UNAMIR TRAINING OF UN CIVILIAN POLICE [1 DEC 1994] - 15 FEB 1995

PLEASE RETAIN
ORIGINAL ORDER

UNCLASSIFIED
EL/WG MAY 2009

Reg 207
16/2

UNITED NATIONS
ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA

NATIONS UNIES
MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO: CIVPOL Commissioner **DATE:** 15 February 1995

FROM: C P T O **REF:** CIVPOL/MEMO/136/95

SUBJECT: "The United Nations Civilian Police Course" Curriculum

1. I would like to inform you that having received the above mentioned curriculum, I witnessed the big effort paid for preparing it. This effort is appreciable as it aims at covering a gap in an important field. The curriculum is comprehensive and clear.

2. I would like, also, to make some comments and additions which I believe, may improve the practicability and efficiency of this curriculum as follows.

a. As the basic and major training of different national agencies differentiate according to each's specific needs which is based on its defined aims and functions and other local conditions, it may be recommended by DPKO to countries interested to divide training into three stages:

i. National force basic training: which can be characterized to fit the national needs of given country.

ii. UN participation training: and in this term forces expect to participate in an UN mission can receive certain training regardless the mission, this implies that it's not necessary that these forces be aware of a coming mission.

iii. Mission oriented pre-assignment training. This training may be held as soon as the country is invited to participate in a certain mission. In this manner countries can invest the short time available even for urgent missions for preparing a fit force of CIVPOL personnel for the mission.

iv. Mission area pre-assignment training: and this type of training is to meet the developing needs according to developments taking place in mission area that cannot be covered by the country involved lacking fresh knowledge of the situation. This also can cover information of confidential nature.

b. I would like to suggest that DPKO recommends countries of concern in participation in UN missions to have a reserve of trained CIVPOL personnel, at both types (a) and (b) of (1)

From: [redacted] CIVPOL Commissioner

To : [redacted] Harleman Date : 3/4/95

Subject : "The United Nations Civilian Police Course" Curriculum

Ref. : CIVPOL/memo/136/95

I would like to inform you that having received the above mentioned curriculum, I witnessed the big effort paid for prepating it. This effort is appreciable as it aims at covering agap in an important field. The curriculum was Comprehensive and clear.

I would like, also, to make some comments and additions which I believe, may improve the practicability and efficiency of this curriculum as follows.

1- As the basic and major training of different national police agencies differentiate according to each's specific needs which is based on its defined aims and functions and other local conditions, It may be recommended by DPKO to countries interested to divide training into three stages:

2- I would like to suggest that DPKO recommend countries of concern in participation in UN missions to have a reserve of trained CIVPOL personnel, of both types (a) and (b) of (1)

3- It will also be suggested that concerned countries will be invited to report To what extent they cover the UNCIVPOL course and the capacity of the reserve of trained personnel, who are trained according to this curriculum. A reason for that is to enable DPKO to invite countries to participate in urgent missions taking in consideration these two factors.

4- UN standarized references for other subject, that have no material written on it, are suggested to be prepared, if there is any.

5- The curriculum suggested that some informations concerning conflict countries are provided by embassies though in many cases such embassys aren't available in participating countries, This calls for the dynamic participation of DPKO to maintain such informations and to provide them to invited countries.

Regards.

Reg. 603
16/2.

UNITED NATIONS **NATIONS UNIES**

ASSISTANCE MISSION FOR RWANDA — MISSION POUR L'ASSISTANCE AU RWANDA

UNAMIR - MINUAR

TO: CIVPOL COMMISSIONER **Date:** Kigali, 15/2/1995

FROM: CPOO
SUPT. O. M. GYEABOUR

Subject: DRAFT OF UNITED NATIONS CIVILIAN POLICE COURSE

I have to refer to your above-quoted letter and submit my comments as follows:

1. In order for police officers earmarked for peace keeping operations to recognize the work of the NGOs it is proposed that member countries introduce their police personnel to the work of the various NGOs prior to their joining peace-keeping operations.

2. It is also necessary for sending-countries to be properly informed about mission conditions in order to equip selected officers with the needed operational skills before they are sent to missions.

3. As changing situations within mission areas necessitate mandates to be reviewed from time to time, follow up courses should be organized for UN CIVPOL periodically within mission areas.

4. Apart from the training being organized by Member States prior to assignments of their contingents to mission areas, a strong representation of experts in UN CIVPOL operations should evaluate newly arrived police officers in order to eliminate all unqualified officers.

5. It is suggested that contributing nations to a mission would be informed of the activities performed by their respective contingents whilst in the mission area.

6. It is also suggested that sending nations would be informed in advance of mandates of any peace-keeping operation of which they are to contribute observers before contingents are raised.

7. Regards.

Reg 124
2/2

Lisons
Tous
all
C

TO: CIVPOL Commissioner.

FROM: **CALOG** Wm. DSP. DATE: 2/2/95.

SUBJECT: COMMENTS ON PRELIMINARY DRAFT OF UNITED NATIONS CIVILIAN POLICE COURSE CURRICULUM

By the existing United Nations CIVPOL mandates, the draft developed generic Civilian Police training Course curriculum is rich in content, and is capable of being easily adapted in any role as mandated in content of any envisaged United Nations Mission.

On this premise, it is suggested that the standard draft developed training course curriculum be translated into the eight UN official languages and sent to contributing countries for basic introductory course to be organized in their home country for intended monitors prior to assignment to mission area. Copies can also be made available to the local organisations or institutions being monitored by CIVPOL in order to place them in a position to appraise and understand the functions and roles of UN CIVPOL in their locality.

It is also suggested that details of day to day standard functions to be performed by UN CIVPOL be made available to contributing countries in advance from where contingents are drawn for proper orientation of intended monitors in view of differing standard of discipline, background and legal system.

This will place the intended monitors in a position to understand the expected standard of discipline in the discharge of Monitoring functions and to also be aware of the primary functions to be carried out jointly or separately with the local law enforcement bodies for effective monitoring.

My field experience and critical analysis has demonstrated the need for the inclusion of a developped set of international standard of discipline which include the category of officers to be sent by contributing country and not left at the discretion and rank choice of the contributing country which breed indiscipline in the field due to equality of status.

Duplicate document with
Col Diarra
23/2/95

Reg 24.
10/1

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE: UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE: DPKO/TUP01

December 1994

Dear Sir,

Please find the first draft of the "*The United Nations Civilian Police Course*" Curriculum.

Certainly, you are aware of the fact that the multi-national nature of Peace-keeping Operations requires standardization of training and related information to ensure that all participating United Nations Civilian Police Officers adhere to the same basic information. *The United Nations Civilian Police Course* Curriculum has been developed to serve that purpose.

The document should be used in conjunction with other training materials developed by the Department of Peace-keeping Operations, such as: United Nations Guidelines for Peace-keeping; the United Nations Code of Conduct; United Nations Peace-keeping Training Guidelines; and the Instructional Peace-keeping Training Video Series, produced by UNITAR. Other documents related to training of United Nations Civilian Police are still being processed.

We would appreciate your comments on this first draft of the Curriculum not later than the 1st of March 1995. Thank you for the participation in contributing information which will improve this document.

Comments should be sent to the attention of:

Department of Peace-keeping Operations, Training Unit
801 United Nations Plaza, U-207
New York, NY 10017
USA
Phone: (1) 212-963-8651; Fax: (1) 212-963-9061

Sincerely,

C. Hårleman
Senior Training Advisor

Pl. see for your comment and advice.
&
8.1.
MDiarra
CIVPOL.

Special Representative for the Secretary-General
UNAMIR
Att: Chief Police Commissioner

epto
I would like a
note on ① for a
response to DPKO
15/2/95
2

31/1

Reg 24.
10/1

Doc/Rep

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE: UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE: DPKO/TUP01

December 1994

Dear Sir,

Please find the first draft of the "*The United Nations Civilian Police Course*" Curriculum.

Certainly, you are aware of the fact that the multi-national nature of Peace-keeping Operations requires standardization of training and related information to ensure that all participating United Nations Civilian Police Officers adhere to the same basic information. *The United Nations Civilian Police Course* Curriculum has been developed to serve that purpose.

The document should be used in conjunction with other training materials developed by the Department of Peace-keeping Operations, such as: United Nations Guidelines for Peace-keeping; the United Nations Code of Conduct; United Nations Peace-keeping Training Guidelines; and the Instructional Peace-keeping Training Video Series, produced by UNITAR. Other documents related to training of United Nations Civilian Police are still being processed.

① We would appreciate your comments on this first draft of the Curriculum not later than the 1st of March 1995. Thank you for the participation in contributing information which will improve this document.

Comments should be sent to the attention of:

Department of Peace-keeping Operations, Training Unit
801 United Nations Plaza, U-207
New York, NY 10017
USA
Phone: (1) 212-963-8651; Fax: (1) 212-963-9061

Sincerely,

Pl. see for your
comment and advice.
&
8.1.
Mdiarra
civ Pol.

C. Hårleman
Senior Training Advisor

Special Representative for the Secretary-General
UNAMIR
Att: Chief Police Commissioner

CPOO
I need a note
on D from you office
for 1572
31/1

Reg 24.
10/1

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE: DPKO/TUP01

December 1994

Dear Sir,

Please find the first draft of the "*The United Nations Civilian Police Course*" Curriculum.

Certainly, you are aware of the fact that the multi-national nature of Peace-keeping Operations requires standardization of training and related information to ensure that ali participating United Nations Civilian Police Officers adhere to the same basic information. *The United Nations Civilian Police Course* Curriculum has been developed to serve that purpose.

The document should be used in conjunction with other training materials developed by the Department of Peace-keeping Operations, such as: United Nations Guidelines for Peace-keeping; the United Nations Code of Conduct; United Nations Peace-keeping Training Guidelines; and the Instructional Peace-keeping Training Video Series, produced by UNITAR. Other documents related to training of United Nations Civilian Police are still being processed.

We would appreciate your comments on this first draft of the Curriculum not later than the 1st of March 1995. Thank you for the participation in contributing information which will improve this document.

Comments should be sent to the attention of:

Department of Peace-keeping Operations, Training Unit
801 United Nations Plaza, U-207
New York, NY 10017
USA
Phone: (1) 212-963-8651; Fax: (1) 212-963-9061

Sincerely,

Pl. see for your comment and advice.
8.1.
UNDiarra
CIVPOL

C. Hårleman
Senior Training Advisor

Special Representative for the Secretary-General
UNAMIR
Att: Chief Police Commissioner

CA-106
I need a note from your office to prepare a response to DPKO
ex 31/1

Reg 24.
10/1

UNITED NATIONS NATIONS UNIES

POSTAL ADDRESS—ADRESSE POSTALE: UNITED NATIONS, N.Y. 10017
CABLE ADDRESS—ADRESSE TELEGRAPHIQUE: UNATIONS NEWYORK

REFERENCE: DPKO/TUP01

December 1994

Dear Sir,

Please find the first draft of the "*The United Nations Civilian Police Course*" Curriculum.

Certainly, you are aware of the fact that the multi-national nature of Peace-keeping Operations requires standardization of training and related information to ensure that all participating United Nations Civilian Police Officers adhere to the same basic information. *The United Nations Civilian Police Course* Curriculum has been developed to serve that purpose.

The document should be used in conjunction with other training materials developed by the Department of Peace-keeping Operations, such as: United Nations Guidelines for Peace-keeping; the United Nations Code of Conduct; United Nations Peace-keeping Training Guidelines; and the Instructional Peace-keeping Training Video Series, produced by UNITAR. Other documents related to training of United Nations Civilian Police are still being processed.

We would appreciate your comments on this first draft of the Curriculum not later than the 1st of March 1995. Thank you for the participation in contributing information which will improve this document.

Comments should be sent to the attention of:

Department of Peace-keeping Operations, Training Unit
801 United Nations Plaza, U-207
New York, NY 10017
USA
Phone: (1) 212-963-8651; Fax: (1) 212-963-9061

Sincerely,

Pl. see for your comment and advice.
Regards
8.1.

C. Hårleman
Senior Training Advisor

Special Representative for the Secretary-General
UNAMIR
Att: Chief Police Commissioner

Reg 24

DRAFT

10/1

UNITED NATIONS

Preliminary Draft

PEACE-KEEPING TRAINING

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.

Questions and comments concerning this publication may be addressed to:

DPKO Training Unit
801 United Nations Plaza
New York, NY 10017
USA
Phone: (212) 963-8651
Fax: (212) 963-9061

Reproduction of the document:

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.

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.

Department of Peace-keeping Operations, Office of Planning and Support, TrainingUnit
801 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017
Telephone (212) 963-8651; FAX: (212) 963-9061

CONTENTS

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*).

DRAFT

Training of United Nations Civilian Police

Part I, Introduction

Background

DRAFT

Training of United Nations Civilian Police

Part I, Introduction

Background

DRAFT

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.

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.

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.

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:

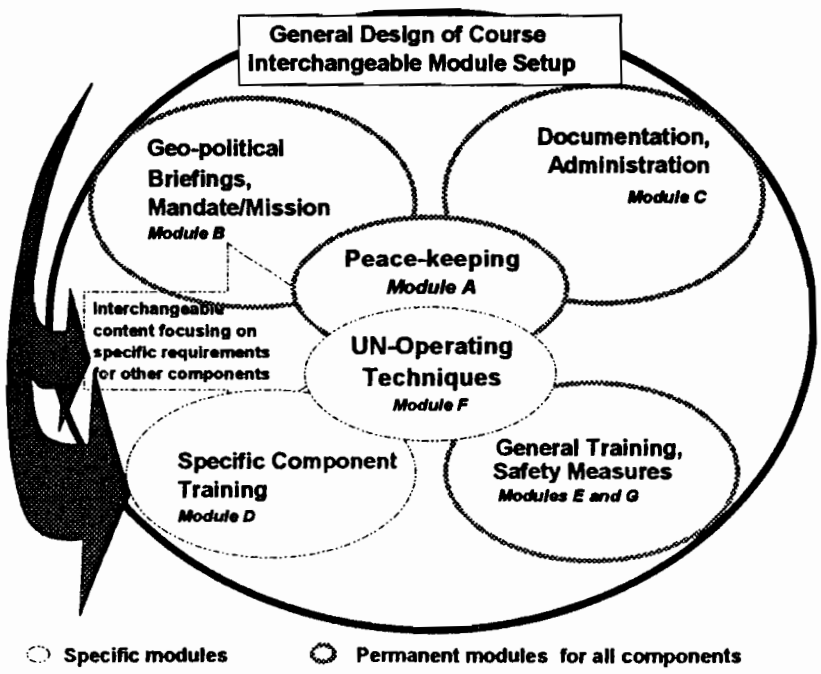
- Background to UN Peace-keeping
- Code of Conduct, do's and don'ts
- UNCIVPOL Operating Techniques
- General training, particularly communications

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:



Subjects and Modules

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

Background to UN-PK	
Module A	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

Module B	TU
Geopolitical Briefings	4-8
Study of Mandate and Missions	4-8

Module C	TU
Documentation, Administration, etc.	2-6

Specific Component Training	
Module D	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

General Training	
Module E	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

UNCIVPOL Operating Techniques	
Module F	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)

Safety Measures and Precautions	
Module G	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

DRAFT

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.

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 with the framework of peace-keeping.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.**

- *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.

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.*

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.

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.*

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 <u>all</u> parties in mind.

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 amoung UNCIVPOL forces.

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.

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.

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*

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.

DRAFT

Training of United Nations Civilian Police

Part III, Module Description

Index and Description of Subjects

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*

The description of the subjects is as follows:

Module #	***Title of Module***				
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:..... General outline: • Way how to present the subject • Further explanation of subject • Emphasis • Remarks • Specific examples • Means	Checklist of measures to be considered and taken. General outline: • Personnel (instructors) • Facilities and equipment (training area, classrooms etc.) • Lectures, examples or simulations • Handouts	Checklist of how to implement the training • Means • Methods • Important details • Exercises combining subjects	

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: Organization, Ideals of the UN Charter, Principles of PKO : • Impartiality • International political support • Legitimacy • Persuasion • Minimum use of force • Transparency • Liaison • Co-ordination	Timing : 1- 2 TU[1] lessons discussion on : • process of conflict resolution • decision making and negotiation process in Security Council • implementation of the mandate • rules of engagement • authority and privileges of UN • case studies	instructors classrooms handouts examples or simulations	- information about: • UN History , UN organization , (general) • Ideals • Achievements - discussion on the relevant PKO chapters in the Charter : VII Art. 40 V Art. 29, VII, VIII, • Agenda for Peace especially the definitions and differences of • Peace - keeping • Peace - making • Peace - building • Peace - enforcement Issue handouts	UN Charter Blue Helmets Agenda for Peace The UN at 40 Basic Facts about UN Provisional Rules of Procedure of the Security Council SOFA[2] (example)

[1] Training Unit
[2] Status of Force Agreement

subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
Organization and Composition of PKOs	To know, understand and be able to explain : • CIVPOL, Military, and other components • Organisation and Responsibilities at UN HQ NY • Administration • Command in the Field • Responsibilities of the contributing country • Discipline, code of conduct • Operational requirements for UNCIVPOL Officers	Timing : 1 - 3 TU lessons, discussion: co-operation of components; SC, SecGen[3] : • mandating • terminating • commanding DPKO[4] : • planning • establishment • direction • guidance • military advice FALD[5] Police Commissioner's responsibility principles	instructors classrooms handouts	examples explanation of tasks, responsibilities and limitations discussion on co-operation of components lecture on tasks of other components	SOP[6] Principles of the Code of Conduct for UN Personnel

[3]Secretary General
[4]Department of Peace-keeping Operations
[5]Field Administration and Logistic Division
[6]Standard Operating Procedure

subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
Strategy for Peace- keeping	To know, understand and be able to explain : • Definition of PK • Observer Mission, unarmed • PK Forces, lightly armed • combined observer/force missions • Mission of UNCIVPOL as complementary component	Timing : 1 TU lessons discussion : examples of deployment of PKOs	instructors classrooms handouts general organisation charts of previous and ongoing missions	examples explanation of tasks, responsibilities and limitations explanation of the special requirements for UNCIVPOL, particularly in regard to assistance for other components	Blue Helmets SOPs (e.g. UNFICYP, UNTAC, ONUSAL)

subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
Peace-keeping Activities, Operational Tasks	To know, understand and be able to explain : • Supervision of withdrawal • Separation of forces • Policing of Agreements 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	Timing : 1 TU lessons discussion on principles	instructors classrooms handouts	examples explanation of tasks, responsibilities and limitations analysis of mandates of various missions (general)	Guidelines for UN Peace-keeping Mandates of previous and ongoing missions (ONUSAL, ONUMOZ) General deployment charts and tactical maps SOFAs (e.g. UNFICYP)

subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
Code of Conduct for UN-personnel	To know the: • 5 principles: Impartiality Integrity Loyalty Independence Subordination of interests to UN • Cultural peculiarities • General conduct • Do's and don'ts	Timing : 1 TU discussion and examples	instructors classroom lecture scenarios for exercise handouts	examples explanation of responsibilities simulation of situation in exercise assessment of conduct of students in efficiency report	Code of Conduct for UN Personnel Experience of UNCIVPOL

subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
Structure of UNCIVPOL Component	To know: • Common organisation charts • Line of command • Functions • Duties and responsibilities of UNCIVPOL Officers • Duties and responsibilities of UNCIVPOL Senior Officers	Timing : 1 TU discussion and examples lecture	instructors classroom lecture handouts	examples explanation of responsibilities	SOP Experience of instructor

Module B	***Background to***	***UN Peace-***	***keeping***		
subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
Geopolitical Briefings	To know: • Geography • History • Economy • Political system - government • Defence forces and internal security forces, police • Internal influences including religion, militias, revolutionary movements, etc., • External influences • Culture and customs.	Timing : 1 TU each lessons videos, maps, pictures, slides, articles, books, handouts	instructors (previous participants in particular mission a must) classrooms handouts technical facilities bibliography	lecture on facts, discussion on: origin of conflict, subsequent crisis political interests, mentality and attitudes input on duty and daily life	Guidelines for contributing countries, 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: • Historical origins of the dispute • Major developments in the dispute • Emergence of the mandate from the Security Council including a discussion on the actual document; • Subsequent Security Council Resolutions and Secretary-General's reports. • Civilian involvement in the PKO, including responsibilities and civilian /military co-ordination. • Various functions, the concept of operations of UNCIVPOL in the missions	Timing: 1 TU each mission reason why to *supervise, monitor, verify and report* cease-fire, withdrawals, cessation of outside assistance, *monitor* checkpoints, ingress/egress points and air/seaports *monitor* regroupment, cantonment and demobilisation processes, *assist* in locating and confiscating caches of weapons, *maintain liaison* with factions, NGOs, UN Agencies, neighbouring countries, *assist humanitarian activities* like exchange of POW, planning of food distribution and feeding centres etc.	former UNCIVPOL officers as instructors general lectures, discussion analysis videos, maps, pictures, slides, articles, books, handouts	lectures operational briefings show of videos, slides etc. explanation of the various tasks of UNCIVPOL	SOPs Resolutions, reports of the SC Operational briefings of the missions Surveys and Peace-keeping information notes of DPKO Operational Plan ONUSAL (example)

Module C	*Background to*	*UN Peace-*	*keeping*		
subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
Documentation, administration, UN-in processing; **Medical examination, required inoculations, etc.;** **Kit inspection, issue;** **Briefing on pay, leave, visits;** **Domestic arrangements, support system for dependants, etc.**	To know: • Documents needed • Processing of administration • Medical examination to undergo, at home and in the mission area • Equipment provided by home government and UN • Support for personal needs • Medical supply in the mission area	Timing: 2 - 6 TU 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)	instructor classroom medical staff logistic staff handouts and lectures	general information show of equipment use of equipment (also during exercises)	Guideline for Troop Contributing Countries SOPs Guideline for Standby Forces Notes for Guidance of UNCIVPOL on Assignment

Module D	***Specific***	***Component***	***Training***		
subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
Human Rights and Geneva Convention	To know: • Basic principles of Human Rights as provided in countries' constitution e.g. right of speech, association, nondiscrimination	Timing: 1 TU lectures	instructures lectures	lectures scenarios of typical violations	Declaration of Human Rights Democratic Constitution
Criminal Justice Standards	To know : • Basic principles of criminal justice as provided by coutries' law e.g. right of silence, right to go to court within reasonable time, right to defend oneself or to be defended	Timing: 1-2 TU lectures, handouts	instructor handouts	lectures	UN Criminal Justice Standards for Peace-keeping Police Constitution of the country or any other law dealing with this subject

subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
Training of Local Police	To know • Organization of local police • Level of education • basic concept of training	Timing: 1-2 TU lectures, exercises handouts	instructors handouts	lesson on police duties	General training resources Specific information of local police from the embassy of the country concerned
Equipment	To know and be able to handle: • Personal Equipment • Radio Equip. • Stationary • Vehicles	Timing: 1-2 TU lectures, exercises handouts	instructor handouts	familiarisation by using equipment in field exercises	Manuals and examples of equipment of home and of mission area

subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
UN-Procedures and Reports , Service writing Computer Skills	To know: • Basic structure of SOPs what to find where • Use of report forms and administrative forms • Basic type writing, word-processing on notebooks • Report writing in mission language	Timing: 2 - 5 TU lectures handouts of SOPs forms computers	instructors lectures handouts of SOPs forms computers examples	lectures use forms in exercises	SOPs Manuals English Language Course for UNCIVPOL (UNNY, 1994)

Module E	***General Training***				
subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
Physical Training	To provide an awareness of the need to be physical fit: • Physical fitness training and national tests	Timing: 1-3 TU facilities	instructors training test	training, test endurance training integrated in field exercise	General resources e.g. Cooper Test
Map Reading / Navigation Exercise	To be able to navigate and report consequently : • Map orientation to ground • Reading of co-ordinates, grids (using maps of mission area) • Basic use of compass • Resections with compass	Timing: 2 - 4 TU maps of any mission area as examples	instructors lessons handouts maps compass protractors GPS[7] if available	lectures integration in field exercise	Copies of maps of the mission area using different systems
Communications Voice Procedure	To be able to send reports and communicate on radios: • According UN Procedure • International networks	Timing: 2-6 TU lectures equipment handouts	instructors lectures and exercise	integration in field exercise with reporting systems, movement control, daily radio traffic	UN Voice Procedure handout, audio tapes Manuals for equipment

[7] Global Positioning System

subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
First Aid	To know and be able to provide: • Principles of first aid; • Use/application of field dressings on wounds; slings and knots; • Hemorrhage control ; • Treatment for shock, fainting, • Fractures: (1) types and symptoms; (2) treatment, splints; • Poison and treatment; • Artificial respiration • Identification/harmful animals	Timing: 2-4 TU lectures and exercises refresher training	instructors (medics) handouts medical training equipment	lectures first aid training also integrated in field exercise	General military and civic resources Training pamphlets of the mission area

subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
Hygiene and Sanitation	To know and be aware of: • Food hygiene • Personal hygiene and sanitation • Water hygiene • Avoidance of heat injuries • Utilisation of rest and recreation to combat stress • Recognition of stress in self and others • Alcohol and /or drug abuse • Sexually transmitted diseases	Timing: 2-4 TU lectures and exercises preparation of food protection measures	instructors (medics) handouts cooking and purification equipment lecture on general surviving skills also referring to code of conduct	lectures integrate preparation of food in field exercise lecture and menthal exercises in stress management	Recommendation by WHO Guidelines of the mission areas General military and public resources

Module F	***UNCIVPOL Operating***	***Techniques***[8]		(= main subject)	
subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
Observation, Monitoring of Local Police	To know and be able to conduct: • Elements of public relation • Organizational skills • Social skills • Impartiality	Timing: 1+5 TU brief introduction exercise with scenarios operational briefings	instructors training area and compound, equipment and facilities, (radios , maps etc.) report forms etc. actors (troops) police spokesman or police PR officer	lecture exercise incorporating "Equipment" "UN- Procedures and Reports", "Communications", "Map Reading", "Familiarity",	SOP

[8]include leadership training concerning the tasks of seniors, team leaders, duty officers and station chiefs

subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
Security Checks and Searches	To know and be able to conduct: • Definitions • Supervision or conduct of a Security Check according to the agreement • Security and deployment of personnel • Method of search • what to do when people: (1) refuse to produce ID card; (2) refuse to be searched (3) produce a weapon; • Traffic control • Training in: (1) isolating problems quickly; (2) preventing their escalation; (3) scaling down and defusing problems quickly • Safety considerations advancing check of others	Timing: 1+2 TU 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	instructors training area and equipment and facilities actors (troops)	lecture exercise incorporating "Equipment", "UN- Procedures and Reports", "Communications", "Familiarity", "Mine Awareness", "Negotiation, Liaison", "Use of Force"	SOP General police resources

subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
Patrols	To know and be able to conduct: • Types of patrol to be undertaken • Aims of patrolling in the PKO • Principles to be adhered to by patrols • Conduct of the patrol	Timing: 1+4 TU (investigation, escorting incl.) brief introduction exercise with scenarios operational briefing particular emphasis on negotiation and behaviour	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
Investigations	to know and be able to conduct: • Operational Occurrences • Procedure, Conduct, Report	Timing: 1 +1 TU brief introduction exercise with scenarios, see above	forms, orders, sketches, maps	⇑ see above	PK Training Manual, General police resources

subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
Negotiations / Liaison	To know and be able to conduct: • Negotiation on levels within formalised system • Forms of negotiation outside of formalised system • Principles of conduct of negotiations/liaison • Use of interpreters • Limits in interrogation techniques	Timing: 1 +1 TU lecture of levels in a PKO Mission principles how to conduct negotiations exercises using scenarios from mission area	instructor actors with different roles and attitudes, facilities video camera analysis of performed negotiation	brief introduction demonstration lessons discussion on performed negotiation examples of the mission areas exercises integrated in field exercise	PK Training Manual, Instructor's own experience

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) • Definition of force • When force can be used • Principles in the application of force • How force is to be applied • Authority for the use of force • Ations after force has been applied.	Timing: 1 TU lecture and scenarios in order to be able to evaluate when and how force should be applied	instructor classroom examples of rules of engagement flexible response psychological aspects show of force	lecture discussion on scenarios of the mission area	SOPs, PK Training Manual

subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
Reports	To be able to evaluate the incidents, to report and log: • Activity forecast reports • Vehicle movement reports • Warning reports • Situation reports Other special reports • Mayday reports and procedures • MEDEVAC/CASEVAC requests Supply requests • Maintaining the log sheet • Patrol debriefing notes • Investigation debriefing notes • Negotiation notes • Other debriefing notes Periodical summaries of operational and personnel occurrences • Written assessments	Timing: 2 TU forms examples scenarios lecture integration in exercise	instructors lecture classroom tests issue of forms equipment (radios)	lecture on evaluation of incidents lecture on how to prepare and send the reports etc. discussion on examples exercise transmission by radio using correct voice procedure tests	SOPs

Module G	***Safety Measures and***	***Precautions***			
Mine Awareness Training	To know, recognise and be able to protect oneself and others by precautions: • Marking and reporting only • Safety precautions • Mine awareness: Recognition of devices / mines roadside bombs, debris Principles of use and how to recognise areas of threat Awareness programme: • Meaning of "mine free" • Permitted movement • Reporting • Parties' mine-marking • Do's and Don'ts	Timing: 1-3 TU transparencies slides pictures videos handout lectures	instructor mock-up equipment, dummy mines integration in field exercise	lessons exercise awareness on patrol	General military resources covering the mines of the specific areas

subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
Biological, Chemical Warfare Protection (BCW)	To know how and be able to protect oneself and others by precautions: Concentration on chemical warfare: • Characteristics • Symptoms • Precautions • Use of protective clothing and monitoring equipment	Timing: 1-2 TU lectures, refresher training exercises handouts	instructor equipment handouts integration in field exercise	lessons and exercise in combination with First Aid	General military resources

subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
Shelters	To know and be able to carry out: • Daily routine on the Post, team site • Maintenance of established shelters	Timing: 1 TU brief introduction photos, slides facilities, equipment	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
Travelling and Movement	To be able to conduct: • Convoy driving • Traffic control	Timing: 1 + 4 TU brief introduction, exercise with scenarios,	instructors training area vehicles, radios	lecture exercise integrated in patrol exercise	General military resources plus peculiarities in UN service
Driving, off and on road	To be able to conduct: • Driving in heavy city traffic, • Cross country driving in heavy terrain; • UN regulations, daily trip ticket, • Basic maintenance	Timing: 1+3 TU lectures, handouts, forms, vehicles, training areas, routes	instructors short introduction practical training	lecture driving integrated in field exercise particularly in patrol exercise	Forms used in mission areas General military resources Manuals

subject	aim	plan/ collect	organise/ provide	implement and conduct	references
Survival skills **Hijack drills** **Detainment**	To be able to react to threat correctly: • Hijack drills, • General surviving skills • Behaviour in detainment	Timing: 1 + 1 TU brief introduction exercise with scenarios, operational briefing for exercises, particular emphasis on behaviour	instructors training area vehicles, radios actors (troops) battle gear survival kit	lecture demonstration exercise exercise integrated in patrol exercise	General military resources
Non-Operational Safety Measures natural causes and accidents	In order to be aware of: • Health reasons • Traffic accidents • Fire • Psychological stress management • Accidents while on leave	Timing: 2 TU lectures and handouts 2. and 3. simulation in field exercise	instructors classroom issue of handouts scenarios	lectures issue of handouts brief scenarios for field exercise while on OP or on patrol	General military resources SOP

Field Exercises

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

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.

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.

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.

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 feed-back, 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.

Part V
Abbreviations

Abbreviation	*Explanation*
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