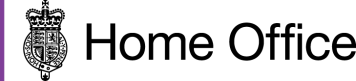
**Hunter Chaucer Programme**

**Governance Framework Summary (Programme Plan)**





1. **Introduction**

**Foreword**

This Governance Framework (GF) exclusively covers activities undertaken as part of the Hunter Chaucer Programme (HCP). It is not intended to inform on operating as a Government business unit – its purpose is to set out the broad requirements and guiding principles in governing a major programme funded by the Official Development Assistance (ODA).

The GF should be the first point of reference for:

1. for any internal or external audit of the HCP governance and associated activities
2. senior management guidance on governance requirements for the HC Programme

The GF contributes to, but does not add, specific advice in areas such as value for money, formal audit requirements, accountability and managing public money. These are set out in other documents which should be referred to outside this GF.

Finally, whilst the GF includes reporting on operating costs and programme management, the GF does not cover any governance requirements on the day to day management of the HCP, i.e. that typically linked to managing an HMG department, business unit or team.

**Background**

**Pre Hunter Chaucer**

Border Force International (BFI) was originally established in 2000 when it deployed officers to Pakistan. The operation involved officers working with Pakistani Customs, identifying prohibited goods or harmful individuals transiting the country. In 2001, using lessons and concepts developed above, officers were deployed on long term postings to Jamaica and in 2015, operations expanded across other Caribbean territories. In 2006, BFI operations were set up in Ghana and expanded across wider territories in West Africa.

Building on all the above, in January 2016, as part of the HM Treasury (HMT) Spending Review 2015 (SR 15), BFI secured ODA funding of £124.5m over 5 years (FY 2016-17 to FY 20-21) to develop targeting and profiling systems throughout developing countries that qualify for ODA funding.

The SR 15 funding covered two specific projects and therefore two specific submissions for funding: Project Hunter and Project Chaucer.

**Project Hunter**

Project Hunter (PH) aims to build international targeting in ODA countries to help deter the movement across national borders of individuals and goods, that would harm their national interests, by enhancing their border control. This is achieved by developing data analysis and targeting capabilities in-country and leveraging other associated Border Force best practices.

The portfolio scope of countries varies throughout the period of the project but the original

PH scope covered 25 ODA eligible countries. PH also incorporates the original work in the Caribbean.

The Key Performance Measures (KPM’s) for PH were set out in SR15 as follows:

1. after year one

* delivery of expertise, training and mentoring in the use of existing systems, carrier data/information and intelligence, led to increased border detection and interdiction capability
* use of BF targeting methodologies and expertise led to improved expertise in upstream identification of suspect goods/persons
* closer collaboration between host agencies increased the flow of intelligence and information exchange and operational collaboration

1. after year four

* continued and sustained growth in host capability to use systems effectively led to detection and interdiction in illegal goods and people including potential victims of trafficking
* a core level of expertise and capability across host border agencies exists that can be promulgated across the full range of modes and all ports in the host country
* an embedded robust relationship between Border Agencies exists that provides for regular operational and intelligence collaboration to identify mutual threats

The associated key performance measures set at the time of SR15 sign off were:

|  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Key Performance Indicator (KPI)** | **Qualitative** | **Quantitative** | **Both** |
| An increased capability and capacity to tackle border threats through the introduction and use of targeting and profiling technologies |  |  | **√** |
| An increase in the quantity of illegal commodities seized |  | **√** |  |
| An increase in the number of people intercepted for both immigration and goods offences |  | **√** |  |
| A decrease in the number of illegal goods and people seized and detected at UK and EU ports |  | **√** |  |
| Evidence of increased operational co-ordination between partners and improved operational methods within host agencies | **√** |  |  |
| An enhanced intelligence capability and dialogue between the UK and host countries | **√** |  |  |

Financial projections for the 5-year SR 15 period for PH are set out in the table below.

|  |  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **Financial year** | **2016-17** | **2017-18** | **2018-19** | **2019-20** | **2020-21** |
| **£ million RDEL** | 14.7m | 18.7m | 18.7m | 20.7m | 20.7m |
| **£ million CDEL** | 1.5m | 2.0m | 2.0m | 2.5m | 2.5m |
| **Totals** | 16.2m | 20.7m | 20.7m | 23.2m | 23.5m |

Revenue costs (RDEL) included for the provision of up to 50 staff overseas and an additional provision of UK-based support staff together, subject matter expertise in UK-based intelligence and targeting systems and expertise and independent assurance support from Border Force Operational Assurance Directorate (OAD)

Capital expenditure (CDEL) includes the provision of communication equipment and support equipment such as vehicles, scanners and consumables.

**Project Chaucer**

Project Chaucer (PC) aims to develop West African local law enforcement border control capabilities and better protect their citizens by preventing and fighting organised drugs crime.

Through capability-building and mentoring and promotion of best-practice based on BFI expertise and experience in West Africa and the Caribbean, PC focuses on specific countries where drugs trafficking are a particular issue and looks to build capability to counter this. Work across the West Africa region includes Togo, Benin, Senegal, Sierra Leone and Nigeria but other ODA eligible countries will be identified in consultation with the Department for International Development (DIFD).

The KPM’s for PC were set out in SR15 as follows:

1. after year one

* delivery of expertise, training and mentoring in the use of existing systems, carrier data/information and intelligence, led to increased border detection and interdiction capability
* use of BF targeting methodologies and expertise led to improved expertise in upstream identification of drugs
* closer collaboration between host agencies increased the flow of intelligence and information exchange and operational collaboration

1. after year four

* continued and sustained growth in host capability to detect and interdict drugs at the border
* a core level of expertise and capability across host border agencies exists that can be promulgated across the full range of modes and all ports in the host country
* an embedded robust relationship between Border Agencies exists that provides for regular operational and intelligence collaboration to identify mutual threats