



The Population and the Police: Partnership through Dialogue

briefing

This policy brief discusses the results of a study of existing forms of cooperation between the police and the population, with a particular focus on Local Crime Prevention Centres (LCPC). LCPCs were selected for study as they exist throughout Kyrgyzstan and are considered to be the main instrument of cooperation between the police and the population

This policy brief also presents recommendations on implementation of effective forms of public-police partnership.

The target audience for this document includes decision makers, civil society, international organisations, experts and media.

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List of abbreviations

MIA – Ministry of Internal Affairs

LCPC – Local Crime Prevention Centre

LEA – Law Enforcement Agency (agencies of the Ministry of Internal Affairs)

*NGO – Non-governmental organisation LPD – Local Police Department (Precinct)
(at the village/town level)*

CSWG – Community Security Working Group

CU – Civic Union “For reforms and result”

RCC – Regional Coordination Council

PSC – Public Supervisory Council

The Population and the Police: Partnership through Dialogue



Source: mvd.kg

Introduction

Only 16% of the population of Bishkek and Osh cities say that there is good cooperation between police and citizens, and leaders of communities.

Results of research conducted by SIAR for the CU "For Reforms and Result", September, 2013.

There are more and more cases of aggression and disobedience towards the police in the Kyrgyz Republic¹. Low public trust in LEAs², and their isolation from the population's needs and demands are considered to be a cause of this. The traditional model by which LEAs function, based on strict subordination, obedience and directives from "above", without taking into account public opinion and communities' interests, can no longer ensure proper security. In contrast, modern understandings of how law enforcement should function require active public participation in identifying and solving problems.

"[the] police do not, on their own, have the resources to deal with the underlying causes for social decay and crime, and thus need the support of other state agencies, and in particular, that of civil society"³.

The Kyrgyz Government recognised the need to improve community policing methods in the 2013 Order "On reform of LEAs", which prioritised "strengthening cooperation between the police and communities in maintaining public order and crime prevention, through the development of new mechanisms of collaboration between civil society institutions and LEAs"⁴. However, without well-developed mechanisms and the willingness of all stakeholders to support reform, there is a risk that community policing remains a declaration "on paper".

The CU "For Reforms and Result" intends to support the development of such new mechanisms of cooperation within the "Community Policing"⁵ framework. The basis of this approach is dialogue, through which new trustful relations are built, and problems and mutual ways of solving them are identified.

Objective of the policy brief: *propose an evidence-based, effective model of dialogue and partnership between the population, police and other relevant actors on issues of public security.*

Methods⁶

This study used the following methodologies:

1. Desk study: analysis of current legislation, statistical data, media publications.

¹ The most recent case was resistance to police during mass protests in Karakol and Saruu, as well as a number of incidents with traffic police in Bishkek.

² Latest national poll showed that 59% of the population had a negative attitude towards police, and only 26% - positive. "National survey of Kyrgyzstan citizens", IRI, Baltic Surveys Ltd, February 2013.

³ OSCE, 'Good practices in building Police-Public Partnerships', 2008, <http://www.osce.org/spmu/32547>

⁴ The Kyrgyz Republic Government order 220 "On Reform of the LEA of the Kyrgyz Republic", April 30, 2013

⁵ Also refer to "New methods of cooperation between LEA and population in Kyrgyzstan" (ИА «Кабар», 18 July, 2013): <http://www.kabar.kg/society/full/59524>

⁶ More detailed information about research methods can be found at: <http://reforma.kg/articles/view/100>

2. In-depth interviews

3. Focus groups

The study covered the cities of Bishkek and Osh, and seven areas/regions. Target areas were specifically chosen to include localities situated both near and far from urban centres, and representing mixed and mono-ethnic communities, as well as densely and sparsely populated areas.

In each of the target areas, one focus group with the public and one focus group with members of the LCPC were conducted, as well as one in-depth interview with each the below-listed respondents:

Local level	Middle level (regional, district)	National level
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LCPC • Local self-governance Neighbourhood police officer • NGO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • GUVD/ROVD • Coordination Councils • NGO 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Public Supervision Council at MIA • NGO • MIA



Oreview of previous attempts to establish public-police platforms on security

«People understood and started coming to us. LCPCs are closer to the population than the police».

Balikchy LCPC member.

Government, non-governmental and international institutions have previously taken steps to develop and establish cooperation mechanisms between the population and police. The most widely-spread and officially recognised public structures are Local Crime Prevention Centres (LCPCs). There are also other structures, including informal mechanisms, created by NGOs and international institutions.

LCPCs have been established at the city, district and village levels. Their main objectives are crime prevention, improving law/rights literacy among the population, public participation in maintaining public order, mutual patrolling with LEAs, etc. The head of the LCPC is usually a senior-level representative of local self-governance. Each LCPC consists of representatives from the aksakal courts, youth committee and women's council, and closely collaborates with a designated neighbourhood police officer, who transfers administrative violation cases to the aksakal courts, and domestic violence cases to the women's council.

The status of LCPCs is enforced by the law "On crime prevention" (art.14). Based on this law, regional administration also issued similar statements at their levels. This law regulates the establishment of LCPCs, as well as processes for decision making, tasking, authority, and accountability. Currently, there are 553 LCPCs in Kyrgyzstan, consisting of 12,611 public members⁷.

In 2013, the government demonstrated its interest in raising the status of LCPCs by drafting a law, which would allow such structures to receive NGO status, which may result in more financial opportunities for LCPCs⁸. This draft law has good chances of receiving parliamentary approval.

Regional Coordination Councils (RCCs) are another example of dialogue platforms. They function under the Prime-Ministers' representatives in all the regions. The Councils include members of government, local self-government, NGOs, confessional and ethnic communities and youth and aim to jointly discuss and solve a wide variety of regional problems⁹. The activity of RCCs is mainly concentrated on peacebuilding and resolution of conflicts. LCPC members do not usually take part in the work of RCCs.

It is important to mention informal platforms, such as Community Security Working Groups (CSWG), established with support from Saferworld, and the Early Warning Network (EWN), supported by ACTED. These structures function in a number of districts in Batken, Jalal-Abad and Osh regions. There are examples when CSWGs have been given the status of LCPC (e.g. in Bazar-Korgon ayil okmotu of Jalal-Abad region). CSWGs are established at the community (village) level.

⁷ Letter from MIA, June 11, 2013

⁸ Committee of Kenesh approved establishment of LCPC, «AKIpress», 10 December 2013: <http://news.namba.kg/read.php?id=2083281>

⁹ Also refer to: «National report on analysis of peace process and development in Kyrgyzstan», A.Dikambaev, M. Tyulengov, 2011

Results of the Field Research

The majority of respondents unaware of LCPCs were in Bishkek. In Osh, this number was 20% less compared to Bishkek. 9% of those who are aware of LCPCs mentioned that they existed only "on paper". Only 4% of respondents answered that LCPCs sometimes helped solve their problems.

Results of research conducted by SIAR for CU "For Reforms and Result", September, 2013.

LCPC members and neighbourhood police officers, who deal with LCPCs more often, highly praised the collaboration between police and LCPC. Heads of territorial LEAs, in general, also positively evaluated LCPCs, mentioning them as a means of cooperation between the population and LEA.

In practice, cooperation mainly consists of handling citizens' appeals, coming from LEAs via neighbourhood police officers (the large volume of cases represent domestic and inter-personal disputes), as well as joint patrolling. LCPC members, particularly from youth and women's committees, jointly with neighbourhood police officers and juvenile inspectors, also conduct preventative work with juvenile offenders¹⁰. Respondents from LCPCs and police name youth committees as the weakest part of the LCPCs, whose activities, as a rule, only include episodic organisation of some entertainment events, and in some cases, youth committees do not even exist. LCPC members, neighbourhood police officers and members of local self-government consider aksakal courts to be the most effective part of LCPCs.

An analysis of current legislation and answers from the respondents suggest that LCPCs play a well-established role in assisting the police. However, until now, there have been no discussions on security issues between the public and heads of local police at the LCPC platform. Also, LCPC members are not involved in strategic decision making.

The fact that LCPC members do not change is a wide-spread problem in many places. Participants in a focus group with the public in Jalal-Abad stated that "the population itself does not know members of LCPC. House committees, chairpersons of condominiums propose candidates as LCPC members, and the local kenesh approves them. LCPC members have not changed for a long time".

Despite LCPCs having the legal status of a civil society structure, in reality most members of LCPCs are municipal workers (within local self-government), state education sector employees, etc.

¹⁰ MIA data, 11 June 2013.

This fact limits the independence and autonomy of LCPCs. Among the formal platforms, only some regional coordination councils approached equal partnership between government and civil society participants (e.g., in Jalal-Abad region). As members of RCCs, civil society leaders are able to present their vision of problems and ways of solving them, and to ask for support from authorities by directly addressing heads of regional administrations. LCPCs are not usually involved in RCCs activities.

Transmission of information to decision makers

A number of foreign countries lay great emphasis on communication between platforms at different levels in their public-consultative structures¹¹ which helps facilitate vertical transmission of information to decision makers.

Coordination councils, run by heads of local administrations, regulate and control LCPCs. However, the majority of respondents from surveyed LCPCs noted weak collaboration with coordination councils. LCPC members from Jalal-Abad city, Naryn city and Issyk-Kul region said that they did not collaborate with them at all. The majority of respondents from coordination councils also noted either “partial” collaboration, or “absence” of it. These answers suggest that coordination councils might represent a weak link between LCPCs to decision makers.

At the republic level, the most famous public-consultative body in the security domain is the Public Supervisory Council (PSC) at the MIA. Besides civil control over the MIA, the PSC was established to “improve effective cooperation of LEAs with the public, and to make sure that public opinion is taken into account during the development and implementation of state policy”¹². Respondents from LCPCs, however, mentioned that the PSC does not have any cooperation with LCPC. Representatives of other consultative platforms and local NGOs from all regions of Kyrgyzstan gave similar answers.

Results therefore suggest that consultative platforms at all levels do not collaborate sufficiently, and information channels between them are rather weak.

¹¹ <http://reforma.kg/articles/view/120>

¹² Presidential Order No56 «On Public Supervisory Council at a state institution», 05 March 2011

Openness to the public and public associations

Representatives from authorities underline that the public takes part in establishing LCPCs. According to respondents from local self-government, LCPCs and LEAs, the main process for selecting LCPC members is through citizens' meetings, after which the candidates proposed by the public are approved by the local kenesh. Sometimes members of LCPCs are appointed by the mayor's office (e.g. in Jalal-Abad).

Cooperation between LCPCs and the population is based on accountability (reporting), which takes place annually, together with local self-government and neighbourhood police officers reporting. Focus groups with the public showed that in most cases the population is aware about LCPCs, but does not know how members are selected or are unaware about their reporting, which casts some doubts on their openness to the public. In Jalal-Abad and Issyk-Kul regions, focus group members from the public mentioned that LCPC members self-elect themselves, and are not accountable to anyone.

Other studies demonstrate low public awareness about the work of LCPCs. Results of a survey among Bishkek and Osh citizens showed that 74% of the population do not know about LCPCs¹³.

The majority of NGOs, specialised in security and human rights, who took part in this research, negatively assessed the effectiveness and openness of LCPCs. The head of a NGO in Osh city called the LCPC "a dying body, only symbolic". At the same time, positive examples of cooperation were given by activists in Aravan district of the Osh region.

Weak involvement of NGOs in the work of LCPCs and low interest in each other are thought to be some of the causes of this estrangement.

In Jalal-Abad and Issyk-Kul regions, activists complained about the unfair and closed process of selection of LCPC members.

Focus group with LCPC members, Osh city



¹³ Population survey on perceptions of security and performance of law enforcement agencies in the cities of Bishkek and Osh. SIAR research and consulting for the CU "For reforms and result", September 2013: <http://reforma.kg/media/uploads/users/admin/files/report13.pdf>

Conclusions

1) LCPCs are a well-established structure, working on crime prevention and are not intended for dialogue between the population and LEAs.

Despite some criticism of LCPCs, the stability of their crime prevention work should be recognised. They also “unload” neighbourhood police officers by taking on administrative violation cases, family conflicts etc. However, at present, LCPCs cannot be considered a functioning platform for partnership and dialogue between the police and civil society.

2) LCPCs are not civil society structures per se, and, essentially, are branches of local self-government.

Many members of LCPCs also work in local self-government and state institutions, which prevents LCPCs from fulfilling their function of representing public interests in cooperation with police and local self-government, and limits the autonomy of these centres. Even if their responsibilities were widened, without proper changes to how they function and the selection process for members, LCPCs will not be able to become a fully-fledged dialogue platform, although they could be part of such platforms.

3) There are no proper information channels between consultative platforms.

Information channels from communities to decision makers via consultative platforms are very under-developed; all existing key platforms are isolated from each other.

4) In most cases, the public is not aware about the work of LCPCs and other public consultative platforms.

There is a clear scepticism towards, and an absence of public interest in, the work of LCPCs, coordination councils, and the PSC under the MIA, which prevents the openness of the population to such structures.

5) In most regions, cooperation between NGOs and LCPCs is very weak.

Although there are some good examples of such cooperation, in the majority of cases, consultative platforms do not support and encourage collaboration with NGOs. NGOs, in their turn, do not show due interest in the work of LCPCs, expressing a lack of trust in them.

Problems and Solutions

Summarising the above, processes for dialogue and partnership between the population and decision makers in the field of security are underdeveloped in Kyrgyzstan. Unless this is addressed, the police will remain isolated from communities, and the task of ensuring public security will remain the unique responsibility of LEAs, which may lead to the following negative consequences:

- Inefficiency of the system in ensuring public security and order
- Inability of the police, using just its own resources, to solve all issues, related to public security
- Further decrease in public trust of LEAs
- Increase in tensions between citizens and LEAs, which may result in conflicts
- Absence of alternative information channels will result in poor awareness of central authorities about the real processes in the regions, which will potentially increase the number of poor decisions at a management level.

Solution. The aforementioned underlines the necessity to develop dialogue platforms, which will provide an opportunity for collaboration between civil society and authorities, and will allow decision makers at different levels to draw on public opinion, understand the needs of citizens, and base their work on the demands of the population. In addition, these platforms can become a mechanism of problem-solving at the local level.

Effective consultative platforms can also become an instrument of police accountability to the population. If different social groups are included in these platforms they can participate in external assessments of LEA departments and police officers

Possible solutions:

A. Change nothing.

This option can be justified by the fact that:

- dialogue platforms will require additional funding;
- within society there is a widespread lack of faith that police reform can bring any changes¹⁴.

While leaving everything as it is means there is no need to expend resources or efforts, this will mean there will still be no stable information exchange channels or dialogue between civil society and LEAs, which is likely to lead to the negative consequences outlined above.

¹⁴ Population survey on perceptions of security and performance of law enforcement agencies in the cities of Bishkek and Osh showed that every fifth citizen thinks that LEA reforms will not bring any results, while every tenth respondent answered that that system will never change (SIAR research and consulting for the Civic Union “For reforms and result”, September 2013).

B. Provide existing platforms with additional functions to ensure dialogue between police and the population.

This option suggests improving already established structures:

- 1) National level – Public Supervisory Council at the MIA;
- 2) District level – Coordination Councils of LEAs;
- 3) Local level - LCPCs.

This option envisages increasing the responsibilities and powers of the above-listed structures by adding tasks to ensure dialogue between the public and LEAs. This model will also require inclusion of civil society representatives in the Coordination Councils.

C. Open platform (model presented by the authors as a possible alternative)

This model suggests developing a new system of dialogue platforms (Public Security Forums), where LCPCs, police, local self-government, NGOs, and activists will be included in dialogue. These platforms should have a legal status, ensured by national law, which will also detail the mechanisms for the involvement of authorities in the process.

The inclusion of civil society representatives in this platform at community and middle levels will be based on a set of criteria, while official parties (authorities, police, LCPC) will be members of such platforms by default. The secretariat functions can be delegated to either local self-government or an NGO, which will be selected by members of the platform.

Flexibility, openness to inclusion of all interested stakeholders and minimal bureaucracy are the main advantages of this model.

According to MIA, there are 553 LCPCs operating in Kyrgyzstan, in which 656 women's councils, 546 youth committees and 813 aksakal courts



Analysis of options

The proposed options were assessed against the criteria of effectiveness, developed by the authors of this policy brief (annex 1).

Option 1 was excluded from further discussion because it perpetuates bad practices of cooperation between the population and police.

Strengths of option 2 include an already defined legal status, established composition, and support structure. However, LCPCs, Coordination Councils and the PSC at the MIA have demonstrated their inertia, significant bureaucracy and low flexibility to accept changes. LCPCs' affiliation with local self-government allows them to take part in dialogue, but they are not a platform for dialogue to take place. Coordination Councils mainly support authorities' actions, without the participation of civil society. Moreover increasing LCPC and coordination councils' tasks and responsibilities may lead to a decrease in the quality and effectiveness of their primary work.

The Open Platform model (option 3), as with many new ideas, may encounter scepticism, and will also require the establishment of a legal status and support structure. Initially, there may even be attempts by some parties to ignore this mechanism. However, the potential advantage of the proposed Open Platform is its capacity to include all actors on an equal basis, without dominance by any one stakeholder. Equality of all parties is the distinguishing feature of this platform.

Having analysed the advantages and disadvantages of both models, we present Option 3 (Open Platform) for public debate, where the LCPC is included as one of parties in dialogue.

Non-governmental organizations might become a part of "open platforms" due to their potential and authority



Open Platforms: Further Review of the Model

Open Platforms

represent a partnership mechanism through multi-level platforms for dialogue on security and public order issues, based on the principle of openness to all interested actors.

Everything presented below should be considered solely as recommendations from the authors: the final model implemented in Kyrgyzstan would need to be chosen as a result of public debates and consensus between state and society.

At the same time as introducing new structures, legislative changes should be made to ensure the participation of authorities in such consultative mechanisms, greater transparency of LEAs, and new methods of assessment of police officers, based on public evaluation. Open Platforms may take a central place police-public partnership.

Levels

It is recommended that three levels of this platform are established; however, their number may be increased, depending on needs in a region:

- **Central (Public Security Council)** will include representatives of the District and City Public Security Councils the government, the MIA, the State agency on local self-government and interethnic relations, and national NGOs.
- **District and City Public Security Councils** will have a regulated work mechanism, including the establishment of one platform per territorial unit, which will include heads of local police, representatives of local self-government, the local administration, LCPCs, NGOs and representatives of community-level platforms.

- **Community security forums** would have minimal regulatory mechanisms, where a group of citizens or associations may initiate the creation of a platform, informing local self-government and the local police department about its aims and objectives; members of the initiative group and officials jointly discuss the possibilities of cooperation, etc.

The establishment of Open Platforms should be supported by law; but at the same time, the platforms should have the right to develop their internal regulations themselves.

Vertical and horizontal links, constant updating of practices. Constant communication and cooperation, both vertically and horizontally between platforms, will ensure experience exchange, information channels to decision makers, analysis of the situation in communities, discussion and spread of new practices. In practice, this will be ensured through joint meetings and seminars, publication of reports, registration of suggestions coming from lower platforms by the upper platforms, etc. Mutual collaboration between platforms will result in constant updating of approaches, and will help to avoid inertia, common among isolated structures.

Public representation. Community level platforms are initiated by citizens, who inform LEAs and local self-government about their intention to take part in addressing a particular security problem¹⁵. By default, LCPCs receive the status of community platform; there could be several such structures on the same territory. Civil society activists can participate in District and City Public Security Councils via NGOs, LCPCs and community level platforms (forums). Public participation in the central level platforms is ensured by representatives of district/city level platforms and national NGOs.

Participation of authorities and other officials. Authorities' participation in the open platforms is ensured by legislature; and their involvement should not be limited to participation in general meetings, but also in the work of thematic groups. All territorial units of LEAs should have specially designated staff, responsible for cooperation with open platforms, and analysis and registration of suggestions proposed by these consultative structures.

Thematic groups. Each level of open platforms will have thematic groups for addressing a particular problem. Each group will work within its thematic domain, and will include representatives of NGOs, local self-government, and LEAs.

Decision making rules. Clear decision making procedures should be developed. It is necessary to define which issues can be approved by a simple majority, and which can only be approved by a special consensus.

Strategic planning. Open platforms should undergo annual strategic planning. At middle and central levels, these strategic plans will direct public security provision in the district/city and the whole country, respectively. These documents will also establish responsibility of each party involved in dialogue. These plans, after approval by the platform, can be legalised by local self-government and/or LEAs.

¹⁵ Establishment of community platforms should not limit freedom of associations. Citizens and groups of citizens have the right to unite and solve their problems together, without informing state institutions. The proposed model allows community platform to get increased opportunities of cooperation with LEAs and local self-governance.

Police accountability. Public platforms, together with polls¹⁶, can become an effective tool to assess the work of LEA units and police officers:

- Central level: overall assessment of MIA
- Middle level: assessment of territorial units of LEA
- Community level: assessment of local police departments (community level), city police departments, neighbourhood police officers, juvenile inspectors.

The effectiveness of this mechanism will depend on the existence of relevant legislature, which should ensure that the results of such external assessment can influence the career of police officers. Even greater accountability can be ensured by authorising open platforms to recommend dismissal of heads of territorial units of LEAs for ineffective work and violations.

Integration with other mechanisms. Community and middle level platform members are advised to attend NPOs reporting meetings¹⁷ to collect the information on needs and demands of the population. Members of platforms could also use these police reporting meetings to inform the public about their work.

Constant dialogue between population and the police is a way to build partnership and eventually to ensure better safety.



¹⁶ Recommendations based on the results of "Population survey on perceptions of security and performance of law enforcement agencies in the cities of Bishkek and Osh": <http://ow.ly/s5IPD>

¹⁷ Policy brief "Trust through accountability"; Civil Union "For reforms and result", 2014.

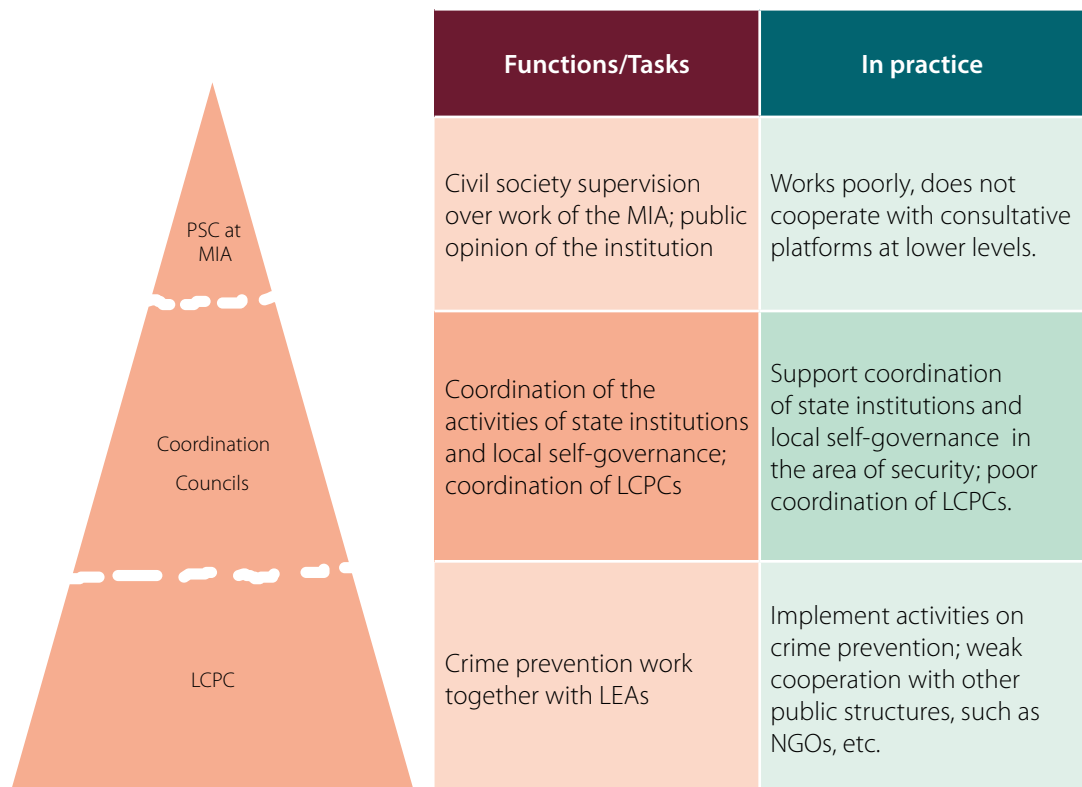
Recommendations for implementation

In case of acceptance of “Open Platforms” model, the authors propose the following implementation measures (steps):

- Establish initiative groups of interested stakeholders at local levels. These groups will include representatives of civil society, local self-government and LEAs. These groups will conduct preparatory work for establishing open platforms.
- Conduct a widely publicised campaign to discuss mechanisms for the establishment and functioning of open platforms (to be done by the initiative groups).
- Establishment of dialogue platforms can be realised in two stages (pilot and main implementation stage)
- Draft and issue a government order, which will define the terms of functioning of these platforms, information channels, responsibilities and participation of authorities and other officials.
- At a later stage, pass a law “On social partnership in community security and order”, covering different aspects of social partnership.
- Issue an MIA internal order, defining a set of criteria of assessment of police officers and LEA, dividing them into external and technical (internal) evaluation, and make it publicly available.
- Authorise the open platforms to conduct external assessment of LEAs and police officers.
- Increase public access to information about LEA activities, including the data on its structure, number of staff, budget, staff assessment system, etc.
- It is advisable that initiative groups organise seminars and trainings on strategic planning, communication skills, advocacy, etc. for members of the dialogue platforms.

Annexes

Annex 1 Existing models of dialogue platforms



Annex 2

Comparative analysis of the presented models

Criteria	Options		
	№1. Change nothing	№2. Existing platforms/ structures	№3. Open platforms
Presence of support structure	-	Already established offices/ premises at local self-government and/or local authorities	Potential difficulties in establishing support structure, which may be overcome by giving secretariat functions to local self-government or NGOs, and using their premises for the platforms
Human resources	-	LCPCs have their established members; although in some places, the public and independent activists express concerns about the effectiveness of LCPCs, and the fairness of membership selection process; NGOs are not involved. Coordination councils, as a rule, do not include representatives of civil society and LCPC. PSC is established, but not open for community level platforms.	The idea of establishing a new platform may initially encounter much scepticism. Initiative groups will have to conduct much work to persuade various groups on the necessity of such platforms. Sustainable membership can only be ensured if these platforms are successful, and if all parties can see usefulness of such platforms.
Legislature	-	LCPC: Law "On crime prevention", regional orders "On LCPC". Coordination councils: Law "On crime prevention", local level orders. PSC at MIA: Presidential Order (Decree).	Currently absent. It is recommended that a general model for dialogue platforms be regulated at the national level by the Law, Presidential Order, or Government Order.
Openness	-	LCPC and PSC at MIA are mainly closed to other public groups. Coordination councils (CC) are completely closed to public groups.	Has a great potential to unite various sides (parties), including LCPC, NGOs, businesses.
Flexibility	-	Established structures are not open to new approaches, and tend to follow existing mechanisms. The study showed that LCPC and CC members did not see any systemic problems in their work. Flexibility can be achieved if many new people arrive at the same time.	Big potential in acceptance of new approaches, and openness to the interests of various groups.

Annex 3

Open Platform Model

Level	Composition and Set up	Functions
<p>National Public Security Council</p> <p>Secretariat: civil society organisation(s), selected by the Council for a definite term</p>	<p>Authorities, responsible for public security and order policy</p> <p>National NGOs</p> <p>Delegates from middle-level platforms</p> <p>PSC at MIA</p>	<p>Coordination of cooperation between police, civil society, local self-governance and other state institutions in the Republic; Discussion of strategic security issues; assessment of LEAs (in particular, their openness).</p> <p>Accountability: to the public, relevant parliamentary committee, and government.</p> <p>Methods: annual public reporting, including data on the work of lower level platforms.</p>
<p>District and City Public Security Forums</p> <p>Secretariat: local civil society organization(s), selected by the Forum for a definite term</p> <p>Thematic groups</p>	<p>Heads of local police, representatives of local self-governance, local administration, LCPC, NGOs and representatives of community level platforms.</p>	<p>Coordination of cooperation between LEAs, civil society and local self-governance on the question of public security and order; Development and implementation of strategic city/district plan on ensuring public security; assessment of territorial units of LEAs (in particular, openness towards the public); thematic groups are created for addressing specific issues of public security and order.</p> <p>Accountability: to the public, local <i>kenesh</i>, National public security council.</p> <p>Methods: public reporting, presented to <i>kenesh</i> at different levels, etc.</p>
<p>Community security forums</p> <p>LCPC, local initiative groups</p>	<p>A group of citizens or associations (local initiative group) may initiate the creation of a platform, informing local self-governance and local police department about its aims and objectives.</p> <p>LCPCs are a community security forum by default.</p>	<p>Solution of public security problems at local level with participation of LEA and local self-governance; assessment of NPOs, juvenile inspectors and local police departments.</p> <p>Accountability: to the communities, district and city public security forums, general citizens' meetings.</p> <p>Methods: public reporting.</p>



The Civic Union for Reforms and Result – is a voluntary, open and nationwide network of organisations and citizens of Kyrgyzstan, which aims at promoting positive changes in the country.

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