

INHOUDSOPGAVE

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INTRODUCING

Texts and documents: powerpoints are most important!

Aim is to understand security governance since the end of the cold war.

- The expansion of the concept of security: the new threats (Krahmann)
- Understand how our society deals with new threats (evolution from government to governance) but in the context of security.

Each of us is badly informed about things that are going on in the world! Poverty has decreased through time enormously (since the middle-ages it has decreased alot!) – people are not aware on all global facts!

Expansion of the concept

- A **security threat** can be defined as *an event with potentially negative consequences for the survival or welfare of a state, a society or an individual*. Characterized by:
 - o **Probability** attributed to an event (possible futur event)- possibility differs from the sort of event (less tsunami – big possibility of a terro attack)
 - o **Intensity** of its potential effects (direct or indirect)
 - o **Geographical** scope of its effects(interstate, national, world,...)
 - o Its **object**: directed at a collective, an ethnicity or religious group/individuals
- **New threats**: understanding that a security threat in the 21st century has chaged considerably.
 - o Cocaine transported through port of antwerp, it only gets through our port by bribing persons (chain of corruption- crime). It is related by the interational crime on drugs! (HIV/Aids/transnational crime/terro/
 - o Small arms: in the US everybody has a small weapon! Deaths with small arms are increasing. => important evolutions!
 - o What changed our vision on security? Dutroux, Kim de Gelder,...
 - o Which do we see as new threats? Cyberwar, use of cellphone on bike, big schoolshootings,...
 - We haven's studied enough in the field of cyberwar,... so we are not prepared when this would happen! There are alot of things that we do not know!

- **Ranking of Threats** is a difficult and political choice, especially in time of limited resources. It involves an objective and subjective assessment of characteristics. War on Terror is an important subject, political leaders see it as a way to get more votes.
 - o New threats have a higher probability, are more diverse in scope and intensity and are transnational!
 - o More and more the way we deal with it has changed (more actors)
- **Adaptation of strategy:** Established security arrangements such as large standing armed forces and the protection of national borders, are unsuited for the fight against transnational threats.
- **Risk of Securitization:** Being identified as a national or international security issue, “tends to lead to specific ways of addressing it: threat, defense and often state-centred solutions”.
 - o Migration is not a security-issue. Not all people that are coming to Europe are criminals. = process of securitization = we always need a black sheep in our society to point the guilty one!
 - o **How do we deal with new threats?** In addition to national governments, a variety of **public** and **private actors** have emerged as central to security policy making at the local, regional and global levels, including charities, human rights organisations and multinational corporations. From **government to governance**: because it’s transnational you need interstate collaboration and you need other organizations!
 - **Private actors:** redcross, private companies, ...
 - **Intergovernmental organizations:** multilateral institutions, NATO, UN, EU,...
 - o **Characteristics of new actors:**
 - Monopoly of the national state is being challenged! It no longer have the monopoly in the legitimate provision of security (f. Ex. Music event: police together with private security firm!)
 - From the origin of the role that the gov. Plays in this field – we always look to the gov. And police to have the monopoly to use violence! When you open up that mandate, the big discussion is how much violence can the private sector use (can they use weapons,...?): From government to governance.
- Evolution from government to governance: ‘Governance’ can be distinguished from idealtypical ‘Government’ along seven dimensions:
 - 1. geographical scope
 - 2. functional scope
 - 3. distribution of resources
 - 4. interests

- 5. norms
- 6. decision-making
- 7. policy implementation
- Each dimension can take a variety of forms along a scale that ranges from (1) **centralization** and **integration** (government) to (2) **fragmentation** and **differentiation** (governance) – evolution between the 2. **Study the degree of fragmentation!** = you can use this model in a lot of situations, not only the security field! Constant evolution between these 2 idealtypes.

Write a paper where you apply the evolution from government to governance in a specific case

Scatsh research lines of GAPS! = EXAM QUESTION

- Gain an insight into security and insecurity
- The study of governing (in)security
- The study of the agencies involved in the governance process

LES 2: 10/10/2018

PART I: THEORY

NETWORK SOCIETY

Manuel Castells (2000): the network Society (the rise of the network Society – sociology : try to develop a framework to how to look at our current society!)

- Main point is that in our society there is globalisation and this makes interconnectivity: it is facilitated through technology (makes us connected throughout space and time)- if you look at how it changed us? It was necessary! The rise of a network-architecture: geographical space has become less important! He meant that through the interconnectivity you can look at our society through flows (money, information, goods, stuff is going forward and backwards – our society consists of flow – a port is an example of flows of information, goods, people)
 - A node is a geographical spot where different flows come together (critical infrastructure) f.ex.: a port! Infrastructures become important when they have a lot of flows. The intersections between flows are the “weak”spots.
It’s important to provide security in those infrastructures. When you look at society with flows with intersections, it is together with the fact that places become less important than

the flows. At a spot you always need to look what kind of flows comes together at the spot and not the spot itself, only in this way you get a good look at the interconnectivity.

- Implications with regard to supervisory organs? When we look at the idea of castles the flows and nodes are opportunities for criminals (cybercrime attacks when a lot of people use the flows alot!). It's a global fact but the organisations for prevention and security act on a local base! => paradox: global fact ⇔ act local.
 - F. Ex.: how the police is dealing with the flow of cocaine through the port of Antwerp!. The police needs to leave it's geographical spot and see the bigger (international) picture!

NODAL GOVERNANCE

Shearing & Johnston: looked at different kinds of ways in which security is provided in our society! Evolution from system where government takes the leading role to the system where private organizations/citizens take a bigger place: How can you govern within such a society?

- Nodes : reflects to an actor: somebody who can take up tasks.
- From government (government does everything) to governance (= a fragmented way of policy implementation, with state and non-state actors involved on the subnational, national and international level). From state-centric governance to nodal governance
 - Node: governance node (social actor)
 - With an own view
 - Very different technologies to try to improve security: private used much more CCTV.
The private sector was always ahead
- Network: sets of actors /nodes that share a common interest in a specific domain and that can be linked with each other by formal as well as informal relationships

Shearing & Johnston (2010)- difficult but read it! theorize these thoughts by linking it to the main shifts in mentalities of security governance: evolution through time!

- Westphalian model : steering and rowing: state had it important role at the steering wheel (Long time ago)
- State rule at a distance : steering and other row (steering by state but the rowing was done by other actors – state made rules/laws but the execution they relied on other actors): state is important on what can be done!
- Organizational networks model: semi autonomous centers of power, we see that other actors generate a lot of power on security!)

- Adding a warning for the **nodal-network fallacy**. We have to be careful, it's not that you see a lot of actors that takes up a place in security- does not mean that they are a network!. You need to research empirically if actors that provides security in one place are a real network. When do you talk about a network between the actors – difficult to give a definition!
 - o What is a nodal network (= exam question!)
- Nodal orientation: Manuel Castells ⇔ nodal governance! (see dia 10)
 - o Polycentric regimes: different centres of power that comes together/ pluralisation of power on security!

THE SECURITY BUBBLE (BERG & HENTCHEL)

They looked at urban governance of security (gov. Of security in our cities). They looked at what was happening in Capetown and there was a shift *away from doing things to people to changing the conditions within which people act – investment in urban development so it change the way people feels about*. When you want to influence the behaviour of people you need to do something about the places where people comes together! They add up a few observations

- Urban policing in plural (how security is provided? Different actors taking part!)
- Cities are laboratories of nodal governance: a lot of stuff is tried out in cities
- Strategies of governance that address spaces in order to shape human behaviour: certain shopping malls are being built in a way there is a lot of control of who comes in and who not.

A bubble of security is not necessarily a privileged space, but it is an articulated chronotope (regulatory regimes of particular space-times) of attention and regulation in a city with the objective to make it safer. Bubbles can be imagined as affluent or poor, connected or isolated, as geographically fixed or in motion, robust or soft, as impermeable or precarious, as regulated by public or private entities. They have a spatial and a temporal lifespan. They can be made out of brick or of tight camera supervision, of networks of communication or atmospheric cues.” => not know by heart but understand it, more than the physical spaces but also in the virtual world.

Examples:

- Airport
- Football game
- Casino's

In Capetown- making these secure bubbles it generates places where people went and spent money and they installed people movers between those spaces: Capetown

Paper: **Have a look at certain environments where multiple actors make an investment to secure a place more.**

PART II: CASE STUDY

Urban Governance of security through bubbles of security:

- Main question:
 - o Does Urban Governance of Security in Belgium go hand in hand with the development of ‘bubbles of security’?
- Case-study
 - o Is the project of the rail station ‘Gent Sint-Pieters’ a ‘bubble of security’? A **nodal-network analysis** (it’s not because you have nodes that you have a network!)

How do you operationalize?

- Which actors? Neglected nodes- nodes that are not put in consideration?
- How do they relate to one another? Nodal relations co-operative, competitive, non-existent

Methodology

- Study of documents (agreements between the local police and the railway police, ...),
- Observations on the site (07.00 a.m. – 09.00 p.m.) &
- Interviews with security actors (N= 12, for each actor a middle manager and two from the operational staff) and users of the rail station (N=63).

Conceptual use of ‘bubbles’ in relation to ‘governance of security’?

- bubble of security makes us think more in detail about things that happen in the city, who’s in and who’s out and how security is being provided for some and not for others. Are usefull to put a few questions about the providance of security
- When you select a space that you wanne analyze, you need to take the environment in account!

INTRODUCTION

The movement from government to governance within the security sector

- Plural policing: different kind of actors are being used in the security field
- Policing quilt: different kind of actors are being used in the security field
- Lines between public and private sector (civil, police and military) is blurring

Example: a lot of military personnel in the different neighborhoods (train stations, Jewish neighborhoods).

Visualization of militarization of the security sector.

- UK is symbol for civil policing (the put in place the bobby's = main idea 1829: public is the police and police is public – main idea of the civil police)
 - o You get the monopoly of violence. In 2012 there were huge riots in the UK (problems between youngsters – fuels riot – damage- British police was supported by the army (trained in riot control). Trained army personnel for riot control => example of militarization of the police system.
- International example: UN is sending a lot of blue helmet forces (police tasks in other countries) to build up democratic institutions in an area after the war. => Constibolarization of the military.

The armed forces and police share a big history!

- Historical point: army: first troops to take care of public order. There were only armed forces in the military (at the borders) and most of the villages had not much police officers. Only when the cities popped up -there was a need for police by the end of the 19th century.
 - o Military: external protection
 - o Police: internal order (national law!)
 - o More regulations and laws to put them in the order; both institutions fulfill another task and have another history. When you look closer you see that there always has been a blurring line between those 2 institutions – blurring boundaries are not a new topic!
 - Bobby's was meant to stop intervention of army on internal security = bobbys where an answer to this problem

- Installation of gendarmery in France was to be a police in the military force and later on their competences were largened. Paramilitary police force that did police tasks for the whole of the population.

MILITARIZATION OF THE POLICE

Academic debate on the militarization of the police

Two paradoxical trends: attention for the military character of the police and for the question how to democratize the police.

- Impact of military culture and structure on the police
 - Military functional uniqueness: always ready to fight a war! Obedience, loyalty, cohesion,....
 - Military Socio-political uniqueness: refers to how national states view the role of the military:
 - Both uniquenesses influenced the process of institutionalisation of the police in western societies
 - Vision on role and position of the police
 - Always balancing between rights and liberties of individuals and the public interest/order => confronted with the challenge in managing public order
 - Traditional, instrumental point of view
 - Embodiment of the state
 - Performers of laws and procedures
 - Law as coercive and restricting
 - Operational implications of the traditional view on the police
 - Performing military duties: strategic militarization: strengthen the military power
 - Use of military principles in performing police duties. No problem oriented approach. Protesters are the enemy.
 - Organizational dimension: police can be managed as the army: military rank & hierarchy, discipline, military training,...
- How to democratize/demilitarize police forces to meet requirements of modern constitutional state

You don't find these principles not only in Belgium but all around the world : we see 3 big problems:

- High expectations: police as an instrument of the state- legitimacy problem
- No input from those who are being served
- Police can never be a perfect instrument due to discretion autonomy, to make interpretations,... (policy is more made on the field than on the top!)

Criticism grew on operational and organizational aspects of military policing.

- How to make police more democratic: by **community policing**? How to make our police ready for the democracy of tomorrow
 - o Police should understand the problems before to think about the possible owners and see if they can play a role in the solution. In collaboration with society.
- Role and function of the police in society
- Operational consequences of community policing=
 - o Service orientation
 - o Partnership
 - o Problem-solving
 - o Accountability
 - o Empowerment: police should have an eye for the development of citizens in the field of security. Empower people to take care of something!
- Organizational consequences community policing:
 - o Decentralisation
 - o Diversity in HR
 - o Democratic decision making
 - o Ethical code of the police
- Community policing is one model in a lot of models!

CHANGING SECURITY AGENDA AND CURRENT CHALLENGES OF THE MILITARIZATION OF THE POLICE

- Hybrid security agenda
- War on terrorism
- Revival of militarization and community policing

CASE-STUDY: DEMILITARISATION OF THE BELGIAN GENDARMERIE

Process! And you need two ideal types:

- Military police organization
- Civil police organization

Zie notities seminarie veiligheid!

GOVERNANCE OF SECURITY IN METROPOLIS

- How to deal with migration flows + multiple community policing (what does it mean?)

ORIGIN OF THE PROJECT

- A touchstone for every democracy: Police as a guardian of human rights References: Universal Declaration of Human Rights (1948) & European Convention on Human Rights (1950)
- Every police officer has to make a balance between civil rights and guarding the order! – police officer is the guardian of individual rights and freedoms
- Belgian context
 - o Integration of the 3 police forces in 1998 – structural reorganization
 - o Cultural reorganization: community oriented policing (COP is only one model! – triest o build up quality relations with people in our community – there are other models)
 - o **Police as a part of society like other institutions (schools, churches,...)** : part of society – build up relationships with people- problem solving in stead of symptom solving!
 - **Know the 5 principles of COP!!** interconnectivity
 - o COP can be seen as NPM in the police! These principles do stimulate the police about modernization!
- Ideal typically model: police should build up relationship with community – they should know everybody – they know the community and there is no distortion- you need a perfect fit between the police and the society (THEORIE)

THE RESEARCH

- Main research question:
 - o How does Community Policing does (not) take shape in everyday interactions between the police and ethnic minorities?
 - o How interactions are perceived by both parties (police & ethnic minorities), which expectations they have & to what extent these are congruent with CP, which possibilities and problems they see concerning CP in this context?
- => after theoretical perspective: **How (& Why) police officers build up their view of the world & people and categorise & label on the basis of these constructions? How does this meaning attribution affects social action?** How do they think about the problems? How does they look at the problem and define it?
- Article: Ponsaers+Easton : need to be studied!

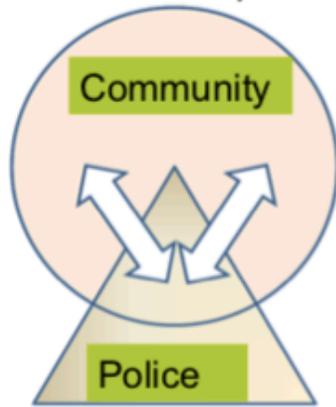
- First of all: literature review
 - o Study about relationship with ethnical minorities and police. The literatures: we see an overemphasis about over policing of ethnic minorities and too much ethnical profiling if you compare it to local people!
 - o We underestimate the fast assessment of police officers -intervene somewhere when they do not have a lot of information – this situation generates an attitude where there is a fast distinction of the good and bad people- police culture: they need to make decisions
 - A lot of stereotyping takes place! Categorization is also a part of the job
 - Blue world of silence : colleagues protect each other! They sometimes hide what went wrong.
 - If they protect each other -how can the management know what went wrong?
 - o Reasons for being selective?
 - They are often more in the public space because of bad houses,...
 - Discrimination in the field on the basis of ethnic minorities -racism and discrimination
 - They have a big autonomy (police officers)
 - o Study of ethnic minorities?
 - Bad experiences in the own country
 - They are much more controlled! – this feels like harassing. They have the feeling that if they are communicating with the police that it is always in a bad way – never just to have a chat, but always searching for criminals
 - Conflicting frames of references: people of different cultures want to solve problems on their way (Turkish people go less to the police and deal with their conflict by themselves!)
Interpretation of facts are different: honour is so important that they can't admit that they did something wrong!
 - Ambivalent attitude towards the police -sometimes too repressive (to themselves) and sometimes too soft (to others)

METHODOLOGY

- Pay attention to both groups – in depth interviews about expectations/perceptive/... After the interviews the researches went into the field. Police on the beat – wijkpolitie
- In Belgium different flows of migration (first workmigration -profiles changed through the years).

RESEARCH FINDINGS

Visual representation of COP
Poor relationship of police /
community



- Overpolicing of certain people in the community – underpolicing of the biggest part of the population. In other studies – overpolicing and underpolicing in both the ethnic minorities
- Who is overpoliced?
 - o In certain neighbourhoods' certain groups (minority of groups – not minority groups) that constantly ask for the interventions of the police – very close by and want help/ police interventions for stupid things. Those who are overpoliced: victims or offenders. They have not a lot of social networks to rely on. The police is the only agency that is available 24/7. Certain characteristics
 - Ethnic minorities and not ethnical minorities – in a marginal way
 - Low school level
 - Not a lot of social capital
 - Different lifestyle
 - Not very good verbal competence
 - Not the best knowledge of the language
 - No stable living conditions
 - Some of them have a judicial past
 - Police officers build up very detailed images of these people – strong words to define them (very specific names and labels) – related to the experience with these people (these are functional now). The knowledge of the police officers -middle managers don't know this!

- Who is underpoliced?
 - o Problematic but unknown groups to the police with a lot of resistance, own conflict resolution, blurry spot within the society!
 - Mobile groups: police doesn't know anything of: students, newcomers,...
 - New comers – settle down in the neighbourhood but have their own way of living and police has difficulties to communicate with them -therefore police uses the vooroordelen that lives in the society
 - People that lives in multicultural neighbourhoods for a longer time: those groups are under policed but have good relationship but have their own conflict resolutions + a lot of hidden problems – sense of distance to these 3 groups
 - o Unproblematic groups that is underpoliced: why is this a problem? The police is not aware of groups that are problem oriented themselves. Not aware of positive dynamics so they do not know who is important in certain groups. Knowing unproblematic groups can be used against the synism from the police
- What do ethnic minorities expect from the police?
 - o Wane be equal treated, with respect, have the impression that where they come from doesn't play a role in the interaction with the police, clear interaction, treated professional, objective take into account certain cultural differences.
 - o Wanne be recognized for their role of victim of their neighbourhood
 - o Police to be hard to others and soft to themselves.
 - o All citizens have a same expectation for the police.
- Attention for one group is no attention for the other group – two sides of the same coin!

RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN STEREOTYPES- PREJUDICES AND DISCRIMINATION

- A stereotype (thinking) doesn't always leads to prejudices or discriminations => different
 - o Priorities set by policewoman/men
 - o Situational aspects= that confirmed stereotype: more discrimination
 - o Cultural and social capital of policemen/women
 - o It's not because there is a rotten apple that this is always

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS

- 1) Validating knowledge & approaches in the field of **known** problematic communities.
- 2) Facilitating and stimulating knowledge on **lesser known** (problematic) communities.

3) **Two-way communication** between communities and the police 4. Reconsidering community policing

⇒ Blind spot policing! – link: what does multicultural policing has to do with blindspot policing:
complex relationship

⇒

**REFLECTIONS ON NODAL AND NETWORKED POLICING: TACKLING COCAINE
TRAFFICKING FLOWS IN THE PORT OF ANTWERP**

CONCEPTS USED

- Flows of people, goods, information and money = minor castells: main idea that the case study inspired
 - o Certain crossroads/intersections can be very interesting to look at+ hubs!
- Plural policing: look how security is being dealt with= more and more actors contribute to the security
- Nodal governance: how is that provision of security? How do they collaborate/what is the nature of these collaborations and can it be called a network?

WHY FLOW OF COCAINE IN PORT OF ANTWERP?

- There is a lot going on. A port is a hub in the flow of goods/information/people and money (very huge economic sector). So why the flow of cocaine?
 - o Port of Antwerp is centrally located and fastest and cheapest connection with the European interland. The international connection is also huge!
 - o What kind of functions take the port? 15 terminals, a lot of container capacity,...
 - o The area is very important = located at the schelde – it goes through different municipalities. In Europe it's the second most important port next to Rotterdam.
 - o Very professionalized port authority!
 - o Why the flow of cocaine in Antwerp? They show the most important lanes of flows of cocaine. A lot of drugs from south America comes through Antwerp! Belgium is a node (hub) in the global flow of cocaine. Why is Antwerp so important?
 - Location of Antwerp is soo important: when you enter the port you can take a car, train, truck,...
 - It's an open port: not gated! That openness has been restricted : after the 9/11 attacks there was a trigger! The UN want to be more controlled when you enter the ports
 - ISPS: international shipping and port security code – 2004: regulations about security in ports!
 - Very important economic hub that suffers from cocainesmugglers

- Belgium as a node in the global flow of cocaine: globale phenomenon (global flow with local impact security issue: flow of cocaine)
- Legislation has changed the modus operandi of criminals. Before the ISPS-code the port wasn't as much secured. Criminals need people that work in the port to get in!
- The chain within the illegal networks are growing + the amount of money
- Increase in violence and crime in port and surroundings.: globale phenomenon = global flow that brings security issues to the local places
 - Between 2016-2018: 61 violent facts were related to drugsdealing!
- Hypotheses on infiltration and corruption
- All of these points above: different actors that secure the port don't work together! Stream-plan: different actors work together!

STREAM-PLAN

2 strategic goals

- Push back flow of cocaine through the port of Antwerp
- Fight against illegal power structures in Antwerp linked to drug activities in the port of Antwerp!

3 key features of the streamplan

- Integrated approach with multiple actors.
- What is the streamplan doing? Some of the actions that it's doing
 - Better screening of (dock)workers : if the chain grows -not only dock workers need to be bribed!
 - Better use of technology. In the port there are more than 40 mobile cameras to control and survey.
 - There are only 2 scanners in the port – not all containers can be scanned – so there is a risk analysis. Now they are searching for the best way to scan.
 - Fight against corruption: no cases where politicians are involved but... look at the Netherlands!
 - Kali-teams = multidisciplinary teams: First time in Belgium: goddess that fight evil
 - Different actors: federal en local police, sociale inspection, public prosecutors, customs, city of Antwerp/ This team is to grow to 80 people with a special section of the building. They have a better exchange of information
 - Addressing complex jurisdiction: each municipality has his own mayor (chief of local police). The drug related cases: judicial police of Antwerp!

PITFALLS FOR THE FUTURE? LEARNED FROM EARLIER RESEARCH

- Who takes up the lead in this. When you have an integrated approach, who takes it up? In this case it's the director of federal judicial police in Antwerp – its being steered by ministry of interior/judicial => the bosses will be actors around the table.
- Technology facilitator or obstacle? Can be both: being used to tackle the flow of cocaine is a facilitator but the obstacle lays in the fact that every organization has its own system of ICT that do not connect with each other! => islands of innovation. Technology stays the mean!
- Learning through networks challenged by different logics: different actors has different kinds of logics!
 - o City of Antwerp is a very touristic place = avoid these kind of crimes! Social services have a social logic- open doors for everybody ⇔ security logic!
- Policing of flows hampered by power issues: the network that is set up brings together a huge amount of actors! All of these are silos with an own => now they have to work horizontally with each other => puts the silos under pressure.
 - o Different problems in different policy fields! They all need to collaborate = challenge!
Might jeopardize the success of this plan

SOME REFLECTIONS

- Empirical research in this area: marleentje wants to follow up on the Kali-team: politically too sensitive! Meer longitudinal investigation is necessary.
- On plural policing & nodal governance: public police can still be leading with the private partners – and not the private partners that take over the leading roles!

GOVERNANCE OF SECURITY AND CITIZEN PARTICIPATION

- How does this fit in the overall course? Connect the topic of citizens participation to governance of security
 - o Police system and whole reorganization = cop= involve citizens in the security
 - o Community Policing in Belgium refers to **accountability** and **empowerment**, that is promising in terms of creating citizen participation. => has something to do with citizen involvement.
 - COP was quite promising in citizen participation. Was this in practice also like this?

DEFINING THE CONCEPT

*“Citizen participation is a categorial term for citizen **power**. It is the redistribution of power that enables the **have-not citizens**, presently excluded from the political and economic processes, to be deliberately included in the future. It is the strategy by which the have-nots join in determining how information is shared, goals and policies are set, tax resources are allocated, programs are operated, and benefits like contracts and patronage are parceled out. In short, it is the means by which they can induce significant social reform which enables them to share in the benefits of the affluent society.” => used the concepts of Sherry Arnstein: wanted to involve people in planning the city. The ladder:*

- 3 different levels => a higher – the more participation the citizens get
 - o **Non participation**
 - o **Tokenism**: participation is more a symbolic function, no true participation, you can say what you think but they are not taken into account.
 - o **Citizen power** : each other as equals
- She has critique on her own concept! There is a big pitfall: a lot of window dressing: Participation without redistribution of power is an empty and frustrating process for the powerless!

PITFALLS OF CITIZEN PARTICIPATION IN RELATION TO DEMOCRACY

When you try to work to citizens participation, there are some pitfalls= **EXAM QUESTIONS!**

- **Participation paradox**: true gap between those who participate and don't participate and who is excluded from the process. Who is able to be a representative the thoughts of all of the citizens!

When you invite people to participate, when will they step up? Lack of communication skills, lack of information, lack of interest, always culturally coloured.

- **Professionalization paradox:** in our society we became professionalized in solving problems – the field of security is highly professionalized – we have professionals who take care of us, people get an education. That means that citizens generate an inability to take care of their own. We unlearn to take care of our own!
- **What do citizens want?:** we must never forget to ask the question is we truly succeed in knowing what they really want? We should invest in this.

SCREENING EXERCISE IN BELGIUM

First finding: a bundle of practices and it's being called COP => container concept was a problem

Three big categories to reflect upon: different shades of grey

- **Civilianisation:** a lot of criminologist-social workers work within the police and do a lot of administrative and logistic tasks with different motives. 20% of citizens within the police – increase in citizens at the police => they only support but has no influence on the policy/no citizen participation
 - o Attracted to work within the police to make it possible to get more police on the street
 - o Budget cuts
 - o Bringing in expertise
 - o Stimulating diversion within the organization
- **Civilians for the police:** citizens that are involved in policy processes. Depending on where citizens are being used in the process, you have another sort of participation. They observed certain monitoring issues: in Belgium there are initiatives being taken about how citizens think about security. Throughout Belgium a lot of round tables are being used= brainstorm on certain topics. Security scans are being done, overview and let people be involved in crime statistics. World café: big room where people were put around the table – possible new solutions to their problems => they are being involved in the process of policy making but they mainly were asked to inform, consulted and asked for advice but never coproduce/decision! Stopped halfway ladder!
- **Policing by civilians:** initiatives taken by the citizens themselves. Actions of citizens taken before, after or during criminal affairs. BIN, witte mars. How can civilians' police?
 - o Try to influence behaviour
 - o Technically protect your property
 - o Comment on misconduct of others

- Self defence
- Militias = extreme way of participation: we have a law that not allow to create militias.
- BIN: information gathering: partnership
 - Public is police – and police is the public. Contextualized by law: who is going to police who and what kind of power issues?
 - Is it the rule of the strongest? Law of the jungle? => That is dangerous and not democratic anymore!

These 3 big categories can be used to describe the citizens participations!

EXPLANATION FOR THESE FINDINGS

- Belgium has both a Napoleonic and anglo -saxon tradition
 - Napoleonic: system is controlled by the state: citizen participation can only be seen as an instrument, citizens can't take over the government.
 - Anglo-saxon tradition: the COP-thoughts.

FINAL REFLECTIONS

- Civilians in police : police is open to citizens = cultural change?
- Strengthening local autonomy of mayor = leaves room for more citizens participation
- **Reassurance policing:** marten innez= strange: crime is going down and feelings of insecurity is going up – feelings of people are weird, police should prioritize more on other things. = when you let citizens participate in listing: participation paradox (to who are you going to listen?)