

REPORT



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STRENGTHENING
CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT OF
INTERNAL SECURITY FORCES
PROJECT PHASE III

Analyse the Functioning of Local Prevention and Security Boards in Pilot Districts/Provinces

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GÜÇLENDİRİLMESİ PROJESİ
III. AŞAMA



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Reference to Description of Action

Component	C: Scaling Up Pilot Security Governance Structures
Activity	C.1 Preparation of a strategy and implementation plan for an effective institutionalization of Local Prevention and Security Boards.
Output	Analyse the functioning of LPSBs in pilot districts/provinces
Description	C.1.1. Analyse the functioning of LPSBs in pilot districts/provinces in order to determine lessons learned and good practices.



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A. About the Project

Strengthening the Civilian Oversight of Internal Security Forces - Phase III Project (CO-III) is funded by the European Union under Pre-Accession Financial Assistance. The beneficiary of the Project is the Republic of Turkey Ministry of Interior. The European Union Delegation to Turkey is the contracting authority of the Project. Technical assistance for the implementation of the Project is provided by the United Nations Development Programme. The content of this report does not reflect the official opinion of the European Union and UNDP.

B. Aim and Scope of the Analysis

As per Description of Action (DoA), to assess the current functioning of 9 Local Prevention and Security Boards (LPSBs) established during Phase II of the Project in order to determine lessons learned for the implementation during Phase III of the Project is aimed. To this end, to analyze the impact of 9 LPSBs on the lives of the individuals, PT did both semi structured interviews and conducted a research with questionnaire (Annex 1).

As the first step, to assess the current functioning of the 9 LPSBs established during second phase of the Project, the Project Team (PT) visited District Governorships and conducted semi-structured interviews during August and September 2019 as listed.

1. 7 August 2019 İstanbul (Kadıköy and Üsküdar District Governorships)
2. 8 August 2019 İstanbul (Eyüpsultan and Fatih District Governorships)
3. 2 September 2019 Trabzon (Vakfikebir District Governorship)
4. 3 September 2019 İzmir (Çeşme District Governorship)
5. 11 September 2019 Gaziantep (Şahinbey District Governorship)
6. 12 September 2019 Malatya (Hekimhan and Yeşilyurt District Governorships)

The experts reviewed the functioning of LPSBs in three senses:

- The functioning of LPSBs during phase II of the Project,
- The current functioning of LPSBs,
- Readiness and willingness of local actors for the third Phase of the Project.

During field visits as a first step, PT conducted semi-structured interviews with District Governors and Chief of Clerks Office about the current functioning of Boards. Following this, the questionnaire for quantitative analysis (Annex I), which was prepared by KE2 in consultation with Lead Project Advisor, was filled in by former LPSB members. Key Expert (KE) 2 analysed data, and summarized results in the Analysis Report on the functioning of LPSBs in pilot districts/provinces.

The analysis made within the scope of this activity was critical to reaching lessons learned and good practices, which will be input to establish a strategy for ten new pilot LPSBs. Also, the findings were shared in 5 workshops within the Activity C.1.2.

C. Population

Population of the research was the LPSB members of the II. Phase of the Project. However, due to rotations in last 4,5 years after the closure of the Project, 3-4 members were reached from each LPSB who were active during the II. Phase of the Project. To reach former members of LPSBs, two channels were used. The first one was, KE 2 called or sent emails to former members by herself. The second channel was District Governorate's Clerk Office sent the questionnaires in the district and sent back



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the filled in ones to Project Office by mail. Total off 27 surveys reached to PT, which are ready to be analysed.

D. Findings of the Survey

There were 14 questions in the survey. Answers are analysed question-by-question below:

1. Recalling the Activities Performed During Phase II

Q.1. In the context of Strengthening the Civilian Oversight of Internal Security Forces Project Phase II between 2013- 2015, a Local Prevention and Security Board was established in your district. Do you remember this?

All the participants declared that they remembered the Local Prevention and Security Board established in Phase II of the Project.

2. Active Participation to the Board's Meetings

Q.2. Have you personally taken part as an active member of this board meetings?

All the participants declared that they actively participated to the Board meetings of Phase II of the Project.

3. Activities Performed During Implementation

Q.3. Which of the below activities did this Board perform? You can do multiple selections (Tick yes)

All the participants stated that the first 9 activities were performed by the Boards. As per DoA of the Phase of the Project, 10th aim was not targeted. So, it was not expected to be done by the Boards.

- a. Meetings were held to discuss local security problems in your district.
- b. During the meeting, you could freely discuss with the kaymakam and the police.
- c. Among local security problems in your district, prioritized ones were identified.
- d. For prioritized security problems, action plans were prepared to address the local security issues.
- e. The police shared information within the board, including statistics on crime.
- f. A survey was conducted, and it was assessing the local security needs.
- g. A survey was conducted, and it was assessing the trust and satisfaction of the public vis-à-vis the police.
- h. Steps have been taken to contribute to resolving local security issues, protecting vulnerable people.
- i. Citizens' complaints about rights violations of law enforcement officers were evaluated.

4. Willingness to Participate to the Implementation during Phase III.



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Q.4. Would you like to participate again in a local Prevention and Security Board in your district if it were established again?

All the participants mentioned that they would like to be part of Boards which will be established during Phase III of the Project.

5. Proposed Board Members from Public Agencies

Q.5. Which public officials do you think the Local Prevention and Security Board should include in order to work effectively?

Nearly all the participants agreed that all the public agencies needed were already members of the Boards. For each of five representatives listed, participants mentioned that they could be members of Boards.

School principals, representative of Social Solidarity and Cooperation Foundation, District Social services and child protection Institution, Chief of Police of Police station are recommended to be included to the Boards. This is an important input for memberships structure of the LPSBs and is considered that all of these members to be in ad hoc groups of LPSBs, meaning they can take part in action plans targeting children and youth.

6. Proposed Board Members from civil society organisations

Q.6. In order for the Local Prevention and Security Board to work effectively, which civil society organizations (representatives of non-governmental organizations, media members, professional chamber representatives, university faculty members, mukhtars, representatives of school-parent associations for example) should be present in the Boards?

Participants mentioned the importance of the below listed members in the Boards. All were former members of LPSBs, so not a new suggestion came out.

- Mukhtar
- Representative of Bar Association
- Chambers of Commerce
- Academicians
- Student-Parent Associations
- Human Rights Associations
- Local media
- City Council

7. Need for New Civil Society Organizations for Boards

Q.7. During the activities of the Board, were some civil society organizations missing although they would have been useful?

Those who answered “yes” to this question listed the CSOs in Question no. 8.



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8. Names of Civil Society Organizations Proposed

Q.8. If you answered Question number 7 as yes, please list the names of the CSOs.

The participants listed below names of CSOs to be included in LPSBs:

- Red Crescent in Turkey
- Solidarity with Asylum Seekers and Migrants (SGDD-ASAM)
- Woman and Democracy (KADEM)
- Young Red Crescent in Turkey
- Chamber of Drivers
- Association for people having disabilities
- Chamber of Agriculture
- Chamber of Artisans
- CSOs focusing on cities, tourism and environment

9. Actions Regarding Local Security Problems

Q.9. During the activities of the Board, were there any study or action related to the security problems that you consider to be the priority?

All the participants answered that action plans were prepared targeting local security problems.

10. Actions Taken for Vulnerable Groups

Q.10. Did the work of the Board have actions and activities aimed at vulnerable groups (young people, children, women, the elderly, the disabled, refugees or asylum seekers?)

All the participants answered that action plans were prepared targeting local security problems.

11. Name of the Activities Targeted Vulnerable Groups

Q.11. If your answer to the prior question is Yes, do you remember these activities, and can you name them?

- Trainings to vulnerable groups ,
- Awareness raising activities to students on bad habits,
- Trainings on children (those who are pushed to crimes like beggars, those living on streets and asylum seekers),
- Drug abuse and traffic,
- Trainings to representatives of stakeholders (code of conduct, environmental consciousness, public order, violence, city life and participatory processes).



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12. Overall Assessment of the Board

Q.12. What is your overall assessment of your personal experience in the board? from very negative to very positive

Very poor Poor Satisfactory Good Very good

Participants answered this question mostly “good” and “very good”. Only 5 answers were “satisfactory”.

13. Effect of the Boards on the Relation Between Citizens and Police Authorities

Q.13. Did this experience in the board help improve the relations of people with the police authorities? from very negative to very positive

Very poor Poor Satisfactory Good Very good

Participants answered this question mostly “good” and “satisfactory”. 5 of the answers were “poor”, 4 were “very good”, 7 were satisfactory. This shows that to improve the relation between Police and citizens, means other than official contacts could be more useful.

14. Suggestions

Q.14. Please specify if you have any suggestion for improving the aims and the way of working of the new Board to be established.

Participants’ replies are as follows.

- A legal framework is needed for the sustainability of the Boards.
- The works performed in pilots in prior phases should be studied again, and the scope should be extended in Phase III of the Project.
- Collaboration with citizens is needed in public agencies.
- Interorganizational cooperation is needed for solidarity, action unity and sustainability of crime prevention.
- More media coverage is needed.
- To gain trust of public via cooperation between public bodies is needed.
 - Monitoring “domestic violence” and continuous trainings are needed.
 - Awareness raising on the topic that the district is a common living space for everyone is needed.
 - To give wider written and visual publicity to the work of Boards in the local media is needed.
 - To organize panels in schools for intervention before crime occurs is needed. CSOs should be involved too.
 - To organize awareness raising panels on crime prevention in neighbourhoods is needed.
 - The effects of refugee and asylum-seeking issues on the social, cultural and demographic structure need to be addressed in detail.



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- To discuss the measures to prevent the use of stimulants and addictive substances such as drugs among young people is needed.
- Training of internal security forces personnel on anger management methods is needed.
- To prepare and support projects for strengthening family unity to prevent violence against women is needed.
- To prepare and support projects for awareness raising on prevention of early age marriages is needed.
- To allocate areas for young and elders to exercise which will have effect on public order (in order to maintain public order by preventing conflict of generations)

Conclusion:

Analysis for the functioning of LPSBs were done through a questionnaire followed by semi-structured interviews. The respondents replied that they remembered the activities of LPSBs, and all mentioned that the meetings were held to discuss local security problems in their district. During the meetings, they could freely discuss local security problems with the District Governor and the police. Also, all of the participants mentioned that LPSBs did security analysis, prepare action plans, and steps have been taken to contribute to resolving local security issues, protecting vulnerable people. Regarding LPSB members, respondents deemed that all needed public officials were already included in the Boards. After 4,5 years of the second phase of the Project, new CSOs were established or they had a wider scope and reached the respondents' districts in passing 4,5 years. New CSOs' names are recommended to be included in the LPSBs by respondents are going to be considered when reestablishing LPSBs. Among participants, overall assessment about LPSBs were "good" and effect of the Boards on the relation between citizens and police authorities was mentioned as "satisfactory". Suggestions made by respondents are reflected in "Criteria Document for Selection of members of LPSBs" within Activity C.2.2 and "Strategy Paper" within Activity C.



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ANNEX 1.

SURVEY

1. In the context of Strengthening the Civilian Oversight of Internal Security Forces Project Phase II between 2013- 2015, a Local Prevention and Security Board was founded in your district. Do you remember this? YES NO

2. Have you personally taken part as an active member of this board meetings? YES NO

3. Which of the below activities did this board perform? You can do multiple selections (tick YES).
 - j. Meetings were held to discuss local security problems in your district. YES
 - k. During the meeting, you could freely discuss with the kaymakam and the police. YES
 - l. Among local security problems in your district, prioritized ones were identified. YES
 - m. For prioritized security problems, action plans were prepared to address the local security issues. YES
 - n. The police shared information within the board, including statistics on crime. YES
 - o. A survey was conducted and it was assessing the local security needs. YES
 - p. A survey was conducted and it was assessing the trust and satisfaction of the public vis-à-vis the police. YES
 - q. Steps have been taken to contribute to resolving local security issues, protecting vulnerable people. YES
 - r. Citizens' complaints about rights violations of law enforcement officers were evaluated. YES

4. Would you like to participate again in a local Prevention and Security Board in your district if it were established again? YES NO

5. Which public officials do you think the Local Prevention and Security Board should include in order to work effectively?
 -
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6. In order for the Local Prevention and Security Board to work effectively, which civil society organizations (representatives of non-governmental organizations, media members, professional chamber representatives, university faculty members, mukhtars, representatives of school-parent associations for example) should be present in the Boards?
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7. During the activities of the Board, were some civil society organizations missing although they would have been useful? YES NO



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8. If yes, which ones? list them please
9. During the activities of the Board, were there any study or action related to the security problems that you consider to be the priority?
 YES NO
10. Did the work of the Board have actions and activities aimed at vulnerable groups (young people, children, women, the elderly, the disabled, refugees or asylum seekers)?
 YES NO
11. If your answer to the prior question is Yes, do you remember these activities, and can you name them?
12. What is your overall assessment of your personal experience in the board? from very negative to very positive Very poor Poor Satisfactory Good Very good
13. Did this experience in the board help improve the relations of people with the police authorities? from very negative to very positive Very poor Poor Satisfactory Good Very good
14. Please specify if you have any suggestion for improving the aims and the way of working of the new Board to be established.

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