

# Analysis of the quality of peace and security from the perspectives of either Intelligence-led or Zero-tolerance policing in Lira city, northern Uganda

**Abstract:** This study aims to analyse possibilities of enhancing peace and security from the perspective selected community policing models - Intelligence-led and Zero-tolerance. Obtainable literature indicates that community policing is a paradigm shift grounded in the principles of policing by the consent of the community. Two questions are answered, namely; (a) how does intelligence-led policing contribute to peace and security among slum dwellers in Lira city west division? And (b) how does zero-tolerance policing in enhancing peace and security among slum dwellers in Lira city west division? A Case study research was adopted and the study population comprised of slum dwellers in Lira City West Division in the slum areas of Teso bar, Ojwina, Jinja camp, Barogole, Tee-Atat, Tee-Omodo, Ober Kampala, Ober Entebbe and Odokomit, elected leaders, civil servants, security operatives, retired security officers and media practitioners. Results suggest that Intelligence-led policing has the potential to facilitate protection of security information from those who do not need to know about it. Thus facilitating the Police to dislodge organized crime in the slum areas of Lira City. Zero-tolerance policing provides efficient management of security investigations since the Police is able to gather evidence to facilitate prosecution of offenders. Thus, a combination of intelligence-led policing and zero-tolerance policing is key in enhancing peace and security among slum areas of northern Uganda.

**Key words:** *Intelligence-led, zero-tolerance, community policing, peace and security*

## INTRODUCTION

This study aims to analyse possibilities of enhancing peace and security from the perspective selected community policing models. This is so because recent decades have witnessed much urban growth in much of Africa. The rapid urban growth has led to unequalled growth patterns with several low class citizens resorting to areas popularly known as slums. But considering the pathetic condition of Slums in Africa which absorbs the majority of urban dwellers, countries such as South Africa are grappling with high levels of violent crimes which have hindered peace and security in the country (1). For example, in the Slums of KwaZulu- Natal, House Breaking or Burglary and theft are experienced at least by 4.7% of the population every year. This high rate of insecurity forced the South African Police Service to change the policing approach to Sector policing which was seen as an implementation tool of community policing philosophy adopted as part of the new order (2). Consequently, Sector policing encourages the involvement of the members of local communities by segmenting the policing area into smaller manageable units to improve community interaction.

In Kenya, the implementation of community policing stems from the Constitutional reforms of 2010 and the National police Service (NPS) Act 2011 which made Community Policing mandatory and empowered the Inspector General of Police to issue guidelines on community policing to all police officers and ensure that there is involvement of the communities in combating crime to ensure peace and security in the country (3). After the Westgate mall attack in 2013, a country-wide "Nyumba Kumi" policing initiative was initiated this was

Comment [H1]: Perspective

Comment [H2]: Perspective of selected policing models

Comment [H3]: How does zero-tolerance policing enhance peace and security among slum dwellers in Lira city west division?

Comment [H4]: ;

Comment [H5]: This statement is hanging. I guess the author intended that these categories of persons were resourceful in carrying out the primary research.

Comment [H6]: ;

Comment [H7]: The abstract has the message but poorly arranged. A good abstract should start with raising the sorry state of affairs that necessitated the research, then followed by the method/methodology and theories, if any, for the study. Then the principal findings will be stated and then recommendations.

Comment [H8]: Perspective of selected community

Comment [H9]: is

Comment [H10]: struggling

Comment [H11]: sector

Comment [H12]: constitutional

Comment [H13]: community policing

Comment [H14]: explain

Comment [H15]: put a full stop

imported from a Tanzanian policing strategy (4). The system brings security to the level of the 'household' by creating clusters of 10 houses (5). The stakeholders meet regularly and share security information with each other and provide key information to the police for action.

The term community encompasses social units with common acceptable values and interests (6). In this study, the term community refers to neighbourhoods, or in few instances, it refers to larger social units, such as slum dwellers in Lira City West Division. Community policing is a philosophy based on the concept that police officers and private citizens can work together in innovative ways to solve modern community problem related to insecurity and physical disorder which affects peace and security (7). Consequently, police as a visible face of government is mandated to create a cordial relationship with the law abiding citizens in the community and increase their participation in the promotion of peace and security in their localities for the improvement of the general welfare in the community. Community policing is conceptualized and implemented differently and in diversified contexts because it is a philosophy that is geared towards the changing needs of the communities. The United States Justice Department's Office of Community Policing Services defines community policing as a philosophy that fosters organizational strategies that promote the systematic cooperation and problem-solving techniques to proactively address the immediate conditions that give rise to public safety issues namely crime, social disorder, and fear of insecurity.

Community policing is a paradigm shift grounded in the principles of policing by the consent of the community (8). It is a strategy where members of a community are involved in the promotion of peace and security, and the police are viewed as active partners in peace building and members of the community are co-producers of peace and security in societies (9). In light of this, public involvement in policing activities facilitates sharing of security information, since it is presumed that police alone, as an executive body and the holder of instruments of peace and security, can neither create nor maintain safe communities single-handedly. Slum areas are considered to be one of the breeding grounds for social problems such as youth unemployment, poverty, illiteracy, alcoholism, and other drug abuse, misuse of fire arms, and peer pressure (10). The expansion of cities and other urban centres especially in developing countries is not always based on the ability of the urban authorities to sustain the given needs of human population. This in a number of cases has led to urbanization of social problems due to the territorial inefficiency, which prevent the slum dwellers from surviving and developing their capabilities and hence a suitable ground for criminal activities as a mean to an end, resulting into insecurity within that community.

## REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURE

Two issues inform the review of literature, namely; the contribution of intelligence-led policing in enhancing peace and security among slum dwellers as well as the contribution of zero tolerance policing in enhancing peace and security among slum dwellers.

### **The contribution of intelligence-led policing in enhancing peace and security among slum dwellers**

Since inception in the early 1990s, intelligence led policing is one of the most enduring strategies used in the promotion of peace and security by the Police Worldwide. It involves the use of criminal intelligence when planning for security operations by police. It is grounded on a more objective approach when considering priorities and allocating resources.

Comment [H16]: problems

Comment [H17]: affect

Comment [H18]: Poor paragraphing

Comment [H19]: means

This helps Police to be strategic, future oriented and targeted in their approach to curbing insecurity. The intelligence analysis is fundamental in prioritizing crime hotspots, repeat victims, prolific offenders and criminal groups. As such, it facilitates reduction of both crime and harm, disruption and prevention through strategic and tactical management, deployment and enforcement which enhance peace and security among urban dwellers.

Comment [H20]: What do you mean by this?

The introduction of intelligence-led policing in 1990s became significance in the promotion of peace and security in the global arena. The policing strategy requires police to be smarter in the exercise of their unique authority and capabilities (11). The strategy emerged at a time when the threat of insecurity had become difficult to manage due to the infiltration of organized criminal groups across the world. In 2000 Canada and New Zealand committed to intelligence-led policing, and in 2002, a group of criminal intelligence experts called for a national policing plan in United States to facilitate the implementation of intelligence-led policing. In United Kingdom, the concept was enshrined in legislation that demanded all forces to adopt National intelligence model by April 2004. Therefore, intelligence-led policing has become an operational tactics that reduces insecurity through proactive policing by removing resources from reactive, crime investigations departments to proactive units to facilitate greater intelligence gathering and analysis.

Comment [H21]: Paragraph properly

Comment [H22]: victim

In Africa, the perceived threat of insecurity caused discomfort in society by reducing people's quality of life due to loss of property through crimes, and Zimbabwe is one victims that took relevant steps to implement intelligence-led policing to minimize incidences of insecurity in the society (11). In an attempt to fight the growing level of criminality, Zimbabwe Republic police launched intelligence-led policing in the year 2000 in all policing districts of the country as an effective contemporary policing strategy to crime in society. Some few countries in Africa also embraced intelligence-led policing notably, South Africa, Nigeria, and Kenya. Uganda has in recent past experienced a unique wave of insecurity ranging from violent murders using rudimentary weapons such as panga, axes, terrorism to economically motivated kidnaps. Government responded by reshuffling top security leaderships in security agencies and the deployment of local defence patrol units and installing cameras on major city roads among other reactionary interventions. While these were good in raising public confidence, they are not sustainable solution to manage transnational threats to national security (Solomon, 2020). A more sustainable solution would be in the realignment of the intelligence-led systems with realities of non-traditional threats. Unfortunately, Uganda government is prioritizing investment in the traditional hard military and policing systems while neglecting intelligence-led services to the peripheral despite the fundamental role it is playing in the promotion of peace and security across the globe.

Comment [H23]: policing response to crime in the society

The intelligence-led policing (ILP) enables the Police to be more strategic, visionary and accurate in the promotion of peace and security in various communities. This model involves the collection and analysis of information regarding insecurity so as to obtain intelligence outputs that direct investigations and logical responses aimed at impeding, preventing and minimizing insecurity by targeting serious security violators (12). As a consequence, the analysis of data helps in strategic security decision making and allocation of resources in the promotion of peace and security. Therefore, ILP uses analysis of security situations to understand the offenders, victims, and circumstances, in order to prioritize resources on the basis of the intelligence to promote peace and security in the community. The ILP model strives to move away from a reactive and punitive philosophy of policing to a more proactive

Comment [H24]: Poor paragraphing

Comment [H25]: allocating

style of community policing, which embraces change from reacting to individual incidents and threats, to one that appeals to the entire community (13). This is often achieved by deploying crime intelligence to gather security details ahead of decisions concerning the promotion of peace and security in the community. The notion of ILP plays a positive role on the international arena by dislodging transnational organized crimes such as drug trafficking, human trafficking, and terrorism (14). The Cross-border intelligence sharing among various countries is a cornerstone of transnational ILP efforts globally. The aim of ILP is to pacify acts of terrorism and extremism, complicated insecurity, and to reduce social disorder on the streets. It is a strategic management tool directed towards recurring problem of insecurity in the community. It is a proactive approach motivated by information exchange and analysis integrated among various security organizations.

Comment [H26]: neutralise

### **The contribution of zero tolerance policing in enhancing peace and security among slum dwellers**

Zero tolerance policing (ZTP) is a replication of Broken Windows theory which holds that lack of an early intervention into the prevention of minor crimes and social disorder will result into breach of peace and security in society. Therefore, assertive policing to cease the progress of minor crimes and social disorder will curtail violent crime and reduce insecurity in the urban areas. This model of policing involves rapid field interrogations and the use of technology in the surveillance and monitoring of security situations to increase intelligence, deter and apprehend offenders, and improve the citizen's sense of security. In every community, community policing underpins the social contract between the Police and the Community to help identify and solve the problems of insecurity (15). This so because Police collaborates with communities they serve and gather security related information that affect peace and security, and the community depend on the Police to help in emergencies and curb disorder. However, the scope of this relationship has increased to the extent that Police and community have begun to expect more from each other as they realize they must operate as partners.

Comment [H27]: The author appears to have deviated from the demands of literature review. The major aim of literature review is to show the extent of research that has been done around the subject matter, with the view to pointing out gaps in existing literature that the current study intends to fill.

Comment [H28]: Contributions

Comment [H29]: This is so

The notion of zero tolerance policing arose from New York City in 1990s with aggressive policies aimed at controlling minor crimes that negatively affected the quality of life of the inner cities. The selective intolerance of deviant behaviour were rapidly exported to the United Kingdom and the rest of Europe through media campaigns and later via legislations (16). In fact, the transition to quality life policing and zero tolerance strategies of urban control in New York City became a paradigm shift which constituted a new wave of regulations of behaviour in public sphere. The aim was not to fight the origin of the discontent such as the economic crisis and unemployment but the crude manifestation in creative cities and make the impoverished neighbourhood more habitable. The Zero tolerance policing (ZTP) strategy is used to subdue complex forms of insecurity in the community through incorporation of technologies in the surveillance and monitoring of security situations in the community by the police (17). As a consequence, several operational military technologies such as digital cameras and telephones are used as offensive forms of policing to counter insecurity. These technologies help in the search for information to create situational awareness so as to facilitate social control in the urban community. ZTP stresses the need for strict enforcement of the law to revoke the increasing tolerance of minor offences emphasized by broken window theory in the community.

The ZTP emphasizes a move away from reactive style of policing to a policing model which faces insecurity directly. It stresses flexibility in the police bureaucratic system to allow rapid risk assessment of security threats to promote peace and security in the community (18). This is achieved through vigilance supported by technologies which produce and transmit information regarding insecurity such as terrorism and other social disorder in the community which disrupt peace and security (19). This policing model also underpins stop and search philosophy and incarceration measures to eliminate habitual peace violators in the community. The ZTP also supports public-private partnership for the application of surveillance and monitoring technologies that promotes control of social disorder to enhance peace and security in the community. For instance, the use of CCTV cameras by Police and private agents with analytical image interpretation that can produce statistics and concentration of insecurity is aimed at integrating information from different database. Due to its effectiveness, ZTP has been constituted as a global security model that provides technical solutions for security planning and crowd monitoring to counter insecurity and promote peace in various communities.

Accordingly, there have been tremendous increase in the number of crimes in Uganda from 2015, and 2017 registered the highest number of crime including murders of women in Entebbe and Nansana, government officials and Muslim sheiks by motorcycle riders. This forced the government to take a drastic step by installing the cameras in all the major towns and highways to monitor the security situations across the country, and this has facilitated the implementation of zero tolerance policing to improve peace and security in the affected communities. Despite the numerous contribution made by the intelligence-led policing in ensuring peace and security across the globe, the Uganda security system has not yet been develop to handle the serious global security threats. In many occasions, they have depended on the foreign intelligence such as United Kingdom and the United States intelligence-led systems to avert the global terror. The established intelligence units in the Uganda police force such as the crime intelligence is under funded by the government which makes it hard to carry out intelligence-led policing. This is a glaring gap in the literature which needs to be covered in order to have an effective intelligence-led policing in Uganda. Upon critical assessment of the contribution of zero tolerance policing in provision of peace and security, it is observed that the use of technology such cameras in monitoring the security situations is central in this policing strategy. However, in developing countries like Uganda, these technologies are still limited due to the high cost of procurement and maintenance. Even though Uganda police force has adopted these technologies to improve peace and security in the country, it is limited only within the main towns and highways, and this leaves the policing strategy with security lapses which needs to be filled by this research.

### **Purpose of the study**

This study aimed to examine the contribution of community policing towards peace and security in Lira city, northern Uganda. Two questions guide the study: (a) how does intelligence-led policing contribute to peace and security among slum dwellers in Lira city west division? And (b) how does zero-tolerance policing in enhancing peace and security among slum dwellers in Lira city west division?

## **METHODS AND MATERIALS**

### **Study design**

Comment [H30]: Poor paragraphing

Comment [H31]: The title of this sub-section reads: The contribution of zero tolerance policing in enhancing peace and security among slum dwellers. One would have expected to see how zero tolerance policing has helped in enhancing peace and security in the slum areas of Uganda, but that was not the case. Rather, the author concluded that the policy has been poorly implemented and as a result the people are yet to feel the impact. That seems like a contradiction to the title. I would therefore suggest a change of the title of the sub-section that the content will represent.

Comment [H32]: enhance

A Case study research design has the potential to add a new dimension to the investigation that cannot be obtained through measurement of variables alone. This enabled the researcher to study different categories of participants since insecurity affects all categories of people in the community. Qualitative research produces holistic understandings of rich, contextual, and generally unstructured, non-numeric data by engaging in conversations with the research participants in a natural setting (21). It describes the processes, individual or group behaviour in its total setting, and the sequence of events in which the behaviour happen.

### **Study Population**

The study population comprised of slum dwellers in Lira City West Division in the slum areas of Teso bar, Ojwina, Jinja camp, Barogole, Tee-Atat, Tee-Omodo, Ober Kampala, Ober Entebbe and Odokomit, elected leaders, civil servants, security operatives, retired security officers and media practitioners. This study population was selected because they have the information, knowledge, experience and ideas about insecurity in Lira City West Division. The study covered 84 participants who were expected be interviewed, and the research was conducted in the slum areas of Teso bar, Ojwina, Jinja camp, Barogole, Tee-Atat, Tee-Omodo, Ober Kampala, Ober Entebbe and Odokomit in Lira City West Division.

### **Scope of Study**

The study was conducted in Lira City which is situated in the Lango sub region in Northern Uganda. It covered the City West division especially the slum areas of Teso bar, Barogole, Jinja Camp, Tee-Atat, Tee-Omodo, Ober Kampala, Ober Entebbe and Odokomit. The City is selected due to the fact that for the third consecutive year, it had the highest level of insecurity registered in a single year compared to other urban areas, making the city the most dangerous urban area to live in Uganda. The study covered a period of five years, that is, from 2015-2019. This was the period when there was high level of insecurity in the former Lira Municipality. According studies(22) maintain that effective implementation of community policing, by the Police force, would have a positive influence towards peace and security among slum dwellers in Lira city. This would in turn result into political stability, freedom from fear, ownership of property, and access to basic needs by the slum dwellers. Conversely, poor implementation would have negative consequences to peace and security among slum dwellers. The positive attitude of the community towards police would facilitate the participation of the community in community policing activities such as community meetings, sharing of security information, community forum, and this would bring about peace and security among the slum dwellers. However, the negative attitude of the community towards police would have a negative effect on the implementation of community policing and result into lack of trust, limited participation into community policing activities, and it would negatively affect peace and security among slum dwellers in Lira city.

Comment [H33]: According to studies

Comment [H34]: and

### **Data collection and analysis**

Four focus group discussions were conducted at Teso bar, Jinja camp, Odokomit and Ober Kampala among slum dwellers. Accordingly, four focus group discussions are sufficient to identify a range of issues(23). Of the four, two FGDs comprised of eight male participants and two FGDs comprised eight female participants. The FGDs were used to collect information on the contribution of community policing in enhancing peace and security among slum dwellers in Lira City West Division. FGDs provided a wide opportunity to

explore in-depth information relating to the study variables. Also, documentary review was used to generate information from secondary mainly Police Reports on; community policing, crime, status of National security, Human Right violations, Domestic related crimes, and International global security. Others were published materials and abstracts of scholars. All information were analysed through thematically during and immediately after collection.

### **Ethical considerations**

The rights of every participants were observed through seeking informed consent before any FGD. Also, the privacy of participants was observed by ensuring that the information generated was treated with utmost confidentiality. This involved protection of the identity of every participant using the coding system. Moreover, every Standard Operation Procedure (SOP) set by the Ministry of Health was adhered to avoid the spread of the Virus to the researcher and the participants. Therefore wearing of face masks and hand washing or sanitizing was adhered to during data collection exercise.

Comment [H35]: participant

Comment [H36]: was adhered to in other to avoid

### **Bio-data of participants**

The participants' gender, ages, marital status and level of education are illustrated below, and the study participants are arranged as follows. The first group was the slum dwellers, and in this category, the researcher sought the views of the slum dwellers who are the victims of insecurity within Lira City West Division without considering their socio-economic status in society. Their views were sought on the contribution of community policing in enhancing peace and security within their area. In the second group, the views of the professional civil servants were sought by the researcher on the contribution of community policing in enhancing peace and security among slum dwellers. The third group were the elected leaders both at the lower local level and City level because they represent the interest of the slum dwellers who are affected by the insecurity within their various localities. The fourth group were the police officers who are involved in the implementation of the various models of community policing. Their views were sought to find out the extent to which community policing has contributed to peace and security in the slum areas, the challenges they are facing in the implementation of community policing and their recommendations to improve the implementation of community policing in the urban setting.

The other category interviewed were the retired police officers who were once part of the community policing implementation team who contributed in the provision of peace and security in various communities in Uganda. The final group were the media practitioners who are always involved in the coverage of security incidences, community policing activities such as crime prevention talk shows, community meetings with police, and they always interact with both the police and the community in issues related to security within the slum areas of Lira City West Division. This presentation of data is arranged by themes as they emerge from the transcriptions of the interviews and discussions with the literature.

## **RESULTS OF THE STUDY**

### **The contributions of intelligence-led policing in enhancing peace and security among slum dwellers in Lira City West Division**

The study finding indicated that, intelligence-led policing has facilitated protection of security information from those who need not to know. This has helped police to dislodge

Comment [H37]: Repetition of sub-title. Check what you have on page 5.

Comment [H38]: indicates

many organized crimes or insecurity such as robberies, theft, and murders within the slum areas of Lira City West Division. This finding is in agreement with other studies (13) who intimated that the protection of security information is often achieved under intelligence-led policing by deploying crime intelligence officers to gather security details ahead of decisions concerning the promotion of peace and security in various communities. In a focus group discussion interview conducted in Jinja Camp, participants observed that “There are some people in our community who are criminals but we may not know them. But police always have information about such people without our knowledge through their intelligence. They are always arrested without us knowing.” (FGD-R)

The policing model has played a big role in identification of crime hotspots and the culprits involved in the commission of the breach of peace and security, leading to their arrest and prosecution. The intelligence officers gather security information from the community and they analyse them before making tactical deployment to have those who breach public peace and security arrested, and it has helped in the reduction of number of criminal gangs within the study area. This finding relates to other studies (12) which observed that the model involves the collection and analysis of information regarding security so as to obtain intelligence outputs that direct investigations and logical responses aimed at minimizing insecurity by targeting serious security violators from their hideouts. As a consequence, the analysis of data helps in strategic security decision making and allocation of resources in the promotion of peace and security.

According to the senior police officer interviewed at Lira city west police station, he noted that “Intelligence-led policing has helped in the identification of security black spots where peace violators plan and conduct their criminal activities. Using intelligence, we have always increased vigilance in such areas within the slum to prevent the escalation of insecurity using our intelligence officers, and this has improved peace and security among slum dwellers of Lira City West division. (Participant, K)

The model has helped in the protection of suspects from mob actions. The slum areas are known as hid outs for criminals due to lack of social controls, and it is always hard for police to carryout operations and arrest peace violators through traditional model of policing. Therefore, intelligence-led policing has helped in targeting those hard core peace violators because police gather relevant information about them and they are arrested with limited knowledge of the community. This reduces the reprisal from those affected by the actions of the perpetrators. This is a new finding of the research established during the study which other scholars have not had a chance to bring out in their research findings.

In another focus group discussion interview conducted at Ojwina, participants stressed the need for increased intelligence and they observed that “*The use of secret police has helped police to arrest suspects whom we don’t have the capacity to handle them like robbers who have guns. Sometimes we only see police arresting a person whom we have never known that he is a dangerous person in the community. This has helped to solve some of the insecurity within our areas.*” (FGD-Q)

Intelligence-led policing gives ample times to police officers to analyse the security related information before taking action. Whenever there is suspicion about any matter related to security, the police always investigate using crime intelligence officers before conducting arrest, and such a perpetrator will not know the person who could have reported him or her to police. This always helped the police to come up with the rightful decisions aimed at curtailing the activities of the peace violators within the study area. This finding appeals other

Comment [H39]: Poor paragraphing

Comment [H40]: Poor paragraphing

Comment [H41]: delete



studies (13) who underscored that intelligence-led policing strives to move away from a reactive and punitive philosophy of policing to a more proactive style of community policing, which embraces change from reacting to individual incidences and threats, to one that appeals to the entire community.

Comment [H42]: What do you mean?

A media practitioner in an interview said that “*whenever police socialize with the community during their intelligence gathering, it will not create suspicion and the criminals will not know that he/she is being investigated. The police officers are able to carry out secret intelligence and gather security related information about each criminal groups in these slum areas, and this has helped police to dislodge most of the criminals groups within the slum area of Lira City West Division.*” (Participant, G)

The intelligence-led policing has helped in tracking down the criminals who breach peace and security within the study area. The police normally profiles and track the movements and activities of peace violators, and they also get to know where they stay. This has helped in easy identification of suspects and subsequent arrest and prosecution of the habitual peace violators which has promoted peace and security within the study area. This techniques used by the police has also been adopted by the local council leaders within these slum areas by ensuring that all details of the residence within their jurisdictions are captured on record so that if there is any member of the community who commits a breach of public peace and security, it would be easy to identify them and have them arrested and handed over to police for investigations. This is a new finding by the research which the study participants said has promoted peace and security within their areas.

Intelligence-led policing has always facilitated police to avoid unnecessary mistakes during operations, because it provides officers with better clues about insecurity and the perpetrators. This is because before police carries out any operations, intelligence is gathered, analysed before going into actions. This has helped to avoid both civilian and personnel casualties when conducting arrest of the peace violators in these crowded slum areas of Teso bar, Jinja camp, Barogole, Tee Atat, Tee Omodo, Ober Kampala and Entebbe and Odokomit. This finding was also observed by other researchers(12) who argued that intelligence-led policing enables the Police to be more strategic, visionary and accurate in the promotion of peace and security in various communities through analysis of information for logical responses aimed at minimizing insecurity by targeting serious security violators.

Comment [H43]: Please be mindful of your paragraphing

Comment [H44]: helped

### **The contribution of zero-tolerance policing in enhancing peace and security among slum dwellers of Lira City West Division**

One of the findings in this research objective indicated that it has provided efficient management of security investigations whenever such incidences occur. The police is able to gather both virtual and printed evidence to facilitate prosecution of the offenders, and this has scared away the criminals from destabilizing peace and security in most of these slum areas where cameras are situated. Accordingly, other studies (17) agreed with the research finding and stressed that the strategy is significant to subdue complex forms of insecurity in the community through involvement of technologies in the surveillance and monitoring of security situations. As a consequence, several operational military technologies such as digital cameras and telephones are used as offensive forms of policing to counter insecurity. These technologies help in the search for information to create situational awareness so as to facilitate social control in the urban setting.

Comment [H45]: Contributions

Comment [H46]: You must not always say: the contributions of.....Be innovative in coining your sub-titles

Comment [H47]: Delete

Comment [H48]: indicates

Comment [H49]: are

One of the study participants interviewed and a media practitioner said that “*these cameras are like police officers in uniform that alerts the public that in case anyone commits any act of insecurity here, he/she will be arrested. As a result, it has scared away criminals from committing crime within the coverage of this cameras, and has helped to reduce insecurity within these slum areas.*”(Participant, E)

Comment [H50]: these cameras

The findings also revealed that zero tolerance policing has facilitated detection and quick responses to insecurity within these slum areas through visualized cameras systems and mobile communications. The police is able to watch all activities of people in the slum areas, identify the perpetrators, traces their movement through virtual images or through Global Positioning Systems (GPS) and call data and has quickened the arrest of peace violators. This has helped to subdue criminal groups that have been operating in Lira city. In fact, studies (18) contends with the study finding and emphasized that ZTP has promoted a move away from reactive style of policing to a model which faces insecurity directly through rapid risk assessment of security threats to promote peace and security in the urban community. In a focus group discussion moderated by the researcher at Ojwina, participants said that “*we all fear these cameras when we are doing something which may not be right, and very few people commits crime this days close to where these cameras are planted because police are able to monitor and identify people who have committed crime leading to their arrest.*”(FGD-Q)

Comment [H51]: are

Comment [H52]: trace

Comment [H53]: agrees

Another participant also expressed similar experience and said that “There has been robberies and other insecurity in Lira City which could take place during day time. But the introduction of cameras within the City Centre and the slum areas has reduced these criminal activities because the police is able to trace the activities of the peace violators leading to their subsequent arrest.” (Participant, G)

Comment [H54]: have

Comment [H55]: are

Another research findings also revealed that the use of technology in the fight against insecurity has influenced private individuals and businesses to take security as a priority in daily life, and they have installed cameras in their premises to monitor and capture those who come into contact with them and provide virtual images in case of any security incident. This has resulting into security partnership between the police and the urban community. This finding is supported by other studies (20) which reiterated that ZTP supports public-private partnership for the purpose of surveillance and monitoring of security situations to promote control of social disorder in the communities. For instance, the use of CCTV cameras by Police and private agents with analytical image interpretation produces statistics and concentration of insecurity and integrates information from different database by monitoring crowded places to counter insecurity in various communities.

Comment [H56]: resulted

A discussion held in Odokomit, participants noted that “In some of the prominent public places within the slum areas of city west division here like the bars, restaurants, shops, disco halls, patrol stations, and residences, the owners of these places have installed security cameras that they use for monitoring the activities of their customers. This is meant to keep the identity of the people who come to their premises and in case of any security incident, they can connect with police and provide the footages to help in investigations.”(FGD-N).

## DISCUSSIONS

**The contribution of intelligence-led policing in enhancing peace and security among slum dwellers in Lira City West Division**

Comment [H57]: Your sub-titles have become monotonous and boring. Please be innovative

The intelligence-led policing has facilitated protection of security information from those who need not know. This has helped police to dislodge many organized crime such as robberies, theft, and murders within the slum areas of Lira City, and consequently promoted peace and security within the study area but this calls for changes in key organisational aspects as suggested in the maturity model from the view of Denmark (24). The use of intelligence-led policing has played a big role in the identification of crime hotspots and the culprits involved in the commission of the breach of peace and security within the study area leading to their arrest and prosecution. As earlier hinted (25), this being achieved through intelligence information from the community resulting to tactical deployment of police officers which has helped to reduce the number of criminal gangs within the study area and hence promotion of peace and security as maintained in a study Australian fraudulent identity(26). The policing strategy has reduced mob actions against the perpetrators of peace and security by targeting hard core peace violators resulting to their arrest with limited knowledge of the slum dwellers. This has reduced the reprisal from those affected by the actions of the perpetrators and has improved peace and security within the study area.

Comment [H58]: Often repeated

Comment [H59]: promotes

Intelligence-led policing strategy has facilitated a move away from reactive and punitive philosophy of policing to a more proactive style of policing. This is being achieved through regular intelligence gathering within the study area that gives ample times to police officers to analyse security related information before taking action to eliminate insecurity within the study area. This is underscored in a number of studies (27); (28) and (29). The strategy has promoted tracking down of criminals who breach security within the study area. The police officers profile and track the movement and activities of peace violators and they get to know where they stay. This has helped in the arrest and prosecution of the habitual peace violators which has promoted peace and security in the study area. Lastly, intelligence-led policing has facilitated police to avoid unnecessary mistakes during operations, because it provides officers with better clues about insecurity and the perpetrators. Before police conducts any operation, intelligence is gathered, analysed and a decision made including the hard-core criminals (30). This has helped to avoid both civilian and personnel casualties when conducting arrest of peace violators in the crowded study area.

Comment [H60]: Often repeated

#### *The contribution of zero-tolerance policing in enhancing peace and security among slum dwellers in Lira City West Division*

The introduction of technology such as cameras, and sim-card registration in the management of security has improved investigations of crime whenever it occur within the study area. The police is able to gather both print and virtual evidence captured by cameras, and this has facilitated prosecution of the peace violators and thereby improved peace and security within the study area. The technology has further facilitated detection and quick responses to security incidences within the study area. This has been achieved through visualized camera systems and mobile communication global positioning system that allows tracking of the perpetrators and their subsequent detection and arrest, which has play a big role in reducing the numbers of the peace violators within the study area. Finally, Zero-tolerance policing strategy has promoted security partnership between the police and the private individuals within the study area(31 &20). The business fraternity and other abled individuals have taken up the individual security initiative and installed security cameras in their various premises which is helping in monitoring the activities of the people who come into contact with them. This has improved vigilance within the study area.

Comment [H61]: I wonder why you keep repeating this sub-title

Comment [H62]: occurs

Comment [H63]: are

Comment [H64]: are

Comment [H65]: So many repeated information

## Conclusion

The study investigated the contribution of community policing in enhancing peace and security among slum dwellers in Lira city west division. The results suggest that reduction in the number of peace violators, acted as dispute resolution centres, fostered the spirit of consultation between the police and the community, promoted sensitization of slum dwellers on security issues, facilitated sharing of security information between slum dwellers and the police, improved community participation in the fight against insecurity, fostered the protection of security information from those who need not to know, reduced unnecessary mistakes by police officers during operations, improved investigations through the use of technology, hastened detection and responses to security incidences, and promoted security partnership between the police and the slum dwellers through installation of security cameras. These have improved peace and security within the study area, which is cardinal principle of community policing in the world. This infers that a combination of intelligence-led policing and zero-tolerance policing is key in enhancing peace and security among slum areas of northern Uganda.

## Recommendations

- a) The Inspector General of police should **come with** clear guidelines to streamline community policing that integrate all police departments into the implementation of community policing in Uganda. Otherwise most police officers look at community policing as the work of the community liaison officers only and they have no interest in promoting community policing within their areas of work.
- b) There is need for limited political interference into the mandates of the police force of protecting life and property, and maintenance of law and order, so as to facilitate the promotion of peace and security in various communities. In fact, bringing too much politics in security issues is a denial of services to the people of Uganda. Therefore, the police should be allowed to perform their roles independently and the politicians can only offer oversight roles other than interfering with the normal functioning of the police institution.
- c) **There is need to eliminate corruption in the police force and facilitate the police better in the execution of their role. This will improve service delivery and dispensation of justice in Uganda.**
- d) The need for creating a joint intelligence system to coordinate and facilitate the implementation of intelligence-led policing that brings both the community and the police together to promote peace and security in various communities in Uganda.
- e) Government ought to increase the investment in technologies that can facilitate scientific investigations and also improve the coverage of the Cameras to include the upcoming urban centres to ensure proper security monitoring to curb insecurity in Uganda.

Comment [H66]: Come up with

Comment [H67]: Suggest how this could be achieved.

## References

1. Carrington, K, Hogg, R & Sozzo, M. (2016). Southern Criminology. British journal of criminology, 56:1-20
2. Sempe, M. (2017). The implementation of sector policing in South Africa: Successes and challenges. Retrieved April, 16, 2022.

3. Skilling, L. (2016). 'Community policing in Kenya: The application of democratic policing principles.' *The Police Journal: Theory, practice and principles* 89(1), 3–17
4. Brankamp, H. (2020). 'Refugees in Uniform: Community Policing as a Technology of Government in Kakuma Refugee Camp, Kenya'. *Journal of Eastern African Studies*, 10.1080/17531055.2020.1725318.
5. Otieno, A.W. & Mavole, J. (2017). Influence of Nyumba Kumi community policing initiative on social cohesion among cosmopolitan sub locations in Nakuru County.' *International journal of social and development concerns*, 1(6/12), 65–76.
6. Kashani, R. (2019). The needs of at risk residents and the design of community policing in Detroit. East Eisenhower Parkway, United States.
7. Gayle, F.S. (2016). *Community policing explained; A guide for local governments*. US Department of Justice 777 North Capitol Street, NE. Suite 500 Washington, DC.
8. Lamb, G. (2021). Safeguarding the Republic? The South African Police Service, legitimacy and the tribulations of policing a violent democracy. *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, 56(1), 92-108.
9. Mulugeta, E. & Mekuriaw, D. (2017). Community policing: Practice, roles, challenges and prospects in crime prevention in East Gojjam administrative zone. *Social Crimono*, 1(5), 160.
10. Katja, F. (2020). *Globalization and crime*. Sage publication, Olivier's Yard 55 City Road, London.
11. Mugari, I., Maunga, M., & Chigariro, I. (2015). Embracing intelligence-led policing in the Republic of Zimbabwe. *International journal of innovative research and development*, 4(2), 87-94.
12. Gibbs, C., McGarrell, E. F., & Sullivan, B. (2015). Intelligence-led policing and transnational environmental crime: A process evaluation. *European journal of criminology*, 12(2), 242-259.
13. Burcher, M. & Whelan, C. (2019). Intelligence-led policing in practice: Reflections from intelligence analysts. *Police quarterly*, 22(2), 139-160.
14. Carter, J.G. (2016). Institutional pressures and isomorphism: the impact on intelligence-led policing adoption. *Police quarterly*, 19(4), 435-460.
15. Zikhali, W. (2019) Community policing and crime prevention: Evaluating the role of traditional leaders under Chief Madliwa in Nkayi District, Zimbabwe. *International journal for crime, justice and social democracy*, 8(4), 109-122.
16. Lundsteen, M., & Fernández González, M. (2020). Zero-tolerance in Catalonia: Policing the other in public space. *Critical Criminology*, 1-16.
17. Amadeo, V. & Iannone, S. (2016). "Successful Public-private Partnerships: The NYPD Shield Model. "The Journal of Business Continuity & Emergency Planning, 10(2), 106–117.
18. Wilson, D. (2019). "Platform Policing and the Real-time Cop." *Surveillance & Society* 17(1&2), 69–75.
19. Byfield, N. (2018). "Race Science and Surveillance: Police as the new race scientists." *Social Identities*, 25(1), 91–106.
20. Dos Reis Peron, A.E. & Paoliello, T.O. (2021). Fear as a product, continuum as a solution: the role of private companies in the transnational diffusion of zero tolerance policing to Brazil. *Small wars & insurgencies*. Doi: [10.1080/09592318.2021.1904541](https://doi.org/10.1080/09592318.2021.1904541)
21. Hancock, D. R., & Algozzine, B. (2017). *Doing case study research: A practical guide for beginning researchers*. Teachers College Press.
22. Kamalu, N. C., & Onyeozili, E. C. (2018). A critical analysis of the 'broken windows' policing in New York City and its impact: Implications for the Criminal Justice

- System and the African American Community. *African journal of criminology & justice studies*, 11(1).
23. Hennink, M. M., Kaiser, B. N., & Weber, M. B. (2019). What influences saturation? Estimating sample sizes in focus group research. *Qualitative health research*, 29(10), 1483-1496.
  24. Gemke, P., Hengst, M.D., Van Rosmalen, F. & De Boer, A. (2021). Towards a maturity model for intelligence-led policing. A case study research on the investigation of drugs crime and on football and safety in the Dutch police. *Police practice and research*, 22(1), 190-207. Doi: [10.1080/15614263.2019.1689135](https://doi.org/10.1080/15614263.2019.1689135)
  25. Cheng, X., Su, L., Luo, X., Benitez, J. & Cai, S. (2022). The good, the bad, and the ugly: impact of analytics and artificial intelligence-enabled personal information collection on privacy and participation in ridesharing. *European journal of information systems*, 31(3), 339-63. Doi: [10.1080/0960085X.2020.1869508](https://doi.org/10.1080/0960085X.2020.1869508)
  26. Devlin, C., Chadwick, S., Moret, S., Baechler, S., Raymond, J. & Morelato, M. (2022). The potential of using the forensic profiles of Australian fraudulent identity documents to assist intelligence-led policing. *Australian journal of forensic sciences*. Doi: [10.1080/00450618.2022.2074138](https://doi.org/10.1080/00450618.2022.2074138)
  27. Segell, G. (2022). Israel's intelligence gathering and analysis for the target assassination of Baha Abu al-Ata (2019). *Defence & security analysis*, 38(1), 53-73. Doi: [10.1080/14751798.2022.2030914](https://doi.org/10.1080/14751798.2022.2030914)
  28. Nwangwu, C., Onuoha, F.C., Ezirim, G.E. & Iwuamadi, K.C. (2021). Women, intelligence gathering and countering violent extremism in Nigeria: a postcolonial feminist discourse. *Democracy and security*, 17(3), 278-95. Doi: [10.1080/17419166.2021.1920929](https://doi.org/10.1080/17419166.2021.1920929)
  29. Gehring, D.S. (2022). Intelligence gathering, *Relazioni*, and the *Ars Apodemica*. *Diplomacy & statecraft*, 33(2), 211-32. Doi: [10.1080/09592296.2022.2062119](https://doi.org/10.1080/09592296.2022.2062119)
  30. Aborisade, R.A. & Adebayo, S.S. (2021). 'Catch me if you can': the myth and reality of criminals; use of juju to evade arrest from the Nigeria police. *Police practice and research*, 22(1), 74-89. Doi: [10.1080/15614263.2019.1689132](https://doi.org/10.1080/15614263.2019.1689132)
  31. Slade, G., Trochey, A. & Talgatova, M. (2021). The limits of authoritarian modernisation: zero tolerance policing in Kazakhstan. *Europe-Asia studies*, 73(1), 178-99. Doi: [10.1080/09668136.2020.1844867](https://doi.org/10.1080/09668136.2020.1844867)