



Planning Community Policing Together!

A participatory planning approach for building safer neighbourhoods

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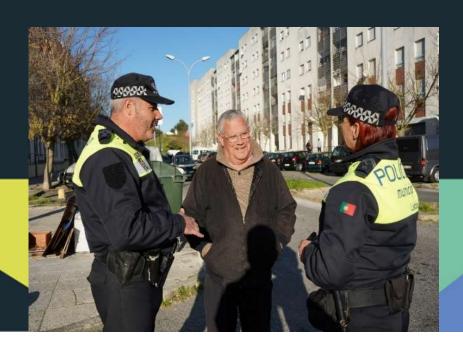
Topics:

- 1. The context of community policing in Lisbon
- 2. The Lisbon Community Policing participatory planning approach
- 3. The results so far & challenges for the future









Law enforcement in **Portugal**:

Security Forces (National Level / Criminal competences)

- National Republican Guard (GNR)
- Public Security Police (PSP)
- Judicial Police

Municipal Polices (Local level / Without criminal competences)

- Lisbon Municipal Police (LMP, officers recruited from national police - PSP)
- Porto Municipal Police (officers recruited from national police)
- Other cities with Municipal Polices (officers recruited from civil society)



Approx. 550.000 inhabitants.

In Lisbon officers from PSP and LMP







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Lisbon Community Policing Preventive Approach



Source: Center for Problem-Oriented Policing





Neighbourhoods with Community Policing in 2023

Alta de Lisboa

Baixa-Chiado-Misericórdia Alvalade-G. Junqueiro

Bairro Padre Cruz

Mouraria

Ameixoeira-Galinheiras







Alto da Ajuda









Bairro Alfredo Bensaúde







- **Neighbourhoods with Community Policing**
- Neighbourhoods planning Community Policing





Source: Center for Problem-Oriented Policing









A community-based participatory planning approach for building safer neighbourhoods

- It differs from traditional models of policing in Lisbon in that it is **jointly planned and operated by a partnership** established between the Lisbon Municipal Police, local partners and residents.
- Preventive, proactive and participative policing model.
- All members of the partnership recognise the importance of cooperation between the Police and the community in improving both actual security and citizens' feelings of security.









Community

Residents

Institutions

Security Partnership

- Residents representatives
- Local partners

Police Organization •

- Prevention Team (Social Sciences)
- Police Officers

Planning phase:

- 1 Setting up "security groups"
- 2 Diagnosing problems
- 3 Defining community policing officers' profile
- Selecting & Training



Participatory planning of the Community Policing (CP) by the LMP Prevention Team (Social Sciences) with partners – 4 steps

Establish local partnerships - Security Groups







1 Setting up "security groups"



Step #1 - Establishing a local partnership - The Security Group



- Monthly CP planning meetings -

Examples of CP partnership members:

Residents associations

Health Centers

Mediators

Schools

Social Work organizations

Sports organizations

Charities

Municipality services (public space)

Local city councils

NGO's

Shop owners associations



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Establish local partnerships
- Security Groups





Undertake a Local Security Diagnostic





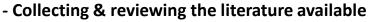


2 Diagnosing problems

Step #2 - The partnership undertakes a Local Security Diagnostic in the community









- Focus group discussion to update community security concerns and expectations -



Planning phase:

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Participatory planning of the Community Policing (CP) by the LMP Prevention Team (Social Sciences) with partners – 4 steps

Establish local partnerships
- Security Groups

1

Undertake a Local Security Diagnostic





Identify required profile of community police officers







3 Defining community policing officers' profile



Step #3 - The partnership designs the CP team ideal profile for the neighbourhood



- Colecting feedback from residents -



- Focus group discussion to identify community policing officers profile -



3 Defining community policing officers' profile



- "What's important for residents about the community policing officer?" -



To know well the community resources



Planning phase:

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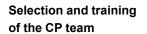
Participatory planning of the Community Policing (CP) by the LMP Prevention Team (Social Sciences) with partners – 4 steps

Establish local partnerships
- Security Groups

Undertake a Local
Security Diagnostic

Identify required profile of community police officers

3









Selecting & Training

Step #4 – The selection process within the Police & training of CP team



Selecting



Training participants:

- ✓ Community policing officers
- ✓ Police officers of the Police organization
- ✓ Residents representatives
- ✓ Social workers
- ✓ Professionals of the Municipality
- ✓ Other partners...



&...

Selecting & Training

Step #4 - The selection process within the Police & training of CP team



Selecting

Police Officers candidates to Community Policing



Selection of the Community
Policing Team to the specific
neighbourhood



Training

Objectives:

- •Train strategies and tools to implement community policing
- Develop networking capacity building for security issues
- •Improve technical, relational, intercultural and mediation competences

Training (30h) •

Community Policing

Officer Profile

- Inclusion of partners and residents as trainees
- Preventive approach
- Problem solving approach (SARA Model)
- CPTED approach
- Study walks in the neighbourhood
- Police-Partners-Citizens cooperation









Planning phase: 1

- Setting up "security groups"
- Diagnosing problems
- Defining community policing officers' profile
- Selecting & Training

The planning phase takes around 1 year to be completed

Establish local partnerships - Security Groups

Undertake a Local **Security Diagnostic** Identify required profile of community police officers

Selection and training of the CP team





















Planning phase:

- Setting up "security groups"
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Establish local partnerships
- Security Groups

Undertake a Local Security Diagnostic Identify required profile of community police officers

Selection and training of police team



participation of the police officers in the partnership meetings













Implementation phase

Begin foot patrols and

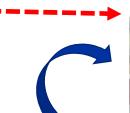


Implementation in the field of the Community Policing by the LMP Community Policing Team with support of the social sciences team in the partnership meetings and preventive activities













Foot patrolling by the Community Policing Team

 Listening to the needs communicated by the population

Monthly meetings with the partners of the security group





Preventive awareness activities planned with local partners on crime prevention and safety recommendations







Identification of public space problems

- Sidewalks maintenance
- Litter in the street
- Lack of street lightning
- Vegetation hiding road signs
- Abandoned vehicles
- Nuisance







3. Results & challenges



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Research undertaken in the scope of CCI – Cutting Crime Impact Project (H2020):



Main results:

- Increased sense of 'ownership' by the community and support of community policing by raising awareness of the unique role of community policing officers in the community;
- The need to encourage senior police officers to value, support and engage with community policing over the longer term in order to not being diverted onto other policing tasks;
- Just as community involvement there is a need to engage key decision-makers (senior police officers) in the delivery of the Lisbon community policing model.









External evaluation of the CP model in Lisbon

Framework:

- Cooperation Agreement between CML and University Nova de Lisboa (2020)
- Assessment to analyse the development of Public Policies for crime prevention and policing models in close cooperation with citizens
- Assessment to validate the investment in resources to expand the CP model to other neighbourhoods of the city







External evaluation of the CP model in Lisbon

Main results:

- The Community Policing effectively contributes to increase citizens' feelings of security.
- The advantages of each neighborhood always having the same police officers facilitates in-depth knowledge of the social reality of the neighborhoods and their problems.
- The continued presence of **dedicated police officers makes it possible to build a relationship of trust between the police and the community** and progressively deconstruct the negative image of the police among the population.
- Preventive patrolling and the officers' initiatives facilitate a **faster** resolution of problems identified by the population.







External evaluation of the CP model in Lisbon

Challenges for the future:

- In the planning phase, the diagnosis stage is undervalued, with pressure to bypass this stage, to have the officers in the field as quickly as possible;
- **Difficulty in involving** and mobilizing **some groups of the community** in the planning phase;
- Security groups are not representative of the entire community;
- The **commitment of the partner entities is very different** within the various partnerships and changes over time;
- The **difficulty of continued participation** by some partners in security groups;
- The **trend on reduced police officers** (retirement / not attractive profession) and the consequent ageing on policing, namely the impact on foot patrolling.







External evaluation of the CP model in Lisbon

Challenges for the future:

■ Investment in multidisciplinary networks involving police forces, academics and partners (citizens representatives and organizations)

is key to:

- ❖ facilitate reflections and promote a broader understanding and knowledge about the macro context in which community policing is operationalized
- for the development of effective intervention strategies to be applied at community level and within the police organizations.









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Comunidades mais

Thank you!

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Questions?

