

REPORT

STRENGTHENING
CIVILIAN OVERSIGHT OF
INTERNAL SECURITY FORCES
PROJECT PHASE III



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Local Security Action Plans Pilot Implementation Practice Book

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III. AŞAMA

STRENGTHENING
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PROJECT - PHASE III



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Reference to the Description of the Action	
Component	C. Scaling Up Pilot Security Governance Structures
Activity	C.2. Establishment of Local Prevention and Security Boards across the country on the basis of relevant legal regulations made by the Ministry of Interior.
Output	Local Security Action Plans Pilot Implementation Practice Book
Description	<p>In order to expand the work of Local Prevention and Security Boards around Turkey and scale up the experiences and knowledge accumulated during two phases of the Project, 10 new LPSBs have been established in the scope of the Project's third Phase.</p> <p>The Practice Book explains the functioning of Local Prevention and Security Boards and preparation and implementation of Local Security Action Plans. Inside, the Practice Book contains all the necessary information to establish Boards like members, decision-making processes, objectives, evaluation, and includes examples of good practices in selected pilot districts.</p> <p>The Practice Book is a ready-to-use tool for all LPSBs and will serve as a guideline for sustainability of LPSBs where rotation of members can happen.</p>



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Abstract

This Practice book has been prepared in the context of Component C of the Project, Scaling-Up Pilot Local Governance Structures, for the practical reference and use of Governors, District Governors and relevant stakeholders for the purposes of establishing and sustainability of District Prevention and Security Boards and developing and monitoring Local Security Action Plans.

This practice book is published in the context of recommendations for a pre-draft law establishing the National Crime Prevention Commission and Boards and National Crime Prevention Office within the Ministry of Interior and the Local Prevention and Security Boards at district level and Local Prevention and Security Commissions at provincial level. The aforementioned pre-draft law defines principles and required actions relating to the establishment, composition, duties, powers and responsibilities of the National Crime Prevention Council, National Crime Prevention Office and the Local Prevention Security Boards and Commissions as well as the relationship among themselves, related civil society organizations and administrations.

Article 10-1 of the pre-draft law states that "District Prevention and Security Boards" shall be established in all districts and "Provincial Crime Prevention Commissions" in each province.

In particular, the practice book explains the functioning of Local Security Action Plans and District Prevention and Security Boards. Inside, the practice book contains all the necessary information to establish Boards like members, decision-making processes, objectives, evaluation, and also includes examples of good practices in selected pilot districts.

The Guide is a ready-to-use tool for all LPSBs.

Objectives and Methodology of the Practice Book

The practice book aims to equip the governorates, district governorates and all participants with the necessary tools to establish Prevention and Security Boards (DPSB) at district level and Provincial Crime Prevention Commissions (PCPC) at provincial level, develop Local Security Action Plans and implement the relevant actions that they will decide for the prevention of crime in partnership.

This practice book provides a quick and easy yet complete overview of the process of creating Prevention and Security Commissions or Boards and making Local Security Action Plans. The practice book aims to be relevant for everybody concerned with developing these local models.

Each chapter goes into further detail of the phases for practically establishing the DPSBs and PCPCs and developing and implementing the action plans. Each chapter includes the necessary practical steps needing to be taken at each phase along with real life examples.

Section I: Local Prevention and Security Boards and Commissions

Local Prevention and Security Boards are structured at two levels according to the Turkish public administration system (provincial boards and district boards).

District Prevention and Security Boards are established with a duty to prepare Local Security Action Plan and a Provincial Crime Prevention Commission to coordinate, guide and support various District Prevention and Security Boards within a province.



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1. Organization and Functioning of District Prevention and Security Boards (DPSBs)

1.1. Setting Up of the District Prevention and Security Boards

The chair of DPSBs is the District Governor in the districts and the Deputy Governor in the central district of non-metropolitan provinces. The inclusion of civil society is of utmost importance. In DPSBs, a balanced membership between state administration and civil society, based on availability, shall be composed of:

- a) District governor,
- b) The Mayor
- c) The heads of district general internal security forces,
- d) The head of the district national education,
- e) The head of the district youths and sports
- f) The head of the social services,
- g) The district mufti,
- h) The chairperson of the Chamber of Tradesmen and Craftsmen,
- i) The chairperson of Chamber of Industry and Commerce,
- j) The representative of the of the Provincial Bar Association,
- k) The president of the Association of Mukhtars, or Mukhtars to be determined by the district governor,
- l) The president of the Union of School-Parent Associations (From each education level),
- m) Representatives of universities in the province nominated by the Rectors among the academic personnel,
- n) Directors of Youth Centers,
- o) President of the City Council

The other members of the board are selected by district governor among the civil society organizations, local medias, professional unions, on the proposition of DPSBs executive committee (see below). Half of the DPSBs members should be selected among academics, civil society organizations, and municipal administrations, or professional associations acting at the district or provincial level which are involved in crime prevention, vulnerable groups health, protection of environment and social issues. Particular attention has to be paid to the fact that at ISFs a third of the members of the district prevention and security council are women. In pilot implementation during the third Phase of the Project, at least 5 CSOs focusing on vulnerable groups such as women, children and disabled are selected as members of the DPSB. The total number of members of LPSBs cannot exceed (30) members.

1.2. The Functioning of the District Prevention and Security Boards

The duties of DPSBs are as follows:

- (1) to identify local security problem threats which harms citizens' lives at the local level by studying the opinions of citizens via several methods, collect local data statistics,
- (2) to perform risk assessment on offenders' or victims' groups and problematic areas in the province/district,
- (3) to prepare guidance, principles, and awareness for the local citizens and ISFs to prevent crime before commission and to reduce harm caused by daily crime, misdemeanors or disorders,
- (4) to prepare a "Local Security Action Plan" after consideration of local priorities based on



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information collected from ISFs, local yearly crime statistics, citizen expectations which are identified by surveys and their own professional experiences,

(5) to prepare “crime prevention action plans” for each subject of the Local Security Action Plan,

(6) to follow-up the implementation of the plan and update the section of the plan in accordance with new situations and new expectations,

(7) to carry out survey to identify citizens’ expectations, and to assess the satisfaction and complaints of citizens regarding the local Security Action Plans, the ISFs and other crime preventive actions of public services.

(8) to ensure coordination of crime prevention efforts among relevant agencies and institutions in the province or in the district,

(9) to carry out the necessary training, studies and consultancy activities with regards to crime prevention, and, if necessary, to request support from the National Crime Prevention Department.

(10) by decision of DPSBs, sub-commissions can be created on a permanent or temporary basis depending on the local security needs. In case of need, representatives or experts may be mobilized from NCPD, other institutions and organizations. The role of this sub-commission is to implement the plans determined in local crime prevention action plans.

DPSBs can meet several times during the process of preparation of the “District Security Action Plan”. After the sharing the local plan with the “Provincial Crime Prevention Commission”, the DPSB shall meet twice a year. However, the District Governor can assemble the members of DPSBs to meet upon his own decision, or at the request of the executive board of the DPSBs, or at the request of the absolute majority of the members.

An Executive Committee needs to be established, under the office of the district governor in each DPSB whose members are the district mayor or his deputy, district heads of internal security forces, district chief of education, district chief of youth and sports, director of social services center, chair of the Chamber of Tradesmen and Craftsmen.

The Executive Committee is responsible to monitor the implementation of “Local Security Action Plan” (see chapter 3), the necessary coordination between stakeholders, the implementation of “crime prevention action plans” which must be carried out in line with the agreed local Security Action Plan.

The communication with the Provincial Crime Prevention Commission is assured by the executive committee of DPSBs.

The Executive Committee of the DPSBs shall meet ISFs at least every quarter; in addition, the committee can be assembled upon decision of the District Governor. The correspondence of the executive committee, its meeting agenda, reporting procedures are performed by the district governor office.

1.3. District Prevention and Security Boards in Metropolitan Provinces: A Special Case

In metropolitan provinces¹, there is a significant risk that the Local Security Action Plans focus on national issues rather than on specific local issues and therefore the plans are not able to tackle specific local security public needs.

¹ According to Metropolitan Municipalities Law no.5216, Provincial Municipalities can be turned into Metropolitan Municipality where 750.000 or more inhabitants reside.



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2. The Provincial Crime Prevention Commission (PCPC)

A Crime Prevention Commission shall be established in each province under the chair of the Provincial Governor. The balanced membership commission shall be composed of:

- a) The Governor
- b) The Mayor (or Metropolitan Mayor, if it is a metropolitan province)
- c) The Provincial Police Director
- d) The Provincial Commander of Gendarmerie
- e) The Provincial Commander of Coast Guards
- f) The Provincial Director of National Education
- g) The Provincial Director of Youth and Sports
- h) The Provincial Director of Family Labor and Social Services
- i) The President of the City Council
- j) The President of the Provincial Mukhtars' Association
- k) The President of the Provincial General Assembly²,
- l) Civil Society Representatives who are identified by the Governor at the request of the Commission.

It should meet a ISFs twice a year with the participation of all members.

The Governor can convoke the relevant provincial directors, rectors or academic staff and civil society organization members to the commission meetings. The Commission can invite Districts Governors, Mayors or DPSB members to these meetings for exchange of information about the local crime prevention plan and action plans. Upon his own demand, the chief of Provincial Public Prosecutor participates to the meeting as an observer.

Experts and technical personnel from internal security forces and other public administrations in the province can be seconded to work in the Commission by the decision of The Governor.

The secretariat of the Commission is carried out by the legal affairs unit of the office of the Governorship.

The duties of the PCPCs are the following:

- a) To identify the local security priorities within the boundaries of the province.
- b) To coordinate and provide technical and advisory support, and guidance to the DPSBs during the preparation of the "local crime prevention plan" from DPSBs.
- c) Review Local Security Action Plans' compliance to the legal provisions, national strategic/development plans and action plans which has been carried out national level,
- d) To identify the priorities in crime prevention action plans which are proposed by DPSBs and to indicate which actions need financial support from NCPD,
- e) To share the "Local Security Action Plan" with the NCPD together with an analysis and synthesis report on the local crime prevention plans submitted by the DPSBs.
- f) To follow-up the implementation and ensure that the Plan is revised yearly and renewed every three years.

² Where the province has a non-metropolitan Municipality.



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3. The National Coordination of Local Prevention Policies

A National Crime Prevention Council has been established in order to recommend priorities and to coordinate national crime prevention activities. The Council acts as a permanent Council within the Ministry of Interior. It defines the guidelines and national priorities for crime prevention at national level, which constitutes the National Crime Prevention Strategy. The implementation and follow-up of its recommendations are the duty of the Crime Prevention Department (NCPD) which is affiliated to DSİODC (KİHBI) of MoI.

NCPD establishes communication and contacts with DPSBs through the Office of the Governor. When necessary, experts can directly exchange with DPSBs on technical matters. An information center is established in the NCPD. The information center stores and shares documents such as guideline on Local Crime Prevention Action Plans and other reports prepared by DPSBs. NCPD can create and maintain an IT tool to collect necessary data. Members of the DPSBs and the National Crime Prevention Council have a right to access all documents stored in the information center.

Local Security Action Plan's monitoring reports are forwarded by the PCPC to NCPD twice a year, after the actual implementation starts

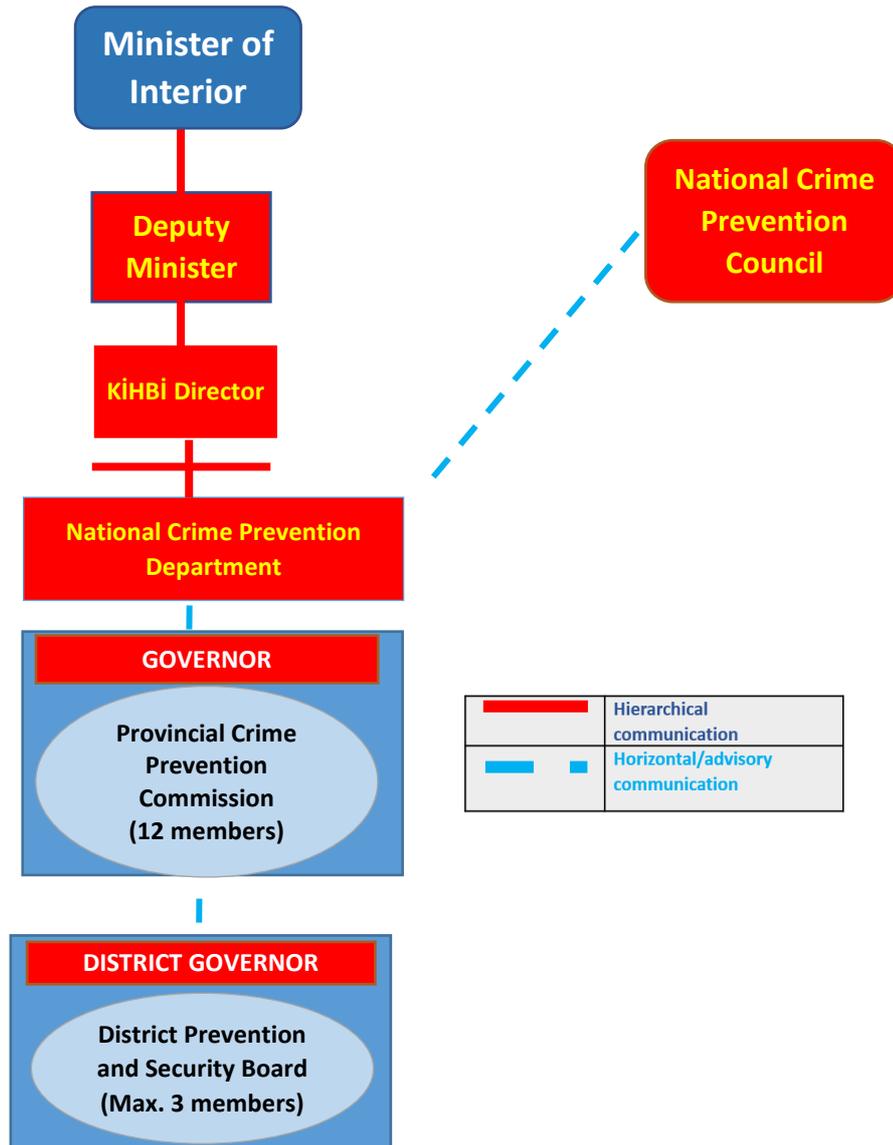
National Crime Prevention Department gathers, evaluates, processes information, identifies good practices at the local level, and shares them with DPSBs and the relevant organizations. Selected good practices, analysis of the experts, surveys on crime and satisfactions are posted on the web page upon the approval of Council.

An Analysis, Evaluation, Crime Prevention Strategy Unit is established at the National Crime Prevention Department in order to analyze and evaluate good practices. Training and expertise support for DPSBs and IT and communication infrastructure is provided by the NCPD. The experts can be seconded temporarily or permanently form internal security forces, other public administrations and universities, upon the decision of the Deputy Minister.



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Figure 1: The National Crime Prevention Council, Provincial Local Prevention and Security Council and District Prevention and Security Boards



3.1. The First Meeting of the District Prevention and Security Board: Agenda and Talking Points

Setting up the Board, the role of the participants and this new participatory approach may naturally



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generate several questions. The meeting held must thus be steered carefully. Therefore, the public authority in charge of setting up the Local Prevention and Security Board should take into consideration the following issues in order to make sure that participants understand easily the content of the first meeting.

i. Opening Speech - Reasons for the Establishment of the Board

Our government is aiming at the better exercise of civic democratic rights and the structural integration of democratic oversight of internal security to the Turkish oversight system and public administration.

The ministry gives utmost importance to the issues of crime prevention and citizen consultation. Effective crime prevention can be achieved through ensuring good coordination between public organizations and CSOs. Another important point is, citizens need to be consulted which can be like participation into decision making processes, and consulting on local security priorities through various means.

ii. Participants Introduce Themselves

iii. What is a Local Security Action Plan?

Outlining the table of contents of a Local Security Plan.

iv. How to Prepare a Local Security Plan in an Implementation Process?

Outlining the four phases of the process.

v. With Whom to Prepare a Local Security Plan?

Stakeholder discussion and the issue of the executive committee

vi. Beginning of the Security Diagnosis Phase

Remarks of the Heads of District ISFs on the context of local crime and participants' views on the local security situation.

Brief information on the methodology to be used when undertaking the diagnosis phase.

vii. A Tool for Gauging Public Opinion

Sharing the national and local security survey and its use.

viii. Timetable

Durations of the scheduled work and the date of the second meeting.

In conclusion, it is important to make sure that everyone stays on board after each meeting and to include everyone in the discussions and the decision-making process. Media and CSOs are particularly important stakeholders to be taken into account, as they are the voice of the civil society, which may have different perceptions, needs and expectations from institutional actors.



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Section II: Drafting a Local Security Action Plan

1. CHAPTER I: The Structure of the Local Security Action Plan

A Local Security Action Plan is the description of the partnership strategy for local security and outlines commitments to implement actions for preventing and deterring crime over a three-year period. It is formulated by the public authorities and stakeholders from local civil society that sit together as a Local Security Commission.

In concrete terms, a Local Security Plan shall consist of two documents: a long and detailed one, which is technical and confidential by nature, and another one in the shape of a short and public declaration.

1.1. The technical and detailed document consists of:

- i. A description and definition of the population and the territory that the plan covers;
- ii. Available resources and personnel in charge of preventing and deterring crime and if the public prosecutor participates, for reintegration of criminals;
- iii. The crime context: the level of criminality, the main trends and special problems in public order that are the main local security issues;
- iv. An identification of the needs and desires of the public, of the police, of the municipality and of NGOs and their proposals for the improvement of local security;
- v. An analysis of the 3 points listed above in order to develop objectives that will constitute the strategy of the Local Security Plan;
- vi. A description of the action plans (one "action sheet" for each and every action) with the commitments that the local stakeholders have promised to undertake;
- vii. A description of the remit of the Local Security Board and Commission and the process for the monitoring and evaluating the implementation of the plan.

1.2. The short and public document consists of:

- i. A one-page declaration of intent of the commission members
- ii. A brief summary of the situation, the priorities, the objectives, and the commitments of the Local Security Plan
- iii. The scope of the inputs of the stakeholders
- iv. The signatures of participants

2. CHAPTER II: Phases of Preparation and Implementation of a Local Security Action Plan

Generation of Local Security Plan entails several phases, which will be elaborated in the chapters below:

i. Security Diagnosis Phase

The first phase is to undertake a diagnosis or analysis of the local security situation, the local security policies, the resources available and the security needs of the population in the defined geographical area.

ii. The Priorities and Objectives Phase

The second phase is to select the priorities that can be addressed and define the objectives or targets



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common to several stakeholders that can be reached within the duration of the Plan.

iii. Commitment Phase

The third phase is to develop the preventive and deterrent actions that need to be undertaken in order to reach the objectives and to decide which partners will give a commitment to be responsible for supporting or implementing every defined action plan. Action plans should be detailed including objectives, target groups, activities, expected outcomes, partner organizations from the Board, who will lead the Action Plan, time plan and success indicators

In sum, in the second and third phases, the plan aims to define priorities (general problems that should be addressed), objectives (precise quantified targets in relation to the general problems) and finally actions (a set of activities to be realized on the ground).

iv. Announcement Phase of the Local Security Plan

The fourth phase is to make this common agreed strategy official by signing and to publicize the part of the plan that aims to reassure and engage local citizens. This public document is therefore an official declaration of intent and a summary of actions considered for the geographical area. This moment should be publicized: a picture of the signing members should be taken and sent to the press, as well as the document itself.

v. Assessment Phase of the Local Security Plan

The fifth phase is dedicated to implementing the action plans determined within the scope of the Local Security Plan and monitoring, assessing and eventually modifying the plan.

The steps that are followed when preparing Local Security Action Plan are as follows:

2.1. Phase 1. The Local Security Diagnosis

The most critical phase of drafting of a Local Security Plan is the security diagnosis. This phase should be carried out thoroughly. In order to undertake a detailed local security analysis of the situation in the province, different methods should be applied such as conducting a survey, holding focus group meetings and organizing one to one interview with stakeholders.

The diagnosis phase requires a detailed and complete analysis, which is then a component on which to base the Local Security Action Plans.

The diagnosis or analysis should be undertaken in 9 steps as described previously in order to obtain a security diagnosis with specific priorities and to analyze and transform them into concrete objectives in the plan. This is mostly the duty of the executive committee described in chapter 1.

Each section below explains the method to be followed for each institution and what the members of the commission should do.

i. Description of the Territory and Population

To be undertaken by: Executive committee

The geographical area covered by the plan involves dealing with some administrative questions. Then, the characteristics of the territory and the population have to be connected to security issues (e.g. are there difficult urban districts, problematic city centers, many unemployed citizens, isolated areas without police and so forth).



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ii. State of Prevention by internal security forces

To be undertaken by: Chief of District ISFs

The state of the existing resources (personnel and other means) to prevent and to deter local criminal activity must be described at this stage of the analysis. This step should look for the answers to the following: Are there any people assigned to working to prevent crime? How many policemen are there in public security units? How many patrols are there during the day and the night? Are there prevention programs? Are there street cameras and are they effective? What is the cost of preventive and deterrent measures? Who is engaged in the process?

iii. Analysis of Local Criminal Activities

To be undertaken by: ISFs in partnership with CSOs

Local criminal activity must be analyzed by the ISFs in partnership with CSOs in five sections:

- 1) What are the existing trends for some important local crimes (violence against people, crime against property, car theft, shoplifting, street crime, burglaries, use of weapons, drugs, violence against the police, etc.)
- 2) What is the national rate for all these crimes?
- 3) Profiles of offenders and victims of local crimes
- 4) "Low Crime" and "High Crime" areas
- 5) Main security issues in the opinion of the police and other stakeholders.

iv. Existing Prevention Mechanisms

To be undertaken by the Governor's Office

To learn about existing programs and projects exercised under the internal security forces, and public and civil institutions represented in the Boards that directly and indirectly contribute to the prevention of crime in the district.

v. The Public Needs

To be undertaken by: Executive committee

The use of thematic meetings and questionnaires to study the public needs in terms of local security is a democratic approach so that those needs, and concerns are reflected in the local policies plan. Hence, it is a contribution to civilian oversight over internal security forces. Surveys constitute the most sophisticated tool commonly used.

Many questions could be asked through this instrument. As an element for local security analysis, questions are separated in five sections following the concept of prevention through partnership:

- i. **Victimization:** to know the victimization rates (including crimes unreported to the police)
- ii. **Fear of Crime:** to measure the emotional impact of security issues
- iii. **Knowledge About Criminality:** to know the level of information of the public
- iv. **Opinions on Police Agencies:** to know how police and police efficiency are perceived
- v. **Participation to Public Life:** to understand the strength of civil society



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The full questionnaire used for the Local Security Survey is available in the annexes.

vi. Needs of the Internal Security Forces

To be undertaken by: The Police Directorate

To ensure better local security, police may need to change some of their practices and need some equipment/resources. This can be learned during meetings or interviews with police officers.

vii. The Opinion of The Municipality

To be undertaken by: Executive committee with municipality

To ensure better local security, the municipality can provide their views, information about their concerns and some proposals to the civilian member of the executive committee in a written format if possible.

viii. Opinions of Mukhtars

To be undertaken by: Mukhtars' association

Mukhtars are well positioned stakeholders to raise questions on security issues and express opinions about the main priorities of the public that can be summarized during a meeting.

ix. Indications of Judiciary

To be undertaken by: Executive committee with Prosecutor

If the public prosecutor (or his deputy) is present in the committee, his analysis must be required especially about the prevention of reoffending. Developing alternative sanctions can also be included in the Local Security Plan.

2.2. Phase 2. Determining Local Security Priorities

The diagnosis phase helps first to list the security issues and then prioritize taking into consideration the local security survey, crime figures, priorities given by various stakeholders and existing resources and prevention mechanisms. At least one Local Prevention and Security Board meeting should be dedicated to determine priority area that the Local Security Action Plan will focus on.

But in such large meetings, the agenda must be strictly managed. The works can easily drift off. Three permanent risks need to be avoided:

Risk 1: Focusing on National Rather than Local Issues

In the implementation process of a Local Security Plan, a risk is that the boards forget the results of their own security analysis and consider national issues raised in the media such as drug trafficking, terrorism, serial killers and so forth. This can happen especially if the members of the boards did not carefully read the results of the diagnosis or only have limited information about it.

Some of the national issues must be taken seriously if they are relevant to the local context (for example domestic violence). In sum, the issues should be considered according to the importance that they have at the local level and in relation with the security needs of each particular city.



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To ensure that this happens, four essential points must be combined:

- the local crime rates must be compared to other comparable districts in other cities (or if this is not possible, to the national crime rates) in order to evaluate its salience,
- developing preventive and deterrent actions emphasizing the impact of the national security priorities at local level could be made possible
- the abilities of the Local Security Commission to contribute significantly to fight a problem usually tackled through central level orders must be taken into account. It is useless to make an issue a priority if the Local Security Commission does not have the practical means to address it.
- the possibility to get together a majority of Local Security Commission members to decide, to prevent or deter a national criminal issue with particular importance at the local level.

Risk 2: Neglecting Local Security Issues and Local Public Security Needs

Public security needs identified during the diagnosis should be taken as priorities. Some of these may be concrete and specific such as the need for information about police activities and results (which are often ignored by the public), or the cognizance of existing local security policies. Others may be subjective and perhaps not based on facts such as the fear of walking in the streets at night. All must be addressed as priorities of the Local Security Action Plan.

Risk 3: Focusing on the Judicial Duties of the Police

The duty of the boards is to develop preventive and deterrent actions in cooperation with the internal security forces. These actions are not in contradiction with the judicial activity of the internal security forces. The institutions represented in the boards should completely focus on the issues of preventive policing.

Risk 4: Not being able to be inclusive and reflect the inhabitants' voices

A lack of relevant NGOs represented in the Boards holds the risk of not representing excluded or disadvantaged groups.

2.3. Phase 3. Setting Objectives

Designing a strategy for the Local Security Action Plan implies the need to specify objectives. An objective can be summarized in a short sentence that describes the situation you aim to achieve in any given and precise moment in the future. Often, different objectives have to be combined in order to deal in practice with a priority.

In concrete terms, the chairman of the Local Prevention and Security Board will prompt the participants to express their opinions in the form of a "wish list" that they can have for every security issue or security need (or two or three of those combined together). Issues and needs were identified during the diagnosis phase. For example, their wish could be: "In order to create better security for citizens in our area, it would be good if we can..." and then follows detailed and numbered descriptions of the improved situation in the future. If they transform the "wish" into an "order" that uses an infinitive verb, an objective is created.

When this rule is adopted, participants to the Local Prevention and Security Board will express many proposals, and the chairman can be satisfied after he obtains between 6 and 12 objectives. If necessary, additional time can be given to participants to send their objectives in between meetings.

For the Local Security Action Plans, many domains of action can be explored in order to prevent or



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deter crime. An overview of international experiments could list more than twenty domains such as:

- To reinforce reassuring measures
- To develop urban improvements
- To reduce the fear of crime
- To reduce litter in urban areas
- To improve public transportation services
- To develop social activities
- To develop social mediation
- To prevent addictive misconducts
- To prevent and deter child abuse or domestic violence
- To increase access to rights guaranteed by law
- To increase the teaching of duties linked to citizenship
- To prevent and deter school truancy or fight against failing schools
- To give prominence to helping parents in disturbed families
- To prevent and deter violence in schools, in sport and other leisure activities
- To prevent delinquency on public transport
- To support community policing
- To adopt situational crime prevention
- To promote social prevention
- To institutionalize partnerships to fight youth delinquency
- To study the local crime trends
- To increase empathy towards animals and to deal with stray animals
- To increase vocational and sports activities to empower youth at risk
- To increase awareness on pedestrian and passenger safety
- To increase the noticing culture of the society

2.3.1. Examples of Objectives in the Local Security Action Plans

Using real-life examples of objectives selected in pilot areas is a good way to highlight that the objectives should both indicate a point to be reached and the ways to reach this point. Below are examples of objectives in the Local Security Action Plans.

“To decrease in one year the number of traffic accidents resulting in injury by 20% relative to the March-April period of the previous year, by mobilizing the police and zabita (Municipality Police) to increase the number of surveillance cameras, increase controls, prompting citizens to park in auto parks and to promote the presence of voluntary staff in front of school zebra crossings or other road crossing points.”

“To diminish the potential drug abusers’ inclination towards crime by making a list of abusers and selecting ten disadvantaged young people from this list to take part in a free pilot vocational training



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course and to allow them to work for a local business.”

“To decrease tire slashing, paint scratching and thefts related to cars by providing car owners with four different well-lit municipal car parking areas and installing camera systems in the five hot spots designated by the police”.

“To decrease the carrying of knives and weapons, the use of firearms during traditional wedding receptions or after football matches and reckless car driving, through a media and brochures campaign calling for the need to act ‘against outdated behavior in order to create better security in a modern city’, through the systematic confiscating policy of weapons by police, through issuing systematic warnings in public meetings and by increasing the actions of the police.”

“To decrease the fear of crime at night in places mentioned above with a common preventive and deterrent action plan coordinated between the police and the municipality. The results of the action plan must be published in the local press every six months during the period of implementation.”

“To decrease thefts from homes by holding information meetings about home thefts with the participation of the police, apartment managers, porters and residents, by increased cooperation between the police and local press in publishing and distributing leaflets and brochures about the measures to be taken against home thefts, and by increasing patrols in the locations and neighborhoods where thefts from houses are commonly seen.”

2.4. Phase 4. Preventive Action Plans to Reach Local Security Objectives

The actions of the Local Security Action Plans are preventive. It is important to note that in the first instance, the stakeholders of the Local Security Boards must have a basic knowledge of crime prevention strategies and practices in order to work effectively together. Because some of the stakeholders may be better informed than others, the governors in charge of the Local Prevention and Security Boards should share common notions with all stakeholders and organize training sessions as necessary.

2.4.1. The Classical Forms of Prevention Practices:

The crime prevention practices used by public security partners can be listed in a classical way according to medical science and criminology:

Primary prevention: it concerns all actions made long before the crime takes place (e.g. educational measures, upbringing, etc.);

Secondary prevention: actions to stop relatively immediate offences (e.g. hardening targets with strong locks, hiring a guard, etc.);

Tertiary prevention: to prevent new offences by an offender after the first has been committed (prevention of recidivism).

The New International Standards	Beneficiaries	Activities
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Social Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Groups (Community Prevention)• Families (Developmental Prevention)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To improve the quality of life, social cohesion of groups and knowledge levels of individuals (e.g. how to handle a crime prone child)
Situational Prevention	Public space, specific targets (shops, banks, apartments)	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To reduce profit of crime or;• To increase risk arrest or;• To prevent easy access to crime targets
Behavioral Prevention	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• Persons• Victims, potential victims• Repeat offenders	<ul style="list-style-type: none">• To teach basic protection rules to potential victims.• To change the dangerous behavior of offenders by rewarding efforts (positively) and deviations (negatively) and modifying their cognitive biases (for example that a victim will not suffer from a theft).

2.4.2. Content of Action Plans

Many types of preventive action plans (social, situational or behavioral) were designed for the first Turkish attempts to create security through partnership. All of the plans were presented in line with the same agreed standard model that was approved for the Local Security Action Plans. It contained eight headlines:

- 1) Objective of the Action
- 2) Name of the action
- 3) Target group
- 4) Activities
- 5) Stakeholders cooperating
- 6) Timeline
- 7) Expected results
- 8) Person in charge of monitoring and assessment
- 9) Budget



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2.4.3. Examples of Preventive Actions in the Local Security Action Plans

An Example of Social Prevention Action in Niđde: **Action:** Education and information about women rights, equality between men and women, and violence and abuse against women and children.

Target Groups: Secondary and High School Students.

The institutions to cooperate: Academics, Education Volunteers, Directorate of National Education, Secondary and High School principals and teachers.

Time planning: 2 months.

Expected results: Increasing the awareness of students about women's rights, equality between men and women, and violence and abuse against women and children.

Assessment: Sharing monthly information with the commission about the number of schools in which education is given, and about the impression and feedback received through this education.

The institution(s) to oversee: The academic member of the Commission oversaw the implementation of the educational activities and executive committee.

An Example of Situational Prevention in Erzurum:

It is a prevention measure prepared within the scope of the Erzurum Local Security Action Plan prepared within the scope of the Project on abandoned buildings and buildings under construction, and it is an exemplary practice that has been scaled-up throughout the country with a regulation issued by the Ministry of Interior in the following years. An exemplary practice has been made in the form of obligatory measures to be taken around the buildings under construction, especially in the winter months when construction is interrupted due to the long duration of winter season.

Security Objectives 5	Abandoned buildings and buildings whose construction takes too long time
Target 5	Preventing threats that can endanger property and life of people around the abandoned buildings and buildings that have been under construction for a long time.
Action 11	By increasing the security measures around abandoned buildings and buildings that have been under construction for a long time, preventing threats that can endanger property and life of people around these buildings.



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Beneficiaries	All citizens, including citizens living in the suburbs and those around abandoned buildings
Activities	To take all necessary measures by closing the surrounding of the abandoned buildings and buildings whose construction continues for a long time to ensure that no one other than authorized persons can enter the buildings
Stakeholders	Governorship Erzurum Metropolitan Municipality Yakutiye, Aziziye and Palandöken Municipalities
Start and Duration of the Activity	MM / YY
Expected Outcomes	Making citizens living in the suburbs feel more secure Preventing persons with intent to commit crimes and/or criminals from sheltering in or around abandoned buildings
Monitoring	Implementation around all buildings which are abandoned or under construction
Budget	



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2.4.4. Examples of Preventive Actions in the Local Security Action Plans

The Local Security Action Plans is a partnership structure established for the prevention of crime and not a judicial body with responsibility for investigating crimes and punishing criminals. Local Security Commissions may prepare actions to deter potential criminals.

There are many examples of deterrent measures:

Increased presence can be achieved through the development of protocols of cooperation between the police, gendarmerie, municipal police and even private security agencies.

Deterrence can also be achieved through increasing information. Street cameras are not the only way in which to have a “permanent watch”. Ways to achieve the regular exchange of information exchange can be agreed in the Local Security Action Plans among some partners and the police. Measures to increase the amount of information collected from the public can also be included as was the case in the Erzurum pilot model.

An example from the Erzurum Local Security Plan:

Security Priority	Safety in front of schools
Objective	To ensure the safety of students in front of primary and high schools and decrease the number of fights in front of schools
Action	To prevent people who are not students of the school from hanging around the school, especially during class and after class, and ensuring that the students of the school stay inside the school area during school time if they have no valid reason for leaving the premises
Beneficiaries	Students, parents

Working with the community policing units within the Local Security Plan remains the best way to develop deterrent measures. It is also the opportunity to apply “problem solving methods” that requires partnerships to stop group crime.

Problem solving policing



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Group acts of delinquency	Usual and classical police techniques are inefficient	Multipart Analysis + Participation of the external police partners
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Another example from the Buca Local Security Plan:

Security Priority	Drug addiction
Objective	Reducing addiction rates in Buca
Action	<p>Organizing a District Governor's Cup</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Election of 20 people from 31 Elementary Schools and 21 High Schools • Fixture preparation • Creating the league delegation • Holding the Cup on a specific day each year • Trainings throughout the year • Getting support from municipal coaches • Ensuring that students are also included in the executive committee • Promoting successful athletes • Receiving contributions of well-known personalities who have a place in Turkish football • Finding a sponsor • Requesting support by establishing a relationship with the Jockey Club of Turkey
Beneficiaries	Youths at Risk
Partners and Stakeholders	<p>Buca District Governorship</p> <p>Buca Municipality</p> <p>District Education Department</p>



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	Youth and Sports Directorate Buca Sports Club
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Local Security Action Plans can also focus on some behaviors that are desired to change in society. Trabzon-Akçaabat Local Prevention and Security Board, which is one of the pilot districts of the 3rd phase of the project, gave special importance to this issue and prepared an exemplary action plan for firing, which is an ongoing social habit.

Local Security Objective 5	Safety in Public Areas
Target 16	Increasing feeling of Safety in Public Areas
Action Plan 22	To raise awareness about not shooting guns in public places; and to direct young people to shooting sport.
Target Group	All citizens
Activities	<p>Mukhtars' written commitment to the campaign "I promise, I do not fire in public places or "Akçaabat promises, not to fire in public places does not fire"</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• Making announcements on warning signs, cloth posters and billboards belonging to the Municipality, printing flyers and distributing them especially at wedding venues• With holding one-to-one meetings, to direct young people to shooting sport instead of firing in public places.• Construction of a shooting range in the district• Ensure that Mufti Office warns citizens during religious festivals.
Stakeholders	District Youth and Sports Directorate, Municipality, Mufti Office, Mukhtars, District Police Directorate, District Gendarmerie, CSOs
Time Plan	After March 2021



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Expected Outcomes	Decrease in shooting, wounding and deaths caused by shootings
Budget	

2.5. Phase 5. The Announcement of the Local Security Action Plan

The last phase of making a Local Security Action Plan must be steered by the District Governor. It consists of presenting a brief summary of the plan to be signed in public with the municipality and other key stakeholders that are making important commitments in the plan.

At this occasion, a press release can be arranged to inform the public on the main points of the Local Security Action Plan to be present by the Local Prevention and Security Commission.

This pilot-model example from phase 3 can be seen below:

Beşiktaş Local Security Commission's Decision Regarding the Implementation of Local Security Plan

Within the context of Strengthening of Civilian Oversight of Internal Security Sector Project, it is aimed at improving interagency coordination in regard to security issues, increasing the civil society participation and developing solutions at local level. To this end, under the leadership of Beşiktaş District Governorate, Beşiktaş Local Security Commission was established in January 2020. The aim of this commission is to identify local security priorities and develop a three – year Local Security Plan with the participation of various institutions. Within this context, the local security analysis was undertaken, security problems were identified and prioritized, the objectives and actions that will address these problems were developed, institutions made commitments and eventually implementation process has started.

All Committee member institutions have provided necessary data and information to generate the Beşiktaş Local Security Action Plan.

Beşiktaş Local Security Plan focuses on safety at public places, disadvantaged groups, traffic and street animals. The commission is aiming at implementing 22 action plans which address those problems in three years.

Implementation of the first actions started in October 2020. The municipality policing has increased its inspections over unlicensed businesses. The Green Crescent has conducted online training on Substance Abuse in partnership with the Education Department. An awareness raising campaign was held with the Veterinary Services of the Municipality and the Animal Rights Association. Brochures on theft (from home, from work, from car and phone fraud) are developed and will be published in May 2021. A video series is planned to be generated, in partnership with the local media agency to raise awareness on pedestrian safety and traffic regulations in June 2021.

Beşiktaş Local Security Plan is an example of participative local security policy based on partnership. Thus, citizen participation to the actions implemented by the commission is essential.

2.6. Phase 6: The Implementation Phase

2.6.1. Forms of Actions by Stakeholders

The Local Security Action Plans must be the result of “shared security production or coproduction”. It



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means that all the partners must commit themselves to undertake the actions in the plan. These commitments are diverse, but they can be broken down into categories depending on which stakeholders they stem from. The forms of commitments are given as an example below.

2.6.1.1. The ISFs: Police, Gendarmerie and Coast Guard

After the diagnosis phase, in the actions of the Local Security Action Plans, police agencies can contribute wherever it is necessary, for example:

- i. to identify and analyze data about “who, when, where” (people, places, times) in relation to a security problem;
- iii. to increase deterrent activity by making more or different patrols (for example more visible), mobilizing private guards and so forth.
to improve some of its actions (welcoming victims, helping victims to reach hospital, etc.) or extend periods of activity during which the doors of police stations are open.
- iv. to develop “community policing” or to engage in partnerships for security
- v. to participate in social prevention by giving information on laws or training, organizing youth leisure to establish positive relationships, etc.;
- vi. to develop prevention of crime for victims or potential victims and repeated crime victims;
- vii. to undertake situational prevention studies about the effectiveness of video monitoring systems.
- viii. to develop training sessions within the context of the action of the Local Security Action Plans.

2.6.1.2. The Municipality

Within a Local Security Action Plan, the municipality can take its place in many instances, for example:

- i. to mobilize funds to improve quality of life (street lighting, traffic conditions, public markets and leisure areas, abandoned buildings, etc.);
- ii. to finance NGOs to undertake specific actions outlined in the Local Security Action Plan;
- iii. to deal with public transport security needs;
- iv. to study local crimes and to point out public needs to the police; v to protect poor or isolated people from crime;
- vi. to engage in preventive actions with its staff and its equipment.

2.6.1.3. Academics

Within a Local Security Action Plan, academics can undertake special tasks, for example:

- i. to reassure pupils and teachers;
- ii. to secure educational buildings;
- iii. to share or to lead all social and behavior preventive measures towards youth;
- iv. to contribute to undertaking opinion surveys or legal studies needed for the actions;



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v. to promote information on the law and rights and to help NGOs acting in that field.

2.6.1.4. The CSOs

If they have the capacity, NGOs should participate or lead some of the actions included in a Local Security Action Plan in their respective field of competence.

2.6.1.5. The Health Authorities

Health authorities can be included in a Local Security Action Plan and can participate in some actions, for example:

- i. to propose contributions to drug addiction preventive measures;
- ii. to make agreements with the police and justice sectors for victims support especially in cases of domestic and sexual violence;
- iii. to offer psychological help to victims of crime.

2.6.1.6. The Education Directorate

The Education system can be part of some action plans:

- i. to contribute with its school security programs;
- ii. to contribute with bullying prevention programs.

2.6.1.7. The Media

When they are involved in Local Security Action Plans, the local media can play an important role, for example:

- i. to decide, by themselves, security campaigns on actions that they identify;
- ii. to contribute to some actions especially when District Prevention and Security Boards want to inform the public about the Local Security Action Plans or to inform about some specific security actions.

2.6.1.8. The Private Security Sector

The private security sector can sometimes be a partner in Local Security Action Plans. They can be used in partnership with police agencies or municipalities, but their contribution must be free from any financial reward in order to avoid any conflict of interest.

2.6.1.9. The Mukhtars

Mukhtars have a specific role in society that allows them to build up in depth knowledge of the interests of the public in many fields including in the security field. In the actions of the local security plans, they can contribute to dispatch information or to participate in the actions they choose to support.

2.6.1.10. The Business Sector

The attendance of the stakeholders from the business sector is interesting in Local Security Action Plans. They may be present in some actions, for example in two different ways:



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- i. with the police, to make common agreements to prevent crimes affecting the business sector (for example the small retail sector);
- ii. with other members, to finance some actions through corporate sponsorship.

2.6.2. Budget for Actions of the Local Security Action Plans

Many participants in the local implementation processes thought that the financial aspect was fundamental to success and asked for a special budget to implement their plan. According to article 20 of the law, the planned crime prevention activities of the DPSBs are funded by the NCPD budget for each activity separately according to the budget possibilities. Support to be provided to DPSBs projects is decided by the Council in April of each year, upon the proposal of PCPC and approval of the NCPD.

Of course, additional resources are always welcome for any organization. However, the budget is a not a mandatory component for starting a Local Security Action Plan because many organizations already have a budget to operate and because the objectives defined fall within their remit.

Specific funds are not necessary because many partners already have a budget:

Many stakeholders involved with the Local Security Action Plans already have funds to undertake preventive or deterrent actions in their day-to-day activities. For example, civil servants from Police agencies and Education and Health services must already undertake social or behavioral prevention activities for the public as a way to fulfill the state's duties.

Funds are not specific because many stakeholders profit from local prevention:

Most of the stakeholders in the District Prevention and Security Boards have a direct interest in investing in preventive measures. For example, if they work efficiently, the Police have less to do, public transportation can earn more and municipality function better. Local Security Action Plans are an investment for many city stakeholders they can finance from their own pocket.

Municipal or provincial funds can be used for some actions:

When municipalities or provincial councils are interested in some of the actions included in the Local Security Action Plan, they have ability to vote for these activities to be undertaken by transferring funds for NGOs to do the task, for the administration in charge to undertake the task themselves or to create a new agency to fulfill the task.

Funds may be given by other members of the District Prevention and Security Board:

Corporate sponsorship is possible within a Local Prevention and Security Commission provided that it is approved by the governor and allocated to fund a specific action decided in the commitment phase of the plan.

Funds can be generated by the regional Development Agencies

Partnership development programs are funded on a thematic basis by the Development Agencies as long as they fit in their priorities. Actions developed by the Boards can apply to these available funds.

In any case, financial support, or other contributions to crime prevention local action plans from civil society organizations or foundations or other national or international organizations are acceptable after the approval of National Crime Prevention Council.

2.7. Phase 7: Monitoring, Reporting and Assessment

There is an increasing trend to assess policies with the aim of saving public finance, but it is also an



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important democratic rule to be accountable to citizens. In the case of making local security policies through the Local Security Action Plans, the assessment is much more useful in terms of the second point raised, that is to ensure accountability.

For these reasons, the assessment of the Local Security Action Plans must be built into the process from the beginning. Although the importance of effective assessment is undeniable, there is a number of different methods that can be used.

Also, a Local Security Action Plan is not something that should not remain permanently unchanged. It can be modified if the situation changes, new elements can be added, some other removed if irrelevant or not up-to-date anymore and it needs to be reassessed on a regular basis.

2.7.1. Possible Assessment Methods

A first method that can be used to assess the Local Security Action Plans is to outline the objectives with indicators of expected results. It is easy to see if the anticipated decrease or increase in crime has been reached (efficiency indicator).

A second technique that can be utilized is to outline the quantity of effort in each “action sheet” (for example such an activity indicator could be the number of patrols).

Another technique is to make annual use of a public questionnaire that can highlight developments in public opinion (public satisfaction indicator).

2.7.2. The Local Actors involved in the Assessment Phase

The District Prevention and Security Commissions must be in charge of the process of assessing the actions that have been implemented. Some of the District Prevention and Security Boards may create, with stakeholders’ funding, a local security think-tank or research committee (a forum where information is systematically gathered and analyzed) to which actions will be reported on a regular predetermined basis. In all cases, at every new meeting, the governor must obtain an assessment of the information from those responsible for the actions or for the whole the plan from the Commission executive committee.

There are also additional options available if it felt that it would be more pertinent to undertake an external assessment and therefore recruit an outside agent to make a final overall assessment. There are three possible options open to the governorate:

- i. If a university is participating in the Local Prevention and Security Board, the governor may ask them to recruit and fund criminologists or public policy experts to undertake an assessment.
- ii. the municipality or the governor wishes to recruit consultants from the private sector to undertake the assessment.
- iii. The governor may also ask the Minister of Interior for assistance for the Inspectorate corps.

The provinces that already have Local Security Action Plans with an agreed assessment system in place will be ready to share best practice, or international examples can be found by gathering information from international networks for crime prevention.

Section III: Annexes and Tools

ANNEX I: Content of a Local Security Plan

Executive Summary



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Relevant Local Prevention and Security Board's Decision Regarding the Implementation of Local Security Action Plan

Signatories

1. Specifications of the District

- 1.1 Geographical Features
- 1.2 Demographic Features
- 1.3 Sociocultural Profile
- 1.4 Economic Profile
- 1.5 Educational Profile

2. Local Criminality, Main Trends and Special Issues in Maintaining Public Order

- 2.1 Existing Problem Areas
- 2.2 Vulnerable Groups
- 2.3 Crime Statistics

3. Existing Security and Community Safety Mechanisms

- 3.1 Existing Direct and Indirect Security Agencies/Institutions
- 3.2 State of Official Security Measures and Practices
- 3.3 Existing Programs and Projects of Institutions
- 3.4 Suggestions and Recommendations of Institutions
- 3.5 Projects that Could Be Developed/Improved with the Help of the Local Prevention and Security Board.

4. Local Security Needs

- 4.1 Needs of the Public
- 4.2 Needs of the Police/Gendarmerie
- 4.3 Needs of the Municipality
- 4.4 Needs of CSOs
- 4.5 Needs of Security Related Institutions

5. List of Security Problems/Issues

6. Security Priorities

7. Prioritized Security Objectives

8. Capacities and Commitments of Stakeholders

9. List and Detailed Descriptions of Action Plans with Commitments of Institutions

10. Monitoring and Evaluation Methodology of the Local Security Plan



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ANNEX II: Questionnaire for Citizens Survey

SECTION 1: SCREENING AND CONTACT [1] QUESTIONS

1. Where you live, that is [insert the name of neighbourhood/village], law enforcement is the responsibility of...(Interviewer note: This is a multiple choice question)

- a. Police
- b. Gendarmerie

(88 Refusal)

(99 Don't know)

2. On average, over the past 3 months, how often have you seen law enforcement officers in [insert the name of pilot site] in a vehicle? (Interviewer note: only ask about the law enforcement officers which are applicable to the pilot site in question)

	Police	Gendarmerie
Most days	5	5
At least once a week	4	4
At least once a month	3	3
About once during the past 3 months	2	2
Not seen one in the past 3 months	1	1
(88 Refusal)	88	88
(99 Don't know)	99	99

3. Over the last 2 years, regardless of where you live (this can be outside the pilot site in question), have you had any contact with law enforcement officers? This can be while on foot, in your car, at home, or at law enforcement stations. The contact can be after the law enforcement officer came to you or after you went to them. If such contact happened, how many times did this happen? (Interviewer note: This is a multiple choice question)

If the no contact, refusal/don't know answers was given go to q9 else go to q4.

Yes/No How many?

- 1. Police 1
 - 2. Gendarmerie 2
 - 3. No contact 3 N/A
- (88 Refusal) 88 N/A
(99 Don't know) 99 N/A

4. Now, I want to ask you about contact(s) in your district, that is [insert the name of pilot site]. This can be while on foot, in your car, at home, or at law enforcement stations. The contact can



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be after the law enforcement officer came to you or after you went to them. Over the last 2 years, have you had any contact with the law enforcement officer in [insert the name of pilot site]? If yes, now how many? (Multiple choice question)

	Yes/No	How many?	
No contact	1	N/A	To Question 13
Police	2		To Question 5
Gendarmerie	3		To Question 5
(88 Refusal)	88	N/A	To Question 13
(99 Don't Know)	99	N/A	To Question 13

5. [To those who selected options 2-3 in the previous question] You mentioned you had contact(s) with law enforcement officer(s) in [insert the name of pilot site]. Were these contacts citizen initiated (you went to them), ISF initiated (the law enforcement officer came to you), or both?

1. The law enforcement officer came to you, whatever the reason: Law enforcement-initiated contact only – go to question 6
 2. You went to them, whatever the reason: Citizen-initiated contact only – go to question 7
 3. Both – go to question 6 and 7
- (88 Refusal) Go to q8
(99 Don't know) Go to q8

6. You mentioned you had a law enforcement-initiated contact(s) in [insert the name of pilot site]. What type of contact was it? Please choose all applicable. (Interview note: this is a multiple choice question). The officer/agent ...

1. Gave an on the spot warning about offence committed (includes traffic and parking violation) - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know
2. Tried to calm down a fight/argument - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know
3. Said they would issue a summons - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know
4. Made an arrest - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know
5. Carried out a breath test - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know
6. Issued a fine - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know
7. Told to take documents to the police station - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know
8. Gave a warning about a vehicle fault/maintenance - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know
9. Gave some advice about driving - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know
10. Searched you - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know
11. Carried out an identity check - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know
12. Just asked questions - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know



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13. ISF stopped me due to verify COVID-19 restrictions of movement and/or use of face masks. - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know

14. ISF contacted me as part of Vefa Support Team for help. - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know

15. Other type of contact Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know

(88 Refusal)

(99 Don't know)

7. You mentioned you had citizen-initiated contact(s) in [insert the name of pilot site]. What type of contact was it? Please choose all applicable. (Interview note: this is a multiple choice question)

1. Reporting a crime which happened to myself or others - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know

2. Reporting a road accident which happened to myself others - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know

3. Asking for help with a non-crime problem (e.g. noisy neighbour, parking space problem, missing pet, etc.) - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know

4. Asking for help with a crime-related problem (e.g. drug dealing on the streets, domestic violence, stranger in neighbourhood, etc.) - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know

5. Obtaining administrative documents at [police/Gendarmarie] station] -

Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know

6. Reporting a complaint against the law enforcement officer - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know

7. I contacted Vefa Support Team - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know

8. Other type of contact - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know

(88 Refusal)

(99 Don't know)

8. Now, I would like to ask you about your most recent contact (last contact) with a law enforcement officer in [insert the name of the pilot site]. Which law enforcement officer did you have contact with? (Choose one)

1. Police

2. Gendarmerie

(88 Refusal)

(99 Don't know)

SECTION 2: SATISFACTION

9. I want to ask you about your most recent contact with a law enforcement officer in [insert the name of pilot site]. You mentioned (in the previous question) that your most recent contact, in [insert the name of pilot site], was with [insert the relevant law enforcement officer]. What type of contact was it? Did you make the contact or did the law enforcement officer make the contact with you?

1. You went to them, whatever the reason (Citizen initiated contact – Ask question 10)



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2. The law enforcement officer came to you, whatever the reason (Law enforcement officer-initiated contact – Ask question 11)
(88 Refusal) ask question number 12
(99 Don't know) ask question number 12

10. [Respondents who selected option 1: Citizen initiated contact in Question 9] What kind of contacts was this?
 1. Reporting a crime which happened to myself or others officer - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know
 2. Reporting a road accident which happened to myself others officer - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know
 3. Asking for help with a non-crime problem (e.g. noisy neighbour, parking space problem, missing pet, stranger in neighbourhood, etc.) officer - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know
 4. Asking for help with a crime-related problem (e.g. drug dealing on the streets, domestic violence, etc.) officer - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know
 5. Obtaining administrative documents at [police/Gendarmarie] station] officer - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know
 6. Reporting a complaint against the law enforcement officer officer - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know
 7. I contacted Vefa Support Team officer - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know
 8. None of these officer - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know

(88 Refusal)
(99 Don't know)

11. What type of contact was it? The officer/agent ...
 1. Gave an on-the-spot warning about offence committed (includes traffic and parking violation officer - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know
 2. Tried to calm down a fight/argument officer - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know
 3. Said they would issue a summons officer - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know
 4. Made an arrest officer - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know
 5. Carried out a breath test officer - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know
 6. Issued a fine officer - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know
 7. Told to take documents to the police station officer - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know
 8. Gave a warning about a vehicle fault/maintenance officer - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know
officer - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know
 9. Gave some advice about driving officer - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know
 10. Searched you officer - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know
 11. Carried out an identity check officer - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know
 12. Just asked questions officer - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know
 13. Stopped me to verify COVID-19 restrictions of movement and/or use of face masks. officer -



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Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know

14. Contacted me as part of Vefa Support Team for help. officer - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know

15. Other type of contact - Yes/No/Refusal/Don't know

(88 Refusal)

(99 Don't know)

12. [All respondents who had contact] Concerning your most recent contact in [insert the name of pilot site], how dissatisfied or satisfied were you with the way the law enforcement officer treated you?

1. Very dissatisfied

2. Dissatisfied

3. Neither dissatisfied nor satisfied

4. Satisfied

5. Very satisfied

(88 Refusal)

(99 Don't know)

SECTION 3: TRUST

13. Based on your own experience, how good a job do you think the law enforcement officers in where you live [insert the name of the pilot site]? (Interviewer note: only ask about the law enforcement officers which are applicable to the pilot site in question)

	Police	Gendarmerie
Excellent	5	5
Good	4	4
Fair	3	3
Poor	2	2
Very poor	1	1
(88 Refusal)	88	88
(99 Don't know)	99	99

14. Based on your own experience, if a violent crime against a resident were to occur in [insert the name of pilot site] and the law enforcement officers were called, how slowly or quickly do you think they would arrive at the

	Police	Gendarmerie
0. Extremely slowly	0	0
1.	1	1
2.	2	2
3.	3	3



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4.	4	4		
5.	5	5		
6.	6	6		
7.	7	7		
8.	8	8		
9.	9	9		
10.	Extremely quickly	10	10	
(88 Refusal)	88	88		
(99 Don't know)	99	99		

15. Based on your own experience how often would you say the law enforcement officers in [insert the local pilot site] generally treat regular citizens in your local area with respect?
(Interviewer note: only ask about the law enforcement officers which are applicable to the pilot site in question)

	Police	Gendarmerie		
1.	Not at all often	1	1	
2.	Not very often	2	2	
3.	Difficult to say	3	3	
4.	Often	4	4	
5.	Very often	5	5	
(88 Refusal)	88	88		
(99 Don't know)	99	99		

16. Based on your own experience: "To what extent do you consider that it is your duty to obey the decisions made by ISFs, even if you don't understand or don't agree with them?"

	Police	Gendarmerie		
0.	Not at all my duty	0	0	
1.	1	1		
2.	2	2		
3.	3	3		
4.	4	4		
5.	5	5		
6.	6	6		
7.	7	7		
8.	8	8		
9.	9	9		
10.	Completely my duty	10	10	
(88 Refusal)	88	88		
(99 Don't know)	99	99		

17. Based on your own experience, how would you rate relations between local people and law



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enforcement officers in [insert the name of pilot site]? (Interviewer note: only ask about the law enforcement officers which are applicable to the pilot site in question)

	Police	Gendarmerie		
Very good	5	5		
Fairly good	4	4		
Neither agree nor poor			3	3
Fairly poor	2	2		
Very poor	1	1		
(88 Refusal)	88	88		
(99 Don't know)		99	99	

18. Based on what you have heard or your own experience, are you scared of encountering the law enforcement officers in [insert the name of the local pilot site]?

(Interviewer note: only ask about the law enforcement officers which are applicable to the pilot site in question)

	Police	Gendarmerie		
Very	5	5		
Fairly	4	4		
Not very	2	3		
Not at all	1	2		
It depends	3	3		
(88 Refusal)	88	88		
(99 Don't know)		99	99	

19. Imagine that you were out and you witnessed a man push another man to the ground and steal his wallet in [insert the name of the pilot site]. How likely would you be to report it to the law enforcement officers? Would you be...

1. ...not at all willing
2. not very willing
3. difficult to say
4. willing
5. or very willing

(88 Refusal)

(99 Don't know)

SECTION 4: LOCAL (SECURITY) PRIORITIES & COMMUNITY NEEDS

20. On which of the below services would you be willing that the taxes you paid be spent on? Please select your top five priorities.



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(Interviewer note: use show card)

Yes

1. Fire protection 1
2. Parks and recreation 2
3. Infrastructure services like Water and sewerage 3
4. Law enforcement services 4
5. Having more CCTV cameras 5
6. Library services 6
7. Street lighting 7
8. Roads and highway 8
9. Old age asylums 9
10. Improvement of education services and facilities 10
11. Home care services 11
12. Women's shelters 12
13. Animal shelter 13
- (88 Refusal) 88
- (99 Don't know) 99

21. Of the following, what do you think are the top five concerns about crime and disorder in [insert name of pilot]? (Interviewer note: use show card)

Yes

1. Burglary
2. Shoplifting
3. Sexual offences
4. Violent crime (e.g. fighting/assaults)
5. Pick-pocketing
6. Usurpation
7. Seizure by violence
8. Dangerous/uncontrolled animals
9. Domestic abuse
10. (Illegal) drug use/dealing
11. Drunk/rowdy people in public places
12. Vandalism in public places
13. Car theft
14. Theft from cars
15. Problems with neighbours (e.g. noisy neighbours)
16. Public disorder
17. Speeding/Joy riding/bad/reckless driving
18. Crimes committed by children
19. Child victims
20. Street kids (living on the streets or working on the streets)

(88 Refusal)



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(99 Don't know)

22. To what extent do you agree with the following statement? "Law enforcement officers in [insert the name of pilot site] they try to respond to the needs and expectations of people in this district." (ASK THIS QUESTION BOTH FOR POLICE AND GENDARMERIE)

Police Gendarmerie

1. Strongly agree
2. Agree
3. Neither agree or disagree
4. Disagree
5. Strongly disagree

(88 Refusal)

(99 Don't know)

23. How interested are you in knowing about the following in your [insert the name of pilot site]?

Very interested Fairly interested Not very interested

1. Crime prevention advice relating to your home 1 Very Interested 2 Fairly Interested
3 Not very Interested 88 Refusal
99 Don't Know
2. Crime prevention advice relating to your vehicle 1 Very Interested 2 Fairly Interested
3 Not very Interested 88 Refusal
99 Don't Know
3. Local law enforcement initiatives 1 Very Interested 2 Fairly Interested
3 Not very Interested 88 Refusal
99 Don't Know
4. Crime appeals 1 Very Interested 2 Fairly Interested
3 Not very Interested 88 Refusal
99 Don't Know
5. Local arrests and convictions 1 Very Interested 2 Fairly Interested
3 Not very Interested 88 Refusal
99 Don't Know
6. Crime statistics in [insert the name of pilot site] 1 Very Interested 2 Fairly Interested
3 Not very Interested 88 Refusal
99 Don't Know
7. Road safety advice 1 Very Interested 2 Fairly Interested
3 Not very Interested 88 Refusal
99 Don't Know

24. In the past 3 months can you remember if you have felt fearful about the following actually happening to you in [insert the name of pilot site]? (YES/NO)



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1. Vandalism or damage to your property (including your car)
2. House burglary
3. Theft of your car/something stole from your car
4. Being assaulted in a public place
5. Being mugged or robbed
6. None of the above

(88 Refusal)

(99 Don't know)

25. What precautions are you taking for not being victimized?

.....
.....
.....

26. What do you think the causes of crimes are in this district?

.....
.....
.....

SECTION 5: DEMOGRAPHICS

27. How many years have you lived in this neighborhood, that is [insert the name of pilot site applicable]

1. Less than a year
2. 1–3 years
3. 4-6 years
4. 7-10 years
5. Longer than 10 years

(88 Refusal)

(99 Don't know)

28. What year were you born?

XXXX (e.g. 1948)

(88 Refusal)

(99 Don't know)



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29. What is your gender?

1. Male
2. Female

(88 Refusal)

(99 Don't know)

30. Your marital status is....

1. single, that is, never married
2. legally married and living with [husband/wife] OR not legally married but engaged in religious marriage act
3. separated from [husband/wife] or divorced
4. or widowed?

(88 Refusal)

(99 Don't know)

31. About how many years of education have you completed? (Start from primary school)

Enter the actual year (e.g. 10)

(88 Refusal)

(99 Don't know)

32. This card shows incomes in annual amounts. Which of the groups on the card represents your household income [your personal/your and your husband's/wife's/ partner's combined] income from all these sources, AFTER deductions such as income tax? Just tell me the letter beside the row that applies to you.

1. Under or qual TL 2324 (minimum legal wage level)
2. 2325-3000
3. 3000-5000
4. 5000-7000
5. 7000-8000
6. 8000-9000
7. 9000-10000
8. 10000-11000
9. 11000-12000
10. 12000-13000
11. 13000-14000
12. 14000-15000
13. 15000-16000
14. 16000-19000
15. 19000 and more

(88 Refusal)

(99 Don't know)



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33. Since when do you live in this address?
34. Does this neighbourhood have a different name? Yes / No .
35. If yes, what is it ? 1
- No 2

36. How many people live in your household?.....

37. How many of the people in your household are under 16?
38. How many of the people live in your household are above 65?
39. Are you head of household?(from the card)
- A. No ask Q40 then Q41
- B. Yes ask Q41
40. Occupation of the breadwinner in the household (open-ended)
41. Occupation of the interviewee (open-ended)

ANNEX III: Points to Be Considered for the Effective Functioning of the Local Prevention and Security Boards

- i. To maintain ownership and effectiveness in the boards, the objectives and remits of the District Prevention and Security Boards and expected results from the process should be well explained to the participants.
- ii. As well as the police statistics which will be used for the establishment of local security plans, the security diagnosis described in 8 boxes should be done carefully.
- iii. The board members should feel free to express their opinions. The members should be given equal representation.
- iv. The board members should be high-level persons and able to make decisions at the institutions they represent.
- v. The institutions should be represented by the same people at every board meeting. Otherwise there will be a lack of communication and efficiency.
- vi. In the commissions, mukhtars and NGO representatives reflect the needs of the people, thus high participation from these institutions must be ensured.
- vii. Gender equality should be watched in the board membership structure.
- viii. The agreed action plans should fall under the remit and capacity of the boards. The board should make sure that action plans address local problems.
- ix. In order to improve interagency coordination, it should be ensured that all the institutions contribute to the Local Security Plan and take part in the implementation of actions.
- x. The responsibility and the implementation of the actions should not be left only to internal security forces. Other institutions should make commitments, take responsibility and put effort into the implementation.
- xi. The executive committee should actively take part in the implementation of the actions that were agreed on by the board members and included in the plan.



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- xii. The local security survey which is used throughout the local security diagnosis process is a useful tool to measure crime perception of citizens. When developing the Local Security Plan, the board should consider the survey results.
- xiii. The content of the local security survey could be improved by asking the support of academics if necessary.
- xiv. Applying random sampling principle in the implementation of the local security survey would lead to more accurate results. Besides, to ensure credibility, the survey should not be applied by the police agencies. The reason for that is, the people who apply to the police stations are usually recent victims and this is against the random sampling principle.

ANNEX IV: Crime Prevention Web Sites

Crime prevention is often improved through sharing best practices. Websites are important vehicles for providing information to all stakeholders involved in crime prevention. For this reason, knowledge of some of the most important crime prevention websites can be useful.

<https://www.unodc.org/unodc/en/justice-and-prison-reform/CrimePrevention.html?ref=menuseide>

It is the UN website where United Nations Standards and Norms in Crime Prevention can be consulted in Compendium 2006.

www.crime-prevention-intl.org

The International Centre for Criminal Prevention is located in Montreal and well informed about European and international projects.

www.eucpn.org

This is the website for crime prevention created by Sweden and France. **www.fesu.org**

This website focuses more on local security and outlines examples of best practices from several cities.

www.crimeprev.eu

This site is used by 31 universities from ten European countries and coordinated by the French CNRS.

www.homeoffice.gov.uk/crimeprevention

This is the official website of UK Home Office (Ministry of Interior).

www.sgcpd.interieur.gouv.fr

This site is the French Ministry of Interior website for criminal prevention and local security partnerships.

www.ncpc.org

This American website is from the National Crime Prevention Council.

www.crimepreventionottawa.ca

This is a university web site well informed on crime prevention research.

www.libertysecurity.org

The official European security website.



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ANNEX V: Compendium of the United Nations Norms and Standards in Crime Prevention

Guidelines for cooperation and technical assistance in the field of urban crime prevention

1. Design and Implementation of Cooperation and Assistance Activities Cooperation projects for urban crime prevention should take account of the principles set out below.

1.1. Local Approach to Problems

Urban crime is characterized by a multiplicity of factors and forms. A multiagency approach and a coordinated response at the local level, in accordance with an integrated crime prevention action plan, will often be helpful.

This should involve:

1.1.1. A local diagnostic survey of crime phenomena, their characteristics, factors leading to them, the form they take and their extent;

1.1.2. The identification of all the relevant actors that could take part in compiling the above-mentioned diagnostic survey in crime prevention as well as in the fight against crime, for example public institutions (national or local), local elected officials, the private sector (associations, enterprises), the voluntary sector, community representatives etc.;

1.1.3. The establishment, wherever appropriate, of consultation mechanisms promoting closer liaison, the exchange of information, joint work and the design of a coherent strategy;

1.1.4. The elaboration of possible solutions to these problems in the local context.

1.2. Integrated Crime Prevention Action Plan

1.3. The authors of an integrated crime prevention action plan, in order for it to be comprehensive and efficient, should:

1.3.1. Define:

- (i) The nature and types of crime problems to be tackled, such as theft, robbery, burglary, racial attacks, drug-related crimes, juvenile delinquency and illegal possession of firearms, taking into account all the factors that may directly or indirectly cause such problems or contribute to them;
- (ii) The objectives being pursued and the time by which they should be attained;
- (iii) The action envisaged and the respective responsibilities of those involved vis-à-vis the implementation of the plan (for example, whether local or national resources are to be mobilized);

1.3.2. Consider involving a range of actors representing in particular:

- (i) Social workers and education, housing and health workers, in addition to the police, the courts, public prosecutors and probation services etc.;
- (ii) The community: elected officials, associations, volunteers, parents, victims' organizations etc.;
- (iii) The economic sector: enterprises, banks, business, public transport etc.;
- (iv) The media;

1.3.3. Consider the relevance to the crime prevention action plan of such factors as:

- (i) Relationships in the family, between generations or between social groups etc.;
- (ii) Education, religious, moral and civic values, culture etc.;
- (iii) Employment, training, measures for combating unemployment and poverty;



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- (iv) Housing and urbanism;
- (v) Health, drug and alcohol abuse;
- (vi) Government and community welfare aid for the least fortunate members of society;
- (vii) Combating the culture of violence and intolerance;

1.3.4. Consider providing for action at various levels:

(i) Primary prevention by:

- a. Promoting situational criminal prevention measures, such as target hardening and opportunity reduction;
- b. Promoting welfare and health development and progress and by combating all forms of social deprivation;
- c. Promoting communal values and respect for fundamental human rights;
- d. Promoting civic responsibility and social mediation procedures; e. Facilitating the adaptation of the working methods of the police and the courts;

(ii) Prevention of recidivism by:

- a. Facilitating the adaptation of methods of police intervention (rapid response, intervention within the local community etc.);
- b. Facilitating the adaptation of methods of judicial intervention and implementation of alternative remedies:
 - Diversification of methods of treatment and of measures taken according to the nature and seriousness of the cases (diversionary schemes, mediation, a special system for minors etc.);
 - Systematic research on the reintegration of offenders involved in urban crime through the implementation of non-custodial measures; - Socio-educational support within the framework of the sentence, in prison and as preparation for release from prison;
 - Giving an active role to the community in the rehabilitation of offenders;

(iii) After the sentence has been served: aid and socio-educational support, family support etc.;

(iv) Protection of victims by practical improvements in their treatment by means of the following:

- a. Raising awareness of rights and how to exercise them effectively; b. Reinforcing rights (in particular the right to compensation); c. Introducing systems of victim assistance.

2. Implementation of the Action Plan

2.1. Central authorities

The central authorities, to the extent consistent with their competence, should:

- i. Provide active support, assistance and encouragement to local actors;
- ii. Coordinate national policy and strategies with local strategies and needs;
- iii. Organize consultation and cooperation mechanisms between the various administrations concerned at the central level.

2.2. Authorities at All Levels



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Competent authorities at all levels should:

- i. Be constantly mindful of respect for the fundamental principles of human rights in promoting these activities.
- ii. Encourage and/or implement appropriate training and information to support all professionals involved in crime prevention.
- iii. Compare experiences and organize exchanges of know-how; iv. Provide a means of evaluating regularly the effectiveness of the strategy implemented and provide for the possibility of revising it.