

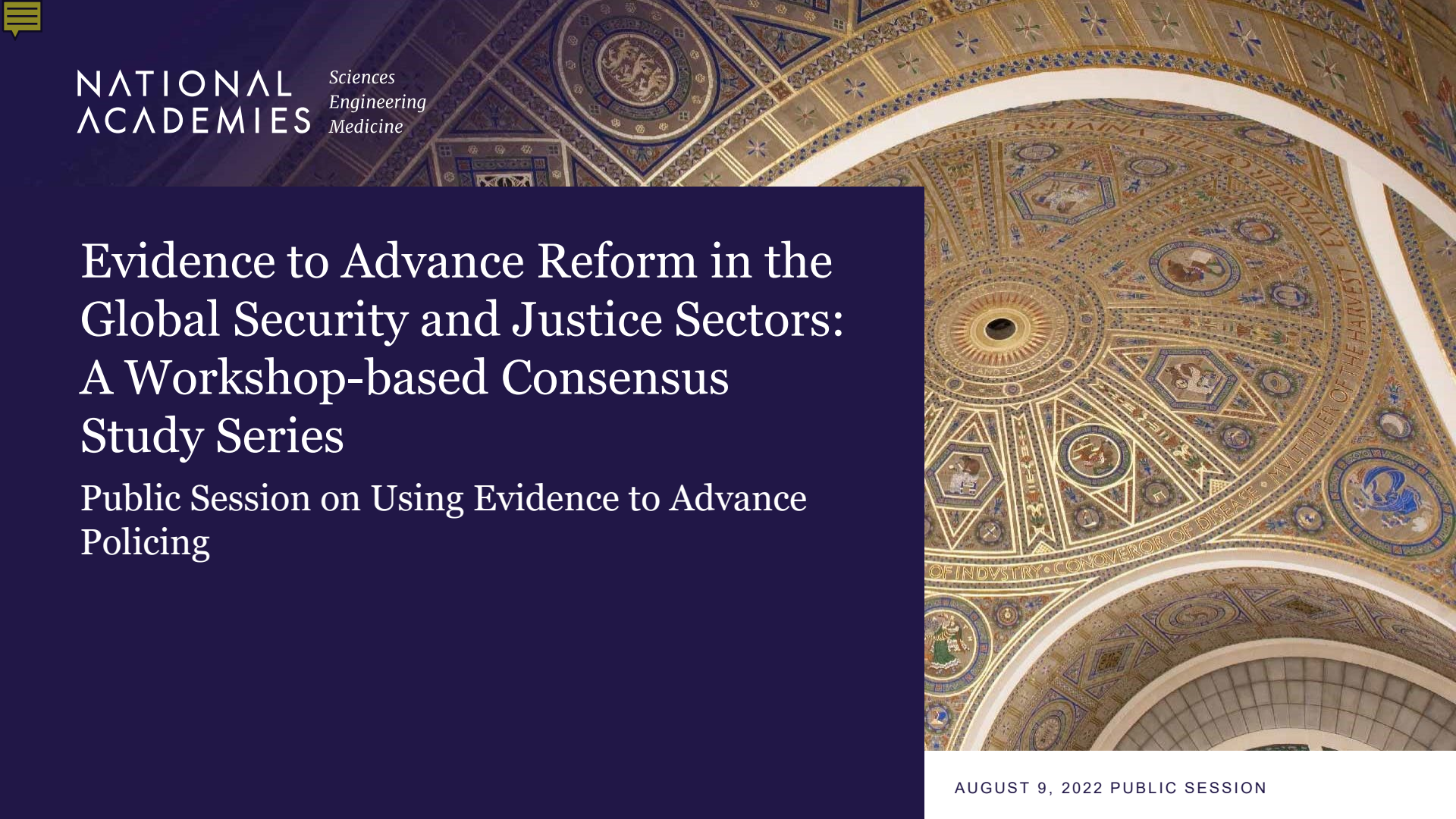


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Evidence to Advance Reform in the Global Security and Justice Sectors: A Workshop-based Consensus Study Series

Public Session on Using Evidence to Advance
Policing



AUGUST 9, 2022 PUBLIC SESSION

Thank you to our Sponsor

Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement
Affairs of the United States Department of State

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We Also Acknowledge...

Authors

Of detailed briefing papers
for each workshop

Speakers

Who commented on the
key questions and the
briefing papers in each
workshop

Our Assignment: 5 Workshops

1. What organizational policies, structures, or practices (e.g., HR and recruiting, legal authorities, reporting lines, etc.) enable a police service to

promote the rule of law

and

protect the population?

Workshop 2: Knowledge

What are the core knowledge and skills needed for police to promote the rule of law and protect the population?

What is known about mechanisms (e.g., basic and continuing education or other capacity building programs) for developing the core skills needed for police to promote the rule of law and protect the population?

Workshop 3: Use of Force

What policies and practices for police use of force are effective in promoting the rule of law and protecting the population (including officers themselves)?

What is known about effective practices for implementing those policies and practices in recruitment, training, and internal affairs?

Workshop 4: Police Legitimacy

What policing practices build community
trust and
legitimacy
in countries with low-to-moderate criminal
justice sector capacity?

5. High-Level Corruption

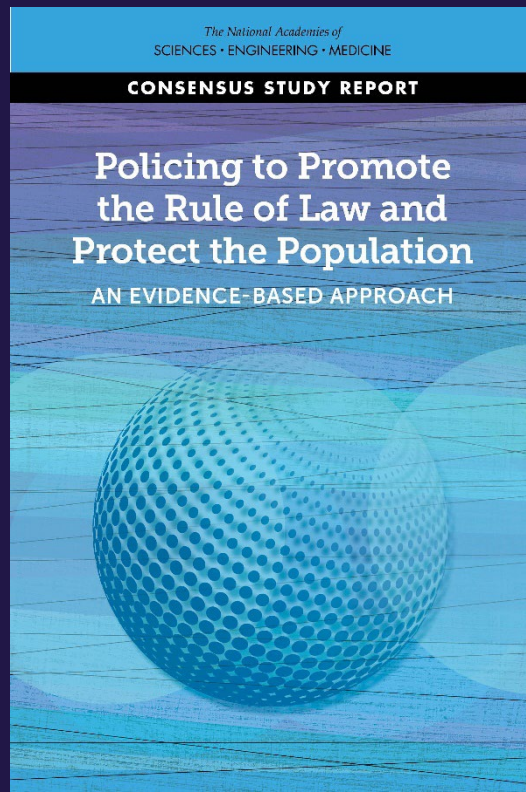
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What are the systemic features
needed to effectively control high-level
corruption, and how can

police

effectively contribute to efforts to combat
high-level corruption?

Policing to Promote the Rule of Law and Protect the Population: An Evidence-based Approach



01

First Report Recommendations

Recommendation 1:

In pursuit of better knowledge management, foreign assistance donors, including the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, U.S. Department of State, should support the establishment of an **open, online registry** of all available **research** worldwide on police organizational **policies, structures, and practices** with outcomes measuring the *rule of law* and *public protection* and analysis of **contextual** factors contributing to these outcomes.

Report 1

Recommendation 2:

Foreign assistance donors, including the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, U.S. Department of State, should conduct an **evidence-based assessment** of their **training** modules to determine how aligned the curricula are with available evidence on the outcomes of organizational structures, policies, and practices that promote the rule of law and protection of the public and on the **contexts** in which such structures, policies, and practices work.

Report 1

Recommendation 3:

Foreign assistance **donors** should encourage, and possibly commission, **research** that examines the cultural, political, and social conditions in which police operate—and assesses which of the **contextual variables** are likely to lead to successful outcomes from different kinds of police assistance efforts.

Report 1

Recommendation 4:

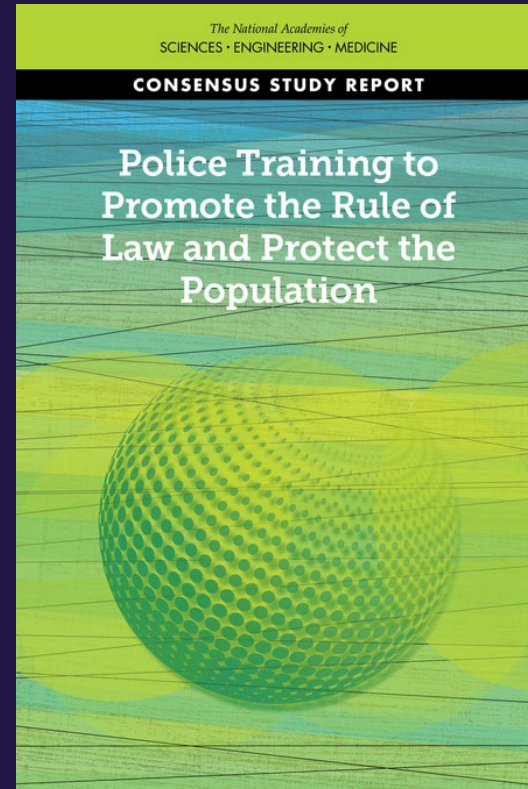
To gather data and expand available policing research, foreign assistance donors, including the Bureau of International Narcotics and Law Enforcement Affairs, U.S. Department of State, should **incentivize partner countries** to monitor, track, and ***evaluate*** the ***implementation*** of promising approaches and other initiatives by linking resources to establish ***police-research partnerships*** in assistance agreements.

Report 1

Recommendation 5:

To advance a policing research framework suitable for multiple countries, foreign assistance donors should raise awareness in host countries of the value of **recording** and reporting crime and **harm metrics**. In addition, they should encourage the research community to establish a ***model crime reporting system*** for violent crimes and the identification of geographic **concentrations of harm** from crime and disorder to strengthen understanding of both crime and ***how officers are responding*** to crime across countries.

Policing Training to Promote the Rule of Law and Protect the Population



02

Report 2: Training

Conclusion 1:

Training needs to be launched in concordance with **other organizational systems** to reinforce its message, so that it becomes part of a **comprehensive** policing **transformation**, including changes to incentive, accountability, supervisory, and deployment structures that support training goals.

Report 2

Conclusion 2:

An evidence-based approach to police training emphasizes five principles: that training should

1. **do no harm**; that training activities, tactics, and strategies should be
2. supported by **good evidence**; that the educational
3. training **methods** used are also **effective**; that organizations continuously
4. track, test, and **evaluate training** efforts; and that the
5. delivery of training needs to be flexible and **contextualized**.

Report 2

Conclusion 4:

Officers must be trained on tactics, strategies, and actions that have been shown through high-quality research to effectively
promote the rule of law
and
protect the public.

Conclusion 5:

Training on the consequences of **violating** the rule of law and human rights principles can help police understand the role they play within society and the **degradation** that may occur to their **authority** when they **abuse** their power or fail to control police **torture** and **corruption**.

Report 2

Conclusion 6:

Training is essential on skills for **interacting** with the public, and for **problem-solving** with partnerships for **proactive** responses guided by critical thinking and ***data analysis***. Police training that includes content and analysis of routine data collection is likely to help police better identify and ***prioritize high-risk*** people, places, and vulnerable victims.

Report 2

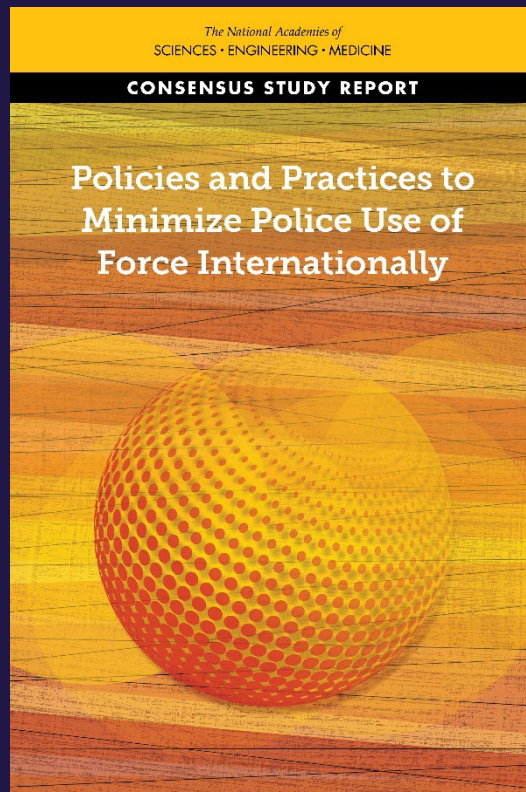
Conclusion 7:

Given the lack of research on ***teaching effectiveness*** in the policing context, implementation of promising methods should be **evaluated** to confirm whether they support officer learning and use of knowledge and skills in practice.

Finding effective ***ways to train*** police officers, with knowledgeable and respected instructors, using experiential and problem-oriented approaches is key to advancing ***reform-based training*** from an evidence-based policing perspective.

AUGUST 9, 2022 PUBLIC SESSION

Policies and Practices to Minimize Police Use of Force Internationally



03

Third Report: Use of Force

Recommendation 1:

Significant gaps in measurement related to police use of force exist. International **donor organizations**, such as INL, should support local and/or national systems in the collection and dissemination of ***standardized information*** about

use of force

by law enforcement officers. Priority should be given to the documentation and publication by an independent medical examiner or coroner of every case where someone (citizen or police) **dies** as result of a **police encounter**. Where these systems do not function reliably, donors should strongly support their creation or efforts to improve them.

Report 3

Recommendation 2:

While most use of force by police is not lethal, frequent incidences of excessive force can cause great harm to the public and undermine the rule of law and trust in the police, and in state institutions more broadly. International donor organizations such as INL should encourage and fund police agencies to develop and enforce **digital record-keeping** on **each use of force incident** with or with potential of serious injuries, such as all police-citizen interactions where **firearms** or other weapons are employed. These records should identify **officers** using force, the nature of force and weapon used, the **locations** of the incidents, the time and **date** of each incident, as well as personal identifiers and **demographic** information for citizens involved. ***Technical assistance*** should be granted to develop ongoing analyses of the patterns of less-than lethal force incidents, including concentrations of events among individual officers, specific places and times.

Report 3

Recommendation 3:

Innovations intended to **minimize** police **use of force** should be supported by International donor organizations, such as INL.

Police agencies should work in **partnerships** with independent social and data scientists to design

impact assessments

in order to evaluate and continuously improve their reform programs.

Report 3

Recommendation 4:

International donor organizations, such as INL, should work with implementing partners to ensure that **policies** on police use of force have been developed or reviewed in **consultation** with relevant police oversight bodies and ombuds institutions. These policies should be impartially **enforced**, clearly defined, aligned with human rights standards, inclusive of mechanisms for civilian **oversight**, communicated to police officers through ongoing **training** opportunities, and regularly reviewed for **effectiveness**.

Report 3

Recommendation 5:

International donor organizations should incentivize robust evaluations of **training outcomes** through extra **funding** assistance for partners willing to evaluate training programs, particularly any programs aimed at improving officers' skills at **de-escalating** situations before resorting to use of force. Where possible, evaluations should be done by **comparing** on-the-job **actions** taken by training participants and non-participants and linking completion of these programs with official records and data on use of force over time.

Up Next: Committee and invited discussion of the research and practice implications