

# Investigation Into Security Strategies on Crime Management by the United Nations Mission in Unity State, South Sudan

<sup>1</sup> Teny, R. T. H. & <sup>2</sup>Rev. Dr. Odhiambo, E .O. S.

<sup>1</sup> Mount Kenya University

<sup>2</sup>Department of Arts, Governance and Communication Studies, Bomet University College, Kenya

## ABSTRACT

It is historical reality that thousands of people have been exposed to all forms of crimes in communities. Those affected by crime are men, women, children, youth, and some elders and this directly affect economic and social development in Countries. To obtain sustainable peace, it require an essential on the security strategy to formulate to prevent and prosecute the perpetrators thus reducing the number of crimes. The purpose of this study was to investigate the influence of the security strategies on crime management by the United Nations mission in Unity State, South Sudan. The study was guided by the social conflict theory explaining the context of the problem. The research methodology and resign was interpretive approach and descriptive survey research design respectively. The study used stratified sampling technique and selects a sample size of 255 respondents. The questionnaires were administered to all the respondents. The data was analyzed using the descriptive and inferential statistical methods which include measures of the central tendency mean, mode, standard deviation, and regression analysis. Both SPSS and excel will form the tools of analysis. The frequency tables, pie charts, and bar graphs were used to present the data. The study findings showed that community led, social development, economic dynamics and community dialogue strategies are essential elements in crime management. The government and authorities should develop policies that enhance unique and sustainable strategies to curb crime management provided by the study.

**Key Terms:** Crime management; Security strategies; Community led strategies

**DOI:** 10.7176/PPAR/14-2-03

**Publication date:** May 30th 2024

## INTRODUCTION

Several militia groups are active in Unity State, and they continue to cause insecurity and instability in southern Unity State, thereby causing displacement of local communities and food shortages, as well as counter-insurgency operations (Vaicekauskait, 2017). Some of the military commanders known as Torbor operate in Unity State and participate in fighting in South Sudan alongside the Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA).

The South Sudan strategic framework spans the years (33/7/2020 to 31/7/2024). The provision of government services and the protection of civilians face a big challenge due to the lack of security and safety in the Unity State. Because insecurity regularly erupts and the situation remains unpredictable, where security agents should deal with crime prevention and crime investigation, and to maintain public order, an inhabitant of the public and their property must be upheld. They are also tasked with countering the proliferation of firearms, as this fuels high levels of violent crime, to improve safety and security in high-crime areas, and this requires situation, task, and action (STAR).

The South Sudan Development Plan (SSDP) presents the aspirations of a new nation following a long struggle for the freedom of the people of South Sudan. It provides a roadmap for the future, setting out priorities and the actions necessary to achieve rapid, inclusive, and sustainable development." The SSDP gives the framework for "realistic freedom, equality, justice, peace, and prosperity for all". Behind this aspiration is the recognition that building an effective and capable state driven by private sector-led economic growth is necessary to contribute to poverty reduction (Ortmeier, 2017). Furthermore, the SSDP recognizes that the maintenance of peace and security are critical to ensuring the South Sudan strategic framework July 31, 2020–July 31, 2024 and require a policy environment for durable poverty reduction, peace, and development.

The Republic of South Sudan (RSS) is a fragile state, characterized by deep-rooted ethnic and resource competition that continues to drive conflicts and the proliferation of small arms for settlement disputes. As noted in the SSDP, the rule of law in South Sudan was replaced with rule by the force of a gun and corruption. There is no respect for values, especially life and private property. People came as adoptees from a culture of violence and lawlessness.

United Nations UNPOL report Inside the Protection of Civilians (POC) Provision of services and protection of civilians is a big challenge due to a lack of security and safety in the Unity State.

For over sixty-three years, the Unity State had security agents with the primary responsibility of preventing and responding to crime. "Security is an activity characterized by protecting the community and individual's property so as to maintain a safe and secure order in society" (Das & Verma, 2003). However, over time, the role of security agents and strategies for managing security has changed. These changes should also include an expansion plan aimed at prevention and the reduction or mitigation of crime.

Therefore, the researcher would like to ask, what are the best security strategies that can be used as preventive measures to reduce crime today in the Unity State? The traditional reactive model of monitoring crime that defined much of the 20th century was replaced by a tendency toward innovation that began in the late 1970s. These innovations have taken different approaches, from focusing on problem-solving (Problem-position, regulating, and security auditor research assistant (SARA) model), ordering maintenance (broken windows), creating better relationships with communities (Community-position on policing), to place-based interventions (Hot Spot Policing), and as I have defined the definition of crimes, it will be as follows: an intelligence analysis and (intelligence) Crime could remain the means of prevention and management of crimes, identifying the cause of violence and figuring out that the cause of violence has been detected: a person who tried to harm another person, or it could be an actual person who tried to breach a rule or regulation.

The introduction of law enforcement in crime management is equally important for policymakers because it has radically changed the character of crime management by breaking from cruel practices of the past and working in partnership with communities (Broaster, Arce, Sho, & Sambula, 2020). This new character is important because it brought about reforms by introducing the patrol department as an instrument of conflict management, and many organizations have increasingly adopted it. Originally the preserve of UN peacekeepers, a large and diverse number of international organizations, development banks, nongovernmental organizations (NGOs), and, increasingly, private companies have adopted it. The circumstances in which would-be reformers intervene have expanded as well. The security reform originally took place in the aftermath of a conflict, but it is increasingly becoming part of a broader conflict prevention strategy.

International support for police reform has ranged from aid to programs initially initiated within countries such as South Africa, Malawi, and Northern Ireland, and even in South Sudan, to more internationally initiated programs in post-conflict contexts such as Kosovo and East Timor. Around one-quarter of field staff in UN peacekeeping operations are now involved in some aspect of riot police (Steel, 2017). Reform and current strategies for addressing the long-term security of countries like South Africa, Sudan, and Afghanistan include components of professionalizing the security and improving their relations with separated communities. No matter whom the implementers are and at what stage of the conflict cycle reform is undertaken, it has proven difficult to effect a demonstrable change in either the strategies or the public's attitude towards them (Eterno & Silverman, 2017). Security agencies face major problems building legitimacy in societies where a security officer is more seen as a cause for fear than a source of protection. Legacies of mistrust are difficult to overcome; a new alternative of trust and people could relying on it is difficult to strategize.

However, critical approaches to the foregoing international reform on security strategies appear to lack a conceptual framework spelled out with clear strategies and goals. They are unclear on basic precepts, and international actors who are the major driving force behind these strategies may find it difficult to convincingly explain the merits of reform to the target force, which may already be apprehensive of or even resistant to change. Reform may also be difficult to sell to a passive public that has an understandably pessimistic view of security. When a confused conceptualization of reform efforts is compounded further by the absence of a clear operational plan, all too often the result is a programmatic mess that leaves little room for meaningful reform.

The International Peace Academy, in partnership with the London-based NGO Safer World, held a two-day workshop in New York in March 2004 to discuss and build on a document that looks to supply such a conceptual framework for policy reform. It re-examined the philosophy and principles of community-based policing and produced a document that set out to explain the basic philosophical doctrines of security reform. This document was recently published and has already served as a guide for security reform projects in Albania and Kenya, bringing together expert practitioners from within the UN system of donors and governments and other independent experts at a workshop aimed at achieving a deeper understanding of what community-based policy entails and how it fits within a wider conflict management strategy report (Sidang, 2020). It is therefore important that in this research I investigate the current strategies and evaluate them according to contemporary security demands on the emerging socio-political situation and be on standby for proactive and reactive use agendas.

## **1.2 Statement of the Problem**

The increase in the rate of crime has caused many civilians in high-crime areas to lag behind in development, where communities have lost lives and property. Both tribal conflicts and other criminal activities have resulted in a breakdown in the rule of law, and people are suffering and require the identification of the cause of their suffering. Additionally, many employees working with NGOs and United Nations missions are highly exposed to criminal activities; others have lost their lives and properties. This prompts viable security strategies to be instituted to curb the constant crime rates in these regions (Das & Verma, 2003).

However, several related studies have been conducted in relation to the crime management in Unity State. Farquharson and Nolan (2018) conducted a comparative study in the context of crime management in Sudan and South Sudan and found that security strategies could better involve the community as a vital measure of crime management. Another study by Rapanyane, Sethole, and Tirivangasi (2020) on the United Nations, the International Criminal Court, and the African Union's delayed response to the prolonged dictatorship in Sudan established that security is not sustainable in managing crime in South Sudan. These studies, gaps, and recommendations point to the need to employ other security strategies for crime management.

Crime levels in Unity State escalated after the civil war broke out in 2013 (Bentiu). This emergence has led to crime gangs terrorizing residents, workers, and other foreigners. Furthermore, inter-clan conflicts compound the crime problems in the region. The crime levels have led to many residents within Unity State being in Protection of Civilians, which is not sustainable. Over the years, this has not ceased, and reports indicate that the situation is worsening and therefore requires urgent attention. This research will investigate the reasons why current security strategies in Unity State are not effective in reducing the crime rate there.

## **1.3 Objective of the Study**

**To investigate the influence of security strategies on crime management by the United Nation Mission in Unity State, South Sudan.**

## **1.4 Research Question**

**What is the influence of security strategies on crime management by the United Nation Mission in Unity State, South Sudan?**

## **1.5 Justification of the Study**

Managing crime is vital for any country's economic and social development. Africa, among the world's continents, is faced with numerous crime cases that have led to losses of property and lives. These therefore require unique and relevant strategies that can be used to manage these crimes.

The study findings are hoped to provide insightful contributions to policymaking, management, and academic fields. The relevant parties involved with managing crime will find the findings useful in developing policies and strategies.

Academically, it is expected that the findings of the study would add more data to existing knowledge and literature as adopted by other researchers and scholars. The study findings would also be of great importance to various interested parties in the security sector, particularly law enforcement agencies, policymakers, and leadership. Researchers and scholars in the future may use the findings of this investigation as the premise of their contention in a similar field as a way for improving and advancing in crime management.

## **2.1 Community led strategies and crime management.**

Rather than focusing on the physical environment, social crime prevention is most commonly directed at trying to influence the underlying social and economic causes of crime, as well as offender motivation. This approach tends to include crime prevention measures that take some time to produce the intended results. This may include action to improve housing, health, and educational achievement as well as improved community consistency through community development measures (Okechukwu, Isaac, Amana, & Christian, 2013). This mechanism will introduce or improve formal or informal surveillance to increase the perceived risk that committing an offense will result in identification or capture of an activity that targets an offender's presence in a situation, possibly by placing restrictions on their access to a certain area at a certain time or by sourcing alternative activities.

It is trying to remove or deter potential offenders from situations that might result in an offense occurring and the gap in the security strategies management, as much as other researchers have been conducting before, but still there should be gaps to study the causes of insecurity and increase of crimes (Okechukwu *et al.*, 2013).

## **2.2. Social development and crime management**

To make social progress, you must know how to show sympathy to victims. Sympathy refers to a person's ability to understand the emotions of others and share in their experience. Researchers in many fields have shown that understanding or its absence matters greatly in many aspects of social life. For example, empathetic people are more likely to have strong ties to family members and others with whom they regularly work or interact. Individuals capable of empathy have higher self-esteem and enjoy life more fully (Brondoni, 2017). The reverse side is also true: people who have trouble empathizing with others tend to suffer from poorer mental health and have less fulfilling social relationships. Researchers are showing that empathy also matters in crime and punishment, and recent findings suggest important steps that should be taken to reduce juvenile delinquency and improve relationships between communities and law enforcement organizations. The emotions of criminals and victims differ, necessitating the identification of justice and punishment.

For crimes, research states that society's responses should consider the emotional reactions of victims and offenders. Punishments in security matters can involve significant social costs. Conflict and violence have a particularly negative impact on women, children, and young people. Conflict-affected countries are less able to cope with the impact of natural disasters such as droughts, earthquakes, and flooding issues. War has been described as "development in a reversal, because in the insurgency book we believe that when there is a war and there is a development, and to prove the positive side, people will receive education benefits without paying the school fee, and the research finds out that there is a negative impact in crimes, so management needs to research and come out with precisely resulting security strategies. The study recommends that law enforcement management should adopt modern service delivery techniques to attain an effective and efficient service result.

## **2.3 Community dialogues and crime management.**

Generally, the core components of community policing are community partnerships and problem-solving (Purdy, 2013). According to Safer World (2008), the core elements of community policing include service orientation, partnership, problem solving, empowerment, accountability, mobilization, and sensitization. Service orientation is the provision of a professional police service responsive to community needs and accountable for addressing these needs (Nte, Nte, Enokie, & Bienose, 2019). The partnership is the facilitation of a cooperative, consultative, participatory, and inclusive process of problem solving. Problem-solving is the joint interrogation, identification, analysis, and justification of the causes of crime and conflict, allowing the development of innovative measures to address the same.

Moore (1992) finds several approaches to community policing, namely team policing, problem-oriented policing, foot patrol, and preventive patrol. Team policing involves a team of officers rather than individual officers who carry out the policing responsibilities in each neighborhood. The team is under the supervision of a supervisor who decides how to divide up the work, what methods to use to cover the area, and how to maximize communication with community members. The lead officer is responsible for handling and keeping liaison with local communities (Moore, 1992). For example, when incidents of various crimes have arisen in an area, the police will form a team with community members to address these crimes. In problem-oriented policing, the police work with citizens to find and respond to community problems.

Problem-solving policing takes a more situational approach aimed at an effective response to solve the underlying problem (Moore, 1992). For example, when incidents of burglary increase in an area, individual members of the police and community will focus their efforts on overcoming this crime. They will inform the rest of the community members not to leave their houses unattended, especially at night, and to ensure that they switch on security lights (Calderoni & Superchi, 2019). Community members will also help the police identify suspected perpetrators of the burglary incidents. Foot patrol reduces crime and the fear of crime and is therefore potentially quite valuable. Foot patrol entails an officer or officers and community members patrolling on foot within the general area without targeting any specific crime. Preventive patrol, on the other hand, entails an increase in police presence and visibility, which deters criminals from committing crimes. This reduces fear in citizens and fosters good police-public relations.

Preventive patrol is mostly done by designated patrol vehicles. Police-community relations programs involve activities aimed at reaching out into the community, such as joint patrol (Moore, 1992). This study set up how community policing could be accomplished by finding the approaches that are used within the area. In South Sudan, the South Sudan National Police Service (SSNPS) is meant to serve as the lead agency for internal security, but some operational responsibilities have fallen to competing security services and ethnically aligned militias. These include rival factions within the Sudanese people's liberation army and the national security services in South Sudan. The main challenge facing SSNPS is underfunding by the national government, resulting in poor service by the police to the community (Ghani, 2017).

### 3. Theoretical Framework

The study will be guided by the social conflict theory of Karl Marx (1971). This views financial crime as a function of the conflict that exists in society (Siegel, 2011). This theory looks at what happens when one group tries to rebel against the other group and the various roles a group of people has over another group of people. The theory analyzes the social control that the rich have over the masses. According to the theory, a society or organization only functions to try and improve their social situation, which can result in some type of social upheaval. The theory brings out different types of conflicts that include conflict over class, conflict about race and ethnicity, conflict regarding gender, conflict regarding religion, and conflict regarding regions (Marx, Karl, 1971).

According to the theory, the existence of different social classes in human society is the continuous source of inevitable conflict, and changes to the social structure occur through violent upheavals affecting class composition. Abrahams (2004). The theory emphasizes the importance of interests over norms and values and the ways in which the pursuit of interests generates various types of conflict as normal aspects of social life rather than abnormal or dysfunctional occurrences (Ortmeier, 2017).

### 2.4. Conceptual framework

#### INDEPENDENT VARIABLES:

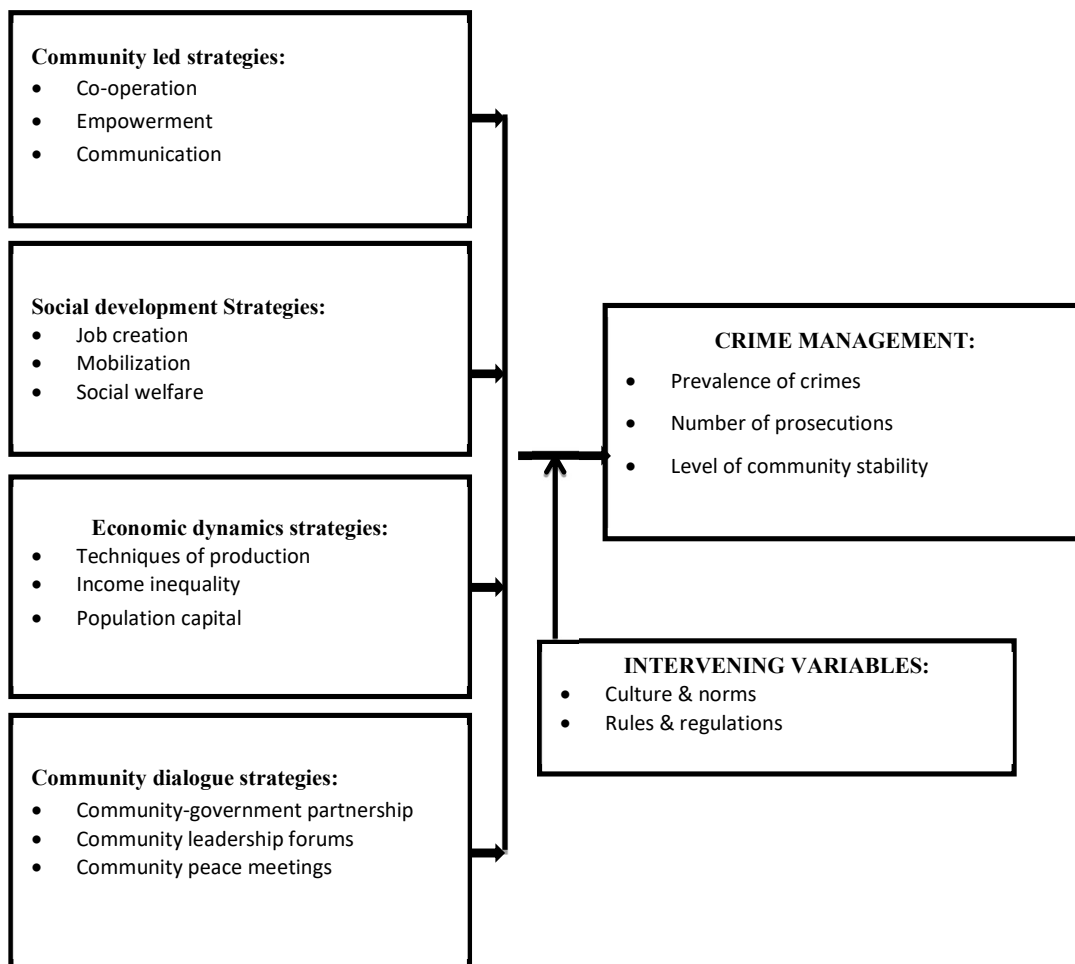


Figure 2.1. Conceptual Framework Model

Researcher, 2019

### 3.1 Research Methodology

#### 3.1.1 Research Design

The descriptive survey research design was used. The descriptive survey research design involves gathering information from the target groups by asking questions or seeking responses (Creswell *et al.*, 2018). It usually involves the concurrent but distinct gathering and analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data for the researcher to properly understand the problem under study responses (Creswell *al.*, 2018). It usually involves the concurrent but distinct gathering and analysis of both quantitative and qualitative data for the researcher to properly understand the problem under study. According to Creswell (2018), descriptive survey designs are used to gather information from a wide scope of respondents. The study was investigate the security strategies that are used to manage crime in the unity state by the United Nations mission in South Sudan.

#### 3.1.2 Sampling Techniques and Sample size

The researcher used stratified simple random sampling technique to obtain the sample size from the target population. Stratified simple random sampling involves classifying the population into different strata and that is follows by selecting respondents randomly (Ahuja, 2005).

The researcher selected a sample size of 255 respondents composed of 25 correction staff, 14 International Security Officers, 5 National Staff in the Securities, 242 Worriers Securities Guards Forces, 130 United Nations Police (UNPOL) and 287 Watch groups. That is because, although the respondents are drawn from different groups, their experiences in crime will be of interest to this study.

Powell and Connaway (2004) suggest, purposive sampling require fewer cases to achieve a specified degree of accuracy. (Mugenda & Mugenda, 2003) maintains that between 10% and 30% of the target population, one can get a reasonable sample size to give interview schedules as research instruments of data collection and prove to be able to get in-depth information from them and then make conclusive generalizations.

**Table 3.1: Sample Size**

Category	Sample size	% Proportion
Correction Staff members.	9	4%
International Security Officers.	5	2%
National Staff in the Securities	2	1%
Worriers Securities Guards Forces	87	34%
United Nations Police (UNPOL)	48	19%
Watch groups	104	40%
<b>Total</b>	<b>255</b>	<b>100%</b>

Source: Researchers: 2023

#### 3.2 Data Collection Methods and Procedure

Once the research proposal approved, the researcher obtained a letter of introduction from School of Postgraduate studies Mount Kenya University. The researcher personally did administer data collection instruments. Primary data collection involved collection of both quantitative and qualitative data. Questionnaire with closed ended questions will use to collect information. Secondary data included crime records, state of crime in various areas in the world; was collected from police stations, courts, children rehabilitation centers, books, journals, published and unpublished reports from legal and human right center, libraries, and web-based materials. The researcher did visit and interact with respondents to explain the purpose of the study and build relationship.

#### 3.3 Data Analysis Procedures

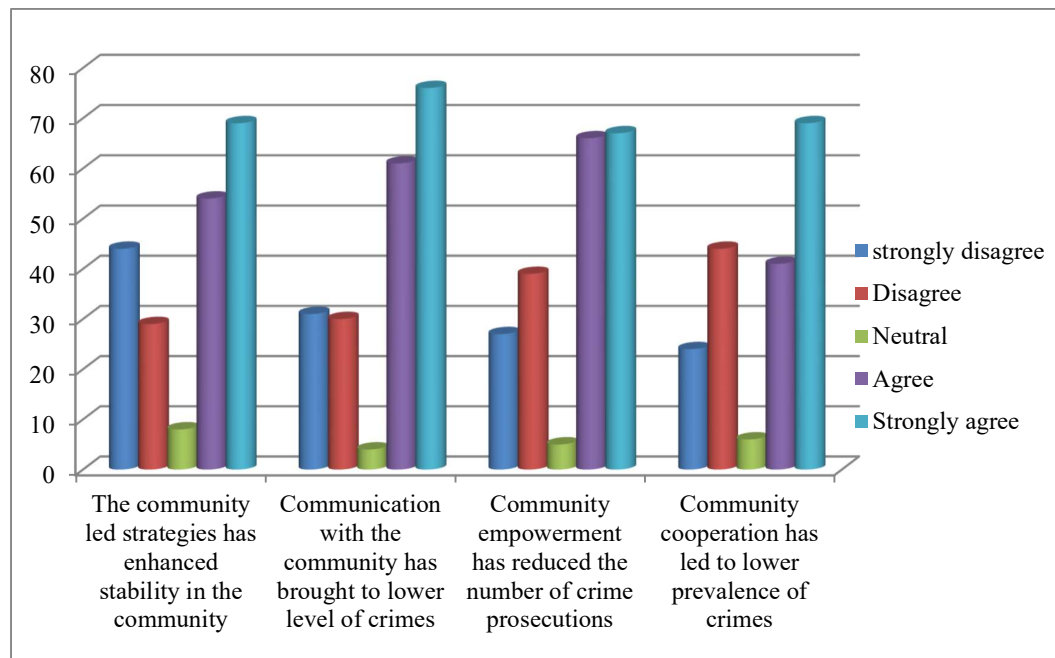
The data that was collect from the field and was scrutinized to identify errors or omissions which may compromise the accuracy and validity of data obtained. The questionnaires from the respondents sorted and arrange according to different categories. To give an easy guide to grouping the information, the questionnaires will be guidance by coded to each set (Creswell, 2003). Once cleaning of data has been done, the coding and data entry will ensue using the computer application software known as Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) Version 24. Descriptive statistics will be used to analyze the quantitative data obtained. This was specifically include percentages, frequency counts, mean, standard deviation and inferential statistical analysis of correlation to test the relationship between the dependent and the independent variables.



#### 4. FINDINGS

##### 4.1. Community Led strategies and crime management.

The study specifically did seek to establish how community (empowerment, cooperation, communication) aid in management of crime in the study region. Hence, respondents were provided statements to indicate their level of agreement. The findings were presented in Figure 4.1.



**Figure 4.1 Community Led strategies and crime management**

Source: Filed Data, 2023

The study in Figure 4.1 on community led strategies has enhanced stability in the community. This was attributed to 69 (33.8%) and 54 (26.5%) of the respondents strongly agreeing and agreeing respectively while 44 (21.6%) and 29 (14.2%) of the respondents strongly disagreeing and disagreeing respectively with the level of agreement. A few 8 (3.9%) did provide neutral responses. The neutrality of the level of agreement from the respondents shows that it is not clear whether the community led strategies has enhanced stability in the community.

Furthermore, findings on the communication with the community have brought to lower level of crimes. This was supported by 78 (38.2%) and 61 (29.9%) of the respondents who strongly agreed and agreed respectively. It was 31 (14.2%) and 30 (14.7%) of the respondents who strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively with the statements. A further 4 (2%) of the respondents did provide a neutral comment. This level of agreement shows that the communication with the community has brought to lower level of crimes.

Finding on whether the community empowerment has reduced the number of crime prosecutions. This was supported by 67 (32.8%) and 66 (32.4%) who strongly agreed and agreed with it respectively. It is only 27 (13.2%) and 39 (19.1%) of the respondents that did strongly disagree and disagree with the agreement. Only a few 5 (2.5%) of the respondents provided neutral responses. Based on the level of agreement of the respondents the study conclusively states that the community empowerment has reduced the number of crime prosecutions. In support of these findings Okechukwu *et al.*, (2013) does point that communities need empowerment initiatives to understand the basics of crimes in the society.

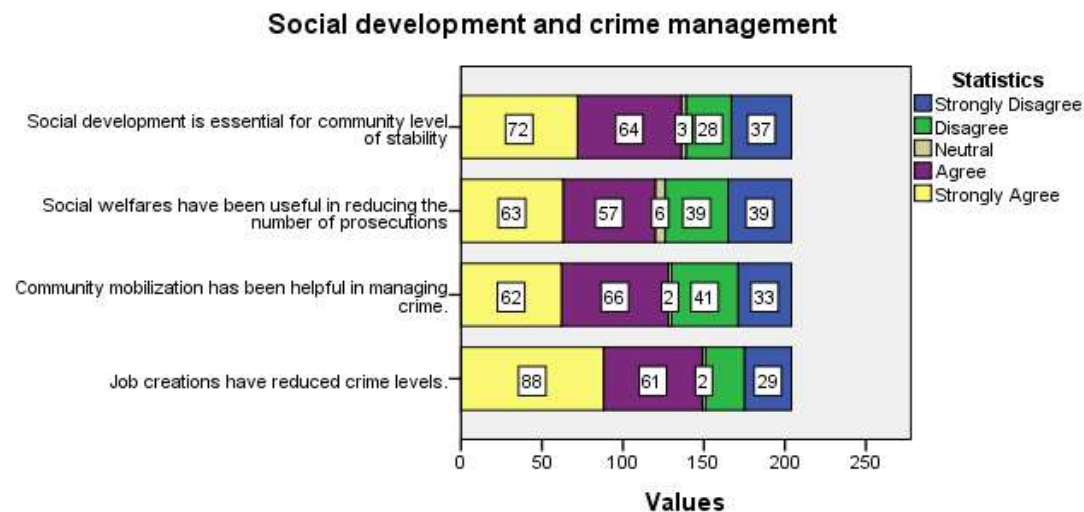
Findings showed that on whether community cooperation has led to lower prevalence of crimes. This was supported by 89 (43.6%) and 41 (20.1%) respondents who strongly agreed and agreed respectively. But the statement was not supported by a few respondents 24 (11.8%) and 44 (21.6%) who strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively. Few of the respondents 6 (2.9%) gave neutral agreement to the statement. Based on the respondent level of agreement the researcher settles that community cooperation's have led to lower prevalence of

crimes in the study location. The finding is supported by Okechukwu *et al.*, (2013) who opines that community led measures such as cooperation's are good ingredients in mitigation of crimes in society.

The qualitative findings showed that community leaders are important in acting as witness, reporting cases of crimes, whistle blowing and community policing. The community leadership is very important in developing actions for building trusts. The UN police take a major role in empowering and supporting already established mechanisms. They further empower communities and supporting already established protection mechanisms.

#### 4.2. Social development and crime management

The second objective of the study was to examine the influence of socio development strategies on crime management by the United Nations mission in the Unity State, South Sudan. The respondents were provided with statements that they were required to provide their level of agreement. Finding of these agreements were shown in Figure 4.2.



**Figure 4.2 Social development and crime management**

Source: Filed Data, 2023

The study found in Figure 4.2 that social development is essential for community level of stability. This level of agreement was attributed to 72 (35.3) and 64 (31.4) of the respondents strongly agreeing and agreeing respectively while 37 (18.1) and 28 (13.7) of the respondents strongly disagreeing and disagreeing respectively with the level of agreement. A few 3 (1.5) did provide neutral responses. The level of agreement from the respondents shows that there is agreement that social development is essential for community level of stability. Brondoni (2017) agrees with the finding by stating that social development aids in grouping and mobilizing people in tackling problems facing them in community.

Furthermore, the study revealed findings on social welfares have been useful in reducing the number of prosecutions. This level of agreement was attributed by to 63 (30.9) and 57 (27.9) of the respondents strongly agreeing and agreeing respectively while 39 (19.1) and 39 (19.1) respondents strongly disagreeing and disagreeing respectively with the statement. Only 6 (2.9) of the respondents did give neutral responses. The level of agreement indicating that respondents did not agree or disagree that social welfares have been useful in reducing the number of prosecutions.

The study findings on the Community mobilization have been helpful in managing crime. This level of agreements was attributed to 62 (30.4%) and 66 (32.4%) of the respondents strongly agreeing and agreeing respectively while 33 (16.2%) and 41 (20.1%) respondents strongly disagreeing and disagreeing respectively with the statement. Only 2 (1%) of the respondents did give neutral responses. The level of agreement of the respondents shows that they are not sure on whether community mobilization has been helpful in managing crime.



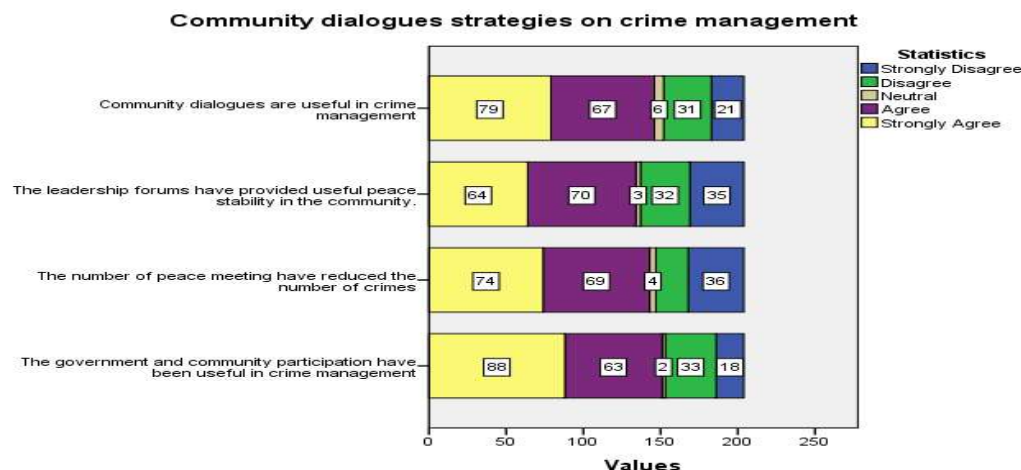
Findings on job creations have reduced crime levels. This was supported by 88 (43.1%) and 61 (29.9%) of the respondents strongly agreeing and agreeing respectively while 29 (14.2%) and 24 (11.8%) did strongly disagree and disagree respectively. Only 2 (1%) gave neutral level of agreement on the statement. This level of agreement shows that job creation is useful in management of crimes in communities. These findings are in line with that of Brondoni (2017) who opines that finding jobs for the youths is important in reducing the number of crimes in a geographical location.

The qualitative findings show that the UN police take a major role in empowering individuals to engage in production process. This is a type of partnership with the local to ensure that they are empowered and commit fewer crimes. The warrior security forces is reported to have reduced cases of crimes by hiring local people especially those that lack standardized or formal education. Others contributing significantly to crime management are the international security forces who aid initiating women and youth income generating projects to ensure that they are pre-occupied.

### 4.3. Community dialogues strategies on crime management

The fourth objective of the study is to assess the influence of community dialogues strategies on crime management by the United Nations Mission in the Unity State, South Sudan. The respondents were provided with statements that they were required to provide their level of agreement.

The finding of these agreements was shown in Figure 4.4.



**Figure 4.4 Community dialogues strategies on crime management**

Source: Filed Data, 2023

The findings on whether the community dialogues are useful in crime management. This was supported by 79 (38.7%) and 67 (32.8%) respondents strongly agreeing and agreeing respectively while 21 (10.3%) and 31 (15.2%) respondents strongly disagreeing and disagreeing respectively with the statement. Brondoni (2017) support the general finding by stating that community dialogues are important in managing insecurity related challenges in the community.

Furthermore, the findings on whether the leadership forums have provided useful peace stability in the community. This is supported by 64 (31.4%) and 70 (34.3%) respondents strongly agreeing and agreeing respectively while 35 (17.2%) and 32 (15.7%) respondents strongly disagreeing and disagreeing respectively with the statement. A hand full of the respondents 3 (1.5%) gave neutral responses with the statement. Purdy (2013) supports the finding by stating that leaders in community and churches are important in providing peace building initiatives.

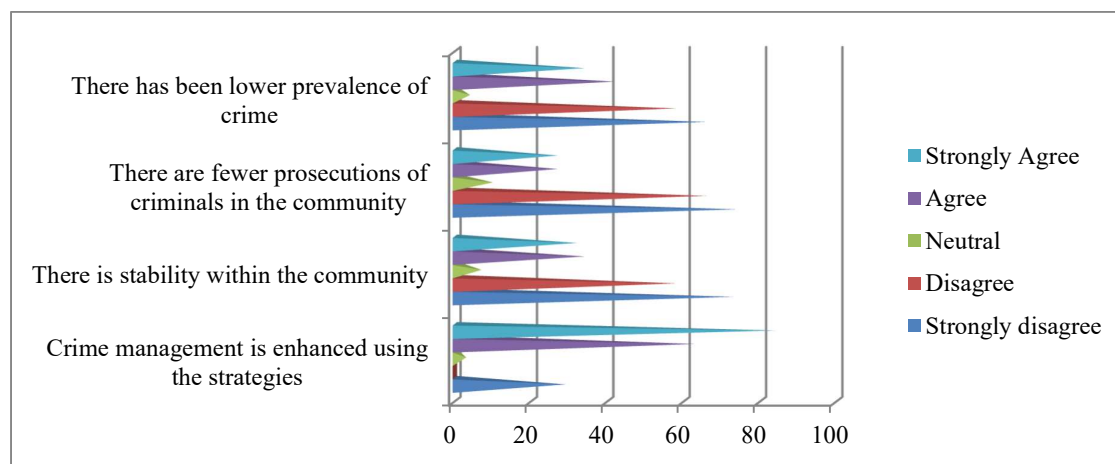
The finding on whether the number of peace meeting has reduced the number of crimes. This were supported by 74 (36.3%) and 69 (33.8%) respondents who strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively while 36 (17.6%) and 21 (10.3%) respondents strongly disagreeed and disagreed respectively with the statement. Only a few of respondents 4 (2%) gave neutral responses. The finding is supported by Brondoni (2017) who states that community peace talks are one of the sustainable practices in managing crime and insecurity issues.

The findings on whether the government and community participation have been useful in crime management. This level of agreement is supported by 88 (43.1%) and 63 (30.9%) respondents did strongly agreed and agreed respectively while 18 (8.8%) and 33 (16.2%) respondents strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively. Only a few respondents 2 (1%) gave neutral responses. The finding is supported by Purdy (2013) who opines that participation of stakeholders is a sustainable means of tackling crime.

Qualitative findings showed that the international security forces organize multi-cultural festivals of peace and assist peace negotiations by promoting inter-communal dialogues. On the other hand, the UN police support host state police engagements with local communities that aid in reconciliation efforts jointly. They also ensure that equality is achieved in solving conflicts by using women police officers in peace keeping operations at all levels. This increases the interaction of the local people with the security forces.

#### 4.8. Crime Management

The study sought to establish the level of crime management that is present in the study area. This was the dependent variable of the study. The respondents were provided with statements that they were required to provide their level of agreement. The finding of these agreements was shown in Figure 4.5.



**Figure 4.5 Crime Management**

Source: Filed Data, 2023

The findings on how crime management is enhanced using the strategies. This was attributed by attributed to 84 (41.2%) and 63 (30.9%) respondents strongly agreeing and agreeing respectively while 29 (14.2%) and 25 (12.3%) respondents strongly disagreeing and disagreeing respectively with the statement.

Furthermore, findings on stability within community areas, this was supported by 73 (35.8%) and 58 (28.4%) respondents strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively with the statement while 32 (15.7%) and 34 (16.7%) respondents strongly disagreeing and disagreeing respectively with the statement. Only a few respondents 7 (3.4%) gave neutral responses. The findings showing that there is no stability in the community.

The study findings on whether there is fewer prosecutions of criminals in the community. This was supported by 74 (36.3%) and 66 (32.4%) respondents strongly disagreeing and disagreeing respectively while 27 (13.2%) and 27 (13.2%) strongly agreeing and agreeing with the statement. Only a significant 10 (4.9%) respondents gave neutral responses on the statements. The findings shows that there more prosecutions of criminals in the society.

The findings on whether there is lower prevalence of crime. This finding was supported by 66 (32.4%) and 58 (28.4%) respondents strongly disagreed and disagreed respectively while 34 (16.7%) and 42 (20.6%) respondents strongly disagreeing and disagreeing respectively that there has been lower prevalence of crime. Only 4 (2%) respondents did give neutral responses. The findings showing that there is high prevalence of crime in the study area.

## 5. Summary and Conclusion

Findings showed that community cooperation has led to lower prevalence of crimes, and also community empowerment has reduced the number of crime prosecutions.

Furthermore, the study revealed in a neutral response that social welfares have been useful in reducing the number of prosecutions. Lastly, the study lastly found that social development is essential for community level of stability. The qualitative findings show that the UN police take a major role in empowering individuals to engage in production process. This is a type of partnership with the local to ensure that they are empowered and commit fewer crimes.

That government and community participation have been useful in crime management, and the number of peace meeting has reduced the number of crimes. Furthermore, the findings reveal that the leadership forums have provided useful peace stability in the community, and community dialogues are useful in crime management. The composite mean showing agreement that Community dialogues strategies have an influence in crime management. Qualitative findings showed that the international security forces organize multi-cultural festivals of peace and assist peace negotiations by promoting inter-communal dialogues.

## 6. Recommendations

The local authorities and government should develop policies that employ community cooperations, communication, policing and leadership in managing crime in the community. Government needs to develop socio economic strategies through policies and frameworks that will aid aspects such as job creation, community mobilization, and social welfare this will help manage crime. The government and security agencies need to develop policies that encourage community participation in peace making, and leadership forums that will aid in crime management.

## REFERENCE

- Abraham, A. (2004). Emily Brontë's Gendered Response to Law and Patriarchy. *Brontë Studies*, 29(2), 93-103.
- Broaster, L. L., Arce, J., Sho, I., & Sambula, S. (2020). Accessing the Crime Management System: It's effectiveness and efficiency of the Belize Police Department. *Journal of MIS@ UB*, 4(1).
- Brondoni, S. M. (2017). Global tourism and terrorism. Safety and security management. *Symphonya. Emerging Issues in Management*, (2), 7-16.
- Calderoni, F., & Superchi, E. (2019). The nature of organized crime leadership: Criminal leaders in meeting and wiretap networks. *Crime, Law and Social Change*, 72(4), 419-444.
- Creswell, J. W. (2003). A framework for design. *Research design: Qualitative, quantitative, and mixed methods approach*, 9-11.
- Creswell, J. W., Plano Clark, V. L., Gutmann, M. L., & Hanson, W. E. (2007). An expanded typology for classifying mixed methods research into designs. *A. Tashakkori y C. Teddlie, Handbook of mixed methods in social and behavioral research*, 209-240.
- Das, F. E. & Verma, R., (2003). "Organized Crime" and "organized crime": indeterminate problems of definition. *Trends in organized crime*, 9(4), 127-137.
- Eterno, J. A., & Silverman, E. B. (2017). *The crime numbers game: Management by manipulation*. crc Press.
- Farquharson, K., & Nolan, D. (2018). In a Context of Crime: Sudanese and South Sudanese Australians in the Media. *Australian Media and the Politics of Belonging*, 85-104.
- Ghani, Z. A. (2017). A comparative study of urban crime between Malaysia and Nigeria. *Journal of Urban Management*, 6(1), 19-29.
- Moore, M. H. (1992). Problem-solving and community policing. *Crime and justice*, 15, 99-158.
- Nte, U. N., Nte, N. D., Enokie, B. K., & Bienose, O. (2019). DNA Profiling and the Challenges of Crime Management in Nigeria: The Case of The Nigeria Police Force. *JILS*, 4, 189.
- Okechukwu, O. M., Isaac, O. A., Amana, Y. H., & Christian, N. C. Managing vehicle information for revenue driving and crime management in a developing country—(a computer based approach).
- Ortmeier, P. J. (2017). *Introduction to security*. Pearson.
- Purdy, S. (2013). Surveillance, Knowledge, and Inequality: Understanding Power Through Foucault and Beyond. *The Hilltop Review*, 8(1), 3.
- Queirós, A., Faria, D., & Almeida, F. (2017). Strengths and limitations of qualitative and quantitative research methods. *European Journal of Education Studies*.
- Sidang, H. O. (2020). *Role of vigilante groups in crime management in Kariobangi North, Nairobi County, Kenya* (Doctoral dissertation, Africa Nazarene University).
- Steel, A. (2017). Addressing identity crime in crime management information systems: Definitions, classification, and empirics. *Transnational Financial Crime*, 1, 399.

---

Van Dijk, A., & de waard, R. (1991). Trust your boss or listen to the union? Information, social identification, trust, and strike participation. *Mobilization*.