

●Community Policing in Myanmar (MPF: Mr. Myint Swe)

Community Policing in Myanmar

Police Lieutenant Colonel Myint Swe

Central Training Institute of Myanmar Police Force

**MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS
MYANMAR POLICE FORCE**

Community Policing in Myanmar

OUR APPROACH TO COMMUNITY POLICING

- Today, 21st century is developing on ICT, constantly.
- Ways of life, traditions, characters, culture, social relations and technologies were changed and developed.
- Sophisticated breach of discipline and offences had appeared.
- Offences are not only in a country and transnational crimes were offended by modern techniques.
- Police Personnel permeate the community and obtain the cooperation by confidence and responsibility of community to succeed in policing.

Background History

- Economics, social relations and culture of Myanmar society were developed many years ago.
- Neighbourhood Watch System is one of the Myanmar traditions.
- Community Policing was recommenced as a systematic and modern Police System on 1st December, 1995.
- Community Policing was succeeded by continual contact with public and Police Personnel.

Two Points of Community Policing

- To build acquaintance with the public and create mutual respect and cooperation.
- To solve the problems of the community through cooperation.

Objectives of Myanmar Police Force

- Community Peace and Tranquility.
- Prevalence of Law and Order.
- Suppression on Narcotic Drugs.
- To carry out Community Welfare Activities.

Functions of Myanmar Police Force

- Prevention of Crime.
- Detection and Proceeding of Crime.
- Maintenance of Public Order.
- Public Security.
- Drug Enforcement.
- To carry out Community Welfare Activities.

The Five Main Functions for Crime Reduction

1. Community Patrolling.

Mobile Patrol (vehicle, bicycle, foot patrolling.)

- Patrolling the farming and wards.
- Patrolling the potential crime areas.

Watch Patrol

- The teeming crowd places.
- Intersections and junctions.

Ambush Patrol.

2. Surveillance and Control of habitual offenders and Potential Criminals.
3. To suppress crime and criminality.
4. Educative talks for elimination crime.
 - a. Educating the police personnel.
 - b. Educating the criminals.

c. Educating the Community.

- Practising the routine home visit.
- Performing the discussions and talks.
- Distribution of education magazines .
- Publication of the educative works and information by using the media.

5. To get the effective and deterrent punishment for offenders.

Qualification of the Police Personnel

- Good discipline and Morals.
- Sociable.
- Consideration and Intelligent.
- Selfless and helpful.
- Good understanding of Basic Statistics.
- Active performance of duty.

Training

- Taking First Information Report.
- Preservation of scene of crime.
- Collecting and Searching clues.
- Search and arrest culprit.
- Collecting information.
- Detaining and recording the witnesses.
- Procedure of registration, administration and surveillance registers.
- Drawing and keeping of statistics and maps.
- Dealing with public.
- Riot control.
- Collecting information.

- Area security duties.
- Permeating the community to get the information network.
- Juvenile care and control.

Records

- Family list, household list by gender.
- Ten-house leaders, hundred-house leaders, industry owners, government officials.
- Non Governmental Organizations.
- Political Organizations.
- Habitual Offenders and Potential Criminals List.

Help and Support of Local Authorities

- Coordination with various levels of local authorities.
- Cooperation and Coordination to participate the other departments.
- Performing to participate the Community.
- Educating the public about rural and urban laws, rules and regulations.
- Carrying out Administration, welfare and supply .

Help and Support of Local Community

- Timely information.
- Help in communication.
- Help in transport in emergency and urgent cases.
- Cooperation with N G O's and Local Authority .
- Cooperation in implementing the duties.

Benefits

- Crime information received in time.
- Habitual offenders were kept under surveillance.
- Crimes were solved quickly and easily.
- Minor cases were dealt with, within the community.
- Crime incidence is considerably reduced.

Plans for founding of Crime Free Week Zones

- Crime prevention.
- Educating the public.
- Cooperation with the public and Police personnel.
- Organizing by using with the media.

Conclusion

If the Community Policing has been fully implemented;

- It gains the acquaintance and cooperation of public more than ever expected.
- It can solve any crimes participating the citizen in cooperation.
- There is nowhere for criminals.
- To reach the stage of the people sleep without locking the doors.

- Presentation on the Action Plan put up at the "Seminar for Foreign Senior Police Officers" (MPF: Mr. Thein Win)

**Presentation on the Action Plan put up at the
Seminar for Foreign Senior Police Officers**

Police Major Thein Win
The Central Training Institute
of
Myanmar Police Force

Seminar for Foreign Senior Police Officers

Date:	6 th September 2005 to 1 st October 2005
Place:	Tokyo, Japan
Participating Countries:	Bangladesh, Brazil, Columbia, Honduras, Myanmar, Peru, Uruguay.

Agenda for Seminar

- General Orientation
- Lectures
- Discussions
- Study Tours

The Community Policing in Japan was Included in
the lectures.

The Action Plan based on the combination of data of the theft (vehicles) cases in Myanmar during the years 2003 to 2005 and the Community Policing in Japan.

Action Plan

The theft (vehicle) cases

No	Year	Number of cases
1	2003	500
2	2004	641
3	2005(July)	389 [It may be 666 at the end of 2005]

The places of mostly occurred Theft (vehicle) cases are-

- Wards
- Parking areas

The cause of theft (vehicle) cases

- Lack of Crime Prevention measures.

Participants for the processes to prevent theft
(vehicle) cases

- Police Personnel
- NGOs
- Community

Processes

- Patrolling
- Educating
- Surveillance

Patrolling

At wards;

- Night patrolling by the Police Personnel of regional outposts and Surveillance of Police Station.

Parking areas;

- Watch patrolling by the Police Personnel of regional outposts.
- Ambush patrolling by Surveillance Staff of Police Station.
- Cooperation of watch patrolling and ambush patrolling.

Command

Night patrolling, watch patrolling and ambush patrolling should be commanded by surveillance officer of the Police Station.

Educating

- Police Personnel.
- Community.
- Potential Criminals.

Educating the Police Personnel

Educator - Township Police Commander

Topics - Public Communication

- Organization

- Information

Educating the Public

Conductor - Home visiting Police Personal of the regional outposts

- Topics
- Preservation of vehicles
 - To report immediately for the, lost vehicles
 - To report suspicious persons

Educating the Potential Criminals

Educator - Police Station Officer

- Topics
- Crimes and Punishments
 - Family problems of criminals under punishment
- (reduced income, ostracized by the community)

Surveillance

- Potential Criminals
- Places that can easily trade stolen property such as vehicle and its accessories.

Surveillance of Potential Criminals

- | | |
|------------------------|---|
| Surveying Persons | - Surveillance Officer and party of the Police Station |
| Persons to be surveyed | - Previous convicted criminals |
| | - Potential Criminals who are being reported by public during home visit. |

Surveillance for places where they trade vehicles and their accessories

- Surveying persons - Surveillance officer and party
- Places to be surveyed - Places that trade vehicles
- Places that trade accessories of vehicles
- If sound information is received, to search according to law

To reduce theft (vehicle) cases the following techniques from Japanese policing system to our pre-existing policing system in Myanmar.

- Planting Chuzaisho Residential Police Boxes.
- Founding voluntary anticrime Organizations.

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JAPAN INTERNATIONAL COOPERATION AGENCY (JICA)

Activities in Myanmar

Presented
By

JICA MYANMAR OFFICE

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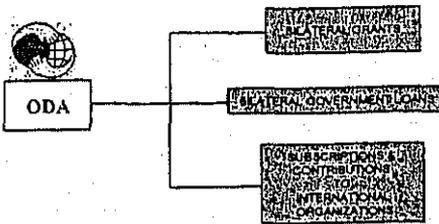


ODA: Official Development Assistance

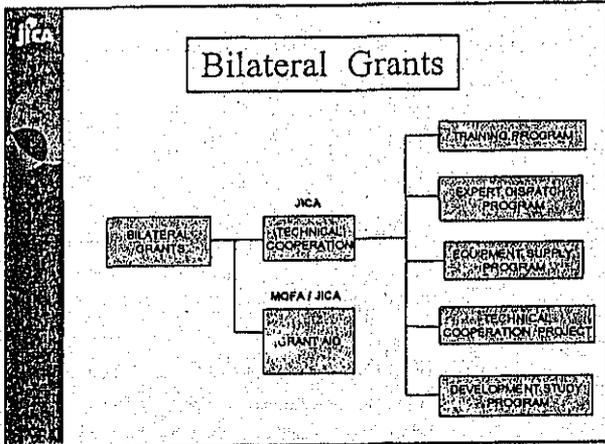
The Japanese Government extends ODA to developing countries to support self-help efforts that will lead to economic progress and a better life for the citizens of those countries.

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Classification of ODA into 3 types



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graph LR; ODA[ODA] --- A[BILATERAL GRANTS]; ODA --- B[BILATERAL GOVERNMENT LOANS]; ODA --- C[CONTRIBUTIONS TO INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS];
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JICA MYANMAR OFFICE

- JICA Myanmar Office was opened in Yangon since 1981 for its technical cooperation activities in Myanmar
- Sakura Tower, 7th Floor, No. 339, Bogyoke Aung San Road, Kyauktada Township, Yangon

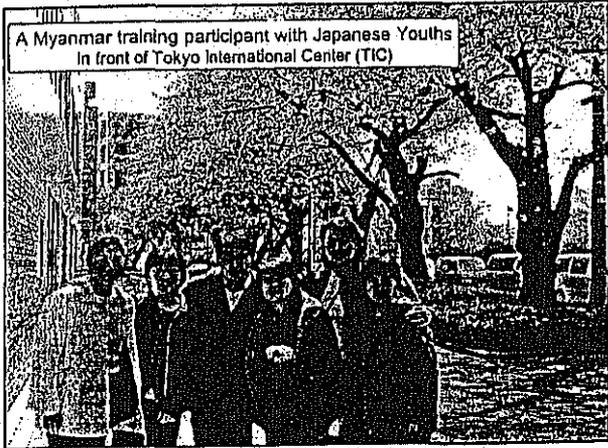
JICA ACTIVITIES IN MYANMAR

- Training Program
- Dispatch of Experts
- Provision of Equipment
- Technical Cooperation Project (TCP)
- General Grant Aid (Survey/Facilitator)









**PRIORITY AREAS for JICA Cooperation
in Myanmar for 2005
(5 pillars)**

1. Humanitarian Assistance
2. Ethnic Minority Group Support
3. Economic Structural Reform
4. Assistance for Democratization
5. Drug Control

1. HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE

The first image shows a group of people, possibly a community meeting or a distribution point. The second image shows a group of people in a field, possibly engaged in agricultural work or a community activity.

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To Improve Food Security

Food Distribution and FFA (Food for Agriculture) along with training for the use of Electronic Use of long-term Farm for targeting Department and Bank. (Photo courtesy of JICA)



To Improve the Basic Education System

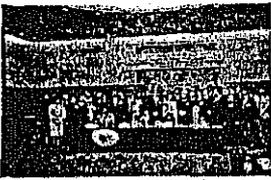
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2. ETHNIC MINORITY GROUP SUPPORT




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3. ECONOMIC STRUCTURAL REFORM



Reform of Economic System
 Human Resources Development for Market Economy
 Agriculture and Rural Development
 Improvement of Socio-Economical Infrastructures

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4. ASSISTANCE FOR DEMOCRATIZATION



Support for establishment of legislative and judiciary systems

Support for community empowerment

Support for establishment of telecommunications systems

Support for strengthening of judicial system

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5. DRUG CONTROL



Chemical Examiner's Office conducting a training



Improvement of drug control organizations



AGRICULTURAL EMERGENCY SUPPORT IN KENYA

JICA

Thank You

For Your Attention

Session 4:



- JICA's Cooperation**
- From the View Point of "Acceptance of Technical Training Participants" and its "Follow-up Cooperation" -

Taigo SASAKI,
Program Team,
Hachioji International Center, JICA



Before Starting...



- ❖ JICA implements technical training courses in many fields including police administration
- ❖ Mr. Thein Win* participated in "Seminar for Foreign Senior Police Officers" implemented from Sep. 12 to 30 last year in Japan
(*:Police Major, Head of Administration Department, Central Training Institute, MPF)
- ❖ This seminar is to be held as follow-up for his action plan, in order to promote mutual understanding and further cooperation between both countries' police.



What is JICA?



JICA :

- ❖ Is “Japan International Cooperation Agency (JICA)”
- ❖ Is “an implementation agency for technical assistance
- ❖ Has “more than 90 overseas offices” located worldwide to promote projects that meet local needs
- ❖ Has 19 domestic offices in locations throughout Japan; each draw upon local distinctions and human resources to advance a range of JICA projects.



JICA's Schemes



JICA uses an array of development assistance schemes to meet the diverse needs of developing countries around the world as follows:

- ❖ Technical Cooperation Projects
- ❖ Acceptance of Technical Training Participants
- ❖ Development Studies
- ❖ Grant Aid
- ❖ Emergency Disaster Relief
- ❖ Follow-up Cooperation
- ❖ Citizen Participation
 - Volunteers
 - JICA Partnership Program
 - Youth Invitation Program



Acceptance of Technical Training Participants (1)



Technical Training Program:

- ❖ This is the most fundamental human development program implemented by JICA since its launch in 1954
- ❖ JICA has training courses in many fields such as environment, administration, public works, agriculture, forestry, fisheries, education, health and medical care, mining and industry
- ❖ JICA has accepted approx. 2,200 participants including 16 police officers from Myanmar (among approx. 320,000 participants)
- ❖ JICA accepted approx. 20,000 participants including approx. 8,000 in-Japan participants.

Categories:

- ❖ Group ⇔ Individual
- ❖ Issue-Focused ⇔ Country / Area-focused
- ❖ In-Japan ⇔ In-country
- ❖ Long-term (JICA Scholarship Program)



Acceptance of Technical Training Participants (2)



There are some features and advantages in implementing this program

- ❖ Program enables more mobile and direct assistance. As such, the program allows for the initiation of a smooth approach to urgent issue
- ❖ Participants are able to see how new techniques and ideas not yet available in their own countries are applied
- ❖ Japan's experience is transmitted to the world at large
- ❖ Participants have the chance to exchange ideas and experiences with colleagues from other countries that are facing similar issues.



Acceptance of Technical Training Participants (3)



Training Courses relevant to Police:

- ❖ Seminar on Criminal Investigation 3
- ❖ Seminar for Foreign Senior Police Officers
- ❖ Seminar on International Terrorism Investigation 2
- ❖ Seminar on Control of Drug Offences 3
- ❖ Seminar on Police Info-Communications
- ❖ Traffic Police Administration Seminar etc.

Activities:

- ❖ Before Course: Preparation (Presentation, Data, etc.)
- ❖ During Course: Training (Lecture, Observation, Discussion, Presentation, Action-Plan, etc.)
- ❖ After Course: Utilization, Follow-up cooperation



Follow-up Cooperation



Follow-up Cooperation Program for JICA ex-participants:

- ❖ Is to support JICA ex-participants to realize "Action Plan" formulated by participants
- ❖ Includes activities such as "domestic/international seminar", "research", "publication materials" and "establishment of network"
- ❖ Can support financially max. 20,000 US\$
- ❖ Needs application and criteria for adoption such as effectiveness, relevance, efficiency, impact and sustainability
- ❖ is applied through consultation with JICA domestic/overseas office.

Follow-up Cooperation for JICA Alumni



Conclusion



- ❖ JICA is an implementation agency for technical assistance
- ❖ JICA uses an array of development assistance schemes
- ❖ Acceptance of technical training participants is the most fundamental cooperation scheme
- ❖ JICA has accepted approx. 2200 participants including 16 police officers from Myanmar so far
- ❖ JICA has a follow-up cooperation program to JICA ex-participants in technical training courses when they want to implement seminars, researches, publication, networking etc.



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Thank you!



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