



International Deployment Group

International Deployment Group

The Australian Federal Police International Deployment Group (IDG) was formally established in February 2004 and provides the Australian Government with a standing capacity to deploy Australian police domestically and internationally to contribute to stability, security and peace operations as well as capacity development missions.

The International Deployment Group has three core components:

- Australian based – providing executive, analytical, administrative, intelligence training and technical support for deployed personnel and strategic advice to the AFP Executive.
- Mission Component – providing a blend of sworn and unsworn personnel deployed to, or ready to deploy to group missions, and other operations as required.
- Operations Response Group – providing ready response, highly-skilled tactical policing capability for rapid deployment to unstable domestic and international environments.

The IDG contributes to the development, maintenance or restoration of rule of law in countries that seek Australia's support. The IDG also contributes to United Nations Missions and to domestic initiatives within Australia such as the Northern Territory Emergency Response (NTER). Strong partnerships with other key Commonwealth agencies, state and territory police services, international organisations and the private sector remain critical to the effective delivery of International Deployment Group business.

Currently the IDG manages approximately 450 members deployed overseas to United Nations Missions in Sudan, Cyprus and Timor-Leste, and international missions in Timor-Leste, Papua New Guinea, Nauru, Solomon Islands, Vanuatu, Samoa, Tonga, Afghanistan and Cambodia. The IDG also manages community policing in Australia's external territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands,



International Deployment Group

Pre-deployment Training (PDT)

The IDG Pre-Deployment Training (PDT) prepares members for deployment to capacity development and peacekeeping operations. The program provides participants with the skills to live and work in a developing community. This course also hosts members from Pacific Island Nations contributing to the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI).

The PDT program has three main components. Course prerequisites including the 23 United Nations learning modules are completed through on-line learning. The first 14 days of the face-to-face learning covers modules such as:

- Remote first aid
- UN Human Rights
- Cultural Intelligence
- Negotiation and mediation
- Coaching and mentoring
- Capacity Development
- Team building
- Helicopter operations
- Policing in the international environment
- ADF Interoperability
- Navigation
- Survival principals and techniques
- Water police operations
- Four wheel driving

The final stage of the course is a nine day 24/7 live-in program, where course participants are required to demonstrate a practical implementation of the classroom learning through a range of scenario exercises. Course participants are required to meet a level of competency in each module before they can be deployed.

During this phase the course participants are based at the AFP's purpose built International Training Complex. The learning process in this environment is both mentally and physically challenging and is designed to replicate some of the rigours of mission life.

In 2008 the course was the first of its type in the world to be recognised by the United Nations as a suitable course for members deploying to United Nations peace operations.



International Deployment Group

Operational Response Group

In 2006, the AFP responded to three significant crises involving civil unrest in Solomon Islands, Timor-Leste and Tonga.

As a result, in August 2006, the Australian Government announced additional funding to increase the IDG capacity to include the Operational Response Group (ORG) – a permanent specialist tactical and stability policing capability able to rapidly respond to civil disorder and international crisis, both nationally and internationally within 24 to 48 hours.

The IDG ORG comprises Tactical Response Teams, Stability Response Teams and an Operational Support Unit that support AFP international and national operations including the protection of Commonwealth interests.

The Tactical Response Teams provide an immediate high level tactical response while the Stability Response Teams provide a response to incidents of civil disorder, crowd control and riot situations.

Both tactical and stability response teams are supported by the Operational Support Unit which comprises Tactical Flight Officers, Intelligence Officers, Communications Officers and Water Operations Specialists. Other specialist areas of the AFP also provide support to the ORG as required.

The unique skills and flexibility of the ORG enables the IDG to maximise its response to each operation by tailoring deployments as appropriate to individual missions needs.



International Deployment Group

Police Advisor United Nations New York

The Australian Federal Police (AFP) has one member based at the Australian Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York.

The 'Police Adviser United Nations, New York' (PAUNNY) represents Australia and the AFP on a broad range of issues relating to international policing and policing components of United Nations missions.

PAUNNY provides international leadership on United Nations policing issues and liaises with Member States to continue the professionalisation of United Nations policing and peacekeeping.

PAUNNY contributes to international initiatives addressing rule of law issues in conflict and post conflict nations including:

- Security Sector Reform
- Doctrine development
- Sexual exploitation and abuse
- Safety and security
- Police capacities
- Organised crime
- Counter terrorism
- Drug trafficking
- Transnational crime

A key responsibility of the position is developing relationships with other United Nations Member States, the departments of the United Nations Secretariat and other international law enforcement stakeholders such as INTERPOL, to effectively influence change and represent Australia's strategic position on international policing issues.



International Deployment Group

Afghanistan Since 2007

The first contingent of four AFP members served in Afghanistan from October 2007 to October 2008. Today the AFP has a commitment of 22 members serving in Afghanistan.

AFP members contribute to the ongoing development of the Afghan National Police counter narcotics intelligence process and mentoring for police trainers at the Police Training Centre (PTC) in Oruzgan.

The Counter Narcotics Joint Inter-Agency Task Force - Afghanistan (CN-JIATF-A) assists the Afghan National Police in identifying persons involved in narcotics with a view to prosecuting them through the Afghan criminal justice system.

Twelve AFP members operate under stringent guidelines as part of the CN-JIATF-A and provides counter narcotic information for law enforcement action by the Afghan National Police.

Ten members based at the PTC mentor and advise training staff, both Afghan and international, who are engaged in rebuilding and retraining the Afghan National Police.

Where appropriate, they undertake other activities in support of the capacity development of the Afghan National Police.



International Deployment Group

Cyprus Since 1964

Australia's first police peacekeepers were deployed to Cyprus in 1964.

Forty officers representing each state and territory jurisdiction as well as the Commonwealth Police (the predecessor to the AFP) deployed as part of the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus (UNFICYP).

The mission was established to prevent further fighting between the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities.

Australia's commitment to the UNFICYP mission has been continuous since its inception. The AFP has deployed more than 800 police to UNFICYP, and maintains an annual rotation of fifteen members. These members form part of the multinational United Nations Police component of the peacekeeping mission.

Australian Police serving with UNFICYP are responsible for the conduct of law enforcement within the buffer zone and support the Civil Affairs Branch of the mission to deliver humanitarian services. They also assist the military element of the mission in maintaining the integrity of the buffer zone.

Three Australian police peacekeepers have lost their lives whilst serving in Cyprus. Two officers were killed in motor vehicle accidents and a third officer died from injuries caused by a land mine.





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Cambodia 1992 - 1993

The AFP deployed two contingents of ten members to the United Nations Transnational Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC) in 1992.

AFP members were responsible for the investigation of human rights violations, training local police, and as a United Nations police force promoted calm and confidence in the community before the free elections of May 1993.

AFP members investigated more than 200 human rights cases, trained 438 Cambodian police officers including 12 females and assisted in humanitarian activities conducted by UNTAC.

The members generated goodwill within the community by holding English classes, distributing supplies to school children and providing cooking utensils, furniture and clothing to those in need.

Since 2007

Cambodia Criminal Justice Assistance Program (CCJAP) III is a strategic partnership to deliver assistance to the Cambodian National Police (CNP). CCJAP contributes to a prosperous, safe and secure environment for the people in Cambodia.

The program supports the Royal Government of Cambodia's Legal and Judicial Reform Strategy.

The AFP Police Advisor attached to the program provides high level advice to senior members of the CNP and also coordinates the activities of CCJAP III's CNP projects.

These activities include;

- drafting and implementing a Police Act for the CNP,
- developing a strategic plan for the CNP,
- creating a crime data collection and analysis database,
- training members of the CNP in crime scene investigation and
- establishing sexual assault investigation teams.



International Deployment Group

Nauru Since 2004

The Nauru Police Project was established in November 2004 under a Memorandum of Understanding between the governments of Australia and Nauru.

Two Federal Agents arrived in Nauru on 29 October 2004 and were responsible for identifying and implementing reforms to the Nauru Police Force to promote a more accountable and professional service with a greater capacity to serve the Nauruan community.

The Project was designed to address a range of issues affecting the Nauru Police Force. The AFP provides Nauru with the Police Commissioner and two advisors focusing on training and specialist activities. AFP members bring a broad range of skills and experience to Nauru, including general, criminal and fraud investigations, public prosecutions, general policing and illicit drugs, customs, intelligence and strategic services.

This mission is part of a multi-agency approach with officials from other departments already deployed to provide critical expertise to the Government of Nauru. The end result will be a police force that will have a greatly increased capacity to serve the needs of the Nauruan community.



International Deployment Group

Papua New Guinea 2004

In 2004 the Enhanced Cooperation Program (ECP) between Papua New Guinea and Australia commenced.

The Program aimed to help address PNG's development challenges in the areas of law and order, justice, economic management, public sector reform, border control and transport safety and security.

In September 2004, AFP members commenced duties in Bougainville, with joint patrol commencing in Port Moresby in December 2004.

In May 2005, the PNG Supreme Court ruled that some elements of the legislation supporting the ECP were not consistent with the PNG Constitution and overturned the legislation. The Australian Government withdrew the AFP from the ECP following this ruling.

Since 2008

In September 2008 the AFP re-engaged with the Royal Papua New Guinea Constabulary (RPNGC) after the Governments of Australia and Papua New Guinea agreed on a new policing partnership, the Papua New Guinea – Australia Policing Partnership (PNG-APP).

The partnership is based on mutual respect, shared objectives, broad consultation and collaborative design processes. This has led to the development of strong relationships and has provided significant insights into the long-term development needs of the RPNGC.

The PNG-APP is based upon a commitment to long-term strategic engagement with the RPNGC in support of holistic organisational change.



International Deployment Group

Solomon Islands Since 2000

AFP first deployed to Solomon Islands in 2000 with the Australian-led International Peace Monitoring Team (IPMT). The IPMT was deployed as a neutral international presence in support of the Townsville Peace Agreement signed on 15 October 2000 between the warring Malaita Eagle Force and Isatabu Freedom Movement. Police from Australia, New Zealand, Tonga, Cook Islands and Vanuatu contributed to the IPMT establishing a ceasefire and monitoring the surrender of weapons.

Following a request from the Government of Solomon Islands and then the Pacific Island Forum, the Australian Government organised eleven Pacific countries to form the Regional Assistance Mission to Solomon Islands (RAMSI).

The mission was to re-establish rule of law and rebuild the machinery of government to allow economic recovery.

In July 2003, more than 230 AFP members, including Protective Service Officers, arrived in the Solomon Islands to restore law and order. The RAMSI Police component grew to include police from 15 Pacific Island nations and became known as the RAMSI Participating Police Force (PPF)

The RAMSI PPF now has approximately 250 AFP members and more than 80 police from contributing Pacific Island nations. These members are primarily devoted to capacity development functions and work with their Solomon Island Police counterparts to establish policing programs, re-build community confidence and help to re-build the long-term capacity of the Royal Solomon Island Police Force.

Pacific Island nations contributing to RAMSI:
Australia, New Zealand, Tonga, Fiji, Niue, Federated States of Micronesia, Tuvalu, Palau, Vanuatu, Cook Islands, Kiribati, Marshall Islands, PNG and Samoa.



International Deployment Group

Sudan Since 2006

In November 2005, the Australian Government approved the deployment of AFP members to the United Nations peacekeeping operation in Sudan.

On Monday, 6 March 2006, the first contingent of ten AFP members departed Australia for Khartoum, where they joined police from more than 40 countries contributing in the United Nations Mission in Sudan (UNMIS).

The role of UNMIS is to support the implementation of the Comprehensive Peace Agreement (CPA), signed in January 2005 by the Government of Sudan and the Sudan People's Liberation Movement, which ended the long-running north/south civil war.

UNMIS also plays a role in supporting the United Nations-African Union Mission in Darfur (UNAMID).

AFP members are based in areas of Sudan where they work closely with Sudanese police as mentors and advisors, as well as providing training in general policing practices, leadership and management skills.

The AFP deployment contributes positively to improving stability and peace in the south of Sudan.





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Timor-Leste Since 1999

On 21 June 1999 the first fifteen of fifty AFP members left Darwin to join a United Nations contingent assisting the Indonesian National Police during the popular consultation polls in August 1999.

On 30 August, the people of East Timor voted to begin a process leading towards independence. East Timor became an independent country on 20 May 2002 and became known to the international community as Timor-Leste.

Since 1999, there have been five United Nations Missions in Timor-Leste and the AFP has provided members to every mission. Each Mission has spanned a different phase of progress for the fledgling country. The AFP currently provides 50 members to the current United Nations Integrated Mission in Timor-Leste (UNMIT).

In addition to the UNMIT, the AFP is managing the Timor-Leste Police Development Program (TLPDP). The TLPDP is a bilateral police-to-police arrangement supporting the institutional strengthening of the Policia Nacional de Timor-Leste (PNTL). The program focuses on the development of governance frameworks that underpin an effective police force. TLPDP will develop and strengthen the leadership, management and vocational capabilities of the PNTL and enhance their policing skills. The program commenced in 2004.

The AFP has also responded to additional requests for assistance from the Government of Timor-Leste in restoring law and order. In May 2006 the AFP deployed approximately 200 members in support of the Australian Defence Force led effort to help stabilise the country after civil unrest occurred in the capital Dili. In February 2008, the AFP deployed 70 members following assassination attempts on President Ramos-Horta and Prime Minister Gusmao.



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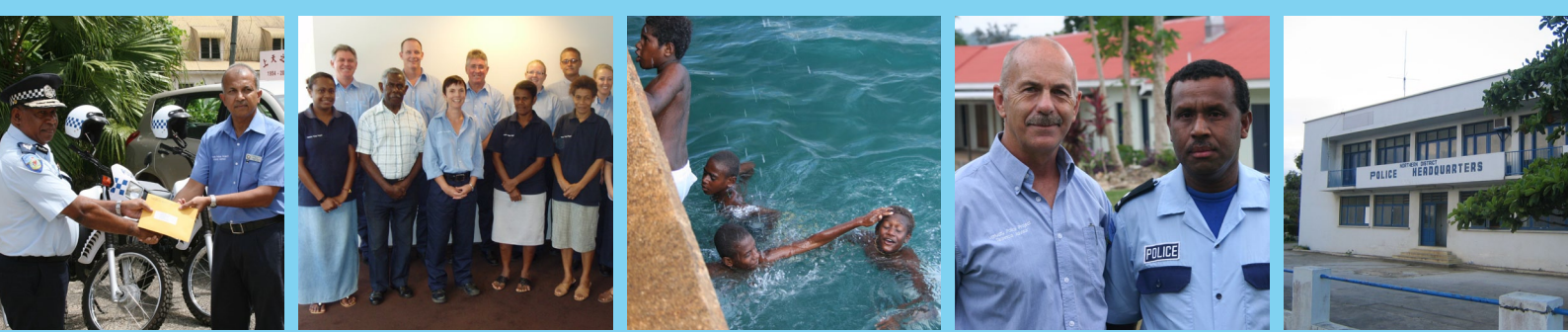
Tonga Since 2006

In November 2006, the AFP deployed thirty-four members to Tonga in response to a call for assistance from the Government of the Kingdom of Tonga after riots broke out in the capital Nuku'alofa.

Over the next month, sixty-four AFP members rotated through Tonga assisting the Tonga Police Force re-establish law and order. The AFP also supported the Tonga Police Force with specialist skills such as disaster victim identification, following the riots.

After the initial unrest the Governments of Australia, Tonga and New Zealand established the Tonga Police Development Program (TPDP). The program works to improve and strengthen the capacity of the Tonga Police Force as well as providing support for community policing programs in the country.

The AFP currently contributes three members to Tonga Police Development Program.



International Deployment Group

Vanuatu Since 2006

The Vanuatu Police Force Capacity Building Project (VPFCBP) is a bilateral agreement between the Australian Government and the Government of Vanuatu.

In 2006, under the VPFCBP, the AFP began deploying technical advisors to Vanuatu.

The AFP has thirteen members attached to the VPFCBP.

The role of AFP members is to develop the capacity of Vanuatu's law enforcement and legal institutions, making them professional, accountable and community-oriented entities, while enhancing the existing crime prevention and victim support services.



International Deployment Group

Northern Territory Since 2007

Operation Pleach commenced in June 2007, after the then Prime Minister of Australia, John Howard, announced the Northern Territory Emergency Response following the 'Little Children are Sacred' report.

The Prime Minister pledged to provide a Whole-of-Government response, including sixty Australian Federal Police (AFP) members, to the child abuse crisis in the Northern Territory (NT).

AFP members deployed are sworn-in as special members of the NT Police. The majority of members are deployed to remote indigenous communities in central Australia where they undertake community policing activities. In addition, there are members deployed to Darwin attached to the police command centre and the Child Abuse taskforce.

AFP members are focused on community engagement to identify and address law and order issues and social problems in remote indigenous communities.



International Deployment Group

External Territories

The Australian Federal Police provides community policing services to Australia's External Territories of Christmas Island, Cocos (Keeling) Islands, Norfolk Island and Jervis Bay.

Christmas Island

Christmas Island is located in the Indian Ocean. Four AFP members are based on the island and work with four locally engaged staff. They police a population which fluctuates between 1000 and 1200 people and work with staff at the Australian Government Immigration Detention Centre which is also based on the island.

Cocos (Keeling) Islands

The Cocos (Keeling) Islands has the most isolated Australian community. They are located approximately 3000 kilometres northwest of Perth. Two AFP members are deployed to the Cocos Islands. They are responsible for community policing, justice and customs for the islands.

Norfolk Island

Norfolk Island is located approximately 1600 kilometres north-east of Sydney in the Pacific Ocean. The island has a population of approximately 2000. Three AFP members are deployed to Norfolk Island and work with four locally engaged Special Constables. The team manages community policing, investigations and coordinates disaster and emergency responses.

Jervis Bay

Jervis Bay is located on the south coast of NSW. It has a population of approximately 600 but increases during holiday season and when there is an intake at the Royal Australian Navy College at HMAS Creswell. The AFP has four members based in Jervis Bay and they provide community policing to the territory.



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Namibia 1989 - 1990

The United Nations Transition Assistance Group (UNTAG) was established in April 1989. AFP fingerprint expert Jim Herold was deployed to the mission.

The mandate of UNTAG was to ensure the independence of Namibia through free and fair elections under the supervision and control of the United Nations.

The UNTAG assisted in removing South African troops from Namibia, freed political prisoners and maintained law and order allowing refugees to return to the nation.

Independent Namibia joined the United Nations in April 1990.





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Thailand 1989 - 1993

In 1989, two AFP members deployed to north-east Thailand to work with the United Nations Border Relief Operation (UNBRO). Their purpose was to assist the United Nations and the Thai Government in improving security and protection of 300,000 displaced Cambodians located in camps along the Thailand/Cambodia border after years of warfare.

Roads to the border camps were subject to guerrilla attacks and movement was limited to armed convoys. The border camps themselves often came under artillery attack.

The breakdown in law and order on the Thailand/Cambodia border was addressed with the training of Khmer Police, the establishment of justice committees and a central prison.

AFP members that served with UNBRO performed a variety of roles.

They assisted in training and equipping the Khmer police force, developed a traditional Cambodian judicial system and established a prison service.

A key outcome for the AFP members was the development of the criminal code and regulations for the police, judiciary and prison services.



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South Africa 1992 - 1994

AFP member Clive Banson served with the Commonwealth Supervision Force from 1992 to 1994 in South Africa, in preparation and during elections in South Africa.

Superintendent Banson assisted with training of South Africa's National Peace Keeping Force (NPKF). The NPKF was created in an attempt to unify the paramilitary forces within South Africa.

The deployment occurred during a violent time in South Africa and strong relationships were developed with the South African Police.



International Deployment Group

Somalia

1993 - 1995

The United Nations Operation in Somalia II (UNOSOMII) was established in March 1993. Two AFP members were deployed to UNOSOMII.

The mandate of UNOSOMII was to provide:

- humanitarian relief to all in need throughout Somalia,
- assist in the reorganisation of the Somali police and judicial system,
- help repatriate and resettle refugees and displaced people,
- assist the political process in Somalia and protect the personnel, installations and equipment of the United Nations and other Non-Government Organisations providing humanitarian and reconstruction assistance.

AFP members assisted the United Nations in training activities for the civilian police authority in Somalia.

UNOSOMII was withdrawn in March 1995.





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Mozambique 1994

In 1994 the AFP deployed sixteen members to the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (UNOMOZ).

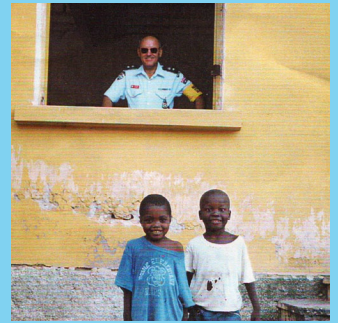
The Mission was tasked with demobilising and disarming forces in Mozambique and facilitating the withdrawal of foreign troops.

UNOMOZ also organised elections and coordinated humanitarian assistance in the country.

AFP members were dispersed across the country and worked in roles in police headquarters as well as regional police posts. AFP members filled regional and provincial commander roles and were responsible for police involved in investigation and operations.

The second AFP contingent deployed in September 1994 but was withdrawn three months later.





International Deployment Group

Haiti

1994 - 1995

In 1994, Australian Federal Police, Victorian Police and Queensland Police deployed a contingent of 30 officers to Haiti.

Australian officers joined a United States led multinational force to restore democracy in Haiti.

The mission for the international police in Haiti was to monitor and mentor the Interim Police Security Force.

The AFP contingent was deployed to Jeremie, a small coastal village in November 1994. AFP members trained military personnel from Haiti on law enforcement practices and assisted in establishing the Haiti Police Force.

AFP members assisted with criminal investigations and worked alongside police officers from other nations to ensure there were no human rights violations.

On 14 March 1995, the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) was established and UN police personnel assumed authority and responsibility.



International Deployment Group

Bougainville 1997 - 2003

After nine years of conflict in Bougainville, peace talks were held in Burnham, New Zealand, in October 1997. This led to the creation of the Truce Monitoring Group (TMG), under which four AFP members were deployed to Bougainville.

Additional members were deployed on a staggered schedule for the duration of the TMG, which concluded at midnight of 30 April 1998.

The role of the AFP members was to observe and monitor the progress of the truce, liaising between the factions and facilitating the peace process by reporting and investigating any breaches of the truce.

The TMG was replaced with the Peace Monitoring Group (PMG) which finished in mid-2003.

The AFP continued to provide peace monitors for the PMG in Bougainville and worked tirelessly recording, locating and arranging the disposal of weapons, ammunition and other explosives.

Police peace monitors reported on the compliance of parties to the ceasefire and provided information to communities to instill confidence in the peace process.

At these gatherings, the peace monitors explained developments in the peace process and answer questions raised by villagers.

The meetings also allowed the peacekeepers to observe the status of the villagers' health, water, schooling and medical facilities — all essential to rule of law.



International Deployment Group

Jordan 2004 - 2007

In late 2003, Australian authorities were approached to provide civilian police trainers for an international training program, led by the United Kingdom, to provide training to thousands of Iraqis who had volunteered to become police officers.

After detailed planning and preparations, two AFP members were deployed in May 2004 to the Jordan International Police Training Centre (JIPTC), a large police training facility outside of Amman built specifically for the purpose of training Iraqi police. The trainers had extensive operational experience in community policing, investigations, intelligence and were qualified instructors.

Training modules delivered by AFP members included women in policing, human rights and the police service, police ethics, communication skills, first response tactics and procedures, mine awareness, note taking skills and interviewing techniques.

The AFP assisted in the training of 19,000 Iraqi Police Cadets.