

UNAMIR

TRAINING OF UN CIVILIAN POLICE

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*Office of the Spokesman*

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**PRESS RELEASE****UNAMIR NR 95-50****26 December 1995****PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS IN 1995**

- ✧ The year started with 17 operations with a total strength of more than 69,000 from 77 countries.
- ✧ It is ending with 16 operations (withdrawal from Somalia in March 1995) with a total strength of about 50,000 from 80 countries.
- ✧ Loss of life among peace-keeping totalled 89 during 1995 compared to 144 in 1994 and 203 in 1993.
- ✧ The total peace-keeping budget for 1995 was around \$3 billion. Bosnia, of course, was the largest operation ever mounted by the United Nations.
- ✧ The year started with the successful conclusion of the UN operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ) in January.
- ✧ The United Nations operation in El Salvador (ONUSAL) also came to a successful conclusion at the end of April 1995.
- ✧ In Haiti, the transition from the multinational force led by the United States to the United Nations Mission in Haiti (UNMIH) was successfully completed by the end of March 1995 and presidential elections were held successfully on 17 December 1995.
- ✧ In Rwanda, the peace-keeping mission was given a final three-month mandate until 8 March 1996 with a six-week phasing-out period in March and April next year.

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**For more information, please contact the Office of the Spokesman in Kigali: phone: 84496, 84539, 84510 ext.: # 11075 or 11077.**



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*Office of the Spokesman*

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26 December 1995

## HUMANITARIAN ASSISTANCE - 11 - 17 DECEMBER 1995

### General

There is a slow but definite improvement in the humanitarian assistance situation all over the country. Through its Humanitarian Assistance Cell (HAC), UNAMIR continues to ensure positive coordination of that assistance, in concerted efforts with the Humanitarian Assistance Coordination Unit (HACU) of the Rehabilitation Ministry, other UN agencies and NGOs. A number of requests received are not strictly of a humanitarian nature, but are all the same handled in that category, to support the country's socio-economic recovery.

The following are some of the activities undertaken in the last week:

- HAC conducted a briefing session for NGOs at HACU offices, in the Rehabilitation Ministry.
- In Gitarama, the MILOBs delivered 100 body bags and plastic sheetings for the reburial of genocide victims in **Rutobwe commune** and 100 blankets to Sisters of Sacred Heart of St. Anne for orphans at that centre in **Runda commune**.
- INDBATT provided two trucks to **Cyeza orphanage**.
- MILOBs rescued and transferred three seriously injured victims of road accident to **Kabgayi hospital**.
- LFW and CARITAS are assisting in the reconstruction of houses in **Kigoma** and **Ntongwe communes**, while the Salvation Army is constructing new houses in **Kayenzi commune**.
- Assist and LWF are undertaking agricultural and rehabilitation programmes in **Mugina commune**.
- ARDEC completed the reconstruction of 100 houses in **Runda commune**, in a self-help project for widows.
- LWF is engaged in repair of damaged houses in **Tambwe commune** and **Ntongwe commune**.



- ICRC continues to provide medical assistance to prisoners in the various communal detention cells.
- **In Kibungo**, GHANCOY medics treated and discharged 180 local patients and 18 dental patients at their RAP over the week.
- UNHCR has organized the visits of the representatives of refugees from **Tanzania** in a bid to promote massive repatriation.
- WFP is assisting in a housing project to be undertaken jointly with UNDP in **Rusumo commune**.
- **In Gikongoro**, the Humanitarian Cell took delivery of a large quantity of Oral Rehydration Salts (ORS) which it is in the process of distributing to hospitals/health centres and clinics in **Gikongoro**.
- The Humanitarian Cell provided transport assistance to the Préfet of **Gikongoro** to enable him discharge his duties in remote communes.
- **In Butare**, an Italian NGO (LVIA) started assisting to run a local clinic in **Kibaye commune**. The Organization provided drugs, medical materials and staff allowances.
- With anticipated greater influx of returnees, UNHCR is carrying out a feasibility study to set up a transit camp at **Nyamasheke**, in **Cyangugu**.
- WFP continued to provide food to the orphanage at **Kibogora**, in **Cyangugu**.
- **In Gisenyi**, HAC coordinated with NICOY the delivery of school supplies for the communes of **Ramba, Kibilira, Kanama, Mutura, Rubavu and Nyamyumba**. HAC distributed donated items to the orphanages in **Murara and Nyundo**.
- All NGOs in **Gisenyi** continued logistic preparations in the prospect of a massive repatriation exercise.
- UNHCR continued with the daily repatriation process and preparations and coordination with other NGOs in readiness for a sudden influx of returnees.

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*Bureau du Porte-parole*

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**26 décembre 1995**

**AIDE HUMANITAIRE, 11-17 DECEMBRE 1995**

La situation humanitaire générale du pays s'améliore visiblement. Par sa cellule d'aide humanitaire, le HAC (de l'anglais: Humanitarian Assistance Cell), la MINUAR continue d'assurer la bonne coordination de cette assistance dans des efforts concertés avec l'Unité de coordination de l'aide (HACU) du Ministère de la Réhabilitation, avec les organisations du système des Nations Unies et les ONG.

Certaines requêtes reçues ne sont pas de nature strictement humanitaire; elles sont cependant prises en considération et quelques unes sont rapportées ci-dessous.

Ci-après, les principales activités en matière d'aide humanitaire entreprises durant la semaine du 11 au 17 décembre 1995.

- Le HAC a organisé un briefing avec les ONG et le HACU au Ministère de la Réhabilitation.
- A Gitarama, les MILOBs ont fourni 100 housses et linceuls en plastique pour l'inhumation des victimes du génocide dans la commune de Rutobwe, et 100 couvertures aux soeurs du Sacré Coeur de St. Anne à l'intention des orphelins de ce Centre dans la commune de Runda.
- INDBATT a fourni deux camions à l'orphelinat Cyeza.
- Les MILOBs ont secouru et transporté à l'hôpital de Kabgayi trois blessés graves, victimes d'un accident de la circulation.
- LFW et CARITAS ont participé à la reconstruction de maisons d'habitation dans les communes de Kigoma et Ntongwe, pendant que l'Armée du Salut construit de nouvelles dans la commune de Kayenzi.
- ASSIST et LWF ont été occupés à réaliser des programmes agricoles et de réhabilitation dans la commune de Mugina.
- ARDEC a achevé la reconstruction de 100 maisons dans la commune de Runda au bénéfice des veuves.
- LWF a poursuivi la réhabilitation des maisons endommagées dans les communes de Tambwe et Ntongwe.
- Le CICR a continué de fournir une assistance médicale aux détenus dans les différents cachots communaux.



- **A Kibungo**, le service médical de GHANCOY a soigné 180 malades et 18 patients dentaires, tous rwandais.
- Le HCR a organisé des visites au Rwanda de représentants de réfugiés en **Tanzanie** dans le but d'encourager le retour massif de ces réfugiés.
- Le PAM a participé au projet "**maisons d'habitation**" entrepris par le PNUD dans la **commune de Rusumo**.
- **A Gikongoro**, le HC a pris livraison d'une quantité importante de sels de réhydratation orale (SRO) à distribuer dans les hôpitaux, centres de santé et cliniques à travers Gikongoro.
- La cellule humanitaire a fourni le transport au Préfet de Gikongoro afin de l'aider à remplir ses fonctions dans les communes éloignées.
- **A Butaré**, l'ONG italienne LVIA a continué de contribuer à faire fonctionner une clinique locale dans la **commune de Kibaye**. Elle y fournit des médicaments, de l'équipement médical et des salaires du personnel.
- En prévision du retour massif des réfugiés, le HCR a identifié, à **Nyamasheke** et à **Cyangugu** les lieux qui serviront de camps de transit.
- Le PAM a continué à fournir de la nourriture à l'orphelinat de **Kibogora**, à **Cyangugu**.
- **A Gisenyi**, le HAC a coordonné, avec la NICOY, la fourniture d'équipements scolaires aux écoles dans les **communes de Ramba, Kibilira, Kanama, Mutura, Rubavu** et **Nyamyumba**. Le HAC a aussi donné divers objets utilitaires aux orphelinats de **Murara** et **Nyundo**.
- Toutes les ONG à Gisenyi ont poursuivi, avec le HCR, les préparatifs en vue du rapatriement massif des réfugiés.

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**Pour de plus amples informations, contacter le bureau du Porte-parole: tél. 84496, 84539, 84510 poste 11075 ou 11077.**



## Chapter X

### Civilian Police in Peacekeeping Operations

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## CHAPTER X: CIVILIAN POLICE IN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

### Section 1—Introduction

- 1 In all intrastate and some interstate conflicts the civil rights of the individual and of his community are a major factor in the manner in which a peacekeeping Force fulfils its responsibilities. The point has already been made (Chapter I—Introduction) that peacekeeping has become a multiprofessional commitment, involving a whole consortium of technical and professional groups. Among these the civilian police are one of the most important.
- 2 The concept of peacekeeping with which we are concerned precludes the use of force and enforcement measures. Armed police with paramilitary roles and other kinds of security police do not fall within the category of police whose duties we are considering and therefore they are excluded. Our concern throughout is with “non military” police whose normal responsibilities are to maintain law and order and to safeguard civil rights and freedoms by peaceful means.
- 3 The policeman has to rely for his effectiveness on his credibility as a law keeper. The relationship that he establishes with the civilian community in his home town will depend upon the trust and confidence that he builds up for himself as a guardian of the law. Firmness but fairness will consolidate the respect that the community within which he works has for him. For the policeman it is a matter of “winning hearts and minds”. This is the image he needs to create for himself to do his job in his own national police force. His job as a peacekeeper incorporates many of the police duties with which he is familiar and many more besides which are not normally the responsibility of a policeman to perform. Therefore he, like his soldier counterpart, has to adjust to the differences.
- 4 The scenario is different and the police role takes on new dimensions. In day to day operations the police and military should interrelate and be complementary to one another. It would be to each one’s disadvantage were they to function separately and independently of each other. They will of course have their distinct functions to perform within their respective directives, but a close relationship and liaison is vital to the coordination of the peacekeeping operation as a whole.
- 5 Civilian Police have participated in three of the UN operations to date; those in the Congo (ONUC), West Irian (UNTEA) and Cyprus (UNFICYP). The nature of their involvement has been different in



each instance, though the functions in the Congo and West Irian were comparable and primarily standard police procedures. In Cyprus the role was very different and the most comprehensive of any so far undertaken by the United Nations.

6 In the Congo the United Nations had to replace the former constabulary with one from within its own resources. The Force Publique, the national guardian of law and order in the Congo and composed of both military and police, had mutinied immediately following independence and was no longer a viable security force. This left Leopoldville, the capital, without normal police cover and a substitute force was needed urgently to take over the responsibility. At the request of the UN Secretary-General, Ghana agreed to provide a civilian police detachment in addition to its military contingent. (This detachment was later replaced by a similar component from Nigeria.) Besides being required for general law and order duties, including if necessary riot control, the Ghanaian police were employed on traffic control, street patrols, escorts for the protection of senior officials and politicians, and on investigations. Though they had the right to apprehend they did not have the judiciary powers of arrest and detention. In essence therefore they represented an administrative police force, carrying out essential police services only. See Annex "A" to this chapter.

7 In West Irian, the situation was significantly different. A Papuan police force did exist when UNTEA arrived, but all the former Dutch officers had relinquished their appointments and had returned to Holland. The United Nations' contribution was to replace them with officers from national police forces of member states. This meant that a viable police force continued to exist and to carry out all normal law and order responsibilities. To ensure continuity, Indonesian police officers were drafted in and gradually took over from the UN police officers so that at the end of the United Nations' interregnum administration they were in full charge.

8 Cyprus posed a wholly different problem. A national police force had existed for many years, formerly officered and trained by the British, it had become completely Cypriot at the time of independence in 1960. Originally comprising a mixed force of Greek and Turkish Cypriots, the Cyprus Police Force lost all its Turks at the time of the beginning of intercommunal fighting in 1963, when they withdrew into their own enclaves and created their own police component. The Cyprus Police remained the official organ while the Turkish Cypriot Police element, though having no official status, did maintain civil law and order within their enclaves. Faced with this situation it was considered that a role existed for a third party police force within UNFICYP to maintain a balance and to establish communication with the police on both



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sides so that problems and situations of a police nature could be resolved peacefully. A UN civilian police component (UNCIVPOL) was added to UNFICYP and subsequently made a major contribution to that operation.

9 In Cyprus, UNCIVPOL is a multinational police component made up of detachments from Australia, Austria, Denmark and Sweden. New Zealand provided a detachment until 1967. At its head is a senior police officer appointed from one of the countries contributing a detachment, who also acts as Police Adviser to UNFICYP.

10 As was the case in ONUC, UNCIVPOL has no executive authority nor powers to arrest, detain, search or interrogate anyone. Unlike the police in ONUC they have no anti riot squad. Their primary duties are observation, liaison, advice and negotiation. Despite the limitations of their mandate they have achieved much as investigators, observers, mediators and arbitrators. Prior to August 1974 and the subsequent change in the political and military situation in Cyprus, their more important tasks were:-

- a negotiation for the release of hostages
- × b investigation of criminal cases and complaints which because of intercommunal segregation could not be investigated in any other way
- ✓ c consistent checking to ensure that people were not roughly searched when stopped at checkpoints and that freedom of movement was not unfairly obstructed
- d protection and supervision of convoys wherever they passed through otherwise closed enclaves of the opposing community
- ✓ e joint operations in conjunction with the military to keep the peace, prevent a renewal of fighting and assist in guaranteeing people's rights and freedoms.

11 In carrying out their responsibilities UN police are primarily concerned with the rights of the people and are not there to support the national police force. If they are to perform their role properly they must have access to and the cooperation of all parties concerned; although the Turkish Cypriot police in Cyprus had no official standing, UNCIVPOL established and maintained a close liaison with them, because they were the only representatives of law and order in their community and as such their cooperation was to the advantage of UNCIVPOL when dealing with matters affecting the Turkish Cypriots. Third party policing therefore might be better described as being the "civil arm of the People" rather than the "civil arm of the Law".



12 There is no doubt that civilian police can fulfil an important role in any conflict in which the community is involved. The handling of the many issues affecting the rights and freedoms of civilians in such conflicts is without question better undertaken by those who by custom and professional sensitivity are best equipped to do so. A policeman is more accustomed and psychologically orientated to the every day problems of people than a soldier who does not have the same relationship with the community as does the policeman, nor the same approach to its problems; problems which reflect very closely those with which a policeman is concerned in his own homeland environment. The policeman's contribution therefore is not confined to peacekeeping but also embraces peacemaking and peacebuilding, individually as well as collectively with his colleagues. It is true that some adjustment will almost certainly be necessary, but this must be expected, and accepted, to ensure that the police approach to the issues that confront them is correct and constructive. In Cyprus a number of the national police detachments by tradition carried side-arms. It was considered inappropriate for UNCIVPOL to be armed, so permission was sought and obtained from the national governments concerned for those traditionally carrying arms to go about their duties unarmed. In the event this concession to the needs of the situation enhanced the respect and strengthened the confidence and trust that all the communities had in UNCIVPOL.

13 Police roles and responsibilities will be the subject of a later section, but it would be useful at this point to summarize the possible conflict scenarios in which civil police participation could be expected to form part of a UN operation or mission. Conflict scenarios for which participation has already been required are:-

- a Intrastate conflict where internal law and order services do not exist; e.g. Congo.
- b Intrastate conflict of an intercommunal character where though law and order services exist, a third party police element is needed to safeguard the civil rights and freedoms of the whole people; e.g. Cyprus.
- c Intrastate dispute where a temporary interregnum administration is established by the United Nations to assume the responsibilities of civil government; e.g. West Irian.

There are other circumstances in which civilian police might be introduced as part of a UN force or mission:-

- d Where a buffer zone is created between the armed forces of two sides and manned by the United Nations, within which indigenous civilians may continue to reside but into which the military of either side are denied access; e.g. in the Middle East, the buffer zones in the Sinai and on the Golan Heights.



- e Any demilitarized or armistice zone where the same military restrictions of access apply.
- f Investigatory missions which involve issues affecting civilians' rights and freedoms; e.g. forcible expulsion or illicit colonization.
- g Supervision of plebiscites and referendums.

All these tasks call for a police as well as a military approach. The success of UNCIVPOL in Cyprus has underlined how effective can be the employment of civilian police in UN operations and how broad can be their contribution. Though d to g above have not yet witnessed a participation by civilian police of the United Nations, they provide feasible scenarios in which civilian police elements such as UNCIVPOL could be deployed with advantage. (NOTE: From here forward in this chapter, UNCIVPOL denotes any civilian police element deployed as a part of a UN peacekeeping operation.)

14 Since both the civilian police participation in the Congo and West Irian called for stereotyped police organization, methodology and procedure, this chapter will concentrate on the Cyprus experience. The sections that follow will use the example of UNCIVPOL (Cyprus) with its multinational composition, as the basis for a more comprehensive study of:-

- a Organization Structure
- b Command and control
- c Operational Tasks and Responsibilities.

A description of the police role undertaken by Ghana in the Congo (ONUC) is given in Annex "A".

## Section 2—Organization Structure

15 **Function.** To assist and support the UN Peacekeeping Force in the execution of its mandate. The police element is an integral part of the Force and it operates within the mandate that the Force has been given by the Security Council. In the case of UNFICYP it was to:-

- a prevent a recurrence in the fighting,
- b contribute to maintenance and restoration of law and order,
- c contribute to a return to normal conditions.

All three requirements are appropriate responsibilities for the civilian police to assume, and it emphasizes the point that the mandate of any peacekeeping operation must be applicable and capable of implementation by all its participating elements. It would cause considerable difficulties and disruptions in procedure were any single element to be subject to a separate operational directive to the remainder.



**16 Composition.** It can be expected that whenever civilian police are included in UN operations, the same proviso for a broad geographical representation will apply as it does for the military contingents/observers. Though this principle was not followed in the case of Cyprus, where the police came from Europe and Australasia, the inference is that in future operations the Security Council's policy of global representation will apply; though final agreement on the composition of the peacekeeping Force will be subject to the approval of the host country(s).

**17 Uniform.** Police uniform will be worn at all times. It is customary for contingents/personnel serving with UN Forces and Missions to wear their national uniforms, and this practice will apply equally to the police. As with the military, they will be required to wear the UN blue beret carrying the UN official badge.

**18 Arms.** In situations such as Cyprus it is probable that the police will not carry arms for the reasons explained in paragraph 12 above. However, there could be other situations, viz Congo, where for self defence purposes the carrying of sidearms may be authorized. (See paragraph 54 below.)

**19 Headquarters.** Dependent upon the decision of the Force Commander the headquarters of the UN civilian police (UNCIVPOL) will be located within, adjacent to or quite separate from the main Force Headquarters. In the event of the headquarters being separate, the Commander/Director of UNCIVPOL in his capacity as Police Adviser to the Force will have an office at Force Headquarters and will need to maintain a small operational staff there. (See paragraph 24 below.)

**20** Preferably the two headquarters should be closely linked so that there can be complete coordination and interrelation of operational tasks. However, it has to be remembered that UNCIVPOL is, in status, the same as the national contingents comprising the Force and therefore should be treated as such and not as a department of the Force headquarters.

**21 HQ UNCIVPOL will have three main staff departments:-**

- a Operations
- b Communications
- c Personnel/Logistics

In addition it will probably have the equivalent to a "station/precinct office" which will deal with the day to day routine matters affecting personnel administration, discipline, training and welfare. At Annexes "B" and "C" are attached organization charts showing the organization structure used by UNCIVPOL in Cyprus.



22 An elaboration of paragraph 21 is given below:-

- a **Operations.** It would be normal for a senior police officer to be responsible for the control and coordination of all HQ UNCIVPOL's operational elements, the centre of which would be the operations/radio room. Here the Operations Officer will be responsible for the general supervision of all work and of the duty officers who maintain a 24 hour vigil on the radio and telephone nets to UNCIVPOL's sub units, to the joint operations centre at Force Headquarters and, as required, to contingents.
- b **Communications.** As with the military, good communications are the essence of a successful operation and in the case of the police could be the largest single factor contributing to the successful and speedy investigation of incidents. Direct communication between HQ UNCIVPOL and its outlying stations, using motorola (mobile) as well as static radio links, helps to shorten the time loss between receipt of information and the start of an investigation. The communications centre at HQ UNCIVPOL should therefore be manned 24 hours a day under the supervision of a senior police officer qualified in radio communications, who will also be responsible for the efficient working of the communication equipment.
- c **Personnel and Logistics.** This department is responsible for personnel matters affecting all members of the UNCIVPOL, and for supply, accommodation, stores and maintenance of all equipments and vehicles. It is, however, of paramount importance that each national element be self sufficient in the technical expertise required in police work (forensic experts, detectives, photographers, draughtsmen, etc.) and includes their own driver mechanics, so that any normal police tasks are within the capabilities of UNCIVPOL.

23 In its deployment, UNCIVPOL should establish liaison links with all contingents and with the local police/constabulary/gendarmerie. In the former instance, the link should be at commander level; in the latter a liaison officer should be located at the appropriate police headquarters, though it may be necessary at times to deploy other liaison officers to police stations in potential danger areas. More will be said about such liaison arrangements under Section 4—Tasks and Responsibilities.

24 To complete the operational link between the military and police, a police presence of some kind needs to be located alongside or integrated with the military operational staff at Force Headquarters (see paragraph 19 above). This element, besides providing the members for the Police Adviser's staff at headquarters, would provide a component for duty in the Force operations room. Its size and



composition would depend upon operational requirements. Primarily the responsibilities would be to maintain a close liaison with their military counterparts and to ensure that police information, including incident and situation reports, are passed quickly to the military; at the same time they would act as the channel through which military information from all sources would be passed to HQ UNCIVPOL, so that UNCIVPOL can be kept constantly up to date with the overall operational situation.

25 In UNFICYP there were two UNCIVPOL officers attached to the Headquarters as members of the operations staff:-

- a a senior police operations officer
- b a police duty officer.

In the case of UNFICYP the two officers (both from Austria) were permanently attached to Force Headquarters and shared the duty officer's roster in the operations room (shift on, shift off). Alternatively, the duty officer's commitment could be filled by a rotation of HQ UNCIVPOL officers working on a 12 hour duty roster basis. The continuity provided by the permanent officers is an important factor to consider. Additional officers would be required on the staff of UNCIVPOL if this alternative procedure were followed, but they would be free to fulfil other operational duties when not acting as duty officer at Force Headquarters.

26 The duties of the senior police operations officer (POL OPS) at Force Headquarters are to supervise the procedures concerning incoming and outgoing messages/reports of all kinds which are of a police nature; the coordination of all reports received by the operations room emanating from or attributable to police sources; the processing as necessary of all material requiring police follow up action, and the passing of it to HQ UNCIVPOL; and finally the preparation daily of a written summary of police operations and related events for distribution to the Force Commander, senior staff officers and other senior (civilian) officials of the Force.

27 The police duty officer at HQ UNFICYP mans a police radio net in the Joint Operations Room, working in close cooperation with the military operations duty officer. His communications link him with all police detachments (static) and mobiles (motorola) and it is his responsibility to process immediately all messages received and, dependent upon their classification and degree of urgency, either to record them or communicate them to the Chief of Operations or his deputy, or pass them without delay to the Police Adviser and Chief of Staff. He is required to maintain a minute by minute log of events, which at the end of the day forms the basis for the Police Operations



Officer's summary, and to collate and file all written reports received during his term of duty.

28 As already indicated in paragraph 19, it is possible that in addition to the operations staff, there might be a small office staff at Force Headquarters to serve the Police Director/Commander in his capacity as Police Adviser to the Force. At the main headquarters of UNCIVPOL the staff members would be drawn from all national contingents so that all would be represented in one or more capacities at the headquarters. The UN secretariat could be expected to provide the Police Adviser with a secretary/personal assistant from its Field Operations Service.

29 Where operational necessity requires it and suitable facilities are available, the two headquarters can be combined, thus saving in manpower. However, it has to be appreciated that though integrated with all other departments and branches of the Force, the police operation is still an independent operation and is commanded and directed by the commander of UNCIVPOL. For him to do so effectively the siting of his command post and headquarters staff should be dictated by the operational priorities rather than by administrative convenience; i.e. dependent on what is operationally desirable.

30 At the lower echelons where UNCIVPOL detachments are deployed alongside or within the zones of responsibility of the national military UN contingents, the same principle applies, though it is increasingly important at these levels that the collaboration and cooperation between the police and the military should be as close and interrelated as possible. Preferably a detached UNCIVPOL operations base should at least be adjacent to that of the military.

### **Section 3—Command and Control**

31 UNCIVPOL as an integral part of a Force or Mission is at all times under the exclusive command and control of the United Nations. It takes its orders from the Force/Mission Commander.

32 The Commander of UNCIVPOL acts in the dual capacity of Police Adviser to the Force/Mission and is appointed by the Secretary-General from member states' nominations. He is responsible to the Force/Mission Commander for the coordination of the duties of all national detachments of UNCIVPOL and for the implementation of all orders, directives and instructions issued by the Force/Mission Commander, or his staff acting on his behalf.



- 33 In his capacity as Police Adviser, he will liaise closely with the senior staff members of the Force/Mission.
- 34 UNCIVPOL detachments carry out their duties in accordance with the operational plans, orders, directives and instructions issued by the Force/Mission Commander and under the guidance of the general principles laid down in the Force Standing Operating Procedures (SOPs). The detachments at all times are under command of the Commander UNCIVPOL.
- 35 UNCIVPOL's deployment plan should conform to that of the military operation. In the latter case zone/districts/areas/sectors can be expected to be established—the numbers and types being dependent upon the size and nature of the topography of the country. It is important that at every level in the command and control chain there should be UNCIVPOL representation so that the essential police/military coordination and cooperation can be achieved.
- 36 In large scale UN operations where a number of subordinate headquarters are likely to be deployed, it is probable that the principle of joint liaison will take the form of a single police officer from the local UNCIVPOL detachment being attached to the relevant sub headquarters of the UN military formation as a member of its operations room's staff—a counterpart of the one located at Force Headquarters.
- 37 In circumstances where it is the military contingent that doubles as zone/district headquarters, the police detachment commander himself or his deputy might establish himself alongside his military counterpart.  
(NOTE: *This was not done in Cyprus but might have been, to the greater advantage of the military/police cooperation.*)
- 38 The positioning of UNCIVPOL vis à vis the UN military is a matter requiring careful thought. It is natural that the former would wish to remain independent and separate; which under varying circumstances may prove beneficial to the police image in the eyes of the local inhabitants. On the other hand, in the "forward" operational areas where an immediate response can make the difference between being successful or unsuccessful in preventing fighting, the more approximate the police and military commanders are to one another the better; even though they may only be in direct radio communication with each other.
- 39 When acting in direct support of the military in joint operations, the UNCIVPOL commander should take his orders from the military commander. In the event of there being any dispute or disagreement



as to the interpretation of the orders given or the role required to be undertaken by the police, it will be referred immediately to the military Chief of Staff and the Police Adviser.

40 Orders will normally be passed over the static operations radio net. A supplementary vehicle and portable (motorola) net can also be operated, either centrally controlled or, in the case of unmanageable distances, as detachment nets. When mobile operations are in progress the Police Adviser or appropriate subordinate commander will position himself where he can personally control the mobile net.

41 If and when sufficient quantities of motorola or comparable radio equipments are available, there is an advantage in issuing both the military and the police with the same vehicle borne radios. This simplifies operational control and ensures that every commander can remain in touch with both military and police information when away from his headquarters.

*(NOTE: This was introduced in Cyprus in 1967 when it was found that UNCIVPOL's motorolas provided better and more reliable communications than the old range of military radios then in use by UNFICYP. The motorola having two channels allowed for UNCIVPOL and UNFICYP to operate their own nets, whilst still being able to switch channels as required.)*

42 Unlike the military, national police forces rarely if ever take part in joint police operations with other national police forces. It therefore requires a change of attitude and approach on the part of all members of a UNCIVPOL operation, particularly for the commanders of the individual detachments, to adjust to the unfamiliar procedures and command and control system. National idiosyncracies and police customs must be reckoned with, understood and appreciated. The creation of a UNCIVPOL morale and esprit de corps rather than individualism in and rivalries between respective national detachments is essential if operational efficiency and maturity is to be achieved.

43 The relationships between the UNCIVPOL commander and his national subordinate commanders, as well as between them and their military counterparts, are all important. Considerable understanding and patience need to be displayed by all concerned. The success of UNCIVPOL in Cyprus was very largely due to the fact that it created the collective identity and the interlocking relationship within itself so necessary in its performance of its responsibility.

44 A reproduction of an incident report form used by UNCIVPOL in Cyprus is at Annex "D".



#### Section 4—Tasks and Responsibilities

45 Introduction. It would be wrong as well as being impracticable to lay down or even formulate hard and fast rules as to how any United Nations police group should attend to its duties. It will depend upon a number of different factors—the place, the circumstances and conditions of the conflict, the typology of the operation in which it is involved, etc.—as to how UNCIVPOL will organize and conduct their operation. Much will depend upon the degree of cooperation that they receive from the national civil authorities and police of the country in which the peacekeeping Force is operating.

46 The fundamental responsibility of any UNCIVPOL element serving in a peacekeeping or peacebuilding operation is that of assisting in the maintaining law and order. It fulfils this responsibility primarily by investigating all intercommunal and other civil criminal matters which, under the prevailing conflict situation, the lawfully constituted police service of the country concerned is unable to handle. In addition, in their capacity as “guardians of the peace”, they will work to restore confidence and a greater sense of security among the civilian population. Finally, they will endeavour to ensure that the human rights of the individual are properly respected.

47 Civil policemen, as with United Nations soldiers and other civilians in a UN Force or Mission, have their legal rights secured by the Status of Force Agreement, provided one has been negotiated by the United Nations with the host government. This does not, however, confer any special powers on the members of the Force or Mission, which in the case of UNCIVPOL means that they have no legal right to exercise the normal statutory powers afforded to them in their own countries.

48 Civilian police of a UN force have none of the police powers of questioning, search, detention or arrest. Despite their lack of authority to exercise customary police procedures it does not prevent UNCIVPOL from carrying out investigations into incidents and situations nor from fulfilling negotiatory and conciliatory functions. They can under certain circumstances also act as arbitrators and peacemakers in local disputes, though their capacity to do so is limited to simple differences of opinion between individuals. But by far the biggest contribution that they can make is as objective and impartial observers and reporters of fact.

*(In Cyprus, UNCIVPOL's ability in this respect added considerably to the achievements of UNFICYP and, due to the diplomatic and impartial manner in which it investigated incidents, UNCIVPOL was successful in gaining the respect and trust of the population. By so doing it was able to obtain peaceful settlements to a number of low*



*level disputes, which otherwise could have escalated into major intercommunity issues.)*

- 49 Day to day planning of police tasks is the responsibility of the individual police detachment in conjunction with the military commander of the zone/district in which the detachment is operating. In his capacity as overall police commander, the Police Adviser will be consulted and will approve the tasks. He will in turn inform the Force Commander of the plans and deployments of his various detachments.
- 50 Planning of special task operations at Force level will be initiated by the Police Adviser but normally in consultation with the Chief of Staff and his Chief of Operations. Where a civilian aid operation is being conducted alongside that of the military, the Police Adviser would inform the office of Chief of Civilian Operations of his plans. He could expect in turn to be required to assist the latter in his operations.
- 51 Besides working closely with the military operations staff and the national contingents, UNCIVPOL need to maintain a close working relationship with the Military Police detachments which would normally be included in the Force and come under the command of a Provost Marshal. Though the military police fulfil duties only in respect of the military personnel, including the investigation of crimes in which soldiers are involved, matters affecting security, and off duty discipline, they and UNCIVPOL have a common mandate for "assisting in the maintenance of law and order". Cooperation therefore between the two is essential.
- 52 The Police Adviser's duties are to:-
- a Coordinate the work of UNCIVPOL
  - b Advise the Force Commander on all aspects of the UNCIVPOL operation
  - c Liaise with the Chief of Staff and the Political/Legal Adviser to the Force on all matters of joint concern and/or requiring joint action
  - d Cause to have prepared:-
    - i resumé of case histories with political significance for submission to the Force Legal/Political Adviser and to the Chief of Staff, appending his own conclusions and recommendations;
    - ii any special reports called for by the Force Commander;
    - iii a monthly report giving details of cases investigated and those still under investigation with an appreciation of the general crime situation during the period under review; indicating whether there has been an improvement or a deterioration in



the overall situation. Copies of the report would be forwarded to the Legal/Political Adviser and the Chief of Staff.

53 UNCIVPOL's tasks and responsibilities will be defined at the start of an operation and will conform directly to accepted police work and procedure.

54 UNCIVPOL should not undertake any military peacekeeping functions but should confine itself to those actions and situations where a policeman and his experience are more appropriate than that of a soldier.

55 No member of UNCIVPOL will carry out his duties in a manner that is inconsistent with the mandate of the Force or with the directives issued by or on behalf of the Force Commander.

56 The peaceful nature of UNCIVPOL's duties strengthens the case for its members being unarmed, not even with the customary sidearms carried by many of the world's national police forces. The experiment of unarmed police in Cyprus proved considerably advantageous to the successful execution of their mandate. The concept is a good and sound one and should be the guiding principle in peacekeeping/peace-building operations. However, since conflict situations differ, exceptions to the guiding principle on occasions may be necessary. It is therefore probable that the policy decision as to whether or not UNCIVPOL will be armed will be taken at the start of any UN operation in which civilian police are involved.

57 Some of the more common duties UNCIVPOL will be called upon to perform are listed below:-

- a Manning of police posts in sensitive areas and at key points.
- b General (mobile) patrolling throughout the operational zones or districts.
- c Daily patrolling (vehicular and foot) in towns and villages.
- d Liaison duties with national police forces.
- e Joint patrolling with national police forces.
- f Observation of local police procedures at roadblocks and checkpoints.
- g Investigation of incidents in which local civilians on both sides are involved; and where local civilians are involved in incidents with members of the UN Force.
- h Investigation of reports of missing persons.
- j Negotiations for the release of hostages.
- k Supervision of exchange/repatriation of prisoners of war.
- l Investigation of allegations of killings and atrocities.
- m Unilateral investigation of incidents and complaints where the local police are unable to intervene.



- n Investigation of incidents in conjunction with the national police force and UN military police.
- o Escort duty with civilian passenger/load carrying convoys.
- p Escort and observation duties in connection with the UN Force's economic and humanitarian relief operations.
- q Observation and riot control duties in connection with demonstrations/protest marches.
- r Point duty and traffic control.
- s Vehicle checks.

58 Additional to the above, UNCIVPOL could be required to undertake special enquiries, surveys, assessments and other duties of a particular nature, as ordered by the Force Commander.

59 The following paragraphs 60-105 set down in brief detail the character and extent of the tasks and responsibilities listed in paragraph 57 above.

**60 Manning of police posts in sensitive areas and at keypoints.** Such manning can be of a short or extended duration; in some instances where the area concerned is deemed to need a constant UNCIVPOL presence a permanent post would probably be established and manned 24 hours a day. However, because of manpower restrictions, UNCIVPOL will keep such permanent posts to a minimum to allow it the necessary manpower flexibility to man and operate emergency posts on an "as required" basis, maintaining them in operation only so long as the emergency lasts. The optimum number of the latter that can operate at any one time is dictated by the manpower availability and nothing else.

**61 General (mobile) patrolling throughout the operational zones or districts.** Patrol schedules and routes should be worked out in collaboration with the UN military command. Broad patrolling objectives would be issued by the Police Adviser to his subordinate commanders. Detailed patrol planning undertaken at the zone/district level should be agreed between the local UNCIVPOL and UN Zone/District Commander. These patrols are likely to be vehicle-mounted outside village/town limits.

**62 Daily patrolling (vehicular and foot) in towns and villages.** Since the larger part of UNCIVPOL's responsibilities will relate to the urban areas, town patrolling is likely to occupy much of the time of those detachments stationed in such areas. In character, patrolling procedures would equate with the normal police car and foot patrol systems operating in most towns and cities of the world. In UNCIVPOL's case, however, they can only be observation and investigatory patrols within the limits of action permitted by the man-



date. As already described, UN policemen are unlikely to have the powers to arrest, detain or interrogate. In villages in the rural districts similar but simpler patrolling will be required.

**63 Liaison duties with national police force and UN military police.** This liaison with the national police force is all important to the UNCIVPOL operation. It must NOT, however, be confused with collaboration. At all times UNCIVPOL and its members have to remain impartial and objective. The extent therefore to which liaison should be developed is to that which is necessary to make UNCIVPOL's task easier and more effective. The same applies when conducting joint patrols with the national police force as described in paragraph 64 below.

**64 Joint patrolling with national police force.** Joint patrolling is sometimes undertaken for specific operational tasks where the existing conflict situation may not permit the free access by the national police to all areas within its authority and where it is unable to exercise its responsibilities for the maintenance of civil law and order. Joint patrolling generally therefore is an exception rather than a rule. When it takes place the purpose must be clearly understood and accepted by all parties to the dispute. It must be clear that it is an expedient in the interests of law and order and that UNCIVPOL's participation in such patrols is in full accord with its mandate. Early warning of any joint patrol operations needs to be given well in advance of the patrol setting out. In composition it is advisable that the strength of the UNCIVPOL and national police element should be equal and its members comparable in ranks.

**65 Observation of local police procedures at roadblocks and checkpoints.**

At frontier or border barriers in an interstate conflict and at movement control checks in intrastate conflict in which civilian freedom of movement is supervised, human rights problems can very quickly materialize, giving grounds for a complaint to the UN. The UN has to be in a position to process such complaints. The best way in which it can do so is through maintaining a direct observation of the procedures and handling techniques used by the civil police manning roadblocks and checkpoints when checking on individuals, their vehicles and their property. It is unlikely to be possible to provide observer cover at all roadblocks and checkpoints in the area of operations at one and the same time, so priority should be given to those through which the major volume of traffic passes; in particular those at the entrances of the cities and towns.

**66 Investigation of incidents in which local civilians on both sides are involved; and where local civilians are involved in incidents with members of the UN Force.** Not all incidents will be accompanied by



shooting. Those that are not, call for police rather than military intervention; with police techniques being more appropriate in dealing with the incident than those of the military. There could be occasions where incidents involving unarmed civilians can escalate into armed clashes; for this kind of situation UN military may ultimately be required to interpose itself. The task of UNCIVPOL in the unarmed situation is to separate and disperse those involved, not with undue persuasion or aggressiveness, but with quiet diplomacy and tact. Once it has brought about a separation, UNCIVPOL will investigate the causes of the incident and report their conclusions to the Police Adviser who in turn will inform the Legal/Political Adviser and the Chief of Staff.

**67 Investigation of reports of missing persons.** In both interstate and intrastate conflicts the problem of missing persons is one that requires particular attention. It is customary for the tracing of missing persons to be undertaken in any international conflict situation by the International Red Cross. The investigation of cases, however, also falls clearly within the compass of police work, for it requires the patient and meticulous checking and cross checking of the movements of the persons concerned. It is probable therefore that wherever they are deployed, UNCIVPOL will be seized of the responsibility for tracing and negotiating the return of missing persons.

**68** Where the International Red Cross is present, UNCIVPOL would be likely to cooperate with it in this humane function. It would, however, require a specific mandate from the Security Council to do so, as was provided for UNEF II and for UNFICYP after the 1974 war in Cyprus.

**69** Since a "war situation" will almost certainly exist, the tracing and return of missing persons will necessitate careful negotiations before being successfully concluded. There will need to be full consultation with the authorities on both sides and at least their tacit approval of the intentions and course of action of UNCIVPOL before the investigations can begin. It is essential to UNCIVPOL's purpose that its members should be able to move and act freely in their search for the missing persons.

**70** UNCIVPOL procedures for tracing and the return of missing persons follows closely those used in standard police practice under normal conditions. It is important, however, that they should be fully understood by the local civil and police authorities concerned before investigation begins, otherwise there could be confusion and misunderstanding which could jeopardize the successful completion of the search and inhibit UNCIVPOL in its efforts.

**71** Whenever a missing person is found, his subsequent return home or



repatriation has to be negotiated with the authority concerned. Such negotiations require delicate and careful handling and may have to be conducted by the United Nations at the highest government level. On the other hand the simpler cases may be resolved at the UNCIVPOL/Departmental level. Whichever it is, UNCIVPOL have no executive powers to arrange the return of the missing person or persons but must await the outcome of the negotiations and the agreement of the particular authority before making such arrangements.

**72 Negotiations for the release of hostages.** The procedure for obtaining the release of hostages is similar to that used in the return and repatriation of missing persons, except that in the matter of hostages there is often the question of conditions to be settled. This can result in protracted negotiations and hard bargaining between the parties concerned. It will require considerable patience, tact and diplomacy on the part of UNCIVPOL, if its efforts are to be successful.

**73** The important principle underlying any negotiations concerned with hostages and their release is that the third party should not enter into any bargain or comparable arrangement with those holding the hostage(s). UNCIVPOL in such cases would principally act in the capacity of a "go between" to facilitate the hostage's release.

**74** In the circumstances surrounding the UN operation inevitably political considerations not only motivate the taking of hostages but also their release. The conditions therefore demanded by the captors often have a wider political significance in their interpretation; for example the captors (or their government superiors) may demand the withdrawal of military forces from a specific area, the return of property/territory or the restitution of freedom of movement as a condition for the release of their hostages. This kind of bargaining is an attempt to achieve political ends unrelated to the humanitarian issue involved and is not acceptable; were it to be so it would set a precedence for the bartering of human life in return for political ends. This the United Nations can never be a party to.

**75** In negotiation of any kind the need to propose the "face saving" solution is all important. In the case of hostages and negotiations for their release, the face saving device is a major factor. It is by no means a simple formula to discover since it has to be both genuine and convincing to satisfy all concerned. There are no guidelines nor prescribed rules; it is simply a matter of intuition and experience in the handling of human problems. Nevertheless, the negotiator must remain aware all the time of the fact that unless the captors believe they have gained something, even though it may only be in status and prestige, it is unlikely that the negotiations will be successful. In the circumstances one cannot expect either side to offer "something for nothing".



**76 Supervision of exchange/repatriation of prisoners of war.** Negotiations for the exchange/repatriation of prisoners is a political concern which will be initiated by the senior political UN representatives with the Force. The implementation of an exchange/repatriation agreement will need to be supervised by members of the UN Force. Where UNCIVPOL is serving with the Force it is probable that the responsibility for supervising the arrangements will fall upon them rather than the military.

**77 Duties relating to this task could be:-**

- a meeting and escorting the prisoners from the point of handover to the assembly/dispersal area;
- b organization and traffic/crowd control at the assembly/dispersal area;
- c checking and documentation of returned prisoners;
- d security arrangements throughout the operation.

**78 Investigation into allegations of killings and atrocities.** This is one of the more difficult tasks that UNCIVPOL are called upon to perform. Since such allegations have a political propaganda potential, usually every effort is made by those making the allegations to dramatize and to capitalise upon them. Equally, since the only evidence available is often subjective and one sided it is not always easy for the UN investigator to establish the truth. Sometimes (Cyprus 1974/5) the United Nations are denied access or close investigation facilities to ascertain the basic facts and grounds for the allegations. In such circumstances the UN investigators are in no position to draw conclusions or to confirm or deny the allegations.

**79 Killings and murders within a single community or ethnic group is a matter for the established police force to investigate.** Where UNCIVPOL is likely to become involved is where the killing or murder crosses community boundaries and is perpetrated by a member of one community or of one ethnic group against a member of another, or where for conflict reasons the established police authority is powerless to investigate.

**80 UNCIVPOL would only investigate such cases as defined in paragraph 79 subject to a request from the established police authority, or with its consent.** The consent of the other community is also advisable if UNCIVPOL are to carry out their investigatory duties comprehensively.

**81 UNCIVPOL procedures would follow as far as circumstances allow those common to such police investigations; the checking of facts, on site inspection of the murder scene, taking and recording of evidence**



including that of identification where possible, and the preparation of a case summary. On completion of the investigation, whatever may be the considered finding, UNCIVPOL would only submit a record of evidence and a report on the substance of their investigation. Having no executive powers, UNCIVPOL can make no arrests; nor can they prefer charges or make recommendations to that effect. UNCIVPOL may simply record evidence and make it available to the established police authority who are otherwise prevented from obtaining it for themselves.

82 Where it is a case of an atrocity of a mass or collective nature, the circumstances as already explained are altogether different. Any UN investigation by UNCIVPOL (or anyone else) will only be possible provided it has the approval of those concerned. Its extent will depend upon the degree of cooperation that the latter will extend. The investigation will therefore be independent and not on behalf of any of the parties concerned in the dispute. UNCIVPOL would report only to the United Nations authority, i.e. Chief of Operations, Special Representative of the Secretary-General or the Force Commander, whichever is appropriate; their report being forwarded in due course to the Secretary-General.

83 **Unilateral investigation of incidents and complaints where local police authorities are unable to intervene.** This aspect of UNCIVPOL responsibilities relates primarily to intrastate situations where the various local and village communities are to an extent intermingled. In such circumstances incidents can occur between members of opposing communities and are the cause of complaint rather than of prosecution. Often the incidents concern petty theft, damage to property, etc. However trivial the incident might be it is important that it is dealt with immediately and the grievance removed, otherwise there can be a rapid deterioration leading to a much more serious situation involving outside intervention and possible fighting.

84 The UNCIVPOL role in such cases is essentially that of conciliation and arbitration. The aim would be to listen to both sides of the argument and if possible adjudicate, ensuring that the rightful owner recovers his/her property or is compensated for any loss. Where personal liberties are concerned, UNCIVPOL would attempt to have these restored where they have been denied and undertakings given that they will be respected in future. In the event of their efforts proving unsuccessful, the onus of responsibility would pass to the Police Adviser, if the problem is primarily a police matter, or to the appropriate UN contingent commander who would endeavour to have the issue resolved through the respective community authorities at district/zone level.



- 85 Investigations in conjunction with the national police force or the UN military police. Where practicable and desirable UNCIVPOL can work in conjunction with the national police, where the interests of law and order are involved. Riots, demonstrations and incitement to violence are some instances where UNCIVPOL might assist the national police force in their duties.
- 86 Where, in some intrastate conflicts, irregular or unofficial police organizations exist, viz the Turkish Cypriot Police Element in Cyprus, UNCIVPOL can as a matter of expediency liaise with them. Though they are not constitutionally established and therefore cannot be officially recognized, they do represent a law and order body in an otherwise unpoliced area. It is therefore sensible and advantageous for the United Nations to work with such unofficial police "forces" in order that UNCIVPOL can have access to those areas under their control and have the capacity to assist them where necessary in fulfilment of UNCIVPOL's overall mandate of "assisting in the maintenance of law and order". Action in support of non official police organizations is subject to the approval and acceptance of such action by the constitutional government of the country.
- 87 Joint investigations by UNCIVPOL and the UN Military Police would be confined largely to cases where UN soldiers are involved and in which local inhabitants are concerned. UNCIVPOL could be expected to handle that part of the investigation requiring the collation of evidence and statements from the civilian sources. The subsequent prosecution processes of detention/arrest and trial of any UN soldier will be the responsibility of the military.
- 88 Escort duty with civilian passenger/load carrying convoys. In any conflict, inter- or intrastate, involving enclosed enclaves, demilitarized zones, armistice or ceasefire lines, the safe passage of civilians and of supplies has to be assured. This will inevitably involve UNCIVPOL in escort and observation duties. However, it would not be practicable for them to escort every individual in a vehicle or on foot, so that in general UNCIVPOL could be expected to man observation posts, operate foot and vehicle patrols, and post observer teams at any checkpoints established by the opposing sides within or at the entry/exit points of the neutral or enclave area. By such means UNCIVPOL would hope to maintain an acceptable degree of freedom of movement.
- 89 In addition to observation and patrolling, UNCIVPOL could also be required to organize and escort convoys of passenger and load carrying vehicles through enclosed enclaves or other disputed areas. These would be police controlled convoys in the charge of a senior police officer. This does not preclude, however, the employment



under certain conditions of military escort vehicles, e.g. armoured cars and motor cycles. The military armoured cars would have a purely protective role and would not use its weapons unless the convoy were attacked.

90 All planning, organization, timing, marshalling, liaison and briefing would be UNCIVPOL's responsibility. Its escort team would be distributed down the length of the convoy with radio communication linking all escort vehicles. The convoy commander would also be in radio communication with HQ UNCIVPOL, the operations room at Force Headquarters and the UNCIVPOL checkpoints along the route on which the convoy is moving.

91 Any other convoys, involving military vehicles and personnel requiring to be escorted, would be a responsibility of the UN military not UNCIVPOL.

92 Escort and observation duties in connection with the UN Force's economic and humanitarian relief operations. Where the UN Force conducts its own economic and humanitarian relief operation, over and above those of the different UN Specialized Agencies, the police role can be considerable. There can also be instances where UNCIVPOL may be called upon to assist particular relief agencies for similar purposes, viz the United Nations High Commission for Refugees in Cyprus from 1974 onwards.

93 The nature of the police contribution is primarily one of escort and observation, to ensure that the social and economic needs of all communities and their members are met. The main categories of assistance required are:-

- a Economic—provision of essential supplies and freedom to work,
- b Health—medical treatment and evacuation,
- c Education—continuity of educational programmes.

In more detail UNCIVPOL's responsibilities are likely to be:-

94 **Economic Aid.** In most conflict situations isolated communities, enclaves and areas are likely to emerge, each requiring a measure of assistance in the preservation of life and livelihoods. The provision of essential supplies for those who have not access to sources of necessary commodities therefore becomes a priority commitment for the UN Force. The commodities would include clothing, agricultural and industrial equipment and machinery, building materials and fuel oil. All these commodities might be said to have a military usage, therefore it is probable that the appropriate government authority will insist on checking the itemized list, item by item, and the quantities of



each before giving approval and permitting the whole consignment to be moved and delivered to its destination. Escort duties would normally be undertaken by UNCIVPOL. Military assistance would only be provided if for any reason it was decided that some armed protection was necessary and desirable. UNCIVPOL would be responsible for the detailed arrangements for supervising the moving and (if permitted) the distribution of the supplies at the destination—of which there may be more than one. An exception to this arrangement would be in cases where the relief supplies originated from international sources and agencies who themselves were unable to undertake the delivery and distribution of their own supplies. In this event the clearance and movement arrangements would be negotiated by Force Headquarters with the appropriate government department, and UNCIVPOL would only be responsible for escorting the consignment.

95 Sometimes the United Nations is not permitted to supervise the distribution of supplies but is required to hand them over to the local authorities, civil or military, for them to distribute. This is unsatisfactory in cases where the authorities are members of the opposing community or those hostile to the recipients. Every effort should be made before the consignment is moved to obtain permission for UNCIVPOL (or some other international and neutral organization, e.g. the International Red Cross) to observe the distribution.

96 UNCIVPOL, besides conveying essential commodities to ensure the livelihood of those people living in isolated or enclaved areas, can be required to assist the same people in practising their trades. Freedom to work depends upon freedom of movement. If the latter is denied to any degree the UN peacekeepers must provide the necessary safeguards, to provide for the former. UNCIVPOL could therefore be expected to:-

- a help supervise the safety of isolated inhabitants when undertaking their day's work by escorting them where necessary to and from their places of business;
- b escort them, in company with the UN military, to and from their fields where these lie adjacent to military posts and fieldworks in battle areas or (as has happened) behind the front line positions of opposing military forces, viz Cyprus;
- c investigate allegations and complaints of molestation, victimization or harassment aimed at discouraging or preventing the workers from entering their fields or practising their trades in any way;
- d secure the safe transit of the crops and merchandise to market and cooperatives and observe the financial transaction at the time of the sale;



- e supervise the harvesting of a crop and handing over of the produce to the legal owner where the latter for political reasons is unable to harvest it himself.

97 Where for operational reasons the owner has no access to his fields and has to rely on a member of the opposing community/side to work and harvest his fields for him, UNCIVPOL could have a direct responsibility for supervising the harvesting of the crop and its safe delivery to the legal owner. In such a case or where the owner foregoes his crop in return for payment, UNCIVPOL may be required to act as "agent" and make or receive payment on behalf of the owner; the transaction being properly receipted, witnessed and the money handed over to the legal recipient.

98 Economic relief requires a coordinated effort by the political, military and police departments of the UN Force. Its implementation will, however, depend upon the willingness and acceptance of the government or local authorities to permit it to take place.

99 **Health and Education.** The provision of escorts for doctors and district nurses, travelling in areas where normal freedom of movement does not exist, represents a regular commitment for UNCIVPOL. UNCIVPOL could also be seized with the responsibility for providing escorts for patients requiring hospital treatment and being evacuated by road from such restricted areas. Prior notice of an evacuation needs to be given to the local district and police authorities, through whose areas of responsibility the ambulance will pass on its way to the hospital. It is always advisable for a UN policeman to travel inside the ambulance with the patient so as to avoid any subsequent allegations of ill treatment or harassment of the patient at any roadblock or checkpoint at which the ambulance is halted on its way.

100 When evacuation is by air the UN military are responsible, though UNCIVPOL's attendance at the take-off and landing points may be necessary and requested.

101 UNCIVPOL may also be requested to provide escorts for school examiners visiting outlying schools and for bringing students into examination centres for the purpose of taking their general and higher educational examinations. Alternatively, UNCIVPOL have been known to deliver examination papers to the individual schools and collect them after an examination has been completed, when movement restrictions have prevented the students from travelling to the centres in the towns.

102 **Demonstrations and protest marches.** These are likely to require an observer role on the part of UNCIVPOL. In most instances the



orderly conduct of a demonstration or protest march will be the responsibility of the local police force. But where it could present a threat to law and order UNCIVPOL would have to maintain a watch on proceedings and be ready to intervene if such a threat materialized. UNCIVPOL could therefore be expected to post observers along the route which the demonstrators/marchers are to follow, and have police reserves standing by to move in if violence breaks out. UNCIVPOL could expect that the UN military would operate jointly with them.

**103** The extent of the economic and humanitarian initiative conducted by the UN Force will vary according to the nature of its operation and the character of the conflict. Where there is a civilian operation separate from that of the military it is probable that UNCIVPOL would be linked to the former rather than to the latter and fulfil its responsibilities in respect of relief and aid under the overall direction of the Chief of Civilian Operations.

**104 Point duty and traffic control.** Where a local police force does not exist or has been disestablished, UNCIVPOL would be required to perform these duties until a local police presence was created or re-established. It is likely that this commitment of point duty and traffic control would be limited to the cities and larger towns. Mobile traffic control posts would be sufficient in the rural areas. Point duty and traffic control procedures, though basically following a standard pattern internationally, will require to be modified to suit local custom and practice and so remain comprehensible to the inhabitants.

**105 Vehicle checks.** These will normally be carried out in conjunction with the local national police, but there could be occasions when for its own security reasons the UN Force needs to set up its own checks. Since they will be carried out to a great extent on civilian vehicles, it is preferable that they should be undertaken by UNCIVPOL rather than by the military.

## **Section 5—Conclusions**

**106** The presence of an international police component in a UN peace-keeping operation constitutes a tangible asset and contribution to its success. It is probable that the employment of policemen in this capacity will become common practice, particularly in their more traditional role. The Cyprus experience, however, has added a new dimension to the international use of policemen which has yet to be fully exploited. Certainly a more comprehensive role for them is possible.



107 As much as is the case with the military contingents that comprise a UN force, there are extremes of experience in police techniques. But, as also with the military, these can be constructively lessened as a result of preparedness and preparation training. Understanding of the police role and responsibilities and of the limits of UNCIVPOL's powers is an essential base on which to develop the skills and techniques required. It is not a role into which members of national police forces can be introduced without preparatory training.

108 UNCIVPOL represents a major advance in peacekeeping techniques. Their methods and psychological approach to problems are more closely identified with the motivations and behaviour of civilian communities and the laws that prescribe them than are those of the military. They therefore counter balance the military input, but at the same time interrelate to it. For both to be successful in peacekeeping operations, there must be a close interrelationship and cooperation between the two.

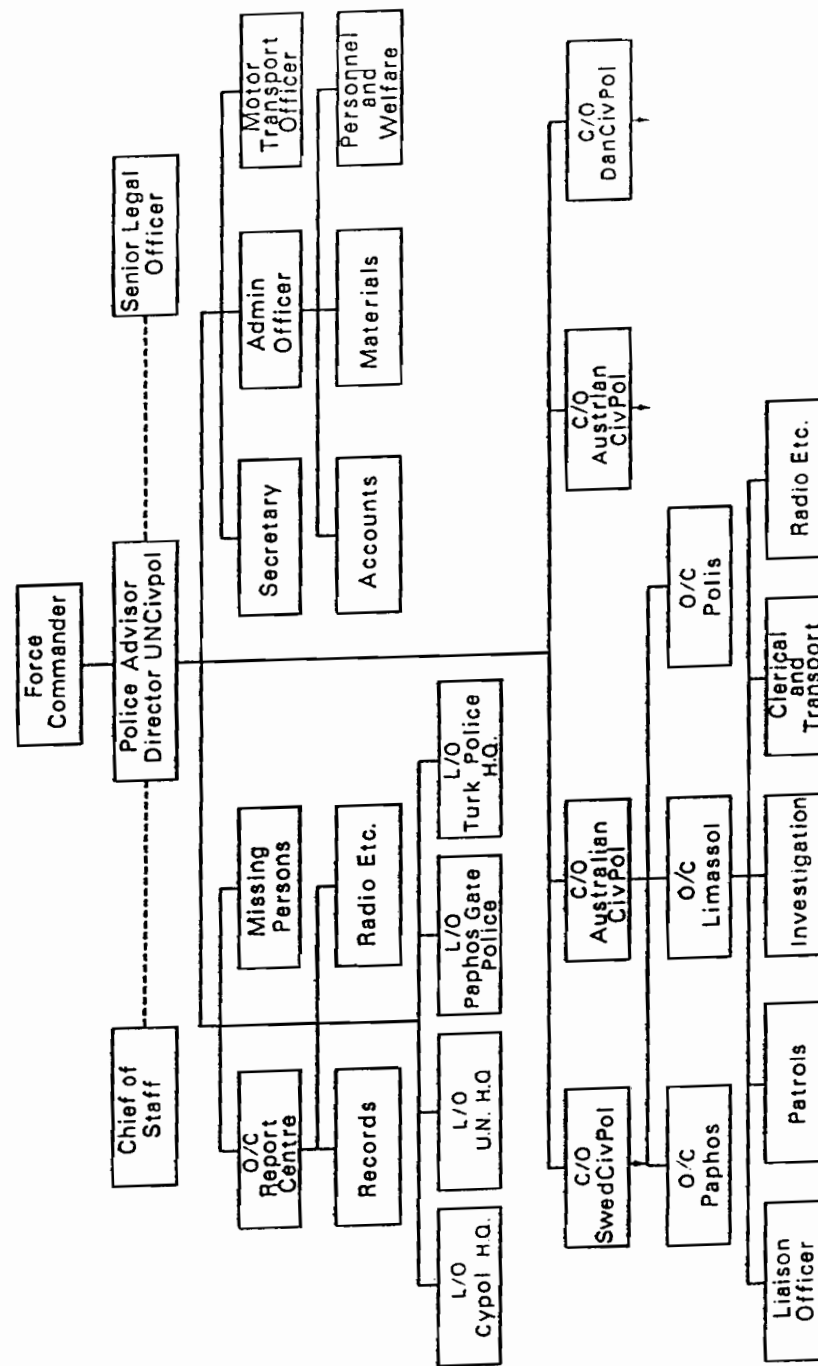


## UN CIVILIAN POLICE: CONSTABULARY DUTIES IN THE CONGO

- 1 At an early stage in the Congo crisis it became clear that a civilian police element would be needed for civil law and order duties to replace the local gendarmerie (Force Publique) which had mutinied. Ghana was invited to fill this role and in June 1960, not long after the initial deployment of ONUC, a 500 strong police contingent (10 helicopters and 484 NCOs and men under the command of Ghana's Assistant Commissioner of Police), arrived in the Congo. The contingent consisted of a motor traffic unit, and included drivers, wireless operators and despatch riders.
- 2 The police operated in a dual capacity, performing both civil and semi-military roles. Their primary responsibility was that of standard constabulary duties, similar to those carried out by national police forces all over the world. Additional to these duties they mounted guards on public installations, guarded banks and on occasions provided special escorts for security purposes, including personal bodyguards. They operated day and night armed street patrols and later in the course of the operation initiated and conducted a joint patrol system with their Congolese counterparts, following the reactivation of the national police force; one purpose being to assist in the training and development of the newly reformed Congolese police corps.
- 3 The Ghanaian police contingent illustrated the value of deploying civilian police units alongside the military in a UN peacekeeping operation, for duties which are eminently more relevant to a police rather than a military role. On one occasion when 2,000 factory workers had rebelled and had taken over the factory, locking the manager in his office and picketing the entrances so that no one could enter, the military had been unable to restore order and release the manager. At the request of the local UN headquarters, a police platoon was despatched and, using normal police methods, succeeded in persuading the workers to release their manager and disperse to their proper places of work.
- 4 The contingent's experiences were not always as peaceful as that described in paragraph 3. In November 1960, a platoon of Congolese troops attacked the Ghana Embassy in Leopoldville because the ambassador had not complied with a government order. The only defence available at the Embassy at that time was a special duty police quarter guard provided from the Ghana police detachment. It was, however, able to hold its own against the attackers for some hours before UN military reinforcements arrived at the scene. In this incident the police were lucky not to suffer any casualties, but the occurrence underlines the fact that policemen on UN duty are no less vulnerable to attack than their military counterparts.
- 5 The second example described above raises the question as to whether UN police should be armed to defend themselves. In the general rule, it is obviously desirable not to do so and this should be the criterion on which UN policing operations should be based. However, operational circumstances and the character of the conflict must always be considered when defining



## ORGANIZATION CHART-UNCIVPOL, CYPRUS





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  2. TOWN/VILLAGE: REFERENCE:
  3. DATE AND TIME OF INCIDENT: REPORTED BY:
  4. PERSONS INVOLVED (also indicate nationality, community, etc.):
  5. UNCIVPOL ACTIONS (Inquiries, mediation, inform military, etc.):
  6. INCIDENT CONCLUDED: YES/NO
  7. RESULTS OF ACTION (compensation paid: repairs effected: civil action etc.):

SIGNED: .....  
 RANK: .....  
 DATE: .....

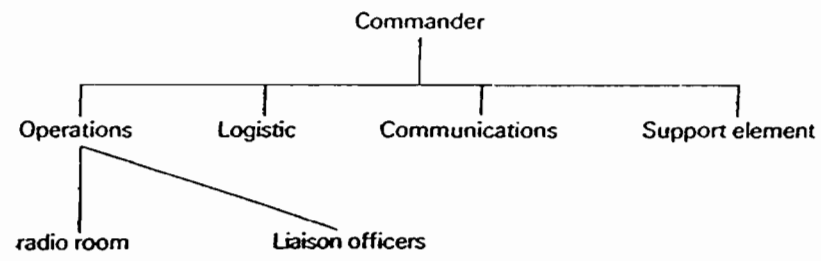
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## ORGANIZATION OF UNITED NATIONS CIVILIAN POLICE HEADQUARTERS

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peace - keepers



#### A. Limitations

85. Observers are advised not to take expensive cameras, watches, radios or similar items, or large amounts of cash or travellers checks with them into the area and to take all possible precautions against loss or theft of their personal property. In cases of loss or theft which qualify for compensation under the terms of ST/AI/149/Rev.2, the maximum payment will not exceed the amount (\$US) indicated for each of the following items

a. Camera (still or movie and accessories)	350.
b. Radio, record player, tape recorder or watch	350.
c. Binoculars or typewriter	175.
d. Video camera	600.
e. Electronic typewriter	300.
f. Personal computer	1,000.
g. Cash	400.

These figures are revised periodically in the light of prevailing circumstances. No compensation will be paid for loss of or damage to more than one of each of the articles mentioned.

86. The UN will not provide compensation for any loss or damage to personal household effects in the area, irrespective of whether such losses occur as a result of theft, fire or transfer from one post to another. This applies even if transportation for the transfer from one post to another is provided by the UN as the courtesy service.

87. The above interpretation is based on the UN position that observers should not encumber themselves with personal household effects, especially in view of the observer's need for mobility in the execution of his duties. Moreover, observers are compensated by receiving a daily allowance during their entire tour of duty which should be sufficient to cover the cost of accommodation from which the observer can move on short notice.

#### XVI. DEPENDANTS OF MILITARY OBSERVERS

88. Observers may not be accompanied by dependants during their tour of duty with UNAMIR.

#### XVII. PRIVILEGES AND IMMUNITIES OF UNAMIR

Article 105 of the Charter of the UN and Article VI of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the UN (concerning)



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**UNITED NATIONS**

*Preliminary Draft*

## **PEACE-KEEPING TRAINING**

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**United Nations Civilian Police Course**

**CURRICULUM**

DRAFTED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS/  
OFFICE OF PLANNING & SUPPORT/ TRAINING UNIT  
tel. no. 212-963-8651; fax no. 212-963-9061



**DRAFT**

### **United Nations Civilian Police Course:**

The first draft of the United Nations Civilian Police Course requires further comments from Institutions and Member States dealing with Civilian Police Operations.

The draft is printed and distributed by the Department of Peace-keeping Operations/Office of Planning & Support/Training Unit and the Civilian Police Unit, New York, 1994.

UN/222/TP/CIPO94.

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National authorities contributing personnel to the United Nations may inquire about additional copies of the curriculum. Diskettes are available from the Training Unit in Microsoft Word 6.0, which can be requested by telephone or fax using the above numbers.

**First Draft October 1994.**



## *Training of United Nations Civilian Police*

### **PREFACE**

Currently the United Nations operates a large number of peace-keeping missions, many of which employ police officers from the Member States. This international police teamwork requires some directives for standardisation in preparation and training in order to gain and maintain a balanced profile of professionalism and operational efficiency. Not all contributing countries conduct specific preparation and training for their police personnel, who are deployed as individuals without a national logistic or operational backup system.

The tasks assigned to United Nations Civilian Police are generally to supervise and/or control local civil police, in order to ensure that law and order are maintained effectively and impartially and that human rights and fundamental freedoms are fully protected. This involves various activities, such as patrolling, liaison, investigation and assistance to the local population.

This curriculum provides guidelines for training courses for Civilian Police Personnel, who are going to participate in Peace-keeping operations, but leaves it up to the instructors to anticipate the volume and time frame needed for the preparation of UN Civilian Police Officers. The proposed content of the modules in this curriculum allows the flexibility to choose the various subjects needed and the break-down of the course. Some subjects may have already been covered in previous police training. These may be disregarded, unless for needed refreshed training.

Comments from personnel of ongoing UN peace-keeping operations, as well as National and Regional Peace-keeping institutes, have been implemented in this curriculum. Any additional comments or questions will be considered and, as appropriate, incorporated into the final version of this curriculum.

This curriculum is one of the publications currently being prepared by the Department of Peace-keeping Operations on the subject of peace-keeping training and preparation. We hope it will help to promote peace-keeping efficiency and, consequently, strengthen the international community's effort in the maintenance of peace and security.

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*Training of United Nations Civilian Police*

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This curriculum should be read in conjunction with UNCIVPOL Handbooks (*Handbook on Criminal Justice Standards for UN Police*; and *Note for the Guidance of UNCIVPOL*).



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***Training of United Nations Civilian Police***

***Part I, Introduction***

***Background***

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## *Training of United Nations Civilian Police*

### *Part 1, Introduction Background*

---

#### ***Background***

United Nations Civilian Police (UNCIVPOL) are police officers assigned to serve with the United Nations by Member States at the request of the Secretary-General.

While in the mission area, UNCIVPOL personnel are under the command of the UNCIVPOL Commissioner.

UNCIVPOL are considered as *Experts on Mission for the United Nations* as defined under Article VI of the "Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations".

UNCIVPOL shall be expected to arrive in the mission area fully qualified to perform their assigned tasks. Failure to meet the required qualifications may result in the repatriation of the CIVPOL to his/her home country.

United Nations Civilian Police Officers Profile:

- An aptitude in the working language of Peace-keeping Operations, including both reading and writing;
- A minimum level of experience of at least 7 years in national police duty (15 for police managers including experience) and be at least 25 years old;
- At least two years experience in driving a standard shift vehicle, including specialised or emergency vehicles; cross-country experience driving in rough terrain;
- Proficiency in map reading; experience or training in operational procedures;
- Excellent physical condition.



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## ***Training of United Nations Civilian Police***

### ***Part 1, Introduction Purpose***

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#### ***Purpose***

The purpose of a specific training course for civilian police is to provide the Member States and their relevant National Institutions with information and advice on training United Nations civilian police officers for service in any United Nations mission, particularly current operations; and the expansion and evaluation of skills through practical exercises according to UNCIVPOL Operating Techniques.

- HOW TO PLAN
- WHAT TO ORGANISE
- HOW TO CONDUCT THE TRAINING

The content of the lectures provides information on the standard performance required of a UN Civilian Police Officer.

The curriculum can be used either for the general preparation of prospective UNCIVPOL, thus creating a reserve of trained personnel, or for assigned UNCIVPOL immediately before deployment. Training may be continued in the mission area, if necessary.

The course can be divided into theoretical and practical segments using the attached modules.



## ***Training of United Nations Civilian Police***

### ***Part 1, Introduction Length, Facilities***

---

## ***Length, Facilities***

Each United Nations troop-contributing country must be prepared to use its own resources and facilities for peace-keeping training, and to provide instructors to carry out the training.

### **Length of course**

The length of a UN Police Course depends on several factors, e.g., former experience, command of working language, a basic level of skills, general or mission-specific preparation, special requirements for UNCIVPOL, etc.

In planning the course, the national planning staff must carefully evaluate these factors in order to determine an adequate amount of time needed for each subject/lesson.

This curriculum suggests a time limitation for each training module.

Although the course is designed to provide general information on the duties of UNCIVPOL, a specific briefing in advance of particular assignments is also recommended. The “Guidelines for Police Monitors” which give basic information regarding the purpose of the mission, its structure, as well as the administrative provisions applicable to UN Civilian Police Officers and are provided separately to contributing governments by the United Nations. The guidelines are intended to enable Civilian Police Officers to make necessary arrangements prior to their departure to the mission area.

### **Training facilities**

Training may take place in any police academy which has the following available facilities :

- Accommodations for student officers;
- Classroom facilities;
- Access to a major exercise area where cross-country driving and exercises can be carried out.



## *Training of United Nations Civilian Police*

### *Part 1, Introduction Planning Concept*

---

## ***Planning Concept***

### **How to plan the training**

The planning of a UNCIVPOL Civilian Police Course is accomplished like any other police course, except that the aims and objectives emphasise specific subjects which pertain to a United Nations police officer.

In order to properly prepare a training course that will meet these objectives, it is necessary that all relevant United Nations reference books (see module description) are already available in the planning phase.

***The Course Plan should always include the following subjects:***

#### **Conception:**

- The purpose and available resources;
- Instructors, support personnel, and role players for exercises;
- Training areas and facilities, roads, tracks and classrooms;
- Training equipment, radios and vehicles;
- Accommodation and logistic support;
- Medical examination (*UN regulations apply*);
- Administrative matters, travel documents and arrangements.

#### **Main subjects:**

- Background to UN Peace-keeping
- Code of Conduct, do's and don'ts
- UNCIVPOL Operating Techniques
- General training, particularly communications



## United Nations Civilian Police

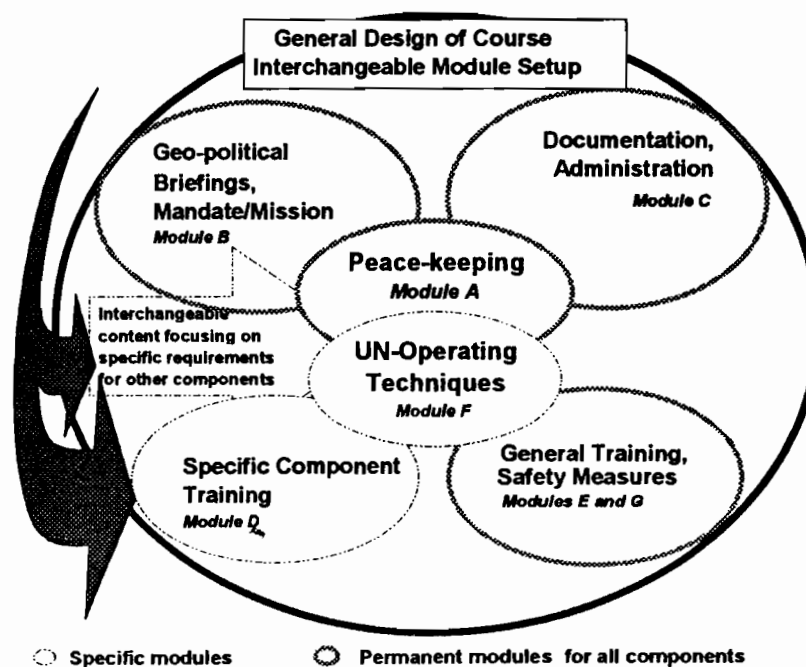
### Part 1, Introduction Planning Concept

#### Qualifications for Selection of Instructors

- Instructors must possess good teaching skills;
- They must be able to speak and write the common language;
- Instructors dealing with the main lectures must have experience in a United Nations mission and must have proved that they understand the fundamental concepts of being a United Nations police officer.

#### General Design of Course, Module Set-up

Following drawing suggests the standard concept of an arrangement of the course, set up in modules, which are convertible for all component training:





***Training of United Nations Civilian Police******Part 1, Introduction  
Subjects and Modules******Subjects and Modules***

The following chart shows the subjects (lessons) outlined in coherent modules.

<b>Background to UN-PK</b>	
<b>Module A</b>	TU
The UN Organisation, the UN Charter, Peace-keeping Principles	2
Organisation, Composition of PKOs, Co-operation/Components	1-2
Strategy of Peace-keeping, Peace-keeping Activities, Ops Tasks	2
Code of Conduct of UN Personnel	1
Structure of CivPol Component	1

<b>Module B</b>	TU
Geopolitical Briefings	4-8
Study of Mandate and Missions	4-8

<b>Module C</b>	TU
Documentation, Administration, etc.	2-6

<b>Specific Component Training</b>	
<b>Module D</b>	TU
Human Rights and Geneva Convention	1
Criminal Justice Standards	2
Training of Local Police in AO	1-2
Human Rights and Election Monitoring/ Assistance	1
Equipment	1-2
UN Procedures, Service Writing	2-5



## Training of United Nations Civilian Police

### Part 1, Introduction Subjects and Modules

<b>General Training</b>	
<b>Module E</b>	TU
Physical Training	1-3
Map Reading, Navigation Exercise *	2-4
Communications, Voice procedure *	2-6
First Aid *	2-4
Hygiene and Sanitation *	2-4

<b>UNCIVPOL Operating Techniques</b>	
<b>Module F</b>	TU
Observation, Monitoring of Local Police*	1+ (5)
Security Checks and Searches *	1+ (2)
Patrols *	1+ (4)
Investigations, Verifications *	1+ (1)
Negotiations, Liaison *	1+ (1)
Use of Force, Rules of Engagement	1
Reports*	1+ (1)

<b>Safety Measures and Precautions</b>	
<b>Module G</b>	TU
Mine Awareness *	1-3
Biological, Chemical Warfare Protection *	1-2
Shelters	1
Travelling and Movement *	1+ (4)
Driving off and on road*	1+ (4)
Survival Skills, Hijack Drills, Detainment*	1+ (1)
Non-Operational Safety Measures *	2

Note: TU = Standard time frame for a lesson.

The length of a Training Unit (TU) depends on the general previous education of the students, the training material and aid available, and the training facilities.

All subjects marked “ \* “ are to be included in the field exercises, + (x) indicates additional time for practical exercise



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*Training of United Nations Civilian Police*

*Part II, Main Subjects*

***Background to Peace-keeping***

---



***Training of United Nations Civilian Police******Part II, Main Subjects  
Background to Peace-keeping***

---

***Background to Peace-keeping*****PURPOSE**

To give the student general background information on the history and of the United Nations.

To give the student an overall perspective of the role of the United Nations in peace-keeping, focusing on the current operations and to provide basic information on the legal aspects concerning participation in a UN mission.

**PROPOSED LESSONS**

- The Charter of the United Nations and the functions of the main elements in the organisation;
- General principles and political aspects related to peace-keeping operations;
- General survey of UN peace-keeping operations;
- Specific information on the UN missions in question, e.g., reasons for the conflict, cease-fire agreements, UN resolutions, mandates, organisation and concept of operations;
- Specific attitudes, conduct, privileges and immunities for UNCIVPOL in the UN missions in question.

“United Nations Guidelines for Peace-keeping”, once finalized, will serve as one of the main references for lectures on this subject.



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## ***Training of United Nations Civilian Police***

### ***Part II, Main Subjects Background to Peace-keeping***

---

#### **The United Nations**

The United Nations *is* the Member States and does not stand alone. The Charter was signed in June 1945 and entered in force on October 1945. It represents the most cooperative effort to secure world peace that has ever existed.

#### **The Charter**

The Charter provides the terms of reference for the United Nations to fulfil its responsibility "To maintain international peace and security and to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to peace".

#### **Chapter VI**

*Article 33* provides for the pacific settlement of disputes by a variety of peaceful and judicial measures including negotiation, enquiry, mediation, conciliation and arbitration.

*Article 37* mandates the Security Council to call on the parties to settle their disputes by peaceful means.

Peace-keeping, as such, is not specifically provided for in the Charter, but has developed as a pragmatic instrument in the maintenance of international peace and security.

Peace-keeping goes beyond purely diplomatic means for peaceful settlements of disputes described in Chapter VI, but falls short of the military or other enforcement provisions of Chapter VII.

#### **Chapter VII**

*Article 39* is essentially designed to deal with threats to peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression. Through Chapter VII, the UN Security Council is empowered to investigate alleged violations and then to determine measures to be taken against the states concerned.

These measures can include complete or partial interruption of economic relations and communications and severance of diplomatic relations (*Article 41*) or actions by air, sea or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security (*Article 42*).

The purpose of the document is to deal with training within the framework of peace-keeping.



## ***Training of United Nations Civilian Police***

### ***Part II, Main Subjects Background to Peace-keeping***

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#### **The Institutional Framework**

The **General Assembly** consists of all Members of the United Nations. It may consider any matter referred to it within the scope of the Charter (*Article 10*) and is empowered to discuss any questions related to the maintenance of international peace and security and make recommendations to the Member States or the Security Council.

The **Security Council** which has primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security consists of five permanent members and ten non-permanent members, half of which are selected each year by the General Assembly for a term of two years. It is granted special power to facilitate peaceful settlements of disputes (*Articles 33-38*). The Security Council acts on behalf of all Members of the United Nations and will usually entrust the Secretary-General to prepare and implement any decision taken by the Security Council.

The **Secretary-General** is the chief administrative officer of the Organisation (*Article 97*). He “may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security” (*Article 99*). The Security Council may decide to establish an operation to maintain (keep) peace and security and request the Secretary-General to report to the Security Council on how such an operation can be launched and carried out. When an operation has been mandated and established by a Resolution of the Council, the Secretary-General implements the mandate and informs the Security Council of developments that may be subject for further decision by the Council.

The **Department of Peace-keeping Operations**, in cooperation with other relevant departments, provides the executive direction of peace-keeping operations. It is responsible for all aspects of planning and support of the operations and maintains constant contact with all operations to ensure that they receive timely direction and guidance on policy and operational issues.

Other departments and offices involved in peace-keeping operations include: Political Affairs, Humanitarian Affairs, Administration and Management, Public Information and the Office of Legal Affairs.



## *Training of United Nations Civilian Police*

### *Part II, Main Subjects* *~ Background to Peace-keeping*

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#### **Composition of Peace-Keeping Operations (PKOs)**

UN PKOs are considered subsidiary organs of the United Nations, established pursuant to a Security Council resolution.

In some cases, a PKO performs non-military tasks which require large civilian components, e.g., civilian police, electoral monitors, etc. In such cases, overall command in the field is normally exercised by a civilian official designated as the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.

#### **General Principles**

In practice, peace-keeping has developed as a pragmatic response to immediate problems requiring UN action which is consistent with if not explicitly provided for in the Charter.

As peace-keeping evolved, certain principles have become common to all peace-keeping operations:

- a. It is vital that the operation have the consent and co-operation of the parties to the conflict in question.
- b. The PKO must enjoy the support of the international community. The Security Council normally adopts a resolution setting up the operation and decides on its mandate, usually on the basis of a recommendation by the Secretary-General. Thereafter, the Council's role remains crucial in providing political support to the Secretary-General as he implements the mandate and in renewing or amending the mandate, as necessary.
- c. The troops, military observers, civilian police and other components required for a peace-keeping operation are provided voluntarily by Member States, who are under no formal obligation in this respect (unlike the provisions in Chapter VII). The willingness of Member States to provide troops is of crucial importance.



## ***Training of United Nations Civilian Police***

### ***Part II, Main Subjects Background to Peace-keeping***

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#### **General Principles (cont'd)**

- d. The operation is under the command of the Secretary-General, who is himself responsible to the Security Council for all aspects of the operation. Personnel contributed by the Governments of Member States are under the command of the Secretary-General in operational matters, although they remain under national command in matters of pay and discipline. It is a basic principle of peace-keeping that personnel in a PKO do not accept orders from their national authorities in respect to operational matters, but only from their United Nations commander, who receives his orders from the Secretary-General. Failure to respect this chain of command can lead to serious operational and political difficulties.
- e. There should be a clear mandate, or one as clear as possible, given the consensus nature of decisions taken by the Security Council.
- f. The operation maintains an attitude of complete impartiality between the parties to the conflict. It must not interfere in the internal affairs of the host country and must not be used in any way to favour one party over another.
- g. When peace-keeping forces are armed, force is used to the minimum extent possible, normally only in self-defence.
- h. The cost of a peace-keeping operation is generally considered to be the collective responsibility of Member States of the United Nations. Each Member State is required to pay its share, assessed on the basis of the Member State's ability to pay.

#### **Tactical Principles**

The peace-keeping **operating technique** comprises of the operational methods implemented by a United Nations force and focuses mainly on de-escalation. Since the operational concept of almost all United Nations forces include the tasks observation and report; exercise control of areas and boundaries; negotiation and liaison; and minimum use of force, the peace-keeping operating technique must be well-known by all personnel employed in a force. As a foundation for this technique, members of the force must be well acquainted with the mandate and its purpose.



## ***Training of United Nations Civilian Police***

### ***Part II, Main Subjects Background to Peace-keeping***

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#### **Tactical Principles (cont'd)**

The **observation and reporting system** is based on correct and impartial observations and reports. Basically, this is carried out from a position selected for its good observation rather than its tactical citing, since maintaining visible United Nations presence is an important tactical in "peace-keeping technique" activities.

**Checkpoints** are commonly used to control movement of vehicles, pedestrians and supply in a tense area or across a boundary. The nature and frequency of their use would depend on the mandate and the concept of operations.

**Patrolling** is another part of the observation, report and control system. In order to independently and impartially carry out patrolling, the United Nations must enjoy *freedom of movement* in the area of operation.

**Investigations** are normally held when serious or potentially serious incidents occur, and are usually conducted by especially designated liaison teams. They are important, and when properly handled, they may be a contributing factor toward keeping potentially explosive situations in check. An investigation can take place without a request from the parties. (Not the same as police investigations.)

**Inspections** are carried out regularly by appointed inspection teams, in coordination with the parties, in order to confirm that each party's troops and armaments are deployed according to an *arms limitation agreement*.

**Liaison** is an essential element of peace-keeping. All operations have a liaison system in place to provide a structural communication line between the force and the parties. At the unit-level, liaison is used to defuse the problem at the source.

**Minimum force** embraces all guidelines governing the use of armed force. The mandate and mission analysis transcending short-term requirements of the tactical situation is taken into account when the Rules of Engagement (ROE) are prepared. The ROE is based on the criteria set forth in the Standard Operating Procedures (SOP) and are precisely tailored to the specific mandate and situation.



## ***Training of United Nations Civilian Police***

### ***Part II, Main Subjects Background to Peace-keeping***

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## ***United Nations Civilian Police Missions***

United Nations Civilian Police Officers must be prepared to carry out a variety of tasks, ranging from tasks of a purely police nature to tasks involving assistance to UN or international relief agencies and the local population.

#### **Typical main tasks:**

- *To monitor local police* in order to ensure that law and order are maintained effectively and impartially and that human rights and fundamental freedoms are fully protected for every citizen, for example:
  - *Accompany local police in the discharge of their duties;*
  - *Receive complaints and allegations;*
  - *Oversee investigations by local police;*
  - *Undertake investigations on its own initiative.*
- *To ensure security of refugees and displaced persons and their human rights:*
  - *Facilitate their voluntary return in regard to security;*
  - *Facilitate security and safety where they relocate;*
  - *Facilitate their freedom and rights.*
- *To supervise and control public security in the Area of Operation.*
  - *To stabilise the security situation;*
  - *To build confidence among the population, local administration, agencies and especially the local police.*
- *To provide and guarantee or verify security and a neutral political environment against intimidation or interference in the electoral process.*
- *To assist in the establishment and training of a national police force.*



## *Training of United Nations Civilian Police*

### *Part II, Main Subjects Background to Peace-keeping*

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- *To monitor* regroupment, cantonment and disarmament and/or demobilisation of police or security forces; e.g., to *assist* in locating and confiscating caches of weapons.
- *To maintain* liaison; if appropriate.
- *To assist* humanitarian activities such as POW exchanges, security of food distribution and feeding centres, etc.

They may be called upon to carry out other tasks including investigation of accidents, thefts, or losses involving United Nations personnel or property, or to perform tasks related to the security arrangements within the mission itself.

The number of tasks for a specific mission depends on the mandate of the mission, the prevailing political and military situation in the area, as well as on the living conditions for the civilian population.

These tasks involve the following activities:

- Deployment for observation and monitoring in the field at district and sub-district levels to established police posts or police stations;
- Security checks and searches by United Nations Personnel;
- Mobile patrolling throughout the operational zone or district; on foot or by vehicle in towns and villages;
- Investigation and verification of incidents and reporting of facts;
- Negotiation and liaison with local police forces;
- Escort duties;
- Development of training programmes and assistance in training the local police force.



***Training of United Nations Civilian Police******Part II, Main Subjects  
Code of Conduct***

---

***Behaviour and Discipline*****PURPOSE**

To give the student general information on the principles of behaviour and discipline required of a UNCIVPOL.

**PROPOSED LESSONS**

- Principles of impartiality, integrity, loyalty, independence, subordination of private or national affiliations and interests to the United Nations.
- Cultural awareness;
- General conduct and behaviour: *do's and don'ts*.

**Key sentences:**

- *Your good behaviour and discipline are your security.*
- *A peace-keeper is on duty 24 hours a day, 7 days a week.*
- *Your behaviour and speech will be closely observed.*
- *You are an ambassador of the United Nations and your nation.*
- *Your behaviour will reflect upon the United Nations as a whole.*



## *Training of United Nations Civilian Police*

### *Part II, Main Subjects Code of Conduct*

---

## ***Introduction***

### **Attitude and Conduct**

The attitude and conduct of United Nations peace-keeping personnel at all levels must be consistent with the United Nations concepts of reliability and impartiality.

### **Principles**

Principles to be followed by all United Nations personnel are:

- Avoidance of force;
- Consent of the Parties (Host Countries);
- Impartiality;
- Clarity of purpose;
- Firmness;
- Reliability;
- Anticipation;
- Integration.



## ***Training of United Nations Civilian Police***

### ***Part II, Main Subjects Code of Conduct***

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#### **Avoidance of use of force**

*"Force will not be used to bring an end to a conflict"* is a fundamental principle on which United Nations peace-keeping is founded.

Where armed troops are part of a United Nations PKO, the topic of "Use of Force" must be covered in pre-deployment training. UNCIVPOL, although not armed themselves, must be aware of potential reactions from the United Nations troops in a critical situation.

Peace-keeping troops are armed for self-defence only. Although they are soldiers, their martial skills are to be used for self-defence under exceptional circumstances only.

The conditions for the use of force in self-defence are:

- *Initially, every effort must be made to prevent the use of force through negotiation;*
- If negotiation *fails* and a situation develops where "firing for effect" is the only option, it must be preceded by warnings and only the minimum of force is permitted.

#### **Consent of the Parties (Host Countries)**

*"A Peace-keeping Operation will take place only with the consent of the parties involved"* is another fundamental principle of peace-keeping.

A peace-keeping force deployed in a country is invited by the host Government. It can remain there only with the consent of the very same Government. While a peace-keeping force enjoys certain privileges and immunities, its members must respect the host country's laws and customs, bearing in mind that a *United Nations Peace-keeping Force is not an occupation force*.



## *Training of United Nations Civilian Police*

### *Part II, Main Subjects Code of Conduct*

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#### **Impartiality**

Impartiality and neutrality are essential in order to retain the trust and confidence of the parties to a dispute. Once mutual trust has been damaged, the United Nations Force may find it more difficult to implement its mandate. Failure to display impartiality at all times and in every situation may jeopardise the success of the peace-keeping operation.

#### **Clarity of Purpose**

It is essential that both sides are made fully aware of what UNCIVPOL is trying to achieve, and why. Insufficient information may lead to misunderstandings and distrust that exacerbates the conflict and makes the tasks of UNCIVPOL more difficult to achieve.

#### **Firmness**

On questions of principle, UNCIVPOL must display firmness of purpose and solidarity, otherwise the integrity of the mission may be compromised.

Although a party to the dispute may threaten to use force, it is aware that its government will eventually have to answer both to the Security Council and the international community for such actions.

#### **Reliability**

Reliance on UNCIVPOL, based on sound principles, will enhance its trustworthiness in the eyes of the parties to the dispute.

In a chaotic and critical situation, it is important that the parties recognise that they can depend on UNCIVPOL to act with the interest(s) of all parties in mind.



## ***Training of United Nations Civilian Police***

### ***Part II, Main Subjects Code of Conduct***

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#### **Anticipation**

Situations likely to provoke violence should be anticipated beforehand, as far as is possible. Timely action should be taken either to prevent violence altogether or to prevent it from escalating. The rapid deployment of UNCIVPOL between the opposing sides may be required in order to prevent an incident from developing into a serious situation.

#### **Integration**

UNCIVPOL is comprised of national contingents or individuals which are integrated into the whole operation to uphold a common United Nations identity and clarity of purpose. This integration takes place in two respects:

- National contingents are mutually dependent on one another. Responsibilities for logistic support communications and airlift are usually distributed among the various national contingents so that no one contributing Government is perceived as exercising undue influence in any given operation.
- When a confrontation is anticipated between UNCIVPOL and one or more of the parties to a dispute, it is wise to interpose a small group drawn from as many national contingents as possible, in order to display solidarity and unity of purpose among UNCIVPOL forces.



- *Training of United Nations Civilian Police*

*Part II, Main Subjects*  
*Operating Techniques*

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## ***Operating Techniques***

### **UNCIVPOL Operating Techniques / Observer Duties**

#### **PURPOSE**

To give the student general information on common duties of UNCIVPOL in the area of operation (AO).

#### **PROPOSED LESSONS**

- Operational terms, definitions and abbreviations.
- General reports.
- Post duties, e.g.:
  - Briefing;
  - Monitoring and report duties;
  - Communications and inventory checks;
  - Maintenance of post;
  - Shelter and vehicles;
  - Maintenance of generators ;
  - Maintenance of water supply;
  - Replenishment of food and petro, and products; and
  - Precautionary hygiene measures.
- Patrol and investigation tasks:
  - Patrol briefing/debriefing, report(s);
  - Violation and investigation reports;
  - Hand-over forms for persons, property and domestic animals; and
  - General principles and rules for investigation.



***Training of United Nations Civilian Police******Part II, Main Subjects  
Operating Techniques***

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**Proposed Lessons (continued)**

- Verification duties:  
  
Observation and registration;  
Allegation records.
- Negotiation/liaison duties:  
  
Negotiation in formal meetings;  
Negotiation on-the-spot;  
Liaison arrangements and tasks;  
Supervision of the duties of local authorities .
- Assistance duties:  
  
Fact-finding (other than operational);  
Assistance in decision-making process;  
Control tasks;  
Escort tasks;  
Training tasks.



## *Training of United Nations Civilian Police*

### *Part II, Main Subjects General Training - Communications*

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## ***General Training - Communications***

### **PURPOSE**

To enable the student to prepare, transmit, receive and record messages in a United Nations communications system by radio, telex, fax and telephone according to the rules laid down in United Nations communications procedures, SOPs and Administrative circulars (involves the use of procedural words, procedures and language).

### **PROPOSED LESSONS**

- Introduction to UN COMMS SYSTEM available from the Monitor Mission to Introduction UNNY, communications within the monitor mission and communications to adjacent units or other agencies supported by the monitors.
- UN call sign system, net orders and communications SOPs.
- Phonetic alphabet, spelling procedures, figure codes and punctuation marks.
- Basic radio communication procedures: The single call; the multiple call; the all-stations call; *roger, over, out* and *radio check*; report of signal strength and readability; time check; reporting into a net; and closing down procedures.
- The use of procedural words, for example: *wait out, read back - I read back, say again - I say again, correction, speak slower, words twice, unknown station, disregard, acknowledge - wilco, verify - I verify, relay to - message passed to.*
- Plain procedure: *long begins - end of text.message, roger so far - roger send over, text*



## ***Training of United Nations Civilian Police***

### ***Part II, Main Subjects General Training - Communications***

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#### **Proposed Lessons (continued)**

- Formal messages: the United Nations message format, precedence, date-time group, time zones, month, year and classification;
- Traffic control procedures, traffic control sheet. Standard phrases: *mobile from, destination, new destination, in convoy with, breaking convoy, closing down, monitoring walkie-talkie, stationary, patrolling, patrolling between, foot mobile, entering dead space.*
- MAYDAY and loss of contact procedure.

#### **Exercises**

##### **Controlled voice exercise (classroom):**

The instructor issues both the contents of the messages and the reaction/reply, e.g., a list of events with time for the sequences.

##### **Message exercise (classroom):**

All messages are pre-filled on operational report forms for the transmitting station; the receiving station must transmit the correct answer.

##### **Field radio traffic exercise:**

A combination of plain procedures and operational and administration reports. A description of a number of situations (i.e., a list of events and a timetable for transmission) are issued to the students; they must maintain the Log Sheet, transmit/receive messages and fill in operational report form and transmit/receive reports.



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***Training of United Nations Civilian Police***

***Part III, Module Description***

***Index and Description of Subjects***

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***The following charts of modules contain:***

- ***The subjects***
- ***The aims (what to know and be able to)***
- ***The proposed timing for lesson and exercises***
- ***A checklist of what to organise, implement duct***
- ***A proposed list of references***



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Part III Module/Subject Description

The description of the subjects is as follows:

Module #	<i>Title of Module</i>				
subject title	aim to be achieved	proposed duration, planning and preparation activity	proposed organising and providing activity	proposed implementation and conduct	proposed references for the subject
	Description of expected knowledge of student ("know", "to be able to explain", "to conduct" etc.)	Proposed timing in training units:.....	Checklist of measures to be considered and taken.	Checklist of how to implement the training	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>.....</li> <li>.....</li> <li>.....</li> <li>.....</li> <li>.....</li> <li>.....</li> </ul>	General outline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Way how to present the subject</li> <li>• Further explanation of subject</li> <li>• Emphasis</li> <li>• Remarks</li> <li>• Specific examples</li> <li>• Means</li> </ul>	General outline: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Personnel (instructors)</li> <li>• Facilities and equipment (training area, classrooms etc.)</li> <li>• Lectures, examples or simulations</li> <li>• Handouts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Means</li> <li>• Methods</li> <li>• Important details</li> <li>• Exercises combining subjects</li> </ul>	



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## Part III Module/Subject Description

Module A	Background to	UN Peace-	keeping		
subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
The United Nations Organization, the UN Charter, Principles of Peace - keeping	To know, understand and be able to explain the:	Timing : 1- 2 TU <sup>1</sup>	instructors	- information about:	UN Charter
	Organization,  Ideals of the UN Charter,  Principles of PKO : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Impartiality</li> <li>• International political support</li> <li>• Legitimacy</li> <li>• Persuasion</li> <li>• Minimum use of force</li> <li>• Transparency</li> <li>• Liaison</li> <li>• Co-ordination</li> </ul>	lessons discussion on : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• process of conflict resolution</li> <li>• decision making and negotiation process in Security Council</li> <li>• implementation of the mandate</li> <li>• rules of engagement</li> <li>• authority and privileges of UN</li> <li>• case studies</li> </ul>	classrooms  handouts  examples or simulations	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• UN History , UN organization , (general)</li> <li>• Ideals</li> <li>• Achievements</li> <li>- discussion on the relevant PKO chapters in the Charter : VII Art. 40 V Art. 29, VII, VIII,</li> <li>• Agenda for Peace especially the definitions and differences of</li> <li>• Peace - keeping</li> <li>• Peace - making</li> <li>• Peace - building</li> <li>• Peace - enforcement</li> </ul> Issue handouts	Blue Helmets  Agenda for Peace  The UN at 40  Basic Facts about UN  Provisional Rules of Procedure of the Security Council  SOFA <sup>2</sup> (example)

<sup>1</sup> Training Unit

<sup>2</sup> Status of Force Agreement



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Part III Module/Subject Description

subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
Organization and Composition of PKOs	To know, understand and be able to explain :	Timing : 1 - 3 TU	instructors	examples	SOP <sup>6</sup>
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>CIVPOL, Military, and other components</li> <li>Organisation and Responsibilities at UN HQ NY</li> <li>Administration</li> <li>Command in the Field</li> <li>Responsibilities of the contributing country</li> <li>Discipline, code of conduct</li> <li>Operational requirements for UNCIVPOL Officers</li> </ul>	lessons, discussion: co-operation of components; SC, SecGen <sup>3</sup> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>mandating</li> <li>terminating</li> <li>commanding</li> </ul> DPKO <sup>4</sup> : <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>planning</li> <li>establishment</li> <li>direction</li> <li>guidance</li> <li>military advice</li> </ul> FALD <sup>5</sup> Police Commissioner's responsibility  principles	classrooms  handouts	explanation of tasks, responsibilities and limitations  discussion on co- operation of components  lecture on tasks of other components	Principles of the Code of Conduct for UN Personnel

<sup>3</sup>Secretary General

<sup>4</sup>Department of Peace-keeping Operations

<sup>5</sup>Field Administration and Logistic Division

<sup>6</sup>Standard Operating Procedure



**DRAFT**

Part III Module/Subject Description

subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
<b>Strategy for Peace- keeping</b>	To know, understand and be able to explain :	Timing : 1 TU	instructors classrooms handouts	examples	Blue Helmets
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definition of PK</li> <li>• Observer Mission, unarmed</li> <li>• PK Forces, lightly armed</li> <li>• combined observer/force missions</li> <li>• Mission of UNCIVPOL as complementary component</li> </ul>	lessons discussion :  examples of deployment of PKOs	general organisation charts of previous and ongoing missions	explanation of tasks, responsibilities and limitations  explanation of the special requirements for UNCIVPOL, particularly in regard to assistance for other components	SOPs (e.g. UNFICYP, UNTAC, ONUSAL)



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Part III Module/Subject Description

subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
<b>Peace-keeping Activities, Operational Tasks</b>	To know, understand and be able to explain :	Timing : 1 TU	instructors	examples	Guidelines for UN Peace-keeping
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Supervision of withdrawal</li><li>• Separation of forces</li><li>• Policing of Agreements</li></ul> in order to implement and monitor: a. BZ, AOS, DMZ b. Parties forward defence locations c. Restriction on numbers of troops, d. Restriction on number of armaments etc. e. Monitoring of agreed cease-fire	lessons discussion on principles	classrooms handouts	explanation of tasks, responsibilities and limitations  analysis of mandates of various missions (general)	Mandates of previous and ongoing missions (ONUSAL, ONUMOZ)  General deployment charts and tactical maps  SOFAs (e.g. UNFICYP)



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## Part III Module/Subject Description

subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
<b>Code of Conduct for UN-personnel</b>	To know the:	Timing : 1 TU	instructors	examples	Code of Conduct for UN Personnel  Experience of UNCIVPOL
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• 5 principles:<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>Impartiality</li><li>Integrity</li><li>Loyalty</li><li>Independence</li><li>Subordination of interests to UN</li></ul></li><li>• Cultural peculiarities</li><li>• General conduct</li><li>• Do's and don'ts</li></ul>	discussion and examples	classroom  lecture  scenarios for exercise  handouts	explanation of responsibilities  simulation of situation in exercise  assessment of conduct of students in efficiency report	



subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
<b>Structure of UNCIVPOL Component</b>	To know:	Timing : 1 TU	instructors	examples	SOP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Common organisation charts</li> <li>• Line of command</li> <li>• Functions</li> <li>• Duties and responsibilities of UNCIVPOL Officers</li> <li>• Duties and responsibilities of UNCIVPOL Senior Officers</li> </ul>	discussion and examples  lecture	classroom  lecture  handouts	explanation of responsibilities	Experience of instructor



Module B	Background to	UN Peace-	keeping		
subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
<b>Geopolitical Briefings</b>	To know:	Timing : 1 TU each	instructors (previous participants in particular mission a must)	lecture on facts,  discussion on:  origin of conflict, subsequent crisis	Guidelines for contributing countries,
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Geography</li> <li>• History</li> <li>• Economy</li> <li>• Political system - government</li> <li>• Defence forces and internal security forces, police</li> <li>• Internal influences including religion, militias, revolutionary movements, etc.,</li> <li>• External influences</li> <li>• Culture and customs.</li> </ul>	lessons  videos, maps, pictures, slides, articles, books,  handouts	classrooms  handouts  technical facilities  bibliography	political interests, mentality and attitudes  input on duty and daily life	Chapter of SOPs (history)  Public resources, country studies  Instructors own experience



subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
Study of Mandate and Mission	To know and understand the:	Timing: 1 TU each mission	former UNCIVPOL officers as instructors	lectures	SOPs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Historical origins of the dispute</li> <li>Major developments in the dispute</li> <li>Emergence of the mandate from the Security Council including a discussion on the actual document;</li> <li>Subsequent Security Council Resolutions and Secretary-General's reports.</li> <li>Civilian involvement in the PKO, including responsibilities and civilian /military co-ordination.</li> <li>Various functions, the concept of operations of UNCIVPOL in the missions</li> </ul>	<u>reason why to</u>  <i>supervise, monitor, verify and report</i> <i>cease-fire, withdrawals, cessation of outside assistance,</i> <i>monitor checkpoints, ingress/egress points and air/seaports</i> <i>monitor regroupment, cantonment and demobilisation processes,</i> <i>assist in locating and confiscating caches of weapons,</i> <i>maintain liaison with factions, NGOs, UN Agencies, neighbouring countries,</i> <i>assist humanitarian activities like</i> <i>exchange of POW, planning of food distribution and feeding centres etc.</i>	general lectures,  discussion  analysis  videos, maps, pictures, slides, articles, books, handouts	operational briefings  show of videos, slides etc.  explanation of the various tasks of UNCIVPOL	Resolutions, reports of the SC  Operational briefings of the missions  Surveys and Peace-keeping information notes of DPKO  Operational Plan ONUSAL (example)



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Part III Module/Subject Description

Module C	Background to	UN Peace-	keeping		
subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
<b>Documentation, administration, UN-in processing;</b>  <b>Medical examination, required inoculations, etc.;</b>  <b>Kit inspection, issue;</b> <b>Briefing on pay, leave, visits;</b>  <b>Domestic arrangements, support system for dependants, etc.</b>	To know:	Timing: 2 - 6 TU	instructor	general information	Guideline for Troop Contributing Countries
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Documents needed</li> <li>Processing of administration</li> <li>Medical examination to undergo, at home and in the mission area</li> <li>Equipment provided by home government and UN</li> <li>Support for personal needs</li> <li>Medical supply in the mission area</li> </ul>	documents and information on how to come to the mission area examples of in-processing documents, e.g. ID-cards, forms etc. what to do the first days, medical check and inoculation in advance and later, familiarisation to equipment and issue, transfer and cargo (in general)	classroom medical staff logistic staff handouts and lectures	show of equipment use of equipment (also during exercises)	SOPs Guideline for Standby Forces Notes for Guidance of UNCIVPOL on Assignment



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Part III Module/Subject Description

Module D	Specific	Component	Training		
subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
Human Rights and Geneva Convention	To know:	Timing: 1 TU	instructures	lectures	Declaration of Human Rights  Democratic Constitution
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basic principles of Human Rights as provided in countries' constitution e.g. right of speech, association, nondiscrimination</li> </ul>	lectures	lectures	scenarios of typical violations	
Criminal Justice Standards	To know :	Timing: 1-2 TU	instructor	lectures	UN Criminal Justice Standards for Peace- keeping Police Constitution of the country or any other law dealing with this subject
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Basic principles of criminal justice as provided by countries' law e.g. right of silence, right to go to court within reasonable time, right to defend oneself or to be defended</li> </ul>	lectures,  handouts	handouts		



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## Part III Module/Subject Description

subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
<b>Training of Local Police</b>	To know	Timing: 1-2 TU	instructors	lesson on police duties	General training resources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Organization of local police</li> <li>• Level of education</li> <li>• basic concept of training</li> </ul>	lectures, exercises  handouts	handouts		Specific information of local police from the embassy of the country concerned
<b>Equipment</b>	To know and be able to handle:	Timing: 1-2 TU	instructor	familiarisation by using equipment in field exercises	Manuals and examples of equipment of home and of mission area
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Personal Equipment</li> <li>• Radio Equip.</li> <li>• Stationary</li> <li>• Vehicles</li> </ul>	lectures, exercises  handouts	handouts		



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## Part III Module/Subject Description

subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
UN-Procedures and Reports , Service writing Computer Skills	To know:	Timing: 2 - 5 TU	instructors	lectures	SOPs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Basic structure of SOPs what to find where</li><li>• Use of report forms and administrative forms</li><li>• Basic type writing, word-processing on notebooks</li><li>• Report writing in mission language</li></ul>	lectures handouts of SOPs forms computers	lectures handouts of SOPs forms computers examples	use forms in exercises	Manuals  English Language Course for UNCIVPOL (UNNY, 1994)



Module E	<i>General Training</i>				
subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
<b>Physical Training</b>	To provide an awareness of the need to be physical fit:	Timing: 1-3 TU	instructors	training, test endurance training integrated in field exercise	General resources e.g. Cooper Test
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Physical fitness training and national tests</li> </ul>	facilities	training  test		
<b>Map Reading / Navigation Exercise</b>	To be able to navigate and report consequently :	Timing: 2 - 4 TU	instructors	lectures  integration in field exercise	Copies of maps of the mission area using different systems
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Map orientation to ground</li> <li>Reading of co-ordinates, grids (using maps of mission area)</li> <li>Basic use of compass</li> <li>Resections with compass</li> </ul>	maps of any mission area as examples	lessons handouts maps compass protractors  GPS <sup>7</sup> if available		
<b>Communications Voice Procedure</b>	To be able to send reports and communicate on radios:	Timing: 2-6 TU	instructors	integration in field exercise with reporting systems, movement control, daily radio traffic	UN Voice Procedure handout, audio tapes  Manuals for equipment
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>According UN Procedure</li> <li>International networks</li> </ul>	lectures equipment handouts	lectures and exercise		

<sup>7</sup>Global Positioning System



subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
First Aid	To know and be able to provide:	Timing: 2-4 TU	instructors (medics)	lectures	General military and civic resources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Principles of first aid;</li> <li>Use/application of field dressings on wounds; slings and knots;</li> <li>Hemorrhage control ;</li> <li>Treatment for shock, fainting,</li> <li>Fractures: (1) types and symptoms; (2) treatment, splints;</li> <li>Poison and treatment;</li> <li>Artificial respiration</li> <li>Identification/harmful animals</li> </ul>	lectures and exercises  refresher training	handouts  medical training equipment	first aid training also integrated in field exercise	Training pamphlets of the mission area



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### Part III Module/Subject Description

subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
<b>Hygiene and Sanitation</b>	To know and be aware of:	Timing: 2-4 TU	instructors (medics) handouts cooking and purification equipment lecture on general surviving skills also referring to code of conduct	lectures	Recommendation by WHO
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Food hygiene</li> <li>• Personal hygiene and sanitation</li> <li>• Water hygiene</li> <li>• Avoidance of heat injuries</li> <li>• Utilisation of rest and recreation to combat stress</li> <li>• Recognition of stress in self and others</li> <li>• Alcohol and /or drug abuse</li> <li>• Sexually transmitted diseases</li> </ul>	lectures and exercises  preparation of food  protection measures		integrate preparation of food in field exercise          lecture and mental exercises in stress management	Guidelines of the mission areas          General military and public resources



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Part III Module/Subject Description

Module F	<i>UNCIVPOL Operating</i>	<i>Techniques<sup>8</sup></i>		(= main subject)	
subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
Observation, Monitoring of Local Police	To know and be able to conduct:	Timing: 1+5 TU	instructors	lecture	SOP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Elements of public relation</li> <li>• Organizational skills</li> <li>• Social skills</li> <li>• Impartiality</li> </ul>	brief introduction  exercise with scenarios  operational briefings	training area and compound, equipment and facilities, (radios , maps etc.)  report forms etc.  actors (troops)  police spokesman or police PR officer	exercise incorporating "Equipment" "UN- Procedures and Reports", "Communications", "Map Reading", "Familiarity",	

<sup>8</sup>include leadership training concerning the tasks of seniors, team leaders, duty officers and station chiefs




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Part III Module/Subject Description

subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
<b>Security Checks and Searches</b>	To know and be able to conduct:	Timing: 1+2 TU	instructors	lecture	SOP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definitions</li> <li>• Supervision or conduct of a Security Check according to the agreement</li> <li>• Security and deployment of personnel</li> <li>• Method of search</li> <li>• what to do when people:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) refuse to produce ID card;</li> <li>(2) refuse to be searched</li> <li>(3) produce a weapon;</li> </ol> </li> <li>• Traffic control</li> <li>• Training in:               <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>(1) isolating problems quickly;</li> <li>(2) preventing their escalation;</li> <li>(3) scaling down and defusing problems quickly</li> </ol> </li> <li>• Safety considerations advancing check of others</li> </ul>	brief introduction  exercise with scenarios  operational briefing  particular emphasis on negotiation and behaviour  supervising or passing a UN-check or advancing a security check of others	training area and equipment and facilities  actors (troops)	exercise incorporating  "Equipment",  "UN- Procedures and Reports",  "Communications",  "Familiarity",  "Mine Awareness",  "Negotiation, Liaison",  "Use of Force"	General police resources



subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
Patrols	To know and be able to conduct:	Timing: 1+4 TU (investigation, escorting incl.)	instructors  training area and equipment and facilities  vehicles, boats, helicopters  actors (troops)	lecture and exercise incorporating  "Equipment", "UN- Procedures and Reports", "Communications", "Map Reading", "Familiarity", "Mine Awareness", "Crime Awareness", "Travelling, Movement", "Negotiation, Liaison", "First Aid", "Driving off Road", "Helicopter Training",	PK Training Manual,  General police resources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Types of patrol to be undertaken</li> <li>Aims of patrolling in the PKO</li> <li>Principles to be adhered to by patrols</li> <li>Conduct of the patrol</li> </ul>	brief introduction exercise with scenarios  operational briefing  particular emphasis on negotiation and behaviour			
Investigations	to know and be able to conduct:	Timing: 1 +1 TU	forms, orders, sketches, maps	 see above	PK Training Manual,  General police resources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Operational Occurrences</li> <li>Procedure, Conduct, Report</li> </ul>	brief introduction exercise with scenarios, see above			



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## Part III Module/Subject Description

subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
Negotiations / Liaison	To know and be able to conduct:	Timing: 1 +1 TU	instructor	brief introduction	PK Training Manual,
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Negotiation on levels within formalised system</li> <li>Forms of negotiation outside of formalised system</li> <li>Principles of conduct of negotiations/liaison</li> <li>Use of interpreters</li> <li>Limits in interrogation techniques</li> </ul>	lecture of levels in a PKO Mission  principles how to conduct negotiations  exercises using scenarios from mission area	actors with different roles and attitudes,  facilities  video camera  analysis of performed negotiation	demonstration lessons  discussion on performed negotiation  examples of the mission areas  exercises integrated in field exercise	Instructor's own experience



**DRAFT**

Part III Module/Subject Description

subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
Use of Force and Rules of Engagement of specific missions	To know and be able to explain: (In contrary to troops unarmed UNCivPol have to <u>know</u> only)	Timing: 1 TU	instructor	lecture	SOPs,
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Definition of force</li> <li>• When force can be used</li> <li>• Principles in the application of force</li> <li>• How force is to be applied</li> <li>• Authority for the use of force</li> <li>• Ations after force has been applied.</li> </ul>	lecture and scenarios in order to be able to evaluate when and how force should be applied	classroom examples of rules of engagement flexible response psychological aspects show of force	discussion on scenarios of the mission area	PK Training Manual



**DRAFT**

Part III Module/Subject Description

subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
<b>Reports</b>	To be able to evaluate the incidents, to report and log:	Timing: 2 TU	instructors	lecture on evaluation of incidents	SOPs
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Activity forecast reports</li> <li>• Vehicle movement reports</li> <li>• Warning reports</li> <li>• Situation reports</li> <li>• Other special reports</li> <li>• Mayday reports and procedures</li> <li>• MEDEVAC/CASEVAC requests</li> <li>• Supply requests</li> <li>• Maintaining the log sheet</li> <li>• Patrol debriefing notes</li> <li>• Investigation debriefing notes</li> <li>• Negotiation notes</li> <li>• Other debriefing notes</li> <li>• Periodical summaries of operational and personnel occurrences</li> <li>• Written assessments</li> </ul>	forms examples scenarios lecture integration in exercise	lecture classroom tests issue of forms equipment (radios)	lecture on how to prepare and send the reports etc. discussion on examples exercise transmission by radio using correct voice procedure tests	



Module G	<i>Safety Measures and</i>	<i>Precautions</i>			
<b>Mine Awareness Training</b>	To know, recognise and be able to protect oneself and others by precautions:	Timing: 1-3 TU	instructor	lessons	General military resources covering the mines of the specific areas
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Marking and reporting only</li> <li>• Safety precautions</li> <li>• Mine awareness:                             <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Recognition of devices / mines roadside bombs, debris</li> <li>Principles of use and how to recognise areas of threat</li> </ul> </li> </ul> <p>Awareness programme:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Meaning of "mine free"</li> <li>• Permitted movement</li> <li>• Reporting</li> <li>• Parties' mine-marking</li> <li>• Do's and Don'ts</li> </ul>	transparencies slides pictures videos handout lectures	mock-up equipment, dummy mines  integration in field exercise	exercise awareness on patrol	



subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
<b>Biological, Chemical Warfare Protection (BCW)</b>	To know how and be able to protect oneself and others by precautions:	Timing: 1-2 TU	instructor	lessons and exercise in combination with First Aid	General military resources
	Concentration on chemical warfare: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Characteristics</li> <li>• Symptoms</li> <li>• Precautions</li> <li>• Use of protective clothing and monitoring equipment</li> </ul>	lectures, refresher training exercises handouts	equipment handouts integration in field exercise		



**DRAFT**

Part III Module/Subject Description

subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
<b>Shelters</b>	To know and be able to carry out:	Timing: 1 TU	brief introduction facilities (generators, kitchen, etc.) equipment (tents and radio equipment for the exercise at least)	familiarisation by using facilities in field exercise	Manuals of facilities of mission area
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Daily routine on the Post, team site</li> <li>Maintenance of established shelters</li> </ul>	brief introduction  photos, slides  facilities, equipment			
<b>Travelling and Movement</b>	To be able to conduct:	Timing: 1 + 4 TU	instructors  training area vehicles, radios	lecture  exercise integrated in patrol exercise	General military resources plus peculiarities in UN service
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Convoy driving</li> <li>Traffic control</li> </ul>	brief introduction, exercise with scenarios,			
<b>Driving, off and on road</b>	To be able to conduct:	Timing: 1+3 TU	instructors  short introduction  practical training	lecture  driving integrated in field exercise particularly in patrol exercise	Forms used in mission areas  General military resources Manuals
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Driving in heavy city traffic,</li> <li>Cross country driving in heavy terrain;</li> <li>UN regulations, daily trip ticket,</li> <li>Basic maintenance</li> </ul>	lectures, handouts, forms, vehicles, training areas, routes			



**DRAFT**

Part III Module/Subject Description

subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
<b>Survival skills</b> <b>Hijack drills</b> <b>Detainment</b>	To be able to react to threat correctly:	Timing: 1 + 1 TU	instructors	lecture	General military resources
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Hijack drills,</li> <li>General surviving skills</li> <li>Behaviour in detainment</li> </ul>	brief introduction exercise with scenarios, operational briefing for exercises, particular emphasis on behaviour	training area vehicles, radios actors (troops) battle gear survival kit	demonstration exercise exercise integrated in patrol exercise	
<b>Non-Operational Safety Measures natural causes and accidents</b>	In order to be aware of:	Timing: 2 TU	instructors	lectures	General military resources SOP
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Health reasons</li> <li>Traffic accidents</li> <li>Fire</li> <li>Psychological stress management</li> <li>Accidents while on leave</li> </ul>	lectures and handouts 2. and 3. simulation in field exercise	classroom issue of handouts scenarios	issue of handouts brief scenarios for field exercise while on OP or on patrol	



***Training of United Nations Civilian Police***

***Part IV, Exercises***

***Field Exercises***

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*Training of United Nations Civilian Police*

*Part IV, Exercises  
Introduction*

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***Introduction***

**Field Simulation Exercises Using United Nations Operating Techniques**

**Purpose:**

- To accustom UNCIVPOL to being in dangerous situations (e.g., stress simulation, pyrotechnic simulation, scenarios) in order to enable them to function under stressful conditions.
- To familiarise UNCIVPOL with the sounds of various weapons being fired, in order to be able to identify them.

During these exercises, UNCIVPOL should be given other tasks, such as:

- Sending verbal reports of all details to an umpire;
- Writing or reporting observations by radio to umpires; and
- First aid application.
- To teach UNCIVPOL how to react defensively and calmly when unarmed and lacking any major support.
- To teach UNCIVPOL to be able to assess dangerous situations for survival and protection.
- To teach UNCIVPOL how to be able to de-escalate situations by using appropriate behaviour and negotiation without the use or display of force.
- To teach UNCIVPL how to protect him/herself if force escalates.

**LOCAL POLICE MONITORING EXERCISE**

**INVESTIGATION / VERIFICATION EXERCISE**

**PATROL EXERCISE**



## *Training of United Nations Civilian Police*

### *Part IV, Exercises Exercises*

---

## ***Local Police Monitoring Exercises***

### **PURPOSE**

*To give the students an opportunity to monitor and advise local police how to conduct their duty.*

### **PREPARATIONS/ORGANISATION**

- A police post serves as a scenario stage. ...
- Various scenarios of a police post will be performed by local force actors. The students will need to be able to recognise failures of security and violations according to the standards of human rights and criminal justice.
- The exercise begins with a briefing covering the general situation, terrain, opposing forces and task for the UNCIVPOL crew.
- By the end of the exercise, the UNCIVPOL crew will present an operational report.



**DRAFT**

## *Training of United Nations Civilian Police*

### *Part IV, Exercises Exercises*

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## ***Investigation / Verification Exercise***

### **PURPOSE**

*To give the students an opportunity to conduct an investigation.*

### **PREPARATIONS/ORGANISATION**

- Chose an area where an incident reportedly happened.
- Convene local population (actors) to be questioned.
- In order to be able to compare the results and performance, all teams will investigate the same reported incidents.

The chief instructor gives the briefing and dispatches the investigation teams, then acts as UN HQ's inspection element receiving all radio communication from each teams. Another instructor acts as the UN HQ's debriefing officer.

The class is divided into a number of teams (two students acting as civil police and one student acting as a local police officer). Each team is issued a jeep with a VHF radio.

The exercise begins with a briefing covering:

- The general situation (simulated);
- The day's task for the team (live);
- Logistic arrangements (live);
- Communications arrangements (live).

The teams will submit a report at the end of the exercise.



## ***Training of United Nations Civilian Police***

### ***Part IV, Exercises Exercises***

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#### ***Patrol Exercise***

##### **Purpose:**

To give students an opportunity to train patrol duties in the field. This includes: Team work; observation; investigation; escort; communications; traffic control; driving under difficult circumstances; map reading; first aid and; trouble shooting/emergency repair.

##### **PREPARATIONS/ORGANISATION**

In the exercise area, a patrol route is established. Depending on the time and the number of patrols available to conduct the exercise, the area should be approximately 25-35 km (15-20 miles) in length and have a number of vehicle reporting points (VRPs) established along the route. Radio communications are established between the UNCIVPOL HQ and the patrols.

*Three instructors are needed in the HQ:*

- *One* exercise director to brief the patrols and send them out;
- *One* to act as traffic controller and;
- *One* to receive and debrief incoming patrols.



**DRAFT**

## *Training of United Nations Civilian Police*

### *Part IV Exercises Exercises*

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#### *Patrol Exercise*

- One officer is in charge of the incidents; in addition, as many actors (and equipment) as it takes to create the incidents.
- Each patrol consists of two monitors, one senior and one junior. Each patrol will have one jeep with VHF radio (vehicle mounted), one portable radio and one vehicle flag.
- The exercise begins with a briefing, stating the general situation in the mission area, the task(s) for the patrol, logistics and communications. During the exercise the patrol is tasked to organise and accompany a convoy. At the end of the exercise, the "monitors" will submit a written patrol report, and explain orally to a debriefing officer what they have observed. As feedback, the debriefing officer will then point out to the patrol any incidents they had failed to observe.
- The arranged incidents should give the students different kinds of observations for the patrol report: a situation where they will need to submit an investigation report; a first aid incident followed by a MEDEVAC request; and a denial of passing a CP where they will need to request further instructions from the UNCIVPOL HQ.
- Provided available time and resources allow it, additional patrolling may be conducted by foot, boat and/or helicopter.
- Escorting, verifications of arms restriction or implementation of disarmament and general fact-finding about the area infrastructure may also be included in the patrol task.

*On-the-spot-negotiation(s) should be exercised as much as possible.*



**TRAINING OF UNITED NATIONS CIVILIAN POLICE****Part V**  
**Abbreviations**

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<i>Abbreviation</i>	<i>Explanation</i>
AO	Area of Operation
AOS	Area of Separation
BCW	Biological Chemical Warfare
BZ	Buffer Zone
COMMS	Communications
CP	Check Point
DMZ	Demilitarized Zone
DPKO	Department of Peace-keeping Operations
FALD	Field Administration and Logistic Division
GPS	Global Positioning System
HQ	Headquarters
MAYDAY	Emergency Call
MEDEVAC	Medical Evacuation
NGO	Non-Government Organization
NY	New York
ONUMOZ	Operation des Nations Unies au Mozambique
ONUSAL	Operation des Nations Unies au El Salvador
PK	Peace-keeping
PKO	Peace-keeping Operation
POW	Prisoner of War
PR	Public Relations
SC	Security Council
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
SOP	Standard Operating Procedure
TU	Training Unit
UK	United Kingdom
UNCIVPOL	United Nations Civilian Police
UNEF I	United Nations Emergency Force I
UNFICYP	United Nations Forces in Cyprus
UNNY	United Nations in New York
UNTAC	United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia
VHF	Very High Frequencies
VRP	Vehicle Reporting Point
WHO	World Health Organization



*Sixing Dubaut*

*CIN for Cassin*

UNITED NATIONS  
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



UNAMIR - MINUAR

NATIONS UNIES

MISS

Received in	16/2/95
By	<i>[Signature]</i>
Am. P.	<i>[Signature]</i>
Date	NOV. 27. 1995

TO: List A (except Ser Nos 1, 2 & 3)  
List B (except Ser Nos 26 & 29)  
List D (except Ser No 58)

FROM: DFC *[Signature]*

DATE: 25 Nov 95

SUBJECT: USE OF GROUND SENSORS IN PEACEKEEPING OPERATIONS

1. A copy of Fax No 3071 dated 25 Nov 95 received from Maj Gen Van Kappen, Military Adviser to UN is forwarded herewith.
2. The attached questionnaire form, duly completed in all respects, be submitted to this office not later than 01 Dec 95.



UNITED NATIONS



NATIONS UNIES

UNAMIR

1995 NOV 25 A 7:08

F/IN - 3071

POSTAL ADDRESS-ADRESSE POSTALE: UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017  
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## OUTGOING FAX

DATE: NOVEMBER 1995

①

TO: FORCE COMMANDER	FROM: MAJ-GEN VAN KAPPEN MILITARY ADVISER
FAX NO: 33090 UNAMIR	FAX NO: 212-963-1356 (MPS/DPKO)
SUBJECT: USE OF GROUND SENSORS IN PEACE KEEPING OPERATIONS	
ATTN:	ORIGINATOR: COL CEES VAN EGMOND, CHIEF MISSION PLANNING SERVICE
TOTAL NUMBER INC. THIS PAGE 18	

1. The UN Institute for Disarmament Research (UNIDIR) is currently conducting a survey project on the use of ground sensors for peace keeping operations with a view to identifying the practical applications and costs involved.
2. In regards to this research project mentioned above please find attached, survey questionnaire forms forwarded for your appropriate action.
3. The Department of Peace Keeping Operations is kindly requesting you and your staff to complete the questionnaire forms and return the completed forms directly to UNIDIR addressed to:

Brigadier General (Ret) HJ Van Der Graat  
Centre for Arms Control and Verification  
Eindhoven University of Technology  
Eindhoven, The Netherlands  
TEL: 31-40-622-704  
Fax: 31-40-624-644

4. We recommend that the questionnaire forms be made available to DFC, principle staff officers, a few number of military observers (20 - 40%), contingent Commanders and Company Commanders.

② DFC  
for action please.

*[Signature]*

25.11

*[Signature]*  
FC

Fe	<i>[Signature]</i> 25.11
MA	L 25/11



①

**QUESTIONNAIRE****Introduction**

To monitor installations and depots, a wide range of sensors is on the market. IAEA in Vienna has extensive experience in monitoring nuclear installations (mainly interior) on the spot with the help of technical devices. In the context of the INF Treaty, the Americans and Russians are also using technical devices for the monitoring of the former INF production facilities.

The use of sensors for ground surveillance and monitoring in peace-keeping is also not really new. The USA operated a ground-based early-warning system in the Sinai in the seventies to monitor the Mitla and Didi passes. Watch stations were established which monitored unmanned sensor fields, analyzed by an operator. The sensors were placed in strings several kilometres along the roads and trails leading through and across the passes. They determined the location, size, speed, nature and direction of intruders. A combination of seismic, acoustic, infrared, magnetic, electromagnetic, pressure and earth strain sensors were used.

This questionnaire is directed to ground sensors. These are sensors which are operating in the open, are unattended and are immobile when in use. They are installed in the ground, on the ground, or on pillars -- singly or in arrays. Their size differs from a few centimetres and microphones, to several metres as radar stations. A list of possible sensor types is given in the enclosed table. Handheld and airborne sensors are not subject of the questionnaire.

In general, ground sensors could play a useful role in peace-keeping operations and preventive actions as well. A wide range of combinations of different monitoring methods is available, with many options for automatic or semiautomatic sensing and processing, communication to monitoring centres via cable, radio, and/or satellite, etc. (see also enclosed table of sensors). The specific conditions of peace-keeping operations and preventive actions require specific sensor design, e.g. while the sensors used for the INF Treaty were permanently installed with personnel on-site all the time, those for the peace-keeping operations should be designed for short-term installations with personnel not routinely present everywhere. However, if alarm is sensed, personnel should move fast to the indicated place, possibly by helicopter, to clarify the reasons and take action if required. At highly important points (arms shortages, road control points), personnel should be permanently present and its effectiveness should be augmented by sensors.

Since the application of sensors in the Sinai is the only example, only little information is available, and not much research about the use of ground sensors under the specific conditions of peace-keeping operations and preventive actions has been done, the Dortmund University and the Eindhoven University have acquired funds from the Volkswagen-Stiftung for the conduct of a study in this rather unexplored field.



The most important goal of using sensor devices is to increase the effectiveness of given manpower required for monitoring a peace agreement (or in some cases to reduce the requirements for personnel). The study hopes to identify cost-effective ways and means for the use of land-based sensors which exist and/or are under development. After an in-depth analysis of technical capabilities, the study will have to identify possible practical applications and costs.

As a basis for the technical investigations, we would like to know your assessments about the usefulness, the importance, the requirements, and the possible problems of ground sensor applications during peace-keeping operations. Therefore, we would like to ask you to answer the following questions, after looking at the draft of possible applications on the enclosed pages.



③

**Identification Page****About the UN/National Operation:**

Title and location of the UN/National operation you participated in:

Operation Title: \_\_\_\_\_

Location of Operation: \_\_\_\_\_

Peace-Keeping \_\_\_\_\_ or Peace-Enforcing \_\_\_\_\_ Operation

Time frame of your involvement in the mission:

From \_\_\_\_\_ to \_\_\_\_\_

**About Yourself:**

that time, were you a:

_____ Civilian UN personnel	_____ Chief
_____ Humanitarian Relief operator and/or	
_____ Non-Governmental organization person	
_____ National Officer	_____ Commander
_____ Military Officer	_____ Other

Please indicate the principal function/mission of your organization:

_____ Infantry	_____ Military Observer
_____ Armour	_____ Civil Components
_____ Artillery	_____ Civil Affairs
_____ Engineer	_____ Staff HQs
_____ Medical	_____ Representative
_____ Aviation	_____ Relief Co-ordinator
_____ Transportation	_____ Volunteer
_____ Logistics	_____ Headquarters/Staff
_____ Military Police	_____ Other

Please indicate all activities listed in which you and your organization participated on a regular basis:

_____ convoy operations
_____ convoy security
_____ base security
_____ patrolling
_____ search operations
_____ check point operations
_____ cease-fire monitoring
_____ cease-fire violations investigation
_____ weapons inspections
_____ weapons collection - voluntary
_____ weapons collection - involuntary
_____ weapons elimination



4

- \_\_\_\_\_ cantonment construction
- \_\_\_\_\_ cantonment security
- \_\_\_\_\_ disarmament verification
- \_\_\_\_\_ information collection
- \_\_\_\_\_ police operations (military policemen)
- \_\_\_\_\_ special operations
- \_\_\_\_\_ Humanitarian relief (distribution of emergency provisions to local populations)

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_



4

Please indicate all activities listed in which you and your organization participated on a regular basis

- Convoy operations
- Convoy security
- Base security
- Patrolling
- Search operations
- Check point operations
- Cease-fire monitoring
- Cease-fire violations investigation
- Weapons inspections
- Weapons collection - voluntary
- Weapons collection - involuntary
- Weapons elimination
- Cantonment construction
- Cantonment security
- Disarmament verification
- Information collection
- Police operations (military policemen)
- Special operations
- Humanitarian relief (distribution of emergency provisions to local populations)
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_
- Other: \_\_\_\_\_



(6)

**Questions**

1. Have you any experience in monitoring with ground sensors up to now? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Do you think that the use of ground sensors during peace-keeping operations could be useful in principle?  
Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, please specify sensor type(s) and application(s):

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Important elements of a peace-keeping operation are the establishment of a cease-fire line, buffer zones, demilitarized zones, safe areas, weapon collection points, storage sites for weapons, patrolling, static and mobile checkpoints, etc.

2. A cease-fire line marks the forward limit of the positions occupied by opposing factions. It is, by its nature, usually the subject of contention and should therefore, if possible, be marked by natural terrain features such as rivers, roads, valleys, etc. Do you think that ground-based sensors such as used in the Sinai could be useful for controlling the passage of vehicles and troops across such lines (see also draft of possible applications)? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, can you specify requirements to the sensor devices? The requirements could be: sensing during night time, weather independence; duration of unattended operations, detection range; reliability of data transfer, its time delay; acceptable rate of false alarms (eg 1 per day); main objects of detection.

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Would the use of sensors be important for the effectiveness of the surveillance? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If no, please give arguments:

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⑦

3. A buffer zone is the neutral space between cease-fire lines. It may contain residents and terrain which the peace-keeping force should monitor. Do you think that in such a zone ground sensors could be a part of a monitoring system?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Which problems do you see in using ground sensors (eg noise from civil human activity)?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Can you specify requirements?

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Would the use of ground sensors be of importance?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

4. Control Zones or demilitarized zones are mutually agreed areas on either side of the buffer zones, the forward limits of which will be the cease-fire lines and where restrictions are agreed upon numbers of military personnel, weapons and equipment. Every zone will be unique, but an example could be: no military personnel within 5 km, no support weapons within 10 km, no armour, artillery or missiles within 30 km. Do you think that in such a zone, ground sensors could be a part of a monitoring system? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

Can you specify additional requirements compared to the buffer zones.

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Would the use of ground sensors be of importance?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

5. The collection of arms and their secure storage is one of the most difficult tasks for peace-keepers. Besides collecting weapons from combatants, disarming could also include the collection of weapon supplies from stock piles and caches and the closure or control of weapon and ammunition factories. Similar monitoring tasks will appear, if combatants, after a cease-fire, need to be assembled in secure cantonment areas, such as barracks, etc. Could ground-based sensors play a role in monitoring enclosed areas, such as weapon collection points, barracks, etc.? Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_



If yes, can you specify requirements?

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Would the use of the sensors be of importance?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

6. A new phenomena in peace-keeping is the establishment of safe havens, such as the protected areas in Bosnia and Operation Turquoise in Rwanda. Can you specify additional requirements compared to the buffer zones?

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Would the use of ground sensors be of importance?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

7. Could portable sensor devices be useful in patrolling (eg for short-term monitoring of bridges of the like if something arouses suspicion and the personnel has to go on in patrolling)?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, can you specify requirements?

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Could the sue of the sensors be important?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

8. The installation of the sensors could be open, i.e. clearly visible possible equipped with signs, or clandestine. The openness amy discourage people from violating an agreement, the camouflage may avoid deceptions and attempts to destroy the sensors. The same applies to the communication via radio between sensors and data centre, which could be encrypted or not. For short distances (up to several 100 metres) the sensors could be connected by cable. Should the installation of the sensors be open or clandestine? Open \_\_\_\_\_ Clandestine \_\_\_\_\_

Should the communication be encrypted:

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_



Are there special cases where your answers would differ from the above? If yes, in which cases?

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9. Based on your own experience in peace-keeping operations, have you any other ideas for possible applications of ground sensor system?

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10. Do you think that widespread use of sensor devices could make the peace-keeping operations significantly more efficient?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, to what extent (in %, rough estimate)?

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11. Do you see organizational or other non-technical problems in using ground sensors (eg objections by involved parties)?

Yes \_\_\_\_\_ No \_\_\_\_\_

If yes, which ones?

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12. The sensor systems could be handled in different organizational ways. The development and production could be carried out nationally or in an open international collaboration (to increase the transparency and acceptance). They could be the property of the UN, of regional organizations (eg OSCE), or of national armies. What would you suggest about the possible organizational set-up of the use of such sensor systems?

Development:	National _____	Intern. Coll. _____	UN _____	Irrelevant _____
Production:	National _____	Intern. Coll. _____	UN _____	Irrelevant _____
Property:	National _____	Reg Organiz _____	UN _____	Irrelevant _____

13. The decision to use sensor systems for peace-keeping operations depends of course on the costs of their installation and maintenance. Can you give an idea of how much the maximum acceptable costs would be? Give it relative to the usual expenditures for peace-keeping operations (equipment, communication, vehicles, operation costs) or in \$/km or \$/km<sup>2</sup>.

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(4)

## DRAFT OF POSSIBLE Applications OF GROUND SENSORS FOR PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

### Cease-Fire Lines

- Line of geophones (measuring soil vibration, mutual distance c. 100m) for detecting tanks, trucks and shorts.
- Microphones in line (mutual distance c. 100 m) for detecting tanks, trucks, shots and overflying aircraft either singly or as 3D-arrays for locating purposes.
- Radar, possibly triggered by microphones or geophones, for overflying aircraft, artillery projectiles and cruise missiles.
- At choke point video and/or infrared cameras, possibly triggered by microphones or geophones, pressure measuring cables, inductive devices.
- At rivers or lakes hydrophones (measuring underwater sound).

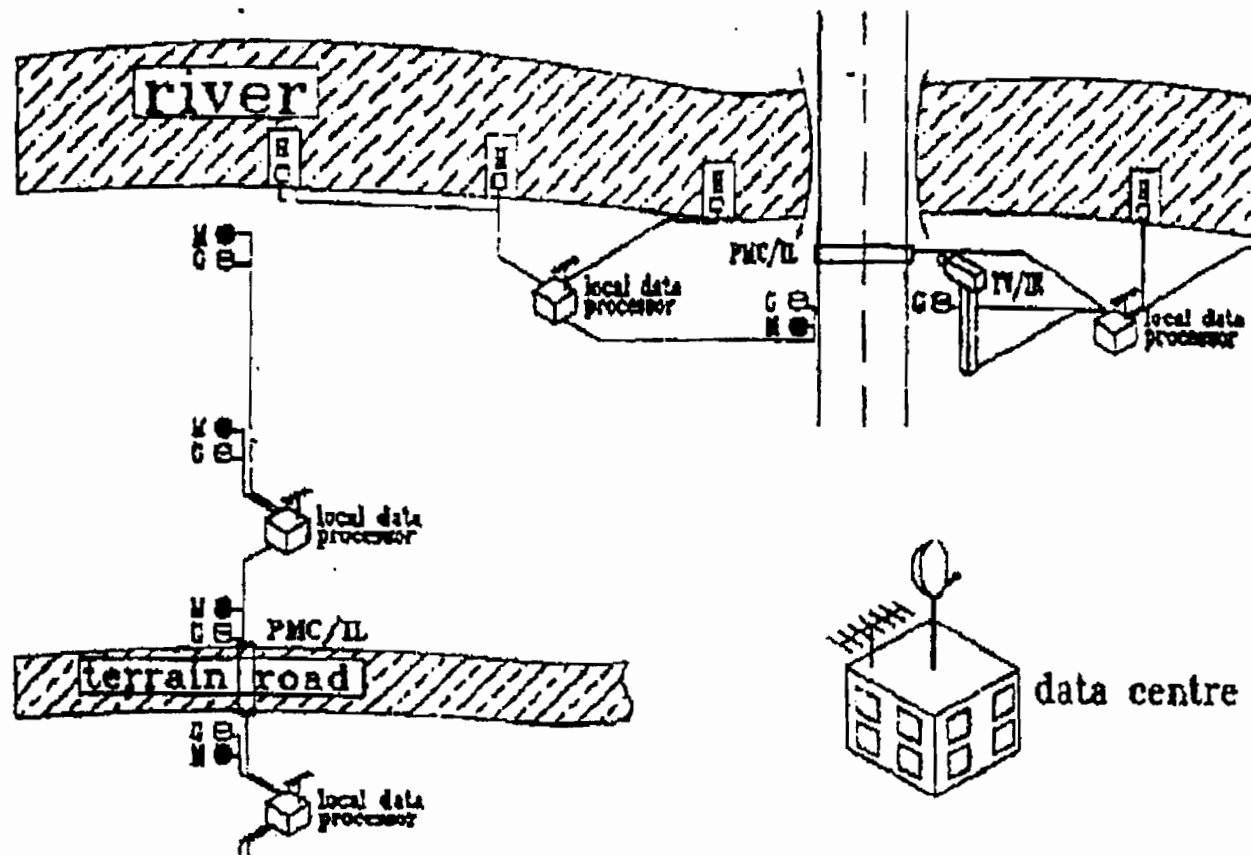


Fig.1: Example of a sensor line through terrain monitoring a cease-fire line. It consists of geophones (G), microphones (M) and TV cameras with searchlight or infra-red cameras (TV/IR) triggered by pressure measure cable (PMC), induction loops (IL), geophones, and/or microphones. The cameras should be installed only at choke points. The sensors are connected to local data processors via cable. The data processors are connected to regional data centres via radio. The mutual distance between the geophones is around 100m. The microphones are possibly arranged in 3D-arrays for locating purposes and a radar could be installed additionally.



**BUFFER ZONES**

- At the border-lines, the same as for the cease-fire lines.
- Area monitoring:
  - Radar (especially for large areas, one radar for c. 30 km radius), possibly triggered by microphones or geophones for tracking aircraft, artillery projectiles and cruise missiles.
  - Network of microphones and geophones for tanks and trucks (mutual distance c. 100m) artillery shots and overflying aircraft (mutual distance several km), possibly also cruise missiles.
  - 3D-arrays of microphones or 2D-arrays of geophones for locating shots, flying aircraft or possibly moving heavy vehicles.

**SAFE HAVENS**

Depending on the area line controls as for cease-fire lines (possibly also a real survey as for buffer zones).

Aerial survey (looking into the area surrounding the safe havens) with eg radar for aircraft movement, acoustic localization of shots a.s.o.

**Monitoring of Stored Equipment**

- At the enclosure video and/or infrared cameras, triggered by microphones and/or geophones or piezo-electric cables integrated in the enclosure (detecting deformation or vibrations).
- Fibre-optic cables integrated in the enclosure (detecting its destruction).
- If portals are used, video and/or infrared cameras, possibly triggered by microphones and geophones, pressure measuring cables, inductive devices, magnetic sensors a.s.o.

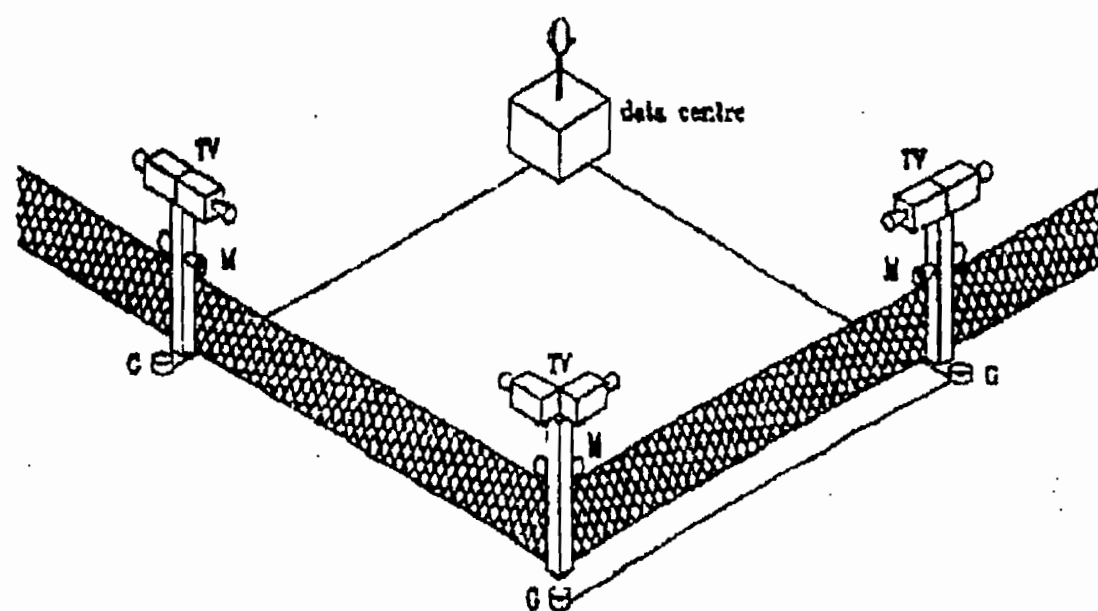


Fig.2: Example of a sensor system monitoring a fence. It consists of geophones (G), microphones (M) and TV-cameras (TV) with searchlight. The TV-cameras can be triggered by the geophones and microphones. The sensors are connected to a local data centre via cables. The data centre is connected to regional monitoring centres or the like via satellite.



**AIRFIELD****Closed airfield:**

- A line of geophones along the runway and possibly along the taxiways (mutual distance 100-500m).
- Possibly two 3D-arrays of microphones for locating purposes.

**Airfield still in use:**

- A line of geophones along the runway and possibly along the taxiways (mutual distance c. 100m).
- Two 3D-arrays of microphones for locating purposes.
- Short range radar.
- Video and/or infrared cameras for identification purposes, triggered by microphones, geophones, pressure measuring cables and/or magnetic sensors.

The sensors should be connected to monitoring centres via cable, directional radio and/or radio. The data could be processed on-site and/or at the centres (depending on the requirements, distances a.s.o).

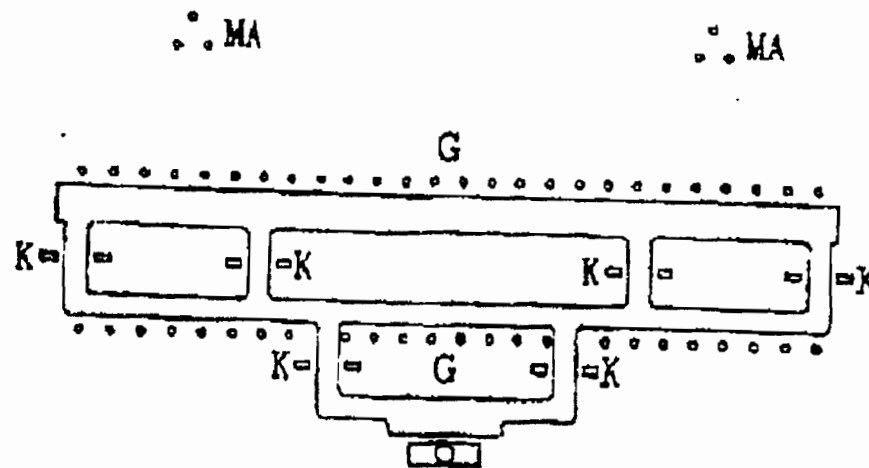


Fig. 3: Possible sensor system for monitoring of an airfield in use. Geophones (G) along the runway and the taxiways, two 3D-microphone arrays (MA) for locating purposes, and several TV cameras (K) with searchlight (triggered by the geophones and microphones) for identification purposes should be able to survey the airfield reliably.

Fig. 3: Possible sensor system for monitoring of an airfield in use. Geophones (G) along the runway and the taxiways, two 3D-microphone arrays (MA) for locating purposes and several TV cameras (K) with searchlight (triggered by the geophones and microphones) for identification purposes should be able to survey the airfield reliably.

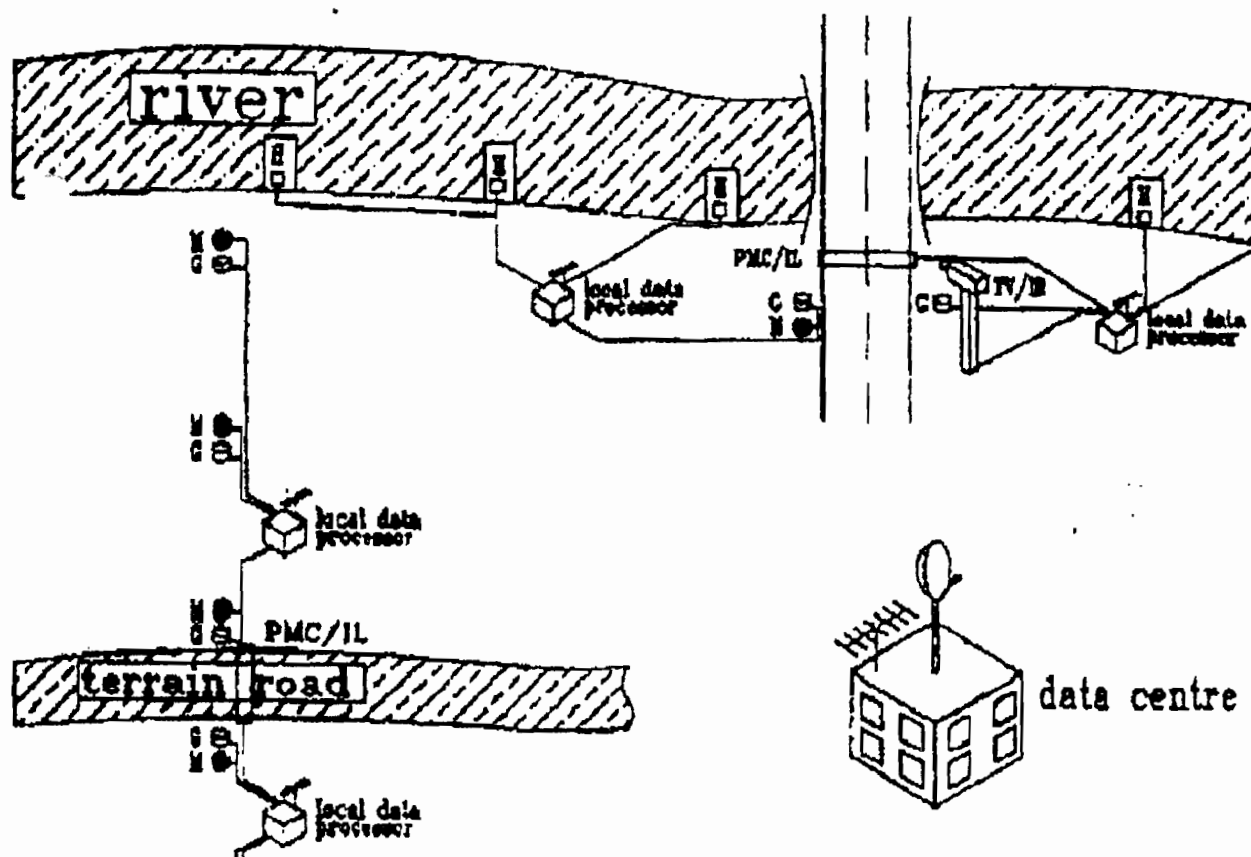


TABLE OF POSSIBLE SENSOR TYPES, APPLICABLE FOR PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS AND PREVENTIVE DIPLOMACY.

SENSOR TYPE	ACTIVE/ PASSIVE	RANGE	COSTS IN US \$	POSSIBLE APPLICATIONS
MECHANICAL, ACOUSTICAL, SENSORS, PIEZO ELECTIC, PRESSURE SENSOR CABLE	PASSIVE	0	300-3,000 RESP. 67.000/KM	WEIGHING, COUNTING OF AXIS, VELOCITY, WHEEL BASE, MONITORING FENCE
GEOPHONE	PASSIVE	10M - SEV. KM	100 - 1,000	DETECTION OF PERSONS, VEHICLES AND AIRCRAFT (ALSO RECOGNITION) AND SHOTS
MICROPHONE	PASSIVE	100M - SEV. 10KM	30-3000	DETECTION OF VEHICLES AND AIRCRAFT (ALSO RECOGNITION) AND SHOTS
HYDROPHONE	PASSIVE ACTIVE	100M - SEV. 1000KM	3000-7000	DETECTION OF VEHICLES, VEHICLE PROFILE
ULTRASONIC SENSOR	ACTIVE	SEV. 10M	100-1000	DETECTION OF VEHICLES, VEHICLE PROFILE
ELECTRICAL, MAGNETIC, OPTICAL SENSORS		SEV. 10M	10-3,000	DETECTION OF VEHICLES
MAGNETOMONITOR	PASSIVE	SEV. 10M	100-3000	DETECTION OF VEHICLES, VELOCITY AND LENGTH
INDUCTIVE DEVICE	ACTIVE	1M	7,000-20000	DETECTION OF PERSONS AND VEHICLES
INFRARED SENSOR	PASSIVE	SEV 10 M	100-3000	DETECTION OF PERSONS AND VEHICLES
INFRARED CAMERA	PASSIVE	SEV. KM	10000-1 MILLION	PERSON AND VEHICLE (POSSIBLY AIRCRAFT) IDENTIFICATION AND TRACKING
PHOTO CAMERA	PASSIVE ACTIVE	SEV. M - SEV. KM	300-3000	PERSON AND VEHICLE IDENTIFICATION
TV CAMERA	PASSIVE ACTIVE	SEV. M - SEV. KM	700 - 7000	PERSON AND VEHICLE (POSSIBLY AIRCRAFT) IDENTIFICATION AND TRACKING
LIGHT BEAM DEVICE	ACTIVE	SEV. M - SEV. KM	30-300	DETECTION OF VEHICLES, VELOCITY AND PROFILE
FIBRE OPTIC CABLE	ACTIVE	0	7000-14000/KM	DETECTION OF PERSONS, VEHICLES AND DISTRACTIONS, BG ENCLOSURES
RADAR	ACTIVE	SEV. M - SEV. KM	7000 - SEV. MILLIONS	DETECTION OF VEHICLES, ARTILLERY AND AIRCRAFT
LIDAR	ACTIVE	SEV. M -	700 - 700000	DETECTION OF VEHICLES, ARTILLERY AND AIRCRAFT TRACKING AND IDENTIFICATION



figure 1





To circulate

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ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



UNAMIR - MINUAR

NATIONS UNIES  
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

Received	1553
By:	Peace-keeping
Date:	NOV 14 1995

ADMINISTRATIVE INSTRUCTIONS 028/95

10 November 1995

To: All military and civilian personnel of UNAMIR

FROM: Susan Matthew,  
Chief Administrative Officer

*S. Matthew*

SUBJECT: Guidelines for conduct of personnel in United Nations  
peace-keeping operations and related missions in the field

... I refer to the attached guidelines which are being issued as a reminder to all categories of personnel in United Nations peace-keeping operations and related missions in the field that they are all under obligation to maintain at all times the highest standards of conduct required in both their official and personal capacities.

Furthermore, personnel should always be aware that violation of local laws may make them liable to the jurisdiction of the local courts.

Please be guided accordingly.



## **GUIDELINES FOR CONDUCT OF PERSONNEL IN UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS AND RELATED MISSIONS IN THE FIELD**

*The United Nations organization embodies the aspirations of all peoples of the world for peace. In this context, the United Nations Charter requires that all personnel must maintain the highest standards of integrity and conduct. The standards summarized below reflect the standards included in various official issuances of the United Nations; in particular the United Nations Charter and Staff Regulations and Rules. A Code of Conduct is under preparation, but these guidelines are issued now as a reminder to all categories of personnel in United Nations Peace-Keeping Operations and related missions in the field of the high standards they are required to maintain in both their official and personal activities.*

1. All personnel serving in United Nations Peace-Keeping Operations and related field missions ("UN mission personnel") are in the service of United Nations Organization and must follow instructions received from the Chief of Mission, or his or her authorized delegate, who represents the Secretary-General and must not accept instructions from sources external to the Organization.

2. In exercising their official duties in the country in which they are serving, usually to help it to recover from the trauma of a conflict, UN mission personnel must:

a. perform their duties with the interests solely of the United Nations in view, acting so as to recognize the needs and interests of the host country and its people, and acting with strict impartiality, integrity and tact in all their dealings;

b. not abuse or exploit individual members of the local population, in particular, women and children;

c. neither solicit nor accept any material reward honour of gift from any source other than the Organization;

d. treat United Nations property, especially vehicles and communications equipment, with care and must not trade, sell or use such equipment for personal benefit;

e. exercise utmost discretion in all matters of official business and must keep confidential all information and material designated as confidential; and

f. show courtesy and respect to all other UN mission personnel regardless of their creed, gender, rank or origin.



3. In their private life, UN mission personnel must:

- a. ensure that their conduct will not discredit the mission and not damage its credibility, effectiveness and image; in particular by meeting all their personal financial obligations in the host country before departing;
- b. not engage in excessive consumption of alcohol or abuse or traffic in drugs or any other illegal substances; and
- c. show respect and courtesy towards all the population, and for their laws, customs and traditions.

October 1995



VWC

UNITED NATIONS  
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA



NATIONS UNIES  
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA  
UNAMIR - MINUAR

Received in...  
By:.....  
Rm n° 1480  
Date:..... OCT 28 1995

25 October 1995

TO: Ambassador Shaharyar M. Khan, SRSG

FROM: A. B. Sidique Dao, Humanitarian/Rehab. Officer

SUBJECT: Meeting of Heads of Agencies- 25 October 1995

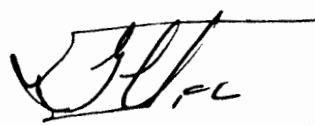
At this morning's meeting of Heads of Agencies, it was decided that the workshop on "The Peacekeepers and the Humanitarian Community: Lessons learned from Rwanda", which was originally scheduled by UNREO to take place in Gisenyi on 27-28 October 1995, should be postponed indefinitely.

By copy of this memorandum, UNAMIR personnel who were slated to attend the said workshop are hereby advised accordingly.

cc: FC  
ED  
CAO  
SA  
Col. Tikoca  
Col. Diarra  
Col. Nelson  
Lt. Col. Fox  
Lt. Col. Chabir  
Mr. J. Khan

② A/COS

my thanks to all  
for the effort put in to this.



26 Oct 95

③

Please make copies of this  
with the FC's comments  
and fwd to:

- a. Col Diarra - CivPOR Comm
- b. Col Nelson - SCMO
- c. Lt Col FOX - CHAC
- d. Lt Col Chabir - MA to DTC
- e. Mr J. Khan.





*Handwritten mark*

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UNAMIR - MINUAR

*Handwritten signature and date 26/10*

Received No.	1457
By	
Date	10 OCT 25 1995

25 October 1995

TO: Ambassador Shaharyar M. Khan, SRSG

FROM: A. B. Sidique Dao, Humanitarian/Rehab. Officer

*Handwritten signature*

SUBJECT: Meeting of Heads of Agencies- 25 October 1995

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cc: FC  
ED  
CAO  
SA  
Col. Tikoca  
*[Redacted]*  
Col. Nelson  
Lt. Col. Fox  
Lt. Col. Chabir  
Mr. J. Khan



Inc  
OK

UNITED NATIONS  
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UNAMIR - MINUAR

**TO:** CIVPOL Commissioner **Date:** 9 October 1995  
**FROM:** Deputy CIVPOL Commissioner *[Signature]* **Ref:** CIVPOL/INT/MEMO/134/95  
**SUBJECT:** Seminar on "The Peacekeepers and Humanitarian Community: Lessons Learned from Rwanda"

1. I refer to the above subject matter which is earmarked for 27-28 October 1995 as workshop proposal.
2. I wish to propose n°CP 024 Supt Gumel Mahammed to attend. Supt Gumel is a senior officer who has been in prefectures for quite a long time and has operated with various UN Agencies and I trust that he is the fit officer who can orally deliver and receive the knowledge which will be discussed at the seminar.
3. Regards.