



ACPO INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Newsletter

December 2011

ACPO International

As Lead for ACPO International and Chair of the International Police Assistance Board (IPAB), I would like to welcome you to this second edition of our newsletter. I am delighted that ACPO International Affairs is now fully aligned within the Security and Justice Group (See article p.6) in the Stabilisation Unit. We hope that this will continue to build greater awareness of the excellent policing assistance delivered by UK officers in capacity-building programmes and peace support operations overseas. The UK government remains committed to international policing assistance as highlighted in the 2010 National Security Strategy. ACPO International Affairs supports these national security and overseas development objectives that promote global stability and keep the UK secure from serious organised crime, terrorism, drugs and extremism.



Recent experience has shown that instability and conflict overseas can pose real risks to the UK, creating environments in which terrorists and organised crime groups can recruit for, plan and direct their global operations. Groups operating in countries including Somalia and Yemen represent a direct and growing terrorist threat to the UK; criminal gangs use West Africa to smuggle goods into the UK and in many cases this creates a negative impact upon our local communities.

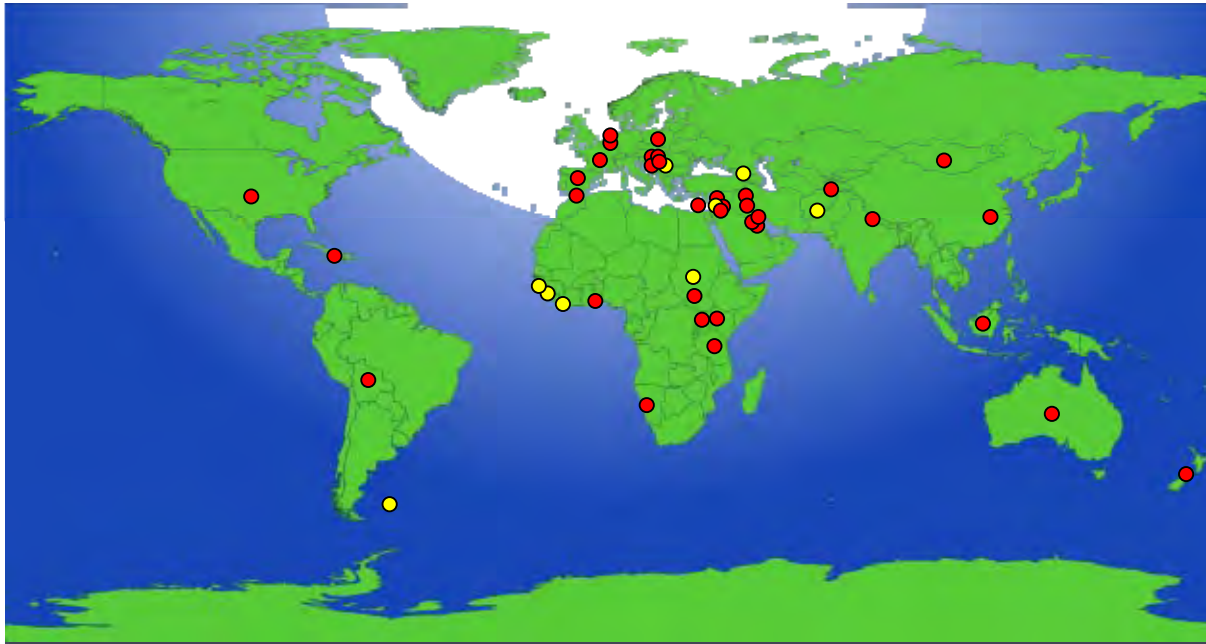
There are real opportunities which not only provide wide ranging policing experiences, but more importantly benefit our communities in the UK. Following a gap in the secondment of UK officers to UN missions, they are once again being deployed to countries that include Sierra, Leone, Liberia and Southern Sudan. UK officers continue to make outstanding contributions to EU-led missions in Afghanistan, Georgia, Kosovo and Palestine where the projects undertaken provide excellent value for money. In the near future, whether in Bangladesh, Egypt, Tunisia, Algeria, Libya or in many other countries around the world, the UK government has a golden opportunity to promote and export the UK's internationally recognised model of 'policing by consent'.

ACPO International Affairs provides the support necessary to ensure the UK police service can provide a seamless deployment of police resources in support of HMG priorities. The UK police retain their worldwide reputation for excellence and effective police services and ACPO's role continues to be pivotal in supporting UK policing assistance overseas in a wide variety of different contexts.

Colin Port - Chief Constable,

ACPO International Affairs lead the Chair of the International Police Assistance Board

Policing Activity - Current and recent deployments



● Police Secondments to missions

● Capacity building and training

UN Mission in Liberia (UNMIL)

Supt Jane Rhodes
(Sussex Police)

UN Police Reform Advisor

Areas of work
Police Reform
Law Enforcement
Community Policing

Example profiles

Officers who work overseas

EUMM Georgia

Insp Isabella Forrest
(Lincolnshire Police)

Field Officer

Areas of work
Humanitarian projects
Compliance Teams

EUPOL Afghanistan

Supt Ralph Logan
(Northumbria Police)

Chief Police Training Mentor

Areas of work
Senior Command Course
Training at Kabul Staff College

UN Mission in S Sudan (UNMISS)

Chief Insp Paul Howell
(Essex Police)

Police Advisor

Areas of work
Community Policing
Crime Prevention

EULEX Kosovo

D/Chief Insp Jason Taylor
(Essex Police)

Deputy Head of Organised crime Investigations Unit

Areas of work
CID Management
Organised Crime Investigations

Home Office – Section 26 proforma

THE PURPOSE AND IMPORTANCE OF SECTION 26 (POLICE ACT 1996)

When UK police officers are deployed overseas for the provision of police assistance they must receive the relevant HMG authorisation. This article explains the procedures to be followed and their importance.

What is Section 26?

Section 26 of the Police Act 1996 prescribes the procedures to be followed when police officers and police staff from forces in England and Wales are deployed overseas to provide policing assistance. It places a statutory obligation on a police authority to approve the provision of 'advice and assistance' to an international organisation, or a body outside the UK, which is engaged in policing activities. The final authority for the deployment of an officer rests with the Home Secretary.

If an overseas visit is for the sole purpose of UK police work: e.g. officers travelling abroad to further investigate an offence committed in the UK, then a Section 26 authorisation is not required.

Why do I need Section 26 authorisation?

An application for the Home Secretary's authorisation is not a bureaucratic formality and consent should not be regarded as a foregone conclusion. The Home Office, in conjunction with the Foreign and Commonwealth Office and ACPO International Affairs, ensures that any assistance provided is carefully considered. It must comply with government policy in respect to the country concerned, must align with the UK's international priorities, and, in countries where the security situation is particularly unstable ensure the appropriate security arrangements for police officers and staff.

In addition the Home Secretary's approval, the granting of a 'Section 26' authority also provides statutory confirmation that police officers and staff engaged in overseas assistance have their rights and entitlements protected for pay and pension purposes. If an officer is deployed without authorisation, their normal entitlements to early retirement, death in service and injury benefits may not be fully protected.

How do I obtain Section 26 authorisation?

Forces should submit requests for Section 26 authorisation providing the relevant information on the standard Section 26 pro-forma to the International Police Assistance section at the Home Office. Requests must in all cases be supported by the relevant police authority and should be submitted by e-mail at least 2 weeks (is this working weeks?) prior to travel. We aim to process requests within 5 working days. If authorisation is granted confirmation will be sent to the requesting officer. In very urgent cases including terrorist-related incidents and overseas disasters (civil contingencies), letters of authorisation may be issued after the deployment has taken place. However, in all cases officers must travel with confirmation from the Home Office that authorisation has been granted. A sample Section 26 Pro-forma is included on the following page. Please contact your HR department for an electronic version of this form.

Home Office – Section 26 proforma



SECTION 26 PROFORMA

For use by police officers and staff from English and Welsh forces providing advice and assistance to an international organisation or body outside the UK that is engaged in policing activities.

1. Name and rank of officer/s: *(if this is not an officer, but civilian staff, please give their role)*

.....
URN – Unique Reference Number *(Metropolitan Police only)*.....

2. Force:.....

3. Destination:.....

4. Dates of travel (start and end):.....

5. Nature of assistance provided:
.....

6. Details of who initiated the request:
.....

7. Name of authorising officer (ACPO-rank):
.....

8. The Home Office is unable to agree any requests which have not been given Police Authority approval. Please tick this box to confirm that Police Authority approval has been granted:

9. Details of unit/s within Foreign and Commonwealth Office consulted (including name and contact details). Please contact the relevant FCO Geographical Desk Officer via their switchboard on 020 7008 1500.
.....

10. Has the International Police Assistance Board been consulted? *(IPAB should be consulted on all non-investigative and non-operational deployments. IPAB does not consider activities related to counter terrorism or short-term one off visits abroad, unless they are likely to lead to a longer term project. For further information contact a-onitchari@cfid.gov.uk)*
.....

11. Name and address for correspondence to be sent:
.....

Completed forms should be returned to: The International Police Assistance section, Home Office, Tel: 020 7035 1812/1813. E-mail: anthony.mcquaddy@homeoffice.asi.gov.uk and trupta.thaper@homeoffice.asi.gov.uk

Security and Justice Group – Stabilisation Unit

The Security and Justice Group (SJG) delivers appropriate and up-to-date Security and Justice advice and support to fragile, conflict-affected, developing and transitional states.

The Security & Justice Group (SJG) is comprised of 13 core staff members from MOD, DFID, FCO, police and armed forces. They all have experience of working within the domain of security and justice across a wide range of priority countries for the UK Government.

The SJG provides the UK Government with the ability to 'think ahead' in delivering an integrated approach to conflict prevention through their security and justice work. The Group provides high quality expertise in delivering targeted and politically sensitive advice in support of the security and justice components of the Building Stability Overseas Strategy (BSOS). SJG maximises UK Government resources by building a 'community of best practice' across Government. Their 'on the ground' experience enables SJG to capture lessons, and influence security and justice policy through the 'power of example'.

Within the context of stabilisation, SJG focuses on the establishment and maintenance security and rule of law functions to achieve stabilisation objectives. In doing so, SJG assists in the creation of a sustainable environment necessary for effective long-term security and justice assistance to be provided.



2011 Country Activity - Examples

- **Armenia** – Strategic Defence Review support
- **DRC** – Annual review of security sector accountability and police reform programme
- **Ethiopia** – Support for Ministry of National Defence transformation
- **Liberia** – National Police Leadership training programme
- **Nepal** – Regional policing 'lesson learning' workshop
- **Pakistan** – Rule of law assessment mission aimed at aligning HMG's diplomatic, defence development and domestic objectives
- **Sierra Leone** – Police capability review pre 2012 elections
- **Sudan** – Security and justice reform strategy formulation for North and South Sudan. Security Sector Defence and Development Transformation programme review

NPIA – Indonesia

Since April 2009, the NPIA has worked in partnership with United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC), Kemitraan of Indonesia, and the Charles Stuart University of Australia to deliver a six million euro Transnational Crime and Criminal Justice Programme for the Indonesian Police. The project is based at the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation (JCLEC) in Semarang, Indonesia. The aim of the Project funded by the European Union is to deliver:

- ❑ enhanced capacity of senior law enforcement personnel to investigate transnational crime
- ❑ supervision of investigations
- ❑ engagement in information sharing and agency coordination.



Focus was on the students' responses and achieving the objectives of the exercise in KERIS. (Photo by Jatmiko)

The establishment of a real life simulation-based training facility is one of the key elements of the programme and one area in which the NPIA has been pivotal in developing.

The KERIS (Combined, Educational, Responsive, Immersive, Simulation) facility is an immersive simulation learning system developed by the NPIA that uses a variety of inputs including written documents, video and audio feeds to monitor real-time decision-making during critical incident exercises which can also be utilised for operational and investigative training.

During a 'KERIS' immersion, students are divided into teams in syndicate rooms which are simultaneously monitored via CCTV and audio recorded. As the scenario unfolds their decisions are monitored in a control room by course trainers. By recording everything that happens, it allows trainers and students alike to gain a deep insight into decision-making at both a team and individual level. Participants enter their decisions and rationale into the KERIS system for recording and use during debriefings in the plenary room. The exercise commander and other trainers monitor the live action in each room via the audio and video feeds. During plenary sessions team decisions are discussed, allowing participants to learn about decision-making processes and how other teams responded in a similar situation.

An Immersive Training Facilitators Programme was delivered at the Jakarta Centre for Law Enforcement Cooperation (JCLEC) in Semarang, Indonesia. The course was delivered by NPIA in partnership with the United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime (UNODC).

The 29 students were all current trainers drawn from various Indonesian National Police training establishments including Detective Training School, Senior Management Training School, Female Police School, Intelligence Training and Junior Management Training.

One of the recently appointed National Faculty members of the project at JCLEC, Yuni Bernadette Hariyanti said: *"I was totally immersed in the reality of KERIS, it was such a vivid learning experience"*.

The system is now used at JCLEC on several courses including the Executive Leadership Programme and the Senior Investigators Programme both of which are delivered by the NPIA.

International Policing and the relationship with the Military

Stabilisation in fragile and conflict affected states usually requires external joint military and civilian support, a focus on improving the legitimacy and capability of the state, and providing tangible benefits to the population to underpin confidence both in the state and the political process.

Planning and assessment between stakeholders adopts a critical path analysis to identify the necessary milestones to achieve a stable political outcome and developing effective partnership working which is key to achieving sustainable results.

Within this article, ACC Hansen describes how the relationship between the military and UK policing is currently being developed and his experience in a joint exercise with the military which was later put into practice when he was deployed to East Africa.



With local Masai villagers in Kenya

The relationship between the police and the serving military personnel is a key determinant in the successful deployment of police officers overseas. Officers have served alongside military personnel in a range of hostile and less hostile environments, but in the last two years they have been more closely integrated and embedded within the core military planning team that commands all overseas military deployments.

Joint Force Headquarters (JFHQ), the deployable part of the Permanent Joint Force Headquarters, is a tri-service headquarters responsible for planning and commanding the initial deployment of all military units overseas. JFHQ is currently commanded by the Chief of Joint Force Operations (CJFO), Brigadier Richard Felton CBE.

JFHQ has pioneered the concept of embedding a Civil Planning Element (CPE) within the operational HQ planning team. The CPE will always include representatives from the police, the Foreign Office, the Department for International Development (DfID) and the Stabilisation Unit. Other specialists, such as utility companies, may also be brought in dependent on the nature of the deployment.

The military planning process is more formally structured than anything used by the police and can last for anything from a few hours to a week or more. Staff sub-divide into smaller planning groups to consider and plan for specific issues whilst, concurrently, the command group meet to consider the wider direction of travel of the plan and to engage widely with local key individuals. The role of the CPE is to add value and subject matter expertise to these planning groups and provide advice and guidance to the command group in their deliberations. The police element also acts as a gateway to policing experts across the UK who can provide specific solutions to particular issues.

The first trial of this concept, Exercise “Joint Focus”, took place in late 2010 at RAF St Mawgan near Newquay, Cornwall, with the deployment of a small police team within the CPE. The worst of a Cornish winter, and basic accommodation blocks with no hot water, began our acclimatisation for future deployment scenarios with not a single five or even one star hotel in sight!

Thus prepared, myself and DS Aled Jones from embarked on the next exercise deployment to Kenya to work alongside and train with the equivalent Kenyan HQ planning the response to a notional humanitarian disaster which bore more than passing resemblance to recent ‘real world’ tragedies. The discomfort of camping in the Kenyan bush and living off army rations was offset by the African sky at night and the infectious enthusiasm and professionalism of British and Kenyan military staff with whom we worked.

In September 2011 came the first operational deployment with JFHQ when a small planning team, including myself, travelled to East Africa to work with the Ugandans in planning the next phase of the African Union (AU) led operation in Somalia. In August the al-Shabaab militants had been driven out of Mogadishu and some stability was returning to the city. Attention was turning to the establishment of governance structures, including a new police force, within Mogadishu whilst the AU forces, led by the Ugandans, planned for the next phase of the military operation to secure the remainder of the country.

A visit to Mogadishu increased our awareness of the real-time situation and we met key leaders on the ground, including the Mayor of Mogadishu, a former Islington Council worker from London. From there, we travelled to Uganda where we spent a week helping to prepare a detailed plan which was ultimately presented to and endorsed by senior commanders for implementation. Recent events in Somalia only serve to highlight the need to bring stability to the country and its people who have suffered from the lack of security and governance for over 20 years.



Back home, JFHQ and the wider military continue to share expertise, goals and interests, and the mutual benefits derived from the close working relationship are increasingly apparent to all concerned. Given that it is estimated that there are approximately 110,000 Somali-born people in the UK, the opportunity to work with Somali people in Somalia helps to better equip the British police service to meet the policing needs of the community back in the UK. There is growing appreciation by the military that the positive image that British policing has worldwide can be harnessed to support their operations. It is a hugely rewarding and beneficial experience for a police officer to deploy with a unit like JFHQ on exercise in the UK or on operations overseas. The military planning and implementation processes are well practiced and developed and we can use them to further refine our own planning techniques. Military briefings also, whilst having a style all of their own, offer pointers for some of the more laboured police briefings we have all experienced. Any officer involved with the military cannot fail to have their horizons broadened by the experience and the fresh ideas and perspectives on policing at home that these will bring.

In Mogadishu with the Nigerian Chief of Staff and senior Ugandan officer in the AMISOM police mission

ACC Rod Hansen

EUPOL - Afghanistan

Chief Inspector Ed Henriot from Sussex Police is currently seconded through the UK Stabilisation Unit to the EU Police Mission in Afghanistan.

The UK supports the Afghan Government's National Police Strategy by contributing to the EU and NATO police missions as part of a wider international effort. The EUPOL mission was set up on 15 June 2007 replacing the former German-led police mission to Kabul that had operated since 2002. The UK has been a major contributor to EUPOL since 2007 and currently has over 20 officers seconded in key positions including Deputy Head of Mission

Here he gives a first hand account of his deployment, how he is sharing UK policing skills to help train the Afghan National Police and at the same time gaining valuable experience and knowledge of his own



Ed with ANP Majors following the completion of a Leadership Course at the Police Staff College in Kabul on 29th September 2011

Afghanistan is a country striving for stability after many years of conflict, but facing the daily threat from an insurgent campaign of extreme violence. Not many parallels with Sussex were obvious when I arrived in March 2011 and few have emerged since, but the chance to represent the UK and Sussex Police was an opportunity not to be missed.

My secondment is to the European Union, the European Police Mission in Afghanistan – EUPol, to be exact via the Stabilisation Unit, owned by the Foreign Office, Ministry of Defence and Department for International Development. I was selected to be part of the team to create a Staff College for the Afghan National Police (ANP). The ANP have, with international support, undergone significant growth and transformation in recent years to become a modern police force, serving the people of Afghanistan. The need for establishing an effective and accountable police force is critical in achieving a safe and stable society, which in turn will allow the international military mission to be completed.

My specific role is to devise and then deliver training to senior ANP officers in the areas of professional standards and police prosecutor cooperation. ANP recruit training, 8 weeks in total focuses upon the basic skills necessary for patrolmen like weapons handling, first aid and military support tactics therefore training about the law is very limited. Senior officers often have a limited grasp of police powers and how the law affects them, which is understandable as their primary roles to date have been focused towards security. They are now in transition from a military support role to one more recognisable as a civil police service.

Since my arrival there has been constant training delivered at the Staff College, with over 1000 students having completed courses since early 2011. I have delivered training in; community engagement, the role of senior investigating officers and police leadership in addition to my own courses. Very few students speak English and all of our presentations are delivered in Dari and Pashto, via local interpreters.

Every ANP officer I have met has been deeply experienced, friendly and eager to learn. I certainly felt experienced about policing but some of the accounts provided in lessons have been extraordinary. The array of examples provided by the students have spread from; a thief being caught by following the trail he left after stealing a punctured bag of flour, through to a harrowing account of how one officer saw colleagues killed when their police car exploded in front of him and his realisation that a colleague in his car had detonated the device.



ANP Majors from the Leadership Course, the students are very friendly and while some students may not speak English in the group they like to practice English phrases outside of lessons.

The UK police has 250 years experience in democratic and community policing but those concepts are very much new here. But I have felt a strong connection in lessons when we have discussed putting the needs of the community first and how to build trust and confidence in the police.

My greatest reward has been sharing methods and skills used at home, for instance; the National Intelligence Model and Conflict Management Model or lead group exercises centred on communication skills and team dynamics. I return to Sussex next spring and probably only then will I start to understand the scale of experience I have had. I have learnt so much here about myself, the Islamic culture, the high reputation of UK Police Officers and the harsh realities for a society slowly overcoming conflict.

International Police Assistance Board - IPAB

The IPAB referral process continues to provide guidance to all HMG departments and UK police in relation to international policing activities. Since 1 January 2011, 56 different proposals have been referred to IPAB for its consideration.

This process has been recently reviewed to ensure it meets the needs of both the referee and IPAB members. The template has been simplified and asks for the proposal's strategic outline, which can then be circulated, to IPAB members for their assistance. This will ensure that all HMG departments and interested parties are aware of all projects underway.

All international police assistance projects (excluding operational and counter terrorism activities) must be submitted to IPAB including activities undertaken in the UK. i.e. visits by foreign delegations to Forces.

The process is intrinsically linked with Section 26, Section 12, Section 8 authorisations (see article p. 3) which is required for all UK forces and is considered together with the IPAB process. ACPO IA aligned within the Security and Justice Group in the Stabilisation Unit continues to administer this process.

The referral template and guidance notes can be obtained from Inspector Andy Pritchard whose contact details can be found at the end of this newsletter.

Foreign and Commonwealth Office – Human Rights

The reputation of the British police is one of the finest in the world. It is amongst the most human rights compliant and technically efficient police services anywhere. This is a real asset for the UK and also means that foreign police and security services often ask for British assistance.

The countries that ask for assistance do not always share the same respect for human rights as British institutions. The Foreign and Commonwealth Office sees reports almost daily about police forces overseas committing torture, unlawful killings, using excessive force, or interfering with individuals' rights to freedom of assembly or expression. Many reports have come to light in the context of the Arab Spring, although these problems are by no means limited to the Middle East and North Africa. It is for this reason that the Foreign Secretary announced in October that Overseas Security and Justice Assistance (OSJA) guidance has been developed to assess and mitigate the human rights risks of our security and justice work overseas, including police assistance.



Egypt – Picture by Kyle Buchanan

It is important that we consider requests for assistance and help where possible because our interventions can have a positive impact on the security both of the UK and the country in question and on the human rights compliance of the police service we are assisting. This can in turn strengthen relationships between countries, increase the prospects for future cooperation and deliver real benefits for the UK in tackling transnational crime and building international policing experience. However, there are risks to working with police services with poor records, especially if the training or expertise we share may be misused to commit human rights violations. As well as the UK potentially being implicated in a human rights violation, there could be a serious impact on the UK's reputation.

The OSJA guidance allows us to continue to work with difficult policing institutions while being confident that human rights issues are addressed. It has a four stage process: AIMS - assess, identify, mitigate, strengthen. The first step is to assess the human rights record of the country and organisation that you will be working with. Then to identify whether there is a serious risk that the assistance could directly or significantly contribute to a human rights violation and whether there are steps which could be taken to mitigate that risk. The guidance sets out a number of suggestions for doing this, with the ultimate aim of strengthening the capability and the human rights record of the recipient institution. Finally, it sets out how to ensure that the decision to go ahead with the assistance is made at the appropriate level. In some cases, this may mean a Minister needs to make the decision.

The relevant British Embassy or High Commission should be informed about any assistance as they can ensure that it complements other work happening in the country. But no one is better placed than a serving police officer to convey the practical benefits to other police officers of proportionality, legality, reasonableness and policing by consent. All of these are essential to delivering justice and fairness and to building rule of law. Police officers can deliver that message to their international colleagues far more compellingly than a diplomat.

For further details on the Overseas Security and Justice Assistance guidance, you can contact: Agnes Annells, Criminal Justice and Torture Prevention, Human Rights and Democracy Department, Foreign and Commonwealth Office. agnes.annells@fco.gov.uk; 0207 008 3475

For all international policing issues contact ACPO International Affairs:

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