

New Framework for Community Policing



TRAINING

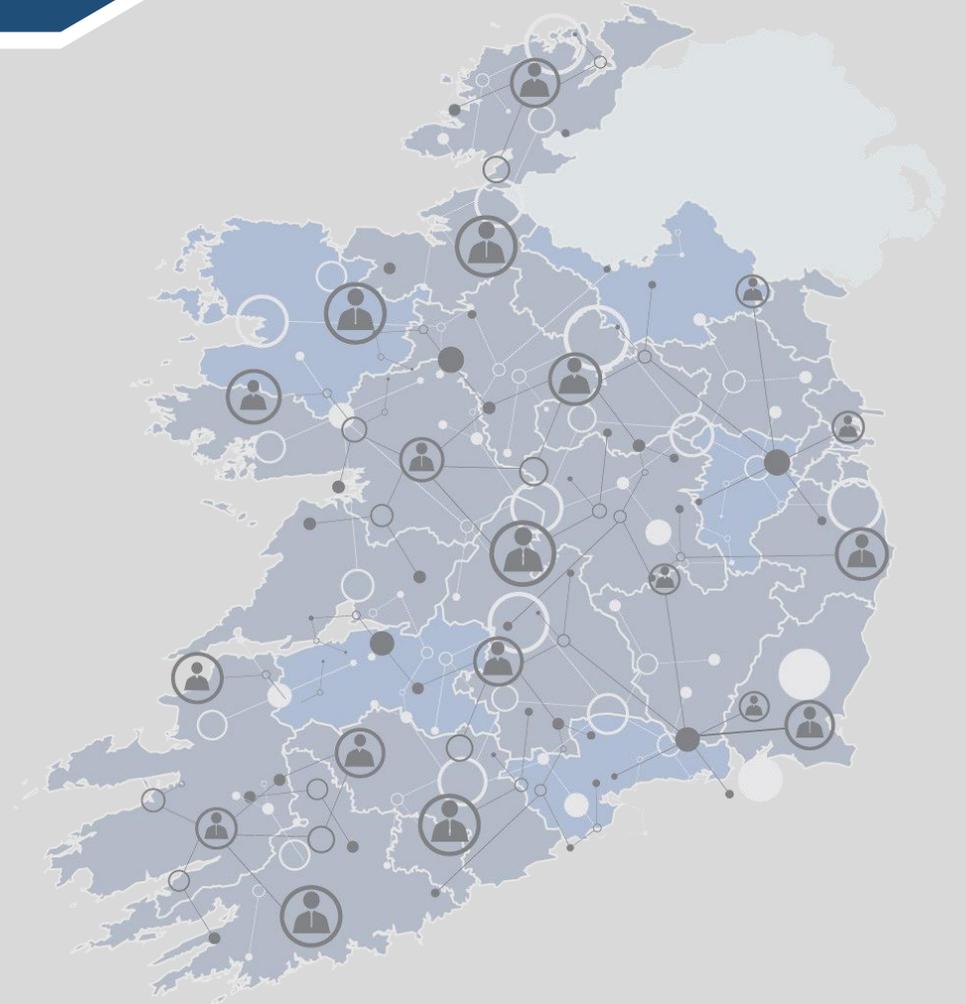
Briefing at Fingal
Inclusion Seminar 13th
November 2019



An Garda Síochána
Garda National Community Policing Unit

Framework Key Elements

- Divisional Autonomy
- Garda assigned ownership of a Community Policing Area
- Supports systems in place (training, toolkit, mapping)
- Dedicated support staff
- Accountability and governance structure



Context for Change

- In modern 21st Century Ireland, definition of community is broad
- One-size-fits-all policing response is no longer fit for purpose.
- Changing international policing trend from reactive to proactive based on crime prevention and intervention
- The Future of Policing in Ireland Report



Context For Change

- Community policing is the way we will deliver this change.
- New Framework for Community Policing puts the community at the heart of the organisation.

THE FUTURE OF POLICING IN IRELAND



September 2018

 An Coimisiún um Thodhchaí na Póilíneachta in Éirinn
Commission on the Future of Policing in Ireland

COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
AND PUBLIC SAFETY

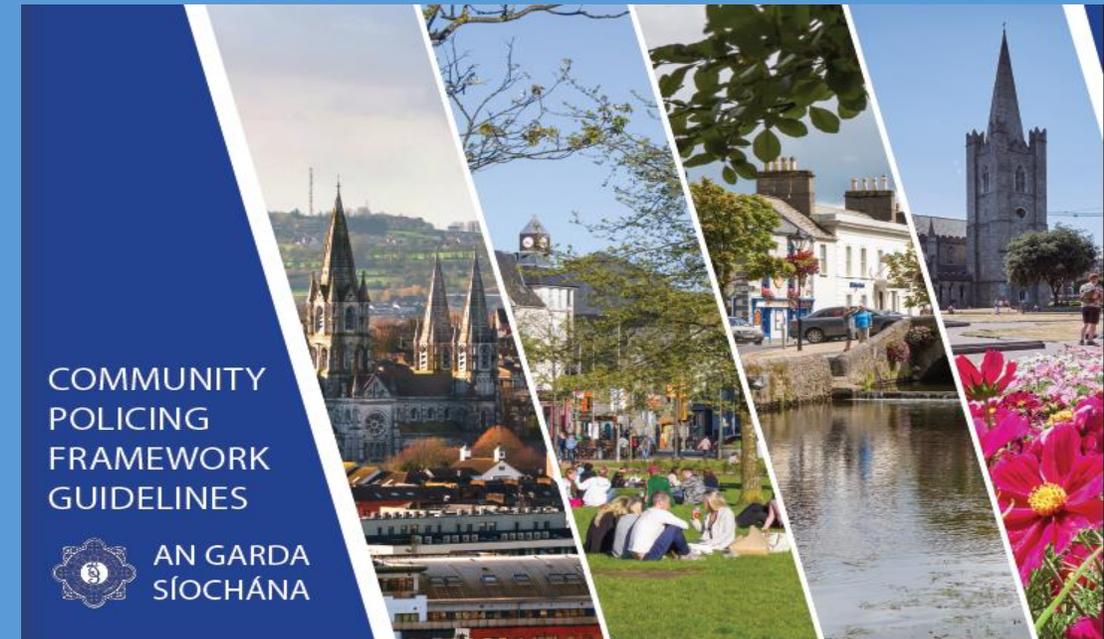


Framework Guidelines

The Framework Guidelines provide six key principles and key definitions in relation the Framework. These are:

1. Engagement with our Communities
2. Information-Led Community Policing
3. Delivering a Responsive Policing Service
4. Policing by Partnership
5. Developing and Supporting our People
6. An Ethical and Human Rights based Community Policing Service

These guidelines provide the roadmap for the implementation of the Framework at Divisional level.



Divisional Support Staff

- The public will be able to make direct contact with the divisional support staff via telephone and email.
- All issues raised by the public will be logged and tracked on a secure IT system.
- Divisional support staff will also be responsible for the creation and maintenance of a stakeholder database.
- Divisional support staff will produce and maintain data sheets for each CPA



Training Subject Areas

Community Policing Ethos	Ethics & Human Rights	Decision Making
Problem Identification	Problem Solving	Vulnerability & Trauma Impact Identification.
Harm Prevention	Intervention Strategies	Multi-Agency Collaboration
Victim Support	Stakeholder Analysis & Engagement	Data Management
Diversity & Integration	Hate Crime	Community Roles & Responsibilities
Offender Management	Community Interaction (Minorities, Migrants, Age Positive, Mental and Physical Health)	Customer Relationship Management
Radicalisation	Communications and Presentation Skills.	Criminal Network Disruption.
Engagement Fora (JPCs, Fora, NW, CA, Text Alert)	Crime Prevention	Community Policing Toolkit



Outcomes for Gardaí

- ✓ Public safety reassurance and increased Garda visibility
- ✓ An accountable and transparent policing service
- ✓ An effective diversity-centric policing approach
- ✓ Stakeholder engagement
- ✓ Human rights compliance and adherence to code of ethics
- ✓ Partnership and multi-agency cooperation
- ✓ Enhanced Garda response to community needs
- ✓ Vulnerable person identification and protection
- ✓ Timely and effective response to community concerns
- ✓ Harm prevention and harm intervention
- ✓ Problem solving approach to community issues
- ✓ Dedicated and specialised community policing gardaí
- ✓ Proactive offender management



Outcomes for Public

- ✓ The public will know who their community garda is and have confidence that he/she will have an understanding of the unique policing needs of their community
- ✓ Effective Garda engagement with communities and increased accessibility
- ✓ Increased Garda visibility
- ✓ Proactive, responsive and coordinated approach to policing needs and expectations of communities.
- ✓ Tailored policing responses are designed and delivered in collaboration with communities and in partnership with key stakeholders
- ✓ Structures and systems for community policing are human rights-based and adhere to ethical commitments and standards



Diversity & Hate Crime



9 Strands of Diversity

- ✓ Age
- ✓ Disability
- ✓ Family Status
- ✓ Gender
- ✓ Sexual Orientation
- ✓ Civil Status
- ✓ Race/Ethnic Origin
- ✓ Religious Belief
- ✓ Traveller Community

Diversity & Hate Crime

Diversity Strategy in 2019:

- To Include Hate Crime Policy
- Reporting
- Recording/Data Collection
- Investigation
- Prosecution
- Communication to Criminal Justice Partners
- Prevention & Intelligence



Definition of Hate Crime Incidents

“Any criminal offence which is perceived by the victim or any other person to, in whole or in part, be motivated by hostility or prejudice, based on actual or perceived age, disability, race, colour, nationality, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation or gender”



Definition of Hate Non-Crime Incidents

“Any non-crime incident which is perceived by any person to, in whole or in part, be motivated by hostility or prejudice, based on actual or perceived age, disability, race, colour, nationality, ethnicity, religion, sexual orientation or gender”



Explanatory Notes

- A person, community or institution may be a victim of hate crime by virtue of perceived or actual association with a particular group or background.
- ‘Motivation’ is presumed by a demonstration or expression of hostility or prejudice.
- Ethnicity includes ‘Traveller’ and ‘Roma’.
- Religion includes ‘non-believers’.
- ‘Gender’ includes gender identity, transgender, intersex, gender expression and gender exploration.
- An “incident” is an occurrence reported to An Garda Síochána.



SECTION 42 OF THE IRISH HUMAN RIGHTS AND EQUALITY ACT 2014

A Public body shall, in the performance of its functions have regard to the need to:

- eliminate discrimination
- promote equality of opportunity and treatment of its staff and the persons to whom it provides services, and
- protect, promote and fulfil the human rights of its members, staff and the persons to whom it provides services.



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QUESTIONS?



COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT
AND PUBLIC SAFETY

