

Multilevel partnership example

von

Tina Ristmäe

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Multilevel partnership example

The 21st German Congress on Crime Prevention

The basic principles of NHW

- Organised co-operation network;
- Increased control and supervision implemented by the citizens.

- The aim of the NHW is to create knowledge-based habitual social control in their living environment.

The role of the umbrella organisation

- Informing citizens about NHW possibilities and encouraging them to participate;
- Publishing NHW related topics;
- Developing an operational NHW model how people should act in co-ordination;
- After creating NHW district ensuring trainings, advice, trying to maintain the peoples interest for sustainable activity.

NHW in Estonia

- Started in year 2000 after restructuring in the Estonian Police;
- Was the initiative of the citizens;
- The program has clear and constant main structure;
- Approximately 14 000 households are participating

Main operating principles

1. Meeting of the residents (street, apartment house, village);
2. Introducing the program;
3. Involving the local constable;
4. Collecting the data;
5. Signing the contract

Signs+sticker+NHW toolkit

Costs – Accession 1 EUR per household. Yearly membership fee 1 EUR per household.

Co-operation

- On the NHW district level
- Association level
- Very good and effective co-operation with the public sector, local governments, business sector and voluntary organisations

Comprehensive approach from the state



1. Security starts from ourselves
2. The most reasonable way is to prevent the accidents
3. It is crucial to reach the causes of the problems and solve them in co-operation using knowledge-based methods.

Contribution from the state

- The internal security institutions;
- Volunteers;
- Public sector;
- Business sector;
- Third sector

The main principle of the law enforcement is that security starts from everyones contribution.

Everyones contribution

- Simplifying the participation;
- Creating diversified opportunities;
- Creating the recognition system.

Even though the police is in charge of preventing and fighting against crime, they cannot be solely responsible for the prevention.

The starting points of the Estonian internal security development

REACTING – mostly is the state monopoly, with the help of police assistance;

PREVENTING – delegated

Taking into account the pressure of resources, the state wants to find a balance in reacting the events and preventing them.

Citizens possibilities to participate

- Neighbourhood watch – 5,8 %
- Assistant police officers – 0,4 %
- Estonian Defence League – 1,6 %

Assistant police officers (APO)

- There are about 900 APOs who contributed in 2015 with 50 000 working hours;

Who can join:

Over 18 years old;

Estonian citizen, language level at least B2;

No criminal record;

Basic education;

Health and physical preparedness

Responsibilities & rights

NHW

If I see something suspicious I have to react!

Regularly update the contact data.

Pay the membership fee

APO

Demands to join + recommendation, interview, physical test, training and exam.

Every year a training to maintain the qualification.

Take part from the police work

Responsibilities & rights

NHW members have no additional rights and also no fixed obligations;

Police assistants have the same rights and obligations as the state police except for procedural law;

Police assistants have also the same social guaranties as the state police. The costs related to work will be reimbursed, in some cases they also get salary.

Everyones involvement

- There are diverse possibilities for a citizen to participate in law enforcement;
- Organised voluntary activity is desired, state has recognised partners to whom they have delegated the organisation of voluntary partnership;
- The trust towards voluntary organisations is very high – 90% and more (Estonian citizens knowledge and trust towards voluntary activity in the safety domain 2013/2014)
- The main motivation to participate is to be useful

Importance of organised voluntary participation

- Citizens want to be consulted and involved, not just informed;
- There is a growing demand on the part of the police institutions;
- Organised voluntary work helps the state to plan and delegate the activities;
- The quality of information received is more qualitative;
- Helps to prevent radicalisation.

Results?

There is a change in evaluating the activities and measuring the results. Qualitative vs quantitative measures;

Common activities in border-areas, socially challenging areas;

Activities, which used to be project based, are now long-term programs.

What to keep in mind?

Volunteers are no replacement for the state police;

2/3 of Estonians think that the state police is the one and only responsibility of state police;

The state plans to increase the involvement of police assistants;

7% of Estonian people are living in low density areas where the help is distant.

Tiina Ristmäe

NGO Estonian Neighbourhood Watch

info@naabrivalve.ee

www.naabrivalve.ee

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Naabrivalve/](https://www.facebook.com/pages/Eesti-Naabrivalve/)

Thank you!