Future security challenges in the management of political demonstrations and public events

Dr. Otto M.J. Adang

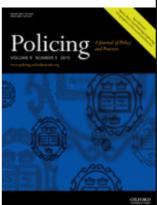
Fachtagung Kundgebungen und Demonstrationen

30. Oktober 2015, Bern

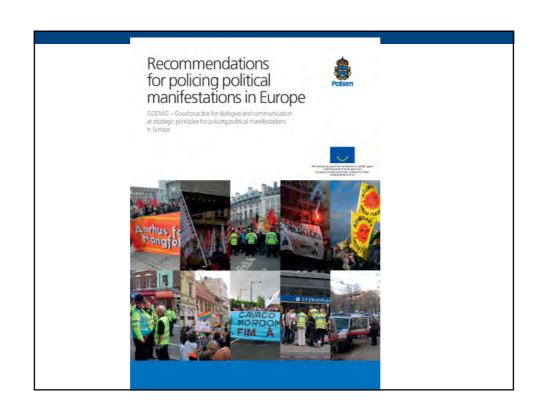


Knowledge-Based Public Order Policing: Principles and Practice

Stephen Reicher, Clifford Stott, John Drury, Otto Adang, Patrick Cronin and Andrew Livingston



Policing, 2007, 1, 4, 403-415





United Nations



Resolution 25/38 adopted by the Human Rights Council, March 28, 2014

The promotion and protection of human rights in the context of peaceful protests

To prepare a compilation of practical recommendations for the proper management of assemblies based on best practices and lessons learned

99% of protests are without violence



Police can do a lot to prevent violence, but little to stop it

Initiation/escalation model

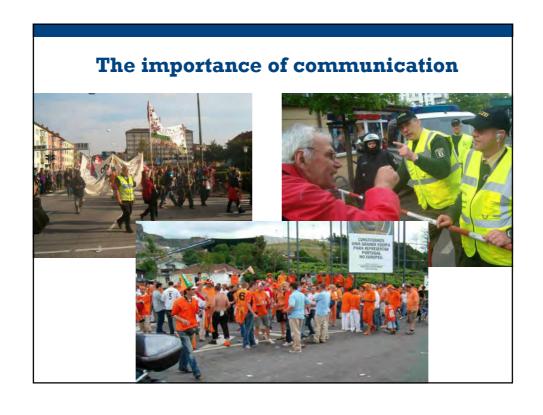
- initiation of violence:
 - "frictions"
 - "young male syndrome"
- escalation of violence:
 - opportunity/ perception of risk
 - ingroup/ outgroup mechanisms (`us vs. them`)
- normal social mechanisms are operating, but influence of alcohol and drugs

Practical implications

- need to observe (possible frictions, early signals)
- need to communicate (avoid frictions)
- need to build rapport/ relationship (avoid frictions, increase perception of risk, early signals)
- need to differentiate (avoid us vs them)
- need for focused, timely interventions

Conflict reducing principles for public order management

- Education & Information
 - Facilitation
 - Communication
 - Differentiation







Public order management vs riot control

PUBLIC ORDER MANAGEMENT

•Emphasis on order

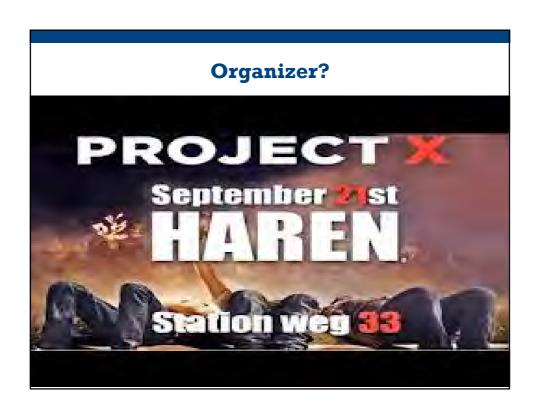
- •In cooperation with safety partners
- Communication and interaction
- Facilitating legitimate intentions
- •Interventions based on behaviour
- •Low profile, friendly and firm
- •Setting boundaries with focused, timely interventions

RIOT CONTROL

- •Emphasis on disorder and crime
- Police main actor
- •Distance from public
- •Us versus them
- •Little or no differentiation
- •High profile, show of force
- Reactive
- •Constant push for more/new less-lethal weapons

Some challenges/ trends

- Using available knowledge
- Organizer?
- Duration
- Social media
- Third dimension
- Public order/ crowd management vs riot control
- Learning

















The third dimension



The learning dimension Learning is usually:

- isolated from other events and from partners
- under pressure
- not transparant
- confused with accountability
- with little analysis
- more focused on past than on future
- Result: lessons often not implemented in practice

The peer review evaluation system for learning from major events



Comparison Germany, Netherlands, UK, Sweden

- Need for better understanding and use of existing legislation and powers, NOT new legislation
- No need of new weaponry
- Equipment need for better protection of officers, communication within police and with participants, information and evidence gathering, helps increase flexibility
- Increase in flexibility
- Enhance quality of arrests
- Friendly and firm, conflict reducing principles
- Intelligence <> Crowd dynamics

 The main challenge is to consistently apply knowledge in practice

Trends in public order management

- more knowledge-based
 - search for and exchangen of good practices
 - practice and training more informed by more practically useful research
- from riot control to facilitation and communication
- use of technology/ innovations to aid this trend
- online and offline are intermingled, not separate
- policing the global neighbourhood