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UN PEACEKEEPING TRAINING ASSISTANCE TEAMS: ADVISOR'S GUIDEBOOK

UNITED NATIONS
DEPARTMENT OF
PEACEKEEPING
OPERATIONS

UNITED NATIONS TRAINING ASSISTANCE TEAMS (UNTAT)

Advisor's Guidebook

Second Draft

Drafted by the Department of Peace-keeping Operations - Office of Planning and Support/Training Unit

UNITED NATIONS TRAINING ASSISTANCE TEAMS (UNTAT)

The ***Second Draft*** of the ***United Nations Peace-keeping Training Assistance Teams (UNTAT): Advisor's Guidebook*** has been prepared by the Department of Peace-keeping Operations (DPKO)/Training Unit. The Guidebook is for trainers selected to give peace-keeping training assistance to Member States, on request. It is designed to provide official, reliable, consistent information and directives for UNTAT Members in their advisory role to Member States.

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PREFACE

The measure of success experienced by a United Nations peace-keeping mission is directly related to the state of readiness and preparation of both the military and civilian peace-keeping personnel contributed from Member States. However, an increasing number of Member States with little or no previous peace-keeping experience are contributing personnel to the United Nations. In order to ensure consistent understanding and knowledge of the nature and principles of peace-keeping, as well as the various attitudes and techniques distinctive to peace-keeping operations, adequate peace-keeping training for *all* peace-keeping personnel is essential.

Peace-keeping training is particularly important in light of the acceleration of inter/intra-State conflicts, which require an increasing number of peace-keeping operations and personnel to carry out these missions. These increases have presented the United Nations with peace-keeping challenges more difficult than any encountered since the Congo operation in the early 1960s. Moreover, current peace-keeping operations are increasingly complex, multidimensional, and multinational, and employ large numbers of military and civilian components to carry out tasks not traditionally included in peace-keeping operations; e.g., human rights and humanitarian activities, electoral assistance, civilian police activities, etc.

The General Assembly, recognizing the disparity of peace-keeping training provided by the Member States, has requested the Secretary-General to assist the Member States in their national peace-keeping training efforts. In response, the Secretariat has developed a concept to dispatch United Nations Training Assistance Teams (UNTAT) to assist the Member States, on request, in their training preparations of nationals to be employed in a peace-keeping mission. Assistance from UNTAT members is not limited to specific mission preparation, but may also be requested by the Member States to increase their overall readiness for peace-keeping. UNTAT personnel are drawn from the Member States and have undergone specific training for their duties. They are prepared to advise the Member States on general peace-keeping training within specific areas of expertise.

The ***Second Draft*** of the ***United Nations Peace-keeping Training Assistance Teams (UNTAT): Advisor's Guidebook*** has been developed as a reference document to be used primarily to support UNTAT personnel in the performance of their peace-keeping training assignments and to provide consistent training guidelines for all Member States.

UNTAT members are encouraged to forward any suggestions or amendments concerning this document to the Department of Peace-keeping Operations, Training Unit (DPKO/TU), which will be considered in the future production of the ***Third Draft*** of this document.

New York, September 1996

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CHAPTER

1

INTRODUCTION

The ***Second Draft***[1] of the ***United Nations Peace-keeping Training Assistance Teams (UNTAT): Advisor's Guidebook*** has been designed explicitly for UNTAT members in the performance of their advisory role to Member States.

The *Advisor's Guidebook* provides fundamental information and directives which will enable each UNTAT member to provide official, reliable and consistent training advice to the Member States. All UNTAT members are carefully selected experts with previous peace-keeping experience, each of whom has already participated in a comprehensive UNTAT training course. Therefore, the contents of this document are not intended to give a historical overview of peace-keeping nor to be a treatise on United Nations peace-keeping operations. Thus, the material in this document is concise and focussed on precise peace-keeping training requirements of the Member States. *It is the responsibility of each UNTAT member to ensure that s/he is thoroughly familiar with the contents of this document and all supplementary materials.*

Briefly, although all information in this document is important, key elements which must be emphasized in any national peace-keeping training preparations include: the *General Operational Principles* which describe basic operational principles vital to understanding United Nations peace-keeping and to the success of the mission as a whole; operational techniques; specific categories, composition, organization and planning of United Nations peace-keeping operations; the legal aspects of peace-keeping; and basic behavioural and performance standards for all United Nations peace-keeping personnel.

The various functions of components in multidimensional peace-keeping missions should also be clearly defined; current peace-keeping operations are not merely military operations, but a combination of some or all of the following components, depending on each operation's mandate: military and civilian personnel from contributing countries, United Nations civilian Agencies and staff, civilian and military police, human rights monitors, humanitarian assistance personnel, election monitors/supervisers, non-Governmental organizations (NGOs), et al. Cooperation of all components is absolutely essential to the ultimate success of an operation, for no single component can independently achieve the mandate of a mission or

1 - *The initial **Draft** of the United Nations Training Assistance Teams (UNTAT): Advisor's Guidebook was produced through the combined efforts of participants from 21 Member States who attended the first two UNTAT Development Seminars conducted in Canada and Sweden in 1995.*

the overall aim of bringing a peace-keeping mission to a successful conclusion.

Therefore, integration of staff must be achieved at all levels in order to optimize the use of resources, improve communication and coordination, enhance operational effectiveness and economize expenses. For these reasons, DPKO has taken initial steps to include civilian police in UNTAT initiatives, and in the future will further broaden participation to include other permanent civilian components of the United Nations. Thus, UNTAT members are encouraged to remind Member States to also include UN civilian expertise, when possible, in the implementation of national training.

The *Advisor's Guidebook* should be read in conjunction with other United Nations peace-keeping training publications, listed under "Reference Materials", which have been developed by the DPKO/TU[2] and related Agencies and Departments to strengthen the national peace-keeping training capacity of Member States. It is important to be familiar with the contents of these publications, for they address both general and specific peace-keeping training topics, and are given to the Permanent Missions and to all participants in DPKO peace-keeping training programmes.

Please note that the "Checklists" found in the latter section of the *Guidebook* may also refer to specific national documents, which are listed to inform UNTAT members of publications available as supplementary material, but are **not** to be quoted as documents authorized by the United Nations.

The DPKO/Training Unit will respond to any queries concerning this document; preparations for fulfilling assignments; future employment; training of UNTAT members; or other relevant issues.

2 - Available from the Training Unit: 801 United Nations Plaza, New York, NY 10017, Second Floor; telephone: 212-963-8670; Fax 212-963-9061. These documents are also available on the INTERNET (http://www.un.org).

UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING TRAINING ASSISTANCE TEAMS (UNTAT): TERMS OF REFERENCE

AIM/PURPOSE

The specific aim/purpose for the United Nations Training Assistance Teams (UNTAT) programme is to provide a resource "pool" of peace-keeping training teams prepared to readily provide assistance and advice to Member States, on request, in the development and implementation of national peace-keeping training programmes.

BACKGROUND

United Nations peace-keeping activities have evolved into large, complex, multidimensional and multinational operations, presently employing military and civilian personnel from approximately seventy (70) countries, a dramatic increase from the relatively few contributors in the past. Current peace-keeping operations are often established in the midst of brutal and volatile inter/intra-State conflicts. Thus, the development of national peace-keeping training programmes is a critical factor in achieving a peaceful solution to and/or de-escalation of a conflict. Although Member States are ultimately responsible to prepare/train national personnel for United Nations peace-keeping activities, some countries have little or no previous peace-keeping experience or national training capacity. Many of these nations have appealed to the United Nations to provide support in their peace-keeping training efforts, underscoring the urgency for the United Nations to provide a common peace-keeping training system, adaptable to various levels of national experience and training, as well as more general and specialized peace-keeping training programmes. Thus, in 1994 the General Assembly[3] requested the Secretary-General to provide assistance to Member States requiring guidance in the development and implementation of national peace-keeping training programmes. Consequently, the Department of Peace-keeping Operations/Training Unit developed a concept for peace-keeping training assistance, which is available, *on request*, to the Member States.

3 - Reference: A/C.4/49/L.12, 11 November 1994.

CONCEPT

The concept for the organization of the United Nations Training Assistance Teams (UNTAT) programme is based on the need have available, on a stand-by basis, international peace-keeping training experts for immediate dispatch to a Member State requesting peace-keeping training assistance from the United Nations. UNTAT is comprised of several[4] international teams of selected and pre-trained training experts, "on call" in their Member State for a minimum period of two years, prepared for immediate dispatch to assist in giving guidance and peace-keeping training advice to new troop-contributing countries. UNTAT is not directly involved in training national units, but will brief and assist Unit Commanders, Officers and NCOs concerning tactical techniques and peace-keeping methods and attitudes. If required, in exceptional cases UNTAT members may be requested to supervise the training of troops.

UNTAT teams are not selected or organized in advance; in order to have flexibility of employment, DPKO will constitute the members of each team following a request from a Member State, depending on the training requirement(s) in each situation, (e.g. logistics training; specialized, unit or individual training; specific training for staff officers, military observers, civilian police monitors, etc). Teams will be deployed as "experts on mission", and supplied with all necessary resources and materials, as defined by the DPKO/Training Unit.

Initial selection of Civilian Police (CIVPOL) will normally be made from participants (officers) attending the *United Nations Course on Peace-keeping, Humanitarian Assistance and Human Rights for Military and Civilian Police Trainers*, a comprehensive training course conducted bi-annually. When an officer demonstrates exceptional training aptitude and other qualities during the above Course, the United Nations DPKO may request the Member State to provide this officer for specific UNTAT training as part of the pre-selection process for UNTAT members. However, final selection will be carried out as for all UNTAT members.

4 - In 1996, twelve (12) teams.

MISSION STATEMENT

The DPKO/Training Unit, in consultation with the Permanent Mission of the requesting country, will develop a specific *Mission Statement* to guide team members in the performance of their advisory roles. The Mission Statement will outline the following: specific training requirements, including subject matter and elements of the requesting Member State; responsibilities of selected UNTAT members in their advisory role, the countries contributing each participating UNTAT member and the requesting Member State; the financial arrangements for the UNTAT assignment; the period of commitment and notice to move; and the reporting requirements and after-action reports.

The team will not conduct training on behalf of the requesting country unless so stated in the original Mission Statement. Any subsequent changes in the Mission Statement - such as a request for UNTAT members to conduct training, to serve as instructors for national units, supervise the training of technical teams, etc. - *must first be approved* by the United Nations, through the DPKO/Training Unit.

Prior to deployment to the host country, selected UNTAT members will convene at a location determined by UNHQ for mission-specific training and to determine the particulars of the training advice to be provided by the United nations.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF UNTAT MEMBERS

UNTAT members are a select group of trained military officers from various Member States, with previous peace-keeping experience. Each UNTAT member must have already participated in a comprehensive UNTAT training seminar prior to being included in the programme, and prior to being deployed on an UNTAT assignment. Two such seminars are conducted each year to ensure that an adequate number of trained UNTAT members are available to be selected/deployed, as required.

The primary role of UNTAT members is in an advisory capacity to Member States requesting peace-keeping training assistance prior to participation in United Nations peace-keeping activities; to strengthen and encourage pre-existing military/civilian training capabilities; and in the development and execution of such national peace-keeping training programmes. *As defined above*, only in exceptional cases will UNTAT members be employed in the training of national personnel, but will give assistance and advice to national trainers who subsequently conduct the actual train-

ing of national units. Each UNTAT member will be provided with a *United Nations Training Assistance Teams (UNTAT): Advisor's Guidebook* as a standard outline for their activities and to facilitate discussion with national trainers.

In addition to the initial training seminars for all UNTAT member(s), all teams selected for a training assignment will also be required to reconvene prior to deployment at a location determined by the DPKO/Training Unit to discuss specific training requirements of the requesting Member State and other details concerning the assignment; for example:

- Geopolitical information;
- Military training system and existing levels of training;
- Specific training requirements of the host country;
- Administrative information;
- Update on current peace-keeping operations;
- Mission statement;
- Relevant discussions with FALD, the Permanent Mission, DPKO/Training Unit; etc.

The DPKO/Training Unit has the responsibility to organize a pre-deployment meeting to ensure that UNTAT member(s) selected for assignment are prepared to advise the requesting country on the following subjects/elements:

1. Course Infrastructure/Resources:

- Training facilities (classrooms, training areas/fields);
- Peace-keeping techniques and training materials;
- Administrative staff;
- Instructors; etc.

2. Core Curriculum:

- General subjects, including United Nations organization, peace-keeping guidelines and principles and the United Nations decision-making process;
- Individual/specific training, including staff officers, military observers, civilian police monitors, etc.;
- Collective/unit training;
- Logistics training;
- Field engineering;
- United Nations civilian police (CIVPOL) operations.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF NATIONS PROVIDING UNTAT MEMBERS

National authorities of countries contributing members to the UNTAT programme have the responsibility to ensure that UNTAT members:

- Receive all necessary travel documents, e.g., passport, visa, inoculation certificate, etc;
- Deploy with the appropriate clothing and equipment necessary for the performance of their responsibilities;
- Receive appropriate medical and administrative clearances before proceeding to pre-deployment training;
- Continue to receive their salary from the national Government while performing their duties as UNTAT members.

RESPONSIBILITIES OF NATIONS REQUESTING UNTAT SUPPORT

Member States requesting UNTAT support will be responsible to provide the following to UNTAT members deployed to assist them:

- Adequate accommodations, including meals;
- Free transportation within the host country, including movement to and from the airport, place of accommodation and training sites;
- Medical facilities adequate for emergency first aid and, if necessary, immediate transportation to a hospital;
- Police protection for safety and security, as required;
- Simultaneous interpreters to translate from English to local languages;
- Office staff support (e.g., administrative assistance, secretarial support, etc);
- Office space with necessary equipment, including telephone, facsimile machine, reproduction and visual equipment, computer and printer (if available); and
- Official communication equipment (and any costs incurred) for long-distance contact between UNTAT Members and the United Nations Secretariat, and peace-keeping missions to which national personnel will be deployed.

The above responsibilities will also apply to an established United Nations peace-keeping mission requesting UNTAT assistance from the United Nations for in-mission training.

FINANCIAL ARRANGEMENTS

All expenses for travel and subsistence for UNTAT members deployed to assist in pre-mission training will be paid by the appropriate peace-keeping mission.

All expenses for travel and subsistence for UNTAT members deployed to assist with general peace-keeping training, will be paid by one of the following, as agreed in advance by the concerned parties:

- The Member State requesting assistance;
- By the Government of the UNTAT member as a contribution-in-kind; or
- By the United Nations Secretariat, if specific budget is allocated for this purpose.

PERIOD OF COMMITMENT/NOTICE TO MOVE

An effective UNTAT programme depends on the ability to rapidly comply with a Member's State's request for peace-keeping training assistance. The cooperation of all components involved in UNTAT programme is essential, particularly the country contributing UNTAT personnel. A nation's nomination of an officer to serve in the UNTAT programme implies a two-year commitment to the UNTAT member, who will be "on call" during this period while continuing to carry out his/her responsibilities in the home country. Also, the willingness to allow the UNTAT member to participate in any preparation and/or training, as well as in any assignment for which he/she is selected. All deployments will be made in consultation with the UNTAT member's appropriate national authorities. It is acknowledged that the availability of an UNTAT member will often depend on the exigencies of national service and prior commitments. Contributing nations are encouraged to make every effort to cooperate with the UNTAT member's responsibilities in the programme, including efforts to facilitate his/her timely dispatch for pre-deployment training and to a Member State requesting assistance.

The UNTAT member should be ready to move to the assignment area on very short notice; as a rule, a minimum of 30 days notice to move will be given to the UNTAT member. However, in urgent circumstances, the notification time may be reduced considerably.

CHAPTER

2

GENERAL BACKGROUND TO UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING

PEACE-KEEPING AND THE UNITED NATIONS CHARTER

The United Nations Charter came into force in 1945. The Charter expresses the view of the founders and provides the terms of reference for the various elements of the United Nations in fulfilling its responsibilities.

Based on the Charter, *one of the primary purposes* of the United Nations is: "To maintain international peace and security, and to that end: to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats to the peace, and for the suppression of acts of aggression or other breaches of the peace, and to bring about by peaceful means, and in conformity with the principles of justice and international law, adjustment or settlement of international disputes or situations which might lead to a breach of the peace;..." *(Article 1)*.

Peace-keeping, as such, is not specifically provided for in the Charter, except for the provision that: "The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions." *(Article 29)*. However, Chapters VI, VII and VIII give specific instructions for the settlement of international disputes, threats to peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression, including actions required by the parties to the conflict and regional arrangements for the pacific settlement of local disputes, as follows:

Chapter VI, provides for the settlement of disputes by a variety of peaceful measures, including negotiation, enquiry; mediation, conciliation, arbitration, and judicial settlement (Article 33). The Security Council is authorized to call on the parties to settle their disputes by peaceful means or to make recommendations to the parties for the appropriate terms of settlement of an international dispute, to be carried out by the parties themselves.

Chapter VII, is essentially coercive and designed to deal with threats of peace, breaches of the peace and acts of aggression. Under the direction of Chapter VII, the United Nations Security Council should determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and to make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken to maintain or restore international peace and security *(Article 39)*.

Before resorting to enforcement, the Security Council may call on the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it considers necessary *(Article 40)*. These measures may include complete or

partial interruption of economic relations and means of communication, the severance of diplomatic relations *(Article 41)* or such action by air, sea or land forces, as necessary, to maintain or restore international peace and security *(Article 42)*.

Chapter VIII of the Charter encourages regional arrangements for the peaceful settlement of local disputes before referring them to the Security Council, providing such arrangements are consistent with the Purposes and Principles of the United Nations *(Article 52)*. When appropriate, the Security Council may utilize regional arrangements or agencies for enforcement action under its authority *(Article 53)*.

UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING EXPERIENCE

The United Nations represents the most cooperative effort to secure world peace that has ever existed. From its inception, it has fostered international efforts for the maintenance of international peace and security. From 1948 to the present, one of the key instruments employed by the United Nations for this purpose has been peace-keeping. During this period, 42 peace-keeping operations have been established to maintain international peace and security in areas of conflict. Although the cost in terms of financial and human resources may appear high - 1,500 peace-keepers have lost their lives on the field and the international community, via the United Nations, has invested nearly $17 billion for peace-keeping operations - however, these expenditures to prevent the spread of conflict are low in contrast to the cost of another World War. Presently (1996) there are 16 peace-keeping operations in various regions of the world, employing over 25,000 military and civilian peace-keeping personnel from 70 nations.

Peace-keeping successes have been hard won, and each operation has built one upon another in a continuing process of expansion in scope, complexity and size. Over the past 48 years, peace-keeping has evolved from relatively small, traditional military operations - primarily observer missions - to complex, multidimensional, multinational operations employing both military and civilian personnel engaged in numerous peace-keeping and related activities.

KEY CONCEPTS

In response to the dynamic challenges confronting the United Nations at the end of the Cold War, the Secretary-General, in ***An Agenda for Peace***, published by the United Nations in 1992, defined four primary concepts for dealing with international peace and security. These concepts reflect the growing scope and complexity of the efforts of the United Nations to "pursue and restore peace", as well as provide valuable insight into how the world can more fully embrace and achieve the objectives of the United Nations Charter:

Preventive Diplomacy *is action to prevent disputes from arising between parties, to prevent existing disputes from escalating into conflicts and to limit the spread of the latter when they occur.* Preventive diplomacy may include confidence-building measures; fact-finding missions; early warning systems, etc.

Peace-making *is diplomatic action to bring hostile parties to agreement, essentially through such peaceful means as those foreseen under Chapter VI of the United Nations Charter.* In order to make peace, the parties must be willing to end the conflict, without which all negotiation and mediation efforts will fail.

Peace-keeping is a United Nations presence in the field, hitherto with the consent of all the parties concerned, normally involving United Nations military and/or police personnel, frequently civilians as well. Peace-keeping is a technique that expands the possibilities for both the prevention of conflict and the making of peace. Peace-keeping normally involves the consent of the parties, implementation or monitoring of arrangements relating to the control of conflicts (cease-fire, separation of forces, etc.) and their resolution (partial or comprehensive settlements) or to ensure the safe delivery of humanitarian relief.

Peace-building is action to identify and support structures which will tend to strengthen and solidify peace in order to avoid a relapse into conflict. Peace-building is critical in the aftermath of conflict and includes concrete cooperative projects which contribute not only to economic and social development but also to enhance confidence, trust and interaction among former enemies.

RELATED CONCEPTS

Although the above four concepts emphasized by the Secretary-General are certainly not new, the United Nations has been constrained by the increasing number of conflicts to place greater emphasis on both the prevention and control of conflicts which threaten international peace and security and, where possible, to produce conditions favourable to "make" peace. Moreover, traditional peace-keeping measures used in the past are no longer sufficient to deal with the kinds of conflict which have erupted followed the end of the Cold War Era. Therefore, current peace-keeping missions may also require greater emphasis on one or more of the following concepts:

Peace-enforcement may be needed when all other efforts fail. As noted above, the authority for enforcement is provided by Chapter VII of the Charter, and includes the use of armed force to maintain or restore international peace and security in situations in which the Security Council has determined the existence of a threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression. The mandate of a mission and its Rules of Engagement (ROE) will determine all aspects of the use of force, including whether or not force is authorized and its application.

Implementation of Comprehensive Settlements was developed in the 1980s for the purpose of helping the parties to a conflict implement a comprehensive settlement to a conflict, to which they have agreed. This may involve one or more of the following: the supervision of cease-fire agreements; the regroupment and demobilization of forces; reintegration of fighting forces into civilian life; de-mining programmes; the return of refugees and displaced persons; the provision of humanitarian assistance; supervision of existing administrative structures; establishment of new police forces; verification of respect for human rights; supervision and/or organization and conduct of elections and electoral reforms; and coordination of support for economic rehabilitation and reconstruction.

Protection of Humanitarian Operations during continuing conflicts enable humanitarian agencies to provide assistance to civilian victims of war and to protect supplies from being confiscated by parties for their own purposes. In this type of operation, a peace-keeping force will escort humanitarian workers, and provide protection, and when necessary, defence, in order to enable them to carry out their tasks.

Sanctions are applied measures not involving the use of armed force in order to maintain or restore international peace and security. The legal basis for sanctions *(Article 41)* underscores the purpose for sanctions, which is to modify the behaviour of a party threatening international peace and security, and not to punish or otherwise exact retribution.

Disarmament is the assembly, control and disposal of weapons. Micro-disarmament is the practical disarmament in the context of the conflicts the United Nations is actually dealing with, and is relevant to post-conflict peace-building. Disarmament can also follow enforcement action. All sanction regimes include an arms embargo.

CHAPTER

3

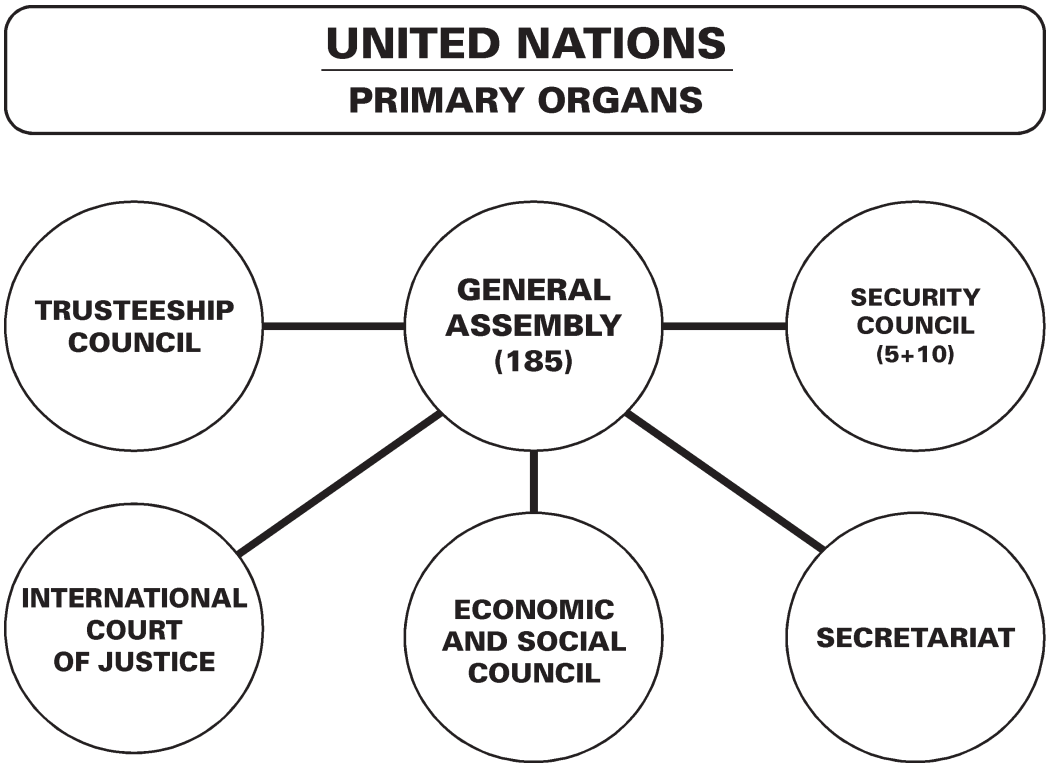
ORGANIZATIONAL FRAMEWORK OF THE UNITED NATIONS[1]

1 - *Ref .: Department of Public Information: Basic Facts about the United Nations.*

Since all peace-keeping operations must deal with the United Nations Headquarters on a regular basis, it is important that UNTAT members have a fundamental understanding of the organizational structure of the United Nations system, particularly as it relates to peace-keeping, and at a minimum, general knowledge of the overall institutional framework. This chapter will outline the key functions of the Secretariat, including its two main deliberative bodies, the General Assembly and the Security Council, the organizational structure of the Department of Peace-keeping Operations and list some of the key agencies with which peace-keeping personnel should be familiar.

There are *six principle organs* of the United Nations, as authorized by the Charter. In addition, there are subsidiary organs, specialized agencies and other bodies related to the United Nations which, altogether, constitute the "United Nations system". The six principle organs of the United Nations are as follows:

- The General Assembly *(Chapter IV)*;
- The Security Council *(Chapter V)*;
- The Economic and Social Council *(Chapter X)*;
- The Trusteeship Council *(Chapter XII)*;
- The International Court of Justice *(Chapter XIV)*; and
- The Secretariat *(Chapter XV)*.



THE SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat is comprised of a *Secretary-General* and such international staff as the Organization requires to carry out the diverse day-to-day work of the United Nations. The Secretary-General is the Chief Administrative Officer of the Organization *(Article 97)* and is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council for a term of five years. The Secretariat (United Nations Headquarters) is located in New York. It services the other organs of the United Nations and administers the programmes and policies laid down by them.

The Secretary General is the Chief Administrative Officer of the UN

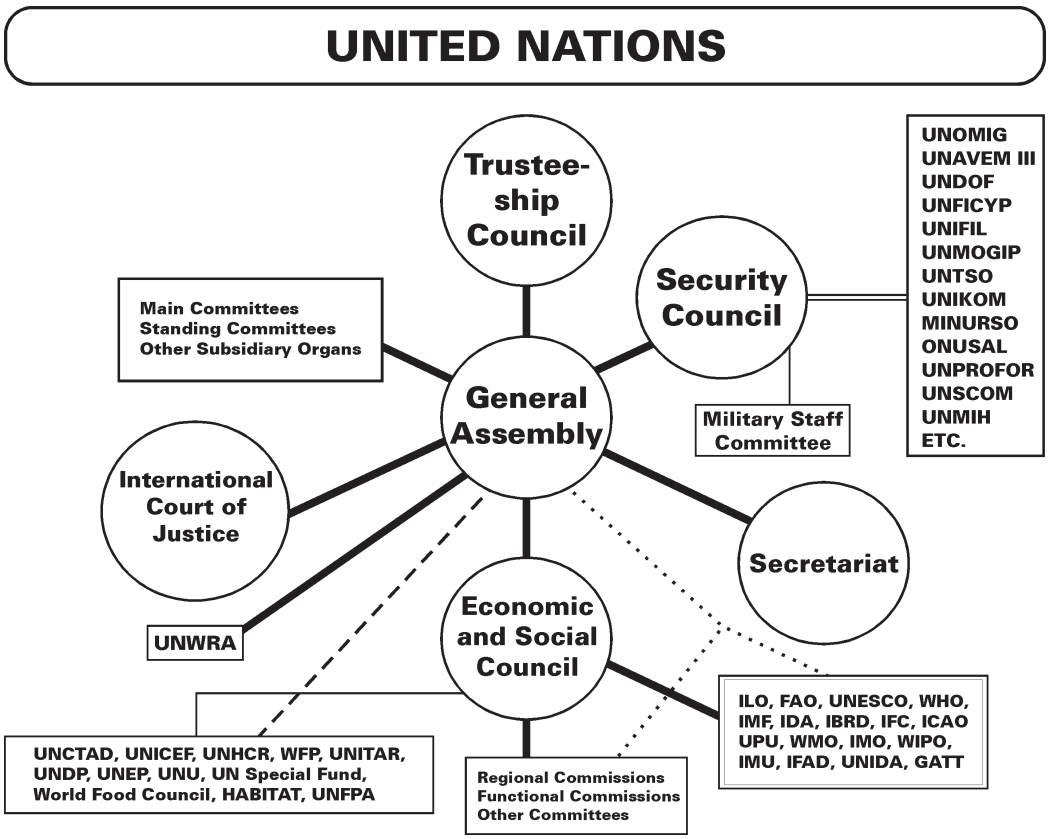
- **Produce reports for legislative organs**
- **Provide secretariat services**
- **Provide meeting services**
- **Provide editorial, translation, & reproduction services**
- **Conduct studies**
- **Promote economic & social development**
- **Produce & publish statistical publications**
- **Organize conferences, expert group meetings & seminars**
- **Provide technical assistance**
- **Undertake fact finding**
- **Disseminate information on UN activities**
- **Provide planning, financial, personnel, legal & general services**
- **Plan, prepare, conduct and direct all UN field operations, in particular peace-keeping operations**

UNITED NATIONS OFFICES AND DEPARTMENTS:

The Secretariat is divided into several major organizational units, each of which is headed by an Under-Secretary-General or an official of an equivalent level. Although not all of the following are essential for peace-keeping, *per se*, the primary units of the United Nations are:

- Executive Office of the Secretary General **EOSG**
- Office of Internal Oversight Services **OIOS**

- Department of Public Information **DPI**
- Office of Legal Affairs **OLA**
- Department of Peace-keeping Operations **DPKO**
- Department of Political Affairs **DPA**
- Department of Humanitarian Affairs **DHA**
- Department of Administration & Management **DAM**
- Department for Policy Coordination and Sustainable Development **DPCSD**
- Department for Economic and Social Information and Policy Analysis **DESIPA**
- Department for Development Support and Management Services **DDSMS**



THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY

The General Assembly *(Chapter IV, Articles 9-22)* is the main deliberative organ of the United Nations. It is composed of representatives of all Member States, each of which has one vote. Decisions on important questions, such as those on peace and security, admission of new Members and budgetary matters, require a two-thirds majority of the General Assembly. Decisions on other questions are reached by a simple majority.

The General Assembly meets once a year in a regular session. Special sessions can be convened at the request of the Security Council, or a majority of Members of the United Nations or one of the members of the Security Council. An emergency special session may be called within twenty four hours of a request by the Security Council on the vote of any nine members of the Council or when a majority of Members concurs. Because of the great number of questions which the General Assembly is called upon to consider, the Assembly allocates most questions to its six Main Committees. These Committees and the issues they primarily deal with, are as follows:

- FIRST COMMITTEE *(disarmament and related international security matters)*;
- SECOND COMMITTEE *(economic and financial)*;
- THIRD COMMITTEE *(social, humanitarian and cultural)*;
- FOURTH COMMITTEE *(special political questions and decolonization)*;
- FIFTH COMMITTEE *(administrative and budgetary)*; and
- SIXTH COMMITTEE *(legal)*.

GENERAL ASSEMBLY
MAIN COMMITTEES

FIRST COMMITTEE	***DISARMAMENT AND INTERNATIONAL SECURITY***
SECOND COMMITTEE	***ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL***
THIRD COMMITTEE	***SOCIAL, HUMANITARIAN AND CULTURAL***
FOURTH COMMITTEE	***SPECIAL POLITICAL AND DECOLONISATION***
FIFTH COMMITTEE	***ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY***
SIXTH COMMITTEE	***LEGAL***

STANDING COMMITTEES

"ACABQ"	***ADVISORY COMMITTEE ON ADMINISTRATIVE AND BUDGETARY QUESTIONS***

THE SECURITY COUNCIL

The Charter delegates the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security to the United Nations Security Council *(Chapter V, Articles 23-32)*.

The Security Council is comprised of fifteen (15) members: five (5) Permanent Members: China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom and the United States, and ten (10) non-permanent Members, half of which are elected each year by the General Assembly for a term of two years *(Article 23)*. Each Member has one vote. Decisions on substantive matters require nine notes, with none of the five Permanent Members casting a negative vote.

The Council is granted special power to facilitate the peaceful settlements of disputes *(Articles 33-38)* and to determine any threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression and the responsibility to take necessary action in order to maintain or restore peace and security. The Council has the legal right to authorize the use of military force if deemed necessary *(Article 42)*. When discharging its duties, the Security Council acts on behalf of all Members of the United Nations, which agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the Charter *(Article 25)*.

UNITED NATIONS DEPARTMENT OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS[2]

The Security Council has the authority for mandating and terminating United Nations peace-keeping operations. The Command of a peace-keeping operations is vested in the Secretary-General, under the authority of the Security Council.

The Secretary-General delegates the Under-Secretary-General for the Department of Peace-keeping Operations (DPKO) with responsibility for the planning, preparation, conduct and direction of all United Nations field operations. The Department also assists in the provision of substantive services to the Security Council and the General Assembly and provides Secretariat services to the Special Committee on Peace-keeping Operations.

The **Department of Peace-keeping Operations (DPKO)**, previously known as Department for Special Political Affairs, is responsible, in cooperation with other relevant departments, for the planning, support and executive direction of peace-keeping operations. As such, it maintains constant contact with all operations to ensure that they receive timely direction and guidance on policy and operational issues.

DEPARTMENT OF PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

Serves as the operational arm of the Secretary-General for all United Nations field operations, providing planning, preparation, conduct and direction.

2 - Ref.: ST/SGB/Organization, Section: DPKO

The **Under-Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations** is delegated responsibility by the Secretary-General for the planning, preparation, conduct and direction of all United Nations field operations, in particular peace-keeping operations, and assists in the provision of substantive services to the Security Council and the General Assembly.

DPKO MANDATE

- **Provides management and direction**
- **Formulates policies and procedures**
- **Secures personnel, military units & equipment**
- **Develops operational plans & methodologies**
- **Undertakes continency planning**
- **Proposes resource requirements**
- **Monitors & controls budgets & funds**
- **Provides logistic & administrative support**
- **Maintains contact with parties to the conflicts**
- **Liaises with Member States & agencies**
- **Prepares the Secretary-General's reports**

The **Military Adviser** advises the Secretary-General, through the Under-Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations, on the military implications, plans and proposals for the implementation of peace-keeping operations.

The **structure of the Department of Peace-keeping Operations** is briefly outlined as follows:

- **Office of the Under-Secretary-General;**
- **Military Adviser;**
- **Policy and Analysis Unit;**
- **Situation Centre;**
- **Executive Office;**
- **Office of Operations:**
  - Africa Division;
  - Asia and Middle East Division;
  - Europe and Latin America Division.
- **Office of Planning and Support:**
  - Planning Division;
  - Mission Planning Service;
  - Civilian Police Unit;
  - Demining Unit;
  - Medical Support Unit
  - Training Unit;
  - Field Administration and Logistics Division;
  - Finance Management Support Service;
  - Logistics and Communications Service;
  - Personnel Management and Support Service.

AGENCIES RELATED TO PEACE-KEEPING

United Nations peace-keeping personnel, and UNTAT members in particular, should be familiar with Agencies which are often involved in multidimensional peace-keeping operations, or which may become involved the mission area in the aftermath of a conflict. They should know how the following Agencies operate, and their roles and functions in current peace-keeping missions:

- **UNHCR**/Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, voluntarily financed, extends international protection to more than 18 million refugees, and seeks to ensure that they receive asylum and favourable legal status in their asylum country. *HQ: Geneva*.
- **UNICEF**/United Nations Children's Fund, voluntarily financed, helps developing countries, at their request, to improve the quality of life of their children, through low-cost community-based services in maternal and child health nutrition, sanitation and education, as well as emergency relief. *HQ: New York*.
- **UNIDIR**/United Nations Institute for Disarmament Research, undertakes independent research on disarmament and related problems, particularly international security issues. *HQ: Geneva*.
- **UNWRA**/United Nations Relief and Works Agency for Palestine Refugees in the Near East, voluntarily financed, mainly from Governments, provides education, training, health and relief services to some 2.4 million Arab refugees in Jordan, Lebanon, the Syrian Arab Republic and the occupied territories of the West Bank and Gaza Strip. *HQ: Vienna*.
- **UNV**/United Nations Volunteers; qualified, experienced and motivated professionals from 120 countries voluntarily sharing skills to the United Nations *HQ: Geneva.*
- **UNDP**/United Nations Development Programme, the world's largest channel for multilateral technical and pre-investment assistance to developing countries, supporting more than 6,000 projects in some 150 countries. *HQ: New York*.

UNITED NATIONS PROGRAMMES AND ORGANS:

In order to be adequately knowledgeable about the United Nations system, UNTAT members should also have a general knowledge of other United Nations programmes, organs and regional commissions, which may or may not have a direct relationship to peace-keeping operations:

- United Nations Office at Geneva
- United Nations Office at Vienna
- United Nations International Drug Control Programme **UNDCP**
- United Nations Conference on Trade and Development **UNCTAD**
- United Nations Environment Programme **UNEP**
- United Nations Centre for Human Settlements **UNCHS**

UNITED NATIONS REGIONAL COMMISSIONS:

- Economic Commission for Africa **ECA**
- Economic Commission for Europe **ECE**
- Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean **ECLAC**
- Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific **ESCAP**
- Economic and Social Commission for Western Asia **ESCWA**

CHAPTER

4

PLANNING AND PREPARATION FOR A PEACE-KEEPING OPERATION

CHAPTER 4. PLANNING AND PREPARATION FOR A PEACE-KEEPING OPERATION

From the onset of a peace-keeping operation, its success requires cooperation at every level. When a Member State or group of States proposes the establishment of a peace-keeping operation, a number of basic conditions must be met. *First*, the proposal requires the consent of the parties to the conflict. *Second*, the proposal must be adopted by the Security Council and have broad support from the international community. *Third*, Member States must be ready to volunteer personnel to serve under the command of the United Nations Secretary-General.

The success of a peace-keeping operation also requires a clear and pragmatic mandate which sets out explicit and realistic objectives, so that the operation and the political and material support on which it depends can be focussed and directed towards generally recognized and agreed ends.

The following is the basic sequence for the establishment of a peace-keeping operation, including a brief description of the activities, responsibilities and achievements during each phase of development:

ROLE OF THE SECRETARIAT

The **Security Council**. The Security Council has the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, therefore it is the principle organ which adopts a Resolution and authorizes the mandate for the establishment of a United Nations peace-keeping operation. It is understood that the Security Council acts on behalf of the Member States, and that it will take the necessary political and diplomatic actions, in support of the Secretary-General, to ensure that the mandate is carried out.

The **Secretary-General**. As the head of the Organization, the Secretary- General 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)*. When the Security Council adopts a resolution to establish a peace-keeping operation, the Secretary-General will usually be requested to report to the Council the resources available to implement such an operation and to keep the Security Council informed on relevant developments.

Subject to the Council's approval, he must then make the necessary arrangements: choose the head of the mission and ask Member States to provide troops, police or other civilian personnel, supplies and equipment, transportation and other logistics support. The Secretary-General also

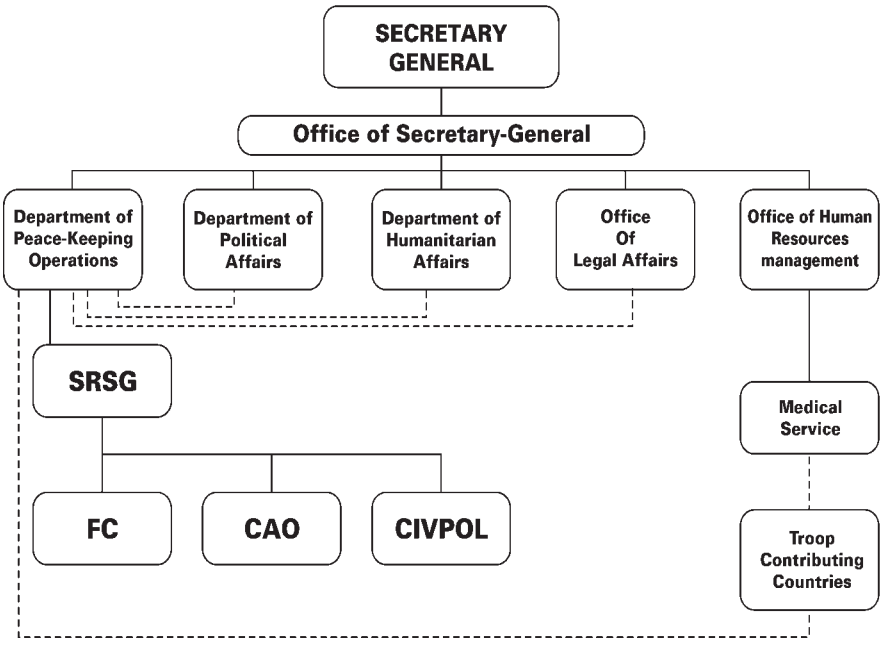
consults with the parties to the conflict about which countries will contribute personnel. In approving the Secretary-General's report, the Council also decides how the operation will be financed, usually by obligatory contributions levied on Member States.

The **General Assembly**, based on the Security Council's decision, determines how the costs are apportioned among the Member States. In exceptional cases, when the Security Council is blocked, the General Assembly may also, under the "Uniting for Peace" procedure (Resolution 377, 3 November 1950), set up a peace-keeping operation. To date this has happened three times, in Korea (1950), Egypt (1956) and in the Congo (1960).

Initial Development Phase. The effective execution of a peace-keeping operation requires an assessment of the actual situation. This is achieved by the combined efforts of various Departments of the Secretariat involved in the operation, including the following:

- Department of Peace-keeping Operations;
- Department of Political Affairs;
- Department of Humanitarian Affairs;
- Department of Administration and Management;
- Department of Public Information; and
- Office of Legal Affairs.

SECRETARIAT UNITS DEALING WITH PEACE-KEEPING



The assessment of the above Departments embraces a wide range of factors which may affect the operation. The Secretariat may dispatch a survey mission to observe field conditions and to facilitate forthcoming liaison. The results of this reconnaissance will determine the nature of the overall operational activities and a planning concept for the operation.

Pre-deployment Phase: Based on the planning concept, the Secretariat, with involvement of predesignated key personnel of the mission, will develop a comprehensive plan which takes into account the allocation of personnel, equipment and the level of sustainability. It will specify all the functions to be performed in the peace-keeping mission. Member States are also involved, since they will provide the mission with necessary personnel and equipment, train their units and ensure a proper level of sustainability for a specified period of time. Member States are provided with the "Guidelines for Troop Contributing Nations" for the operation and, if needed, are given assistance with training and preparation by experts from the Secretariat, e.g. permanent staff advisors, UNTAT members, etc.

Status-of-Force Agreement (SOFA). The United Nations also prepares a Status-of-Force Agreement (SOFA), a memorandum of understanding that outlines the legal relationship between the United Nations and troop-contributing countries. This Agreement includes the procedures for United Nations reimbursement of costs borne by the troop-contributing countries, and the legal relationship between the United Nations force and the host Government(s). The SOFA covers the following:

- Legal status of the operation and its members;
- Responsibility for criminal and civil jurisdiction over the members of the operation;
- Taxation, customs and fiscal regulations pertaining to the members of the operation;
- Freedom of movement, including the use of roads, waterways, port facilities and airfields;
- Use of water, electricity and other public utilities;
- Locally recruited personnel;
- Settlement of disputes or claims;
- Protection of United Nations personnel; and
- Liaison activities.

ROLE OF TROOP-CONTRIBUTING COUNTRIES

International Support. To be effective, peace-keeping operations must enjoy the support of the international community as represented in the Security Council. The good will of the international community is vital to the successful operation of a mission, for the United Nations relies on the Member States to provide the human and financial resources for all peace-keeping operations.

Contributions by Member States. The most essential planning factor for United Nations peace-keeping operations is the assurance of support from Member States in providing manpower, equipment and finances for the operation. Troops, military observers, and civilian police personnel required for peace-keeping operations are provided voluntarily by Member States, which are under no formal obligation in this respect (unlike the provisions in Chapter VII). Financial contributions to peace-keeping operations are a collective responsibility of the Member States, which are normally assessed proportionately to support peace-keeping activities.

Stand-by forces. Planning can be enhanced by mutually agreed upon understandings concerning stand-by forces. Although these agreements do not guarantee particular contributions from Member States for a specific operation, they do reflect potential contributions on a case-by-case basis. Stand-by forces are valuable to the planning process in that they provide a generalized data base from which the Secretariat can derive initial estimates of available resources.

Logistics. Equipment needed for a peace-keeping operation will differ from one mission to another, depending on operational conditions. All equipment should meet the operational and technical requirements specified by the Secretariat, and each Member State should ensure that personnel contributed to the mission are able to operate the equipment. Generally, the Department of Peace-keeping Operations (DPKO) *does not assist in specific technical conversion training, as agreed by the parties concerned.* As noted above, the Secretary-General undertakes the conclusion of an agreement between the troop-contributing countries and the United Nations to ensure that provisions and arrangements for participating contingents are fully understood.

ROLE OF THE HOST COUNTRY(IES)

A peace-keeping force deployed in a country is invited by the host Government and must respect its laws and customs; the force may remain in a host country as agreed upon by the Government. It is anticipated that the Government will make every effort to facilitate the deployment of the force. Peace-keepers enjoy the status, privileges and immunities of the Organization provided in the Charter *(Article 105)* and the *Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations* (13 February 1946).

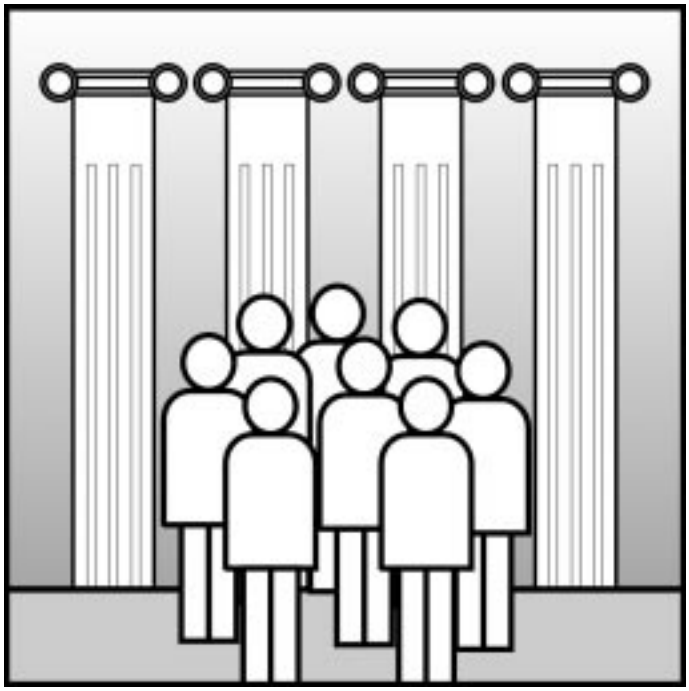
In addition, the host Government(s) are legally obliged to abide by the SOFA agreement, defined in detail above. The SOFA* governs the legal status of the operation and its members, including freedom of movement, protection of United Nations personnel, liaison activities, etc.

* *Status-of-Force Agreement for Peace-keeping Operations, A/45/59, 9 October 1990.*

CHAPTER

5

PRINCIPLES OF UNITED NATIONS PEACE-KEEPING



UNIVERSAL PRINCIPLES

Peace-keeping has developed as a pragmatic response to immediate problems requiring United Nations action short of the measures explicitly provided for in the Charter. As peace-keeping has developed, certain principles have become common to all peace-keeping operations.

Each of these principles is based on a clear and achievable mandate; the continuous, active support of the Security Council; and the sustained commitment of troop-contributing countries.

A peace-keeping mission derives its legitimacy from international support, adherence to statutory law and conventions and the credibility of the force. The *universal principles of peace-keeping* must apply to the entire structure of a peace-keeping operation. It is essential that all components of a peace-keeping mission comprehend and comply with these principles, which serve as both a guide and a common frame of reference for all participants in peace-keeping operations. Briefly, the universal principles of peace-keeping are defined as follows:

Consent and Cooperation. United Nations peace-keeping operations are established with the consent of the main parties involved in a conflict. Consent is a legal requirement, not only for the establishment of the operation, but also for the force to implement its mandate. Consent infers that the parties not only accepts the presence of the United Nations, but also will cooperate with the activities of the peace-keeping force in the area of operations, e.g., allow freedom of movement in the mission area, etc. Thus, it is essential that the parties and countries involved fully understand and the objectives of the operation, as well as the manner in which it intends to carry out its mandate.

Impartiality and Objectivity. A United Nations force must be impartial in character to preserve the legitimacy of the operation. The force cannot take sides without becoming part of the conflict it has been mandated to control and resolve. Impartiality is based primarily on objective, even-handed and consistent pursuit of the mandate, regardless of provocation or challenge. Without impartiality there is little prospect of preserving the confidence and cooperation of the conflicting parties. Evidence of impartiality will result in the loss of credibility and increased difficulty in executing political and operational tasks. However, efforts to maintain impartiality must not promote inaction or condone violations on the part of any faction.

Minimum Use of Force. In peace-keeping operations, force will not be used to carry out the mandate. Minimum use of force does not exclude self-defence or the defence of United Nations personnel and property, although care must be exercised not to be drawn into the conflict. Peace-keepers must always try to find appropriate responses to threats, including negotiation, employing defensive means or the show of armed force as a deterrent factor. The use of force must be clearly defined in the rules of engagement (ROE), which must clarify the different levels of force that can be used in various circumstances, how each level of force will be used and the authority for the use of force.

Credibility. The credibility of a peace-keeping operation is confirmation of its ability to accomplish its mandate. To effectively carry out its mandate and earn the confidence of the parties, a peace-keeping force must be composed of trained personnel who are impartial, well-equipped and possess high professional standards. All personnel should be aware that unprofessional or inappropriate behaviour at any level will damage the overall legitimacy of a peace-keeping mission.

Negotiation and Mediation. Negotiation and mediation have enormous potential to de-escalate tensions, to promote a secure environment and to develop peaceful and lasting solutions in a conflict situation. *Negotiation* refers to a direct dialogue with one or more parties, e.g., to secure the safe passage of a relief convoy; *mediation* means to act as an intermediary between the parties. The ultimate aim of negotiation and mediation is to reach agreements to which all parties have freely concurred.

Unity. In order for a peace-keeping operation to be effective, it is essential for peace-keeping personnel at all levels to function as an integrated unit, reflecting the will of the international community. Although a peace-keeping force is multinational, and in current operations, generally multidimensional, maintaining an integrated and strictly international character will safeguard national units from being singled out for unfavourable treatment by the parties. Unity within an operation also includes the leadership and management of the operation.

OPERATIONAL AND TACTICAL PRINCIPLES

A peace-keeping mission is primarily a political operation. The head of the mission is responsible for establishing the inter-operability of the various components of the mission, based on the political objectives defined in the mandate. The frame of reference for operational and tactical measures required for peace-keeping personnel to give an immediate response to rapid changes or unanticipated situations is briefly defined as follows:

Transparency. Transparency is consistent with the prevailing requirements for security. All parties should be fully aware of the motives, mission and intentions of the operation. consistent with the prevailing requirements for security. Incomplete or inaccurate communication will foster suspicion and undermine confidence and trust. Transparency can be achieved in part via an active and comprehensive public affairs programme involving all parties.

Coordination. A peace-keeping operation may involve a wide range of organizations, e.g., United Nations relief agencies and non-Governmental organizations (NGOs). Inconsistent or conflicting objectives could seriously undermine the effective direction and control of an operation. Personnel at all levels should seek to establish and nurture coordination within the mission; with United Nation headquarters; within their operational areas; with the parties to the conflict and the local population. Coordination should include political, diplomatic, humanitarian, administrative, civil and legal agents.

Liaison. Liaison with the parties at every level is essential to promote transparency and ensure the timely passage of information. Therefore, communication should be established at every possible level at the earliest convenience. The requirement for liaison will increase in proportion to the complexity of the political environment. At the political or strategic level, liaison should include those with ready access to policy-makers; at the operational level, a working relationship is needed between the Force Headquarters and the parties on a day-to-day basis.

Information. Information is essential for the force in order to make continuously updated assessments of the attitudes and capabilities of the parties concerned, including all aspects and events of the security environment that have the potential to escalate, or which may later endanger the operation or the physical safety of United Nations personnel. The information capacity of the mission should also include public relations with the local population to keep them informed about the United Nations intentions and activities in the mission area.

Limitations and Restrictions. The area of operations is strictly defined, activities to gather information are limited, and the Rules of Engagement will normally forbid the use of force unless absolutely necessary for self-defence. Units and personnel must always operate within the restrictions outlined by the mission's mandate.

Self-sufficiency. Ideally, a logistics base is in place before the entire peace-keeping force is deployed in its area of operations. Given the short notice for establishing many operations, initial self-sufficiency is not always possible. However, in order to be fully operational as soon as possible, all peace-keeping units should arrive in the area of operations with sufficient stores and equipment to enable them to function until a logistics base is in place.

Armaments. Peace-keeping forces are normally lightly armed, and will deploy with only the armaments required for self-defence, consistent with the mandate and situation in the area of operations. Peace-keeping personnel handling any kind of arms should be familiar with and able to use these arms when they arrive in the mission area.

Visibility. The activities of peace-keeping forces must always be visible and overt. The physical visibility of a force is enhanced by wearing distinctive, easily-recognized United Nations headgear, badges, signs and insignia. Commanders must select unit locations and site positions to preserve the visibility of the force and to accomplish the mandate. Peace-keeping forces must also make their intentions perfectly clear to *all* parties. Clarity of intention will preserve the credibility of the force and will help to communicate the force's impartiality in executing its responsibilities.

Mobility. Peace-keeping forces must be mobile in order to navigate large areas. They must have the capacity to respond rapidly to incidents or to altered circumstances throughout the area of operations. Peace-keeping forces may achieve mobility by using either ground vehicles or helicopters, or a combination of both. Familiarity with and the capacity to operate these vehicles is a pre-mission training requirement.

BEHAVIOURAL PRINCIPLES

In each mission, the credibility of the United Nations depends not only on its ability to carry out its mandate, but also on the quality of behaviour demonstrated by each individual serving under the United Nations flag. The conduct of United Nations personnel is closely observed by both the population of the host country and the international community, particularly in highly visible and difficult operations. Therefore, it is important that each person serving with the United Nations exhibits extraordinary discretion, restraint, and sensitivity, lest their behaviour hinder the mission or project a poor image of the Organization as a whole.

At every level of a peace-keeping mission, personnel must accept special constraints, both on and off duty. Duties must be performed with devotion, discretion, and conscience and all behaviour and attitudes should reflect positively on both the United Nations and the mission.

The basic behavioural principles for United Nations peace-keepers are **discipline, honesty and integrity, impartiality, and initiative.** Missions are established in areas characterized by ongoing political, territorial, religious or ethnic disputes. Thus, efforts to build a lasting peace are often slow, painstaking processes that require enormous patience and determination on the part of United Nations personnel.

Peace-keepers also face the challenge of unfamiliar cultures and languages. All of these circumstances increase the potential for misunderstandings. However, projecting a disciplined, rational and reliable attitude will help to earn the respect of the people and the parties and encourage them to trust the peace-keeping efforts of the United Nations.

Discipline. The first and dominant principle for peace-keepers is discipline. Discipline begins with full and prompt compliance with all orders and instructions, provided they are in compliance with United Nations rules and regulations and the mission's mandate. Supervisors and Unit Chiefs must ensure that their personnel have been briefed on the mission operation and that they fully comply with the terms of the operation. They must also report failures of United Nations personnel and, if appropriate, recommend disciplinary actions. Adherence to the principle of discipline will demonstrate the loyalty of United Nations personnel to the Organization and to the mandate of their mission.

Honesty and Integrity. All members of the mission are required to exercise honesty and integrity and to avoid activities which, by their very nature, reflect poorly on the dignity of the mission and the Organization as a whole. Guidelines for exercising honesty and integrity include the following:

a. Do not accept any gifts, honours, favours, or compensation from any source outside the United Nations, other than your own Government;

b. Honour commitments in all dealings with the host population or the parties to a conflict;

c. Do not abuse privileges or immunities or disregard the officially recognized rules and regulations of the host State(s);

d. Any inherent privileges, benefits, or immunities for United Nations personnel are to be negotiated by the United Nations and respective authorities; and

e. Meet all financial obligations in the mission area before the tour of duty ends.

Impartiality. In order to be accepted and trusted as a mediator, the United Nations must be perceived as impartial. Therefore, all personnel must be objective, consistent and fair during interaction with the parties to the conflict and must demonstrate that the mandate of the mission will be upheld in every circumstance. They must also refrain from expressing emotion or personal sentiment, particularly when assisting victims of violence, for this will quickly destroy the credibility of both the individual peace-keeper and the mission as a whole.

Initiative. United Nations personnel at all levels should exercise initiative by developing innovative ideas to cope with rapidly-changing situations. Although there are rules and regulations which cover United Nations activities, the specific aspects of each situation vary. Thus, these documents cannot cover all possible scenarios. However, the absence or inadequacy of a regulation shall never be an excuse for inaction. In questionable situations, immediate guidance should be requested from one's supervisor. Peace-keepers must remember that the mandate cannot be altered. Successful fulfilment of the mandate depends on the initiative and adaptability of each individual, particularly in volatile situations.

In addition to these behavioural principles, the following potentially problematic issues should be observed by all personnel of a peace-keeping operation:

Cultural Sensitivity. Before deployment to a mission, all United Nations personnel should be familiar with the history, work structure, family and gender relationships, religious beliefs and practices, and etiquette and customs of the host country and surrounding areas. It may be difficult at times to cope with cultural differences, e.g., unfamiliar food, climate, languages and customs. However, respect, tolerance, understanding, and flexibility are essential in making personal adjustments to a new culture.

The behaviour of United Nations personnel is very important in all interactions with the local population, local authorities and the parties to the conflict in the area of operation. United Nations personnel must remember they are guests in the host-country. They must understand the importance of respecting the rules and regulations of the host-country and the neighbouring states in which they may reside or which they may visit during their assignment. All local inhabitants should be treated with the utmost courtesy and consideration. It is always appropriate to treat the elderly, women and children in an open and respectful manner.

It is difficult to establish rigid rules for social behaviour, since local customs vary, as well as the political considerations affecting each operation. However, staff members should be careful not to offend local inhabitants by knowingly or carelessly violating social customs or religious sentiments. If necessary, appropriate rules and instructions for dress and behaviour should be initiated. At the onset of a new mission, the Head of Mission should issue relevant information and regulations to all personnel.

Standards of conduct for staff assigned to missions are similar to those applicable to United Nations staff, recorded in Article 1 of the United Nations Staff Regulations. Supervisors and unit chiefs are responsible for the conduct of personnel placed under their responsibility.

Professional relationships within the mission structure are extremely important and encompass all inter-relationships with other members of the mission team. A United Nations peace-keeping mission brings together people from a number of diverse nations and cultures in stressful and difficult circumstances. In order to minimize potential discontent and misunderstanding, it is in the interest of all to cooperate with and to respect the obligations and skills of colleagues and superiors.

Respect should be shown to all members of the mission regardless of their civilian or military status, or their race, colour or creed. Normal courtesy should prevail, and in view of the military nature of missions, attention should be paid to rank in the military or civilian hierarchy. In order to maintain a high standard of recognition, respect and appropriate behav-

iour, all new arrivals should familiarize themselves with the badges of rank of the various national contingents and of the military services of the host country and parties.

Courtesy. Rules of common courtesy apply to all United Nations personnel, including punctuality and personal appearance. Punctuality means being at the right place at the right time, prepared to perform whatever tasks are necessary. Although living conditions and accommodations in the field may not be the same standard as at home, all personnel should maintain a neat appearance.

Official secrecy. United Nations personnel should *not communicate* to any person outside the mission any *information* known to them by reason of their service, unless they have been authorized in writing to do so in the course of their duties. In particular, they should not discuss with any person outside the mission any observations relating to military installations, troop movements or other matters affecting the host country or local inhabitants.

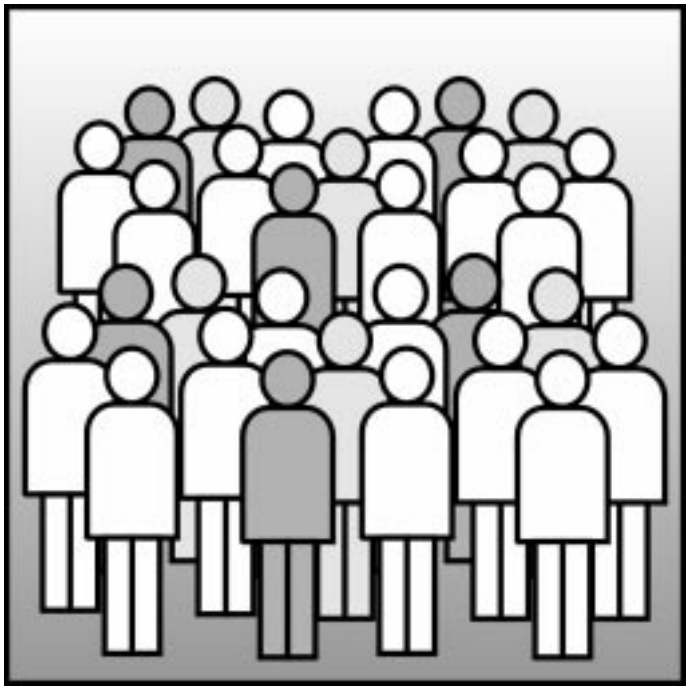
Alcohol consumption. Excessive consumption of alcoholic beverages (or the use of addictive substances) may cause serious accidents or other incidents. If the local population considers the consumption of alcoholic beverages offensive on religious grounds, sobriety is especially important. It is the responsibility of the Head of Mission to communicate rules and restrictions on this topic to staff members and to ensure that consumption does not exceed acceptable limits.

Gender issues. United Nations personnel will never engage in or threaten to commit any act that could result in physical, sexual or psychological harm or suffering to women or children. Such acts encompass rape, sexual abuse, sexual harassment, intimidation, trafficking or involvement in prostitution. Furthermore, sexual conduct that may be accepted at home may not be accepted in the mission area due to cultural differences. United Nations personnel will not be involved in any sexual behaviour or relationships that may harm the image of or bring reproach upon the United Nations.

CHAPTER

6

COMPOSITION AND COMMAND OF A PEACE-KEEPING OPERATION



CHAPTER 6. ***COMPOSITION AND COMMAND OF A PEACE-KEEPING OPERATION***

A United Nations peace-keeping operation does not rely exclusively on military action, but is rather a collaboration of diplomatic, economic and humanitarian endeavours in pursuit of political objectives. The mandate of a mission will determine the kind of operation, its components, and the who will exercise overall authority in the field. Based on past experience, the type of peace-keeping operations will be defined as one of the following:

- Observer missions, consisting of unarmed officer observers;
- Peace-keeping forces, consisting of lightly armed troops generally organized in conventional units;
- Combined observer/force missions; and
- Multi-dimensional forces comprised of various civilian components and a military component.

FORCE COMPONENT(S)

The composition of a United Nations peace-keeping operation and subsequent tasks for the operation depend on the mandate for the mission; the problems to be solved in the conflict area; and the political agreement established between the United Nations and the conflicting groups or parties. The organization of the mission will be comprised of one or more of the following components:

- **Diplomatic and political component,** with tasks that may range from political negotiations to supervising, monitoring and direct control of all administrative bodies and offices.
- **Human rights component,** which undertakes human rights activities such as monitoring the observance of human rights and fundamental freedoms, the prevention of human rights abuses and the development and implementation of human rights education programmes.
- **Civil administration component,** monitoring, supervising or having direct control of foreign affairs, national defence, finance, public security and information.
- **Electoral component,** which undertakes tasks in organization and supervising a free and fair general election or referendum.

- **Repatriation component,** taking care of refugees, displaced persons, political prisoners and other detainees. The component organizes resettlement processes. This may also involve rehabilitation to organize the initiation of the process of rehabilitation, covering the immediate needs and laying the groundwork for future plans.
- **Civilian police component** to undertake the supervision or control of 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.
- **Border monitors** to monitor any embargo imposed by the United Nations along parts of an internationally recognized border.
- **Military component.** The tasks can generally be summarized as the separation of opposing sides, the establishment of a buffer zone or equivalent, the supervision of truce or cease-fire agreement, the prevention of armed conflict between nations or within a nation, and the contribution to the maintenance of law and order and a return to normal conditions.

In addition, an operation is always supported by *international staff* and *field service personnel*. The administration itself is headed by the Chief Administrative Officer (CAO), taking care of the administrative, financial, communications, logistics and security aspects.

Locally employed civilians (LECs) are also employed to carry out some of the logistical support. The authority for local recruitment is delegated to the Chief Administrative Officer. The Force Commander/Chief Military Observer may request the recruitment of local staff as needed. The terms and conditions of employment for locally-recruited personnel must, to the extent possible, follow the practice prevailing in the host country.

OPERATIONAL AUTHORITY

The **Head of the Mission** has the *executive direction* of an operation (including political directives and operational control). He is appointed by the Secretary-General with the consent of the Security Council and is responsible to the Secretary-General. He exercises full operational control over the force except for disciplinary questions, which remain a national responsibility.

Overall command in the field depends on the kind of operation and its mandate, which will consist of one of the following: a Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG), a Force Commander (FC), or a Chief Military Observer (CMO) .

When a peace-keeping force performs non-military functions not limited to military tasks (multi-dimensional force), it may require large civilian components in addition to the military component, e.g., civilian police or electoral monitors. In such cases, overall command in the field is normally exercised by a civilian official (SRSG) to whom the heads of the various components report. The Secretary-General provides the SRSG with legal and political advisers and with a civilian administrative staff.

The military component of a peace-keeping force consists of a Force Commander and/or Chief Military Observer and contingents or military observers provided by selected Member States upon the request of the Secretary-General. Military personnel, although active in their national service, are under operational command of the United Nations during the period of their assignment to the operation, and subject to the instructions of the force commander, through the normal military chain of command.

In major humanitarian relief efforts involving a number of agencies of the United Nations system as well as Non Governmental Organizations (NGOs) a Humanitarian Coordinator is appointed, who reports to the SRSG in the field.

DEFINITIONS

Operational authority (prérogatives de commandement) means the authority granted to a commander to use the operational capabilities of assigned forces to undertake mandated missions and tasks. There are three degrees of operational authority which can apply to the assignment of military forces in United Nations peace operations: Operational Command (UN), Operational Control (UN) and Tactical Control (UN).

Operational command (commandement opérationnel) [UN]. The authority granted to a commander to assign missions or tasks to subordinate commanders, to deploy units, to reassign forces, and to retain or delegate operational and/or tactical control as may be deemed necessary. It does not of itself include responsibility for administration or logistics.

Note: Operational Command is the highest level of operational authority which can be given to an appointed commander who is acting outside of his own national chain of command. It is the authority to task military assets in detail utilizing the full range of their inherent operational capabilities without requiring the prior consent of the troop-contributing country. Traditionally, this level of operational authority is seldom authorized by Member States outside their national chain of command.

Operational control (contrôle opérationnel) [UN] means the authority granted to a commander to direct forces assigned so that the commander may accomplish specific missions or tasks which are usually limited by function, time, or location (or a combination), to deploy units concerned, and to retain or assign tactical control of those units. It does not include authority to assign separate employment of components of the units concerned. It of itself includes responsibility for administration or logistics.

Note: Operational Control is a more restrictive level of authority than Operational Command. Under Operational Control, forces are assigned by troop-contributing countries for specific missions or tasks which are normally limited by function, time or location or a combination thereof. These limitations are derived from the relevant Security Council resolution/mandate. Where forces are placed under Operational Control, a United Nations Force Commander cannot change the mission of those forces or deploy them outside the area of responsibility previously agreed to by the troop-contributing country without the prior consent of this country. Further, a United Nations commander cannot separate contingents by assigning tasks to components of the units concerned. Finally, under Operational Control as well as under Operational Command, a United Nations commander cannot divide contingents' supplies, administer discipline, promote anyone, or change their internal organization.

National command (commandement national). A command that is organized by, and functions under, the authority of a specific nation. It may or may not be placed under a United Nations commander.

National commander (commandant national). A national commander, territorial or functional, who is normally not in the United Nations chain of command.

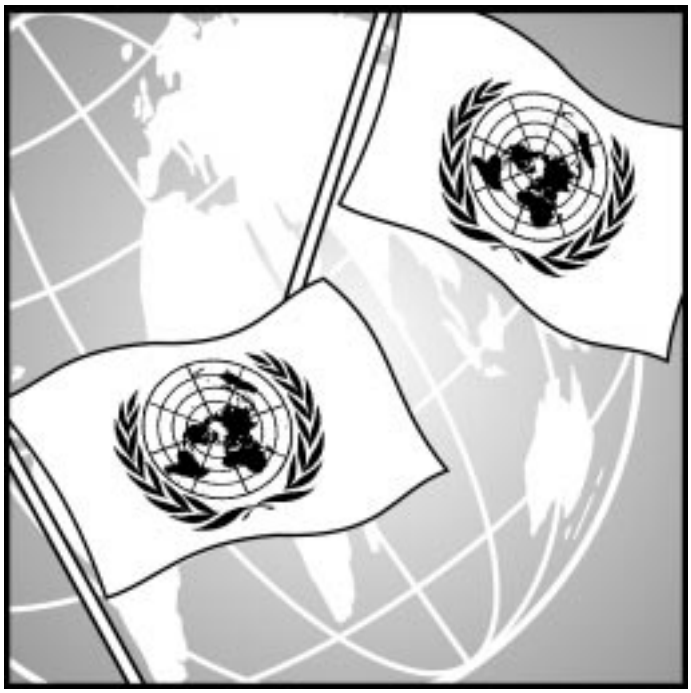
Area command (commandment de zone). A command which is composed of those organized elements of one or more of the armed services, designated to operate in a specific geographical area, which are placed under a single commander.

Base command (commandment des bases). An area containing a military base or group of such bases organized under one commander.

CHAPTER

7

PEACE-KEEPING ACTIVITIES AND TECHNIQUES



When conducting peace-keeping operations, the United Nations relies on activities that are consistent with the Charter and on principles and methods that have proven effective for similar operations. These activities include (but are not limited to): conflict prevention, supervision of agreements, interposition, transition, and humanitarian assistance. Each of these kinds of operations requires that the United Nations be impartial. It is important to note that various components of an operation should be mutually reinforcing and that a particular activity will normally be supported by one or more additional activities. Subsequent paragraphs present the various forms that these peace-keeping activities may take.

PEACE-KEEPING TECHNIQUES

United Nations peace-keeping techniques are the special operational methods implemented by the United Nations in a peace-keeping mission. These techniques are characterized primarily by de-escalation and complement civilian activities that are often included in a peace-keeping mission. The operational concept of almost all peace-keeping forces is based on observation and reports and the dissemination of impartial information about the conflict to the international community. Since the mission's mandate determines which techniques may be used, it is crucial for members of the force to know the limitations of applying peace-keeping techniques, which are categorized as follows:

De-escalating Efforts. Once an incident is initiated by one of the parties, the peace-keeping force must be able to react quickly. This requires the preparation of a flexible and visibly rehearsed contingency plan. The plan should include the deployment of reserves and rapid reaction forces; the introduction of *in-situ* negotiations at the site of the incident; and immediately summoning liaison and negotiation systems to defuse the problem(s). In certain circumstances, a peace-keeping operation must be prepared to use a show of armed force as a deterrent, if necessary.

Observation and Reports. The information system of a peace-keeping operation is based on accurate and impartial observations and reports. Unlike in traditional military operations, the contents of these reports not only serve the respective level of command which initially collects the information, but also higher echelons. Daily information gathering in the area of operations can be achieved by both static and mobile operating techniques. The mandate and the tactical and logistical considerations determine which type is more applicable for a mission. *Static forms* of deployment are positions and observation posts. *Mobile forms*

are various means of patrolling, inspections and investigations. Close cooperation with civilian agencies, e.g., UNDP and CIVPOL, as well as with neighboring United Nations forces and missions, will provide a good source of information to assist in the conduct of the overall mission.

Security and Control. Recent peace-keeping operations have been characterized by the establishment of a secure peace-keeping environment which enables the various components of a mission to operate. This not only serves the security needs of the military component and its installations, but also protects civilian personnel, often the local population, the permanent and temporary installations and the activities of all United Nations components. Security techniques include:

- Control of movement and access by checkpoints;
- Guarding objects and individuals;
- Escorting personnel and vehicles in order to maintain freedom of movement and safety;
- Investigating suspicious persons, activities and premises by cordon and search operations;
- Crowd control;
- Confiscation of caches of weapons; and
- Active disarmament.

Preventive Deployment. Conflict prevention is normally a combination of early warning, preventive diplomacy and preventive deployment. Together, these may be regarded as confidence-building measures to maintain peace and security in an area of conflict. Identification of a conflict by *early warning* will allow more time for preventive diplomacy or military actions. Preventive deployment may take place when one or more countries decide that a United Nations presence along a border can discourage hostilities. For example, the Former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia requested a United Nations presence on its side of the border; the Security Council authorized the Secretary-General to establish the United Nations Preventive Deployment Force (UNPREDEP) in Macedonia - a force comprised of both military and civilian personnel.

Traditional Peace-keeping. A traditional peace-keeping operation takes place with the consent of the parties and is carried out by a neutral and lightly armed force, with force authorized only in self-defence. A cease-fire agreement is normally in place before deployment. The mission helps to keep peace so that the conflicting parties can pursue a negotiated settlement. Supervision and interposition are the two most common types of a traditional peace-keeping operation but recent com-

mitments have involved large scale use of United Nations resources for humanitarian assistance.

Supervision. A *supervision activity* is a typical mandate for a military observer mission and may be used to:

- Verify a redeployment of troops (UNAVEM I, UNIIMOG and UNIKOM);
- Verify compliance with an agreement (ONUCA, UNIIMOG);
- Observe and certify implementation of the disengagement of troops (UNYOM);
- Observe and report on a cease-fire (UNMOGIP);
- Supervise the implementation of armistice agreements (UNTSO); and
- Monitor Human Rights (ONUSAL).

Part of an observer mission's mandate may be carried out in coordination with military units. The United Nations Disengagement and Observer Force (UNDOF) is a good example of a combined observer and force mission.

Interpositioning. Involves placing United Nations military units and/or military observers between warring parties to prevent the reoccurrence of fighting (see UNDOF above). Interposition often leads to the creation of an area of separation or Buffer Zone (BZ) where only United Nations personnel are allowed to remain. The parties may agree to the establishment of an area of arms limitations on both sides of the BZ, which contributes to stabilization of the situation while more durable peace-making efforts are initiated. UNEF I and II and UNFICYP are examples of this interposition technique.

Humanitarian Assistance. Volatile political situations and manmade disasters have often created dreadful circumstances for civilian populations. Although these problems are primarily the concern of related United Nations agencies or international or non-Governmental relief organizations, they may require the involvement of a United Nations force, sometimes deployed under conditions of continuing warfare. A humanitarian assistance mandate may include the delivery of humanitarian supply and refugee relief; monitoring human rights; demining; while simultaneously working with the concerned parties toward a negotiated settlement (ONUC, UNAMIR and UNPROFOR).

Implementation of Comprehensive Settlements. When the parties to a conflict have agreed on a settlement, the United Nations may be asked to oversee its implementation. Such a task may involve a wide range of functions, for example:

- Monitoring a cease-fire;
- Demobilizing military units;
- Assisting with elections activities;
- Rebuilding the country's infrastructure;
- Temporarily taking over some of the functions of a national Government;
- Monitoring national civilian police; and
- Repatriation and rehabilitation of refugees, etc.

The prime examples of this kind of multi-dimensional peace-keeping have been the operation in Namibia (UNTAG) and the operation in Cambodia (UNTAC). Other similar operations which are not as comprehensive have been established, e.g., the United Nations Operation in Mozambique (ONUMOZ).

Restoration of State Sovereignty. The Security Council may authorize such an operation when all semblance of Governmental authority has collapsed. In such case, the mission will be to provide basic security, services and administration to the local population, while striving to restore the capacity of the State Government so that it can perform its proper functions. In certain circumstances, the United Nations may be given authority to use armed force in carrying out its tasks. The operation in Somalia (UNOSOM II) and the United Nations Mission in Rwanda (UNAMIR) are examples of this type of operation.

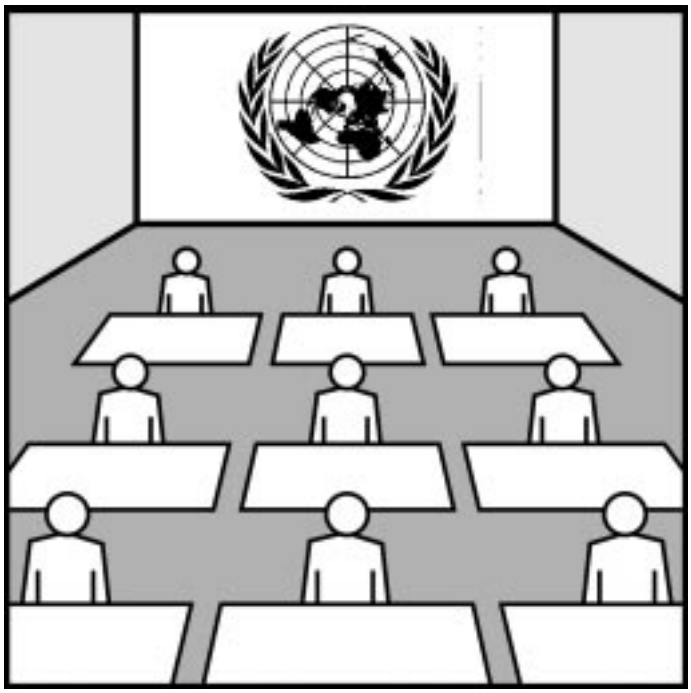
Observation and Reports. The information system of a peace-keeping operation is based on accurate and impartial observation and reports. Unlike a traditional military system, the content of the observation not only serves the respective level of command initiating the collection of information, but also higher echelons. For example: a violation of an agreement observed by United Nations personnel may result in a protest, which is a formal notification to the party concerned, and could lead to further investigation. Daily information gathering in the area of operations can be achieved by static and mobile operating techniques. The mandate and the tactical and logistical considerations determine which type is more applicable for a mission. Static forms of deployment are positions and observation posts; mobile forms are various means of patrolling, inspections and investigations.

Security. The establishment of a secure peace-keeping environment to enable the various components of a mission to operate has been a characteristic of recent peace-keeping operations. This not only serves the security needs of the military component and its installations, but also protects civilian personnel, often the local population, the permanent and temporary installations and the activities of all United Nations components. Security techniques include: control of movement and access by checkpoints; guarding objects and individuals; escorting personnel and vehicles in order to maintain freedom of movement and safety; investigating suspicious persons and material(s) by cordon and search operations; confiscation of caches of weapons; and active disarmament.

CHAPTER

8

PEACE-KEEPING TRAINING



Each Member State is responsible for the training and preparation of its personnel and units.* Since peace-keeping requires impartiality and knowledge of certain operating techniques, personnel must be trained to maintain an attitude of disciplined impartiality and professional performance in order to command the respect of the conflicting parties.

Peace-keeping training encompasses three levels of skills. The *strategic level* is concerned with establishing the United Nations' political goals and mandate for a peace-keeping mission. The *operational level* involves translating the mandate into an operational plan, assembling the peace-keeping force, and then implementing the plan to accomplish the mandate. *Tactical level* skills are those required of individual peace-keepers and peace-keeping units. These three levels of skills combine to provide a comprehensive picture of peace-keeping from United Nations headquarters down to the individual peace-keeper on patrol in the mission area. Peace-keeping training should be provided for all skills.

- ***Strategic level*** - skills used in defining the mandate and the political goals of a United Nations peace-keeping mission;
- ***Operational level*** - skills used in the translation of a peace-keeping mandate into an operational plan, the acquisition of necessary military/civilian peace-keeping personnel and the actual implementation of the plan to accomplish the mandate;
- ***Tactical level*** - skills required of peace-keeping units and individual peace-keepers.

STRATEGIC LEVEL

Strategic training is conducted for individuals and institutions involved in shaping or influencing a State's international policy and goals, particularly as a Member of the United Nations. The nature and content of this training, better described as education, is informational. The purpose of strategic training is to provide an understanding of the roles and functions of the United Nations in international political and security matters, particularly peace-keeping. It also includes the responsibilities and obligations of Member States as signatories of the United Nations Charter.

** Based on General Assembly Resolutions AA/49/621, 28 November 1994*

OPERATIONAL LEVEL

Operational training is conducted for those personnel responsible for developing and implementing operational concepts and plans that will accomplish the United Nations mandate for a peace-keeping mission. It is also provided for military and civilian officials responsible for planning and organizing a Member State's participation in a peace-keeping mission, including mounting of forces. As with strategic training, operational training is informative and educational. It includes staff and managerial skills and entails imparting knowledge and awareness of the establishment, conduct and termination of United Nations peace-keeping missions. It also includes how individuals and military units should train, what is broadly expected from all personnel assigned to peace-keeping operations and how peace-keeping forces are mobilized, organized, deployed, employed and sustained.

TACTICAL LEVEL

Tactical training is training conducted for units, teams, and individuals designated for or likely to be assigned to a peace-keeping mission. Such training consists of, primarily, basic individual skills; refresher training; United Nations operating techniques; including Rules of Engagement; negotiating techniques; specific mission requirements; acculturization; and training in the working language of a peace-keeping operation. It should also include background to United Nations peace-keeping, principles for peace-keeping, and familiarization with the broader context of the mission. This will be the primary level where the UNTAT(s) will function, although specific expertise may be provided to higher level educational activities.

ANNEXES

KEY TO ANNEXES

The following pages have been categorized into various Annexes to facilitate accessibility. Each Annex provides essential information with which UNTAT members must be familiar. Information included, e.g., are drafts of official communication between the United Nations and Member States contributing officers as UNTAT members, samples of forms and reports, the core curriculum to be used by UNTAT Members for training purposes, etc.

Each Annex and a brief description of its contents are listed below:

ANNEX A.1-4

- SAMPLE: MEMBER STATE REQUEST FOR TRAINING ASSISTANCE;
- SAMPLE: LEVEL OF UN EXPERIENCE AND RANK POSSESSED BY TRAINERS;
- SAMPLE: EQUIPMENT INTENDED FOR USE IN THIS OPERATION;
- SAMPLE: AVAILABLE ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT.

These documents will be submitted by the Member State requesting the United Nations to assist their national trainers with guidance and advice on peace-keeping training. Subsequent to the receipt of this information, the DPKO/Training Unit can begin to select and assemble members for an UNTAT team who possesses the necessary skills for each individual task requested by the Member State.

ANNEX B

- DRAFT: WARNING ORDERS *(NOTICE TO MOVE)*

This document will be submitted by the DPKO/Training Unit to selected UNTAT members following a request from a Member State for assistance. The document will inform the UNTAT member, as early as possible, that s/he has been selected to participate in an UNTAT team, and thus will need to make all necessary preparations as quickly as possible in order to be ready to fulfill this assignment.

ANNEX C.1-4

- PREDEPLOYMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR TRAINING ASSISTANCE TEAMS

A curriculum of topics that each selected UNTAT member will need to know when a team is selected and convenes for a pre-mission briefing in the requesting Member State or in another suitable location prior to deployment. The DPKO/Training Unit is responsible for this action. The briefing will cover topics related to the specific UNTAT mission.

ANNEX D.1-5

- DRAFT: UNITED NATIONS LETTER OF AGREEMENT ADDRESSED TO THE CONTRIBUTING MEMBER STATE

Annex D.1-4 is a draft United Nations "Letter of Agreement" between the United Nations and the contributing Member State, sent to the Government of each UNTT member selected to participate in a peace-keeping training assignment. The Agreement covers the authorization; legal status; background rationale; responsibilities for the United Nations, the contributing Government and the UNTAT member; as well as administrative information, etc. Annex D.5 is a draft of a formal letter from the Under-Secretary-General for Peace-keeping Operations which accompanies the Agreement. This letter must be sent to the Government at least 30 days in advance to secure participation of the UNTAT member.

ANNEX E.1-3

- DRAFT: UNITED NATIONS LETTER OF AGREEMENT ADDRESSED TO THE REQUESTING MEMBER STATE

A draft of a United Nations letter of agreement that will be sent to the Requesting Government before each UNTAT mission. This letter will divide the responsibilities between the United Nations and the requesting Member State as well as outline the status and protection of UNTAT member(s), etc.

ANNEX F

- CURRENT MEMBER STATE PARTICIPATION IN UNTAT PROGRAMME

The current list, as of April 1997, of Member States participating in the UNTAT programme. Each of these Governments have assigned military and civilian police officers which have alreadyu been trained to become part of the UNTAT "reserve pool" of officers on-call for UNTAT assignments for a period of two to three years, while serving in their home country.

ANNEX G. 1-2

- INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING UNTAT WEEKLY STATUS OF TRAINING
- REPORT; DRAFT: UNTAT WEEKLY STATUS OF TRAINING REPORT

All UNTAT teams are required to submit a Situation Report/Status of Training Report to the DPKO/Training Unit at the UNHQ as of 1600 hrs. local time on Thursday of each training week, or more frequently, depending on the situation. ANNEX G.1 gives instructions for completing the Weekly Status Report and G.2 is a Draft of the actual Report, for reference purposes.

ANNEX H

- DO'S AND DONT'S FOR UNTAT MEMBERS

UNTAT members are often teamed with officers from another culture and/or carry out their assignments in similar circumstances in the country requesting assistance. They may also be confronted with other problems or be asked to give training assistance/advice rapidly so that national contingents or personnel can be trained as quickly as possible for deployment. Therefore, Annex H is a "short list" of recommendations, given as a reminder on how to handle various situations, which have already been fully explained in UNTAT training seminars.

ANNEX I.1-5

- CORE CURRICULUM CHECKLIST: GENERAL TOPICS

Annex I.1-4 is a curriculum outlining the general topics that should be covered by UNTAT members during general peace-keeping training in a requesting Member State. Please note that, depending on the category of trainees (officers/NCOs/others), the time-frame allotment - or time units (TU) - may vary according to the requirements of each category. Annex I.5 is a "Checklist" of equipment, resources and training facilities required/available to conduct the training.

ANNEX J.1-3

- CORE CURRICULUM CHECKLIST: STAFF OFFICERS TRAINING

Annex J.1-2 is a curriculum outlining the general and specific topics that should be covered by UNTAT members during peace-keeping training of Staff Officers for a multi-national headquarters in a peace-keeping mission.

ANNEX K.1-5

- CORE CURRICULUM CHECKLIST: MILITARY OBSERVERS TRAINING

Annex K.1-4 is a curriculum outlining the general and specific topics that should be covered by UNTAT members during peace-keeping training of military observers (UNMOs). Please note that, depending on the category of trainees (officers/NCOs/ others) the time-frame allotment - or Time Units (TU) - may vary according to the requirements of each category. Annex K.5 is a "Checklist" of equipment, resources and training facilities required/available to conduct the training.

ANNEX L.1-4

- CORE CURRICULUM CHECKLIST: UNITED NATIONS CIVILIAN POLICE MONITORS TRAINING

Annex L.1-3 is a curriculum outlining the general and specific topics that should be covered by UNTAT members during peace-keeping training of civilian police monitors (CIVPOL) prior to participation in a United Nations peace-keeping mission. Please note that, depending on the category of trainees (officers/NCOs/others) the time-frame allotment - or Time Units (TU) - may vary according to the requirements of each category. Annex L.4 is a "Checklist" of equipment, resources and training facilities required/ available to conduct the training.

ANNEX M.1-8

- CORE CURRICULUM CHECKLIST: UNIT TRAINING

Annex M.1-7 is a curriculum outlining the general and specific topics that should be covered by UNTAT members during peace-keeping training of Units, prior to participation in a United Nations peace-keeping mission. Please note that, depending on the category of trainees (officers/NCOs/ others) the time-frame allotment - or Time Units (TU) - may vary according to the requirements of each category. Annex M.8 is a "Checklist" of equipment, resources and training facilities required/ available to conduct unit training. Please note that different parts of a unit might need more or less training in certain fields.

ANNEX N.1-9

- CORE CURRICULUM CHECKLIST: LOGISTICS TRAINING

Annex N.1-9 is a curriculum outlining the general and specific topics that should be covered by UNTAT members during training of peace-keeping logistics personnel, prior to participation in a United Nations peace-keeping mission. Please note that, depending on the category of trainees (officers/NCOs/ others) the time-frame allotment - or Time Units (TU) - may vary according to the requirements of each category. Please note that Annex N.1-2 covers pre-deployment logistics training; Annex N.3-6 covers in-theatre training and Annex N.7-8 covers personnel and administration logistics training. Annex N.9 is a "Checklist" of equipment, resources and training facilities required/ available to conduct unit training.

ANNEX O.1-6

- CORE CURRICULUM CHECKLIST: MILITARY POLICE

Annex O.1-5 is a curriculum outlining the general and specific topics that should be covered by UNTAT members during peace-keeping training of military police personnel, prior to participation in a United Nations peace-keeping mission. Please note that, depending on the category of trainees (officers/NCOs/others) the time-frame allotment - or Time Units (TU) - may vary according to the requirements of each category. Please note that Annex O.6 is a "Checklist" of equipment, resources and training facilities required/ available to conduct unit training.

ANNEX P.1-3

- ABBREVIATIONS

A list of the most common abbreviations used within the United Nations.

SAMPLE: MEMBER STATE REQUEST FOR TRAINING ASSISTANCE

PURPOSE OF TRAINING ASSISTANCE:
please specify

_____
_____
_____

TRAINING ASSISTANCE REQUIRED				
Individual	STAFF OFFICER	❒	Specify Branch Specialities	
	UNMO	❒		
	CIVPOLICE	❒		
	OTHERS	❒	Please indicate	
Unit	HQ COY	❒		
	INF	❒	MECH Y/N	
	SIGS	❒		
	ENG	❒	Explosive Ordnance Disposal	Field ❒
				Constr ❒
	RECCE	❒		
	Enclose organizational sketch/chart			
Logistic	PREDEPLOYMENT	❒		
	TRANSPORT	❒		
	SUPPLY	❒		
	MP	❒		
	MEDICAL	❒		
	DENTAL	❒		
	POSTAL SERVICE	❒		
	FINANCE	❒		
	FOOD SERVICE	❒		
	PERS ADMIN	❒		
	Enclose organizational sketch/chart			

LEVEL OF UNITED NATIONS EXPERIENCE AND RANK POSSESSED BY TRAINEES (please indicate number of personnel)			
	OFFICERS	NON COMMISSIONED OFFICERS	OTHER RANKS (Pvt, Cpl)
UN/PKO EXPERIENCE			
NO UN/PKO EXPERIENCE			

TRAINING UNIT SIZE					
SECTION	❒	BATTALION	❒		
PLATOON	❒	HQ ELEMENT	❒		
COMPANY	❒	OTHER	❒	Pls specify	

EXPECTED AREA OF DEPLOYMENT

EXPECTED DATE OF DEPLOYMENT OF YOUR FORCE/PERSONNEL

WHEN/HOW LONG/WHERE DO YOU SUGGEST THE TAT ACTIVITY TO OCCUR?

DATE: _____

(MO) (YR)

DURATION: _____

LOCATION: _____

DESCRIBE THE TRAINING FACILITIES IN THE AREA AVAILABLE FOR THIS TRAINING

Shooting Ranges (fixed, field, firing etc.)_____

_____

Driving Ranges (type, size, capacity) _____

_____

Classrooms (size) _____

_____

Other facilities (please specify)_____

_____

EQUIPMENT INTENDED TO BE USED IN THIS OPERATION	
	Type (please specify)
WEAPONS	
VEHICLES	
HEAVY MACHINE GUN	
HELICOPTERS	
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	
ENGINEERING EQPT	
PERSONAL EQPT	
VIDEO SYSTEM	
INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY	
OTHER	

UNTAT REQUIREMENTS

VISA REQUIREMENTS _____
_____

IMMUNIZATION REQUIREMENTS_____
_____

OTHERS (Please specify) _____
_____
_____
_____

ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT AVAILABLE FOR THE UNTAT (Please specify)	
LODGING AND RATIONS (Please specify)	Field ❒
	Military ❒
	Commercial (hotel....) ❒
TRANSPORTATION	Vehicle with driver ❒
	U-drive vehicle ❒
	No vehicle available ❒
	Vehicle on call ❒
COMMUNICATIONS	
- to contact UNHQ NY	
- for UNTAT contact (point of contact, number)	phone: fax:

DRAFT: WARNING ORDER (Notice to Move)

1. MISSION	1.1 Probable Mission _____ _____ 1.2 Outline of Task, areas to be covered _____ _____ _____ 1.3 Special Administration Requirements (inoculation, visas, etc.) _____ _____ _____ 1.4 Point of Contact in UNTAT-requesting Member State _____ _____ 1.5 No Movement before _____
2. TEAM COMPOSITION	2.1 Team OIC _____ 2.2 Team Members _____ _____ 2.3 Team Member Area of Concentration _____ _____ _____ 2.4 Point of Contact in UN DPKO _____
3. PREDEPLOYMENT PREPARATIONS	3.1 Rendez-vous Time: _____ Place:_____ Duration: _____ 3.2 Method of Confirmation _____ _____

Annex C.1-2 PREDEPLOYMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR TRAINING ASSISTANCE TEAMS

Ser.	Subjects	Requirement Details	Time Units (TU)	Responsibility	Remarks
1	UNTAT Mission	– Clear Statement of Work & Goals – Limitations and Restrictions – Resources Available – Specialist Training Requested by MS – Mission of MS in Theatre (if available) – Reporting Required (i.e. updated addressees, means of communication) – Working Language	4	DPKO, UNDP, PRMS/MA, FALD	Coordination between TU/DPKO; UNDP; Perm Representative of requesting MS/Military Advisor; FALD required. UN ID card requested
2	Geopolitical	Requesting Country and Deployment Area: – Geography/Climate – Political System – Religion – Defence/Security Policy, Military Situation – Culture & Customs – Ethnic Groupings Deployment Area Only: – History – Origins/Course of Dispute, Related UN Resolutions – Economy – External Influences – Threats	8		

TU = Time Units 45 minutes

Annex C.3-4 PREDEPLOYMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR TRAINING ASSISTANCE TEAMS (cont.)

Ser.	Subjects	Requirement Details	Time Units (TU)	Responsibility	Remarks
3	Mandate	– Mandate – Mission/Concept of Ops/Vital Points of Interest – Composition of Force/Coop with UNMOs (Comd/Control) – FC's/CMO's Directives – SOFA (Status of Force Agreement)/SOMA (Status of Mission Agreement) – SOP (Standing Operating Procedures) – R.O.E.'s – Notes for Guidance (Mil Obs Missions) – Other Basic Documents – Legal Status, Immunity	6		
4	Review Topics	– Review subjects as requested in Statement of Work – Agree on UNTAT approach & standard for mission after estimate & plan – Request specialists if required for UNTAT – Assemble references and training material if available from DPKO – Review reporting Requirements to UNNY - Format - Time (no later than) - Debriefing time/location			

TU = Time Units 45 minutes

Annex C.5 PREDEPLOYMENT REQUIREMENTS FOR TRAINING ASSISTANCE TEAMS (cont.)

Ser.	Subjects	Requirement Details	Time Units (TU)	Responsibility	Remarks
5	Admin	– Travel Method – Rations & Quarters – Finance – Memorandum of Understanding (UNHQ NY and MS Donor Country) – Visa, travel documents – Special personal equipment – Immunization (special requirements) – Maps – Communications/UN Agencies present in location – Means for daily transport – Reception into country (Points of contact) – Language(s)/Translators/Interpreters			

TU = Time Units 45 minutes

DRAFT: UNITED NATIONS LETTER OF AGREEMENT ADDRESSED TO THE CONTRIBUTING MEMBER STATE

(Please note that the contents of this Agreement may change depending on the acceptance from the Member State)

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

I have the honour to refer to General Assembly resolutions 46/48 of 9 December 1991, 48/42 of 10 December 1993 and 49/37 of 9 February entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects".

As you will recall, by its latter resolution the Assembly, among other matters, while recognizing that the training of peace-keeping personnel is primarily the responsibility of the Member States, requested the Secretary-General to establish a peace-keeping training coordination program administered by the United Nations. The resolution further recommended that the Training Unit of the Department of Peace-keeping Operations (DPKO) act as a coordinating centre on peace-keeping training matters between the United Nations and national and international training facilities with a view to developing links with counterpart bodies and encouraging the exchange of training materials with and between Member States. It also encouraged Member States to examine the feasibility of developing, in their regions, small short-term training teams from Member States experienced in peace-keeping training to assist other Member States and recommended that the peace-keeping training to assist other Member States and recommended that the peace-keeping training and coordination program "could include training-the-trainer workshops, specialized training in community relations and conflict resolution, arrangements to organize and rapidly dispatch training teams, at the request of Member States, to assist in national training efforts, seminars in mission management and short orientation courses at Headquarters or in the field for staff officers before deployment to a new mission".

In order to satisfy these requirements, the United Nations (DPKO) has conducted Seminars with a view to preparing officers to be a part of United Nations Training Assistance Teams (hereinafter "UNTAT") for this purpose.

With the present letter I would like to seek your Government's acceptance of the following arrangement for the temporary release of your officer/s _____, who has/have participated in the UNTAT Seminar held in _____ from _____ to ____ 1995.

His Excellency
Mr. _____
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of _____
to the United Nations
New York, NY

I. MODALITIES FOR UNTAT DEPLOYMENT

a) Officers from Member States, after attending UNTAT Seminars shall be considered by the United Nations eligible to participate as members of the United Nations Training Assistance Teams, as required.

b) While performing their normal national duties, UNTAT members shall be available to the United Nations on an "on call" basis for a minimum of two years, starting from the date of acceptance of these arrangements.

c) Prior to deployment, UNTAT members, as a rule, will meet at a location to be determined by the United Nations, to establish the particular details of implementing the required peace-keeping training.

d) While performing their duties for the United Nations, UNTAT members shall be as experts on mission for the United Nations within the meaning of Article VI of the 1946 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations.

e) The United Nations will endeavour to conclude an agreement with the Member State requesting assistance in peace-keeping training in order to regulate the terms of reference for the deployment of UNTAT members in peace-keeping training activities in that country. It is the understanding of the United Nations that the Member State requesting peace-keeping training assistance will be responsible for the provision of the following facilities to UNTAT members, and cover any relevant expenses for:

- adequate accommodations, including meals and coffee breaks;
- transportation to/from airport to the site of the training facilities;
- medical facilities adequate for emergency first aid and, if needed, immediate transportation to a hospital;
- police protection for safety and security, as required;
- simultaneous interpretation from English to local languages and vice-versa;
- working office equipped with telephone, facsimile, photocopier, computer with printer, stationery;
- office personnel (assistants, typists, etc.);
- official communications between UNTAT members and the United Nations Secre-tariat or their national authorities to be provided at the expense of the requesting Member State.

II. RESPONSIBILITIES OF UNTAT MEMBERS

a) UNTAT members will help the requesting Member State by providing advice/assistance on the specific peace-keeping training requested, but normally will not be directly involved in conducting peace-keeping training on behalf of the requesting Member State.

b) UNTAT members may be requested to conduct seminars in mission management and short orientation course at United Nations Headquarters or in the field for Staff Officers before their deployment to a new mission.

III. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE UNITED NATIONS

a) The United Nations will provide UNTAT members with a checklist/handbook which will contain guidelines for discussions with those responsible for conducting national peace-keeping training in the requesting Member State.

b) Prior to their deployment, the United Nations (DPKO/Training Unit) will organize briefings for UNTAT members concerning the specific requirements of the Member State requesting training assistance, including:

- Geopolitical information;
- Military training system and its levels;
- Mission statement and tasks;
- Requested specifications;
- Update on current UN peace-keeping operations.

c) The United Nations (DPKO/Training Unit) will provide UNTAT members with an adequate number of peace-keeping publications and materials, according to the requirements of the requesting Member State and in order to keep them fully informed on peace-keeping topics.

IV. RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE GOVERNMENT

a) The Government will be responsible for ensuring that UNTAT members are in possession of the necessary travel documents (passport, entry visa, inoculation certificate) and that they are deployed with the appropriate clothing and equipment necessary for the performance of their responsibilities.

b) The Government will also be responsible for ensuring that UNTAT members have undergone the appropriate medical clearance prior to proceeding to the pre-deployment by the Member State requesting assistance in peace-keeping training.

V. DAILY SUBSISTENCE ALLOWANCE FOR UNTAT MEMBERS AND TRAVEL EXPENSES

(The following options can be used depending on the situation)

1) If UNTAT members are requested for pre-mission training, all the expenses for travelling and daily subsistence allowance (DSA) will be covered by the Mission's budget.

2) If UNTAT members are requested by a Member State to provide general assistance in peace-keeping training (i.e., not specific pre-mission training), the daily subsistence allowance and travel expenses for UNTAT members will correspond to United Nations regulations, and will be paid by (depending on the situation):

   - the requesting Member State;
   - the United Nations, if this specific budget is allocated.

VI. SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Any dispute concerning the interpretation or implementation of this Agreement shall be settled by negotiation or other agreed mode of settlement.

I further propose that upon receipt of your confirmation of the above in writing, this exchange of letters shall constitute an agreement between the United Nations and the Government of _____regarding the arrangements for the temporary release of your officers between _____as members of United Nations Training Assistance Team in ———————————— (name of country).

Please accept Mr. Ambassador, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Under-Secretary-General
for Peace-keeping Operations

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

I have the honour to refer to General Assembly resolution 46/48 of 9 December 1991, 48/42 of 10 December 1993 and 49/37 of 9 February entitled "Comprehensive review of the whole question of peace-keeping operations in all their aspects".

As you will recall, the resolution recommended that the Training Unit of the Department of Peace-keeping Operations should establish small, short-term training teams, with members drawn from different Member States experienced in peace-keeping to assist other Member States. Officers from many countries, including Colonel Heinz Kopf, Major Ewald Hausdorf and Captain Roman Ranacher, participated in one of the two United Nations Training Assistance Teams (UNTAT) seminars (Canada and Sweden) during early 1995, and have already provided assistance to mission training in Haiti and Angola.

A Letter of Agreement was distributed on 21 June 1995 (UN/221/TT) concerning the availability to the UN, for two years, of the above-mentioned officers. Although UNTAT members are considered "UN Experts on Mission", and Article VI of the Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13 February 1946 should be applicable to all UNTAT Members while performing their duty on behalf of the UN, some concerns remain among Member States as to these officers' legal status. This has not been fully resolved.

In the interim and to better clarify the position of UNTAT Experts on Mission. Please find attached a sample Letter of Agreement that will be addressed to Member States requesting Peace-keeping Training Assistance.

In the meanwhile, UN-DPKO continues to study the possibility to provide coverage to the UNTAT Members in the event of death, injury or illness, attributable either to travel or their performance of duties, while assisting with Member States in Peace-keeping training.

Please accept Mr. Ambassador, the assurances of my highest consideration.

Kofi A. Annan
Under-Secretary-General
for Peace-keeping Operations

DRAFT: UNITED NATIONS LETTER OF AGREEMENT ADDRESSED TO THE REQUESTING MEMBER STATE

(Please note that the contents of this Agreement may change depending on the acceptance from the Member State)

Dear Mr. Ambassador,

I have the honour to refer to your letter dated _____ informing the United Nations of your Government's request to provide assistance in peace-keeping training for (kind of requested training).

In accordance to the General Assembly Resolutions 46/48 dated 9 December 1991, 48/42 dated 10 December 1993 and 49/37 dated 9 February 1995, the United Nations (Department of Peace-keeping Operations) is ready to assist your Government, by dispatching to your country a United Nations Training Assistance Team (UNTAT) composed of _____ military officers from _____(names of Member States).

I. In this respect, prior to the deployment of UNTAT members, I should like to obtain your Government's approval of the following arrangements.

1. The deployment of UNTAT members to your country will start within thirty days from your reply to this letter, and will end on _____. Prior to their deployment, UNTAT members will meet at a location to be determined by the United Nations to establish the particular details of the requested peace-keeping training in your country.
2. The United Nations will provide each UNTAT member with the appropriate identification documents certifying their status with the Organization.
3. UNTAT members will help your Government by providing advice/assistance on the specific peace-keeping training requested. However, they will not be directly involved in conducting the peace-keeping training itself on behalf of the requesting Member State instructors.
4. The United Nations (DPKO Training Unit) will provide UNTAT members with an adequate number of the appropriate publications and materials necessary for the peace-keeping training in your country.

His Excellency
Mr. _____
Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary
Permanent Representative of _____
to the United Nations
New York, NY

5. The Government of _____ (name of the requesting State) will provide to UNTAT members the following facilities and cover any relevant expenses for:
   - accommodations, including meals and coffee breaks;
   - transportation to/from airport to the site of the training facilities;
   - medical facilities adequate for emergency first aid and, if needed, immediate transportation to a hospital;
   - police protection for safety and security as required;
   - simultaneous interpretation from English into local languages and vice-versa;
   - working office equipped with telephone, fax machine, photocopier, computer with printer, stationery;
   - office personnel (assistant, typist, etc.) as required.
6. The Government will also bear the costs of:
   - official communications between UNTAT members and the United Nations Headquarters or their national authorities.
7. The daily subsistence allowance and travel expenses for UNTAT members will correspond to United Nations regulations, and will be paid by (depending on the situation):
   - the requesting Member State;
   - the United Nations, if the specific budget is allocated.

II. Furthermore, I wish to propose that the following terms shall apply to UNTAT members:

1. The Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13 February 1946 shall be applicable to all UNTAT Members. They shall inter alia enjoy:
   a) immunity from personal arrest and detention and from seizure of their official and personal baggage;
   b) immunity from legal process of every kind in respect of words or written and acts done by them in the course;
   c) inviolability for themselves, their residences and for all papers and documents;
   d) immunity from national service obligations;
   e) immunity from immigration restrictions and alien registration;
   f) the right to use codes and to receive papers and correspondence by courier or in sealed bags;

g) the same facilities in respect of currency or exchange restrictions as are accorded to representatives of foreign governments on temporary official missions;

h) the same immunities and facilities in respect of their official and personal baggage as are accorded to diplomatic envoys.

2. UNTAT members shall have the right of unimpeded entry into, exit from, and movement within _____ (name of country). They shall be granted facilities for speedy travel. Visas, entry/exit permits or licenses, where required, shall be granted free of charge and as promptly as possible.

3. The Government of _____ shall recognize and accept the United Nations certificate issued to UNTAT members. The Government agrees to issue any required visas on such certificates.

4. The Government shall be responsible for dealing with any action, claim or other demand against the United Nations or UNTAT members and arising out of:

   a) injury to persons or damage to or loss of property during the performance by UNTAT members of their training duties;

   b) the transportation provided by your Government;

   c) the employment of personnel provided by your Government to help UNTAT members in the performance of their duties.

   The Government shall indemnify and hold harmless the United Nations and UNTAT members in respect of any such action, claim or other demand unless it is agreed by the Parties that damage or loss referred to in paragraph (a) is attributable to gross negligence or wilful misconduct on the part of UNTAT members.

LIST OF MEMBER STATES PARTICIPATING IN THE UNTAT PROGRAMME

- ARGENTINA*
- AUSTRALIA
- AUSTRIA
- BRAZIL*
- CANADA
- CHILE*
- CUBA*
- DENMARK
- EGYPT
- EL SALVADOR*
- FINLAND
- FRANCE
- GHANA
- GUATEMALA*
- HONDURAS*
- INDIA
- IRELAND
- ITALY
- MALAYSIA
- NEPAL*
- NETHERLANDS
- NEW ZEALAND*
- NIGERIA
- NORWAY
- PAKISTAN*
- POLAND
- RUSSIA
- SPAIN
- SWEDEN
- TURKEY*
- UKRAINE*
- UNITED KINGDOM
- UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
- URUGUAY*

**An asterisk (*) denotes Member State participation following the Brazil Seminar. The* Fourth Seminar *will be held in Africa in the near future which will further increase the number of reserve officers prepared to respond to Member States requiring training assistance from the United Nations.*

INSTRUCTIONS FOR COMPLETING WEEKLY STATUS OF TRAINING REPORT

1) A Weekly Status Report will be dispatched, normally on each Thursday, to the DPKO/Training Unit at UNHQ. The preferred means of transmission is via FAX;

2) The Weekly Status Report should always be addressed to a designated officer in the DPKO/Training Unit at UNHQ;

3) The Senior UNTAT Instructor should send the Report. Please include the name, location, and telephone/Fax numbers where the sender may be contacted;

4) Include the date and time the Report was completed;

5) Include the SITREP number of the Report;

6) Include the time period covered in the Report (from the time and date of the last Report to the time and date the current Report is prepared). The first Report sent to UNHQ will date from the time the UNTAT members arrived in the country;

7) Provide a general assessment of the progress being made by the both team and the Member State(s) in fulfilling the objectives for which the UNTAT was dispatched;

8) Summarize the training activities in the current period;

9) Summarize any problems, either in administration or in the conduct of training assistance, and any proposed solutions;

10) Specify any assistance required from the UNHQ to accomplish the mission assignment, particularly as relates to the proposed solution(s) of problems identified above; and

11) Include any other general recommendations not covered earlier in the Report.

DRAFT: UNTAT WEEKLY STATUS OF TRAINING REPORT

TO:	(2)
FROM:	(3)
DATE:	(4)
SUBJECT: STATUS OF TRAINING – SITREP NUMBER:	(5)
1. PERIOD COVERED:	(6)
2. GENERAL ASSESSMENT:	(7)
3. TRAINING ACTIVITIES CONDUCTED:	(8)
4. PROBLEM AREAS AND INTENDED SOLUTIONS:	(9)
5. ASSISTANCE REQUIRED FROM UNHQ/ NEW YORK	(10)
6. RECOMMENDATIONS TO UNHQ/ NEW YORK	(11)
7. OTHER	

DO'S AND DON'TS

DO'S	DON'TS
Do be aware that you represent the United Nations	Don't discuss politics
Do be objective	Don't be nationalistic
Do be aware of the culture, religion, traditions	Don't be a know it all
Do be aware of the chain of command	Don't be a watchdog
Do be aware of gender issues	Don't promise what you cannot deliver
Do be positive in your approach	Don't be presumptive
Do be an advisor, not a teacher	Don't be dogmatic
Do accept the current situation	Don't interfere in national matters
Do be flexible	Don't express dissatisfaction with any national standards (e.g. training, facilities) etc.
Do be polite	
DO BE PATIENT	**DON'T CORNER YOUR COUNTERPART OR MAKE HIM/HER LOSE FACE**

Annex I.1 CORE CURRICULUM CHECKLIST: *GENERAL TOPICS*

Ser.	Subjects	Sub-Elements	Time Units (TU)*	References**	Remarks	Must Know***
1.	**General (mandatory)**					
	1.1 Background to UN	1.1.1 UN organization		I		M
		1.1.2 UN Charter		I		M
		1.1.3 Review previous UN ops for contributing nation	1	I		M
		1.1.4 Other UN agencies		I		M
	1.2 PK operations	1.2.1 Evolution of PKO	2	I, G		
		1.2.2 Definitions: Preventive diplomacy to peace enforcement		I, G		
		1.2.3 Universal principles and guidelines		I, G		M
		1.2.4 Organisation and composition		I, G		M
		• PKO				
		• DPKO				
	1.3 Geopolitical info	1.3.1 Geography	3	I, A, Appr civ refs,		M
		1.3.2 History		UNDP sources		M
		1.3.3 Economy		-"-		M
		1.3.4 Political system		-"-		M
		1.3.5 Religion		-"-		M
		1.3.6 Analysis of standing forces		-"-		M
		1.3.7 Culture awareness				
		• Language				
		• Social norms, mores, taboos				
		• Local laws				
		1.3.8 Demography		-"-		M
		1.3.9 External influences		-"-		M
		1.3.10 Threats and hazards		-"-		M
		1.3.11 Conflict genesis		-"-		M

Notes: * ***TU = Time Unit:*** *45 min. Allocated time (TUs) is the absolute minimum time required for the specified training. National standards/levels/basic military skills will influence time allocation.*

** ***References:*** *A = Handbook for Junior Ranks*
B = Notes for guidance of UNMOs on appointment
C = Notes for guidance of Mil LOs and Police Monitors
D = CivPol Course Curriculum
E = UNMOs Course Curriculum
F = UNSO Training Ex Vistaland I & II
G = UN Module for Nations Staff Colleges
H = Guideline SOP for PKO
I = Peace-keeping Training Manual

*** ***"Must Know"*** *may be tailored depending on specific mission orientation but are generally common to all.*

Annex I.2 CORE CURRICULUM CHECKLIST: *GENERAL TOPICS* (cont.)

Ser.	Subjects	Sub-Elements	Time Units (TU)	References	Remarks	Must Know
	1.4 Mission Mandate (mandate analysis)	1.4.1 History of the mission	2	I, G		
		1.4.2 SOFA (Status of Force Agreement) and SOMA (Status of Mission Agreement)		I, G		
		1.4.3 General review of SOPs		I, G		
	1.5 General Military Skills *(These are normal military skills which require additional emphasis during training for Peace-Keeping Operations)*	1.5.1 Organization of an Operations Centre • Movement control • Management of information • Coordination of operations • Orders and reports • SOPs	6	F		M
		1.5.2 Observation, recon and surveillance techniques		I, A		M
		1.5.3 Patrolling		I, A		M
		1.5.4 Driving skills		I, A		M
		1.5.5 Map reading and navigation		I, A		M
		1.5.6 Rapid reaction force procedures		I, A		M
	1.6 General Peace-keeping Skills	1.6,1 Negotiation and mediation	9	I, A		M
		1.6.2 Code of conduct		I, A		M
		1.6.3 ROE comprehension		I, A		M
		1.6.4 Collection and management of military information	TBD	I, A		
		1.6.5 Computer skills		I, A	Signals communications are covered separately	M
		1.6.6 Personal communication skills • Local language training • Official mission language training				
		1.6.7 Liaison requirements, including: • Within mission • Media • Other UN Agencies • Local authorities				
		1.6.8 General legal training				
		1.6.9 Weapon and belligerent force recognition				

Annex I.3 CORE CURRICULUM CHECKLIST: *GENERAL TOPICS* (cont.)

Ser.	Subjects	Sub-Elements	Time Units (TU)	References	Remarks	Must Know
	1.7 Peace-keeping Operational Skills	1.7.1 Training in appropriate use of force		I, A		M
		1.7.2 Checkpoint operation		I, A		M
		1.7.3 Escort duties		I, A		M
		1.7.4 Guarding key and vulnerable points		I, A	Relevant areas only	M
		1.7.5 Crowd and riot control				
		1.7.6 Inspection, investigations and search		I, A		M
		1.7.7 Tracking and tailing		I, A		
		1.7.8 Weapon confiscation/disarmament		I, A		
		1.7.9 Signal Communications, including:		I, A		M
		• Voice Procedures				
		• UN Signals Procedures				
		• Communication Security				
		1.7.10 Demonstrations and show of force		I, A		
		1.7.11 Interposing		I, A		M
	1.8 Protective and Safety Measures	1.8.1 Medical, first aid and preventative health measures	6	I, A		M
		• Waste disposal				
		• Hygiene				
		• Camp organization				
		• Food and water control				
		1.8.2 Medical evacuation		I, A		
		1.8.3 Survival skills		I, A		
		1.8.4 Stress management		I, A		
		1.8.5 Mine and EO awareness		I, A		M
		1.8.6 Fortifications and protective shelters		I, A		M
		1.8.7 Fire safety		I, A		
		1.8.8 UN marking - visibility		I, A		M
		1.8.9 Curfews and movement restrictions		I, A		
	1.9 Behavioural Analysis	1.9.1 Group behaviour	2	A		
		1.9.2 Individual behaviour patterns		A		
		1.9.3 Psychological considerations		A		

Annex I.4 CORE CURRICULUM CHECKLIST: *GENERAL TOPICS* (cont.)

Ser.	Subjects	Sub-Elements	Time Units (TU)	References	Remarks	Must Know
	1.10 Coordination and Cooperation with Civilian Components	1.10.1 Categories: • Force Civilians • Other UN Civilians • NGOs civilians • Host nation civilians - Local authorities - Others • Media	2	B, D, E		
		1.10.2 Methods of operation		B, D, E		
		1.10.3 Organization				
	1.11 Mission Adm/Log	1.11.1 In survey/out survey	2			
		1.11.2 Stores demand procedures				M
		1.11.3 Food requisitioning				
		1.11.4 Personnel administration				M
		1.11.5 Transportation				
		1.11.6 Petrol oil lubricants				
		1.11.7 Finance				M
		1.11.8 Awards system				
		1.11.9 Equipment profile				

Annex I.5 COURSE INFRASTRUCTURE/RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS: *GENERAL TOPICS*

REQUIREMENT/ SUBJ	1.1	1.2	1.3	1.4	1.5	1.6	1.7	1.8	1.9	1.10	1.11									
CLASSROOM	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔									
BLACKBOARD	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔									
OHP																				
VCR	✔	✔	✔																	
TV	✔	✔	✔																	
POWER/ EX CORDS	✔	✔	✔																	
MANNEQUIN																				
FIRST AID/ CPR KIT								✔												
COMMS EX PKG																				
MAPS					✔		✔													
PHOTOS/CARDS	✔	✔																		
RANGES							✔	✔												
WEAPONS					✔	✔	✔	✔												
AREA FOR DISCUSSION			✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔										
VEHICLES					✔		✔	✔												
OUTDOOR TRAINING AREA					✔	✔	✔	✔												
EXPLOSIVES								✔												

Annex J.1 CORE CURRICULUM CHECKLIST: *STAFF OFFICERS TRAINING*

Ser.	Subjects	Sub-Elements	Time Units (TU)	References	Remarks	Must Know
2.	**Staff Officers Training**					
	2.1 General Background	2.1.1 UN Charter & organization	8			M
		2.1.2 Principles of PK operations				M
		2.1.3 Non-use of force - ROEs				M
		2.1.4 Force mandate/mission				M
		2.1.5 Composition of the force				M
		2.1.6 Threat				M
		2.1.7 Local political structures/culture/religions				M
		2.1.8 Geographical considerations of mission area when applicable				M
		2.1.9 Cultural sensitivity to contributing countries/ international cooperation				M
	2.2 Staff Structure/ Planning Process	2.2.1 Description of force HQ Org - Military & Civilian/Civpol, MO	2	Guideline SOP		M
		2.2.2 Interstaff coordination/ planning groups	1	UNMIH staff training		M
		2.2.3 Planning process/decision making	3	CPX		M
		• Consultation and decision		Curriculum Intro Humanitarian aspects of PKO CPX		
		• National consideration				M
		• NGOs/UN agencies, coordination				M
		• Estimates				
		• Plans and orders				M
	2.3 Staff Duties/ Officers Knowledge	2.3.1 Orders format	12	CPX		M
		2.3.2 SOPs		Guideline SOP		M
		2.3.3 Minutes of meetings format		Preamble		M
		2.3.4 Reports/returns				
		2.3.5 Symbols/map marking/traces		G.line SOP		M
		2.3.6 Msg handling - internal/external		Guideline SOP		M
		2.3.7 Language and computer skills		CPX		M

Annex J.2 CORE CURRICULUM CHECK LIST: *STAFF OFFICERS TRAINING* (cont.)

Ser.	Subjects	Sub-Elements	Time Units (TU)	References	Remarks	Must Know
		2.3.8 HQ routine/commandant				M
		2.3.9 Tactical use of units, understanding of PK techniques				M
		2.3.10 Application of instructions at different levels and functions				M
	2.4 Staff Duties/ Responsibilities	2.4.1 COS-functions & relationships with Mil/Civ elements of HQ	9			M
		2.4.2 Operations/M.I.O./Air Ops		GL SOP F.A.M. Pt 2		M
		2.4.3 HQ routine/staff rhythm		GL SOP		
		2.4.4 Logistics		GL SOP		M
		2.4.5 Personnel		GL SOP		M
		2.4.6 Humanitarian and civilian		Hum. aspects of PKO		M
		2.4.7 CIMIC/CIMOC		GL SOP		M
		2.4.8 Media relations		HA of PKO		M
		2.4.9 L.O.'s		GL SOP Nord. Tac. Man. GL SOP	Directing staff and bn HQ staff involved	M M M
	2.5 Command Post Exercise (CPX)	2.5.1 Preparations	24	CPX I-II		M
		2.5.2 Briefings				M
		2.5.3 Requirements to each section, ops, info, pers, etc.			Exercise	M
		2.5.4 Exercise play			Cells withvarious problems/scenarios	M
	2.6 PK Techniques					M

Annex J.3 COURSE INFRASTRUCTURE/RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS: *STAFF OFFICERS TRAINING*

REQUIREMENT/ SUBJ	2.1	2.2	2.3	2.4	2.5	2.6													
CLASSROOM	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔													
BLACKBOARD	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔													
OHP	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔													
VCR						✔													
TV						✔													
POWER/ EX CORDS	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔													
MANNEQUIN																			
FIRST AID/ CPR KIT																			
COMMS EX PKG					✔														
MAPS					✔	✔													
PHOTOS/CARDS																			
RANGES																			
WEAPONS																			

Annex K.1 CORE CURRICULUM CHECK LIST: *MILITARY OBSERVERS TRAINING*

Ser.	Subjects	Sub-Elements	Time Units (TU)	References	Remarks	Must Know
3.	**Military Observer**					
	3.1 Background to Peace-keeping	3.1.1 UN Charter	1	UN PK, UNMOC		M
		3.1.2 UN organization	1	UNGSOP, PKTM		M
		3.1.3 Composition	1	JRH		M
		3.1.4 Principles	1	Code of conduct		M
		3.1.5 Conduct	1	UNGPK		M
		3.1.6 Decision-making procedure	1	UNGPK, UNMOC		M
	3.2 Peace-keeping Operation Concept	3.2.1 Study of mandate and mission	2	UNMOC, UNGSOP, Mandate	(OPS/TAC principles)	M
		3.2.2 Notes for guidance and SOP	2	CMO-Dir. FC SOP		M
		3.2.3 OPS concept • opcon • opcom	2	UNMOC, UNGSOP, UNGSOP		M
	3.3 UN Logistic / ADM Support System	3.3.1 Housing	1	CMO-Directives, FCSOP		M
		3.3.2 Rations	1	CMO-Directives, LOG-Dir		M
		3.3.3 POL/Maint./Supply/Tpt.	4	LOG-Dir/Forms		M
	3.4 Geopolitical Briefings	3.4.1 History of the conflict	1	PKTM video 5 general		M
		3.4.2 Mandate/mission	1	(UNG to SOP)		M
		3.4.3 Parties involved	1	(UNG to SOP)		M
		3.4.4 Geography/history/culture/economy		PKTM Video 5		M
		3.4.5 Political system, religions	2	general		M
				-"-		
		3.4.6 Ethnic groupings	2	-"-		M
		3.4.7 Threat	1	-"-		M
		3.4.8 External influences	1			M
		3.4.9 Climate/topographical/environment	2			M

Annex K.2 CORE CURRICULUM CHECK LIST: *MILITARY OBSERVERS TRAINING* (cont.)

Ser.	Subjects	Sub-Elements	Time Units (TU)	References	Remarks	Must Know
	3.5 Coordination and Cooperation with Civilian Components	3.5.1 Local authorities	1			M
		3.5.2 Civpol	1	UN PK Civpol Curr		M
		3.5.3 Humanitarian aid org	2			M
		3.5.4 Human rights org	1	JRH		M
		3.5.5 NGOs	1	for all topics:		M
		3.5.6 PVOs	1	- CMO directives		M
		3.5.7 UN troops	2	- FC/SOP		M
		3.5.8 Parties involved	1	- Mission Handbook		M
		3.5.9 Other monitors/troops	1			M
	3.6 Basic Skills	3.6.1 Language	6	Eng Lang Crs for Civ Pol, Handbook for Jr Ranks		M
		3.6.2 Driving	6			M
		3.6.3 Map reading	3			M
		3.6.4 1st aid	3	UNMOC/Mod. G,E, PKTM, JRH		M
	3.7 UNMO Duties	3.7.1 Observation, monitoring	6, PK training	PK Training Manual	EX#7, video #5	M
		3.7.2 Patrolling	3, UNMO Crse	UN Guidelines to SOP PKTM		
		3.7.3 Inspection	6	UNGSOP	Video #5, Handbook for Jr Ranks	M
		3.7.4 Investigation, verification	4	PKTM	CIVPOL Curriculum	M
		3.7.5 Negotiation, liaison, mediation, use of interp	2	UNGSOP	Video 4 UNSOP	M
		3.7.6 Reporting, forms, service writing	2	PKTM; G handbook, national	(no refs for svc writing)	M
		3.7.7 Briefings, de-briefings	2			
		3.7.8 Weapon recognition	2			M
		3.7.9 Escorting	2		Videos 4/5	M
		3.7.10 Tailing	2			M
		3.7.11 Helo-drills/airdrop	2			M

Annex K.3 CORE CURRICULUM CHECK LIST: *MILITARY OBSERVERS TRAINING* (cont.)

Ser.	Subjects	Sub-Elements	Time Units (TU)	References	Remarks	Must Know
		3.7.12 GPS	2	CMO-dir, UNHCR-lo		M
		3.7.13 Crater analysis	2	UNGSOP, JRH		M
	3.8 Communication	3.8.1 Equipment	2			M
		3.8.2 Voice procedure	4			M
		3.8.3 Message handling	1	JRH	Jr Ranks Handbook	M
		3.8.4 Comms network	1	UNGSOP		M
	3.9 Language Training	3.9.1 Local language/basics	1	National		
	3.10 Health and Hygiene	3.10.1 Personal	1	UNMOC		M
		3.10.2 Food and water	1			
		3.10.3 Waste	1			
		3.10.4 Diseases	1			
	3.11 Personal Security/ Safety	3.11.1 Stress management	1	UNGSOP		M
		3.11.2 UN markings	1			
	3.12 Fitness Training					
	3.13 Safety Measures	3.13.1 Mine awareness	1	PKTM UNGSOP		M
		3.13.2 BC warfare	1			
		3.13.3 Medical evacuation	1	JRH		
		3.13.4 Protection methods	3	UNGSOP		
		• Shelters				
		• Personal equipment		UNGSOP		
		• Alarm systems/redeployment		JRH		
		3.13.5 Survival skills	1			
		3.13.6 Legal status/immunity	1	JRH, CPT of UN (UNGSOP's)		
		3.13.7 Traffic control procedures	1			
	3.14 Individual Protective Skills	3.14.1 Detention	2			M
		3.14.2 Ambush	2			M
		3.14.3 Attack	2			M
		3.14.4 Sniper	2			M
		3.14.5 Hijack	2			M

Annex K.4 CORE CURRICULUM CHECK LIST: *MILITARY OBSERVERS TRAINING* (cont.)

Ser.	Subjects	Sub-Elements	Time Units (TU)	References	Remarks	Must Know
	3.15 Administration	3.15.1 Pay and allowances	1	UNGSOP, CMO dir		M
		3.15.2 Postal system	1	-"-		M
		3.15.3 Leave system	1	-"-	Jr Ranks Handbook	M
		3.15.4 Welfare system	1			M
		3.15.5 UN and national insurances (wounding, disability, death, theft)	1			

Annex K.5 COURSE INFRASTRUCTURE/RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS: *MILITARY OBSERVERS TRAINING*

REQUIREMENT/ SUBJ	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.7	3.8	3.9	3.10	3.12	3.13	3.14	3.15						
CLASSROOM	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔						
BLACKBOARD	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔						
OHP	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔						
VCR			✔	✔	✔	✔			✔	✔	✔	✔		✔						
TV			✔	✔	✔	✔			✔	✔	✔	✔		✔						
POWER/ EX CORDS	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔						
MANNEQUIN					✔	✔														
FIRST AID/ CPR KIT					✔	✔			✔		✔	✔								
COMMS EX PKG					✔	✔	✔			✔	✔	✔		✔						
MAPS	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔				✔	✔		✔						
PHOTOS/CARDS			✔	✔					✔		✔									
RANGES						✔					✔	✔								
WEAPONS						✔														
HANDOUTS	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔						
DRIVING TEST AREA					✔															
FIELD EXERCISE					✔	✔	✔		✔		✔	✔		✔						
NBC KIT											✔									

Annex L.1 CORE CURRICULUM CHECKLIST: *GENERAL TOPICS* (cont.)

Ser.	Subjects	Sub-Elements	Time Units (TU)	References	Remarks	Must Know
4.	**UNCIVPOL Training Task List**			Civpol Trg Manual		
	4.1 UN System	4.1.1. Organization	1		GEN	M
		4.1.2 Charter				
		4.1.3 Principles of PK				
	4.2 Organization & Composition of PKOs	4.2.1 Administrational requirements	2		SMORT	M
		4.2.2 Operational requirements				
	4.3 Geopolitical Briefings	4.3.1 Geography	6		SMORT	M
		4.3.2 History				
		4.3.3 Economy				
		4.3.4 Political system/government				
		4.3.5 Defence forces & internal security forces/police			SMORT	
		4.3.6 Internal influences (religion, militias, revolutionary movements				
		4.3.7 External influences				
		4.3.8 Culture & customs				
		4.3.9 Historical origins of dispute & major developments of dispute				M
	4.4. PK Operation Concept (PK Activities & operational tasks)	4.4.1 Supervision of withdrawal	2		SMORT	M
		4.4.2 Separation of forces				
		4.4.3 Placing of agreements				
	4.5 Code of Conduct	4.5. 1 Five principles	2		GEN	M
		4.5.2 Subordination of interest to UN				M
		• Cultural peculiarities, general conduct, do's and don'ts				M
	4.6 Study of Mandate and Mission	4.6.1 Emergence of the mandate	2			M
		4.6.2 Subsequent Security Council Resolutions				M
		4.6.3 Rules of engagement of specific mission				
		4 6.4 SOFA				
		4.6.5 Use of force		UNGL		M

Annex L.2 CORE CURRICULUM CHECK LIST: *UN CIVILIAN POLICE MONITOR TRAINING* (cont.)

Ser.	Subjects	Sub-Elements	Time Units (TU)	References	Remarks	Must Know
	4.7 Structure of UNCIVPOL	4.7.1 Common organizational charts	2		SMORT	
		4.7.2 Line of command		UNCIVPOLH		M
		4.7.3 Duties & responsibilities of UNCIVPOL Officers & Senior Officers				
	4.8 Administration	4.8.1 Documentation & UN In-Processing	7			M
		4.8.2 Kit issue				M
		4.8.3 Pay, leave, visits, etc.				M
		4.8.4 Domestic arrangements				
		4.8.5 Language training/testing		UNLANG Test		M
		4.8.6 UN procedures & reports (service training & computer skills)		P.40 UNCIVPOLH		
		4.8.7 Physical training				
	4.9 Operations	4.9.1 Human rights & Geneva Convention	11			
		4.9.2 Criminal justice standards/jurisdiction			SMORT, do as req.	
		4.9.3 Training of local police/assistance of requested				
		4.9.4 Coordination and cooperation with civilian and military components			GEN	M
		4.9.5 Communications				
		4.9.6 Map reading				M
		4.9.7 Equipment				
		4.9.8 Humanitarian assistance to NGO's		UNV manual	GEN	M
	4.10 Tasks of UNCIVPOL	4.10.1 Observation, monitoring of local police, POWs, return of refugees	5	UNCIVPOLH	UNTOT	M
		4.10. 2 Supervise deomobilization and registration of local police and military				M
		4.10.3 Supervise registration of voters, election, campaigns and elections				M
		4.10.4 Supervise observance of Human Rights				M
		4.10.5 Security checks & searches				M
		4.10.6 Patrols				
		4.10.7 Investigations				

Annex L.3 CORE CURRICULUM CHECK LIST: *UN CIVILIAN POLICE MONITOR TRAINING* (cont.)

Ser.	Subjects	Sub-Elements	Time Units (TU)	References	Remarks	Must Know
		4.10.8 Negotiations/liaison				M
		4.10.9 Report writing				M
		4.10.10 Escort				
				UNCIVPOLH		
	4.11 Safety Measures and Precautions	4.11.1 Medical exam/inocc	12		SMORT	M
		4.11.2 First aid; hygiene & sanitation		UNCIVPOLH		
		4.11.3 Mine awareness training				M
		4.11.4 Biological, chemical warfare protection (BCW)			GEN	
		4.11.5 Shelters			SMORT	
		4.11.6 Travelling and Movements				M
		4.11.7 Driving, UN regulations off & on road				M
		4.11.8 Survival skills (hijack drills, detainment, evacuation)				M
		4.11.9 Non-operational safety skills (natural causes & accidents)				M

Annex L.4 COURSE INFRASTRUCTURE/RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS: *UN CIVILIAN POLICE MONITOR TRAINING*

REQUIREMENT/ SUBJ	4.1	4.2	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.9	4.10	4.11									
CLASSROOM	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔									
BLACKBOARD	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔									
OHP	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔									
VCR	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔									
TV	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔			✔	✔									
POWER/ EX CORDS																				
MANNEQUIN											✔									
FIRST AID/ CPR KIT											✔									
COMMS EX PKG																				
MAPS			✔	✔					✔	✔										
PHOTOS/CARDS			✔							✔	✔									
RANGES																				
WEAPONS																				
TAPE RECORDER								✔												
COMPUTER								✔												
GYM								✔												
RADIOS									✔											
VEHICLES										✔										
MINES (samples)										✔										
DRIVING RANGE											✔									

Annex M.1 CORE CURRICULUM CHECK LIST: *UNIT TRAINING*

Ser.	Subjects	Sub-Elements	Time Units (TU)	References	Remarks	Must Know
5.	**General (mandatory)**					
	5.1 Background to UN	5.1.1 UN organization	3	UN CH		M
		• Decision making process and Planning at NY				
		5.1.2 UN Charter				
		• Relevant portions only				
		5.1.3 Review aspects of International Law and Geneva Convention				
		5.1.4 Laws of armed conflict				
	5.2 PK Operations	5.2.1 Types of PKO	2	UNGPK, AP, JRH		M
		5.2.2 Principles and guidelines				
		• Universal				
		• Ops/tac				
		• Admin				
		• Log				
		5.2.3 Code of Conduct				
		• Guiding principles				
		• Cultural awareness				
		• Relations among national contingents				
		• Conduct, discipline and gender issues				
	5.3 Geopolitical Information	5.3.1 Geography and climate	2			M
		5.3.2 History				
		5.3.3 Economy				
		5.3.4 Political system				
		5.3.5 Religion				
		5.3.6 Analysis of standing forces and military situation				
		5.3.7 Cultural awareness				
		• Language				
		• Social norms, mores and taboos				
		• Local laws				
		5.3.8 Demography including ethnic factors				
		5.3.9 External influences				
		5.3.10 Threats and hazards				
		5.3.11 Conflict genesis				

Annex M.2 CORE CURRICULUM CHECK LIST: *UNIT TRAINING* (cont.)

Ser.	Subjects	Sub-Elements	Time Units (TU)	References	Remarks	Must Know
	5.4 Mission Mandate (mandate analysis)	5.4.1 History of the mandate	3	UNGSOP		M
		5.4.2 Mission/concept ops/vital points of interest		FCPD		
		5.4.3 SOFA (Status Of Force Agreement) and SOMA (Status Of Mission Agreement)		UNCPC		
		5.4.4 Policy directives				
		• Force Commander				
		• Chief of Mission				
		5.4.5 Breakdown of ROE				
		5.4.6 General review of SOPs				
		5.4.7 Force composition				
		5.4.8 Legal status, immunities and function of Military Police and CIVPOL				
		5.4.9 National SOP				
	5.5 General Military Skills *(These are normal military skills which require additional emphasis during training for Peace-Keeping Operations)*	5.5.1 Organization of an operations centre	3 days	UNGSOP JRH PKTM		M
		• Movement control				
		• Management of information				
		• Coordination of operations				
		• Orders and reports				
		• SOPs				
		5.5.2 Observation, Recon and Surveillance, Reports			O & R*	
		• Reporting system				
		• Routine				
		• Documentation and logs				
		• Equipment				
		• Siting				
		• Protection				
		• Security				M
		5.5.3 Patrolling (day/night, foot, air, water), reports			O & R*	
		• Reporting system				
		• Navigation and use of GPS/maps				M
		•				

** Observations and Reports*

Annex M.3 CORE CURRICULUM CHECK LIST: *UNIT TRAINING* (cont.)

Ser.	Subjects	Sub-Elements	Time Units (TU)	References	Remarks	Must Know
		5.5.4 Driving skills				
		• Route selection				
		• Routine maintenance				
		• Off road and da/night driving				M
		• Local regulations				
		5.5.5 Map reading and navigation				
		5.5.6 Rapid reaction reserve procedures			DEE*	
		5.5.7 Camp siting and design				
	5.6 General Peace-keeping Skills	5.6.1 Negotiation and mediation	3 days	UNGSOP, JRH, PKTM, CC	DEE	M
		• Techniques				
		• Use of interpreters				
		5.6.2 Code of Conduct				M
		• Guiding principles				
		• Cultural awareness				
		• Relations among national contingents				
		• Conduct, discipline and gender issues				
		5.6.3 ROE comprehension				M
		5.6.4 Collection and management of military information			O & R	
		5.6.5 Computer skills				
		5.6.6 Personal communication skills				
		• Official Mission language training				
		• Local language training				
		5.6.7 Liaison requirements, including:			DEE	M
		• Within mission				
		• Media				
		• Other UN Agencies				
		• Local authorities				
		• Regional bodies				
		• Community Contact				
		5.6.8 Basic legal training				
		5.6.9 Weapon and belligerent force recognition			O & R	M

**De-scaling Efforts*

Annex M.4 CORE CURRICULUM CHECK LIST: *UNIT TRAINING* (cont.)

Ser.	Subjects	Sub-Elements	Time Units (TU)	References	Remarks	Must Know
	5.7 Peace-keeping Operational Skills	5.7.1 Training in appropriate Use of Force ROEs	3 days	UNGSOP, JRH, PKTM	SCE*	M
		5.7.2 Checkpoint operation			SCE	
		• Road blocks				
		• Vehicle and personal search				
		5.7.3 Escort duties			Relevant areas on SCE*	
		• VIPs				
		• Convoys				
		• Tailing				
		5.7.4 Guarding key and vulnerable points			SCE	
		• Physical protection				
		5.7.5 Crowd and riot control			SCE	
		• Use of riot control equipment				
		5.7.6 Inspection, investigations and search; confiscation			O & R, SCE	
		• Cordon and search				
		• Investigation of: - Complaints - Incidents				
		• Inspection of: - Position - Armament - Troops				
		5.7.7 Tracking and tailing			SCE	
		5.7.8 Weapon confiscation/disarmament			SCE	
		5.7.9 Signal communications, including:				
		• Voice procedure				
		• UN signals procedures				
		• Communication security				
		5.7.10 Show of force			SCE, DEE	
		5.7.11 Interposing				

**Security Control Elements*

Annex M.5 CORE CURRICULUM CHECK LIST: *UNIT TRAINING* (cont.)

Ser.	Subjects	Sub-Elements	Time Units (TU)	References	Remarks	Must Know
	5.8 Protection and Safety Measures	5.8.1 Medical, first aid and preventative health measures	3 days	UNGSOP, JRH, PKTM		M
		• Waste disposal				
		• Hygiene				
		• Camp organization				
		• Food and water control				
		5.8.2 Medical evacuation				
		5.8.3 Survival skills				M
		5.8.4 Stress management				M
		5.8.5 Mine and EO awareness				M
		• Detection				
		• Recognition				
		• Marking				
		• Reporting				
		• Mine incident drills				
		5.8.6 Fortifications and protective shelters				
		• Camp fortification				
		• Vehicle protection				
		• Target hardening				
		5.8.7 Fire safety				M
		• Hazardous material handling and storage				
		5.8.8 UN marking - visibility, transparency				
		5.8.9 Curfews amd movement restrictions				
		5.8.10 Camp security and protection			SCE	
		5.8.11 Immediate actions	3 days			M
		• Being detained				
		• Ambush				
		• Attack				
		• Sniper				
		• Search				
		• Hijack				
		• Road block/obstruction				
		5.8.12 Alert status training				

Annex M.6 CORE CURRICULUM CHECK LIST: *UNIT TRAINING* (cont.)

Ser.	Subjects	Sub-Elements	Time Units (TU)	References	Remarks	Must Know
	5.9 Behavioural Analysis	5.9.1 Group behaviour 5.9.2 Individual behaviour patterns 5.9.3 Handling local population	4			M
	5.10 Coordination and Cooperation with Civilian Agencies	5.10.1 Categories: • Force civilians • Other UN agencies • NGOs and PVOs • Human rights organizations • Host nation civilians - Local authorities - Local police - Regional bodies • Civ Pol • Media 5.10.2 Methods of operation 5.10.3 Organization	4	UNMSC OSOCC*		M
	5.11 Mission Administration andLogistics	5.11.1 In survey / out survey 5.11.2 Stores demand procedures 5.11.3 Ration scales and requisitioning 5.11.4 Personnel administration • Pay and allowances • Postal • Compensation 5.11.5 Transportation 5.11.6 Petrol, oil and lubricants 5.11.7 Finance and currency 5.11.8 Awards system 5.11.9 Equipment profile 5.11.10 Welfare and morale 5.11.11 Discipline and Boards of Enquiry 5.11.12 PX and canteen facilities	4	LOGDIR		M

**On Site OP's Coordination Center*

Annex M.7 CORE CURRICULUM CHECK LIST: *UNIT TRAINING* (cont.)

Ser.	Subjects	Sub-Elements	Time Units (TU)	References	Remarks	Must Know
	5.12 Specialized Skills	5.12.1 Ready reaction group/reserve 5.12.2 Communications • National • UN • Security • Re-orientation training 5.12.3 Helicopter drills 5.12.4 Actions in built up areas 5.12.5 Anti-sniper squads 5.12.6 Armoured operations 5.12.7 Crater analysis - artillery 5.12.8 Interpreters and translators 5.12.9 Special equipment • NVE • Ground surveillance radar • GPS • Chemical detection equipment	2 days (more included in 5.5 to 5.8)	UNGSOP PKTM	DEE	M M

Annex M.8 COURSE INFRASTRUCTURE/RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS: *UNIT TRAINING*

REQUIREMENT/ SUBJ	5.1	5.2	5.3	5.4	5.5	5.6	5.7	5.8	5.9	5.10	5.11	5.12								
CLASSROOM	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔								
BLACKBOARD	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔								
OHP	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔								
VCR	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔				✔								
TV	✔	✔	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔				✔								
POWER/ EX CORDS	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔				✔								
MANNEQUIN					✔	✔	✔					✔								
FIRST AID/ CPR KIT								✔												
COMMS EX PKG					✔	✔	✔	✔				✔								
MAPS	✔		✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔				✔								
PHOTOS/CARDS			✔	✔	✔	✔		✔												
WEAPONS					✔	✔	✔					✔								
OP MOCK UP					✔		✔					✔								
POS MOCK UP					✔		✔					✔								
CP MOCK UP					✔		✔					✔								
VEHICLES					✔		✔	✔				✔								
FIRE FIGHTING EQPT					✔			✔				✔								
HELI								✔				✔								
SPECIAL EQPT												✔								
TAPE RECORDER							✔					✔								

Annex N.1 CORE CURRICULUM CHECK LIST: *LOGISTICS TRAINING*

Pre-deployment

Ser.	Subjects	Sub-Elements	Time Units (TU)	References	Remarks	Must Know
6.	**Planning**					
	6.1 Mandate	6.1.1 Mission mandate	1	Actual mandate		M
		6.1.2 Legal aspects				
		6.1.3 SOFA				
	6.2 Mission Structure	6.2.1 Organization	2	Actual mandate		M
		6.2.2 FC Guidelines				
		6.2.3 Aide mémoire				
		6.2.4 Log directives				
		6.2.5 Liason with DPKO				
	6.3 Contingent Composition	6.3.1 Force composition	2	Log dir		
		6.3.2 Logistic organization		FCPD		
		6.3.3 Civilian contractors				
		6.3.4 Own unit				
		6.3.5 Financial controls and reimbursement		DPKO to provide		M
	6.4 Provision of Equipment	6.4.1 Determination of scales of equipment • UNOE • COE		Aide mémoire		M
		6.4.2 Determination of scales of combat supplies		Log directive		
		6.4.3 Spare parts		Aide mémoire		
		6.4.4 Canteen goods				
		6.4.5 Personal Kit UN/NAT				
		6.4.6 Special equipment				
		6.4.7 Unit and vehicle load list				
		6.4.8 Days of self-sufficiency				
		6.4.9 Ammo				
	6.5 Mission Fact Finding	6.5.1 Recce party		Guidebook		M
	6.6. Move Plan	6.6.1 Movement table	2			M
		6.6.2 Selection of embarkation SPOD, SPOE, APOD, APOE and method of movement, i.e. road/rail				

Annex N.2 CORE CURRICULUM CHECK LIST: *LOGISTICS TRAINING*
Pre-deployment (cont.)

Ser.	Subjects	Sub-Elements	Time Units (TU)	References	Remarks	Must Know
		6.6.3 Movement contracts UN/national 6.6.4 Clearances • Overflight • Airfields • Border crossings by rail and road • Harbours				
7.	7.1 Preparations	7.1.1 Contingent generation 7.1.2 Contingent training 7.1.3 Equipment, storage and maintenance, repair and modifications, UNOE, COE 7.1.4 UN forms/filing procedures 7.1.5 Preparation for in-survey 7.1.6 Negotiations • SOFA • Legal aspects	2	UNLOC crse, CDA + Norway		M
8.	8.1 Deployment	8.1.1 Staging areas, training 8.1.2 Support/assistance • UN, national, civilian 8.1.3 Comms 8.1.4 Security 8.1.5 Movement control 8.1.6 Transport, air, sea	2	UNLOC crse, CDA + Norway		
	8.2 National Support	8.2.1 LOA 8.2.2 COE/national support • Wet and dry lease	1	UNLOC crse, CDA + Norway		
9.	9.1 Supply	9.1.1 Support Capability in theatre • Inter/intra • Priorities	12	UNLOC Course		

Annex N.3 CORE CURRICULUM CHECK LIST: *LOGISTICS TRAINING*
In-theatre

Ser.	Subjects	Sub-Elements	Time Units (TU)	References	Remarks	Must Know
		9.1.2 Classes - scales & stocking • Food/water • Budget/UN agreements • Contract: fresh supplies • National resupply • Ammunition • Holdings • Fuel/P.O.L. • Spare parts • General & technical • Medical • Letters of assistance		-"-		M
		9.1.3 Finance/accounting • Local purchase orders		-"-		
		9.1.4 UN policy/agreements in/out-survey, demand system (UN) and handover				M
		9.1.5 Command & control CAO's organization				M
		9.1.6 Local contractors				
		9.1.7 Postal system				
10.	10.1 Transportation	10.1.1 UN Policy/agreements		Nordic UN Stand-by Forces 4th Edition 1993 also Nordic UN Tactical Manual Vol 1 & UN Guideline SOP for PK Ops	GEN	M
		10.1.2 Customs & clearance policies				M
		10.1.3 Organization (unit level diagram)				
		10.1.4 Vehicle capabilities • Types/capacities • Utilization				M
		10.1.5 Command & control • UN • Sector • Unit				M

Annex N.4 CORE CURRICULUM CHECK LIST: *LOGISTICS TRAINING*
In-theatre (cont.)

Ser.	Subjects	Sub-Elements	Time Units (TU)	References	Remarks	Must Know
		10.1.6 Movement				M
		• Land, sea, air				
		• Ops/convoy control/route management/ID tracking				
		10.1.7 Inter-theatre				M
		• Lines & responsibilities				
		10.1.8 Intra-theatre				
		• Main supply routes				
		10.1.9 Freedom of movement				
11.	11.1 Maintenance	11.1.1 Equipment Status	6	UNLOC Course		M
		• Availability				
		• Replacement requirements				
		11.1.2 Maintenance capacity		-"-		M
		11.1.3 Repair policy UNOE/COE		-"-		M
		• Responsibility				
		• Write-offs - BLR				
		11.1.4 Recovery Policy UN & National		-"-		M
		• Responsibility				
		11.1.5 Classes		-"-		M
		• Vehicles				
		• Weapons				
		• Ancillary eqpt				
		• (Tele)communications				
		• Aviation				
		• Plant				
		• etc.				
12.	12.1 Engineering	12.1.1 UN force engineer policy	5			
		12.1.2 Provision & maintenance of routes				
		12.1.3 Land clearance				
		12.1.4 Infrastructure (military & civilian)				
		12.1.5 Accommodations				
		12.1.6 Field structures				
		12.1.7 Bridging				

Annex N.5 CORE CURRICULUM CHECK LIST: *LOGISTICS TRAINING*
In-theatre (cont.)

Ser.	Subjects	Sub-Elements	Time Units (TU)	References	Remarks	Must Know
		12.1.8 E.O.D.				
		12.1.9 A.D.R.				
		12.1.10 Coordination with civil affairs				
	13.1 Finance	13.1.1 Budgetary amounts/authority	4	DPKO		
		13.1.2 Financial control mechanism		DPKO		
		• UN/National/Unit				
		13.1.3 M.O.U./contractual & rental agreements		DPKO		
		13.1.4 Lease agreement (wet and dry)				
14.	14.1 Civil Affairs	14.1.1 Inter-relationship between civil affairs & military contractors	3	DPKO DPKO		
		14.1.2 Inter-relationship between UN agencies/N.G.O.s/ P.V.O.s		DPKO		
		14.1.3 Local employees		DPKO		
		• Interpreters, etc.				
		14.1.4 Budget				
15.	15.1 Medical Services	15.1.1 Local health hazards	4	LOGDIR		M
		• Natural				
		• Artificial				
		15.1.2 Immunizations		FCPD		
		15.1.3 Hygiene & sanitation				
		• Water				
		• Food		UNGSOP		
		• Camp				
		15.1.4 Medical facilities				
		• Staff			MED	
		• Equipment				
		• Policy				
		• Hospital insurance				
		15.1.5 Medevac				
		• Criteria				
		• Procedure				
		• Repatriation on medical grounds				

Annex N.6 CORE CURRICULUM CHECK LIST: *LOGISTICS TRAINING*
In-theatre (cont.)

Ser.	Subjects	Sub-Elements	Time Units (TU)	References	Remarks	Must Know
		15.1.6 Fatalities • Casually notification • Autopsy/certificates			MED	
		15.1.7 Command & Control • Mission HQs medical branch • Contingent med svcs • Reporting system			MED	
		15.1.8 Medical supplies • Supply system UN/NATIONAL • Storage • Distribution policy			MED MED	
		15.1.9 Civilian personnel, UN pers/local pop				
16.	16.1 Personnel Organization	16.1.1 Organization 16.1.2 Duties 16.1.3 Responsibility	2			M
	16.2 Personnel directives	16.2.1 Privileges 16.2.2 Immunities 16.2.3 Obligation/responsibilities 16.2.4 Local customs	2	UNGSOP		M
	16.3 Pay & Allowances	16.3.1 Home pay - national leave 16.3.2 National overseas allowance 16.3.3 UN allowances	1	FCPD		M
	16.4 Leave	16.4.1 Entitlements 16.4.2 UN holidays 16.4.3 Involuntary absence 16.4.4 Compassionate 16.4.5 Sick leave	1			

Annex N.7 CORE CURRICULUM CHECK LIST: *LOGISTICS TRAINING*

Personnel and Administration

Ser.	Subjects	Sub-Elements	Time Units (TU)	References	Remarks	Must Know
	16.5 Conduct/Discipline	16.5.1 Currency exchange rates 16.5.2 Repatriations 16.5.3 Dress regulations 16.5.3 ID cards 16.5.5 Photographic restrictions	2	FCPD		M
	16.6 Travel	16.6.1 Categories 16.6.2 Customs 16.6.3 Immigration	0.5			
	16.7 Rotation	16.7.1 Procedures 16.7.2 Rotation schedules 16.7.3 Handover procedures 16.7.4 Extensions of tour of duty	2			M
	16.8 Recreation/Welfare	16.8.1 Sports 16.8.2 PX facilities	0.5			
	16.9 Reports and Returns	16.9.1 Types of returns 16.9.2 Confidential reports	2		Will require expansion dependent on unit/level of comd.	
	16.10 Board of Inquiry	16.10.1 Categories of Board of Inquiry (BOI) 16.10.2 Convening order 16.10.3 Submission of BOI	1	FCPD LOGDIR UNGSOP	Linked to theatre SOPs Dependent on theatre SOPs	
	16.11 Driving	16.11.1 Driver test 16.11.2 Driving permits 16.11.3 Driving license withdrawal	1		Ref to theatre SOPs/orders	
	16.12 Awards/ Ceremonies	16.12.1 Medal parades 16.12.2 Guard of honour parades 16.12.3 Protocol	1			M

Annex N.8 CORE CURRICULUM CHECK LIST: *LOGISTICS TRAINING*
Personnel and Administration (cont.)

Ser.	Subjects	Sub-Elements	Time Units (TU)	References	Remarks	Must Know
17.	17.1 Postal	17.1.1 Types of mail	2			
		17.1.2 Parcels				
		17.1.3 UN stamps/aerograms				
		17.1.4 Prohibited articles				
18.	18.1 Military Police	18.1.1 Jurisdiction	2			M
		18.1.2 Powers of search and arrest				
		18.1.3 Restrictions of MP actions				
		18.1.4 Liaison UN CivPol, local police		PKTM		
		18.1.5 Reports				
19.	19.1 Civilian, Humanitarian Affairs	19.1.1 Civil bodies	1			
		19.1.2 Relationships and status of NGO, UN, PVO				
		19.1.3 Refugees				
		19.1.4 Exchange of POWs		PKTM		

Annex N.9 COURSE INFRASTRUCTURE/RESOURCE REQUIREMENTS: *LOGISTICS TRAINING*

REQUIREMENT/ SUBJ	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.6	7.1	8.1	8.2	9.1	10.1	11.1	12.1	13.1	14.1	15.1	16	17	18	19
CLASSROOM	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
BLACKBOARD	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
OHP	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔	✔
VCR																✔				
TV																✔				
POWER/ EX CORDS																				
MANNEQUIN																				
FIRST AID/ CPR KIT																✔				
COMMS EX PKG																				
MAPS					✔	✔					✔									
PHOTOS/CARDS					✔	✔					✔									
RANGES																				
WEAPONS																				
PERS KIT					✔															

PROPOSED TIME: TOTAL = 2 WEEKS + 1 WEEK GENERAL BASICS P-K

CONSUMPTION:

PREPLANNING	35%
IN THEATRE	50%
MEDICAL/PERSONNEL	15%

Annex O.1 CORE CURRICULUM CHECK LIST: *MILITARY POLICE*

Ser.	Subjects	Sub-Elements	Time Units (TU)	References	Remarks	Must Know
20.	**UNMP Training General**					
	20.1 Background to PK	20.1.1 UN organization 20.1.2 The Charter	1	UNGPK Handbook for Jr Ranks		M
	20.2 PK Operational Concept	20.2.1 Forms of PK 20.2.2 Principles/guidelines for PK	2	UN TM		M
	20.3 Geopolitical Briefings	20.3.1 Geography/climate 20.3.2 History 20.3.3 Origins/course of dispute 20.3.4 Economy 20.3 5 Political system 20.3.6 Defence/security policy/military situation 20.3.7 Internal influences (militia, revolutionary movements etc.) 20.3.8 External influences 20.3.9 Religion 20.3.10 Ethnic groupings 20.3.11 Culture and customs 20.3.12 Language	4			M
	20.4 Code of Conduct	20.4.1 Guiding principles 20.4.2 Cultural awareness 20.4.3 General conduct, do's and don'ts	2			M
	20.5 Mandate and Mission Study	20.5.1 Emergence of mandate and UN Resolutions 20.5.2 Concept of OPS 20.5.3 Composition/organization of the force 20.5.4 SOFA (SOMA, MOA ETC) 20.5.5 FC Directives/SOP 20.5.6 ROEs	3			M

Annex O.2 CORE CURRICULUM CHECK LIST: *MILITARY POLICE* (cont.)

Ser.	Subjects	Sub-Elements	Time Units (TU)	References	Remarks	Must Know
	20.6 Special Considerations and Jurisdiction	20.6.1 Legal status, immunity 20.6.2 International law and Geneva Convention 20.6.3 Law of armed conflict 20.6.4 National law's 20.6.5 Crime prevention and criminal justice 20.6.6 Jurisdiction of UN MP over UN and non-UN personnel 20.6.7 Powers of arrest/custody/searches 20.6.8 Guardroom procedures	3	Conv on privileges and immunities of UN, 13 Feb. 1946. JRH		M
	20.7 Structure of UNMP	20.7.1 Organization/tasks 20.7.2 Line of command 20.7.3 Duties and responsibilities of UNMP OFFs/SNCOs/ NCOs	1	If existing UN MP SOP UNMILPOC -95 (MP Adm)		
	20.8 Administration General	20.8.1 Documentation and UN-in processing 20.8.2 Kit issue 20.8.3 Pay, leave, visits etc. 20.8.4 Language training	4	SOP JRH		 M
	20.9 MP-Administration/ Reports	20.9.1 Reporting - daily/D.O.R • Initial • Interim • Final • Computer assistance 20.9.2 Writing in general 20.9.3 Filing system 20.9.4 Investigation reports/composition 20.9.5 Special investigation matters 20.9.6 Statements • Voluntary • Interrogation 20.9. 7 Traffic accident/case TA 20.9.8 Investigation report/case report	4	UNMP - SOPs UNMILPOC (MP Adm)		M M

Annex O.3 CORE CURRICULUM CHECK LIST: *MILITARY POLICE* (cont.)

Ser.	Subjects	Sub-Elements	Time Units (TU)	References	Remarks	Must Know
21.	**MP Operations**					
	21.1 Police Tasks	21.1.1 Traffic accident/accidents	2	UN MP SOP if existing UNMILPOC 1995(MP-SERVICE)		M
		21.1.2 Impaired driving procedures				M
		21.1.3 Speed checks and traffic surveillance				M
		21.1.4 Crime scene protection				M
		21.1.5 Investigations				
		21.1.6 Security checks				
		21.1.7 Search for contraband				
		21.1.8 Drug enforcement				
		21.1.9 Road safety				
		21.1.10 Out of bounds restrictions				M
		21.1.12 Cooperation and coordination with:				
		• UNCIVPOL				
		• CIVPOL				
		• CONTINGENT MPs				
		• Local authorities (samples/drug/urine test)				
		21.1.13 Cooperation with other UN and non-UN organizations				
	21.2 Other Tasks Within Area of Responsibility	21.2.1 Patrolling techniques	30	JRH		M
		• By vehicle/foot/air				
		21.2.2 VIP-protection, set-up		UN PK TM		M
		• By foot				
		• Vehicle drills				
		• Anti ambush drills				
		21.2.3 Escort/convoying				M
		21.2.4 Vehicle checkpoints				
		• Against UN or non-UN				
		21.2.5 House search/clearing				
		• Fighting in built-up areas skills				
		•				
		•				
		•				

Annex O.4 CORE CURRICULUM CHECK LIST: *MILITARY POLICE* (cont.)

Ser.	Subjects	Sub-Elements	Time Units (TU)	References	Remarks	Must Know
		21.2.6 Point/area security				
		• Survey equipment				
		• Siting				
		• Protection				
		• Security/construction				
		• Guarding				
		• Key-point protection				
		21.2.7 Use of dogs				
		• Search/track/guard				
		21.2.8 Crowd control				
		21.2.9 P.O.W detain/exchange				M
	21.3 Safety and Protection/Training	21.3.1 B/C warfare - protection	12	UN PK TM		M
		21.3.2 Mine awareness		JRH + voice procedure		M
		• Detection, recognition				
		• Reporting				
		• Mine incident drill				
		21.3.3 Shelters and obstacles				M
		21.3.4 Camp security				M
		21.3.5 Driving				M
		• General				
		• Off road				
		• Local regulations				
		• Conditions (road, weather, day/night)				
		21.3.6 Fire, hazardous materials				
		21.3.7 Personnel security/actions				M
		• Being detained				
		• Ambush				
		• Sniper				
		• Search				
		• Hijack/hostage				
		• Road block				

Annex O.5 CORE CURRICULUM CHECK LIST: *MILITARY POLICE* (cont.)

Ser.	Subjects	Sub-Elements	Time Units (TU)	References	Remarks	Must Know
		21.3.8 Movement in sectors/area (restrictions)				
		21.3.9 Communications				M
		21.3.10 Map reading				M
		21.3.11 First aid				M
		21.3.12 Non-operational safety skills (natural causes/ accidents)				
		21.3.13 Stress management				M
		21.3.14 Hygienic environment				M
		• Food, water, diseases, pest control				
		21.3.15 Medevac		UN PK TM		
	21.4 Special Training	21.4.1 Use of interpreter/translator	4			
		21.4.2 Heli-drills				
		21.4.3 Equipment briefing				
		21.4.4 Special equipment				M
		• GPS				
		• NVE				

PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS: PAST AND PRESENT

Abbreviation	*Explanation*
MINURSO	United Nations Mission for the Referendum in Western Sahara
ONUC	United Nations Operation in the Congo
ONUCA	United Nations Observer Group in Central America
ONUMOZ	United Nations Observation in Mozambique
ONUSAL	United Nations Observer Mission in El Salvador
UNAMIR	United Nations Observer Mission in Rwanda
UNAVEM I	First United Nations Angola Verification Mission
UNAVEM II	Second United Nations Angola Verification Mission
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observer Group in Namibia
UNEF I	First United Nations Emergency Force
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
UNIIMOG	United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group
UNIKOM	United Nations Iraq-Kuwait Observation Mission
UNMOGIP	United Nations Military Observer Group in India and Pakistan
UNOSOM I	First United Nations Operation in Somalia
UNOSOM II	Second United Nations Operation in Somalia
UNPROFOR	United Nations Protection Force
UNTAC	United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia
UNTAG	United Nations Transition Assistance Group in Namibia
UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Observation

PEACE-KEEPING OPERATIONS

Abbreviation	*Explanation*
UNAMIC	United Nations Advance Mission in Cambodia
UNASOG	United AOUZOU Strip Observer Group
UNCRO	United Mission in Croatia
UNEF II	Second United Nations Emergency Force
UNFICYP	United Nations Peace-keeping Force in Cyprus
UNGOMAP	United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan
UNIPOM	United Nations India-Pakistan Observation Mission
UNMIBH	United Nations Mission in Bosnia and Herzegovina
UNMIH	United Nations Mission in Haiti
UNMOP	United Nations Observer Mission in Prevlake
UNMOT	United Nations Observer Mission in Tajikistan
UNOGIL	United Nations Observer Group in Lebanon
UNOMIG	United Nations Observer Mission in Georgia
UNOMIL	United Nations Mission in Liberia
UNOMUR	United Nations Observer Mission Uganda-Rwanda
UNPREDEP	United Nations Preventive Deployment Force
UNSF	United Nations Security Forces in West New Guinea/West India
UNTAES	United Nations Mission Transitional Administration for Eastern Slavonia, Bosnia and Western Sirmuim
UNYOM	United Nations Yemen Observation Mission

PEACE-KEEPING PUBLICATIONS

Abbreviation	*Explanation*
CC	Code of Conduct
ELCCP	English Language Course for Civilian Police
JRH	Junior Ranks Handbook
PKTM	United Nations Peace-keeping Training Manual
UNCH	United Nations Charter
UNCPC	United Nations Civilian Police Curriculum
UNGPK	United Nations Guidelines for Peace-keeping
UNGSOP	United Nations Guideline Standard Operating Procedure
UNMOC	United Nations Military Observers Curriculum
UNMSC	United Nations Module for National and Regional Staff Colleges
CPX	UNMSC Command Post Exercise (Vistaland)
UNMOH	United Nations Military Observers Handbook
UNCIVPOLH	United Nations Civilian Police Handbook

OTHER ABBREVIATIONS

Abbreviation	*Explanation*
BMT	Basic Military Training
CIVPOL	Civilian Police
CMO	Chief Military Observer
COE	Contingent-owned Equipment
DSA	Daily Subsistence Allowance
FALD	Field Administration and Logistics Division, DPKO
FC	Force Commander
FCPD	Force Commander's Policy Directives
GEN	General
HA	Humanitarian Assistance
LOGDIR	Logistic Directives
UNMO	UN Military Observer
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
O & R	Observation and Reports
PRMS	Permanent Representative of a Member State
ROE	Rules of Engagement
SMORT	Specific Mission Orientation Training
SRSG	Special Representative of the Secretary General
TATDS	Training Assistance Team Development Seminar
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNLOC	United Nations Logistic Officer Course
UNMILPOC	United Nations Military Police Course