



MINISTERSTVO VNITRA  
ČESKÉ REPUBLIKY

# SHARING GOOD PRACTICE OF STATE POLICE COOPERATION WITH LOCAL GOVERNMENT AUTHORITIES

PROCEEDINGS OF INTERNATIONAL  
WORKSHOPS ORGANIZED WITHIN THE  
FRAMEWORK OF THE 2014-2021  
NORWEGIAN FUNDS BILATERAL INITIATIVE

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## List of abbreviations

APK – crime prevention assistant

BI – bilateral initiative

BKB – White Circle of Safety

CPIC - Center to support the integration of foreigners

ISZR – Information systems of basic registers

IZS – Integrated Rescue System

KŘP – regional police headquarters

MV – Ministry of the Interior

OBP – Security Policy Department

OCP – Foreign Police Department

OKSK PP ČR - Department of Concept and Strategic Coordination of the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic

OP/MP - municipal police/city police

OPK – Department of Crime Prevention

OFS - Department of Funds and Strategies (formerly Department of Financial Mechanisms and Structural Funds)

OSPOD - Bodies of Social and Legal Protection of Children

PČR – Police of the Czech Republic

PDP - predefined project

PMS - Probation and Mediation Service

SMOČR - Union of Cities and Municipalities of the Czech Republic

SUZ - Refugee Facilities Administration

SVI - Early Intervention System

## Introduction

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The Department of Funds and Strategies (hereinafter "OFS") as the coordinator of the initiative and the Department of Security Policy (hereinafter "OBP") as the subject manager of the Ministry of the Interior (hereinafter "MOI") implemented the activity of the bilateral initiative (hereinafter "BI") of the Internal Affairs Program of the Norwegian Funds 2014 - 2021 under the title "Sharing good practice in the field of cooperation between the state police and local authorities" in cooperation with the Department of Crime Prevention of the Ministry of the Interior (hereinafter "OPK"), the Union of Cities and Municipalities of the Czech Republic (hereinafter "SMOČR"), and the Police of the Czech Republic (hereinafter "PČR"). The Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities was a participating party in the project.

The aim of this activity was to establish and develop bilateral cooperation between the Czech Republic and Norway to optimize the model of cooperation and coordination of activities between the state police and local government, especially municipal police, and to share good practice in this area. The task was mainly to identify good practice and to set up a model for its sharing, to identify current methods and forms of cooperation, including the analysis and determination of proposals for streamlining.

BI was implemented in the form of opening and closing working meetings, framing four thematically focused workshops which took place in the Czech Republic in the period June – November 2021. The target group included representatives of municipalities and cities, municipal and city police (hereinafter "OP" and "MP"), and relevant professional units of the PČR. At the end of November, a final meeting on the BI was held, which was attended by representatives of the OFS, OBP, OPK, SMOČR and PČR on the Czech side, and representatives of the Norwegian partner represented by officials of the Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities. The goal of the final meeting was a joint evaluation of the initiative and a discussion on the form of outputs, ways of sustaining the results and setting up ways of further cooperation.

This publication formulates the planned output of BI. It is a compilation of the outputs of individual workshops, which in the first part summarizes the topics presented and discussed on individual issues at each workshop, including an overview of identified weaknesses and examples of good practice dealt with in each workshop. In the second part of the collection, identified weak points relate to examples of Czech and Norwegian good practice with further recommendations of possible approaches and solutions within the given issue.

In parallel with BI, the implementation of key activity No. 4 PDP 4, "Creation of a new model of cooperation between the Police of the Czech Republic and local self-government" takes place within the framework of the Internal Affairs Program of the Norwegian Funds 2014–2021. From a substantive point of view, the thematic focus of BI and KA No. 4 PDP 4 overlaps to a certain extent. The particular output of KA No. 4 of PDP 4 is the analysis of the functionality of coordination agreements between PČR and municipalities or city districts. As part of the sharing of outputs between BI and KA No. 4 PDP 4, the third part of this collection briefly describes the main conclusions of the analysis in question.

## 1 Workshops

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In 2021, the Ministry of the Interior organized a series of workshops under the title "Sharing good practice in the field of cooperation between the state police and local self-government bodies" as part of the BI Program of Internal Affairs of the Norwegian Funds 2014-2021.

BI consisted in four thematically focused workshops that took place in the Czech Republic between June and November 2021. Individual workshops were attended by representatives of municipalities and cities, municipal and city police and relevant professional units of the Czech Republic. The expected total number of participants in each workshop was 35 people, including 2 representatives from the Norwegian side. Workshops were held on the following topics:

1. local matters of public order (June 24 – 25, 2021)
2. systemic sharing of information and cooperation between relevant actors (September 1 – 2, 2021)
3. issues related to the migration of foreigners (October 5 – 6, 2021)
4. children, adolescents and particularly vulnerable persons (November 4 – 5, 2021)

The topics of individual workshops were selected for a series of meetings in cooperation with the above mentioned Norwegian and Czech partners, so as to correspond with the current needs of the target group. Specific presentations were selected in cooperation of Czech and Norwegian partners, either directly or through OPK MV, SMOČR and PČR. Norwegian presentations were provided by addressing particular Norwegian specialists.

Each of the workshops took place in a two-day lunch-lunch scheme. On both days the workshops were divided into two complementary parts. The first part of the 1st and 2nd day of the workshop was devoted to the introduction of the participants and an introduction to the issues, and the following 3 - 6 presentations focused on examples of Czech and Norwegian good practice. This part was theoretical and served as a basis for the second part of the workshop. The second and central part of each workshop day was a moderated informal discussion on the topic of each workshop. Recordings of the individual discussions are included in the following chapters. It should be noted that the discussions dealt with sharing the views, problems and examples of good practice of the participating representatives of the CRC, local governments and other guests. Therefore, these individual views and practices cannot be generalised.

The aim of the BI was to establish and develop bilateral cooperation between the Czech Republic and Norway in optimizing the model of cooperation and coordination of activities between the state police and local government, especially municipal police, and sharing good practice in this area, especially by identifying good practice and setting up a model for its sharing, identifying current methods and forms of cooperation.

The following chapters will present the outcomes of the individual workshops.

## 1.1 Local Matters of Public Order

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The first of a series of four workshops was held in Prague at the Galaxie Hotel on 24 - 25 June 2021, on the topic of Local Public Order. Thematically and organizationally, the workshop was divided into two blocks of two days, with the first day consisting of a block of presentations and a subsequent discussion on the sub-theme of cooperation between the police, local government and other public authorities and non-governmental non-profit organizations in ensuring security on the territory of cities and municipalities. On the second day, the presentations and subsequent discussion focused on the sub-theme of cooperation between the police, local government and other public authorities in dealing with hate crimes.

The workshop was attended by 35 representatives of the target group and Czech partners, including presenters. In view of the persistent negative situation related to the spread of COVID-19, the participation of the Norwegian representatives - presenters Unni Sjølyst-Kverneland, Crime Prevention Advisor, Municipality of Stavanger and Lise Spikkeland, Advisor, Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Governments, and Christian Larsen, representative of the Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Governments - was facilitated by videoconference. Mutual communication was ensured through simultaneous interpretation in English.

The discussion part was moderated by the Head of the Municipal Police, Weapons and Traffic Engineering Department of the Ministry of the Interior, Mgr. Milena Bačkovská. All presentations from this workshop are included in Annex 1.

### 1.1.1 Programme of the Workshop

On the first day, four presentations were held on the topic of cooperation between the police, local government and other public authorities and non-governmental non-profit organizations in ensuring security in towns and municipalities.

1. **Presentation of the Nordic Safe Cities networks and the Safe Spaces Task Force project in Stavanger, which focuses on a safe environment in the city park (Unni Sjølyst-Kverneland, Crime Prevention Advisor, Municipality of Stavanger), videoconference/English.**

*The presentation focuses on the topic of creating safe spaces in the city, especially through the presentation of the Nordic Safe Cities initiative - an independent non-profit organisation based in Copenhagen. Nordic Safe Cities acts as a thinkcubator, bringing together cities, leading academics, policymakers, practitioners and civil society to share knowledge and develop new policies and practical solutions, and believes that a fundamental element in creating safe cities is ensuring public spaces are not only meeting points for citizenship, inclusion and democratic engagement, but are also protected against crime and extremist attacks.*

2. **Presentation of the project "District Officer of the Year" (kpt. Bc. Lukáš Ruth, Regional Police Directorate (hereinafter "KRP") of the Liberec Region - Office of the Deputy Director for the SS)**

*The presentation offered information on the project "District Officer of the Year", which is transformed into a competition within the Regional Police Directorate of the Liberec Region as a principle of Community Policing in order to provide a non-violent form of analysis of the actual state of performance of precinct activities in the region. In addition to the police officers, the judging committee of the individual participants in the competition, the territorial police officers, also includes representatives of towns and municipalities.*

**3. Presentation of the project "Safer Ostrava"** (plk. Ing. Antonín Řezníček, Moravian-Silesian Regional Police Directorate - Ostrava City Police Directorate)

*The presentation on the project "Safer Ostrava", introduced a model of cooperation between the Police, the City of Ostrava, the Ostrava Municipal Police and the Ostrava Transport Company, based on which information campaigns are held annually at times of a possible increase of the risk of committing petty property crime - a contact information campaign in shopping centres, in which these centres are actively involved, for example, by financial participation in the printing of preventive information materials. This also includes, for example, a year-round information campaign of the Ostrava Transport Company in selected localities.*

**4. Project Safe City** (plk. Ing. Karel Machulda, KŘP Plzeňský kraj - Municipal Directorate pol. Plzeň)

*The presentation of a project implemented in the Pilsen Region called "Safe City", highlights close cooperation between the City of Pilsen, the Pilsen City Police Directorate and the Pilsen City Police Department in solving security problems in Pilsen in an effort to make citizens feel safe. The benefit of the project for the citizens is a clear identification of the personnel responsible for their safety in specific locations of the city, and advocating simple mutual communication with responsible institutions in solving everyday problems.*

On the second day, presentations were held on the topic of cooperation between the police, local government and other state authorities in dealing with hate crimes

**1. Presentation: how to deal with harassment and threats against local politicians, based on a recent research report** (Lise Spikkeland, advisor to the Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Governments), videoconference/English

*The Norwegian presentation dealt with the topic of harassment and threats against local politicians. This issue affects local and national politicians and leads not only to a deterioration in their quality of life but also to an increasingly lower interest in the involvement in politics, as well as other negative manifestations in society. In relation to these issues, 3 research reports on intolerance and harassment of politicians have been produced in Norway in the last few years, focusing on identifying challenges, as well as ways to obtain good quality data on the extent and type of hate speech, identifying possible solutions but also including an analysis of the legislative framework.*

2. **Presentation of the active work of the liaison officer for minorities in the South Moravian Region** (kpt. Mgr. Bc. Dagmar Doležalová, KŘP South Moravian Region - Department of Police Order Service)

*The presentation dealt with the activities of the Minority Liaison Officer of the Working Group on Minorities in the South Moravian Region organized by the Regional Coordinator at the Regional Office. The Minorities Liaison Officer participates in regular methodological meetings with the staff responsible for the integration of Roma communities at municipal offices of municipalities with extended competence, with NGOs, representatives of the management of schools (with a predominance of Roma children), and with OSPOD. These meetings deal with sharing information on situations and problems in the community, and propose joint solutions and procedures in solving problem situations and in taking preventive measures to avoid undesirable and unlawful actions.*

3. **Example of good practice: incident prevention and intervention in schools** (kpt. Bc. Jaromír Pelánek, Hradec Králové Region Police Department - Department of Riot Police Service)

*Another example of good practice is the approach presented in response to an incident in the Hradec Králové Region, when a group of 30 children from the majority community went on a "punitive expedition" to the building of a low-risk centre for minority children to resolve a previous dispute between two young men. The incident was prevented in time, and the following day, an OSPOD staffer and riot police officer visited primary schools: The classes were called into the gym and the situation and possible violations that might have occurred were explained to students and teachers. A timely and coordinated action prevented further escalation of the conflict and calmed down the situation.*

4. **Example of good practice: The third year of the suburban camp for children from socially excluded locality in Rotava** (kpt. Mgr. Blanka Bláhová, DiS., Karlovy Vary Regional Police Directorate - Department of the Police Order Service)

*The third year of the suburban camp for children from socially excluded localities in Rotava is also a significant and long-lasting good practice. The camp was established after an assessment of the situation in Rotava, where children from non-Roma families started to attend primary school outside Rotava. The purpose of the camp was to reduce possible tension between the majority and minority society. Both Roma and non-Roma children participated in the camp, learning to respect each other, play together and spend their free time in a meaningful way. During short educational blocks, the children were further educated about safety, transport, drugs and other addictions. In parallel, the parents of these children were also educated. PČR cooperated with the town of Rotava in the project.*

### 1.1.2 Overview of identified weaknesses and examples of good practice

Following the presentations, the workshop continued with discussion and finding good practice within the selected workshop topic.

Based on the suggestions received during the discussion, the outcomes of the workshop are summarized below in the form of identification of examples of good practice and challenges in the area of cooperation between the Police and local authorities on the topic of Local Public Order.

No.	Problem/weakness	Brief description of the negative impacts of the problem
1.	low financial support (ministries, state, cities...), including the issue of limited possibilities of subsidy programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A particular problem in the awarding of grants for CCTV systems. For example, many municipalities lack the necessary facilities/capacity/capability to operate</li> <li>Political will is a particular problem in awarding/obtaining subsidies, difference in assessing types or extent of crime.</li> </ul>
2.	communication/no central solution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The problem lies mainly in the inconsistent and confusing communication between the local government and the region, and the insufficient flow of information in both directions.</li> <li>The county is not obliged to ensure public order like municipalities, however, the county's support is desirable for the work of the municipality. Considerable effort to involve the county more in the issue of ensuring public order.</li> </ul>
3.	cooperation with the non-profit and private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These actors are often excluded from preparations and decision-making, despite being an integral part of the assistance on the ground</li> <li>However, the problem is also evident in the issue of communication between the non-profit sector and the private sector themselves - not sharing information/knowledge, which brings a negative impact on the provision of public order. This is mainly due to a competition between each other or, for example, reluctance to participate in meetings with the Police.</li> </ul>
4.	communication, motivation and public education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The problem of working with an indifferent public, the problem of law enforcement, the public perception of repressive forces, especially negatively. How to change this? What works?</li> </ul>
5.	lack of early social intervention by the state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public order is often strongly influenced by the social composition of the population. In general, there is a need to link security provision with social policy at the national level (unresolved social problems as the cause of security problems).</li> </ul>
6.	experience and good practice in the implementation of joint actions of state and local government	
7.	cooperation between the Police and the MP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Individual good relations are essential at the moment, there is no systemic solution. In this context, it was pointed out that there is a need to examine the functionality and effectiveness of the coordination agreements concluded between the Police and municipalities.</li> </ul>
8.	Hate speech towards public officials	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In this country, protection works mainly against physical attacks.</li> </ul>

9.	Working with minorities: the role of MP and OP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The problem is mainly the deterioration of communication on these issues. This is often due to a lack of human resources and communication between the MP/OP and the Police.</li> <li>Problem often in cooperation with the Police in the implementation of crime prevention activities (for minorities) in ensuring the participation of the Police (limited human resources).</li> </ul>
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Example of good practice		Brief description of the positive effect of good practice
A.	cooperation of local governments in solving the problem of providing the necessary facilities, capacity or capabilities to operate CCTV systems (City of Brno)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>collaboration of local governments across the region was established, creating a guarantee of round-the-clock service.</li> </ul>
B.	joint negotiations between local and regional authorities (good practice throughout the Czech Republic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>effective solution to improve communication with the county is the creation of a county coordinator to address the need for a unified communication pathway.</li> </ul>
C.	involvement of non-government and private actors to maintain public order (municipality Stavanger, Safe Cities project, Norway)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stakeholder involvement in the planning phase.</li> <li>Bringing together city representatives, leading academics, policy makers, practitioners and civil society to share knowledge and develop new policies and find practical solutions.</li> <li>Task forces established to focus on existing local projects selected by participating municipalities.</li> <li>Conducting a series of workshops involving researchers and practitioners across disciplines, so that together with the working group they can support the development of city projects.</li> <li>A publication was produced that presents five principles and concrete tools that can support practitioners in the process of creating safer urban spaces (see presentation in Annex 1).</li> </ul>
D.	involvement of representatives of non-profit organizations in the Commission for Security and Crime Prevention (City of Prostějov)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>E.g. representatives of low-threshold facilities, PMS, etc.</li> <li>Benefits of involvement based especially on personal knowledge and individual approach to the issue at hand in a particular area or social group.</li> </ul>
E.	involvement of representatives of NGOs in the Municipal Team for Addiction and Drug Policy (City of Brno)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participants are 3 representatives from NGOs + drug coordinator.</li> <li>During these regular meetings, a problem is identified and the coordinator ensures the implementation of measures.</li> </ul>
F.	joint negotiations and establishing relations with dormitory owners or employers (the city of Pilsen)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Importance of cooperation e.g. in the case of dormitories or industrial zones.</li> </ul>
G.	reaching out to youth through theatre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In cooperation with the drama club, the production "what happened in social networks" was created.</li> <li>This production was presented in schools and received a lot of media interest from the public.</li> </ul>

H.	media coverage of the work of police officers through social networks (the city of Přerov, good practice throughout the Czech Republic)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An effective means to get to know the work of MPs and OPs.</li> <li>Animal trapping is particularly popular ("rescuing cats" and other pets).</li> <li>Media coverage of the use of a creative approach to dealing with emergencies (e.g. aliens) and especially media coverage of human approach can be described as good practice in general.</li> </ul>
I.	organization of joint actions of the state administration and local government (the town of Trutnov)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The town of Trutnov, thanks to the management of the town and the initiative of a small group of MP officers, regularly (twice a year) organizes tactical AMOK exercises in schools, not only to practice atypical situations in the event of a possible attack, but also to cooperate closely and frequently with representatives of the Czech Police and other emergency services.</li> </ul>
J.	addressing hate speech at the level of political parties (Norway)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Scientific approach: 3 researches were conducted (1. a survey on own experiences through interviews with local elected representatives in Norwegian municipalities, 2. a survey on measures targeting a range of actors: from individual politicians to the city council to national authorities, 3. an analysis of Norwegian case law on freedom of expression and laws that restrict it.</li> <li>The study concludes that the legal framework in Norway needs to be improved to better protect democracy at the local level. Local politicians need to have similar provisions as members of the government and parliament.</li> <li>Measures implemented: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Facilitate discussion and sharing of experiences,</li> <li>Consultation with government,</li> <li>training programme for councillors,</li> <li>cooperation with other/non-governmental organisations such as 'No Hate',</li> <li>"Valgløftet 2019" - a statement and message from all mayors delivered to the Speaker of Parliament - on the tone of the debate and promises of a fair and honest election campaign.</li> <li>There is a commission on freedom of expression in Norway that is discussing mapping the issue.</li> <li>Finding inspiration in Sweden and Denmark.</li> <li>More research and development.</li> <li>Council of Europe - Congress of Local and Regional Authorities - on 'worrying under pressure'.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>
K.	APK (Crime Prevention Assistant) (City of Brno)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In Brno, very effective cooperation with DROM, the Roma Centre.</li> </ul>

## 1.2 Systemic information sharing and cooperation between relevant actors

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The workshop on Systemic Information Sharing and Cooperation between Relevant Actors took place in Prague at the Galaxie Hotel on 1 - 2 September 2021. The workshop was divided into two thematic and organizational blocks on two days, with a block of presentations and a subsequent discussion on cooperation between the police, local government and other public authorities in the framework of systemic information and data sharing.

The workshop was attended by 31 representatives of the target group and Czech partners, including presenters. The second workshop was personally attended by a representative of the Norwegian partner, independent expert Tore Bjørge. In view of the ongoing negative situation related to the spread of COVID-19, the participation of other Norwegian representatives - the second presenter and representative of the municipality of Kristiansand Sigurd Paulsen and the representative of the Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities Christian Larsen - was facilitated by videoconference. Mutual communication was facilitated by simultaneous interpretation in English.

The discussion part of the first day was moderated by the Head of the Municipal Police, Weapons and Traffic Engineering Department of the Ministry of the Interior, Mgr. Milena Bačková. The discussion on the second day was moderated by Ing. Kamila Lindauerová from the Department of Preventive Activities and Volunteering of the OPK MV. All presentations in this workshop are included in Annex 2.

### 1.2.1 Workshop programme

On the first day, five presentations were held on the topic of cooperation between the police, local government and other public authorities within the framework of systemic information and data sharing.

- 1. Presentation of police force in Norway - their structure, education, role in society (Tore Bjørge, independent expert), English**

*The presentation dealt with the functioning of police force and local level cooperation in Norway, especially with regard to the tools used, capacities, coordination of policies and measures and mutual information sharing. The essential aspects of mutual cooperation are in particular functional legislation facilitating partnership and information sharing, creation of common platforms for information sharing but also creation of common goals and a long-term effort to build trust in mutual cooperation. For example, from the strategic point of view, the Forum for Dialogue and Coordination on Crime Prevention and Public Safety between municipal and local police, SLT: Coordination of Local Prevention Efforts against Drugs and Crime, and on an operational level, city SLT coordinators, social workers with youth, (preventive) police programmes, local police and municipalities serve this purpose.*

- 2. Sharing and providing information and records obtained and acquired by officers of the Brno Police Department to the relevant public administration authorities**

**and the Police of the Czech Republic (Bc. Martin Sobotka, Head of the Inspection of the Director of the Brno Police Department)**

*Presentation of an example of good practice for sharing and providing information and records of the Brno Police to the Police of the Czech Republic, municipal authorities and other public authorities. In order to process hundreds of requests for information per year more efficiently, the MP Brno Agenda Information System was created. It is an information system created and managed by MP Brno employees.*

3. **The need to share information and locations of individual forces and resources of the Police of the Czech Republic and the Municipal/City Police, their visualization in the map environment, whether included in the shared event or not, but involved in ensuring security and public order in the given area (Colonel Mgr. Hana Vrabcová, Operations Department of the Police Presidium of the Police of the Czech Republic)**

*This presentation dealt with the importance of effective information sharing within the individual information systems of the Police and OP/MP for receiving emergency notifications or events detected by the operators of the city CCTV systems. Another topic was the need to share the locations of the forces and resources of the Police and OP/MP in the performance of their duties, which are involved in dealing with shared events and actions and their visualization in the map environment, whether included in the shared event or not, but involved in ensuring security and public order in the area.*

4. **Crime maps and cooperation between the Police of the Czech Republic and the local authorities in the city of Kolín (ltm. Mgr. Štěpán Tužinčín, Kolín District Police Department of the Czech Republic)**

*The presentation introduced cooperation between the Czech Republic and the local government in the city of Kolín, which is one of the first cities in the Czech Republic where the Czech Republic implemented the "Maps of the Future II" project. In particular, the ongoing monthly meetings of the Kolín Police Department management with the local government and the IZS units on the security situation in the city's territorial district are a good practice. There is very close cooperation between the Kolín Police Station and the Kolín Municipal Police, where information is regularly shared in the form of graphical output from the IS "Crime Map", which is a very valuable resource for planning the services of the Kolín Municipal Police and for mutual coordination of both security forces in ensuring public order and crime prevention in the city of Kolín.*

5. **Sharing information from municipal police with the Police of the Czech Republic using the MP Manager information system (Bc. Jiří Hübner, Commander of MP Uničov, mjr. Mgr. Jiří Špička, Head of the Department of Analytics and Cybercrime, Regional Police of the Olomouc Region, FT Technologies a.s.)**

*The presentation focused on the functioning of the IS MP Manager MP Uničov on their territory with the contribution of the OLK Police Directorate. It is a new generation system, designed for municipal and national police for the management of their agenda provided by Act No. 553/1991 Coll. on municipal police, regardless of their size and*

*territorial scope, which is able to use the wide possibilities of DB SQL in combination with data transmissions from mobile phones with GPS localization and connection to the Basic registers and databases of the IS of the city. It allows ON-LINE field entering of offences, checking persons and vehicles using a mobile device connected to the Internet - laptop, tablet or "smart" phone, connection to the city camera system, to the system of stationary radars, PCO, or other peripherals.*

The second day featured four presentations on cooperation between the police, local government and other public authorities in the area of systemic information and data sharing.

1. **Presentation of the work of the City of Kristiansand to coordinate and facilitate interaction between local health services, police and hospitals/psychiatric services in cases where addiction, mental health problems and criminal behaviour intersect** (Sigurd Paulsen, representative of the municipality of Kristiansand), videoconference/English

*The Norwegian presentation focused on presenting good practice regarding coordination of interaction between local health services and the police. In accordance with the Norwegian government's Action Plan against Radicalisation and Violent Extremism issued in 2014, the police were mandated to alert local authorities about the return of foreign fighters to their local communities. To fulfil this obligation, a special action group has been established in which members of the local police and local authorities in Kristiansand also participate. In 2017, the mandate of the group was also expanded to include serious cases/events, emergencies so that local authorities are alerted and prepared to intervene in a timely manner. This shift in focus and expansion of the mandate has indeed led to the inclusion of a member of the mental health service.*

2. **Identification of persons and electronic identification** (Ing. Michal Pešek, Director of the Basic Registers Administration)

*The Administration of Basic Registers is the administrator of the Information System of Basic Registers (hereinafter referred to as "ISZR"), which enables faster and more reliable provision of state administration services, consisting in simple and fast communication of citizens and business entities with authorities, state administration and local government. The ISZR is used to verify and clean the data contained in the agency information systems, which are verified for their current accuracy against reference data kept in the basic registers, as well as to share data between administrative authorities through the ISZR and, if necessary, to exchange them with EU Member States. Thanks to the ISZR, data subjects also have access to data entered in the information system. The presentation focused on the possibilities of data acquisition by the Police of the Czech Republic and local authorities, incl. MP and OP.*

3. **The role of intercultural work in the community in informing foreigners in the context of the COVID-19 pandemic** (Mgr. Lenka Šafránková Pavlíčková, Advisor for Foreigners, Coordinator of Intercultural Work, Statutory City of Brno)

*The aim of the presented good practice of the City of Brno was to mediate safe contact between foreigners and employees of public institutions and to look for systemic*

*solutions, especially with regard to the pandemic situation. For this purpose, regular translations of information on the City of Brno website and subsequent dissemination of translations through proven information channels to the communities, dissemination of information through social networks, the Internet (informative videos, electronic thematic leaflets and follow-up online/telephone counselling), creation and dissemination of information materials and guides for dealing with life situations created on the basis of mapping the needs of a given community and knowledge of its specificities were used.*

#### 4. **Early Intervention System** (Ing. Kamila Lindauerová, Department of Crime Prevention, Ministry of the Interior)

*Another example of good practice was the Early Intervention System (hereinafter "EIS"), a system of interconnection and cooperation of institutions involved in the care of children at risk. The mission of the SVI is the prevention and correction of socially undesirable behaviour, its early identification and subsequent protection of children at risk. It serves to provide prompt and effective assistance to children who are in conflict with the law. The means is a unified information system in which basic information links exist between the child welfare authorities, the police and the judicial authorities. The aim of the JIS is to set up effective multidisciplinary cooperation between the actors involved.*

### 1.2.2 Overview of identified weaknesses and examples of good practice

Following the presentations, a part of the workshop was devoted to discussion and search for good practice in the selected workshop topic.

Based on the suggestions received during the discussion part of the workshop, the outputs of the workshop are summarized below in the form of identification of examples of good practice and challenges in the field of cooperation between the CR and local government on the topic of Systemic information sharing and cooperation between relevant actors.

no.	Problem/weakness	Brief description of the negative impacts of the problem
1.	lack of sharing of MP positions in relation to the CRC (especially when implementing joint measures)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A lower degree of coordinated action in the deployment of forces and resources to ensure security and public order in a given area.</li> </ul>
2.	increase in the rate of children/youth disturbances in terms of MP/OP work	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Increase in restricted school attendance due to measures in response to the spread of the Covid-19 epidemic.</li> <li>Important collaboration with social services - importance of personal relationships and local knowledge (trust).</li> <li>Importance of ensuring whistleblower protection (personal information) - focus of SVI programme - OSPOD practice of anonymity of the whistleblower.</li> <li>Dealing with situations where fabricated information is given (especially with anonymous sources).</li> <li>Weakness is that there is not a crime prevention coordinator/manager in every city/municipality, unlike in the regions, a major recommendation is to look for funding opportunities to maintain existing and create new SVI Youth</li> </ul>

Teams, find funding sources for a nationwide IS for SVI (including support from EU funds).

	Example of good practice	Brief description of the positive effect of good practice
A.	sharing of map data between MP and PČR (MP Pardubice)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>MP Pardubice has provided the PČR Operations Centre with direct remote access to online map documents, where the map of MP patrols is permanently displayed.</li> </ul>
B.	early intervention system (OSPOD Orlová)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Linking the SVI and ETR information system - reports are coming in - OSPOD follows up on these reports with measures (camps, education, etc.).</li> <li>Team meetings within the city.</li> <li>Meetings also within the district - once a year SVI steering committee, which is also attended by political representatives (deputies and mayors) - advantage of direct communication with these representatives, especially more effective intervention in solving the problem at local level, advantage of higher interest in funding within SVI.</li> </ul>
C.	Joint meetings of the MP and the Police (Frenštát pod Radhoštěm)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Implementation of regular weekly joint meetings between the MP and representatives of the Police Department, during which information is shared and activities in this area are coordinated, and twice a year meetings of a larger group with a broader composition (representatives of schools, children's doctor, representatives of the OSPOD, representatives of the city, the Police Department and the MP).</li> <li>Although the coordination agreement sets out the principle of cooperation, it does not define specific tasks, which are dealt with in these meetings.</li> <li>In case of relevance to the problem at hand, other necessary actors are invited to the meetings as needed.</li> <li>The outcome of the meetings, through the Prevention Committee, is recommendations for action to address the problem.</li> </ul>
D.	primary prevention in the family/school (city of Turnov)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduced preventive discussions in the dormitories (topics of bullying, violence, psychotropic substances; cooperation with experts).</li> <li>Newly introduced meetings of school prevention methodologists (primary contact with the issue) (getting to know each other, presence of MP, OSPOD, NGOs, etc.).</li> <li>In connection with the work in the dormitories, public lectures on similar topics for parents and other members of the public have also been introduced.</li> </ul>
E.	senior academy (MP Chotěboř)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The town of Chotěboř used inspiration and adapted to its conditions the good practice of the town of Brno, which is implementing a senior academy project.</li> </ul>

## 1.3 Issues related to migration of foreigners

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Another workshop focused on issues related to the migration of foreigners. The third workshop was held in Prague at the Galaxie Hotel on 5 - 6 October 2021. The workshop was divided into two thematic and organizational blocks. On the first day presentations and a subsequent discussion dealt with the sub-theme of the *Strategy of Integration of Foreigners*. On the second day, the presentations and subsequent discussion focused on the sub-topic of Illegal Activity of Foreigners.

The workshop was attended by 47 representatives of the target group and Czech partners, including presenters. In view of the persistent negative situation related to the spread of COVID-19, the participation of the Norwegian representatives - presenters Heidi Thorsen, Head of the Refugee Centre, Bergen Municipality and Gunnar Wedde, Director of Public Procurement, Oslo Municipality, and Sigurd Paulsen, representative of Kristiansand Municipality, and Christian Larsen, representative of the Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Authorities, was facilitated by videoconference. Mutual communication was facilitated by simultaneous interpretation in English.

The discussion part of the first day was moderated by the Head of the Municipal Police, Weapons and Traffic Engineering Department of the Ministry of the Interior Mgr. Milena Bačková. On the second day, the discussion was moderated by the Director of the Administration of Refugee Facilities (hereinafter "SUZ") Mgr. et. Mgr. Pavel Bacík. All presentations from this workshop are included in Annex 3.

### 1.3.1 Workshop programme

The agenda of the first day included five presentations on the topic of *Strategy of the Integration of Foreigners*.

1. **Presentation of refugee integration strategy in Bergen** (*Heidi Thorsen, head of refugee centre, municipality Bergen*)

*The presentation introduced migration and integration policy in Norway ranging from the strategic national level represented by UDI: Directorate for Immigration and IMDi: Directorate for Integration and Diversity to the local level in the city of Bergen. The latter is mainly represented by the Refugee Centres, which provide help and assistance to refugees in the areas of housing, employment, health and education. Through the good practice of the established integration officer assistance, particular emphasis is placed on assistance in facilitating job search, qualification and retraining and further education.*

2. **State Integration Programme and Integration of Persons Granted International Protection in the Czech Republic** (*Mgr. Petr Novák, Head of the Asylum Resettlement and Integration Unit, Department of Asylum and Migration Policy, Ministry of the Interior*)

*The presentation dealt with the Czech State Integration Programme, which aims to facilitate the initial phase of the integration process of persons granted international*

*protection. The programme provides clients with integration services tailored to the individual needs of each client. The integration services focus on five key areas, namely housing, employment, education, social and health care. Integration services are provided to holders of international protection by the so-called General Integration Service Provider, whose task is to provide services and coordinate their provision throughout the Czech Republic. In order to ensure the nationwide availability of integration services, the General Provider also cooperates with other entities, such as the ministries concerned, municipalities, non-governmental non-profit organisations, churches, volunteers or employers.*

**3. Role of the Centres for Support of Integration of Foreigners in the Integration Policy of the Czech Republic** (PhDr. Jiří Vesecký, Ph.D., Head of the Department of the Centre for Support of Integration of Foreigners, Administration of Refugee Facilities of the Ministry of Interior)

*The activities of the Centres for Support the Integration of Foreigners in the Czech Republic were presented as another essential element of the integration of foreigners in the Czech Republic. Since 2009, the Administration of Refugee Facilities of the Ministry of the Interior has opened fourteen Centres for Support of Integration of Foreigners (hereinafter "CPICs") in ten regions, following the government's material "Concept of Integration of Foreigners". The aim of the Centres is to create a space for long-term and conceptual support for the integration of foreigners into the majority society. The Centres for Support of Integration of Foreigners form a comprehensive network throughout the country, which ensures the implementation of the integration policy of the Czech Republic in relation to the target group of foreigners.*

**4. Examples of good practice in cooperation with Centres for Support of Integration of Foreigners** (kpt. Mgr. Bc. Šárka Trnková, KŘP Zlín Region, Department of Alien Police (hereinafter "OCP"))

*The Centre for Support of Integration of Foreigners in Zlín (CPIC in Zlín) regularly organises platforms where topics related to the foreign element are discussed. These platforms are attended by public administration entities dealing with the foreigner issue. This is a very good tool for joint cooperation, in which the OCP of the Zlín Region regularly participates. As an example of good practice, for example, a case was shared where in 2019, Member States of the European Union through the local OCP opened an administrative procedure against a Ukrainian national.*

**5. Development of the security situation in industrial zones** (plk. Mgr. Dimitros Mucudis and Col. Ing. Vladimír Vach, OCP, Hradec Králové Region)

*An example of good practice was also presented as a solution to the persistent security situation in the Rychnov nad Kněžnou district, in the locality of Kvasiny. In the area of the industrial zone, the security situation deteriorated significantly in 2016 and 2017 due to a rapid increase in the number of manual workers, mostly foreigners with no relation to the locality, local customs and culture of the Czech Republic, for which the infrastructure of the village and the surrounding area was not sufficiently and timely prepared (insufficient capacity of accommodation, shops, doctors, education ...). Not only the municipality but also the district reacted flexibly to the new situation and*

*gradually managed to reverse this trend through a series of measures and in 2018 there was a significant reduction in crime in the locality. In terms of long-term development, the situation in the zone was stable in 2019. The improvement of the situation was the result of the work of the Police Department and also its active cooperation through regular working meetings of the management of the territorial department with the mayors of the municipalities to address security issues in the area or also the modernization of the municipal camera surveillance system operated by the Rychnov nad Kněžnou Municipal Police. The Coordination Centre for Foreigners is also involved in the situation, which provides communication with all employers (both companies and employment agencies) and information outputs, including the number of workers, with a focus on workers from abroad. The OCP, together with the Centre, is intensively involved in the issue of less adaptable workers.*

On the second day, there were three presentations on the topic of *Illegal activity of foreigners*.

- 1. Presentation on Oslo Municipality's approach to eliminating illegal working practices** (*Gunnar Wedde, Director of Public Procurement, Oslo Municipality*)

*During the presentation, the Oslo model of combating illegal labour practices was presented. It focuses in particular on combating social dumping and employment-related crime, ensuring fair competition and preventing violations of human rights and fundamental conventions in global supply chains.*

- 2. Illegal migration on the territory of the Czech Republic from the perspective of the Ministry of the Interior's Refugee Facilities Administration: trends, development, perspectives** (*Mgr. et Mgr. Pavel Bacík, Director of the Refugee Facilities Administration of the Ministry of Interior*)

*The presentation provided an insight into the current state of illegal migration on the territory of the Czech Republic from the perspective of the Administration of Refugee Facilities of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic (SUZ MV) and the factors that influence it and have an impact on its dynamics. The SUZ MV is a state organisation included in the Internal Security and Police Training Section and is responsible for the practical implementation of a big part of the state's migration, integration and asylum policy. Among other things, it is the operator of reception, residence and integration asylum centres, as well as the operator of the Foreigners Detention Facility serving as a key instrument of the state's return policy and the fight against illegal migration. Understanding the correct terminology, processes, tools and general perception of foreigners moving on the territory of the Czech Republic and at the same time the factors influencing the dynamics of migration (legal and illegal) are crucial for the general debate and strategic dialogue between the public or its representatives and state institutions responsible for the practical implementation of migration and asylum policy. All this at a time when illegal migration is considered one of the key threats to the EU countries and is being used by some states to conduct hybrid operations in an attempt to polarize society. Raising awareness in this area and conducting dialogue with local government representatives is one of the key preventive tools and an important part of state security policy.*

### 3. **Illegal employment: cooperation at local level and current trends** (Mgr. Kateřina Tresnerová and Mgr. Pavel Žilka, OCP, Prague City Police)

*The presentation focused in particular on the issue of persons in the Czech Republic who work without a permit or authorisation. The solution to this problem are residence inspections at employers, or at dormitories at construction sites, etc. During these inspections, the OCP focuses on checking the necessary authorisations for the performance of given activities by foreigners. In this respect, the OCP cooperates closely with state administration authorities, in particular with the regional labour inspectorate. The OCP has since 2019 been working closely with the Prague City Council, the Transport Department and the Prague City Police regarding the operation of taxi services by persons of foreign nationality, through an intermediary - UBER, BOLT, etc. In this case, there is an increase in the performance of this activity by persons who perform employment or taxable activities in the territory of the Czech Republic without the appropriate authorisations. Close cooperation consists in joint checks of drivers, during which the OCP addresses the eligibility of the foreigner to carry out the activity in question. On the part of the Capital City Municipality of the Czech Republic, the authorities of the Czech Republic are responsible for the enforcement of the foreign national's rights. The City of Prague and the Ministry of the Interior carry out checks on the transporter. During these checks, information is exchanged, on the basis of which further measures are subsequently taken.*

#### 1.3.2 Overview of identified weaknesses and examples of good practice

Following the presentations, a part of the workshop was devoted to discussion and search for good practice within the selected workshop topic.

On the basis of the suggestions received during the discussion, the outputs of the workshop are summarized below in the form of identification of examples of good practice and problems in the field of cooperation between the Czech Republic and local authorities on the issues related to the migration of foreigners.

No.	Problem/weakness	Brief description of the negative impacts of the problem
1.	safety aspects of industrial zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At the strategic level, there is a working group under the leadership of the OPK of the Ministry of the Interior that addresses the impacts of industrial zones, the output of the group's work is a methodology, and coordination with CPIC is ongoing.</li> <li>Importance of information exchange between stakeholders when communicating with representatives of foreign communities.</li> <li>Problem mainly with disguised agency employment - need to put pressure on employers to work only with refurbished agencies.</li> <li>Focus on prevention already in the development of the master plan.</li> </ul>
2.	integration of foreigners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expanding information sharing and communication (office staff/availability of foreign language information on websites) in the native language of local communities is key.</li> <li>Trade in workforce.</li> <li>Issues of availability of doctors, active communication and negotiation between local governments and companies is essential (example: Skoda provided dentists in the region).</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Emphasis on quality integration, especially as part of prevention of undesirable phenomena in the community.</li> </ul>
3.	illegal migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>problem of the emergence of socially excluded localities and the associated negative social phenomena, the importance of integration policy, the currently observed decreasing ability/motivation to integrate due to technological development.</li> <li>Issue of absorption capacity of cities and municipalities.</li> <li>Insufficient information of local governments about the arrival/increase of foreigners on their territory.</li> <li>Legislatively limited ability of municipalities to influence the arrival of more foreigners.</li> <li>Make more use of international funding opportunities (e.g. AMIF) in integration and migration policy financing.</li> <li>Extend and make effective use of analytical work.</li> </ul>

	Example of good practice	Brief description of the positive effect of good practice
A.	communication with employers and accommodation providers ( <i>the town of Rychnov nad Kněžnou</i> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Established the position of accommodation coordinator who works intensively with companies and agencies, the advantage is specially to increase the motivation of companies in engaging in dealing with industrial situations.</li> <li>Assertive and proactive approach by the local government in dealing with company representatives to solve and prevent problems is key.</li> <li>Regular meetings when a new group of employees arrived - sharing information to stay in the territory (both MP and OCP representatives).</li> </ul>
B.	integration/migration policy - analytical approach ( <i>Norway</i> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Pragmatic approach based on demographic development.</li> <li>Demographic research is absent in our country, as is strategic communication and funding for integration and migration policy.</li> </ul>
C.	creation of a coordination platform linking actors in the field of integration ( <i>Rychnov nad Kněžnou, Mladá Boleslav, Česká Lípa</i> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Participants include: representatives of school facilities, the regional authority - Department of Education, Youth and Sports, PPP, NPI, DDM, school clubs.</li> <li>As a result, more foreign children have been successfully integrated into the Czech education system.</li> </ul>
D.	establishment of a contact point ( <i>Rychnov nad Kněžnou, Mladá Boleslav, Česká Lípa</i> )	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Contact point offers regular professional social counselling, legal counselling, thematically focused socio-cultural courses and Czech language courses.</li> </ul>

## 1.4 Children, adolescents and particularly vulnerable persons

The last of a series of four workshops was a workshop on Children, Adolescents and Particularly Vulnerable Persons, which took place in Prague at the Galaxie Hotel on 4 – 5 November 2021.

The workshop was divided thematically and organizationally into two blocks on two days, with a block of presentations on the first day followed by a discussion on the sub-theme of Prevention Programmes for Children and Youth. On the second day, the presentations and subsequent discussion focused on the sub-theme of Effective Ways of Working with Groups of Particularly Vulnerable People/Seniors.

The workshop was attended by 36 representatives of the target group and Czech partners, including presenters. The fourth workshop was personally attended by the representative of the Norwegian partner and the representative of the municipality Nes, Ms. Ida Eliseussen. In view of the persistent negative situation related to the spread of COVID-19, the participation of other Norwegian representatives - presenters Kaja Hegg, from Save the Children and Astrid Johanne Pettersen, representative of the State Police, and Christian Larsen, representative of the Norwegian Association of Local and Regional Governments - was facilitated by videoconference. Mutual communication was facilitated by simultaneous interpretation in English.

The discussion part of the first day was moderated by the Head of the Prevention and Volunteering Department of the Ministry of the Interior Mgr. Kateřina Bělohávková. All presentations from this workshop are included in Annex 4.

### 1.4.1 Workshop programme

On the first day there were 6 presentations on Prevention Programmes for Children and Youth

1. **White Circle of Safety: experience with domestic violence and the hotline for victims of crime** (Mgr. Petra Vitoušová, President of the White Circle of Safety of the Czech Republic)

*The presentation introduced the functioning of the non-governmental organization for victim assistance - the White Circle of Safety (hereinafter "BKB"). The BKB project "Domestic Violence, Change of Legislation and Practice" was presented as a good practice, which is focused on the criminalization of domestic violence (new criminal offence) and also on prevention (the institute of "eviction"). Furthermore, the topic of assistance to particularly vulnerable persons/victims was presented, including legal regulation, possibilities of non-governmental organizations and the system of cooperation with the police.*

2. **Children - foreigners as a vulnerable group and integration activities including the Ministry of the Interior's programme for integration of foreigners at the local level** (Mgr. Petr Prchal, MPA, Councillor for Education and Integration of Foreigners, Municipal District of Prague 12)

*The presentation focused on good practices of integration activities especially for children and adolescents from abroad at the local level. School integration projects focused on mastering the Czech language, intercultural education or preserving the original culture, as well as programs and cooperation with non-profit organizations.*

3. **Targeted use of social networks for preventive action** (plk. Mgr. Zuzana Pidrmanová, Prevention Department, Department of Communication and External Relations, Police Presidium of the Czech Republic)

*The presentation addressed the question of whether social networks are an appropriate and effective medium for communicating prevention messages. The good practice discussed was the use of preventive posts on the social networks of the Police Headquarters, where the Department of Communication and External Relations of the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic regularly posts on social networks (primarily Facebook) with various preventive topics. The topics are based on regular activities or respond to current risks. Social networks have proved to be a suitable alternative for prevention activities, e.g. at a time of restrictive measures in response to coronavirus epidemic threats (e.g. a series of videos replacing the "Let's start together, or wheels down" project aimed at motorcyclists).*

4. **Presentation of the SLT model (Coordination of local drug and crime prevention)** (Ida Eliseussen, community Nes), English

*The Norwegian good practice of the SLT = Coordination of Local Prevention of Drugs and Crime project was presented. SLT mainly coordinates local prevention programmes for children and youth against drugs and crime, provides an umbrella for cooperation between the police and the municipality, ensures long-term planning, development and efficient use of resources between the police and the local level.*

5. **Early intervention system as a tool for prevention of social pathological development of children and youth in the practice of OSPOD** (Mgr. Kateřina Gagolová, DiS., Head of the Department of Social and Legal Protection of Children, Social and Health Department, Orlová Municipal Office)

*The presentation builds on the topic from the 2nd workshop, namely the early intervention system project and presents its application in practice at the local level. The good practice is presented mainly through three pillars of the SVI in Orlová, namely 1. the youth team, through which all involved institutions cooperate and find solutions, 2. specific measures and programmes that ensure the implementation of the solutions found and 3. the information environment that is able to detect the problem.*

6. **The future of the "early intervention system" and identification of a child at risk** (Mgr. Kateřina Bělohávková, Department of Crime Prevention, Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic)

The second day was devoted to four presentations on effective ways of working with groups of particularly vulnerable people/seniors

1. **Presentation on children's rights and the need for a coordinated support system between local authorities and other institutions to ensure these rights and the**

**introduction of state-run Children's Homes (Kaja Hegg, Save the Children and Astrid Johanne Pettersen, State Police) (videoconference/English)**

*The presentation introduced a project called Barnahus (literally Children's House). This is an interdisciplinary and multi-agency centre for child victims and witnesses where children can be interviewed and medically examined for forensic purposes, comprehensively assessed and provided with all relevant therapeutic services from relevant professionals. The Barnahus model was adopted to create a specific legal system that responds to the special needs of children suspected of having been subjected to violence or abuse. It is also based on the principle that the needs of children in these cases are quite different from the needs of adults in the same situation.*

**2. Working with children at risk of violence (Bc. Petra Wünschová, Director of the Locika Centre), presented by videoconference without accompanying material**

**3. Child as victim, witness and child offender (Ing. Kamila Lindauerová, Crime Prevention Department of the Ministry of the Interior of the Czech Republic)**

**4. Implemented project of the Vysočina Regional Police Directorate - SMOLAŘ (Mgr. Martin Hron, PČR, Vysočina Regional Police Directorate)**

*The presentation introduced the topic of one of the most vulnerable groups - the elderly. The physical and often psychological consequences of ageing, loneliness and other factors make the elderly an easy target for perpetrators, especially of property crime. Despite the fact that a number of preventive activities and measures are implemented towards the elderly, perpetrators of property offences against the elderly are still very successful. One example of good practice is the Loser - a project implemented by the Regional Police of the Vysočina Region. It is a theatre play focused on the issue of crimes against the elderly.*

## 1.4.2 Overview of identified weaknesses and examples of good practice

Following the presentations, a part of the workshop was devoted to discussion and search for good practice within the selected workshop topic.

Based on the suggestions received during the discussion, the outcomes of the workshop are summarized below in the form of identification of examples of good practice and challenges in the area of cooperation between the CR and local authorities on the topic of children, adolescents and particularly vulnerable persons.

No.	Problem/weakness	Brief description of the negative impacts of the problem
1.	the issue of child gangs/parties	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Gap in the system - some schools are reluctant to sanction unwanted behaviour outside school, lack of communication and cooperation and mutual knowledge of the competences of the different components.</li> <li>Lack of funding and support for prevention projects aimed at children and adolescents (also related to the issue of socially excluded localities).</li> <li>More systematic cooperation through a common system would be beneficial for solving the problems.</li> </ul>

2.	domestic violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is no general awareness that counselling and social services (especially in terms of funding) also work for children who have only witnessed domestic violence.</li> </ul>
3.	problems of minority groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Problems of coexistence with majority but also among minority groups with different mentality, importance of preventing the formation of SVL, support for education, support for work with children.</li> </ul>
4.	wider use of APK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the APK project was created primarily for use in Roma communities.</li> <li>Discussion about using it also in other minority communities in the Czech Republic, e.g. Vietnamese, as a proposal for future practice - a proposal for a possible pilot project.</li> </ul>
5.	inconsistency in the punishment of juvenile crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The problem of general ignorance of the competences of, for example, OSPOD, PČR, MP and what they solve - the need for wider public education.</li> </ul>
6.	the role of schools in the prevention of juvenile delinquency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discussion on school uniforms - would they help for inclusion of weaker socio-economic groups?</li> <li>Rather not effective today, children are more differentiated with regard to technology (especially cell phones, expensive shoes, smart watches).</li> <li>Rather than emphasis on uniforms, recommendation to schools to limit carrying mobiles to school.</li> <li>Emphasis on children's exercise during breaks and recess (no point in sticking to sitting in classrooms, restricting exercise, etc.), children need to be physically active at school too.</li> <li>With a view to closing the gap, the school should, in particular, communicate more effectively and intensively with the pupils in this area, reflecting and explaining the differences and the reasons for them, thus reducing the tension between these groups.</li> </ul>
7.	creation of the Barnhaus Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>European Network of Children's Aid Centres, the advantage is the sharing of information, good practice, coordination and cooperation within these centres.</li> <li>The Czech Republic is one of the few countries that does not have any of these centres.</li> <li>The advantage is comprehensive assistance to children.</li> </ul>
8.	crime prevention for particularly vulnerable people - seniors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>There is a need to improve the treatment of victims in order to increase the motivation to report further crime.</li> <li>The need to prepare for the problems associated with the elderly, in view of the ageing population and socio-economic threats, e.g. due to the impact of price increases (in a few years this problem will be more extensive than those associated with children and young people).</li> <li>The problem of the level of assessment in the PCR in relation to the idea and success rate of solving cases, which may result in a lower recruitment of certain types of notifications (e.g. in case related to the elderly where the clarification rate is low).</li> <li>Issues of spreading misinformation among seniors.</li> <li>There is a need to disseminate practical information to solve certain problems (e.g. what can be done where, asking for help, etc.), e.g. TV spots, e.g. at offices where seniors often go.</li> <li>Advantage of personal contact between MPs and OPs who have good local knowledge and can thus target assistance to specific seniors. Support for senior points that act as a peer review and caring platform among seniors themselves.</li> </ul>

9.	the role of NGOs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Why do NGOs exist, why doesn't the state fulfill their function?</li> <li>• Wouldn't it be more efficient than paying NGOs to have experts working for the state? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ return to the practice of state institutions that could be controlled</li> <li>○ certification authorities are audited</li> <li>○ at present it is possible to control the conditions of spending through subsidies, but there is no control of communication externally with the media and the public, which is problematic as it concerns state policy or legal interpretation (e.g. the work of the Public Prosecutor's Office)</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Problems with funding of the non-profit sector.</li> <li>• Cases that don't escalate to criminal or misdemeanor activity need to support work with the abuser vs. work with the victim (funding issues...).</li> <li>• Divergence of views on good practice.</li> </ul>
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	Example of good practice	Brief description of the positive effect of good practice
A.	prosecution of children's gangs (city of Brno, Prague 12)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• solution lies mainly in focusing on punishing the adult "leaders" of these groups.</li> </ul>
B.	inclusion of children with experience of domestic violence in the group of persons at risk (city of Brno)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Children in situations where they are not victims of domestic violence (they do not live in a shared household where there is violence between the violent person and the victim) are officially placed in the role of a witness so that the funding system can be used for their assistance, e.g. psychological assistance.</li> </ul>
C.	solving the situation of social problems arising in connection with the high number of families of a minority group moving to the territory of the municipality (the town of Třebíč)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In 2021, Třebíč experienced a problem with Romani families (an increase in reported crime) who are not related to the town, and there were conflicts between them - this was transferred to the entire community, which worsened the perception of the Romani community as a whole (e.g., children were being chased out of playgrounds).</li> <li>• The city responded to the situation by employing two APCs of Roma origin, whose intervention proved particularly successful in communicating with youth, and also worked with children through a local charity.</li> </ul>
D.	sharing information and good practice in the field of children's aid (MP Litoměřice)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Expanded activities of organizations working with children and other vulnerable groups - churches, low-threshold centers, non-profits.</li> <li>• Safest city in the region, very low crime rate.</li> <li>• Very effective and high quality collaboration due to quality communication and information sharing through regular joint meetings.</li> </ul>
E.	active outreach to seniors (city of Ústí nad Labem)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It is necessary to look for and create meeting places for seniors that can then be used as a platform for information and education.</li> <li>• In Ústí nad Labem, the municipal library acts as a place of communication with the elderly, where representatives of the MPs come and distribute information materials and organise events/lectures for the elderly.</li> </ul>

## 2 Methodology for solving typical problems

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The aim of this chapter is to suggest possible approaches to address the issues that arose from the discussions during particular workshops. The suggested approaches envisage linking the identified weaknesses to relevant examples of good practice with possible suggestions for solutions or recommendations.

In the context of some of the vulnerabilities, the above issues need to be understood holistically from a social, economic and security perspective. It is therefore not possible, nor is it the aim of the compendium, to find a solution to every problem, but to highlight particularly good practice in this area and, where possible, to offer further suggestions for action.

In general, it can be said that for most of the topics discussed, the opinion was repeatedly expressed that the principles of competence, interaction, scope of powers and duties of the persons and bodies concerned are set satisfactorily, but that there is a lack of mutual cooperation and communication between the actors concerned. This, however, always depends on good personal relations and cooperation of individual actors.

### 2.1 Local matters of public order

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No.	Weaknesses	Weakness specifics	Example of good practice	Solutions and recommendations
1	low financial support (ministries, state, cities...), including the issue of limited possibilities of subsidy programs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A particular problem in the awarding of grants for CCTV systems. For example, many municipalities lack the necessary facilities/capacity and capability to operate.</li> <li>Political will is a particular problem in awarding/obtaining grants, difference in assessing types or scale of crime.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Ad I. Here we offer the good and tested practice of the City of Brno, in which a cooperation of municipalities across the region was created in this context, thus creating a guarantee of round-the-clock service.</li> </ul>	A general recommendation for smaller municipalities is to try to use subsidies from the county.
2	communication/no central solution	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The problem lies mainly in the inconsistent and confused communication between the municipality and the region, and the insufficient flow of information in both directions.</li> <li>The county is not obliged to ensure public order like municipalities, however, the county's support is desirable for the work of the municipality. Considerable effort to involve the county more in the issue of ensuring public order.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Proposed solutions to improve communication with the county, e.g. creation of a county coordinator for the need of a unified communication route. In particular, joint meetings between the municipality and the county have proved to be a good practice in many places.</li> </ul>	
3	cooperation with the non-profit and private sector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>These actors are often excluded from preparations and decision-making, despite being an integral part of the assistance on the ground</li> <li>However, the problem is also evident in the issue of communication between the non-profit sector and the private sector themselves - not sharing information/knowledge, which brings a negative impact on the provision of public order. This is mainly due to</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Possible inspiration of good practice from the Norwegian contribution on the involvement of non-state and private actors in the framework of public order (Municipality of Stavanger, Safe Cities project, Norway)</li> <li>Involving actors in the planning phase, bringing together city representatives, leading academics, politicians, practitioners and civil society, with the aim of sharing knowledge and developing new policy and finding practical solutions</li> <li>Also, as an example of good practice, the involvement of representatives of non-profit organizations in the</li> </ul>	

		competition between each other or, for example, reluctance to participate in meetings with the Police.	<p>Commission for Security and Crime Prevention (e.g. representatives of low-risk facilities, PMS, etc.). The benefit of involvement especially in the very personal knowledge and individual approach to the issue at hand in a particular area or social group.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Another good practice is the involvement of appointed representatives in the Municipal Addiction and Drug Policy Team (3 representatives from NGOs + drug coordinator participate). In these regular meetings, a specific problem is identified and the coordinator ensures that action is taken.</li> <li>• Importance of cooperation e.g. in case of hostels or industrial zones. Joint meetings and networking with owners/employers<sup>2</sup> are proving to be very good practice.</li> </ul>	
4	communication, motivation and public education	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• The problem of working with an indifferent public, the problem of law enforcement, the public perception of repressive forces, especially negatively. How to change this? What works?</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Consensus on the functionality of media coverage especially through proactive communication, explanation, enlightenment, information and public education. Communication must be primarily timely and proactive, fast, transparent (e.g. responding to queries, working on social platforms Twitter, Facebook, Instagram, etc.)</li> <li>• Example of good practice in reaching out to youth in the form of a theatre in collaboration with the drama club created a production "what happened on social networks". Presented in schools, this production also garnered a lot of media interest from the public.</li> <li>• Media coverage of the work of police officers through social networks is proving to be an effective means of bringing the work of the MP and OP closer to the public. Particularly popular is the trapping of animals ("rescuing cats" and other popular pets). Media coverage of the use of a creative approach to dealing with emergency situations (e.g. aliens) and, in particular, media coverage</li> </ul>	

			of the individual human approach can be described as good practice in general.	
5	lack of early social intervention by the state	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Public order is often strongly influenced by the social composition of the population. In general, there is a need to link security provision with social policy at national level (unresolved social problems as a cause of security problems).</li> </ul>		
6	experience and good practice in the implementation of joint actions of state and local government		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Shared good practice in the town of Trutnov, where thanks to the management of the town and the initiative of a small group of MP officers, tactical AMOK exercises take place in schools twice a year, not only to practice untypical situations in the event of a possible attack, but also to cooperate closely and frequently with representatives of the Police and other components of the IZS</li> </ul>	
7	cooperation between the Police and the MP	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Individual good relations are essential at the moment, there is no systemic solution. In this context, it was pointed out that there is a need to examine the functionality and effectiveness of the coordination agreements concluded between the Police and municipalities.</li> </ul>		
8	hate speech against public officials		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In particular, good practice is offered (similar to Norway, see presentation) in setting solutions within political parties, using a scientific approach, initiating legislative changes for the local level.</li> <li>In our country, protection against physical attacks works mainly.</li> </ul>	

9	working with minorities: the role of MPs and OPs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The problem is mainly the deterioration of communication on these issues. This is often due to a lack of human resources and communication between the MP/OP and the Police.</li> <li>- Problem often in cooperation with the Police in the implementation of crime prevention activities (for minorities) in ensuring the participation of the Police (limited human resources).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Great contribution of liaison officers for minorities, but the problem is the lack of a systemic solution for coordination with the local level. Most of the time, good practice in terms of cooperation is ensured through personal relationships. The established practice of regular annual formal meetings has been very successful.</li> <li>Cooperation within the working group is particularly important. Good practice is e.g. the representation of the APC (crime prevention assistant), in Brno very effective cooperation with DROM.</li> </ul>	Important role of SMOČR, which ensures the linking of cities and municipalities, coordination of requirements and sub-topics to a higher level, publication of the journal and good practice methodology. Great contribution as a communication platform for OP/MP.
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## 2.2 Systemic information sharing and cooperation between relevant actors

No.	Weaknesses	Weakness specifics	Example of good practice	Solutions and recommendations
1	lack of sharing of MP positions in relation to the CRC (especially when implementing joint measures)	<p>I. Agreement on the need to share forces and assets in joint operations.</p> <p>II. The issue of technical solutions to the issue of linked databases - most communication/processes in an online environment must not take place in multiple systems.</p>	Ad. I. Good practice of MP Pardubice - MP Pardubice provided the Police Operations Centre with direct remote access to online map documents, where the map of MP patrols is permanently displayed.	<p>Ad. II.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Creation of a standardized platform for information sharing between the CR and the state-run MP/OP.</li> <li>Promote information sharing not only between the CR and MPs but also between MPs and each other.</li> <li>Proposal to create an informal working group to address the interconnection of information systems of the state, MP/OP and database providers.</li> <li>Consideration of a pilot project and possible sources of funding.</li> </ul>
2	increase in the rate of children/youth	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Important collaboration with</li> </ul>	<p>Good practice of OSPOD Orlová:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>o camps, educational events;</li> </ul>	

disturbances in terms of MP/OP work	social services - importance of personal relationships and local knowledge (trust).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>team meetings within the town and district.</li> </ul> <p>Good practice Frenštát pod Radhoštěm:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>communication with the Police Department, implementation of regular, weekly joint meetings of the MP;</li> <li>twice a year meetings of a larger group (school representatives, children's doctor, OSPOD representatives, representatives of the town, PČR and MP).</li> </ul> <p>Good practice in Turnov:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Introduced preventive discussions at boarding schools,</li> <li>meetings of school prevention methodologists,</li> <li>lectures for the public.</li> </ul>	
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## 2.3 Issues related to the migration of foreigners

No.	Weaknesses	Weakness specifics	Example of good practice	Solutions and recommendations
1	safety aspects of industrial zones	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The importance of information exchange between stakeholders when communicating with representatives of foreign communities.</li> <li>Problem mainly with disguised agency employment - need to put pressure on employers to work only with refurbished agencies.</li> <li>Focus on prevention already in the development of the master plan.</li> </ul>	<p>Good practice of the town of Rychnov nad Kněžnou:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Established the function of accommodation coordinator, who cooperates intensively with companies and agencies, the advantage is especially to increase the motivation of companies in getting involved in solving situations in industrial.</li> <li>An assertive and active approach of the municipality in dealing with representatives of companies to solve and prevent problems is key.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>At the strategic level, there is a working group under the leadership of the OPK of the Ministry of the Interior, which addresses the impact of industrial zones, the output of the work of the group is a methodology, coordination with the Centre for the Support of the Integration of Foreigners in the Region.</li> </ul>

			<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Regular meetings when a new group of employees arrived - sharing information to stay in the territory (both MP and OCP representatives).</li> </ul>	
2	Integration of foreigners	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Expanding information sharing and communication (office staff/availability of foreign language information on websites) in the native language of local communities is key.</li> <li>Trade in workforce.</li> <li>Issues of availability of doctors, active communication and negotiation between local governments and companies is essential (example: Skoda provided dentists to the region).</li> <li>Emphasis on quality integration, especially as part of prevention of undesirable phenomena in the community.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of a coordination platform connecting actors in the field of integration (Rychnov nad Kněžnou, Mladá Boleslav, Česká Lípa) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Involved: representatives of school facilities, regional authority - Department of Education, Youth and Sports, PPP, NPI, DDM, school clubs.</li> <li>As a result, more foreign children have been successfully integrated into the Czech education system.</li> </ul> </li> <li>Establishment of a contact point (Rychnov nad Kněžnou, Mladá Boleslav, Česká Lípa) - the contact point offers regular professional social counselling, legal counselling, thematic socio-cultural courses and Czech language courses.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Establishment of coordination platforms for integration in localities with larger numbers of foreigners. Networking of integration actors (municipalities, police, labour offices, social services, NGOs, etc.) to address specific problems in the area with the support of CPIC.</li> <li>Strengthening inter-ministerial cooperation in the field of integration of foreigners between the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Ministry of Education and possibly other interested ministries.</li> <li>Establishment of the position of integration coordinator at the level of municipalities with extended competence.</li> </ul>
3	Illegal migration	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Problem of the emergence of socially excluded localities and the associated negative social phenomena, importance of integration policy, the currently observed decreasing ability/motivation to integrate due to technological development</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strengthening interstate cooperation in the fight against illegal migration with source countries and countries on the transit route of illegal migration to the Czech Republic, in particular Austria, Slovakia, Hungary and Serbia.</li> <li>Consistent monitoring and detection of smuggling groups operating in the Czech Republic in the field of illegal</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>issue of absorption capacity of cities and municipalities: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Lack of information of local governments about the arrival/increase of foreigners on their territory,</li> <li>limited legislative capacity of municipalities to influence the arrival of more foreigners.</li> </ul> </li> </ul>		migration by the Police and the NCOZ.
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## 2.4 Children, adolescents and particularly vulnerable persons

No.	Weaknesses	Weakness specifics	Example of good practice	Solutions and recommendations
1	the issue of child gangs	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hole in the system - some schools are reluctant to sanction undesirable behaviour outside the school, MP does not intervene on the school grounds, lack of communication and cooperation and mutual knowledge of the competences of the individual components (school, OSPOD, MP, Police).</li> <li>Lack of funding and support for prevention projects aimed at children and adolescents (also related to the issue of SVL).</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Good practice of the city of Brno and Prague 12: the solution lies mainly in focusing on punishing the adult "leaders" of these groups.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The OPK addresses this issue within the framework of the JHA, Youth Teams and other multidisciplinary and inter-ministerial cooperation.</li> <li>The solution is, for example, a central electronic tool for the OSPOD, the PČR and related cooperation between the different services.</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>More systematic cooperation through a common system would be beneficial for solving the problems.</li> </ul>		
2	domestic violence	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Counselling and social services (especially in terms of their funding) only work for victims of domestic violence, which previously did not include children as witnesses of domestic violence, which was changed by the amendment to the Act on the Police of the Czech Republic.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inclusion of children with experience of domestic violence in the group of persons at risk (city of Brno).</li> <li>Children in a situation where they are not victims of domestic violence (not living in a shared household where there is violence between the violent person and the victim), but are officially placed in the role of a witness so that the funding system can be used for their assistance, e.g. psychological assistance.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>A child who witnesses domestic violence is automatically considered by law to be a victim of domestic violence and receives all the services due to a victim.</li> <li>The child is entitled to the status of "particularly vulnerable victim", which provides for greater protection and support (financial and legal counselling, etc.).</li> </ul>
3	problems of minority groups	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Problems of coexistence with majority but also among minority groups with different mentality, importance of preventing the formation of SVL, support for education, support for work with children.</li> </ul>	<p>Good practice of the city of Třebíč</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In 2021, Třebíč experienced a problem with Romani families (a big idea) who have no relationship to the city, there were conflicts between them - this was transferred to the whole community, which worsened the perception of the Romani community in general (e.g. children were chased out of playgrounds). The city responded to the situation by employing two APCs of Roma affiliation, whose intervention proved particularly successful in communicating with young people, and work with children through a local charity also proved successful.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discussion about the use also in other communities of minority groups in the Czech Republic e.g. Vietnamese as a proposal for future practice - a proposal for a possible pilot project.</li> </ul>
4	broader use of APK	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The APK project was created primarily for use in Roma communities.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Discussion on the use also in other communities of minority groups in the Czech Republic e.g. Vietnamese as a proposal for future practice - proposal of a possible pilot project.</li> </ul>

5	inconsistency of sanctioning juvenile crime	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Different solutions for juvenile sanctions e.g. shoplifting (each OSPOD proceeds differently), it depends on the qualification of individual acts and knowledge of the interdependence of the misdemeanour and criminal agenda.</li> <li>• - The problem of general public ignorance, e.g. what the OSPOD is and what it deals with, the competences of various state bodies - the need for wider public education.</li> </ul>		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• In autumn 2021, a simple tool for the general public and the professional public with the name "KID" - the identification card of a child at risk of violence. It is a uniform identification tool for e.g. doctors, social workers, teachers, police officers with instructions on how to proceed in case of suspicion of a child being at risk of criminogenic factors.</li> <li>• Use of the SVI - Early Intervention System and Youth Teams to harmonise procedures on the basis of multidisciplinary cooperation.</li> </ul>
6	the role of schools in the prevention of juvenile delinquency	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Discussion on school uniforms - would they help for inclusion of weaker socio-economic groups? <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>○ Rather not effective today, children are more differentiated with regard to technology (especially cell phones, expensive shoes, smart watches).</li> <li>○ Less emphasis on uniforms, recommendations for schools to limit bringing cell phones to school.</li> </ul> </li> <li>• Emphasis on children's enjoyment during breaks and recess (pointlessness of clinging to sitting in classrooms, restricting exercise, etc.); children need to be physically fulfilled at school as well.</li> </ul>		

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>In view of closing the gap, the school should, in particular, communicate more effectively and intensively with the pupils in this area, reflecting and explaining the differences and the reasons for them, thus reducing the tension between these groups.</li> </ul>		
7	missing Barnhaus Centre	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>European Network of Children's Aid Centres, the advantage is sharing information, good practice, coordination and cooperation within these centres.</li> <li>The Czech Republic is one of the few countries that does not have any of these centres.</li> <li>The advantage is to help children before they are involved in the OSPOD.</li> </ul>	<p>Good practice of MP Litoměřice</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Strong representation of organisations working with children and other vulnerable groups - church, low-threshold centres, NGOs.</li> <li>Second safest city in the region, very low crime rate.</li> <li>Very effective and high quality collaboration due to quality communication and information sharing through regular joint meetings.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>The OPK supports the creation of this type of centre as one of the tasks of the Crime Prevention Strategy in the Czech Republic for 2022-2027.</li> </ul>
8	crime prevention for particularly vulnerable people - seniors	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the treatment of victims needs to be improved in order to increase the motivation to report further crime</li> <li>the need to prepare for the problems associated with the elderly, in view of the ageing population and socio-economic threats, e.g. due to price rises (within a few years this problem will be more extensive than that associated with children and young people)</li> </ul>	<p>Example of good practice Ústí nad Labem:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>It is necessary to search for and create meeting places for seniors, which can then be used as a platform for information and awareness raising.</li> <li>In Ústí nad Labem, the municipal library acts as a place of communication with seniors, where representatives of the MPs come and distribute information materials and organize events/lectures for seniors.</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Support for senior points that act as a peer review and care platform among seniors themselves.</li> <li>The Crime Prevention Strategy in the Czech Republic for 2022-2027 includes one task to support seniors, for example, to support and engage in projects aimed at continuously raising the legal awareness of seniors ("Prudent Senior", "Senior Academy"), which builds on the good practice in Ústí nad Labem, where interdisciplinary cooperation between the Ministry of Interior, the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs, the Police</li> </ul>

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>the problem of the level of evaluation in the Police Department in relation to the idea and success rate of solving cases, which may result in a lower recruitment of certain types of notifications (e.g. in case related to the elderly, where the clarification rate is low)</li> <li>the issue of spreading misinformation among the elderly</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>An example of good practice is the project of the Regional Police of the Vysočina Region - SMOLAR (see Annex 4).</li> <li>As regards the issue of dissemination of misinformation among seniors, it is necessary to disseminate practical information to solve certain problems (e.g. what can be done where, asking for help, etc.), e.g. TV spots, e.g. at offices where seniors often go.</li> <li>Advantage of personal contact between MPs and OPs who have good local knowledge and can thus target assistance to specific seniors.</li> </ul>	Department and the regional authority is in place.
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## Key Activity 4 PDP 4 - Analysis of coordination agreements

In parallel with the BI, the implementation of Key Activity 4 PDP 4 "Establishment of a new model of cooperation between the Police of the Czech Republic and local authorities" takes place within the framework of the Norwegian Funds' Internal Affairs Programme 2014 - 2021. The thematic focus of the BI and KA 4 PDP 4 is to some extent overlapping. The specific defined output of KA No. 4 PDP4 is the analysis of the functionality of coordination agreements between the Police and municipalities or urban districts. The following is a description of the process of implementation of this output of KA No. PDP 4 and a description of the main conclusions of the analysis in question, in the context of the sharing of outputs between BI and KA No. PDP 4. It can also be noted that at the same time it responds specifically to the suggestions and identified weaknesses (No. 7 - local public order issues) within the BI.

Since 2009, cooperation between the Police of the Czech Republic in ensuring internal security and public order on the part of the state on the one hand and the OP/MP in ensuring security on the part of local governments on the other hand has been regulated by written coordination agreements concluded for the purpose of establishing a common procedure in ensuring local public order. These coordination agreements make it possible to divide and coordinate the activities of the Police and the municipality in a specific area of interest, to establish a joint approach between the Police and the municipality in securing local public order matters and to determine the share of each entity in securing such efforts. They also make it possible to share the costs of specific activities.

The content and scope of the regulation of mutual relations between the Police and the municipality or municipal district in securing local public order is regulated by Section 16(3) of Act No. 273/2008 Coll., on the Police of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as the "Police Act"):

- a. forms and tools of continuous coordination between the municipality and the police department in the provision of local public order in the municipality,
- b. tasks of the municipality and the police department in the prevention of public order offences in the municipality,
- c. tasks of the municipality and the police department in the event of breaches of public order in the municipality,
- d. contribution of the municipality and the police service to ensuring the fulfilment of the tasks referred to in points b) and c),
- e. forms and instruments for evaluating the performance of the tasks referred to in points (b) and (c) the elimination of any identified deficiencies,
- f. duration of the contract,
- g. provision of funds.

The main purpose of coordination agreements is to clearly define the tasks and activities of the Police, the municipality and, where appropriate, the MP. At present, a total of 1,634 coordination agreements have been concluded. Most of the coordination agreements between the police and municipalities were concluded in 2009 and 2010 and have since been updated. The formalisation of the framework for cooperation between the Police and municipalities in its current form has lasted for more than ten years, a period long enough both to iron out any initial shortcomings and to stabilise the forms of cooperation and to consider the possibility of innovating the existing framework. The PCR therefore carried out a survey in 2021 to test the meaningfulness and functionality of the current form of coordination agreements and to identify potential areas for innovation.

The survey was carried out in two groups of respondents - subjects of this cooperation, i.e. municipalities (respectively OP/MP) and regional directorates of the Czech Police. The chosen data collection technique was a questionnaire as the most time and economically accessible solution for the researcher and the least burdensome solution for the respondents.

The return rate of the questionnaires was limited by the willingness of respondents to cooperate. In total, 17 completed questionnaires were obtained from 14 regional directorates of the Police (100% return rate, some regional directorates provided the output for territorial departments) and 125 completed questionnaires from 385 OP/MP (32.5% return rate).

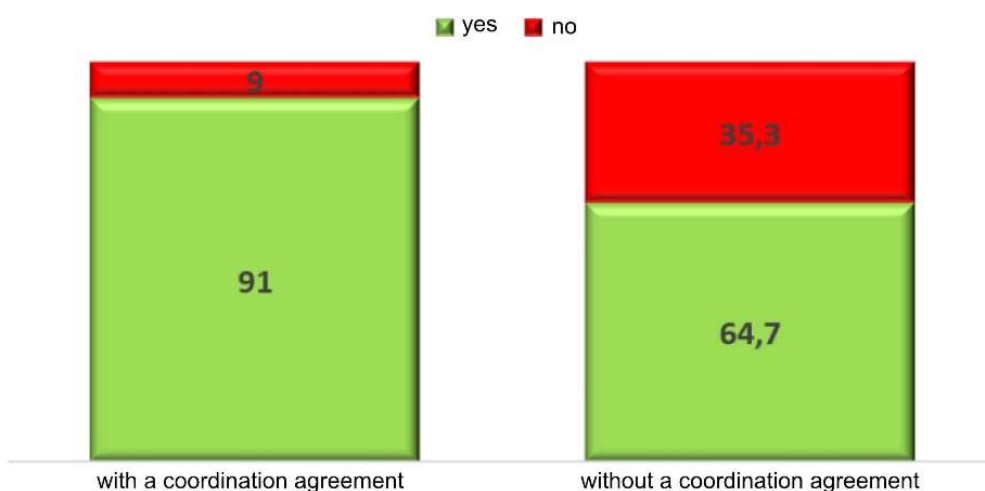
The survey produced the following findings:

**Cities/municipalities with a coordination agreement perceive cooperation with the CR more positively than entities without a coordination agreement.**

In response to the question *"In your opinion, is the frequency and representation of the PRC at the meetings sufficient?"* respondents with a coordination agreement answered positively in 91% of cases, respondents without a coordination agreement in only 65% of cases (105 out of 125 respondents had a coordination agreement).

**Subjective opinion on holding meetings of the Director of the CRC with representatives of all MoD/OPs in the territory of the region by categories of respondents (relative values, %).**

Source: the Department of Conception and Strategic Coordination of the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as "OKSK PP ČR").



### Chart 1 - Subjective opinion on holding meetings of the Director of the CRC with representatives of all MoD/OPs in the territory of the region by categories of respondents (relative values, %).

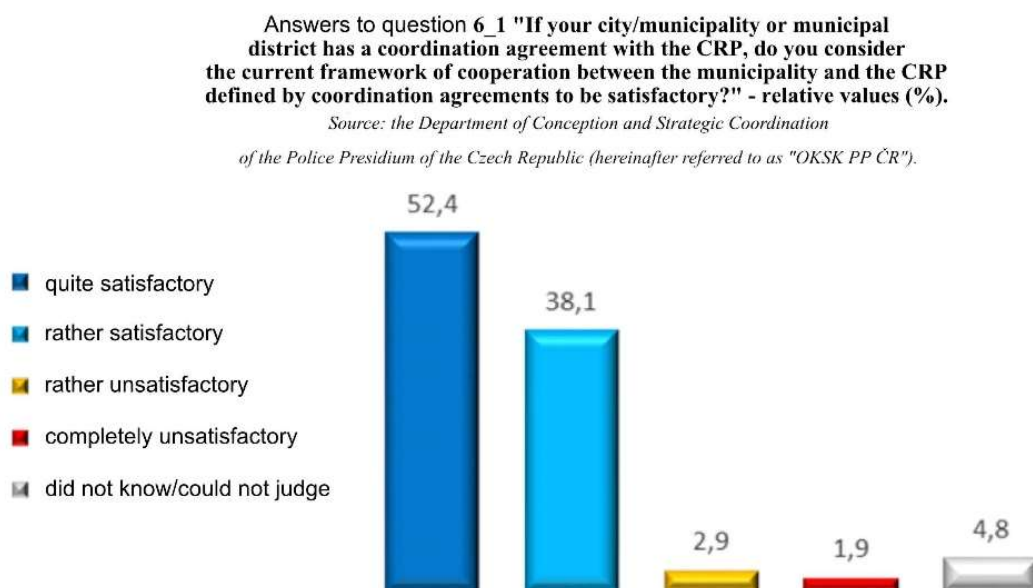
Source: Concept and Strategic Coordination Department of the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as "OKSK PP ČR").

The existing framework of cooperation between local government and the PRC, as defined by the coordination agreements, is considered satisfactory by a clear majority of local government respondents.

To question 6\_1 "If your city/municipality or municipal district has a coordination agreement with the CRP, do you consider the current framework of cooperation between the municipality and the CRP defined by coordination agreements to be satisfactory?" 105 out of 125 respondents answered. Of these, **55 (52.4%) consider the current framework of coordination agreements to be quite satisfactory and another 40 (38.1%) consider it rather satisfactory.** In total, 90.5% of respondents are satisfied with the cooperation framework as defined in the existing coordination agreements. Only five respondents explicitly consider the current framework of coordination agreements to be unsatisfactory, of which three (2.9%) consider it rather unsatisfactory and two (1.9%) consider it completely unsatisfactory. Five respondents (4.8%) said they did not know or could not judge (105 out of 125 respondents had a coordination agreement).

### Chart 2 - Municipal representatives' answers to question 6\_1 "If your city/municipality or municipal district has a coordination agreement with the CRP, do you consider the current framework of cooperation between the municipality and the CRP defined by coordination agreements to be satisfactory?" - relative values (%).

Source: the Department of Conception and Strategic Coordination of the Police Presidium of the Czech Republic (hereinafter referred to as "OKSK PP ČR").



### **Cooperation between the CR and cities/municipalities or OP/MP is mutually perceived as important.**

Its coordination is usually carried out directly at the top level of negotiations between the mayor or the commander/director/head of the MP/OP, or the deputy in charge of the OP where it is established, and the corresponding counterpart on the side of the territorial units and organizational cells of the Police Department - i.e. from the head of the district police department through the director of the territorial department to the director of the regional directorate (in the case of the capital city of Prague).

### **Most common suggestions for modifying the existing model coordination agreement.**

Modifications of the existing model coordination agreement were cited by local governments. In response to question 7\_1 "If your city/municipality or district has a coordination agreement with the CRC, does this agreement also contain provisions different from the attached model?" 88 respondents participated of whom 13 answered positively. This represents 10.4% of all respondents. The most frequent issues were cooperation in speed measurement, joint use of the municipal CCTV system and more detailed definition of cooperation between the Police and the OP/MP - three respondents each. Also mentioned were the definition of cooperation in ensuring public order at sporting events, cooperation in MP/OP training, data sharing and the Safe City project - one respondent each.

On the part of the Czech Republic, 10 CRCs (71.4%) responded positively. The most frequently mentioned areas of local modification of the model coordination agreement included specifying the forms of cooperation between the CRP and the OP/MP (5 responses). Provisions regulating the joint use of the urban CCTV system were also frequently mentioned (4 respondents). Furthermore, the regions mentioned coordination of joint action (2 respondents), cooperation in media communication, operational and crisis management, emergency and crisis management, training and training, in the area of foreigners, in the towing of motor vehicles, communication with citizens and setting up control mechanisms (one respondent each).

The survey findings suggest that coordination agreements can be (and often are) an impulse and framework for establishing informal links between representatives of the Police, local government and OP/MP that are key to real solutions to the practical problems of joint action to secure local public order. This finding is clearly positive and surprising for the survey implementers, who approached the analysis of the functionality of the formal document in practice with understandable scepticism.

Based on the findings of the survey, the OKSK PP CR made the following recommendations to the leadership of the Czech Republic:

#### **1. Further develop the network of coordination agreements.**

Coordination agreements have proven to contribute to quality cooperation between the CR and local governments.

#### **2. Strengthen direct communication between representatives of the CR and cities/municipalities.**

Regular meetings between local representatives of cities/municipalities, OP/MP and PRC contribute to a positive perception of mutual cooperation.



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### **3. Methodologically develop model content of coordination agreements.**

For example, by including provisions regulating the joint use of the municipal CCTV system as the most common modification of the existing model coordination agreement.

## Conclusion

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The primary objective of the BI was to establish and develop bilateral cooperation between the Czech Republic and Norway in optimizing the model of cooperation and coordination of activities between the state police and local government, especially municipal police, and sharing good practices in this area, especially by identifying good practices and setting up a model for sharing them, identifying current methods and forms of cooperation, including their analysis and determining proposals for improving their effectiveness.

It is evident from the above that **all the workshops have met these objectives**, especially thanks to the composition of the presentations and the high level of expertise on both the Czech and Norwegian sides, which took into account important examples of good practice or set topics for subsequent discussion. Equally important was the discussion part, which became a quasi-formal platform for sharing not only good practice but also for reflecting and sharing important lessons and weaknesses within the individual workshop topics. In this context, it should be noted that neither the result nor the intended objective of the activity was to generalize the presented outputs, which mainly contain the views and reflections of only a subset of representatives of local government

An important aspect was also **the successful involvement of the target group** consisting of representatives of municipalities and towns, municipal and town police, relevant professional departments of the Czech Police and invited non-profit organizations. Representatives of a target group successfully participated in discussion on the the selected topic. In each selected topic, there was a successful participation of representatives of the target group with a strong link to the topic under discussion. An example of this phenomenon, which was not planned, was the resolution of several long-standing communication problems between the invited actors. A concrete example was the resolution of a long-standing problem of accessing data from the information system of ID cards to the digitally processed image of a citizen, which was due to a personal meeting and negotiations between representatives of the Brno MP and the Director of the Basic Registers Administration. An effective step in the selection of the participating representatives was also the linking of real cooperating entities at the local level, who meet and face the issue together, so that good practice is shared but also possible deepening of their cooperation. Furthermore, different stakeholders got to know each other and established personal contacts, which will undoubtedly be reflected in future cooperation.

For the above reasons, and also in view of the very positive response of the target groups, the OBP MV in cooperation with the Czech Police decided to continue this cooperation and to ensure the creation of this platform for meeting of representatives of local governments and representatives of the Czech Police for the purpose of addressing current topics pertaining to internal security and public order. From the point of view of both actors, this may be a suitable tool for streamlining communication within individual entities. Currently (October 2022), negotiations are underway on the form of meetings and holding further workshops.