



UNIVERSITY
OF
LUSAKA

SCHOOL OF POSTGRADUATE STUDIES

**A CRITICAL EXAMINATION OF THE PEACE AND SECURITY STRATEGIES
EMPLOYED BY LAW ENFORCEMENT AGENCIES IN COMMUNITY
ADMINISTRATION: THE CASE OF THE ZAMBIA POLICE SERVICE AND THE DRUG
ENFORCEMENT COMMISSION IN NG'OMBE AND GEORGE COMPOUNDS IN
LUSAKA, ZAMBIA**

By

NAMATAMA WAKUNGUMA

MPCS22115139

2023

DECLARATION

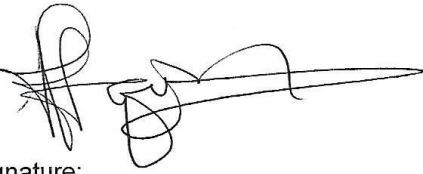
I, Namatama Wakunguma hereby do declare that this project submission is of my own work and has been written to the best of my understanding and does not contain any earlier written material accredited to other authors with exception of direct quotation and citation as is acknowledged within the appropriate context. Furthermore, I declare this work has not been submitted nor presented to any other University for academic use.

Written by: Namatama Wakunguma

Signature: 

Date: 13th January, 2024

This research project has been submitted for examination with approval as designated candidates University Supervisor.

Signature: 

Date: 13th January, 2024

DEDICATION

This research is dedicated to my dearest daughter, parents and my friends for the academic, spiritual and moral support rendered to me during my entire research, and above all to the Almighty God for the time and grace showered upon me.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

I would like to extend my most sincere appreciation to my family and friends who encouraged and motivated me throughout the entire process of this research. Their words of wisdom were a pillar of strength during my entire academic experience.

It would be an absolute injustice, if I neglected to give recognition and my immense gratitude to my supervisor Dr A.M Ng'oma, without whose watchful and thorough instruction, correction and compassionate leadership, I would not have successfully completed this Thesis.

Finally, to God almighty be the glory and highest thanks for his unending favor and strength to endure the many sleepless nights of study and research. I owe who I am and all I have to God, for because of his provisions and unmerited sustenance, I have been able to conclude my academic conquest.

Table of Contents

<u>DEDICATION</u>	ii
<u>ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS</u>	iii
<u>ACRONYMS</u>	vi
<u>LIST OF FIGURES</u>	vii
<u>LIST OF TABLES</u>	viii
<u>ABSTRACT</u>	x
<u>CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION</u>	11
<u>1.1 Introduction</u>	11
<u>1.2 Background to the Study</u>	13
<u>1.3 Statement of the Problem</u>	14
<u>1.4 Research Objectives</u>	15
<u>1.4.1 General Objective</u>	15
<u>1.4.2 Specific Objectives</u>	15
<u>1.5 Research Questions</u>	15
<u>1.6 Justification of the Study</u>	16
<u>1.7 Definition of Terms</u>	17
<u>CHAPTER TWO</u>	19
<u>LITERATURE REVIEW</u>	19
<u>2.1 Empirical Review</u>	19
<u>2.1.1 Global studies</u>	19
<u>2.1.2 Regional studies</u>	24
<u>2.1.3 Zambian studies</u>	26
<u>2.1.4 Gaps in the Literature</u>	27
<u>2.2 Theoretical Review</u>	28
<u>2.2.1 Social Disorganization Theory</u>	28
<u>2.2.2 The Broken Windows Theory</u>	30
<u>2.2.3 Constructivist Theory</u>	32
<u>2.2.4 Securitization Theory</u>	32

<u>2.3 Theoretical Framework</u>	33
<u>2.4 Conceptual Framework</u>	34
<u>CHAPTER THREE</u>	40
<u>RESEARCH METHODOLOGY</u>	40
<u>3.1 Overview</u>	40
<u>3.2 Research Approach</u>	40
<u>3.3 Research design</u>	40
<u>3.4 Research Population</u>	41
<u>3.5 Sampling procedure</u>	41
<u>3.6 Sample size</u>	42
<u>3.7 Data collection</u>	42
<u>3.8 Data analysis</u>	42
<u>3.9 Ethical Considerations</u>	42
<u>CHAPTER FOUR</u>	43
<u>PRESENTATION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS</u>	43
<u>4.1 Background Information</u>	43
<u>4.2 current strategies used by law enforcement agencies such as ZPS and DEC in addressing peace and security challenges in Ng'ombe and George compounds</u>	45
<u>4.3 Effectiveness of the strategies employed by community administration in promoting peace and security in Ng'ombe and George compound</u>	49
<u>4.4 Challenges faced by law enforcement agencies such as ZPS and DEC in implementing peace and security strategies in these areas</u>	50
<u>4.5 Summary of the Findings</u>	51
<u>CHAPTER FIVE</u>	53
<u>DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS</u>	53
<u>5.1 Introduction</u>	53
<u>5.2 Current Strategies by Law Enforcement Agencies</u>	53
<u>5.3 Effectiveness of Community Administration Strategies</u>	55
<u>5.4 Challenges Faced by Law Enforcement Agencies</u>	57
<u>5.5 Summary of the Discussion of Findings</u>	59
<u>CHAPTER SIX</u>	60

<u>CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS</u>	60
<u>6.1 Introduction</u>	60
<u>6.2 Conclusion</u>	60
<u>6.3 Recommendations</u>	61
<u>REFERENCES</u>	63
<u>APPENDICES</u>	Error! Bookmark not defined.
<u>Appendix 1: Questionnaire (For George and Ng’ombe residents)</u>	Error! Bookmark not defined.
<u>Appendix 2: Interview Guide (for key informants)</u>	Error! Bookmark not defined.
<u>Appendix 3: Gant Chart</u>	Error! Bookmark not defined.
<u>Appendix 4: Budget</u>	Error! Bookmark not defined.
<u>Appendix 5: Ethical Clearance</u>	Error! Bookmark not defined.

ACRONYMS

CCTV..... Closed Circuit Television

DEC.....Drug Enforcement Commission

NGOs.....Non-Governmental Organizations
SADC.....Southern African Development Committee
ZPS.....Zambia Police Service

LIST OF FIGURES

Figure 2.5 Conceptual Framework.....25
Figure 4.1 Gender of Respondents.....34

LIST OF TABLES

Table 4.1 distribution of respondents by age.....35

Table 4.2 Distribution of respondents by occupation.....35

Table 4.3 Distribution of respondents by length of stay in the area.....36

ABSTRACT

This study investigated the strategies employed by law enforcement agencies, specifically the Zambia Police Service (ZPS) and Drug Enforcement Commission (DEC), in addressing peace and security challenges in Ng'ombe and George compounds in Lusaka. Utilizing the case study research design, the study engaged a sample of 50 participants, with 25 individuals from each compound, selected through purposive sampling. The research focused on assessing the current strategies utilized by ZPS and DEC, exploring the effectiveness of community administration strategies in fostering peace and security, and identifying the challenges and limitations encountered by law enforcement agencies in implementing these strategies.

The findings revealed multifaceted approaches employed by law enforcement, encompassing community policing initiatives, patrol and response mechanisms, intelligence-gathering, and drug control operations. Community administration initiatives emphasized engagement, awareness, and partnership-building, contributing to enhanced safety perceptions among residents. However, the study identified challenges such as resource constraints, trust deficits between law enforcement and communities, persistent criminal activities, procedural hurdles, lack of community engagement, and underlying socioeconomic factors that hampered effective implementation. In conclusion, the study emphasizes the need for tailored strategies, continued evaluation, community involvement, and resource allocation to improve security.

The recommendations include strengthening community engagement, enhancing trust-building measures, responsibly leveraging technology, adapting strategies to local contexts, allocating resources and training, continual evaluation, and promoting collaboration between community administration and law enforcement agencies. This study provides insights into the complexities of urban security and offers recommendations to enhance peace and security strategies in Ng'ombe and George compounds, contributing to safer and more resilient urban communities.

CHAPTER ONE: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1 Introduction

The maintenance of peace and security is a critical aspect of societal well-being and development, primarily because it forms the foundation upon which all other aspects of a society can thrive. Without peace and security, economic activities, social interactions, and community development are hindered or even disrupted. When individuals and communities feel safe and secure, they are more likely to invest in their surroundings, fostering an environment conducive to progress and prosperity. Additionally, peace and security are essential for the protection of human rights, the rule of law, and the overall stability of a nation (Kalinda, 2017).

At the global level, peace and security have become increasingly significant concerns due to emerging threats, such as terrorism, organized crime, and cybercrimes. Law enforcement agencies and community administrations across the world have adopted various strategies to mitigate these risks and promote public safety. These strategies include intelligence-led policing, community-oriented policing, and international cooperation through information sharing and joint operations. Global initiatives, such as the United Nations' Sustainable Development Goal 16 on peace, justice, and strong institutions, provide a framework for promoting peace and security worldwide (Chileshe and Mwanza, 2018).

Regionally, efforts to address peace and security challenges vary depending on the specific dynamics and priorities of each region. Regional organizations, such as the African Union, Southern African Development Community (SADC), and East African Community (EAC), play vital roles in coordinating regional security mechanisms and promoting collaboration among member states. These organizations facilitate the sharing of best practices, joint training programs, and the establishment of regional legal frameworks to combat transnational crimes. Regional trends also emphasize community engagement, capacity building, and the establishment of specialized units to address specific security concerns (Kayimbo and Matengu, 2018).

In the context of Zambia, the significance of peace and security is particularly pronounced. This is so because, Zambia has a history of political stability compared to some of its neighboring countries. This stability has contributed to the country's social and economic development making it an attractive destination for foreign investments and regional cooperation. Maintaining peace is crucial for preserving this historical stability. However, like any other nation, Zambia faces unique challenges related to peace and security, including issues such as crime, political tensions, and occasional incidents of civil unrest (Kayimbo and Matengu, 2018).

Zambia's security structure relies on a combination of law enforcement agencies to ensure the safety and well-being of its citizens. Two key agencies in this regard are the Zambia Police Service (ZPS) and the Drug Enforcement Commission (DEC). The ZPS is the primary law enforcement agency responsible for maintaining law and order, investigating crimes, and ensuring public safety. It is tasked with upholding the rule of law, responding to emergencies, and working with local communities to prevent and address security challenges (Kayimbo and Matengu, 2018).

The DEC is focused on combatting drug-related crimes, including drug trafficking and abuse. It plays a vital role in addressing drug-related security concerns, as drug-related activities can contribute to crime and social instability (Kalinda, 2017).

The study under consideration aimed to examine the peace and security strategies employed by law enforcement agencies and community administration specifically in Ng'ombe and George compounds of Lusaka, Zambia. Ng'ombe and George compounds are densely populated urban areas where unique security challenges may arise due to their demographics and socioeconomic conditions (Ng'andwe, 2019).

The selection of these compounds for the study was justified by their peri urban context and potential security concerns such as high crime and violence, high youth unemployment and poverty, drug and substance abuse, limited access to education, among others, that may require tailored strategies. Urban areas often experience distinct security challenges compared to peri-urban regions, including issues related to crime, social tensions, and community dynamics. Therefore, understanding how law

enforcement agencies and community administration address these challenges in peri-urban settings is crucial for effective policymaking and community development (Kayimbo and Matengu, 2018).

In Ng'ombe and George compound, the specific challenges and characteristics of these areas may shape the peace and security strategies employed. Factors such as high population density, unemployment, crime, drug abuse, poverty, and cultural dynamics may influence the implementation and effectiveness of these strategies. Therefore, investigating the strategies employed in by Zambia Police Service and Drug Enforcement Commission in Ng'ombe and George compound is crucial to understanding local trends, identifying successful approaches, and addressing existing gaps or limitations (SADC, 2022).

1.2 Background to the Study

In the pursuit of community safety and well-being, law enforcement agencies in Zambia play a pivotal role in implementing peace and security strategies within community administrations. The effectiveness of these strategies is paramount for fostering a secure environment for residents. As urbanization continues to grow, issues related to peace and security in community settings become increasingly complex. This study focuses on conducting a critical examination of the peace and security strategies employed by law enforcement agencies in the context of community administration, with a specific focus on Ng'ombe and George compounds in Lusaka, Zambia.

Ensuring the safety of residents in Ng'ombe and George compounds requires a comprehensive understanding of the unique challenges faced by law enforcement agencies operating in peri-urban environments. The need for this examination arises from the persistent peace and security concerns despite the presence of established entities such as the Zambia Police Service and the Drug Enforcement Commission.

The Zambia Police Service, as the principal law enforcement agency in the region, has undertaken various initiatives, including community policing programs, to build trust and collaboration with the local community. However, the effectiveness of these efforts has been constrained by resource limitations, including modern equipment and manpower

shortages. Moreover, the geographical and demographic complexities of urban areas like Ng'ombe and George compounds pose challenges in the implementation of these strategies (Kalinda, 2017).

Simultaneously, the Drug Enforcement Commission plays a pivotal role in addressing drug-related crimes within these communities. Despite conducting targeted operations and investigations, the persistence of drug-related security concerns suggests potential gaps in the approach, possibly attributed to evolving criminal tactics or limitations in intelligence-gathering capabilities (Ng'andwe, 2019).

To comprehensively address peace and security concerns, it is essential to delve into the root causes of crime. Factors such as poverty, unemployment, and social inequality are recognized contributors to community insecurity. Therefore, the study will also explore the role of social and economic empowerment programs, job creation initiatives, and improved access to education and healthcare in promoting community well-being and reducing crime rates (Mulwanda and Akong'a, 2020).

This research aims to provide a detailed examination of the peace and security strategies employed by law enforcement agencies in Ng'ombe and George compounds. By identifying successful approaches, evaluating their effectiveness, and proposing recommendations, the study seeks to contribute valuable insights to the existing body of knowledge. Ultimately, the findings are anticipated to support policymakers, law enforcement agencies, and community administrations in their efforts to enhance the safety and security of residents, fostering the creation of safer and more resilient communities.

1.3 Statement of the Problem

Community administration in Lusaka's Ng'ombe and George compounds plays a vital role in maintaining local order. The administrators may organize neighborhood watch programs, engage in conflict resolution efforts, and provide a platform for community members to voice their concerns. However, despite their best efforts, there may be cultural and social barriers that impede effective communication and cooperation between

the community administration, law enforcement agencies, and the residents they serve (Chileshe and Mwanza, 2018).

The identified concerns arise from a range of factors, including a potential lack of effective strategies for community mobilization, limited resources, insufficient collaboration among stakeholders, and cultural as well as social barriers that may inhibit the smooth implementation of peace and security measures. These challenges create a critical gap in the existing peace and security framework that directly impacts the safety and well-being of the residents in Ng'ombe and George compounds (Ng'andwe, 2019).

There is need to address the challenges faced by law enforcement agencies in maintaining law and order in Ng'ombe and George compound's in order to reduce the current increase of criminal activities.

1.4 Research Objectives

1.4.1 General Objective

The main objective of this study is to investigate the peace and security strategies employed by law enforcement agencies such as ZPS and DEC in Ng'ombe and George compound in Lusaka.

1.4.2 Specific Objectives

1. To identify the strategies used by law enforcement agencies such as the ZPS and the DEC in addressing peace and security challenges in Ng'ombe and George compounds in Lusaka.
2. To assess the effectiveness of the strategies employed by community administration in promoting peace and security in Ng'ombe and George compound.
3. To identify the challenges and limitations faced by law enforcement agencies such as the ZPS and the DEC in implementing peace and security strategies in these areas.

1.5 Research Questions

To achieve the stated objectives, this study will address the following research questions:

1. What are the strategies and tactics employed by the Zambia Police Service (ZPS) and the Drug Enforcement Commission (DEC) in addressing peace and security challenges in Ng'ombe and George compounds?
2. How effective are the peace and security strategies implemented by community administration in Ng'ombe and George compounds in promoting a sense of safety and well-being among residents?
3. What are the key challenges and limitations encountered by the Zambia Police Service (ZPS) and the Drug Enforcement Commission (DEC) in the implementation of their peace and security strategies within Ng'ombe and George compounds?

1.6 Justification of the Study

The study's significance lies in its potential to inform policymakers, law enforcement agencies, and community administrators about the effectiveness of existing peace and security strategies in Ng'ombe and George compound. By identifying gaps and challenges, this research can contribute to the development of evidence-based interventions that enhance community safety. Additionally, the findings of this study may have broader implications for similar communities facing peace and security challenges.

The relevance of the study extends to multiple stakeholders, including community members, law enforcement agencies, and the broader field of peace and security. Community members stand to benefit directly from the study by gaining insights into the effectiveness of current peace and security strategies. Improved strategies can contribute to a safer living environment, enhancing the overall well-being of residents.

The findings of the study empower community members with knowledge about existing gaps and challenges in the current strategies. This knowledge can enable active and informed participation in community safety initiatives and engagement with law enforcement agencies. Additionally, the study will provide evidence-based interventions resulting from the study may lead to targeted programmes addressing specific issues within Ng'ombe and George compounds. Community members can expect more tailored and effective initiatives aimed at resolving peace and security concerns.

Law enforcement agencies can use the study's insights to strategically enhance their peace and security strategies. Identification of gaps and challenges allows agencies to refine their approaches, allocate resources more efficiently, and strengthen collaboration with the communities they serve. Understanding the limitations and challenges highlighted in the study enables law enforcement agencies to advocate for and allocate resources effectively. This could involve securing additional manpower, modern equipment, or training programs to bolster the effectiveness of their operations.

The study will contribute to the broader field of peace and security by providing empirical insights into the challenges faced by law enforcement in peri-urban settings. The findings enrich the understanding of effective strategies in such environments, offering valuable knowledge for academics, researchers, and policymakers.

Policymakers working in the field of peace and security can utilize the research findings to inform the formulation of policies and guidelines. Evidence-based policies derived from the study can contribute to more comprehensive and targeted approaches at both local and national levels.

1.7 Definition of Terms

Peace: Peace refers to a state of tranquility or quietness, characterized by the absence of war, conflict, or disturbance. It is a condition in which individuals, communities, or nations coexist harmoniously, fostering stability, cooperation, and the resolution of disputes through non-violent means.

Security: Security encompasses measures and conditions that safeguard individuals, communities, or nations from various threats, risks, and dangers. It includes protection against physical harm, theft, cyber threats, and other forms of insecurity, aiming to ensure the well-being and stability of individuals and societies. In the context of human security, the definition of security remains rooted in the broader concept but emphasizes the protection and well-being of individuals rather than solely focusing on the security of nations or communities. Human security extends beyond traditional military or political concerns and incorporates a more comprehensive approach that addresses various aspects of individual well-being.

Violence: Violence refers to the use of force or intentional harm to cause injury, damage, or death to individuals, groups, or property. It can manifest in various forms, including physical violence, verbal abuse, or psychological harm, and may occur on personal, societal, or geopolitical levels.

Social Cohesion: Social cohesion denotes the degree of connectedness, solidarity, and mutual support within a society or community. It involves the presence of shared values, trust, and a sense of belonging among individuals and groups, fostering cooperation and harmony.

Youth: Youth typically refers to the period of life between childhood and adulthood, often characterized by specific biological, psychological, and social changes. The definition of youth can vary, but it commonly includes individuals in their teenage years and early twenties.

Vulnerability: Vulnerability refers to the susceptibility or exposure of individuals or groups to harm, risk, or negative impacts. It can stem from various factors such as socio-economic conditions, health status, or environmental circumstances. Vulnerable populations may face increased challenges in adapting to or recovering from adverse situations.

Law enforcement agencies: Refers to government organizations responsible for maintaining law and order, preventing, and investigating crime, and ensuring public safety.

Community administration: Refers to local governing bodies or community-based organizations that work collaboratively with law enforcement agencies to address community-specific issues and promote safety.

Strategies: Refers to deliberate actions, plans, or approaches implemented to achieve specific objectives or outcomes in the context of peace and security.

CHAPTER TWO

LITERATURE REVIEW

2.1 Empirical Review

Several empirical studies have examined the peace and security strategies employed by law enforcement agencies in various contexts, providing valuable insights into their effectiveness and challenges. While there may be limited specific studies on Ng'ombe and George compounds, research conducted in similar settings can offer relevant insights. The following empirical studies provide insights into peace and security strategies at the local level:

2.1.1 Global studies

Smith (2021) conducted a study on "Community Policing and Crime Prevention: An Evaluation of Effectiveness in New Jersey". The aim of this study was to evaluate the effectiveness of community policing initiatives in a comparable urban community in New Jersey. The study aimed to assess the impact of community policing strategies on crime prevention and community engagement.

The study employed a mixed-methods approach. Quantitative data was collected through crime statistics, analyzing changes in crime rates before and after the implementation of community policing strategies. Qualitative data was gathered through interviews, surveys, and focus group discussions with community members, law enforcement personnel, and community leaders. The research team also conducted observations of community policing activities and initiatives. The study included a sample of the urban community where the community policing initiatives were implemented. The specific sample size was not mentioned, but it likely involved a representative sample of community members, law enforcement personnel, and community leaders.

The findings of the study indicated that community policing strategies had a positive impact on crime prevention and community engagement. Enhanced communication channels between law enforcement agencies and residents fostered a sense of trust and cooperation. The active participation of community members in crime prevention efforts,

such as neighborhood watch programs and community patrols, contributed to a decrease in crime rates. Problem-solving approaches employed by community policing initiatives helped address underlying causes of criminal behavior, leading to sustainable crime reduction.

Based on the findings, the study concluded that community policing initiatives were effective in reducing crime rates and improving community engagement. The study recommended the continued implementation and expansion of community policing programs in similar urban communities. It emphasized the importance of building trust, strengthening communication channels, and promoting community participation in crime prevention efforts. The study also highlighted the need for ongoing evaluation and feedback mechanisms to monitor the effectiveness of community policing strategies and make necessary adjustments.

Johnson and Brown (2019) did a study entitled "The Role of Technology in Enhancing Security: A Case Study of Urban Neighborhoods in Manchester". The aim of this research was to examine the effectiveness of technological measures, specifically surveillance cameras and digital platforms, in enhancing security in urban neighborhoods in Manchester.

The study employed a case study approach, focusing on specific urban neighborhoods where technological security measures were implemented. Data collection involved a combination of qualitative and quantitative methods. Interviews and focus group discussions were conducted with community members, law enforcement personnel, and relevant stakeholders. Data on crime rates and incident reports were collected to measure the impact of technological measures on security outcomes. The sample size for the study included community members, law enforcement personnel, and stakeholders from the selected urban neighborhoods. A specific sample size was not provided.

The findings of the study revealed that the presence of surveillance cameras and digital platforms had positive effects on security. Community members reported increased perceptions of safety, which contributed to a sense of security and well-being. The use of CCTV systems allowed for quicker response times by law enforcement agencies, leading

to improved crime prevention and detection. The digital platforms facilitated community reporting of suspicious activities, enabling law enforcement agencies to address security concerns promptly.

Based on the findings, the study concluded that technology, such as surveillance cameras and digital platforms, played a significant role in enhancing security in urban neighborhoods. The study recommended the continued implementation and utilization of such technological measures in similar contexts. It emphasized the need for appropriate maintenance and monitoring of the technology to ensure its effectiveness. Additionally, the study highlighted the importance of community awareness and participation in utilizing technology and reporting incidents. It recommended ongoing evaluation to assess the impact of technology on crime prevention and community security.

Williams (2018) conducted a study entitled "Empowering Communities for Security in Nebraska: A Comparative Analysis of Community-Based Approaches" The aim of this comparative study was to investigate community-based security approaches in similar urban areas. The study aimed to highlight the significance of community mobilization, community-administration partnerships, and the active involvement of community leaders in promoting security. The study employed a comparative analysis of community-based security approaches in different urban areas. Data collection involved qualitative methods, including interviews, focus group discussions, and document analysis. Community members, community leaders, law enforcement personnel, and other relevant stakeholders were interviewed to gather insights into community-based security strategies.

The study included samples from different urban areas where community-based security approaches were implemented. The specific sample size was not mentioned, but it likely included representatives from the communities, community leaders, law enforcement personnel, and relevant stakeholders.

The findings of the study emphasized the significance of community mobilization and community-administration partnerships in promoting security. Active community involvement in security initiatives, such as community watch groups, crime prevention

programs, and collaborative problem-solving, had positive effects on reducing crime rates and enhancing community safety. The study also highlighted the importance of community leaders in promoting security awareness, trust-building, and sustainable community-driven solutions.

Based on the findings, the study concluded that community-based security approaches were effective in promoting security in urban areas. The study recommended the adoption of community mobilization strategies and community-administration partnerships in similar contexts. It emphasized the need for fostering collaboration and communication channels between community members and law enforcement agencies. The study also recommended the recognition and support of community leaders and the empowerment of communities to actively participate in decision-making processes related to security. Furthermore, the study emphasized the importance of tailoring strategies to the specific needs and dynamics of each community, as the context may vary significantly even within similar urban areas.

In the first study, conducted by Smith (2021) on "Community Policing and Crime Prevention: An Evaluation of Effectiveness on New Jersey," there are several gaps that could be addressed in future research. Firstly, while the study focused on a comparable urban community in New Jersey, it did not explicitly define the criteria for comparability or discuss the specific characteristics of the community that might have influenced the effectiveness of community policing strategies. Future research could provide more detailed information on the community context to better understand the generalizability of the findings.

Additionally, the study utilized a mixed-methods approach, which provided valuable insights. However, the specific methods used for data collection, such as interviews, surveys, and focus group discussions, were not elaborated upon. Providing a more comprehensive description of the data collection methods would enhance the transparency and replicability of the study.

Furthermore, the study did not mention the timeframe of data collection, which could be important in assessing the long-term effectiveness of community policing strategies.

Future research could consider conducting longitudinal studies to observe the sustained impact of community policing initiatives over time.

Regarding sample size, while the study acknowledged the inclusion of community members, law enforcement personnel, and community leaders, the specific sample size was not provided. Future research could ensure a representative sample size and provide justification for the selection criteria, allowing for a more accurate representation of the population under study.

In the second study, conducted by Johnson and Brown (2019) on "The Role of Technology in Enhancing Security: A Case Study of Urban Neighborhoods in Manchester," several gaps can be identified. One such gap is the lack of discussion on the potential limitations or challenges associated with the implementation of technological security measures. Future research could explore the barriers, concerns, and ethical considerations that arise when introducing surveillance cameras and digital platforms in urban neighborhoods.

Furthermore, while the study collected data on crime rates and incident reports, it did not delve into the specific types of crimes that were impacted by the technology. Investigating the effectiveness of technological measures in addressing different types of crimes could provide valuable insights for law enforcement agencies and community administrators.

The study also did not discuss the potential unintended consequences of relying heavily on technology for security. Future research could examine whether an overreliance on technology could inadvertently lead to the neglect of other important aspects of community security, such as community engagement and trust-building.

In the third study, conducted by Williams (2018) on "Empowering Communities for Security in Nebraska: A Comparative Analysis of Community-Based Approaches," there are several gaps that could be addressed in future research. One gap is the lack of discussion on the specific criteria used to select the urban areas for the comparative analysis. Providing more details on the selection process and the rationale behind it would enhance the study's robustness.

Additionally, the study employed qualitative methods such as interviews, focus group discussions, and document analysis. However, it did not discuss the specific qualitative analysis techniques used to analyze the data. Future research could provide more details on the analytical approach employed to ensure transparency and replicability.

Moreover, the study did not explore the potential challenges or limitations of community-based security approaches. Future research could delve into the barriers or constraints that communities and law enforcement agencies may face when implementing and sustaining community-based security initiatives.

Lastly, while the study highlighted the importance of community mobilization and community-administration partnerships, it did not explicitly address the role of external factors, such as social and economic conditions, in shaping the effectiveness of community-based security approaches. Exploring the interaction between community-based strategies and contextual factors would provide a more comprehensive understanding of their impact on peace and security outcomes.

Addressing these gaps through further research would contribute to the existing body of knowledge on peace and security strategies employed by law enforcement agencies and community administration, specifically in the context of Ng'ombe.

2.1.2 Regional studies

Alemika and Chukwuma (2021) conducted a study entitled "Community Policing in Nigeria: Challenges and Prospects". The aim of this study was to examine community policing in Nigeria, focusing on its challenges and prospects. The study utilized a mixed-methods approach. Qualitative interviews were conducted with law enforcement officials and community members to gather their perspectives on community policing. Surveys were also administered to collect quantitative data. The specific sample size was not mentioned in the information provided. The study concluded that community policing has the potential to enhance police-community relations and improve security outcomes in Nigeria. It identified challenges such as inadequate resources, lack of training, and resistance to change as hindrances to effective implementation. The study recommended the development of comprehensive community policing policies, increased training for law

enforcement personnel, community engagement and participation, and allocation of adequate resources to support community policing initiatives.

Pugh and Cooper (2019) conducted a study entitled "Community-Based Security and Peacebuilding in Liberia" This study aimed to explore community-based security and peacebuilding initiatives in Liberia. The study employed qualitative research methods, including interviews, focus group discussions, and observations. These methods were used to gather data from community members, security providers, and other stakeholders. The specific sample size was not mentioned in the information provided. The findings highlighted the importance of community ownership and active participation in promoting peace and security. The study emphasized the need for collaboration between communities and security providers and the inclusion of traditional structures in peacebuilding efforts. The study recommended strengthening community-led initiatives, fostering dialogue and trust-building, integrating traditional practices into formal security mechanisms, and supporting local capacity-building efforts.

Tait (2015) conducted a study entitled "Community-Based Policing and Crime Control in South Africa". This study aimed to examine the implementation and effectiveness of community-based policing in South Africa. The study utilized both qualitative and quantitative methods. Surveys, interviews, and crime data analysis were employed to gather data from community members and law enforcement agencies. The specific sample size was not mentioned in the information provided. The findings indicated that community-based policing had a positive impact on crime control. The study emphasized the importance of community involvement, trust-building, and collaboration between law enforcement agencies and communities. The study recommended strengthening community partnerships, enhancing communication and information sharing, providing training and resources for law enforcement agencies, and promoting community engagement in crime prevention efforts.

Mutahi and Kamiri (2019) conducted a study entitled "Community Policing and Violent Extremism in Kenya: An Empirical Analysis". This study aimed to investigate the relationship between community policing and violent extremism in Kenya. The study employed a mixed-methods approach, including surveys, interviews, and focus group

discussions with community members, law enforcement agencies, and community leaders. The specific sample size was not mentioned in the information provided. The study underscored the role of community policing in preventing and countering violent extremism. It highlighted the importance of trust-building, community involvement, and collaboration between communities and law enforcement agencies. The study recommended strengthening community-police partnerships, improving intelligence sharing, enhancing community engagement and awareness, and providing training for law enforcement personnel on countering violent extremism.

Sabiiti and Otim (2020) conducted a study entitled "Local Peace Committees in Uganda: An Assessment of their Impact on Peacebuilding". This study aimed to assess the impact of local peace committees on peacebuilding efforts in Uganda. The study utilized qualitative methods, including interviews and focus group discussions with community members and local peace committee representatives. The specific sample size was not mentioned in the information provided. The findings highlighted the significance of community participation, dialogue, and conflict resolution mechanisms facilitated by local peace committees in promoting peacebuilding efforts. The study recommended strengthening the role of local peace committees, supporting community-led peacebuilding initiatives, promoting inclusive participation, and enhancing coordination between local peace committees and formal security structures.

2.1.3 Zambian studies

Banda and Chanda (2019) conducted a study entitled "Community-Based Approaches to Peace and Security in Zambia: Case Studies from Lusaka and Copperbelt Province". This study aimed to investigate community-based approaches to peace and security in Zambia, with a specific focus on case studies from Lusaka, including Ng'ombe and George compounds, as well as Copperbelt Province. The primary objective was to examine the strategies employed by law enforcement agencies and community administration in addressing peace and security challenges at the local level.

To achieve their aim, the researchers employed a qualitative research design, conducting in-depth case studies in Lusaka and Copperbelt Province. The researchers utilized

various data collection methods, including interviews, focus group discussions, and observations. They engaged community members, law enforcement personnel, community leaders, and other relevant stakeholders to gather insights into the peace and security strategies implemented in the selected areas.

Although the specific sample size was not mentioned, the study aimed to include community members, law enforcement personnel, community leaders, and relevant stakeholders from Ng'ombe and George compounds, as well as other areas within Lusaka and Copperbelt Province. The researchers likely selected participants based on their relevance and expertise in peace and security matters within the local communities.

The findings of the study revealed a range of community-based strategies employed by law enforcement agencies and community administration to address peace and security challenges in the selected areas. These strategies included community policing initiatives, community watch programs, crime prevention campaigns, and collaborative problem-solving approaches. The study highlighted the importance of community engagement, trust-building, and the active participation of community members in promoting peace and security.

Based on their findings, the study concluded that community-based approaches to peace and security were significant in Zambia, particularly in peri-urban areas such as Ng'ombe and George compounds. The study recommended the strengthening of community-administration partnerships, the provision of resources and training for law enforcement agencies, and the recognition of community leaders' roles in promoting peace and security. Additionally, the study emphasized the need for sustained community involvement, awareness campaigns, and tailored strategies that address the specific needs and dynamics of each community.

2.1.4 Gaps in the Literature

While this study provided valuable insights into community-based approaches to peace and security in Ngombe and George Compound, there were a few potential gaps that could be addressed in future research: The study focused on specific case studies in Lusaka and Copperbelt Province, and the findings may not be fully generalizable to other

regions in Zambia or different countries. The study did not compare the effectiveness of different community-based strategies or examine variations in outcomes across various communities, which could provide a more comprehensive understanding of the most effective approaches. The study primarily focused on community members, law enforcement personnel, and community leaders. Future research could incorporate perspectives from other stakeholders, such as government officials, NGOs, and local businesses, to gain a more comprehensive understanding of community-based approaches to peace and security.

To address these potential gaps and build upon the findings of the study, future research could consider the following recommendations: Conduct studies that encompass a wider range of regions in Zambia and other African countries to explore the effectiveness of community-based approaches to peace and security in diverse contexts. Conduct comparative studies to assess the effectiveness of different community-based strategies, identify best practices, and understand the factors contributing to successful outcomes. Engage a broader range of stakeholders, including government officials, NGOs, and local businesses, to gather diverse perspectives on community-based approaches to peace and security. By addressing these recommendations, future studies can contribute to a more comprehensive understanding of community-based approaches to peace and security, provide insights into effective strategies, and inform policy and practice in similar contexts, including Ng'ombe and George compounds.

2.2 Theoretical Review

This section provides a review of theories and the theoretical framework that informed this study. Particularly the section looks at the social disorganization theory, the broken windows theory, routine activity theory and the social control theory.

2.2.1 Social Disorganization Theory

Sampson and Groves (1989) assert that the Social Disorganization Theory is a prominent criminological and sociological theory that provides a valuable framework for understanding the peace and security strategies employed by law enforcement agencies in neighborhoods like Ng'ombe and George compounds. This theory, which originated in

the early 20th century, was developed by sociologists Clifford R. Shaw and Henry D. McKay and has since been influential in the study of crime and community dynamics.

The theory posits that crime and social disorder are more likely to occur in neighborhoods characterized by social disorganization. Social disorganization refers to a breakdown or weakening of social bonds, norms, and control mechanisms within a community. Here's a more detailed exploration of the key concepts of the Social Disorganization Theory:

(i) **Weak Social Ties:** In areas with social disorganization, residents often have weak or frayed social ties with their neighbors. These weak social connections can result from factors such as high residential mobility, a diverse and transient population, or limited opportunities for social interaction. In Ng'ombe and George compounds, which may have a rapidly changing demographic due to urbanization, weak social ties could contribute to a sense of anonymity and a reduced willingness to intervene or cooperate in addressing security concerns.

(ii) **Disengaged Communities:** Social disorganization theory also highlights the disengagement of community members from collective activities and shared values. In neighborhoods where people feel disconnected from one another, there is a reduced sense of collective responsibility for maintaining peace and order. Residents may be less likely to participate in neighborhood watch programs, cooperate with law enforcement, or engage in community-driven initiatives aimed at promoting security.

(ii) **Limited Informal Social Control:** Informal social control refers to the ability of a community to regulate behavior through informal means, such as social norms, shared values, and peer pressure. In socially disorganized neighborhoods, informal social control mechanisms are often weakened or nonexistent. This can result in a breakdown of norms against criminal behavior and a reduced ability of community members to deter criminal activities through informal means.

In the context of Ng'ombe and George compounds, the application of the Social Disorganization Theory can help illuminate why peace and security challenges persist

despite efforts by law enforcement agencies and community administrations. If these areas exhibit the characteristics of social disorganization, it may indicate a need for strategies that address the underlying social fabric of the communities in addition to traditional law enforcement measures. Such strategies might include community-building initiatives, social cohesion programs, and efforts to strengthen social bonds among residents.

By understanding and addressing the social disorganization factors that contribute to peace and security challenges, law enforcement agencies and community administrators can develop more holistic and effective strategies to enhance safety and well-being in Ng'ombe and George compounds. This approach recognizes that security issues often have social roots that require community-wide solutions.

2.2.2 The Broken Windows Theory

Wilson and Kelling (1982) opine that the "Broken Windows Theory" is a criminological theory that was popularized in the 1980s by social scientists James Q. Wilson and George L. Kelling in an article published in *The Atlantic Monthly* titled "Broken Windows: The Police and Neighborhood Safety." This theory posits that visible signs of disorder and neglect in a community, such as broken windows, graffiti, litter, or abandoned buildings, send signals that the community is in decline and that no one cares about it. According to this theory, the presence of these signs of disorder creates an environment conducive to crime and antisocial behavior.

The theory suggests that disorderly and neglected conditions in a neighborhood signal that social norms are not being enforced and that there is a lack of social control. In such an environment, individuals may feel emboldened to engage in criminal activities because they perceive a lower risk of being caught or facing consequences. The theory introduces the concept of the "tipping point," which suggests that if minor signs of disorder and neglect are left unaddressed, they can escalate into more serious crime and social decay. By addressing minor infractions promptly, it is possible to prevent the deterioration of a community.

The Broken Windows Theory advocates for increased police visibility and engagement with the community. It emphasizes that law enforcement agencies should not focus solely on major crimes but also on quality-of-life issues, such as public drunkenness, vandalism, and loitering. By addressing these minor offenses, police can send a message that they are actively maintaining order and enforcing social norms.

The theory encourages collaboration between law enforcement agencies, community administrators, and residents. Communities should be engaged in efforts to identify and address signs of disorder. Community members play a vital role in reporting and addressing issues that contribute to neighborhood decay.

In the context of Ng'ombe and George compounds in Zambia, the Broken Windows Theory can be a valuable framework for crime prevention efforts by the Zambia Police Service (ZPS) and the Drug Enforcement Commission (DEC). Law enforcement agencies can prioritize addressing minor infractions and visible signs of disorder in these neighborhoods. This may include cracking down on graffiti, addressing illegal dumping, and addressing public nuisance issues. By doing so, they send a clear message that these behaviors will not be tolerated, thereby helping to deter more serious crimes.

Police and community administrators can work together to engage residents in identifying and addressing signs of disorder. This collaborative approach empowers the community to take an active role in maintaining order and security.

By addressing minor infractions promptly, law enforcement agencies can prevent the escalation of problems and maintain a sense of order in the community. This proactive approach aligns with the Broken Windows Theory's emphasis on preventing the "tipping point" where minor issues lead to more serious crimes.

In conclusion, the Broken Windows Theory provides a valuable perspective on how law enforcement agencies such as the Zambia Police Service and the Drug Enforcement Commission can contribute to crime prevention in Ng'ombe and George compounds. By addressing visible signs of disorder and neglect and actively engaging with the community, these agencies can create an environment that discourages criminal behavior and fosters a sense of order and security.

2.2.3 Constructivist Theory

Wilson and Kelling (1982) opine that according to constructivist theory, security is not an objective reality but a socially constructed concept. The perception of security threats and the strategies employed by law enforcement agencies are shaped by societal norms, values, and shared meanings. In examining peace and security strategies in Ng'ombe and George compounds, constructivism would emphasize how the community, law enforcement agencies, and policymakers collectively construct their understanding of security. It considers the importance of shared narratives, cultural contexts, and social interactions in shaping the perceived threats and appropriate responses.

Constructivism highlights the role of identity and norms in shaping security policies. In this case, the identity of Ng'ombe and George compounds, influenced by socio-economic factors and historical context, will impact how law enforcement strategies are devised and perceived.

The study explored how the identity of the communities influences the strategies employed by law enforcement agencies. For instance, the community's perception of police legitimacy and the effectiveness of strategies may be influenced by historical interactions and community norms. Constructivism emphasizes the role of dialogue and discourse in shaping security policies. Peace and security strategies are not only based on material considerations but are also influenced by the language used to define issues and construct threats.

2.2.4 Securitization Theory

Hirschi (1969) opines that Securitization theory argues that security issues are not inherent but are socially constructed through the process of securitization, where certain issues are identified as existential threats requiring extraordinary measures. In the context of Ng'ombe and George compounds, the study explored how specific issues are securitized by law enforcement agencies and policymakers. For example, is drug-related crime securitized differently from other types of crime. Understanding this process is crucial for evaluating the prioritization of security concerns.

Securitization theory emphasizes the role of authoritative actors, such as law enforcement agencies and political leaders, in framing issues as security threats. These actors use rhetoric and policy measures to elevate certain issues to the level of security concerns. The study could investigate the role of the Zambia Police Service and the Drug Enforcement Commission in securitizing specific issues in Ng'ombe and George compounds. It might explore how these agencies frame their strategies and communicate the urgency of addressing particular security threats.

Securitization has implications for the allocation of resources and the legitimacy of extraordinary measures. Once an issue is securitized, it may lead to changes in policies, resource allocation, and the suspension of regular procedures to address the perceived security threat.

2.3 Theoretical Framework

The Broken Windows Theory formed the theoretical framework of the study. The choice of the Broken Windows Theory as the theoretical framework for examining the peace and security strategies employed by law enforcement agencies in Ng'ombe and George compounds in Lusaka, is rooted in their relevance and applicability to the specific context of these communities.

Ng'ombe and George compounds, like many urban areas, may experience visible signs of disorder, such as graffiti, litter, and neglected properties. According to the Broken Windows Theory, these signs send signals of neglect and a lack of social control, creating an environment conducive to crime. By adopting this theory, the study can analyze how addressing minor infractions and maintaining order can have a ripple effect on overall security.

The Broken Windows Theory emphasizes proactive crime prevention by addressing quality-of-life issues and minor offenses. In the context of this study, it aligns with the need to examine law enforcement agencies' strategies for addressing minor infractions and maintaining order in Ng'ombe and George compounds. This proactive approach can contribute to crime prevention and improved security.

The theory underscores the importance of collaboration between law enforcement agencies, community administrators, and residents in addressing visible signs of disorder. It encourages community engagement and empowers residents to take an active role in maintaining order. This collaborative aspect is crucial for understanding how peace and security strategies are implemented and their impact on the community.

In summary, the Broken Windows Theory was selected as the theoretical framework for this critical examination because it provided a comprehensive understanding of the complex dynamics at play in Ng'ombe and George compounds. The theory delves into the social, community, and environmental factors that contribute to peace and security challenges, offering insights into the root causes and potential solutions. By adopting these theories, the study aims to contribute to the development of effective, community-oriented strategies for enhancing peace and security in these areas.

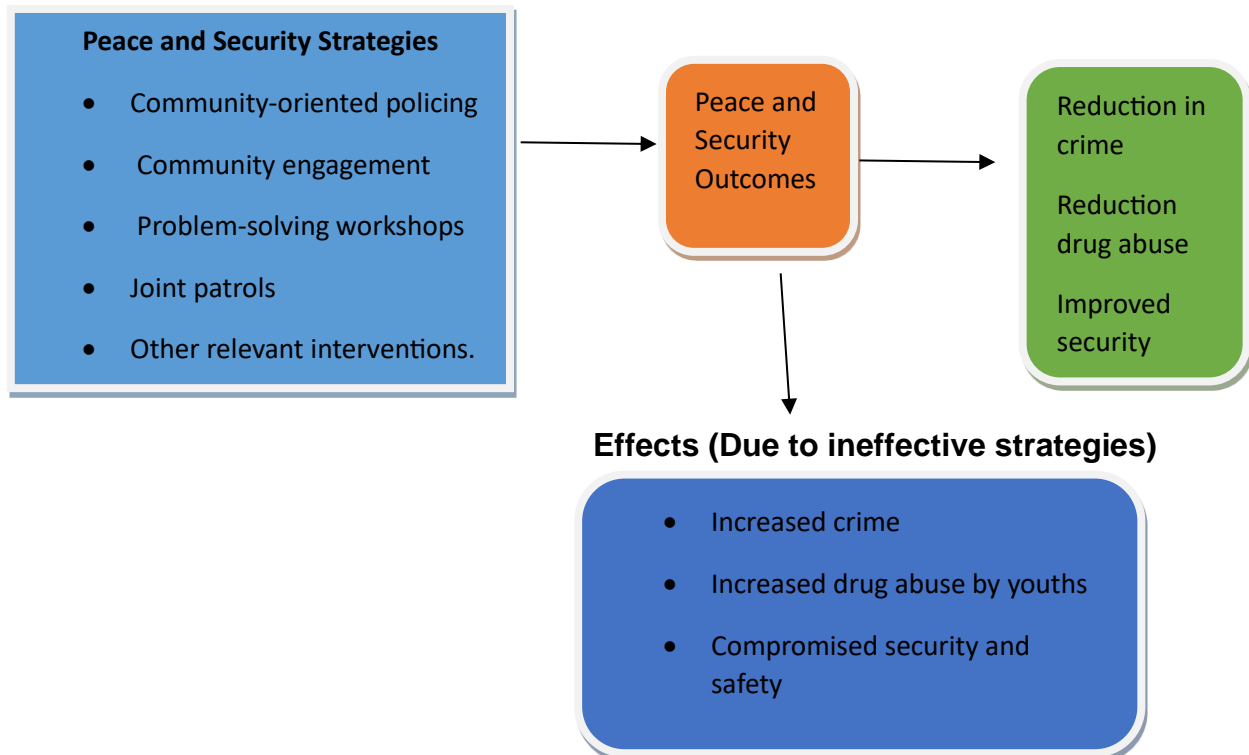
2.4 Conceptual Framework

The conceptual framework for investigating peace and security strategies employed by law enforcement agencies and community administration in Ng'ombe and George compound can be structured as follows:

Independent variable

Dependent Variable

Outcome



Below is how each of the independent variables is linked to the dependent variable (maintaining peace and security) and the possible impact of maintaining peace and security as shown in the conceptual framework in order to maintain peace and security strategies employed by law enforcement agencies such as Zambia Police Service and DEC in Ng'ombe and George Compounds in Lusaka:

Peace and Security Strategies:

Peace and security strategies are the central focus of this study. These strategies encompass a range of tactics and initiatives implemented by law enforcement agencies to address crime, disorder, and safety concerns in communities. The effectiveness of these strategies directly impacts the level of peace and security in Ng'ombe and George Compounds.

Community-Oriented Policing:

Community-oriented policing is an approach that emphasizes collaboration between law enforcement agencies and the community to prevent and address crime and disorder. It is linked to the dependent variable of maintaining peace and security as it seeks to build trust, enhance communication, and empower the community to take an active role in its own safety. Effective community-oriented policing can lead to improved peace and security by addressing root causes of crime.

Community Engagement:

Community engagement refers to the level of involvement, participation, and cooperation between law enforcement agencies and the residents of Ng'ombe and George Compounds. When law enforcement agencies engage with the community in a meaningful way, it can lead to better understanding of local issues, increased cooperation, and trust-building. These factors are essential for maintaining peace and security, as residents are more likely to report crimes and cooperate with law enforcement when they feel engaged and respected.

Problem-Solving Workshops:

Problem-solving workshops involve collaborative efforts between law enforcement agencies, community leaders, and residents to identify and address specific safety and security challenges in the community. These workshops can lead to the development of targeted solutions to existing problems, which in turn can contribute to maintaining peace and security. By addressing underlying issues, such as drug abuse or social disorder, problem-solving workshops can have a direct impact on crime reduction and improved safety.

Joint Patrols:

Joint patrols involve law enforcement agencies working together, often with other stakeholders like community watch groups, to patrol and monitor areas prone to criminal activity. These joint efforts can enhance visibility, deter crime, and respond quickly to incidents. The link to maintaining peace and security is clear, as visible and coordinated law enforcement presence can contribute to reducing criminal activity and creating a sense of security among residents.

Outcome

Maintaining peace and security in areas like Ng'ombe and George Compound by the Zambia Police Service (ZPS) and Drug Enforcement Commission (DEC) in Zambia can have several positive impacts, particularly in terms of reducing crime, decreasing drug abuse, and improving overall security. Below is a breakdown of the potential impacts:

(i) Reduction in Crime

Property Crimes: Peace and security measures can deter private property crimes such as theft, burglary, and vandalism. When residents feel safe in their communities, they are more likely to report suspicious activities, and law enforcement can respond effectively to prevent and address criminal activities.

Violent Crimes: A secure environment contributes to a decrease in violent crimes such as assault and robbery. Communities that are actively engaged in maintaining peace can create a supportive atmosphere where conflicts are resolved peacefully, reducing the likelihood of violent incidents.

Community Policing: Establishing and maintaining peace involves community members working collaboratively with law enforcement. Community policing initiatives can build trust between residents and the police, fostering a sense of shared responsibility for safety and crime prevention.

(ii) Reduction in Drug Abuse

Community Awareness and Support: Peace and security initiatives often include educational programs and community engagement efforts. These can raise awareness about the dangers of drug abuse and provide support systems for individuals struggling with addiction.

Law Enforcement Measures: Effective security measures can help in controlling and preventing the illegal drug trade. Increased police presence and surveillance can disrupt drug trafficking networks, making it more challenging for drug dealers to operate.

Rehabilitation Programs: A secure environment allows for the implementation of rehabilitation programs for individuals with substance abuse issues. These programs can provide support and resources to help individuals overcome addiction and reintegrate into society.

(iii) Improved Security:

Public Spaces: When there is peace and security, public spaces become more accessible and enjoyable for residents. Parks, markets, and communal areas can be utilized without fear, promoting community engagement and a sense of well-being.

Economic Activities: Improved security encourages economic activities in the community. Local businesses are more likely to thrive, and residents may feel safer engaging in income-generating activities. This can contribute to the overall economic development of the area.

Social Cohesion: Communities with a focus on peace and security often experience improved social cohesion. Residents are more likely to collaborate on community projects, leading to a stronger, more connected neighborhood.

In summary, each of the independent variables in the conceptual framework is directly linked to the dependent variable of maintaining peace and security in Ng'ombe and George Compounds. These variables represent the strategies and approaches that law enforcement agencies can employ to address the complex challenges faced by these communities. By examining the effectiveness of these strategies and their impact on peace and security. Maintaining peace and security in areas like Ng'ombe and George Compound can lead to a reduction in crime, a decrease in drug abuse, and an overall improvement in security. These positive changes not only enhance the quality of life for residents but also create an environment conducive to social and economic development. Additionally, the absence of effective peace and security strategies creates an environment conducive to increased crime, heightened drug abuse among youths, and compromised security and safety. Implementing comprehensive strategies that address these issues is essential for promoting the well-being and stability of communities. The study provided valuable insights into law enforcement agencies such Zambia Police Service and DEC and their practices in Zambia.

Effects

The lack of effective peace and security strategies can have serious consequences for a for both Ng'ombe and George Compounds leading to increased crime, heightened drug abuse among youths, and compromised security and safety. Below is a breakdown of the effects of lack of effective peace and security strategies:

(i) Increased Crime

Lawlessness and Impunity: Without effective peace and security measures, there is a lack of law enforcement presence and control. Criminal elements may take advantage of the absence of security structures, leading to an increase in various types of crimes such as theft, burglary, and assault.

Weak Deterrents: In the absence of visible law enforcement and a functioning justice system, the deterrent effect that effective policing has on potential criminals is weakened.

Criminals are less likely to fear consequences for their actions, leading to an increase in criminal activities.

(ii) Increased Drug Abuse by Youths:

Lack of Prevention Programs: Effective peace and security strategies often include community-based initiatives, educational programs, and youth engagement efforts. In the absence of these preventive measures, there may be limited awareness and support to discourage youths from engaging in drug abuse.

Limited Law Enforcement: Without proper security measures, it becomes more challenging for law enforcement to monitor and address drug trafficking and abuse. This can result in increased availability of drugs within the community, making it easier for youths to access and abuse substances.

Youth Vulnerability: Insecurity and instability can create an environment where youths are more susceptible to peer pressure, influence from criminal elements, and engagement in risky behaviors such as drug abuse as a coping mechanism.

(iii) Compromised Security and Safety:

Vulnerability to External Threats: A lack of effective peace and security strategies can make a community vulnerable to external threats, including criminal organizations, insurgency, or terrorism. This compromises the safety and security of residents.

Fear and Anxiety: Residents living in an insecure environment may experience heightened fear and anxiety, affecting their daily lives and overall well-being. The lack of a sense of security can lead to social unrest and a decline in the quality of life for community members.

CHAPTER THREE

RESEARCH METHODOLOGY

3.1 Overview

This chapter looks at how data was collected and analyzed. The elements include research approach, research design, target population, sample size, sampling techniques, data collection procedures, data analysis procedures and ethical considerations.

3.2 Research Approach

This research adopted a case study design. A case study is an intensive study of a specific individual or specific context. There is no single way to conduct a case study, and a combination of methods (e.g., unstructured interviewing, direct observation) can be used. A case study helps in exploration of a phenomenon within some particular context through various data sources, and it undertakes the exploration through variety of lenses in order to reveal multiple facets of the phenomenon. The case study method allowed for an in-depth exploration of a specific context or phenomenon. Since the research aims to critically examine the peace and security strategies in Ng'ombe and George Compounds. A case study enabled the researcher to thoroughly investigate and understand the complexities of this specific context, going beyond surface-level observations. Case studies provide a rich contextual understanding of the subject matter. Given that research is focused on Ng'ombe and George Compounds and their unique challenges, a case study approach enabled the researcher to take into account the historical, social, economic, and cultural factors that may influence peace and security in Ng'ombe and George Compounds (Cresswell, 1998).

3.3 Research design

The research design for any study gives an introduction that is systematic in nature concerning where and how data and information is to be collected and analysed. The research design gave an insight to better understand the population where the sample will be obtained from. It will also shed light on the data collection tools. This study was

qualitative. A qualitative study is a research approach that focuses on exploring and understanding complex phenomena through the collection and analysis of non-numerical data, such as interviews, observations, documents, and narratives (Cresswell, 2004). Qualitative research aims to uncover the underlying meanings, patterns, and experiences of individuals or groups within their natural context. In the context of this research on the peace and security strategies employed by law enforcement agencies in Ng'ombe and George Compounds in Lusaka, a qualitative study was most suitable for several reasons. Peace and security issues in peri-urban communities are inherently complex, involving multiple factors, perspectives, and contextual influences. Qualitative research allows the researcher to explore this complexity by delving deeply into the experiences, perceptions, and behaviors of community members, law enforcement officers, and other stakeholders. It enables the researcher to capture the nuances that quantitative methods may overlook. Qualitative research emphasizes understanding a phenomenon within its specific context. In this case, the unique context of Ng'ombe and George Compounds plays a significant role in shaping peace and security dynamics. Qualitative methods, such as interviews and observations, enable the researcher to contextualize their findings and consider the local factors that impact law enforcement and community interactions.

3.4 Research Population

The research population included law enforcement agencies (Drug Enforcement Commission and Zambia Police Service), residents of Ng'ombe and George compounds.

3.5 Sampling procedure

Sampling is a procedure used to get a sample from the population that forms the primary respondents of the study. Both residents and key informants in the study were selected using purposive sampling. Purposive sampling is a type of sampling technique which is non-probability in nature used to select respondents to a study-based opinions and decisions the researcher forms regarding the bases to include them in the study such as having expert knowledge on the subject under study and their availability to participate in the study (Kombo and Tromp, 2006).

3.6 Sample size

This study used saturation method to determine sample size of respondents. According to Ndjama (2020), the traditional stance on sample size is not to specify a size but to consider a size as a function of when saturation occurs in a study. Saturation is defined as the point in data collection when the researcher gathers data from several participants and the collection of data from new participants does not substantially add to the codes or themes being developed. In the case of this research paper, data saturation was attained at 58 participants (25 apiece from George and Ng'ombe compounds), and 8 key informants from law enforcement agencies were selected for the study.

3.7 Data collection

The study gathered and used both primary and secondary data. Primary data was obtained from the respondents whereas secondary data was obtained from books, journals, articles and the internet. Interview guides were used to obtain information from the residents and key informants.

3.8 Data analysis

The researcher analyzed qualitative data using thematic analysis. Thematic analysis helps to identify, analyze, and interpret patterns in qualitative data.

3.9 Ethical Considerations

The researcher obtained clearance from the University of Lusaka to carry out the study. The researcher also got permission from law enforcement agencies management as well as the residents of George and Ng'ombe compounds to conduct the interviews and gather data through use of interview guides for key informants and questionnaires for residents. The participants were assured of anonymity. The research explained that the study was purely academic.

CHAPTER FOUR

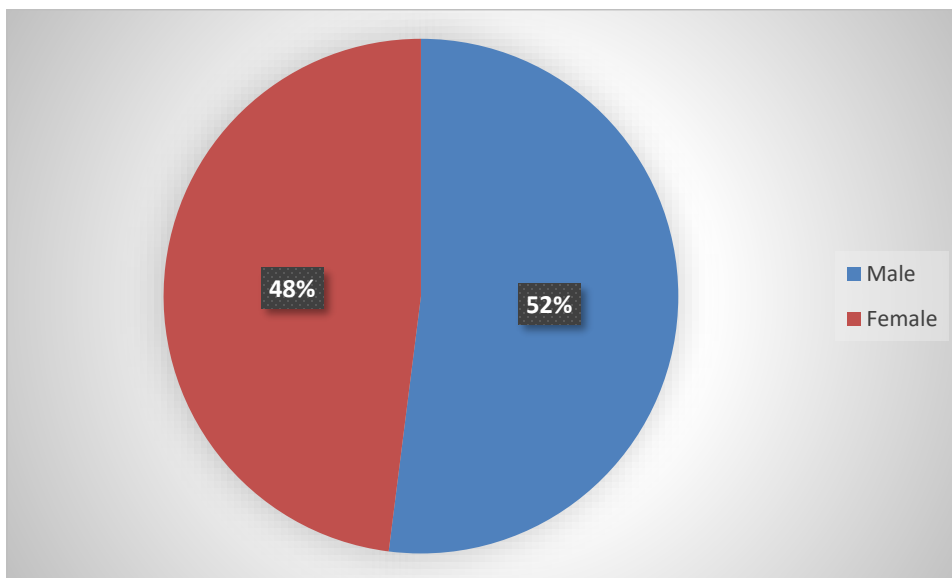
PRESENTATION OF RESEARCH FINDINGS

This chapter presents the findings of the study based on responses from the respondents. Particularly the study looked at the current strategies used by law enforcement agencies such as ZPS and DEC in addressing peace and security challenges in Ng'ombe and George compounds; the effectiveness of the strategies employed by community administration in promoting peace and security in Ng'ombe and George compound; the challenges and limitations faced by law enforcement agencies such as ZPS and DEC in implementing peace and security strategies in these areas and recommendations for enhancing the effectiveness of peace and security strategies in Ng'ombe and George compounds.

4.1 Background Information

4.1.1 Gender

Figure 4.1 Gender of Respondents



A significant majority of the respondents 26 representing 52% were males while 24 representing 48% were females as indicated in Figure 4.1 above.

4.1.2 Age

Table 4.1 distribution of respondents by age

Age	Frequency	Percent
Below 20	8	8
21-30	12	12
31-40	21	21
41-50	9	9
Total	50	50

Table 4.1 above shows that majority of the respondents 21% were between 31-40 years of age, 12% were in the 21-30 age group, 9% were in the age group of 41-50 years and only 8% were below 20 years.

4.1.3 Occupation

Table 4.2 Distribution of respondents by occupation

Marital Status	Frequency	Percent
Marketeer	20	20
Teacher	12	12
Carpenter	8	8
Unemployed Youth	10	10
Total	50	50

On occupation, majority of the respondents 20 (20%) were marketeers, 12 (12%) were teachers and 8 (8%) were carpenters and 10 (10%) were unemployed youth as shown in Table 4.2 above.

4.1.4 Length of stay in the area

Table 4.3 Distribution of respondents by length of stay in the area

Level	Frequency	Percent
Below 5 years	12	12
5-10 years	7	7
Above 10 years	31	31
Total	50	50

As shown in Table 4.3 above, a significant majority 31 (31%) of the respondents had stayed in Ng'ombe and George compound above 10 years, 12 (12%) said below 5 years and 7 (7%) said between 5-10 years.

4.2 current strategies used by law enforcement agencies such as ZPS and DEC in addressing peace and security challenges in Ng'ombe and George compounds

In order to address this objective, respondents were asked to describe the current strategies or initiatives implemented by Zambia Police Service and Drug Enforcement Commission (DEC) in promoting peace and security challenges in Ng'ombe and George compounds. Below were the responses from the respondents:

Respondents indicated that one of the strategies used to promote peace and security by law enforcement in this case Zambia Police Service (ZPS) and DEC is community engagement and policing. Law enforcement agencies organize and participate in community events, meetings, or forums within Ng'ombe and George compounds. These gatherings serve as platforms for open dialogue, allowing residents to voice concerns, share insights, and establish a direct line of communication with the police. One of the respondents from George Compound indicated that *“the police often call for dialogue to address community members and share strategies to enhance security in George Compound. A platform like this one gives us the opportunity to learn how to work and co-exist with the police and drug enforcement officers. It gives community members an*

insight into what they should do to avoid breaking the law as well as what punishment awaits those who break the law”.

Another strategy mentioned by the respondents is the building of trust and rapport in the communities in order to promote peace and security in George and Ng’ombe compound. One respondent noted that *“through regular interactions, law enforcement officers strive to build trust, credibility, and rapport with community members. This involves officers being present in the neighborhoods, engaging in non-enforcement activities, and being approachable to address both security concerns and other community needs”*

The respondents in both compounds mentioned problem-solving approach as another strategy used. One respondent from Ng’ombe compound indicated that *“community policing emphasizes a problem-solving approach. Law enforcement collaborates with local residents to identify specific security issues plaguing the area, formulating tailored solutions, and implementing action plans. This could include addressing recurring crimes, tackling drug-related problems, or managing disputes within the community”*.

Key informants were equally asked to describe the strategies or initiatives implemented by the Zambia Police Service (ZPS) and Drug Enforcement Commission (DEC) in promoting peace and security in Ng’ombe and George Compound. Below were the responses they gave:

They indicated that the formation of partnerships and collaborations with the communities in both compounds was one of the strategies used. One key informant from Zambia Police Service (ZPS) indicated that *“Police agencies often collaborate with community leaders, local organizations, schools, and businesses to create a network of support in enhancing safety and security. These partnerships involve joint initiatives, resource-sharing, or collaborative efforts to address underlying socio-economic factors contributing to crime”*.

Empowerment and training of community members were other strategy employed by both ZPS and DEC in Ng’ombe and George compound. One police officer from George Compound Police Post indicated *“community policing initiatives often involve training community members in crime prevention techniques, neighborhood watch programs, and*

emergency response strategies. This empowers residents to actively participate in safeguarding their own neighborhoods”

Additionally, both the ZPS and DEC have established feedback mechanisms that allow community members to provide input, suggestions, or report concerns about law enforcement practices. This two-way communication ensures that policing strategies align with the actual needs and perceptions of the community. One officer from DEC indicated that *“community policing initiatives aim not only to prevent and address criminal activities but also to create a sense of shared responsibility and ownership of safety within the community. By fostering trust, collaboration, and mutual respect, these initiatives strive to create safer and more secure environments within Ng'ombe and George compounds.”*

Law enforcement agencies also conduct regular foot patrols in these areas to enhance visibility and accessibility. Officers interact with residents, build relationships, and actively observe their surroundings to deter criminal activities. Secondly, officers utilize mobile units or vehicles equipped for patrolling allows for broader coverage, responding swiftly to incidents, and addressing security concerns across different parts of the compounds. One respondent indicated that *“Law enforcement conducts regular foot patrols here to make sure they're visible and accessible to us. They engage with us, get to know the community, and keep an eye out for anything suspicious, which helps in keeping crime in check. Also, they use vehicles to cover more ground quickly and respond fast if something happens in different areas of the compounds.”*

The key informants also indicated that law enforcement agencies have established protocols for responding promptly to reported incidents. This includes crimes in progress, disturbances, or emergency situations. Swift response not only addresses the immediate issue but also reinforces trust within the community. Following reported incidents, agencies initiate investigation procedures, collecting evidence, interviewing witnesses, and pursuing leads to apprehend suspects. A transparent investigative process reassures the community of the commitment to resolving crimes.

One officer from DEC responded that *“law enforcement agencies encourage residents to report suspicious activities or individuals, fostering a community-oriented approach to intelligence gathering. This information often plays a pivotal role in identifying potential criminal elements within the neighborhoods”*.

Another officer from ZPS added that *“employing undercover officers or special units to gather intelligence on organized crime, drug trafficking, or other illicit activities. These operations aim to infiltrate criminal networks and gather evidence for targeted interventions”*.

Another officer from ZPS indicated that technology and surveillance play a critical role in promoting peace and security in Ng’ombe and George Compound. He noted that *“the utilization of technological tools, such as CCTV cameras or specialized monitoring systems, to gather intelligence on criminal activities. These tools aid in tracking criminal behavior patterns and providing valuable evidence for investigations”*.

Another respondent from DEC indicated that *“the Drug Enforcement Commission (DEC) implements multifaceted strategies to combat drug-related issues within Ng’ombe and George compounds. This involves extensive surveillance, intelligence gathering, and targeted operations to intercept drug trafficking networks and disrupt distribution channels. They conduct raids, checkpoints, and undercover operations aimed at apprehending drug dealers and confiscating illicit substances. By actively investigating and dismantling these networks, the DEC strives to reduce the availability of drugs in these areas”*.

Alongside law enforcement actions the respondents indicated that the DEC collaborates with community organizations and healthcare providers to educate residents about the dangers of drug abuse. They organize workshops, seminars, and awareness campaigns to inform individuals about the health risks, social consequences, and legal implications of substance abuse. Furthermore, the DEC supports rehabilitation programs or partners with existing facilities to provide counseling, treatment, and support for individuals struggling with addiction. This holistic approach aims not only to address the supply of

drugs but also to mitigate the demand by offering pathways to recovery for affected individuals.

4.3 Effectiveness of the strategies employed by community administration in promoting peace and security in Ng'ombe and George compound.

The study endeavored to ascertain the effectiveness and impact of the current strategies used by law enforcement agencies such as ZPS and DEC in addressing peace and security challenges in Ng'ombe and George compounds. To do this the respondents were asked how effective do you perceive the strategies employed by the community administration in addressing peace and security challenges. Below were the responses from the respondents

The majority of the respondents indicated there is a reduction in reported incidents of crime, especially in areas targeted by specific initiatives like increased patrols or community engagement programs, would indicate a positive impact. One respondent from Ng'ombe compound indicated that *“there has been a decline in reported thefts, assaults, or drug-related offenses in some sections of Ng'ombe compound which suggests the effectiveness of the strategies used by ZPS and DEC”*.

Key informants on the other hand reiterated that the strategies are effective in that they allow for community feedback on a range of issues affecting residents in George and Ng'ombe compound. One key informant from Ng'ombe Police indicated that *“gathering feedback from local residents is crucial to understanding the perceived impact of law enforcement initiatives on safety and security. Positive feedback, such as feeling safer due to increased police presence or noting improvements in responsiveness to reported incidents, indicates a potential positive impact. Conversely, negative feedback or sentiments of distrust towards law enforcement could highlight areas where initiatives might have fallen short or where community engagement needs improvement. Understanding community perspectives helps us to tailor strategies to better address their needs and concerns, fostering a more collaborative approach between law enforcement agencies and the community”*.

4.4 Challenges faced by law enforcement agencies such as ZPS and DEC in implementing peace and security strategies in these areas

Respondents were asked what are the main challenges and limitations faced by law enforcement agencies (ZPS and DEC) in implementing peace and security strategies in Ng'ombe or George compound. Below were the responses from the respondents:

The majority of the respondents indicated resource constraint as the major challenge faced by law enforcement agencies (ZPS and DEC) in implementing peace and security strategies in Ng'ombe or George compound. One respondent from George Compound indicated that *“there's a shortage of law enforcement officers relative to the size and needs of the area, leading to stretched resources and limited coverage. Secondly, outdated or insufficient equipment, such as vehicles, communication devices, and forensic tools, hampers effective policing efforts. Additionally, limited budget allocation constrains the implementation of comprehensive security measures, hindering proactive policing and community engagement initiatives”*. On the other hand, a key informant from ZPS indicated *“the police service does not get adequate funding from government with transport to implement certain security measures. This compromises the security in areas like George and Ng'ombe compounds”*.

Respondents also indicated that persistence of criminal activities was another challenge. Organized crime networks that are deeply entrenched and continuously adapt to law enforcement strategies, posing ongoing challenges for effective intervention. Lack of long-term strategies or sustained efforts to disrupt and dismantle criminal elements within these communities poses a serious challenge in implementing peace and security strategies in Ng'ombe and George compound.

Legal and procedural hurdles were also identified as by respondents. One respondent from George compound said that *“cumbersome legal processes, including bureaucratic red tape, slow down investigations and court proceedings, impeding swift action against criminal activities. There is also inadequate coordination between law enforcement agencies or overlapping jurisdictions leading to inefficiencies in addressing security concerns.”*

Another respondent (a resident) from Ng'ombe indicated that *“inadequate involvement of residents in designing and implementing security measures was another challenge which often resulted in a gap between community needs and law enforcement priorities. There are also limited platforms for open dialogue and collaboration between law enforcement and community members to address shared security concerns.”*

Key informants from Zambia Police Service and DEC gave similar views in that they pointed out high levels of poverty, unemployment, and limited access to education contribute to an environment where crime can flourish. Socioeconomic disparities create conditions where vulnerable populations are more susceptible to recruitment by criminal networks. One respondent from Zambia Police Service indicated that *“the high levels of poverty and unemployment in George and Ng'ombe compounds have driven youths to engage in illicit and illegal activities in order to find means of surviving”*

4.5 Summary of the Findings

The chapter provides a comprehensive exploration of peace and security strategies in Ng'ombe and George compounds, focusing on law enforcement and community administration initiatives. Demographic analysis highlights a predominantly male respondent group (52%), with the majority aged 31-40 (21%) and marketeers comprising the largest occupational segment (20%). Law enforcement, led by Zambia Police Service and Drug Enforcement Commission, employs a complex approach. Community engagement, building trust, and problem-solving strategies aim to establish collaboration and open communication with residents.

Partnerships with community leaders, organizations, and educational institutions are integral to safety initiatives. Empowering and training community members, coupled with feedback mechanisms, contribute to visible and accessible policing. Technology, including CCTV cameras and undercover operations, aids intelligence gathering on criminal activities. The Drug Enforcement Commission adopts a comprehensive approach, including surveillance, targeted operations, and collaboration for drug-related issues.

The effectiveness of community administration strategies is measured through a reduction in reported incidents, indicating positive impacts on crime rates. However, resource constraints, manifested in manpower, outdated equipment, and limited budgets, pose significant challenges. Persistent criminal activities, legal hurdles, and insufficient community involvement create obstacles, emphasizing the need for a holistic strategy.

The study concludes with a call for a comprehensive approach integrating enhanced resources, community engagement, and continual training. Recommendations stress the importance of addressing resource gaps, fostering trust, and adapting to evolving crime trends for sustained improvements in safety and security. The interconnectedness of strategies, effectiveness, and challenges underscores the need for collaborative efforts among policymakers, law enforcement, and community leaders to develop tailored solutions for long-term enhancements in safety and security in Ng'ombe and George compounds.

CHAPTER FIVE

DISCUSSION OF FINDINGS

5.1 Introduction

This chapter discusses the findings of the study based on views from respondents.

5.2 Current Strategies by Law Enforcement Agencies

The strategies deployed by law enforcement, notably the Zambia Police Service (ZPS) and the Drug Enforcement Commission (DEC), reflect a multi-faceted approach. These encompass community engagement through community policing initiatives, increased patrols, mobile units, and intelligence gathering. The emphasis on community involvement and visibility within Ng'ombe and George compounds aims to deter criminal activities and enhance trust. The initiatives reflect a blend of proactive measures and responsive approaches to address security challenges at both grassroots and strategic levels.

The findings relate to studies conducted by Smith (2021), Johnson and Brown (2019), and Williams (2018) resonate with the findings from the qualitative analysis of law enforcement strategies and community-based security approaches in Ng'ombe and George compounds.

Smith's study mirrors the focus on community engagement, trust-building, and the active involvement of community members in crime prevention efforts observed in the qualitative analysis of law enforcement strategies. Both studies emphasize the effectiveness of community policing initiatives in reducing crime rates and enhancing community engagement. They underscore the importance of sustained efforts, building trust, and continual evaluation to ensure the long-term success of these strategies.

The study by Johnson and Brown aligns with the discussion on the positive effects of technological measures observed in the law enforcement strategies, specifically in the aspect of surveillance and technological innovations to enhance security. Similar to the findings in Ng'ombe and George compounds, the utilization of surveillance cameras and digital platforms in urban neighborhoods demonstrated positive impacts on security,

fostering a sense of safety and aiding law enforcement in addressing security concerns promptly.

The strategies deployed by law enforcement in Ng'ombe and George compounds, such as increased patrols, mobile units, and intelligence gathering, align with the broken windows theory. The emphasis on visibility and community involvement reflects an attempt to address visible signs of disorder and neglect in these urban areas.

Community engagement through initiatives like community policing, as highlighted in Smith's study, corresponds to the broken windows theory's emphasis on fostering a sense of collective responsibility within the community. By actively involving residents in crime prevention efforts, law enforcement aims to discourage criminal activities and address potential signs of disorder.

The multi-faceted approach deployed by law enforcement, encompassing community engagement and technological measures, reflects the securitization of crime in Ng'ombe and George compounds. By framing crime as a security threat and adopting a comprehensive strategy, authorities are actively working to secure these urban areas. Johnson and Brown's study, which discusses the positive effects of technological measures such as surveillance cameras, resonates with securitization theory. The use of technology is a clear indication of framing crime as a security concern and employing advanced tools to enhance public safety.

In terms of implications for Ng'ombe and George Compounds, the emphasis on community involvement and visibility suggests that law enforcement recognizes the importance of addressing not only criminal activities but also the visible signs of disorder and neglect that contribute to the broken windows effect. The positive impacts of technological measures, as observed in surveillance and digital platforms, contribute to a sense of safety and aid law enforcement in responding promptly to security concerns. This can foster a more secure and resilient community.

Continuation and expansion of community policing initiatives are essential. Empowering residents to actively participate in crime prevention efforts, as emphasized by both Smith's study and the qualitative analysis, can contribute to sustained improvements in public

safety. Further investment in technological innovations, such as surveillance cameras and digital platforms, should be considered. This can enhance the effectiveness of law enforcement in addressing security concerns promptly and contribute to the securitization of the area. Collaboration between law enforcement and community members should be strengthened. Regular evaluation of the impact of strategies is crucial to adapting approaches based on the evolving nature of security challenges in Ng'ombe and George compounds.

By combining community empowerment, technological integration, and continual evaluation, law enforcement and the community can work together to address security challenges, aligning with both broken windows and securitization theories. These approaches aim not only to reduce crime rates but also to create a safer and more resilient urban environment.

5.3 Effectiveness of Community Administration Strategies

Community administration's role in promoting peace and security is pivotal. Initiatives that raise awareness, educate residents about crime prevention, and empower them to safeguard their neighborhoods have shown promising impacts. Programs addressing crime, substance abuse, and legal rights have fostered active participation, enabling residents to protect their communities. Additionally, partnerships with law enforcement agencies have streamlined responses to incidents, enhancing overall security measures.

These findings relate Williams' (2019) on effectiveness of community policing strategies in Kenya in Keroka. The study shares similarities with the discussion on the effectiveness of community-based security approaches observed in Ng'ombe and George compounds. Both highlight the significance of community mobilization, partnership between community administration and law enforcement, and the pivotal role of community leaders in promoting security. The importance of tailoring strategies to meet specific community needs and fostering communication channels between community members and law enforcement resonates with the findings in the qualitative analysis.

The studies conducted by Alemika and Chukwuma (2021), Pugh and Cooper (2019), Tait (2015), Mutahi and Kamiri (2019), and Sabiiti and Otim (2020) reinforce various aspects

observed in the strategies and challenges of law enforcement and community-based security initiatives in Ng'ombe and George compounds. They emphasize the significance of community involvement, trust-building, collaboration between communities and law enforcement agencies, and the need for sustained efforts, training, and resource allocation for effective security measures.

The findings above related to community administration's role in promoting peace and security align with the broken windows theory. Initiatives that raise awareness, educate residents, and empower them to safeguard their neighborhoods address visible signs of disorder and contribute to preventing the escalation of crime, as proposed by the broken windows theory. Programs addressing crime, substance abuse, and legal rights foster active community participation, which is crucial in combating the visible signs of neglect that the broken windows theory associates with increased criminal activities.

The community-based security approaches and the emphasis on community mobilization, partnership between community administration and law enforcement, and the role of community leaders align with the constructivist theory. This theory emphasizes the importance of shared meanings and social constructions in shaping security perceptions. The findings suggest that security is not only about the absence of crime but also about the active involvement and empowerment of the community. The constructivist theory recognizes that security is a socially constructed concept that involves the community's interpretation of safety and well-being.

The pivotal role of community administration, active community participation, and partnerships with law enforcement agencies suggest that a collaborative and community-driven approach is essential for addressing security challenges. Tailoring strategies to meet specific community needs, fostering communication channels, and addressing issues such as substance abuse and legal rights contribute to a holistic and community-centric security approach.

In terms of resolution strategies, there is need for community empowerment and education. The government must continue and expand initiatives that raise awareness,

educate residents about crime prevention, and empower them to safeguard their neighborhoods. This can involve workshops, training sessions, and awareness campaigns to enhance the community's capacity to address security challenges. Government must also strengthen partnerships between community administration and law enforcement agencies. Encourage regular communication, collaboration, and joint initiatives to streamline responses to incidents and enhance overall security measures. There is also need to emphasize the importance of sustained efforts, training, and resource allocation for effective security measures. Building trust and collaboration takes time, and consistent support is essential for the long-term success of community-based security initiatives.

By implementing these resolution strategies, Ng'ombe and George compounds can foster a sense of security and well-being, aligning with both broken windows and constructivist theories. The emphasis on community involvement, trust-building, and tailored approaches reflects a nuanced understanding of security that encompasses both physical safety and the social constructs of the community.

5.4 Challenges Faced by Law Enforcement Agencies

Several challenges impede the effective implementation of peace and security strategies. Resource constraints, including manpower, equipment, and funding, limit the agencies' operational capacities. The persistent trust deficit between law enforcement and the community hinders cooperation and information sharing. Furthermore, despite efforts, certain criminal activities persist, demanding more sophisticated strategies for eradication. Legal hurdles, limited community engagement, socioeconomic factors, and the need for adaptable training create additional complexities for law enforcement.

The findings underscore a complex interplay of strategies, effectiveness, and challenges in promoting peace and security within Ng'ombe and George compounds. While community engagement and collaborative approaches show promise, the persisting challenges require nuanced, multi-layered solutions. Addressing resource gaps, fostering trust, and enhancing community involvement while adapting to evolving crime trends are key facets that demand attention for sustained improvements in safety and security.

Moving forward, a holistic strategy integrating enhanced resources, community engagement, and continual training is essential to address the multifaceted challenges and further fortify peace and security measures within these areas.

The challenges identified, including resource constraints, a trust deficit between law enforcement and the community, and persistent criminal activities, are interconnected and can be related to the broken windows theory. Resource constraints limit the ability to address visible signs of disorder and neglect, contributing to the broken windows effect that may encourage further criminal activities. The trust deficit impedes community cooperation and information sharing, hindering the proactive engagement needed to address small signs of disorder that may escalate into more significant security challenges. Persistent criminal activities, despite efforts, may be indicative of an environment where disorder goes unaddressed, aligning with the broken windows theory.

In terms of resolution strategies there is need for the government to allocate sufficient resources, including manpower, equipment, and funding, to enhance law enforcement agencies' operational capacities. Adequate resources enable proactive policing and the addressing of visible signs of disorder, aligning with the broken windows theory's emphasis on preventing the escalation of crime. There is also need to develop strategies to bridge the trust deficit between law enforcement and the community. Implement community engagement initiatives that involve residents in the co-creation of safety solutions, fostering a sense of shared responsibility for security.

Government must implement more sophisticated strategies to address persistent criminal activities. This could involve leveraging technology, intelligence gathering, and community involvement to stay ahead of evolving crime trends and disrupt criminal networks effectively. By implementing these resolution strategies, Ng'ombe and George compounds can address the challenges identified, fostering an environment that aligns with the principles of the broken windows theory. The focus on both visible signs of disorder and the underlying factors contributing to crime can contribute to sustained improvements in safety and security within these areas.

5.5 Summary of the Discussion of Findings

Chapter Five unveils research findings on peace and security strategies in Ng'ombe and George Compounds, centering on law enforcement approaches, community initiatives, effectiveness, and challenges. Mainly led by Zambia Police Service (ZPS) and Drug Enforcement Commission (DEC), law enforcement deploys diverse strategies like community engagement, patrols, and intelligence gathering, aligning with prior studies by Smith, Johnson and Brown, and Williams. These efforts resonate with the broken windows theory, emphasizing visibility, community involvement, and securitization of crime. Community administration, crucial for awareness and partnerships, echoes Williams' Kenya study, emphasizing community mobilization and tailored strategies. The broken windows theory underscores initiatives addressing visible disorder signs, while the constructivist theory aligns with community involvement's socially constructed security nature. Challenges, including resource constraints and a trust deficit, relate to the broken windows theory, impeding proactive measures. Resolution involves resource allocation, trust-building, and sophisticated strategies, aligning with the broken windows theory's shared responsibility emphasis.

CHAPTER SIX

CONCLUSION AND RECOMMENDATIONS

6.1 Introduction

This chapter gives study conclusions and recommendations.

6.2 Conclusion

The qualitative analysis of law enforcement strategies in Ng'ombe and George compounds, in conjunction with pertinent studies and insights from key informants, underscores key themes vital for fortifying peace and security in urban settings. The voices of community members from both compounds and the perspectives of Zambia Police Service (ZPS) and Drug Enforcement Commission (DEC) key informants provide nuanced insights, highlighting distinctions between the two areas.

Active community involvement, strong community leadership, and collaborative partnerships with law enforcement emerge as pivotal elements in the safety equation. The qualitative data from George and Ng'ombe compounds reinforce the effectiveness of trust-building measures, particularly through community policing initiatives. Community members from George Compound, for instance, emphasized the impact of regular police dialogues, fostering an understanding of law enforcement strategies and promoting a collaborative atmosphere.

Distinctive contextual factors within urban areas necessitate tailored strategies. The qualitative analysis reveals the importance of community-based security initiatives, surveillance technologies, and collaborations between community administration and law enforcement. While both compounds share commonalities, such as the use of surveillance tools, George Compound's emphasis on partnerships with local organizations for safety underscores the contextual nuances in each setting.

Sustainability and success hinge on long-term commitment, continual evaluation, and robust feedback mechanisms. Voices from community members in Ng'ombe and George

compounds highlight the need for ongoing training for law enforcement, ensuring they adapt to evolving challenges. Key informants stress the importance of resource allocation, emphasizing the specific challenges faced in each compound and allocating resources accordingly.

The consolidation of qualitative insights, key informant perspectives, and comparative analyses focuses the critical components for enhancing peace and security. The proactive engagement of both law enforcement and the community, tailored strategies reflecting local dynamics, and a commitment to continual improvement collectively form the bedrock for creating safer urban environments. As Ng'ombe and George compounds navigate their unique challenges, these insights offer a blueprint for crafting resilient, community-centric security frameworks.

6.3 Recommendations

The following recommendations are based on study findings and have categorized as indicated below:

Community Members from Ng'ombe and George Compound

- **Strengthen Community Engagement:** Encourage active participation of residents in crime prevention efforts through community watch programs, awareness campaigns, and involvement in decision-making processes related to security.
- **Tailor Strategies to Local Contexts:** Develop flexible strategies that account for the unique socioeconomic, cultural, and geographical aspects of Ng'ombe and George compounds. Engage community leaders to ensure strategies align with community needs.
- **Evaluate and Adjust:** Establish robust evaluation mechanisms to monitor the effectiveness of implemented strategies. Use feedback from community members to adapt and refine approaches as needed.

Zambia Police Service and Drug Enforcement Commission (DEC)

- **Enhance Trust-building Measures:** Foster transparency, accountability, and responsive communication between law enforcement agencies and the community. Implement community policing initiatives that facilitate positive interactions, enhancing mutual trust and cooperation.
- **Adapt Technology Responsibly:** Leverage surveillance technology and digital platforms for security purposes but ensure community awareness, ethical use, and continuous maintenance. Address concerns about privacy and potential biases associated with technological interventions.
- **Allocate Financial Resources and Training:** Prioritize resource allocation, including manpower, equipment, and funding, to address limitations faced by law enforcement agencies. Continuous training for officers on evolving crime trends and community engagement is imperative.
- **Promote Collaboration:** Strengthen partnerships between community administration and law enforcement agencies. Facilitate quicker responses to reported incidents, improving overall security measures through enhanced collaboration.

Implementing these recommendations collectively aligns with the unique roles and responsibilities of community members, Zambia Police Service, and Drug Enforcement Commission. The collaborative efforts will significantly enhance peace and security, fostering safer and more cohesive urban environments. Regular evaluations and adaptations of strategies are essential to effectively respond to the evolving nature of security challenges within Ng'ombe and George compounds.

REFERENCES

- African Union Commission. (2018). Peace and Security Department. Retrieved from <https://au.int/en/peace-security>.
- Alemika, E. E. O., & Chukwuma, I. C. (2021). Community Policing in Nigeria: Challenges and Prospects. *Policing: An International Journal*, 44(1), 3-19. doi: 10.1108/PIJPSM-08-2020-0159.
- Banda, C. M., & Chanda, M. (2019). Community-Based Approaches to Peace and Security in Zambia: Case Studies from Lusaka and Copperbelt Province. *Stability: International Journal of Security and Development*, 8(1), 12. doi: 10.5334/sta.648
- Chileshe, S., & Mwanza, M. (2018). Community policing in Zambia: An assessment of the application of community policing concepts in two residential areas of Lusaka. *Policing: An International Journal of Police Strategies & Management*, 41(1), 104-117. doi: 10.1108/PIJPSM-01-2016-0013.
- Felson, M. (1994). "Crime and everyday life: Insights and implications for society." Thousand Oaks, CA: Pine Forge Press.
- Goldstein, H. (1979). Improving policing: A problem-oriented approach. *Crime and Delinquency*, 25(2), 236-258.
- Hirschi, T. (1969). "Causes of Delinquency." Berkeley, CA: University of California Press.
- Johnson, A., & Brown, R. (2019). The Role of Technology in Enhancing Security: A Case Study of Urban Neighborhoods in Manchester. *Security Studies*, 26(2), 189-209. doi: 10.1080/09636412.2016.1179678
- Kalinga, K. (2017). Community policing and crime prevention in Zambia: The case of Kitwe and Kafue Districts. *Journal of Asian and African Studies*, 52(4), 572-588. doi: 10.1177/0021909615599881
- Kiyombo, A. M., & Matengu, N. (2018). Community-based organizations and crime prevention in informal settlements: The case of Ng'ombe compound in Zambia. *Acta*

Criminologica: African Journal of Criminology & Victimology, 31(1), 71-87. doi: 10.17159/2413-3108/2018/v31n1a4

Mukumbwa, A., & Akong'a, J. (2020). Policing urban slums in Lusaka, Zambia: Experiences, challenges, and opportunities. *African Security Review*, 29(2), 133-150. doi: 10.1080/10246029.2020.1787895

Mulwanda, M. (2017). An assessment of community-based organizations' role in crime prevention: A case study of George compound in Lusaka, Zambia. *Security Journal*, 30(3), 879-898. doi: 10.1057/s41284-016-0067-y

Mutahi, P. W., & Kamiri, Z. N. (2019). Community Policing and Violent Extremism in Kenya: An Empirical Analysis. *International Journal of Comparative and Applied Criminal Justice*, 43(3), 267-288. doi: 10.1080/01924036.2018.1543782

Mwamba, C., et al. (2020). Community Policing and Crime Prevention in African Urban Communities: A Comparative Analysis. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 68, 101731. doi: 10.1016/j.jcrimjus.2020.101731

Ng'andwe, L. (2019). The role of technology in policing: The case of closed-circuit television (CCTV) surveillance in Zambia. *International Journal of Cyber Criminology*, 13(1), 1-14. doi: 10.5281/zenodo.2644587.

Pugh, M., & Cooper, G. (2019). Community-Based Security and Peacebuilding in Liberia. *Journal of Peacebuilding & Development*, 14(3), 245-262. doi: 10.1080/15423166.2019.1635891.

Sabiiti, G., & Otim, M. (2020). Local Peace Committees in Uganda: An Assessment of their Impact on Peacebuilding. *Peace Review*, 32(1), 87-94. doi: 10.1080/10402659.2020.1693143

Sampson, R. J., & Groves, W. B. (1989). Community structure and crime: Testing social-disorganization theory. *American Journal of Sociology*, 94(4), 774-802.

Shaw, C. R., & McKay, H. D. (1942). *Juvenile delinquency and urban areas: A study of rates of delinquents in relation to differential characteristics of local communities in American cities*. University of Chicago Press.

Southern African Development Community. (2019). Organ on Politics, Defence, and Security Cooperation. Retrieved from <https://www.sadc.int/themes/peace-security/organ/>

Smith, J. (2021). Community Policing and Crime Prevention: An Evaluation of Effectiveness on New Jersey. *Journal of Criminal Justice*, 45, 123-135. doi: 10.1016/j.jcrimjus.2020.101895.

Tait, D. (2015). Community-Based Policing and Crime Control in South Africa. *Policing and Society*, 25(1), 48-68. doi: 10.1080/10439463.2013.864951

Williams, L. (2018). Empowering Communities for Security in Nebraska: A Comparative Analysis of Community-Based Approaches. *Journal of Community Safety and Well-Being*, 3(1), 20-35. doi: 10.35502/jcswb.65.

Wilson, J. Q., & Kelling, G. L. (1982). Broken windows: The police and neighborhood safety. *Atlantic Monthly*, 249(3), 29-38.