good security sector governance should apply the core elements of good governance to that of a states' security sector. Therefore, good security sector governance is applicable in line with the core principles of good governance. Commitment to good security sector necessitates an institution which stands to bring outputs which satisfy the needs of the community. The following session will discuss the major principles of good governance that should be inculcated in a modern security sector. Those principles should assist practitioners to design and coordinate effective, holistic and good Security sector governance programs.

2.2.1. Accountability

Accountability is one of the key elements of good governance. Government institutions or organizations must be accountable to the public they serve, and to those who are affected by the entire range of decision or actions they take and implement. Not only government bodies but also private sector institutions and civil society organizations must be accountable to the institution and the public at large. Therefore, there are expectations from the security sector and if these security providers are not providing security in a well manner, there are independent bodies that are assigned to check and pass punishments ((DCAF, n.d). Generally, Accountability is a means to check on how the police discharge its responsibilities. It is used internally by the security provider itself, as well as externally by other oversight bodies (United Nations Office on Drugs

and Crime, 2011). So, this element of good security sector governance helps to investigate whether the police are effectively providing security to the public or not.

2.2.2. Transparency

We have raised accountability as an important concept to check the way the sector is undertaking its responsibilities. But without the existence of good transparency within the sector it would be impossible to check whether a security actor is discharging its responsibility effectively or not and it would also be impossible to hold accountable bodies that fell short on their responsibilities. This principle calls for the security sector to make information available and open to those who are affected by decisions and their implementation (USAID, 2005).

2.2.3. Rule of law

The other core principle of good security sector governance is the rule of law which discourses that all security actors, individuals, institutions, entities, both public and private are accountable to publicly promulgated laws and equally enforced and independently exercised (Born and Schnabel, 2011). The preferred outcome of Security sector governance programs is an effective and legitimate security sector that is guided by the rule of law. A given security sector should establish a network between Security and Justice. A state security policies and actions must be directed by rule of law and found upon by the justice system. The sector should ensure the various stakeholders and actors to play their role in line with the national and international laws (U.S Agency for international development, U.S department of defense and U.S department of State, 2009).

2.2.4. Participation

One of the elements of good security sector governance is participation of concerned bodies in decision making. Bodies and organizations who have stake in the sector should participate equally. The major reason for having security sector is to provide security for the public, so the active participation of the public in the sector is of huge importance. If there is active participation from different actors, then marginalized groups will also have a say in the sector. And besides effective security sector is representative of the entire population (U.S Agency for international development, U.S department of defense and U.S department of State, 2009).

2.2.5. Responsiveness

This core principle indicated that security sector institutions should quickly react to respond to the public interest. In a good security sector, institutions provide service to the entire stakeholders in a responsive manner as well as through reasonable time frame. The security sector in general must provide security and justice without delay wherever and whenever their service is needed (Born and Schnabel, 2011).

2.2.6. Effectiveness

Effectiveness refers, security providers should accomplish their responsibilities, actions as well their missions through a professional way. It also refers to successful achievement of specific policy goal. Those security institutions including executive and civil authorities are capable to provide effective management. To achieve the desired needs of the people as well as the goals of the institution, security institution should be collaborating with one another in smooth manner (Born and Schnabel, 2011).

2.2.7. Efficiency
Efficiency simply means the rational use of resources. The security sector in general is expected to utilize public resources which are important to further and achieve its goals wisely, in this way a security sector can be said efficient. Therefore, when a given institution achieves the needs of the society, it should be based on reasonable coast (Born and Schnabel, 2011).

CHAPTER THREE: RESEARHC METHODOLOGY

3.1. Methodology
The study employed mixed research approach. Mixed research approach refers to the sum of qualitative and quantitative approach so that the overall result of the study is stronger than either qualitative or quantitative research alone. All approaches of research have their own short coming; researchers believe that the limitation inherent in any single method can be neutralizing by another method. Therefore, the purpose of mixed approach is in order to triangulating data source so as to reduce the limitation of the study (Cres Well, 2003).

Qualitative approach helps to explore, investigate and understand events, theories and human behaviors (Creswell, 2003 and Silver Man & Locke, 1987). One of the major uses of qualitative methods is to look at phenomena and experiences from the perspectives of individuals. Thus, the subject matter of most qualitative research is how people construct their understandings of the social world and how they view them (Creswell, 2003). On the other hand, quantitative research approach refers to a way of testing objective theories through examining the relationship between variables. The end result of quantitative research is explained in terms of statistical procedure to validate empirical data (Creswell, 2009). Therefore, the study used both quantitative and qualitative research approach to make holistically investigate good security sector governance in Addis Ababa in general and *Gulele*in particular at grass root level.

3.2. Method of Data Collection
This research is exploratory type and attempt to investigate good security sector governance at community level in *Gulele* sub-city in *Woreda* Six and Nine. Exploratory type of research is used to a better understanding and obtain a new issue about a situation of less or non-researched area of the subject (Brown, 2006). To enhance the quality, credibility and validity, the study employed primary data source. The researchers used close and open-ended questionnaires. Additionally, the researchers also applied semi structured interview to get in depth information from the informants.

3.3. Sampling Method and Size
The research employed non-probability sampling method. For this purpose, the study used accidental sampling technique. Accidental Sampling is a type of nonprobability or nonrandom sampling where members of the target population that meet certain practical criteria, such as easy accessibility, geographical proximity, availability at a given time, or the willingness to participate are included for the purpose of the study (Etikan et al, 2015).

Since accidental sampling technique save time and finance, the researchers choose it primary to gather the necessary data from the respondents. Accordingly, the researchers distributed 40 questioners in two selected *Woredas- Woreda* Six and Nine. From the total size of the

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population, the researchers employed 20 for each selected *Woredas* based on the sampling technique mentioned above.

The researchers justified 40 for both *Woredas* as enough sampling size due to the triangulation of data employed both quantitative and qualitative. In addition, due to time constraint, the researchers limit the size of the sampling. Moreover, the researchers interviewed 10 individuals 5 for each *woredas*. The reason behind of using interview is to bring in depth analysis as well as to expand the sample size in order to make it more representative.

3.4. Data Analysis and Techniques

The investigation of whether there is good security sector governance in *Gulele* Sub-city requires an exploratory approach helps in explaining and providing the all possible information, and fruitful method about elements of the study. Due to this reason, the study used qualitative as well as quantitative technique to analyses the required data plan of activities in order to become more familiar with the issue in detail.

3.5. Research site

The research mainly emphasis on Addis Ababa city administration, particularly in *Gulele* sub city. The present day *Gulele* is the benchmark for the foundation of Addis Ababa city in 1879 when Empress Taitu Bitul inaugurated the city around *Entoto* mountain and river bank. *Gulele*sub city become one of the 10 newly established sub cities in Addis Ababa following the proclamation number of 1/1995 and 18/1997 and lately on 2002 that reorganizes sub cities into new form (Gulele sub city finance and economy office, socio-economic study 2008-2010 E.C).

The sub city is bounded by Oromia reginal state from the North, *Yeka* sub city in the East, *Kolfe Keranio* from West as well as *Addis Ketema* and *Arada* sub cities in the south (Addis Ababa, 2009:130). According to (Addis Ababa CSA, 2006 E.C) the sub city has 267,381 total populations with an average household size of 4.2. Out of the total population, 129, 239 are male while the remaining 138, 142 are female. The sub city has a total area of 3119.09 hectare and covers 6% of Addis Ababa's total area.

Gulele sub city has beautiful mountainous landscape covered by dense forest that constitutes Addis Ababa's most green area. The forest has economic and environmental advantages. The sub city is also well known by hosting number of governmental and non-governmental organizations offices, referral hospitals, higher institutions like Addis Ababa University and number of embassies and consular offices including America and Spain embassy (Commander Beyene, 2017: interview).

In terms of economic performance, the sub city is ranked 7th as compared to other sub cities. According to (WeyzeritHiwot; 2017:interview), there are large population of poor individuals who are inhabited in the sub city. People who live in absolute poverty and under poverty line are massive in *Gulele* sub city. Hiwot justified the rationale behind poor economic performance of the sub city and low living standard of the people is having high rate of youth unemployment, earning low income, absence of mega business centers and over population. (Commander Beyene, 2017: interviewee) articulated that *Gulele* is relatively stable sub city among other sub cities. It is area were often less crime is being committed. Also, the crime rate is decreasing from year to year. This is mainly due to the efforts made by the police and community. Accordingly, the researchers have selected *Gulele* sub city because of its relative stability and

due to the large population of poor inhabited in the area. Thus, we want to study why the sub city is stable as well as to investigate the relationship between crime and economic wellbeing.

There are 10 W*ored as* in *Gulele* sub city and two *Woredas* are being selected purposefully. The researchers selected *Woreda* six and Nine as the information provided by *Gulele* sub city police department based on their track record of crime activities. According to report made by *Gulele* police department, Paster area or W*oreda* Nine and Ten registered highest crime incidents with 173 crime reports in 2016 last year and 121 in 2017. Also, the report indicates that capital crimes like murdering, killing attempts and stabbing are common in *Shuro Meda* area, or *Woreda* one and six accurately. Furthermore, Commander Beyene claimed that since most people who live in *Woreda* Nine are economically matured, they are being subject to robbery and theft. He added, W*oreda* nine as the victim of other *Woreda* dwellers as most of the time the criminals come from other nearby *Woredas*. So, crime like car stealing, robbery, burglary and stealing property inside from car are mostly common in the *Woreda*.

In addition, the commander also opined that in *Shuro Meda* especially *Woreda* six fight between intoxicated individuals are common that is motivated by alcoholic drinks. In the *Woreda*, there are several drinking houses that sell beers as well as local alcohols like *Tej*, *Areke* and *Tela*. Also, very poor people lives in the *Woreda* that participate in weaver work ('ye Shema sira') for living and the peoples live very densely. The researchers have selected *Woreda* nine based on its economic advancement and registering high crime incidents while *Woreda* six has been selected because of capital crimes like killing and killing attempt are high relatively as compared to *Woreda* nine and also due to the poor performance of its economy.

CHAPTER FOUR: DATA PRESENTATION AND ANALYSIS

4. Introduction

This chapter is the focus of the study. The study employed questionnaire and interview to deal with the issue. This part of the paper will deal with the findings that the researcher acquired by employing various techniques through primary sources of data. It tries to analyze the issue by taking the elements of good security sector governance as a measurement tool.

Sex	Age		
	18-30	31-50	51-<
Female	14	9	6
Male	5	3	3
Total	19	12	9

Table 4.1 Gender proportion of respondents

Sex	Education					
	No education	Primary	Secondary	Preparatory	Diploma	Degree
Male	0	2	1	3	4	1
Female	3	4	7	4	5	6
Total	3	6	8	7	9	7

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Table 4.2 Educational background of respondents

Sex	Religion		
	Muslim	Orthodox	Protestant
Female	0	23	6
Male	1	9	1
Total	1	32	7

Table 4.3 Religious share of respondents

Sex	Ethnicity					
	Amhara	*Dorze*	*Gamo*	*Gurage*	*Oromo*	*Tigre*
Female	18	1	4	2	3	1
Male	3	0	4	1	1	2
Total	21	1	8	3	4	3

Table4.4 Ethnic composition of respondents

4. 1. Evaluating *Gulele* sub city security sector vis-à-vis the principles of good governance
4.1.1 The principle of Accountability

Item 1	Total No of respondent	
Do you believe that the police serve the public properly?	No	Percentage
A. Strongly agree	10	25%
B. Agree	16	40%
C. Don't know	4	10%
D. Disagree	9	22.5%
E. Strongly disagree	1	2.5%
Total	40	100%

Table 4.5 Response of respondents regarding accountability

From the above table, we can understand that 65% of our respondents believed that the police serve the public properly and is accountable to the people. Whereas 25% of the respondents do not believe that the police are accountable. And the remaining 10% of the respondents were not familiar whether the police are accountable to the public or not. This indicates that the issue of accountability is in a good position but needs to be improved in general.

There is also lack of awareness creation regarding accountability by the police when it comes to filing complains. According to Commander Beyene Duresa, community policing division officer of the sub city police department, there is a mechanism for the public to file complaints regarding police officers who do not properly serve and are not accountable. But according to the assessment, 42.5% of respondents do not know whether there is a mechanism to file complaints against unlawful police officers or not. Meanwhile 30% of respondents insisted that there is no mechanism, the rest 27.5% of respondents believe there is a way to file their complains. In addition, there is a dilemma concerning on who should protect the people from crime and harm.

Around 37.5% of our respondents replied the police is responsible entity to protect the public because most of them presumed it as the duty of the police; 25% of them believed that the responsibility should lie on the community itself claiming that criminals are part of the community; and the remaining respondents assumed the responsibility should be on both the police and community by arguing they must work hand in hand. Also, the question 'to whom the police should be accountable to?' is contestable. Out of the total respondents, around 70% of them believed that police should be accountable to the public because the police are representative as well as responsible to safeguard the people; while 20% of the respondents thought its accountability should be for the government because they believed it is its executive branch and the rest 10% claimed the accountability should be for both government and the people.

The police is not effectively creating awareness to the public regarding the ways to question and check police accountability. On the other hand, the public misunderstood and placed the responsibility to protect people from crime as the sole responsibility of the police. Hence, the police alone cannot bring viable solution without the support of the public. Generally, there is a gap regarding accountability from both the public and police side.

4.1.2. The principle of Transparency

Item 1	Total No of respondents	
The police make its activities transparent to the public	No	Percentage
A. Strongly agree	7	17.5%
B. Agree	18	45%
C. Don't Know	6	15%
D. Disagree	5	12.5%
E. Strongly disagree	4	10%
Total	40	100%

Table 4.6 Response of respondents concerning Transparency

In the above table, nearly 63% of the total respondents believed that the police is transparent to the public and 23% of them thought the police is not transparent enough regarding its activities. And the remaining 15% of the informants couldn't decide whether the police is transparent or not. In addition, concerning making information available and accessible to the public, majority or 73% of our respondents assumed that the police make information open to the public; around 10% of the respondents believed the police is not open to the public and the rest 17% of them stayed neutral. Out of the 73% of peoples who generally agreed that the police is transparent, majority or 83% of them agreed with the prompt by arguing the police is cooperative even though there are some problems regarding the issue, while the remaining 17% only agreed strongly to the argument. Overall, according to the above figures, transparency in the police is promising. However, this doesn't mean that there are some drawbacks, this can be seen from the significant number of respondents who thought that police is not transparent enough as it should be.

4.1.3. The principle of Public Participation

Item 1	No of Respondents	
The police work in	No	Percentage

collaboration with the public		
A. Strongly Agree	7	17.5%
B. Agree	20	50%
C. Don't know	3	7.5%
D. Disagree	8	20%
E. Strongly disagree	2	5%
Total	40	100%

Table 4.7 Response of respondents about Participation

67.5% of our respondents believed that the police work in collaboration with the public; while 25% of them thought the police is not closely working with the public; and the rest 7.5% didn't know whether the police works in partnership with the people or not. In addition, concerning on whether the police provide and organize awareness creation events, around 55% of the respondents believe that those events were held; and 12.5% of them believed there were no events organized while the remaining 32.5% of the respondents didn't know whether there is a such a thing or not. Commander Beyene Duresa(2017, Interview) claimed that police have facilitated 10,425 coffee ceremonies and 99,902 regular discussions with the community and had also distributed 27,732 brochures in the sub-city. He also stated that 83,653 individuals have participated in different awareness creation events in the past six months. However, there is a gap between what the police department is saying and what the research have found. Nearly half of the respondents who participated in the study either they believe there were no events organized or they don't know anything related with the issue. Generally, there are good signs of a better participation and collaboration of the community with the police, however, still a lot of work needs to be done to assure community participation and awareness creation programs should be broadened in the future to prevent crime and improve police and community cooperation.

Item 2	No of respondents	
Community policing has brought tangible change at grass root level	No	Percentage
A. Strongly agree	2	5%
B. Agree	22	55%
C. Don't know	9	22.5%
D. Disagree	5	12.5%
E. Strongly disagree	2	5%
Total	40	100%

Table 4.7.1 response of respondents related with participation

From the above table, around 60% of our respondents generally believe community policing has brought changes; while 17.5% of them insisted that it didn't brought change in the community in terms of preventing crime and bringing viable solution. And the rest 22.5% stayed neutral. In relation to this, 53% of the total respondents thought community policing is being practiced; while 25% of them articulated community policing is not being properly implemented and the rest 22% remained neutral.

According to (Code01 interviewee,2017),there is no effective integration between police and the people, most of the time police focuses on patrolling around major streets, governmental and non-governmental institutions and embassies. The Police did not consult as well as work closely with the people. Generally, there is little attempt by the police to cooperatively work with the public, and community policing lacks proper implementation. Furthermore, this idea is strengthenedby (Code 03 interviewee, 2017) who stressed that police servesthe regime rather than the public. The interviewee also argued in most cases the police shows up whenever there is a problem and if it is in the interest of the government. (Code 07, 2017: interviewee), also said the small police offices which were built in various villages to facilitate community policing are most of the time vacant, even these offices, according to (Code 08, 2017: interviewee)sometimes are used by couples for sexual purpose. There are some problems often related with community policing. (Commander Beyene, 2017: interview) insisted that there is lack of integration between the community and the police when it comes to community policing. He added, due to lack of awareness, many individuals perceived community policing as political agenda favored by the government and considered it as the sole responsibility of the police. According to the commander, some individuals did not understand its benefits in terms of preventing crime and protecting the entire community.

Beyene also argued, the problem not only lies on the community alone. According to him, there are some police officers who do not effectively undertake their responsibilities regarding community policing. There is progress relatively in areas where officers actively work with the public, and there is problem in areas where officers are passive. Thus, one can conclude that community policing is being practiced but it is not yet fully implemented.

4.1.4. The principle of Rule of Law

Item 1	No of respondents	
The Police abides by the law on its daily operations	No	Percentage
A. Strongly agree	1	2.5%
B. Agree	25	62.5%
C. Don't know	5	12.5%
D. Disagree	8	20%
E. Strongly disagree	1	2.5%
Total	40	100%

Table 4.8 response of respondents regarding rule of law

As table 4.8 shows that 65% the total respondents believed that the police abide by law in its daily operations; while 22% of them didn't think so. And the remaining 12% didn't know whether the police abide by law on its activities or not. Majority of the respondents gave good response, for instance, (Code 05, 2017, interviewee) argued the police follows rules and regulations in its activities as compared to previous times. Additionally, the interviewee highlighted the presence of good and disciplined police officers that stands to protect the constitution and justice to prevail.

Even though majority of the respondents think that the police follows the rule on daily basis, some of them have indicated that, some people who are arrested and detained have been subject

to beating by the police (Code 03, 2017: interviewee) and (Code 06, 2017: interviewee) also revealed that the police abused her and tried to arrest her while she was pregnant during visiting her detained brother.

Item 2	No of respondents	
The police perform its duty with impartiality	No	Percentage
A. Strongly agree	4	10%
B. Agree	14	35%
C. Don't know	5	12.5%
D. Disagree	13	32.5%
E. Strongly disagree	4	10%
Total	40	100%

Table 4.8.1 response of respondents regarding rule of law

From the above table, it is understood that around 45% of our respondents believed that police conduct its duty impartially; while 43% of them didn't think the police' work is free from partiality and the rest 12% don't know and remained neutral. Unlike the previous elements of good governance, rule of law is in a contestable condition, because the number of people who think the police is partial and those who think it is not, are relatively close. Here, the impartiality of the police is questioned by (Code 07 interviewee, 2017). The interviewee indicated that the police is not impartial and it is biased towards religious and ethnic affiliations. In addition, (Code 04 interviewee, 2017) stated that when there is evaluation of police officers those people who will be invited to evaluate the officers are chosen deliberately based on their political affiliation and their personal relations with the police.

In general sense, police in the sub city applies rule of law, but there is some criticism labeled against it by the public. Some Human Rights violations and abuses were reported by our interviewees and informants. Therefore, the police should work on legal bases and respect for human rights and rule of law. Any effort made by the police should be under the umbrella of rule of law and public interest.

4.1.5. Efficiency and Effectiveness

Item 1	No of respondents	
Police performs crime prevention activities	No	Percentage
A. It did	21	52.5%
B. It doesn't	16	40%
C. I don't know	3	7.5%
Total	40	100%

Table 4.10 Response of respondents related with efficiency and effectiveness

This table illustrates that nearly 52.5% of our total respondents believe that police provides effective crime prevention activities; while 40% of them presumed police is naive and ineffective in terms of crime prevention and the rest 7.5% didn't know whether police does crime prevention activities or not. Also, when respondents were asked about whether the police arrive immediately

at a crime scene, majority or 52.5% of them responded, the police arrive quickly at a crime scene after crime is committed; whereas 35% of informants thought police arrives late after crime took place and the remaining 12.5% respondents couldn't make up their mind about the issue. According to (Code 01, 2017: interviewee) the police arrives so late after crime took place in our area and sometimes they don't respond at all. This indicate that there is a question on the capacity of the police to effectively utilized its resource and give immediate solution during crime time or even after it has happened.

Moreover, regarding taking legal action on criminals, majority of our respondents believe that the police take immediate action after crime has been committed; while 17.5% of informants thought that police didn't take quick measures. Also, huge majority of the respondents assumed the work done by police to bring peace and reduce crime rates has brought tangible change. Furthermore, the respondents justified that crimes like burglary, rape, robbery, and stabbing have been decreasing. The respondents also indicated the crimes have been decreasing because of the efforts made by the police.

Item 2	Total N<u>o</u> of respondent	
Do you believe the police will protect you from crime?	N<u>o</u>	Percentage
A. Strongly agree	7	17.5%
B. Agree	18	45%
C. Don't Know	2	5%
D. Disagree	10	25%
E. Strongly disagree	3	7.5%
Total	40	100%

Table 4.10.1 Response of respondents related with efficiency and effectiveness

Out of the total respondents, 62.5% of them believe that the police will protect them from crime; while 32.5% of the informants didn't place their trust on police to protect them from harm and only 5% of the respondents were not so sure about whether the police have the capacity to protect them from crime or not. Here, there is contestation among the respondents on whether the police have the capability to protect them from harm or not. (Code 09, 2017, interviewee) opined that most of the time the community protects itself from criminals and any harmful activities becausethe police can't be present at everywhere, so, the society should take the lion share to protect itself from unlawful criminals. In contrary, (Code 05, 2017:interviewee) believed that police protect the people from crime by statingit is the authorized body and have a responsibility.

Overall, when we compare the degree of those who responded the police is effective and efficient and those who don't, there is no huge difference among them. From this one can conclude that the police is not fully efficient and effective in its overall performances. Especially there is weakness in areas of making effective crime prevention and arriving at crime scene immediately after crime happened. In this regard, the police need to work on its operational capabilities.

4.1.6. Civilian Control

Item	No of respondents	
Does evaluation sessionby the	**No**	**Percentage**

publicon police members and its operations have been organized?		
A. Yes	6	15%
B. No	22	55%
B. I don't know	12	30%

Table 4.11 Response of respondents about evaluation of the police

The above table shows that 55% of the total respondents believed that there was no any evaluation conducted concerning police members; while around 15% of them thought members of the police have been evaluated by the community and the rest 30% of the informants don't know at all whether there were evaluation sessions or not. Out of the 15% of the respondents who agreed with the prompt, majority of them believed that the police took measurement on its unlawful members and made changes on its ways of operation; while only few of the respondents doubt that the police took measures on its members and its ways of operations based on the input of the public.

In addition, (Code 02, 2017: interviewee) stated that there have been few evaluation sessions organized by the police to let the public evaluate its overall performance, however, none of them brought significant change in terms of improving the drawbacks that have been pointed out by the community. The interviewee also said, in most cases, those sessions have been held just for formality and political consumption but not to bring viable solution on the actual problems that are being perceived.

Even though, the police claimed that it has facilitated and held different sessions which were aimed at assessing the overall performance of its officers and the way it functions, most of the respondents assumed on the other way around. Even, those who have agreed that the police have held evaluation sessions, raised complains on the sessions as they are not inclusive. (Code 04, 2017:interviewee) furthered this idea by claiming that most individuals who are invited to participate in the sessions are deliberately selected to avoid criticism from the public.

4.2. The degree and level of security or insecurity in *Gulele* sub city

Item 1	Types of responses			
I feel safe…	Strongly agree	Agree	Disagree	Strongly Disagree
1. While walking aloneat night	12	13	13	2
Percentage	30%	32.5%	32.5%	5%
2. Staying home alone	12	16	9	3
Percentage	30%	40%	22.5%	7.5%

Table 4.12 response of the respondents concerning level of security or insecurity

Generally, from the above table we can understand that even though some portion of our respondents believe and feel less secure, most of our respondents feel safe while they are walking outside alone at night as well as when they stay home alone. Additionally, almost all informants claimed that they feel secured when police is around them. Because when police is nearby, the possibility of crime to occur would be less. Accordingly,(Code 04, interviewee, 2017)stated that ''I feel insecure because in most cases police is not around and even if it came, it arrives after crime has been committed already''. In addition,(Code 04) described response of police as like the *Amharic* proverb says ''the dog barks after the hyena left.'' The interviewee claimed, she relies on her dogs rather than the police for protection. (Code 07, 2017: Interviewee) also said ''I don't wait for the police to protect me, rather I protect myself from criminals.'' From this prompt, we can understand that when police is not around most people feel less secured. Therefore, most respondents would like to have police around them to feel more secured.

CHAPTER FIVE: CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS REMARKS

5.1. Conclusion

This study assesses good security sector governance in *Gulele* sub-city by taking Addis Ababa police at center of the study. The research is conducted by assessing the opinion of the community at grass root level on whether there is good governance in the security sector or not and how the practice looks like on the ground. The study found that there is good governance in Addis Ababa police particularly the police department of *Gulele* sub city by measuring its overall performances using different parameters such as accountability, transparency, public participation, rule of law, public control as well as effectiveness and efficiency.

Most of the principles and elements of good security sector governance are found in the sub-city, this has been proven by the responses acquired through questioners and interviews of the respondents in the study. Starting from accountability, majority of our informants revealed that the police is accountable and adherent to the public. The respondents proved that the police serve the public properly by fulfilling its duties and obligations in proper manner. The public getvariousservices from the police ranging from protecting people up to actively engagingwith crime prevention activities which is part of its proactive policy as well as organizes checking and controlling mechanism by facilitating ways to file complain against police members and its operations. In this aspect, most informants agreed the issue of accountability is encouraging but needs to be furtherly improved. Although, accountability is in a good position, there are still quite significant number of respondents who believe that either accountability is weak or absent. Secondly, the issue of transparency is promising as majority of the informants presumed that the police is transparent both on the way it functions and in terms of cooperating and providing accurate information to individuals who seek information. But, as discussed in the above analytical section, there are still major respondents who thought the police is not transparent enough and accessibility of information to the public is either less or not present.

Thirdly, the principle of participation meaning engaging the community in different activities with the police is relatively good as compared to other principles. Huge majority of the informants believed that there is integration and cooperation between the police and community especially in working together on crime prevention activities. Also, most informants confirmed that community policing has brought change in terms of reducing crimes and advanced police and community relationship in which they become closer. Despite some signs of positivity, there

are significant groups who claimed that the cooperation between police and public is quite less as well as community policing is not effectively implemented as it has brought little change.

In addition, the police in *Gulele* sub city apply and confines its activities based on the rules and regulations. Most of our respondents believed that police perform its activities starting from its daily operations up to taking suspects to trial and keeping them in detention on legal means. Nevertheless, some of our interviewees and respondents noted that the police sometimes misuse its power and employs illegal action that led to human rights abuses. Also, the fairness of the police is questioned as those respondents who believe the police are impartial and partial are almost equal. Partiality based on religion, ethnicity and political affiliation were reported against the police. Here, there is a gap between principle and practice. The police are working against the principle of rule of law that it promised to keep in first place because of being partial to some extent.

Moreover, the study also examined the efficiency and effectiveness of the police in its overall performances. Out of the total respondents, majority of them assumed that the police will protect them from crime and criminals and depicted it as effective and capable enough to keep them safe by arriving on time after crime occurred. But more or less there are significant informants and interviewees who didn't rely on the police to protect them and believe that it is inefficient and ineffective to prevent crime as well as arrive at crime scene or after crime happened quickly. In general, there is lack of technical capacity to effectively utilize time and resource in order to protect civilians.

Finally, the principle of public control is missing or not present as majority of the informants confirmed that evaluation and monitoring sessions concerned police members and the way it functions was not held at all. The police have not been subject to civilian control as it should be in principle. The central principle of good security sector governance is having civilian control and monitoring to democratize the security sector and improve its operations based on public opinion and input. In principle, the police in one way or another is subject to control of the public. Starting from recruitment stage up to their graduation plus even after they become authorized police, they are subject to civilian control. In every six months, the polices hould face the public whether they are accountable and stand for the interest of the public. However, according to (Code, 04 2017: interviewee) civilian control is one of the crucial element of good governance that is not present. This principle used to be effectively implemented in prior 2007 period but now days it is not that much implemented. So, if it would have been practiced, it could enhance the accountability and efficiency of the security sector. This shows that there is huge gap between what the police have stated in principle and the actual practice on the ground. In this regard, it is a massive alert or blow for the police to reconsider the issue and fill the existing gap.

The security sector of Addis Ababa particularity the police department of *Gulele* sub city has a good practice of good security sector governance. All most all elements of good security sector governance except the principle of civilian control are labeled as more or less present and are being practiced at grass root level by the police. Thus, the level or degree of implementation of good security sector governance in the sub-city can be portrayed as *fairly good*. The study generally reveals, police is adherent and restrict to the principles of good governance and stands to serve the public interest despite some inaccuracies and dissatisfactions raised by the public and different groups questioning its actions.

5.2. Recommendations

The study recommends on six major points to strengthen and advance the principles of good governance in the security sector governance of Addis Ababa police in general and *Gulele* police department in particular.

First, the police must be adherent and subject to civilian's control. The principle of civilian control must be the guideline of the police force since it is the main element of good governance. Accordingly, the police need to hold more evaluation and monitoring sessions in order its activities to be checked and controlled by the public. This mechanism would help the police to be more effective in its work and increase its accountability to the public.

Second, the police should abide by the law to avoid any unlawful acts and partial services which is against its core principle and vision. Rule of law is another important principle of good governance that needs to be enhanced. Since the police is the executive branch of the government, it needs to fully apply the rule in its daily operations and should be exemplary for the public. More than anything, the police must be under the umbrella of the law. If the police fail to obey the law who else is expected to follow the law? Therefore, abiding by the law should be the rule and guiding principle of the police. Also, the police should take quick legal action on its unlawful members that trans-pass and break the law at any circumstances.

Thirdly, community policing should be practiced and implemented at grass root level. The police must jointly work with the public to advance community participation and strengthen their cooperation to bring sustainable peace to the community. The police should also patrol slam areas beside major streets in order to keep the safety of the public. In addition, the police must be present or at least should be nearby the small offices built for the purpose of community policing. At last, the police should create awareness and convince the community about the importance of community policing especially in terms enabling to have effective crime prevention activities and better police and society integration. The police should enlighten the community and clear wrong misperception such as seeing community policing as government instrument. Furthermore, all concerned bodies should give emphasis to community policing to effectively assure its practicability and need to follow up its progress as well.

Forth, the police should improve its capacity and ways it functions to be more effective and efficient. The police members need to take additional training that enhance skills and capacitate its functions effectively to give immediate response to any kind of issues. This will enable the police to protect people from crime and criminals, and to become more efficient in terms of arriving immediately both at crime scene or after crime occurred. In addition, the police should provide massive effective awareness creation events to prevent crimes before it took place. Generally, the effectiveness and efficiency of the police would be determined on one hand on the way it functions and on the other hand the public satisfaction.

Fifth, the police must primarily serve the public interest rather than the regime. Even though, the principles of accountability is in a better position, it needs further enhancement as lot of work need to done. The police should also be accountable to the public and build trust from the public and prove that it stands to serve the public.

Sixth, the police should be transparent enough as it is expected to be. Especially the police should make information accessible to the public. Also, the way police functions must be clear

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and open enough to the public. However, this doesn't mean that all types of information are going to be made public.

All in all, this study suggests that the security sector of Addis Ababa police in general and *Gulele* police department in particular should improve the existing level of good governance as well as enshrine and internalize democratic principles to create effective and efficient security sector that is subject to civilian control and stands for the interest of the public.

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