



United Nations
Peacekeeping Missions
Military Police
Manual

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Preface

We are delighted to introduce the United Nations Military Unit Manual on Military Police—an essential guide for commanders and staff deployed in peacekeeping operations, and an important reference for Member States and the staff at United Nations Headquarters.

For several decades, United Nations peacekeeping has evolved significantly in its complexity. The spectrum of multi-dimensional UN peacekeeping includes challenging tasks such as restoring state authority, protecting civilians and disarming, demobilizing and reintegrating ex-combatants. In today's peacekeeping operations, Missions are deploying into environments where they can expect to confront asymmetric threats and contend with armed groups over large swaths of territory. Consequently, the capabilities required for successful peacekeeping Missions demand ever-greater improvement.

While deployed in the context of a political framework supporting a peace agreement, or in the context of creating the conditions for a return to stability, peacekeeping Missions may require the performance of dangerous tasks involving the judicious use of force, particularly in situations where the host state is unable to provide security and maintain public order. Under these circumstances, the Force Commander and the senior Mission leadership play a crucial role in reaching the objectives set by the United Nations Security Council. Their success relies heavily on the support the Mission receives from its UN Military Police Unit.

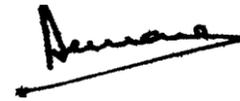
UN peacekeeping units are rarely limited to one type of activity and the tasks assigned to the UN Military Police Unit demonstrate this point. UN Military Police can contribute decisively towards successful achievement of the Mission's goals by assisting the Force Commander in enforcing command and control, conducting detention and security operations, and ensuring the uninterrupted freedom of movement along lines of communication.

As the UN continues its efforts to broaden the diversity of troop contributing countries, there is a vital need to formalize capability standards to ensure effective interoperability between UN military units. Together with the seminal work of military experts from numerous Member States, the Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support have produced this Manual as a means of enhancing the preparation, operational readiness and efficiency of UN Military Police Units. In recognition of the work already done, and in anticipation of future improvements, we would like to express our sincere gratitude to the Member States who volunteered and devoted so much of their time, energy and expertise in the creation of this Manual. The result is a document that captures and consolidates the relevant dimensions of the UN Military Police Unit into a single, convenient reference.

The Department of Peacekeeping Operations and the Department of Field Support will continue to refine and update this Manual ensuring its relevance in the ever-changing operational environment. In the meantime, we have every expectation that this document, especially with the concerted efforts of its intended readers, will contribute immensely to improving and enhancing our collective performance in the pursuit of peace.



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Military experts of the UN Peacekeeping Missions Military Police Unit Manual Working Group, Italy 2014.

Purpose and Scope

General Description

This Manual describes the United Nations (UN) Military Police Unit, focusing on Military Police support to a UN Mission¹ and Force Headquarters. Always scalable in size, modular in function and Mission-tailored, the UN Military Police unit's size and composition depend on the size, composition and requirements of the UN Mission it supports and the physical characteristics of the Mission area.

Benefit to Troop Contributing Countries

Troop Contributing Countries (TCCs) and their deploying contingents will benefit from this document (as will their national military staffs, schools and units) as they become better able to support the reorientation of their Military Police Units from national tasks to more fully integrated UN operations. TCCs experienced in peacekeeping operations can use this Manual to supplement and complement their national manuals. TCCs that are new to UN peacekeeping or UN Military Police Units can use this Manual as a guide to build and field their own UN Military Police Units. Nonetheless, it is not the intent of this Manual to override the national military doctrine of individual Member States or Troop Contributing Countries, nor is it our intent to impose requirements on national training, operations or structures. This Manual does *not* address any military tactics, techniques and procedures that remain the prerogative of individual Member States. Nor is it the intent of this Manual to serve as an instrument for UN Military Police Unit selection. Indeed, UN Military Police Unit structures will be adapted, ultimately, in accordance with any Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) negotiated between the UN and Troop Contributing Country. Instead, this Manual serves as a complement to existing or emerging Troop Contributing Countries' military capability and preparation for the *enhanced performance achieved through interoperability* with other Troop Contributing Countries participating in the peacekeeping operation.

Benefit to Commanders

UN Military Police Unit Commanders and their subordinate leaders will find in this document the guidance they need for planning, preparing and executing their assigned tasks. Chapter 1 explains the concept of employing UN Military Police Units within the Mission and its military component. Chapter 2 provides greater detail on the capabilities and tasks expected of the UN Military Police. UN Military Police Unit Commanders and staff can plan and manage their unit support requirements based on the information provided in Chapter 4, while Chapters 5 and 6 provide the training and evaluation guidance by which the UN Military Police Unit can achieve and maintain top operational performance.

Benefit to UN Planners

In addition to being a guide for TCCs and their contingents, this Manual provides standardized guidance and information to UN Headquarters and field Mission planners on the employment of UN Military Police Unit capabilities and functions. This Manual is designed for use as a reference and initial starting point for UN planners developing the Statement of

¹ Throughout this document, a capital M in the word "Mission," as in, "the UN Mission," is used to distinguish the word as a UN peacekeeping *organization*; as opposed to a small "m," as in, "a military mission" indicating a *task or operation*.

Unit Requirement that, together with the UN-TCC MOU, will form the basis for a UN Military Police Unit deployment (See a previously-issued Statement of Unit Requirement at Annex A). UN planners will find most helpful the descriptions of capabilities, tasks and organization of a UN Military Police Unit as they tailor the unit according to Mission requirements and the generic standards described in Chapters 2 and 3.

Benefit to All

This Manual is primarily written at the operational and tactical levels. It is based on UN guidance reflecting lessons learned, feedback from field Missions and input from peacekeeping practitioners experienced in UN Military Police Unit peacekeeping operations. Workshops conducted by interested Member States and Troop Contributing Countries produced the original draft that was finalized after extensive coordination within DPKO and DFS. The result is a most comprehensive body of thought on UN Military Police Units designed to assist contingents in re-orienting their Military Police Units towards interoperability in UN peacekeeping. This Manual should be read in conjunction with relevant UN policies and other Manuals, especially the UN Infantry Battalion Manual, in order to gain a more comprehensive understanding of UN standards, policies and procedures related to peacekeeping operations.² Moreover, every detail of the Mission framework can be more thoroughly studied in the UN Capstone Doctrine which, along with other important UN policy documents, is available at the following UN links:

“Policy and Practice Database,” accessible only to UN staff on the UN network (including field Missions) at:

http://ppdb.un.org/Nav%20Pages/PolicyFramework_Default.aspx

and,

"Resource Hub," recently developed for Member States to access UN documents including the Military Unit Manuals (such as this one) at:

<http://research.un.org/en/peacekeeping-community>.

² The Infantry Battalion Manual, Volumes I and II, can be found at:
<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/documents/unibammanualvol1.pdf> and
<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/documents/unibammanualvol2.pdf>.

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Chapter 1

Employment Concept for the UN Military Police

1.1 Mandate

United Nations peacekeeping operations are deployed on the basis of a mandate from the United Nations Security Council. The tasks that a United Nations peacekeeping operation will be required to perform are set out in the Security Council resolution. Security Council mandates differ from situation to situation, depending on the nature of the conflict and the specific challenges it presents. The composition of a UN peacekeeping operation depends on the mandate which the Security Council dictates in the light of the objectives to be achieved in the conflict area. For more information on Mandate, Directives and Orders, please refer to the United Nations Infantry Battalion Manual, Chapter 3.

1.1.1 Role

United Nations Military Police provide Mission leaders an essential means of enforcing command and control. UN Military Police are centrally controlled and employed in *close support* to forward deployed forces as far forward as possible, and centrally controlled and employed in *general support* to the remainder of the Force elsewhere in the Mission's area of operations. UN Military Police tasks are selected and prioritized by the Force Provost Marshal or senior UN Military Police Advisor in accordance with the Force Commander's guidance and coordinated throughout the Force Headquarters staff. As advised by the Force Provost Marshal, the Force Commander decides on the most suitable location and distribution of UN Military Police personnel. Successful UN Military Police support depends on the proper integration of UN Military Police activities at every level and phase of operations. UN Military Police work in close coordination with UN civilian substantive and support components such as DSS/Mission Security and the UN Police (UNPOL), including Formed Police Units.

1.2 The Force Provost Marshal

1.2.1 The Force Provost Marshal serves on the Force Commander's special staff. He or she should be the senior Military Police officer in the command, preferably in the rank of Colonel. He or she assists the Force Commander in exercising command and control over assigned UN Military Police personnel by ensuring the proper coordination and synchronization of UN Military Police assets. The Force Provost Marshal provides advice on all Military Police-related issues. He or she may also be dual-hatted as a UN Military Police Unit commander and is heavily involved in the staff planning process, coordinating Military Police activities at all levels and phases of the Mission.

1.2.2 In addition to coordination authority over all available UN Military Police assets, the Force Provost Marshal (or, depending on the Mission, the senior UN Military Police commander) is the functional liaison to host nation security authorities and any non-UN police agencies in the Mission area. The primary purpose of liaison is to establish a professional relationship that fosters the sharing of information and eases the resolution of problems that

may arise. When conducting liaison with local organizations, the Force Provost Marshal must ensure the appropriate UN authorities have authorized discussions and agreements on matters affecting Mission policy. To properly conduct effective liaison, the Force Provost Marshal must have in-depth knowledge of UN Military Police doctrine, the overall UN Mission and its goals, host nation police capabilities and vulnerabilities, UNPOL and DSS/Mission Security organizations and capabilities and an appreciation of the host nation culture. The use of local language assistants and cultural advisors is indispensable in conducting liaison.

1.2.3 Force Provost Marshal responsibilities may include:

- Advising the Force Commander and Force Headquarters staff on proper police functions and tasks.
- Providing recommendations to the Force Commander and Force Headquarters staff on UN Military Police support to the military (in particular), other components of the mission (in general) and host nation in accordance with Mission-specific requirements for specialized tasks such as customs, investigations, forensics, detention, civil disturbance and close protection operations.
- Participation as the senior Military Police Advisor during staff working groups.
- Tracking, monitoring and providing information on the status of UN Military Police forces on hand.
- Recommending future employment of UN Military Police forces to meet operational requirements.
- Developing the required input for the Force Commander's orders, to include annexes and appendices.
- Ensuring the Force Provost Marshal staff is properly trained.
- Conducting liaison and sharing information with civilian authorities, host nation police and international organizations.
- Taking measures to promote and ensure good conduct and discipline throughout the Force.³
- Ensuring, including in cooperation with other Mission investigation entities, that required fact-finding activities, in particular those needed for the purpose of Boards of Inquiry⁴ to be conducted by the mission, are carried out.
- Ensuring, including in cooperation with other Mission investigation entities, that investigations to be carried out by the United Nations in instances of misconduct

³ The Force Provost Marshal and UN Military Police have numerous roles related to conduct and discipline including: the prevention of misconduct, the gathering of information to determine if prima-facie evidence exists to indicate misconduct or serious misconduct by any member of a national contingent, the preservation of evidence (such as blood and semen), preliminary fact-finding inquiries and the conduct of administrative investigations as referred to by the UN Office of Internal Oversight Services. See the DPKO-DFS SOP on *Implementation of Amendments on Conduct and Discipline in the Model Memorandum of Understanding Between the United Nations and Troop Contributing Countries* (Reference 2011.01) available at: http://ppdb.un.org/Nav%20Pages/PolicyFramework_Default.aspx and, <http://research.un.org/en/peacekeeping-community>.

⁴ See the DPKO/DFS Policy and SOP on Boards of Inquiry available at: http://ppdb.un.org/Nav%20Pages/PolicyFramework_Default.aspx and, <http://research.un.org/en/peacekeeping-community>.

involving military personnel,⁵ other than military contingent personnel and military staff officers, are carried out.

- Ensuring, including in cooperation with other Mission investigation entities, that investigations to be carried out by the United Nations in instances of misconduct involving military contingent personnel and military staff officers, when member states have declined or not conducted such investigations,⁶ are carried out.
- Ensuring, including in cooperation with other Mission investigation entities, that required support is provided to investigations conducted by Troop Contributing Countries or the Office of Internal Oversight Services.

1.3 UN Military Police Principles

UN Military Police units are a flexible and specialized component of the total Mission military component. Highly versatile, UN Military Police are deployed under the principles of centralized control, flexibility, unity of effort, economy of force, cooperation, mobility and communications:

- **Centralized Control**

UN Military Police are centrally controlled to ensure coordination and optimal use of a highly specialized but limited resource. Tasks are assigned by the Force Commander through the Force Provost Marshal/Senior Military Police Advisor and UN Military Police unit commander. Careful consideration must be given to the appropriate command relationship between tasked Military Police and their supported units, especially before detaching Military Police elements from their parent organizations.

- **Flexibility**

Military police units are more easily integrated into UN Force Headquarters plans when retained under the command of their parent Military Police unit. Maintaining the original command relationship facilitates the rapid reallocation of Military Police resources to meet ever-changing priorities throughout the Mission's area of operations.

- **Unity of Effort**

UN Military Police activities should be coordinated with all relevant Mission and external entities to harmonize efforts toward a common objective, avoid working at cross purposes and reduce duplication of effort.

- **Economy of Force**

The term "economy of force" refers to the judicious deployment and distribution of Military Police towards the Mission's primary objective. Economy of force is based on the military principle of using all available power, in this case Military Police, in the most effective way possible on the highest priority tasks, thereby minimizing the

⁵ See the *Compilation of Guidance and Directives on Disciplinary Issues for All Categories of Personnel Serving in United Nations Peacekeeping and Other Field Missions*, available at:

http://ppdb.un.org/Policy%20%20Guidance%20Database/GLINES_CONDUCT_DISCIPLINE_COMPLETE_PACKAGE.pdf.

⁶ See the DPKO-DFS SOP on *Implementation of Amendments on Conduct and Discipline in the Model Memorandum of Understanding Between the United Nations and Troop Contributing Countries*, (Reference 2011.01), available at: http://ppdb.un.org/Nav%20Pages/PolicyFramework_Default.aspx and, <http://research.un.org/en/peacekeeping-community>.

expenditure of limited Military Police assets on secondary tasks. Although desirable, UN Military Police units do not normally have the capacity to maintain an uncommitted reserve. When efforts to prioritize and combine tasks have been exhausted, support from higher level Military Police units may be required.

- **Cooperation**

Cooperation and interaction between internal and external entities is regulated by Mission standard operating procedures, Status of Forces Agreements and legal provisions. Beyond the stipulated obligations, cooperation between units reinforces strengths and contributes to organizational cohesiveness and esprit-de-corps. When assigned to other units, Military Police form an integral part of the supported organization. Unified, cooperative action at all levels of command with contingents, Troop Contributing Countries, UNPOL, DSS/Security, governmental and non-governmental agencies and civilian organizations is essential.

- **Mobility**

Mobility is one of the most important UN Military Police capabilities, enhancing command and control and giving UN Military Police the ability to react quickly to changes in Force priorities or operational conditions.

- **Communications**

Under the right circumstances, the information gathered by a single Military Police patrol can have strategic importance. Military operations plans and decisions across the full spectrum of UN activities depend on timely and accurate transmission of information vital to decision makers. Combined with their specialized skills and mobility, Military Police personnel must be equipped with communications equipment linking them to their headquarters, supported units and the entire Mission emergency response network.

1.4 Core Functions of the UN Military Police

- **Police Operations**

UN Military police operations include Military Law and Order Enforcement, Investigations, Confinement Operations and Customs Activities. (See paragraph 2.2.4 for descriptions of these tasks.) UN Military Police Units assist the Force Commander in maintaining discipline and enforcing the UN standards of conduct by ensuring that all military personnel maintain the highest standards of behaviour. At the tactical level, UN Military Police operations are typically more intensive during the pre- and post- hostility phases. UN Military Police may be authorized to coordinate with competent host nation police forces and international police organizations especially where the UN Police are not present. When conducting UN Military Police operations, the UN Mission mandate will specify the required legal framework and authorizations.

- **Security Operations**

Security measures are a command responsibility and the UN Military Police, usually through the Force Provost Marshal/Senior Military Police Commander or Advisor, provide advice and planning assistance contributing to a higher level of protective security. UN Military Police ensure a more secure environment by employing specialized skills to augment the Mission's efforts to protect itself from hostile intent and aggression. The UN Military Police implementation of security measures before and during operations provides commanders and leaders at all levels vital tactical benefits.

- **Detention Operations**

Once approved by Security Council mandate, Mission Rules of Engagement or DPKO authorization, any UN military contingent may find itself in a position of having to arrest and detain civilians. However, it is preferable that as soon as possible and in accordance with existing UN rules and SOPs, detained personnel come under the control of UN Mission Security or if not available, UN Police/UN Military Police. UN Military Police (and other military component personnel) may arrest and detain civilians within the Mission area of operations, but must do so in accordance with the applicable Status of Forces Agreement and the DPKO Interim Standard Operating Procedures, *Detention in United Nations Peace Operations*, 25 January 2010.⁷ This DPKO Interim SOP is the UN's authoritative reference for detention in UN peace operations. It provides the procedures that ensure that persons detained by United Nations personnel are handled humanely and in a manner that is consistent with applicable international human rights, humanitarian and refugee law, norms and standards. Another key reference is the DPKO-DFS/Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Service *Policy on Prison Support in United Nations Peace Operations*.⁸ The Force Commander is responsible for ensuring that all Mission military component personnel are aware of and respect the rights of detained personnel as stipulated in the DPKO Interim SOP on Detention, and military contingent detention tactics, techniques and procedures, while in UN peace operations, must comply with this reference.

- **Mobility Support Operations**

UN Military Police ensure an uninterrupted flow of traffic and freedom of movement within the Mission area of operations. Mobility support operations are conducted by efficient traffic management, including traffic regulation enforcement and refugee and population movement control. UN Military Police assist in the control of tactical unit movements under the planning and guidance of the Force Provost Marshal/Senior Military Police Commander or Advisor.

1.5 Prioritized and Coordinated Operations

As advised by the Force Provost Marshal/Senior UN Military Police Commander or Advisor, UN Military Police operations are prioritized by the UN Force Commander and coordinated with the overall UN Mission plan through the Force Headquarters staffing process. Staff coordination is critical to avoid operational conflicts and provide full situational awareness within the UN Mission.

⁷ Available at:

http://ppdb.un.org/Policy%20%20Guidance%20Database/DPKO_DFS_SOP_DententioninUNPO_25Jan2010.pdf

⁸ Available at: http://ppdb.un.org/Nav%20Pages/PolicyFramework_Default.aspx and, <http://research.un.org/en/peacekeeping-community>.

1.6 Employment in the Field

1.6.1 Typical Support to Mission Military Units

Throughout the full spectrum of peacekeeping operations, UN Military Police routinely perform their core functions of police operations, security, detention and mobility support. Additional UN Military Police support can include surveillance of high profile groups, observation, searches, operating checkpoints, monitoring ceasefires, and confiscating weapons. UN Military Police may assist civilian police authorities by providing advice, mentoring and training. UN Military Police perform support tasks that can include convoy escort, support to the deployment of human rights officers and other civilian personnel, joint patrolling, rule of law enforcement and Protection of Civilians from physical violence. Typical activities can also include support to explosive ordnance disposal/improvised explosive device disposal (EOD/IEDD) with force protection (through the establishment of outer security cordons), military working dogs (for explosives detection and general policing) and the collection, examination and preservation of evidence.

1.6.2 Support to Mission Military Units Under Critical Conditions

During periods of heightened violence, UN Military Police operate behind the Force Commander's leading ground units. The Force Provost Marshal/Senior Military Police Advisor and his or her staff advise the Force Commander during Mission staff planning, analysis and orders production on appropriate UN Military Police roles and support to maneuver operations. UN Military Police roles during critical operations may include:

- Mobility support on approach routes for the preliminary movement of UN ground forces to their area of operations and eventual assembly areas.
- Continuous mobility support to the leading UN ground force unit, typically on the main routes. Movement priorities are strictly enforced.
- Mobility support for sustainment activities, providing escort to human rights mobile teams and support the Protection of Civilians from physical violence in the Mission area of operations.
- Recognise a human rights violation and be prepared to intervene in line with the mandate and in conformity with the Rules of Engagement, as well as their specific roles, responsibilities and limits of their competence and capacity.⁹
- Detention tasks.
- Mobility support for the Force Reserve units, typically on the main routes and for special replenishment activities.
- Area security tasks in the field.
- Mobility support at crossing sites and critical points along the axis required for rearward movements.

⁹ OHCHR/DPKO/DPA/DFS Policy on *Human Rights in Peace Operations*, paragraph 85, available at: http://ppdb.un.org/Nav%20Pages/PolicyFramework_Default.aspx and, <http://research.un.org/en/peacekeeping-community>.

1.6.3 Support to Mission Military Units During Transitional Phases

As directed by the Force Commander during transitional phases, UN Military Police support the management of the handover process between arriving and departing units, primarily by providing additional security and movement control.

1.7 Coordination with Other Police and Civilian Law Enforcement Entities

- **Local and Host Nation Law Enforcement**

Liaison with all official police forces of the host nation is an essential component of UN Military Police duties. Local and host nation law enforcement agencies may be of significant assistance saving UN Military Police time and effort, improving efficiency and providing intimate knowledge of the Mission area of operations, route network and local population. In addition to local police, customs, seaport and airport security personnel will often cooperate, share information and seek UN Military Police assistance.

- **UN Security Entities**

UN Military Police, in order to execute their functions, will need to coordinate and liaise with Mission civilian security entities such as the UN Police,¹⁰ including Formed Police Unit, and UN Mission Security. The Mission's Chief Security Officer will be the point of contact for any coordination and liaison. In some Mission settings, where UN Country Teams are integrated, the United Nations Department of Safety and Security will have a presence. In these cases, the Chief Security Advisor or Security Advisor will act as point of contact for related coordination and liaison.

- **International Security Entities**

UN Military Police may be required to exchange information and coordinate with other international security and police organizations, to include the European Union Police (EUPOL) and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL).

1.8 UN Military Police Professional Ethos

- **Professional Performance**

UN Military Police are professionals who undergo a rigorous national selection process. They must abide by codes of conduct and technical standards established by their military and civilian law enforcement institutions. It is incumbent upon them to read and embrace all appropriate Rules of Engagement, regulations, Mission-specific standard operating procedures and Status of Forces Agreements for application throughout the Mission area of operations. UN Military Police have the same responsibility as other Mission members to advance human rights through their functions, and to prevent and report violations of international human rights and humanitarian law.¹¹

¹⁰ The capitalized term, "UN Police," refers to the Mission's *non-Military Police* force, which may include Formed Police Units.

¹¹ See OHCHR/DPKO/DPA/DFS Policy on Human Rights in Peace Operations, paras. 82 and 84, available at: http://ppdb.un.org/Nav%20Pages/PolicyFramework_Default.aspx and, <http://research.un.org/en/peacekeeping-community>.

- **Adherence to United Nations Standards of Conduct, Including Respect for Host Nation Laws**

UN Military Police carry out their duties in accordance with international law enforcement standards and procedures set out in applicable directives, regulations and orders. At all times, UN Military Police conduct themselves in a manner that upholds the reputation of the Military Police profession, their country of origin and the United Nations. Any act of misconduct is subject to formal review and investigation, potentially resulting in repatriation and further disciplinary action if deemed appropriate by the Troop or Police Contributing Country.

- **Accountability**

- Key Mission leaders, to include the Force Commander, Force Provost Marshal/Senior Military Police Commander or Advisor and subordinate UN Military Police commanders are responsible for fostering a professional and accountable UN Military Police service. UN Military Police and their chain of command are accountable for their actions and subject to audit, investigation and, if necessary, administrative or disciplinary action. UN Military Police plans should include clear, detailed descriptions of their roles and responsibilities and should be signed by the commander authorizing the UN Military Police mission.
- Any person can file a complaint against a member of the UN Military Police without fear of retribution. Even a member of the UN Military Police conducting or supervising an investigation is permitted to file a complaint against another member of the UN Military Police for improper interference in the conduct of an investigation. UN Military Police abide by specific Mission-established procedures to process and report complaints and take corrective action. UN Military Police are responsible for ensuring that they provide accurate guidance to anyone seeking information on the procedures to file a complaint in accordance with each Mission's standard operating procedures.

1.9 Legal Authority

The legal basis for any UN peacekeeping Mission is international law as expressed in the UN Charter, Security Council Resolutions authorizing the Mission and, most specifically, the UN Mission mandate designating specific tasks. Those tasks may include Protection of Civilians and the use of force beyond self-defence (see Chapter VII of the UN Charter) and to promote and protect human rights. The limits and use of force are governed by the provisions of the Mission's UN-approved Rules of Engagement and by international human rights and humanitarian law. All UN personnel must respect the host nation's laws and customs. For more information on the legal framework for UN peacekeeping, see the UN Infantry Battalion Manual Chapter 2 on *Principles, Policies and Framework*.

Chapter 2

Capabilities and Tasks of the UN Military Police

2.1 Core Capabilities of the UN Military Police

The UN Military Police are the uniformed law enforcement branch of the Mission's military component. Due to their adaptability and versatility, the UN Military Police can provide a wide range of support in any mission or environment contributing to the establishment of the rule of law. Their four core capabilities include mobility support, security, detention and police functions conducted by designated military personnel organised, trained and equipped using specialized UN Military Police techniques. UN Military Police support joint, multinational and interagency UN Mission activities integrating international and non-governmental efforts in support of the overall Mission. Core capabilities include:

2.1.1 Mobility Support Operations

UN Military Police Mobility Support capabilities are an essential part of UN Mission ground operations. UN Military Police facilitate movement along lines of communication by assisting in route selection, area and zone reconnaissance and physical movement control. Geospatial Information Services provide GIS and mapping products in order to assist UN Military Police in route selection, reconnaissance and movement control activities. Such products include aggregated geospatial data related to terrain, vegetation, road/bridge access, security and other substantial data related to the specific mobility support operations tasks. In addition, GIS products can be complemented with near-real time satellite imagery analytical products and potentially, with image or video stream from unmanned aerial vehicles (UAVs). Moreover, cross-reference of GIS products with coordinates provided by navigation aid devices for Mission vehicles such as global positioning systems (GPS), in route reconnaissance and movement control, significantly enhances mobility support to ground movement.¹²

2.1.2 Security Operations

- Security is a fundamental capability requirement of all UN military personnel. It is not the function of UN Military Police to serve as guards. However, UN Military Police conduct security operations in full coordination with the Mission's other key security elements to include the UN Security Office, UN Police, Formed Police Units, Explosive Ordnance Disposal/Improvised Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD/IEDD) and local security agencies/forces. As more thoroughly described in section 2.2.2, UN Military Police can contribute specialized security skills by augmenting convoy security efforts with enhanced area and route security operations; and by increasing existing military component efforts to secure key infrastructure such as airports and government buildings through liaison between the Mission staff, local authorities and the civilian population to obtain and share threat information and risk assessments.

¹² Route reconnaissance and the recommendation of routes, movement control and movement sustainment are further discussed in paragraph 2.2, *Core Tasks*.

UN Military Police may also serve in Air Marshal and Close Protection roles if they have the required specialized training. Similarly, some UN Military Police contingents may have specialized information security skills that can supplement and enhance Force security operations.

- Information security¹³ deals with organizational, procedural, physical and technical measures designed to safeguard all types of information. This applies to information that is verbal, in the form of documents, electronic or GIS products and maps and in any operational environment. UN Military Police may contribute to information security through their support to the accreditation process for information system networks, the provision of forensic computer expertise (when available) to protect against malicious intrusions and their role supporting crime scene protection. Breaches of information security may include, but are not limited to any of the following: unauthorized disclosure, modification, destruction, interruption or loss.

2.1.3 Detention Operations

- When possible, criminal detainee management should be under host nation control. However, UN Military Police should be prepared to arrest and detain civilians within the Mission area, if necessary, when the host nation is unable or unwilling to do so. The Force Commander is responsible for detention oversight and ensuring that detained persons being held by the Mission are treated in accordance with the DPKO Interim SOP, *Detention in United Nations Peace Operations*, 25 January 2010. All military units performing arrest and detention functions are under the operational control of the military detention commander (typically a UN Military Police officer) appointed by the Force Commander. However, in accordance with the DPKO Interim SOP on Detention, the Head of Mission will appoint a Detention Focal Point who is a senior staff member with legal expertise who is not under the authority, command and control of the Head of Military or Police Components. The Mission's Force Provost Marshal or senior Military Police advisor and/or detention commander, in close cooperation with the Force Commander's legal advisors, assist in detention planning and providing advice and detention expertise along with the Head of Mission's Detention Focal Point.
- Arrest and detention operations are high profile activities conducted in close coordination with relevant Mission components such as the human rights and corrections components, as well as with international organisations such as the International Committee of the Red Cross. Both UN Military Police and other trained military and corrections component personnel may perform detention guard functions.

2.1.4 Military Police Operations

- Troop Contributing Countries usually deploy a Military Police element as an organic part of their main military contingent for the maintenance of discipline and investigation of incidents involving their contingent's own military personnel. Contingent Military Police elements are not part of the UN Military Police Unit. They serve a Military Police function focusing on their contingent, and provide their

¹³ See the UN DPKO SOP on Information Security at UN Headquarters and Field Missions, October 1996. This SOP covers procedures governing the classification of information; its release and receipt, accountability, reproduction, physical and electronic storage, destruction and breaches/violations. The SOP is available at: http://ppdb.un.org/Policy%20%20Guidance%20Database/SOP_INFORMATION_SECURITY_1996.pdf.

contingent commanders specialist skills in planning, operations and training. Contingent Military Police can be expected to provide their contingent commanders law enforcement advice and capabilities contributing to crisis management. As directed by the Force Headquarters in coordination with the contingent commander, these contingent Military Police may also be involved in measures to promote and ensure discipline for members of the Force.

- The ubiquitous presence of computers, mobile telephones and other forms of information technology means that these devices are often involved in criminal activity. Crime-related cyber activity could require exploitation in both criminal intelligence and evidence gathering cases. While the overall responsibility for information technology and cyber security remains with the Mission's civilian support structure, UN Military Police may provide advanced criminal investigative cyber skills to support the Mission's overall security effort.

2.2 Core Tasks of the UN Military Police

UN Military Police tasks, like its capabilities, are divided into core and support categories. Each of these categories is similarly sub-divided into the tasks of mobility support, security, detention and police operations.

2.2.1 Mobility Support Operations Tasks

UN Military Police conduct mobility support operations throughout the Mission area of operations as assigned by the Force Commander and in coordination with the Mission's movement control office. UN Military Police authority in the conduct of these operations applies to all Mission personnel and can apply to local civilians if authorised by prior agreement with the host nation. Mobility support operations consist of planning, monitoring, traffic and personnel control to include:

- Route enforcement, reconnaissance/surveillance, signage
 - Traffic accident management
 - Refugee control and advice
 - Point of entry/exit operations
 - Military convoy escort
- **Route Enforcement, Reconnaissance/Surveillance, Signage**

Route enforcement consists of regulating and limiting traffic flow by establishing traffic control points, mobile patrols, holding areas, roadblocks and speed control radar checkpoints. This includes enforcing UN driving regulations and traffic circulation plans in order to keep routes clear for vital UN movements. Reconnaissance/surveillance consists of continuously monitoring the UN Mission road network for traffic restrictions, the effects of weather, road damage and any other obstacles to the efficient flow of traffic. The identification of alternative routes and detours is a key element of this aspect of mobility support. The physical presence of

UN Military Police is not always possible or necessary, and can be augmented by carefully placed road signs along the road network.

- **Traffic Accident Management**

- UN Military Police are called to any traffic accident involving UN vehicles or personnel within the Mission area of operations. They conduct traffic accident investigations to determine cause and fault in order to assist the UN administrative review process, especially in those incidents involving claims made against the UN military component. Traffic accidents should be investigated by trained UN Military Police personnel experienced in the specialized skills of gathering evidence and conducting accident analysis.
- On arrival the UN Military Police, in close coordination with local police (when and if possible), take all necessary precautions to avoid escalating tensions in the situation. Tasks include first aid, traffic regulation, accident scene preservation and prevention of additional accidents, securing evidence and taking statements from witnesses. UN Military Police coordinate the accident scene efforts including medical treatment, recovery operations and liaison with civilian police if they are called or are already present at the accident scene. When UN military personnel are involved in an accident, the UN Military Police inform the contingent's senior national commander in the Mission as soon as possible.

- **Refugee Control and Advice**

- During the conduct of UN military operations it may be necessary to control fleeing populations, guiding them to areas where civil authorities or the Mission can provide some degree of protection. Population flow control is intended to prevent interference with UN military operations and protect fleeing populations from injury. Population flow control measures depend on whether the operation is developed in friendly or hostile territory, the protection responsibilities assumed by local authorities, the presence and activities of international organizations, and the efforts of governmental and non-governmental organizations.
- For UN Military Police tasks, there are three types of population flows:
 - **Refugees.** A refugee is a person who leaves their country due to a well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, political opinion or because an armed conflict has erupted.
 - **Internally Displaced Persons.** Similar to refugees, but internally displaced persons have not left their country, only their normal place of residence.
 - **Evacuated Persons.** People forced to leave their normal place of residence because their security cannot be ensured (e.g., bomb threats), or because military requirements must prevail.
- When population flow controls are in place, humanitarian assistance is the primary task. The host nation and specialised agencies, such as the UN High

Commissioner for Refugees, have primary responsibility for supporting fleeing populations. UN Civil-Military Coordination and Military Police units gain special relevance in supporting humanitarian operations since they significantly influence civilian attitudes and behaviour when controlling population movements. UN Military Police are well suited for controlling fleeing populations given their knowledge of the local road network and experience in working with civilian populations.

- UN Military Police control fleeing populations by guiding their movements, reporting refugee status to appropriate authorities and conducting liaison with host nation and refugee agencies. UN Military Police establish traffic control points, roadblocks, checkpoints, holding areas, transit routes, emplace temporary route signs at critical points and, if necessary, deploy mobile UN Military Police teams. UN Military Police advise commanders on the provision of population security, movement and administration of refugee collection points and camps.

- **Point of Entry/Exit Operations**

Point of entry/exit operations are variations of mobility support and security operations designed to organize the entry and exit of UN troops to and from the Mission area of operations. Point of entry/exit operations can take place at any seaport, airport or border crossing where UN troops are moving into or out of the UN Mission area of operations.

- **Military Convoy Escort Operations**

- Given their specialized training and equipment, UN Military Police are well suited to conduct convoy escort tasks. Convoy escort may be required due to the quantity, size or need of the personnel and materiel in transit, the urgency with which the personnel or materiel are needed (such as ambulances and explosive ordnance disposal teams) or because there is a specific threat to the convoy. UN Military Police are capable of conducting convoy escort tasks under conditions with or without a specific threat to the convoy. This section discusses convoy escort tasks where the threat is minimal or non-specific. For a discussion of UN Military Police convoy escort tasks under high threat conditions, see the discussion of convoy security in this Chapter's next section, *Security Operations*.
- UN Military Police conduct convoy escort when the number, size or speed of convoy vehicles will influence the normal flow of traffic. In such cases, UN Military Police typically deploy their vehicles in front of and behind the convoy's vehicles, supplemented by traffic control points at critical junctures to ensure the convoy's unhindered movement. Routes with heavy traffic, built-up areas, and rush hour congestion should be avoided. If they cannot be avoided, necessary security precautions must be taken in coordination with other UN military and police units, local police and other authorities.

2.2.2 Security Operations Tasks

- **Convoy Security**

Depending on the threat, convoys of mission essential materiel may be vulnerable as a high-value target. UN Military Police tailor their convoy security procedures according to the threat and items being transported. UN Military Police can enhance the Force Commander's freedom of movement by maintaining security in the area through which the convoy passes, or by conducting security along a specific route for a designated period of time during which multiple convoys pass unimpeded. Convoy security tasks and planning considerations include:

- All threats along the convoy route must be taken into consideration. While improvised explosive devices and ambushes have been the most frequent and challenging threats in recent years other threats, both natural and man-made, may exist and must be mitigated;
 - Coordination is required with friendly forces along the convoy route, including UN aid stations, refuelling points and immediate response forces responsible for the route being travelled;
 - In the event of hostile acts, emergency actions must be clarified, explained in depth and rehearsed;
 - Plans must be made to recover damaged or inoperable vehicles along the convoy route;
 - Convoy speeds and intervals must be identified and enforced taking into consideration the load carried by each vehicle;
 - Primary and alternate routes appropriate to the threat, convoy size, manoeuvrability, load height and weight must be planned even if the routes are not the most direct;
 - Special consideration must be given to escorted convoys carrying weapons and ammunition. Compliance with host nation laws is required and, in the absence of such laws, UN safety rules prevail particularly with regard to local population safety;
 - Preparations must be made for procedures at convoy release or transfer points where the convoy has reached a secured area, or when crossing the area of operations/responsibility of other UN military units.
- **Key Infrastructure Security**

Under certain circumstances, the UN military component, including some aviation airframes, may be required to provide security for key host nation infrastructure such as airports, seaports, government buildings, dams and power supply installations. UN Military Police can augment a wider UN military component security effort by intensifying the security presence in areas of greatest risk. Key UN Military Police infrastructure security tasks and planning considerations include:

- Gathering and sharing information on threats to key infrastructure, to include liaison with UN Mission staff, local authorities and the civilian population to obtain detailed threat and risk assessments of vulnerable areas. Information

collected should be turned over to the Mission information management center such as the Joint Mission Analysis Center or similar office through the chain of command for more detailed, Mission-wide application and analysis;

- Establishing access and identification controls in the absence of previously existing or degraded control measures;
- Reinforcing existing access and identification controls using check points and roadblocks;
- Using electronic sensors, when available, to protect important sites;
- Conducting reconnaissance patrols around the infrastructure perimeter to detect and/or provide early warning of threat activity;
- Using military working dogs to deter and detect threat activity around access and perimeter control checkpoints;
- Controlling traffic around the perimeter, enforcing prioritised and controlled pedestrian and vehicular movement in and around key infrastructure;
- Providing support to immediate response forces within or around the perimeter;
- Conducting thorough inspection of vehicles and other transports in and out of key locations as part of checkpoint operations;
- Restricting access to sensitive areas, as determined by proper authorities, using access control points and roadblocks.

- **Air Marshal Operations**

Air Marshal operations involve teams of specially trained UN Military Police who maintain discipline and secure personnel and cargo aboard selected UN aircraft. Air Marshals are trained to detect and search for dangerous materials that could endanger UN personnel aboard these aircraft. UN Military Police serving as Air Marshals deter and counter threats to aircraft and passengers by performing close-in aircraft security and advising aircrews on force protection measures. Air Marshals must be prepared to operate independently without backup. Air Marshals have an expanding role in air security, working closely with other law enforcement agencies to accomplish the mission.

- **Personnel Security**

Personnel security involves all measures designed to counteract the threat posed by hostile or subversive elements and individuals. UN Military Police are one of the tools the Mission and Force can use to enhance personnel security by conducting security vetting and identification control.

- **Security Vetting**

UN Military Police, in coordination with other UN security entities, host nation police and other authorities may be used to conduct security vetting of local

personnel applying for UN Mission employment in order to deter, detect and eliminate potential hostile acts and security risks. Tasks and planning considerations for Security Vetting include:

- Designing a feasible process that respects rule of law and human rights standards.¹⁴
- Local police criminal records checks;
- Registration of applicant's biometric data (depending on national considerations);
- Administering applicant's employee questionnaire;
- Interviewing applicants from a security standpoint and obtaining applicant references for further validation;
- Checking public records and credit agencies for information on the applicant;
- Ensuring medical screening is conducted in order to evaluate the mental state and physical health of the applicant, particularly with regard to infectious diseases.

○ **Identification Control**

Identification controls are established at UN Missions and military installations to provide personal recognition using UN ID cards, including biometrics where available. UN Military Police may assist in identification control tasks to include:

- Conducting identification checks on UN installations or assisting security personnel at entrance and exit points;
- Providing oversight and conducting assessments of the Visitor and Identification Center (if requested);
- Conducting random searches of vehicles and personnel in accordance with the Mission's security level procedures;
- Augmenting the security presence at entry and exit points during high traffic hours or elevated security threat levels.

● **Close Protection Security**

- UN Military Police may be tasked to conduct or support Close Protection to protect both Mission/UN and non-Mission/non-UN VIPs from assassination, kidnapping, injury and embarrassment. UN Military Police conducting or supporting Close Protection must be able to react instantly, securing and evacuating VIPs in case of attack. UN Military Police must be properly trained

¹⁴ For a recommended methodology, see the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights publication, *Rule of Law Tools for Post-Conflict States: Vetting: An Operational Framework*, 2006 at: http://ppdb.un.org/Policy%20%20Guidance%20Database/ruleoflawVetting_en.pdf

and equipped for this highly specialized task. All Close Protection operations must be coordinated with DSS/Mission Security to ensure seamless support and situational awareness.

- Close Protection security for non-Mission/non-UN High Threat or Very Important Persons (VIPs) is a national responsibility and procedures vary from nation to nation. VIPs are likely targets due to their rank, official position, symbolic value and vulnerability. Close Protection teams being supported by UN Military Police may include civilian and/or military personnel, depending on the position of the person being protected.
- Advance Teams. National Close Protection authorities may send advance teams to conduct reconnaissance in the UN Mission area prior to the VIP visit. Coordination with UN Security, including UN Military Police, facilitates VIP movements and coordination for additional security measures to include medical stations and special communications call-signs and radio frequencies. It is not unusual for several VIPs to simultaneously visit the same part of the Mission area, so communications between UN Security and Military Police and the advance teams is critical to avoid confusion.
- Tasks and planning considerations for UN Military Police conducting or supporting Close Protection operations include:
 - Obtaining in-depth threat assessments of the Mission area of operations, especially any site to be visited by the VIP, prior to the advance team's arrival. Additional, updated threat assessments should be obtained immediately prior to any VIP movements;
 - Using military working dogs to detect explosives/explosive devices in meeting areas or briefing rooms prior to the VIP's arrival. Once the dogs scan an area it must be secured for the duration of the VIP visit. Close coordination with EOD/IEDD personnel is mandatory;
 - Conducting/supporting advance team reconnaissance of UN Mission sites the VIP will visit in close coordination with the UN site owner;
 - Providing additional UN Military Police in support of VIP visits is often required because VIPs sometimes travel with other VIPs and large entourages. The number of persons being protected under these circumstances frequently requires additional UN Military Police to support the VIP's national Close Protection team. Military police from the VIP's UN contingent and other local forces may also be requested to provide the needed security for large numbers of visiting personnel.

2.2.3 Detention Operations Tasks and Procedures

- During the course of their duties UN Military Police may be required to detain, intern, escort, transfer or release detainees. Detention operations are resource-intensive tasks and planners must take the additional personnel and facility requirements into consideration for both short and long term detention operations.

- Detention operations may include the capture, detention and repatriation¹⁵ of detainees. For the sake of clarity, the term, *arrest* means the act of apprehending a person for the alleged commission of an offence, or as required by the decision of competent authority. An *imprisoned or interned* person is any one deprived of personal liberty as a result of conviction for an offence. A *detained* person is anyone deprived of personal liberty, except as a result of conviction for an offence. UN Military Police may be involved with arrest, internment and detention under the overall description of *Detention Operations*. See the DPKO Interim SOP on Detention Operations for authoritative descriptions of detention operations tasks and procedures. Key tasks and procedures described in that Interim SOP include, but are not limited to:
 - Statements of Detention
 - Intake of detained persons
 - Detention Focal Point
 - Safety
 - Health and hygiene
 - Use of force and physical restraints
 - Privacy and accommodation
 - Notification of detention and visitation
 - Prohibition of discrimination
 - Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment
 - Provision of food and water
 - Medical services
 - Questioning of detained persons
 - Searches of detained persons
 - Items taken from detained persons
 - Children
 - Foreign nationals
 - Refugees or persons under the protection of an international organization

¹⁵ Repatriation could, but not always, apply to extraordinary cases of a UN military contingent member being returned to his or her home country for disciplinary action.

- Photographs and records concerning detained persons
- Media and public information
- Disclosure of information
- Serious illness or death
- Transfer
- Complaints
- Length of detention
- Release
- Handover
- Detention registers
- Reporting
- Training
- Provision of resources

2.2.4 Military Police Operations Tasks

Military police operations tasks support commanders at all levels enforce military discipline and rule of law, thus contributing to the effectiveness and reputation of the UN Mission and, in particular, its military component. Military police operations include: Military Law and Order Enforcement, Investigations, Confinement Operations and Customs Activities.

- **Military Law and Order Enforcement**

- Military law enforcement operations focus on:
 - UN military component personnel behaviour in compliance with the UN standards of conduct, Mission and Force regulations and standard operating procedures and, as appropriate, the host nation legal framework.
 - Compliance with Mission provisions concerning identification cards, UN driver's licenses and other relevant documents.
 - Correct wearing of the military uniform and use of equipment.
 - Force protection measures, including vehicle movement restrictions.

- Enforcement of security and misconduct prevention measures, including curfews, authorizations to go off-post, and monitoring areas that Mission authorities have placed out-of-bounds or off-limits.
- Conduct of non-military component personnel inside UN military installations and vehicles (e.g., visitors and local employees) who must be in accordance with site rules and regulations governing visitor passes, access to restricted areas and other personnel controls.
- Military law enforcement is executed within and outside UN military installations by vehicle and foot patrol. The main effort is on off-post, non-military areas frequented by UN military personnel, for example, markets, public transport, bars and restaurants. When operating in such areas, UN Military Police cooperate with local civilian police, municipality and other authorities to exchange information and coordinate patrols, including time, location and joint patrols. When a public area (such as restaurants, bars and bus transport) is owned by a civilian person or company, the owner's approval is sought, if appropriate.
- Military law enforcement also includes the following UN Military Police tasks at official events:
 - Planning, conducting and supervising cordons
 - Supervising the entire event area and its participants
 - Providing VIP security
 - Prevention of disturbances
 - Access control
- **Jurisdiction and Authority**

Subject to any provisions in the applicable Status of Forces agreement, UN Military Police have jurisdiction over all UN military component members, equipment and installations within the Mission area of operations. In some cases, this authority can be extended by the Head of Mission to include UN personnel beyond the military component. This jurisdiction ensures an adequate response by UN Military Police to all situations in which the safety of local and Mission personnel, or the security of property, are threatened including all measures to identify and prevent such a threat from materializing. It is a Troop Contributing Country responsibility to inform its military contingent members of UN Military Police jurisdiction and authority. The following authority is granted to all UN Military Police and all Mission military component members are obliged to cooperate and obey their orders.

- Checking and enforcing orders and regulations of the UN military component within Mission military installations and in public beyond the installation;
- Stopping all Mission military component personnel to require formal identification such as UN identification card, driver's licence and vehicle licence. Requiring those stopped to provide information in response to

questions relating to a specific UN Military Police mission. Giving orders or issuing information regarding the security situation in a specific area.

- Directing, stopping and giving orders to drivers of UN military vehicles;
- Detaining UN military personnel when circumstances require **and no other solution is appropriate/available**. Normally, UN military contingents detain their own nationals under the terms of the UN-TCC MOU. However, under certain circumstances, UN Military Police may be required to detain UN military personnel, such as when suspects are:
 - ❖ In the process of committing or attempting to commit a serious crime such as murder, manslaughter, rape, the unauthorized use of firearms, robbery, causing serious bodily harm, kidnapping or human trafficking and smuggling; especially when detention is necessary to prevent the suspect from escaping, to prevent further commission of the offence or to preserve evidence.
 - ❖ Not in possession of a valid UN identification card or try to leave the scene without permission.
 - ❖ In need of protection themselves or to protect others.
- UN Military Police have this jurisdiction and authority for any other relevant reasons that are in the interest of good order and discipline of the UN military component. This authority includes:
 - ❖ Investigating and reporting incidents and offences.
 - ❖ Searching UN Mission installations and property to ensure the safety and security of personnel and materiel.
 - ❖ Searching detainees and their immediate belongings, any person who is to be escorted to a detention or confinement facility, or any person who is entering or leaving a UN installation/property if required for security reasons.
 - ❖ Seizing items which may be used to harm UN personnel, personnel in custody or those under UN protection within the Mission, such as seizing drugs, weapons, alcohol and pornography.
 - ❖ Denying access to specially designated areas if required for security or other reasons.

- **Investigations**

- **Investigations by UN Military Police**

- UN Military Police may be called upon to conduct preliminary investigations in support of United Nations administrative review process such as those envisaged under the Policy on Boards of Inquiry.
- UN Military Police may be called upon to collect and preserve evidence that could be lost in advance of an investigation to be conducted by a TCC, as envisage in the section below.¹⁶
- UN Military Police may be called upon to conduct investigations in instances of misconduct involving military personnel, other than members of military contingents and military staff officers, for which the United Nations has the authority to conduct such investigations,¹⁷ when such investigations are not conducted by the Office of Internal Oversight Services. Similarly, the UN Military Police may be called upon to conduct investigations in instances of misconduct involving members of military contingents and military staff officers¹⁸ when TCCs have declined or failed to exercise their primary authority to conduct such investigations, and that such investigations are not conducted by the Office of Internal Oversight Services.
- Whenever possible, an incident should be handled by UN Military Police from a different TCC than those personnel involved in the incident to ensure neutrality and equal application of UN Military Police procedures. Nonetheless, the case should be transferred to the UN Military Police or other national authorities of the TCC concerned as soon as possible. TCC national requirements must be respected and the investigation conducted in a way that permits its results to be used in national disciplinary or judicial proceedings. To ensure adherence with national requirements, and to make the investigation more transparent to the TCC concerned, UN DPKO/DFS authorities may request the participation of a national representative from the TCC to work closely with the UN Military Police.¹⁹ Whenever more than one TCC is involved, a joint investigation should be coordinated by the Force Provost Marshal.
- UN Military Police, under the authority of the Head of Mission and direction of the Force Provost Marshall, may be directed to conduct investigations, or support investigations conducted by other investigative entities, in instances of misconduct involving civilian or police personnel from the Mission.

¹⁶ See the DPKO/DFS Standard Operating Procedure on *Implementation of Amendments on Conduct and Discipline in the Model Memorandum of Understanding Between the United Nations and Troop Contributing Countries*, available at: http://ppdb.un.org/Nav%20Pages/PolicyFramework_Default.aspx and, <http://research.un.org/en/peacekeeping-community>.

¹⁷ See the DPKO/DFS *Compilation of Guidance and Directives on Disciplinary Issues for All Categories of Personnel Serving in United Nations Peacekeeping and Other Field Missions*, available at: http://ppdb.un.org/Policy%20%20Guidance%20Database/GLINES_CONDUCT_DISCIPLINE_COMPLETE_PACKAGE.pdf.

¹⁸ See the DPKO/DFS Standard Operating Procedure on *Implementation of Amendments on Conduct and Discipline in the Model Memorandum of Understanding Between the United Nations and Troop Contributing Countries*, available at: http://ppdb.un.org/Nav%20Pages/PolicyFramework_Default.aspx and, <http://research.un.org/en/peacekeeping-community>.

¹⁹ See <http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/documents/UNIBAM.Vol.II.pdf> p. 246 – 250.

○ **Troop Contributing Country Involvement**

- TCCs have primary jurisdiction to conduct investigations²⁰ in instances of misconduct involving members of military contingents and military staff officers. In such instances, and until a TCC has indicated that it declines to investigate or failed to do so, the involvement of UN Military Police should be limited to collect and preserve evidence that could be lost in advance of an investigation to be conducted by a TCC. However, this shall not prevent UN Military Police from conducting required preliminary investigations in support of United Nations administrative review process such as those envisaged under the Policy on Boards of Inquiry.
- UN Military Police may be called upon to support and assist in investigations being conducted by TCCs and by the Office of Internal Oversight Services.

○ **Cooperation with Other UN Entities, International and Host Nation Security Organizations**

- Jurisdictions and investigative responsibilities must be clearly defined and understood by all legal authorities as early as possible. As the Mission leadership deems appropriate, UN Military Police cooperate with other UN entities, international and host nation security organizations when investigating cases involving UN military component personnel or property. The personal data of UN members must not be released to local authorities unless authorized by the Head of Mission or Force Commander, or as agreed in official arrangements such as the Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA) or Mission standard operating procedures (SOP).
- Some investigations may require special equipment or skills not currently available to the investigating UN Military Police. Under these circumstances, the Force Provost Marshal is authorised to request investigative support from other UN entities, international or host nation security organizations depending on existing agreements. Questions concerning such agreements, or other legal issues, should be addressed to the Force Legal Advisor (and Director/Chief of Mission Support if there are financial implications) and a final decision made by the Head of Mission or Force Commander.
- In the event that other international or national agencies are investigating the same case as the UN Military Police, the Force Provost Marshal will seek Force Commander/Head of Mission guidance to deconflict investigative responsibilities.²¹

²⁰ See the DPKO/DFS Standard Operating Procedure on *Implementation of Amendments on Conduct and Discipline in the Model Memorandum of Understanding Between the United Nations and Troop Contributing Countries*, available at: http://ppdb.un.org/Nav%20Pages/PolicyFramework_Default.aspx and, <http://research.un.org/en/peacekeeping-community>.

²¹ The UN Office of Internal Oversight Services has responsibility for internal investigations in the United Nations, including UN field Missions. Nonetheless, TCCs have the right to investigate themselves. See also, http://www.un.org/Depts/oios/documents/oios_information_booklet.pdf p. 1 and 12.

- **Investigative Principles**

UN Military Police investigations are guided by the following principles:

- Quick response
- Prevention of further threats
- Thoroughness and accuracy
- Impartiality
- Comprehensive reports
- Due process

- **Most Common Types of Investigations**

- Criminal investigations to determine relevant circumstances of a criminal offence against UN personnel or property.
- Disciplinary investigations to determine breaches of duty regulations.
- Security investigations to determine breaches of security regulations, including the compromise of classified documents and material.
- Traffic accident investigations involving UN personnel and/or UN vehicles to determine the cause and fault of traffic accidents involving UN military component personnel or property.

- **Conduct of Investigations**

Investigations involve complex requirements ranging from initial actions at the crime or incident scene, to the presentation of evidence and investigative reports at a board of inquiry or court.

- **Initial Actions.** Every member of the UN Military Police should be able to conduct routine investigations. Complex or more sensitive investigations may require special crime scene investigators who are specially trained and equipped for the task. Regardless of the investigation's complexity, the following initial actions are taken by those UN Military Police who arrive first at the scene:
 - ❖ Save lives.
 - ❖ Request emergency services.
 - ❖ Prevent unauthorised access.
 - ❖ Prevent suspects from leaving the scene.
 - ❖ Collect documentation and preserve evidence.

- ❖ Maintain evidence chain of custody.
- ❖ Gather identifying information on victims, witnesses and suspects.
- ❖ Inform the contingent commander concerned through the appropriate chain of command.
- **Investigative Tasks.** Depending on the specific nature of the case, and applicable law, the following investigative tasks are those most commonly performed by UN Military Police:
 - ❖ Information gathering by:
 - Observation and surveillance of people, places and information technology.
 - Questioning, interrogating and taking statements from victims, suspects, witnesses and other human sources of information.
 - Taking photographs, drawing sketches, screening audio, video or other electronic and written records.
 - Taking fingerprints, handwriting, blood/other bodily fluid and DNA (Deoxyribonucleic Acid) samples.
 - Conducting fast and simple chemical identification of drugs, explosives, other hazardous materials (both solid and liquid) in collaboration with Chemical, Biological, Radiological or Nuclear (CBRN) Defense or EOD/IEDD teams.
 - Administering drug and alcohol tests.
 - ❖ Processing places and people by searching the incident scene, related sites, property and suspects involved and documenting and preserving evidence.
 - ❖ Evaluating and analyzing information and evidence obtained, and continuing the investigation as necessary.
 - ❖ Presentation by submitting investigative reports, official statements and court testimony.
- **Investigation Reports**
 - ❖ Each investigation conducted by UN Military Police must be documented by an official investigation report submitted to the Force Commander and national authorities of the TCC concerned. The purpose of the investigation report is to provide the UN, TCC and other legal authorities the UN Military Police determination of the facts surrounding any accident or incident of misconduct or criminality. The investigation report serves as a basis for administrative, disciplinary or judicial proceedings by the UN or TCC as appropriate, and is the basis upon which insurance claims are resolved.

- ❖ At a minimum, investigation reports contain:
 - Who was involved? Victims, witnesses, suspects, suspects for aiding/abetting, others of interest.
 - What happened? A detailed description of the incident.
 - Where did it happen? Actual place and other locations involved.
 - When did it happen? Exact date and time or period of incident.
 - How did it happen? Circumstances/criminal method of operation and timeline of events surrounding the incident.
 - Why did it happen? Cause of the accident or criminal motive.
 - Notification of UN Military Police. Circumstances, date and time under which the incident was reported or observed.
 - Actions taken by the UN Military Police, including any subsequent action to be taken.
- ❖ Supporting Documentation. All relevant supporting documentation obtained during an investigation must be attached to the investigation report as an annex or appendix. Such documents include:
 - Statements taken from victims, witnesses, suspects and other relevant sources.
 - Photographs of the crime scene, accident site, or damaged property.
 - Sketches illustrating the situation at the incident site.
 - Other attachments including copies of forms, certificates, medical documents, physical evidence, etc.

- **Confinement Operations**

- Confinement is the temporary incarceration of UN military personnel under the sole authority of the TCC concerned. UN military component personnel may be confined if they attempt, commit or are suspected of committing a crime such as murder, serious bodily harm, sexual assault, robbery and arson, or if they pose a serious threat to others, themselves or property.
- UN Military Police can be tasked with confinement duties if the Mission's military contingent commander determines that the contingent does not have the capacity to impose the confinement, and the contingent's national authorities consent to UN Military Police assuming the confinement task. The Head of Mission or Force Commander may also task UN Military Police to confine military component personnel sentenced by their commanders according to national military or other applicable law. Soldiers suspected of serious crime or breach of military regulations, awaiting repatriation to their home country, may also be taken into

custody by UN Military Police. Whenever possible, the confinement task will be performed by UN Military Police who are members of the TCC contingent concerned, and confinement procedures pertaining thereto must be in accordance with national requirements.

- When conducting confinement operations, UN Military Police must meet the following minimum requirements:
 - Appropriate shelter and clothing consistent with that provided to UN military personnel in the Mission area of operations.
 - Sufficient guard presence to maintain discipline and prevent escape.
 - Detainee safety and security against any hazards.
 - Adequate food and medical care to maintain the detainee's physical and mental health.
 - Strict and permanent separation of detainees from individuals of opposing forces and civilian criminals.
 - Return detainee to the concerned TCC authorities as soon as possible.
 - Maintain a written record of the detainee's time in confinement including the exact date and time the detainee was taken into custody, an inventory of any personal belongings temporarily confiscated by UN Military Police, any significant incidents during confinement and the exact date and time when the detainee was transferred to national authorities.
- **Customs Activities**
 - To ensure the correct and timely transfer of UN forces into and out of the Mission area, UN Military Police can be tasked to enforce customs and related security regulations, particularly when crossing international or administrative borders. Customs activities can be conducted at transportation and logistics terminals including airports, seaports and railway stations in the UN Mission area of operations.
 - Customs operations must be conducted in close cooperation with the transiting UN military contingents. Coordination and cooperation with local authorities including police, customs service and border patrol is highly desirable when possible, or when required by international agreements. When local authorities assume responsibility for customs activities, UN Military Police may assist local customs officials with specific skills and equipment for checking travel documents, identification cards and X-ray scanning of luggage. Military working dogs may be used to increase UN Military Police capacity and effectiveness in searching for illegal substances such as drugs and explosives.
 - UN Military Police conduct personnel and materiel customs checks in accordance with international regulations and agreements to ensure:

- Customs compliance and prevention of unauthorised or illegal import and export of goods, items, money, living organisms and other restricted goods such as archaeological artifacts, weapons, ammunition and explosives.
- Preventing breaches of international aviation regulations regarding prohibition of dangerous goods and hazardous materials to include unauthorized transportation of explosives, flammable liquids, pyrotechnic materials and items that can be used as weapons.
- Checking of travel and identification documents such as national passports, military identification, military travel orders and UN identity documents.

2.3 Support Tasks of the UN Military Police

Support tasks are those activities that do not necessarily require UN Military Police expertise, but are tasks that can be managed and conducted by them in order to contribute to UN Mission success. The Force Provost Marshal or senior Military Police commander advises the Force Commander on the prioritization and execution of core and support tasks.

2.3.1 UN Military Police Response to Civil Disturbances

- Civil disturbances include massive and violent local population reaction to local concerns or the UN Mission itself. Responsibility for maintaining and restoring law and order lies with the host nation. The host nation can receive operational support or advice from the Mission's Formed Police Unit (FPU), UN Police or UN Force. UN Military Police may be tasked to provide additional support in responding to civil disturbances. Crowd and riot control operations must be carried out in strict compliance with the Mission mandate, and all necessary preparations and tasks carried out in close cooperation with host nation law enforcement agencies whenever possible.²²
- UN Military Police response to civil disturbances must be clearly authorised by the Head of Mission or Force Commander. When UN Military Police support FPUs or UN Police during public disorders of a non-military nature (where there is no sustained use of firearms or weapons) the FPU and UN Police have primary responsibility. The most senior UN Police Advisor/Commander or FPU Commander at the incident location exercises tactical control and has overall on-scene command. When non-police UN military forces engage in responding to public disorder of a military nature (where there is sustained use of firearms or weapons), the FPU and UN Police are in a supporting role, and tactical control and overall on-scene command is with the most senior military commander present. Depending on the size of UN Military Police elements available, at least one UN Military Police representative should be present at the command post/incident control point regardless of which Mission element has primacy and on-scene command.
- UN Military Police may be tasked with overall management of the civil disturbance, or with providing only specific functions as guided by the Mission's approved use of

²² See the DPKO/DFS policy on *Formed Police Units in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations*, 2010, http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/sites/police/documents/formed_police_unit_policy_032010.pdf para. 63 - 70.

force and Rules of Engagement. UN Military Police tasks in support of responding to civilian disturbance include:

- Gathering information and conducting liaison with other UN Force and police elements, as well as local police and security services, on the nature, participants and purpose of the disturbance.
- Patrolling potential assembly areas used by protesters and rioters.
- Controlling traffic to ensure freedom of movement on UN routes and to divert civilian traffic away from the civilian disturbance.
- Conducting surveillance/enforcement of curfew hours and other security-related restrictions, such as establishing restricted areas and the prohibition of firearms.
- Documenting the disturbance through photography, video recording, etc.
- Apprehending rioters or any person suspected of criminal offences.
- Escorting apprehended persons.
- Employing non-lethal weapons such as batons, pepper-spray, rubber bullets (when authorized) and water cannons.
- Using military working dogs.
- Providing a reserve element for other UN forces or police units.
- Protecting personnel or installations threatened by rioters.
- Conducting and/or securing negotiations with key crowd leaders.
- Conducting a show of force.
- Preventing violence against people or sites.
- Restricting access to designated areas.
- Separating/isolating rioters from peaceful demonstrators.
- Dispersing unauthorised gatherings.

2.3.2 UN Military Police Support to Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Operations

- The Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR)²³ process consists of the handing over of combatant weapons (disarmament), the disbanding of military structures (demobilization) and the transition and reinsertion (reintegration) of

²³ If a UN peacekeeping mandate includes the supervision of a DDR programme, the military component will normally be directly involved only in the disarmament phase and partially involved in the demobilization phase. The reintegration task is a civilian function normally undertaken by the national authorities and assisted by the international community, including the peacekeeping operation. The three phases are inter-linked and interdependent, however. See the *Handbook on UN Multidimensional Peacekeeping Operations* [December 2003], page 63.

combatants to civilian life. Depending on the Mission's mandate, the UN military component may be tasked to conduct or support DDR operations led by local or international authorities such as the host nation government or UN Police/UN DDR Section.

- **Disarmament and Demobilization**

During disarmament and demobilization operations, the emphasis is on registration, collection and disposal of firearms not registered or authorised by legitimate local or international authorities. UN Military Police may be in the lead and provide the main body of forces for disarmament and demobilization in only very specific, limited situations such as those involving small numbers of ex-combatants with limited combat effectiveness. Otherwise, additional UN military force personnel will be needed to process and accommodate the ex-combatants. Aside from disbanding ex-combatant military organizations, demobilization operations may also require the search for and apprehension of war criminals, ultimately transferring them to the custody of appropriate authorities. UN Military Police support disarmament and demobilization with special capabilities like traffic patrols, documentation and protection teams conducting the following tasks:

- Gathering information concerning locations and personnel belonging to armed groups.
- Protecting UN officials during negotiations with representatives of armed groups or during information campaigns.
- Contributing to traffic and security planning for the local UN Mission Headquarters.
- Controlling traffic along access routes to the registration or collection sites.
- Providing cordon security of assembly areas and cantonment sites.
- Escorting people turning in weapons to ensure their safe passage from designated areas, such as assembly areas and villages, to the registration or collection sites.
- Escorting confiscated weapons from the registration or collection sites to designated storage or disposal facilities.
- Protecting registration or collection facilities to prevent hostile acts by opposing elements, including mobile patrols in the vicinity of such facilities.
- Guarding and controlling access of registration or collection sites.
- Enforcing security inside areas designated for registration or collection.
- Registering personnel turning in weapons, ammunition or explosives to include their identity information, photographs and fingerprints, and weapons, ammunition or explosives surrendered.
- Registering and documenting storage or disposal of confiscated arms.

- Interrogating personnel if the origin or previous use of their arms is the subject of UN interest.
 - Conducting surveillance of arms disposals.
 - Assisting in high risk arrest and confiscation operations if small opposing elements refuse to surrender their weapons, or if those opposing elements pose a threat to a safe and secure environment.
 - Cooperating with local or international police forces when dealing with the local population.
 - Cooperating with other local or international organisations legally involved or with legal interests in the operation such as the African Union, European Union, and International Committees of the Red Cross and Red Crescent.
 - Maintaining or restoring public order in the vicinity of registration, collection, storage or disposal sites.
- **Reintegration**

Reintegration is the process by which ex-combatants acquire civilian status and gain sustainable employment and income. Reintegration is essentially a social and economic process with an open time frame, primarily taking place in communities at the local level. During reintegration, UN Military Police may conduct routine patrols, information gathering and cooperate with local police in designated areas to provide the Mission Headquarters relevant information on human rights, social, economic and security conditions.

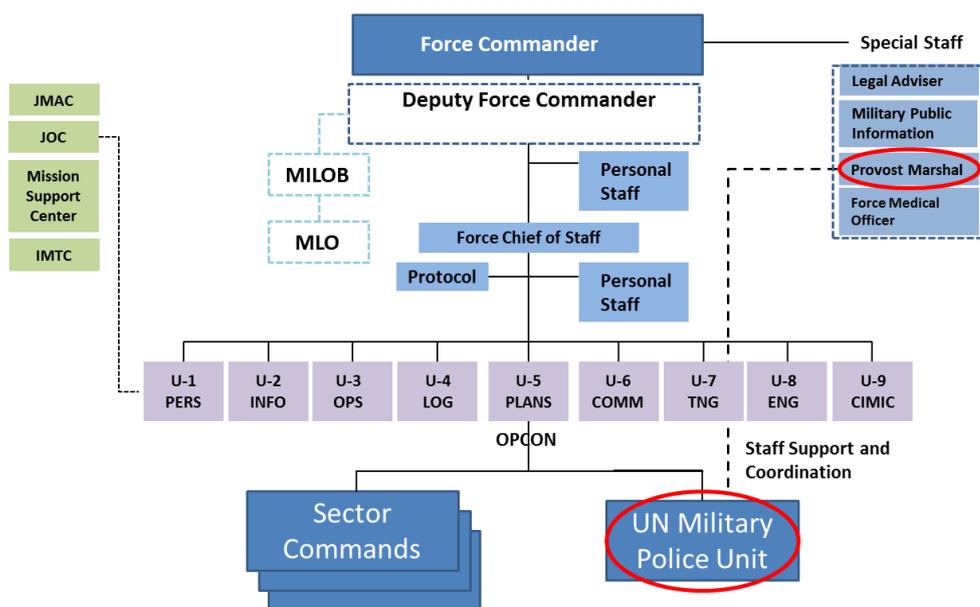
Chapter 3

Organization and Equipment of the UN Military Police

3.1 Command and Control

Normally deployed at Force level, UN Military Police units are company-size organizations based on a scalable and modular structure with highly independent operational capabilities. The UN Military Police Unit is under the operational control (OPCON) of the Force Commander. A UN battalion or sector command may occasionally have an assigned Military Police section or detachment (larger than a section). While advantageous to the supported command, careful consideration should be given to the need for decentralized distribution of Military Police assets as it does limit their availability for other tasks throughout the Mission area. The Force Commander is advised by a Force Provost Marshal,²⁴ a military police officer typically in the rank of Colonel, who also provides Force-level staff support to the UN Military Police Company Commander, typically a Captain or Major. These relationships are illustrated in the following diagram.

Generic UN Force Headquarters



3.2 The UN Military Police Company and Organizing Principles

The size and structure of the UN Military Police unit will vary for each operation according to the designated task and conditions. The basic building block for UN Military Police units and their employment is the section, a task-organized element of the Military Police squad. When two or more squads are combined, a UN Military Police platoon is formed, commanded by a Military Police lieutenant or captain. Three or more platoons are combined to form a UN Military Police company, commanded by a Military Police captain or

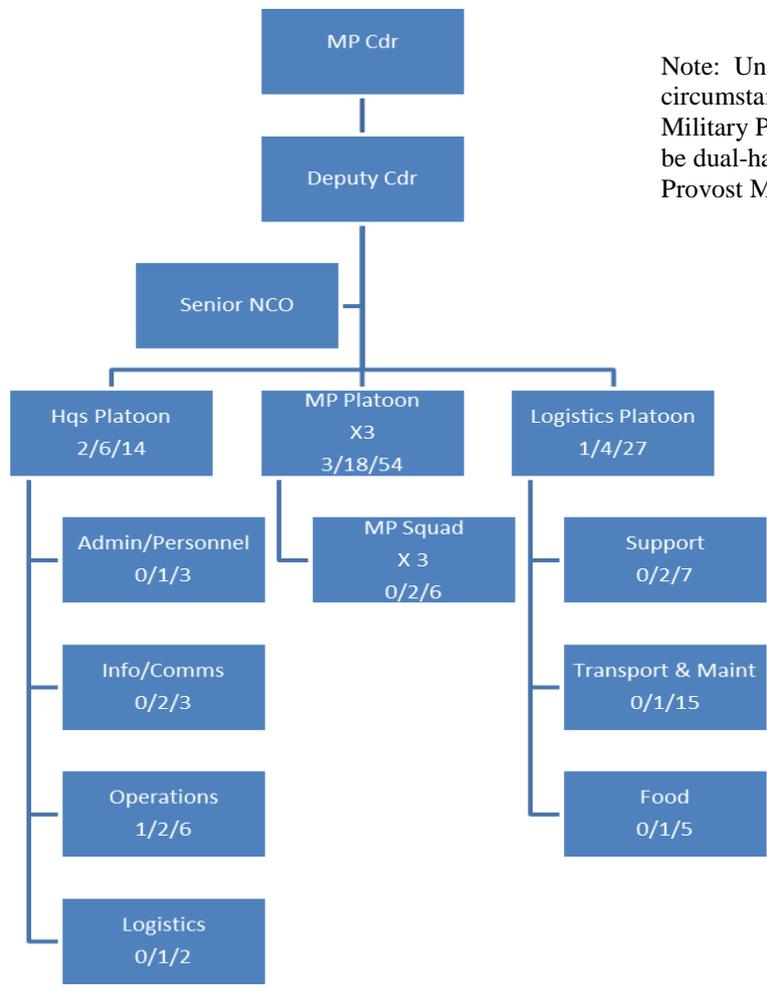
²⁴ See paragraph 1.2 for a description of the role and functions of the Provost Marshal.

major. The UN Military Police company is approximately 132 persons including a 3 person headquarters, a Military Police headquarters platoon of approximately 22 persons, three Military Police platoons of approximately 25 persons each, and a logistics platoon of approximately 32 persons. The structure, number of units and personnel in this organization are adjustable based on Mission requirements. See the following chart:

UN Military Police Unit Organization Company Size

Approximately 132 Persons Total (8 Officers/29 NCOs/95 Enlisted)

(Actual numbers and organization are tailored to specific Mission requirements.)



Note: Under certain circumstances, the senior UN Military Police Commander may be dual-hatted as the Force Provost Marshal.

3.3 Company Headquarters Platoon

Key cells and functions of the company headquarters platoon include:

- **Administration and Personnel Cell**

Responsible for company personnel administration, morale, welfare and motivation, and documenting issues concerning company conduct and discipline.

- **Information and Communications Cell**

Responsible for information management of company archives and databases as well as classified/sensitive material security. Maintains the company communications network.

- **Operations Cell**

Coordinates the company's operational activities and movements within the Mission area of responsibility. Conducts liaison, coordinates and maintains the UN Military Police operations centre on a 24 hours, 7 days a week basis. Coordinates employment of UN Military Police quick reaction teams and reserves in accordance with the operational situation. Responsible for coordinating all company capabilities to ensure the overall safety and security of UN Military Police personnel, materials and information. Establishes and maintains liaison with neighbouring UN military contingents, and with the immediate higher headquarters, for coordination and control of UN Military Police activities within those of the Mission's military component.

- **Logistics Cell**

Provides company-level staff supervision for the company's logistics activities. Works closely with the Logistics Platoon (see below). Coordinates all logistics support for the unit in accordance with the UN-TCC Memorandum of Understanding governing the company's logistical arrangements. Ensures the proper maintenance, serviceability and inspection of both UN and contingent-owned equipment held by the company. Manages all company logistics-related financial transactions and accounting. The cell's Logistics Officer is in charge of the company's movement control (MOVCON) and serves as the environmental focal point.

3.4 UN Military Police Platoons

The Military Police platoons are the operational platoons comprised of personnel directly involved in the performance of UN Military Police duties. The Military Police platoons are further divided into scalable and modular squads/teams/sections tailored for specific duties such as traffic control, accident investigation and response, luggage inspections, security escorts, special investigations, and any other police tasks required. Sufficient numbers of investigators should be made part of these platoons to meet their operational requirements.

3.5 Logistics Platoon

This platoon performs the company's logistical operations and consists of three key sections:

- **Support Section**

Coordinates the general logistics and medical care support of the company. Stocks and provides all authorized supplies and ordnance. Manages accommodations, ablutions and laundry.

- **Transport and Maintenance Section**

Provides, maintains and repairs the company's organic transportation vehicles and equipment.

- **Food Section**

Provides the company's field kitchen and operates the potable water plants.

3.6 UN Military Police Equipment

3.6.1 Special UN Military Police Requirements

- **Rubber Bullets**

The carriage and use of rubber bullets and bean bag rounds by *non-military* UN Police personnel, including Formed Police Units, is strictly prohibited by DPKO/Office of Rule of Law and Security Institutions.²⁵ Currently, some UN *military* contingents possess rubber bullets/bean bag rounds, others do not. DPKO is considering the future use of rubber bullets and bean bag rounds by UN military units (including Military Police). Force Commanders should therefore seek DPKO/Office of Military Affairs guidance before authorizing the use of rubber bullets, bean bag rounds or alternative ammunition such as soft kinetic projectiles.

- **Other Special UN Military Police Equipment Requirements**

The UN may provide Military Police equipment such as sirens, blue flashing lights, public address systems and radio communications for foot and mounted patrols. This should be verified in the UN-TCC MOU.

3.6.2 TCCs are responsible to ensure that their UN Military Police personnel and contingents deploy with:

- Personal weapons.
- Dedicated transportation. All vehicles and equipment deployed by UN Military Police must use only diesel fuel as this will be the only ground fuel available in the Mission area.
- Night vision and global positioning system (GPS) devices in sufficient numbers for all UN Military Police patrols.

²⁵ The prohibition against rubber bullets and bean bag rounds was taken following an in-depth technical study and assessment of the use of these types of ammunition. The assessment, taking into account international standards and best practices, concluded that this ammunition, although safe and effective under specific conditions, may cause serious injury or death if not properly used.

- Digital cameras for all UN Military Police patrols.
- The full range of Military Police specialist equipment, including crime investigation equipment.
- Military police recognition brassards. UN Mission Military Police are recognized by black brassards with white letters reading, “MP”.
- Sufficient English language fluency (written and oral) for investigations and reporting.

3.6.3 Standard UN Military Police Equipment Requirements

The table of UN Military Police unit equipment at Annex B is adjustable depending on Mission needs and the Statement of Unit Requirement. The quantities shown are minimal for initial planning purposes.

Chapter 4

Support for the UN Military Police

4.1 Support Expectations

The UN Military Police Unit is expected to meet the standards of self-sustainment according to the terms of the Statement of Unit Requirement, UN-TCC MOU and Contingent-Owned Equipment (COE) Manual. The deploying UN Military Police Unit is also required to have and maintain the necessary resources and personnel to support itself administratively and logistically for the duration of the Mission (apart from where supplemented by the UN). To avoid having troops arrive unprepared to sustain themselves or their operations, TCCs and their contingents must be clear on what support will be provided by the UN, and what support they must provide for themselves (see Annex A to this Manual for an example of typical and specific initial provisioning and self-sufficiency support requirements). The specifics of what to expect are provided in key documents such as the Statement of Unit Requirement and any UN-TCC MOU or Letter of Assist. It cannot be over-emphasized that special attention must be given to the detailed requirements for rations, water, shelter, medical/veterinary and supplies for both military personnel and military working dogs, if present.

4.2 The UN Military Police Unit Commander's Role

Before deploying to the UN Mission's operational theater, the UN Military Police Unit commander must ensure that he or she can deploy, sustain and regenerate his or her force. The commander should consider the implications of casualties, consumption, materiel losses and resupply lead time; and then plan, allocate and balance resources accordingly. A UN Military Police Unit commander should also evaluate the risks to, and security of, his or her sustainment equipment and capabilities, communication nodes and links; and adapt his or her plan to reduce the impact of unavoidable constraints on the resources readily available. The commander should carefully consider UN and TCC guidelines for determining further sustainment requirements.

4.3 Major Engineering Support

Before deployment, UN-TCC negotiations should include any UN Military Police Unit requirement for major military engineering such as secure parking spaces and physical barriers for force protection. Early identification of major engineering requirements is essential to reach full operational capability as soon as possible, especially when UN Military Police Units are establishing their facilities in new locations. Major Military engineering tasks are a Mission responsibility and included in the Mission's master engineer plan.

4.4 Self-Sustainment of the UN Military Police Unit

When the UN Military Police Unit arrives in the Mission area it is responsible for meeting all its own needs for rations, water, petrol, oil, etc. for the first 30 to 90 days, depending on the terms of the MOU and Statement of Unit Requirement. Typically, equipment is deployed for the duration of the Mission and troop rotations occur every 12 months. Subject to MOU negotiations, the UN Military Police Unit may be required to self-sustain in the following areas:

- Catering
- Communications²⁶
- Office
- Electrical
- Minor engineering
- Explosive Ordnance Disposal²⁷
- Laundry and cleaning
- Tentage (see immediately below and the sample Statement of Unit Requirement at Annex A)
- Accommodation
 - **Initial Accommodation:** The UN Mission will prepare green field sites under austere conditions at the deployment location. The contingent will need to deploy with sufficient tentage for all accommodation, storage, offices, ablutions and workshops, etc. Water sources will be arranged by the UN Mission; the contingent will deploy sufficient water purification units to produce and consume its own purified water. The Mission will provide Field Defense Stores (FDS) and additional FDS kits for use in mobile operations.
 - **Permanent Accommodation:** The UN Mission will strive to provide rigid and semi-rigid accommodation after the initial six-month period in Contingent-Owned Equipment tentage; failing which the UN Mission will pay a penalty rate of reimbursement until pre-fabricated accommodation can be provided.
 - **Deployable Accommodation:** The contingent must deploy with a sufficient quantity of tentage necessary for short-term operational and tactical deployments.

²⁶ Internal communications (line and radio) within a contingent are a TCC responsibility. Contingents should come with suitable equipment for their internal communications establishing contact from their highest contingent headquarters to their respective countries and each of their subordinate Sections, Teams, Detachments, Companies and Battalions. TCCs are also responsible for providing email and internet access for personal or welfare purposes. The UN provides only strategic communications support between the Mission, Force and Sector Headquarters; and subordinate units of the Sector that are not organic to that Sector Headquarters, such as Battalions provided by another TCC and independently deployed units.

²⁷ For the UN military unit camp's internal area only. Does not apply to mine clearance activities.

- **Tentage Structure:** Tentage must include flooring and the ability to heat and cool as appropriate; and netting at doors, windows and the inner/outer fly of tents. Double-layered tents with metal pipe frames are recommended due to conditions in the field. It is also recommended to mount the tents on cement or wooden foundations to ensure their stability. Deployable accommodation noted in the paragraph above is excluded from this requirement.
- Basic fire-fighting equipment
- Fire detection and alarms
- Medical: observation and treatment identification
- Defense against Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear Weapons²⁸
- Field defense stores
- Miscellaneous general stores
- Internet access
- Unique equipment
- Welfare items

4.5 Sustainment Support for the UN Military Police Unit

4.5.1 Sustainment support for UN Military Police Units is coordinated through the Force Headquarters (or Sector Headquarters if the UN Military Police Unit is allotted to a Sector). The UN Military Police Unit must therefore liaise with the Force Headquarters logistics structure (DCOS Operations Support, U-4 LOG, U-1 PER), the Office of the Chief of Service Delivery and the Mission Support Center (formerly the Joint Logistics Operations Centre (JLOC)). Following the initial period of self-sufficiency and in addition to TCC support obligations to their deployed contingent, all other UN Military Police Unit life support and operational requirements are satisfied by the Mission's Director or Chief of Mission Support through the Office of the Chief of Service Delivery.

4.5.2 The UN provides the following items and services:

- Food rations (storage, cooking and sometimes transportation are a contingent responsibility).
- Bulk raw water (or access to bulk raw water). TCCs are responsible for purification, storage and transport).

²⁸ To date, UN peacekeepers have not been subjected to a nuclear or biological warfare environment. However, they have had to work in a chemical warfare environment. It is therefore important that some elements of the CBRN threat be covered in training to include the characteristics, symptoms, precautions and use of protective clothing and detection monitoring equipment for all types of CBRN threats. If time is constrained, military units should concentrate on detection of and protection from chemical weapons. –*United Nations Peacekeeping Training Manual, Training Guidelines for National or Regional Training Programmes*, undated, page 28, published by DPKO: http://ppdb.un.org/Policy%20%20Guidance%20Database/MAN_UN_PEACEKEEPING_TRAINING.pdf .

- Bulk fuel.
- Strategic movement of Contingent-Owned Equipment and personnel from the home country to the Mission area of operations.
- Main supply route, road/other infrastructure upkeep and mine clearing. Minor engineering and routine upkeep is a TCC responsibility. Readers should consult the applicable MOU.
- Blood and blood products.
- Casualty Evacuation/Medical Evacuation (CASEVAC/MEDEVAC)²⁹ transportation and support for movement of sick and wounded personnel to appropriate medical facilities.

4.6 Medical and CASEVAC/MEDEVAC Support

4.6.1 Medical Capability

Depending on Mission requirements, a UN Military Police Unit may or may not deploy with its own integral Medical Level 1 Hospital. If it does not deploy with its own Level 1 Hospital, then that level of medical support will be provided by another Mission unit. Higher levels of medical support are a Mission responsibility provided through CASEVAC/MEDEVAC. Each UN Military Police Unit (company equivalent) may deploy elements within the Mission area with an attached medical element subject to availability, if required. Medical personnel should be assigned to small UN Military Police elements if they operate in remote areas, hostile environments or locations with elevated epidemic risks. If the UN Military Police unit does not have an integrated medical support element, as in the case of small UN Military Police detachments in remote locations, medical support will need to be arranged with the Mission Support Centre as required. The ability to evacuate UN Military Police Unit casualties to Level 1, 2 or 3 hospitals must be pre-arranged and verified before each UN Military Police Unit operation.

4.6.2 CASEVAC/MEDEVAC Planning and Training

During the planning phase of each operation, special attention must be given to available CASEVAC/MEDEVAC capabilities, procedures³⁰ and timing with the appropriate staff officers at Sector or Force Headquarters. UN Force/Mission MEDEVAC/CASEVAC assets and Level 1/2/3 Hospitals will provide medical support and should train with the

²⁹ Casualty Evacuation (CASEVAC) entails the evacuation (by air or land) of a casualty from the site of injury to the closest medical facility. This category of patient transfer shall be conducted within 1 hour of injury. Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC) entails the evacuation of a casualty between two medical facilities; either within the Mission area (in-theatre) or out of Mission area. MEDEVAC should be conducted depending on the medical urgency. See the newly-revised UN Medical Support Manual, 2015, Chapter 10, paragraphs 9.a. and b. For comprehensive guidance on medical operational, logistical and administrative guidelines for Member States, UN Headquarters and field Missions, consult the Medical Support Manual for United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, which will be available at: http://ppdb.un.org/Nav%20Pages/PolicyFramework_Default.aspx.

³⁰ All planned aviation-related activities, such as transportation by air (including medical and casualty evacuation), reconnaissance, selection of temporary helicopter landing sites, etc., must be coordinated with the Mission Aviation and Movement Control elements in order to meet specific requirements stipulated in the respective Aviation, Movement Control and Aviation Safety policies, manuals and SOPs. See also the DPKO *Aviation Manual*, 2005 for specific requirements to transport weapons on board UN-chartered aircraft.

Mission's Military Police Unit. CASEVAC/MEDEVAC training is aimed at interoperability with enablers, such as air assets, and other Force elements such as the Quick Reaction Force. When aerial CASEVAC/MEDEVAC assets are not available or appropriate, alternate CASEVAC/MEDEVAC is arranged using Force or Mission assets and procedures. UN Military Police Unit CASEVAC/MEDEVAC typically involves UN Military Police Units making use of all available Sector, Force and Mission capabilities.

4.7 UN Headquarters and Mission Staff Support to the UN Military Police Unit

4.7.1 The Department of Field Support (DFS) at UN Headquarters provides dedicated support to peacekeeping field Missions in the areas of financial reimbursements, logistical support services, communications and information technology, human resources and general administration to help field Missions. Support is delivered to field Missions and TCC contingents through DFS and its Mission Directors/Chiefs of Mission Support and their subordinate staff.

4.7.2 Communications and Information Technology Support

Equipment for communications between the Mission, Force or Sector Headquarters and the UN Military Police Unit is provided as UN-Owned Equipment (UNOE). UNOE ensures that the UN Military Police Unit has integral, secure, military-grade communications within the Force or Mission's communications network. At the Mission-level, the UN establishes strategic communications links, providing geospatial information and enabling information exchange throughout the respective Mission. The UN Mission also provides access to the UN network and telephone system at the contingent headquarters level. National, operational and internal tactical communications within the unit, and any welfare IT such as internet, is provided as Contingent-Owned Equipment and is the responsibility of the TCC and military contingent, as defined by the respective MOU between the UN and TCC.

4.7.3 Financial Reimbursement

The determination of financial reimbursement to UN Member States for Contingent-Owned Equipment (COE) is established through the COE Working Group and UN legislative bodies. The details of this reimbursement at the contingent-specific level are included in the MOU, which is the primary reference for contingent logistics support (including support for the UN Military Police Unit) for each specific peacekeeping Mission. Major equipment (if not in the COE Manual) will be treated as a "special case" if the situation requires. Maintenance of this special case equipment is a TCC responsibility if the equipment is under "wet lease" (see paragraph 4.8 below for further explanation of wet and dry leases). In accordance with the COE Manual, any special minor equipment or consumables not covered by the standard self-sustainment rates may be categorized as "unique equipment." These items will be reimbursed according to bilateral special case arrangements between the troop contributor and the UN.

4.7.4 DFS Logistics Plan

The DFS logistics plan is the basis for identifying resources that may be re-deployed from other locations (e.g., UN Logistics Base Brindisi or other field Missions) to support Mission deployment. Additionally, the DFS logistics plan forms a basis for negotiations with potential TCCs on provision of COE that each individual troop contributor is required to bring to the Mission along with applicable self-sustainment services.

4.7.5 Force Generation and Logistics Planning

It is essential to coordinate the force generation process with logistics planning. This coordination occurs once troop contributors have been identified. Problems that troop contributors may face in equipping or supporting their contingents are identified and staffed for resolution at UN Headquarters. Problems are assessed based on a combination of the data given by the TCC and inspections carried out by DPKO and DFS personnel. The UN Department of Field Support recognizes that many Member States do not possess all of the equipment needed for a particular UN Mission and have therefore put in place mitigating logistical arrangements such as the purchase of UNOE, “wet” and “dry” leases, memoranda of understanding and letters of assist.

4.8 Wet and Dry Lease

In order to ensure that units being offered by Member States come with the required capability, there are a number of options for the provision of major equipment and its support. These options come under the headings of “wet and dry lease” and the option chosen is directly linked to the rate of reimbursement.

4.8.1 Wet Lease

Under wet lease arrangements, a contingent deploys with its COE and is responsible for its maintenance and support. Typically, the preference for all parties is for the straight wet lease arrangement. This arrangement can be achieved in one of two ways:

- The troop contributor provides the vehicles and equipment, related minor equipment, workshop support, spares, and maintenance personnel. The troop contributor is reimbursed at set rates.
- One troop contributor provides the major equipment and a second party, under a bilateral arrangement, provides the support. In this case, the troop contributor deployed to the Mission area and operating the equipment is reimbursed by the UN. The second party is reimbursed, if at all, by bilateral arrangement without UN involvement or responsibility.

4.8.2 Dry Lease

Under dry lease arrangements, a contingent deploys with its COE but the UN arranges for its support. This arrangement can be achieved in a number of ways:

- Under the first, the troop contributor provides the equipment and the UN takes responsibility for the support, spares and maintenance. The troop contributor receives reimbursement, but at the dry lease rate.
- The troop contributor provides the equipment and the UN arranges for another Member State to provide the support. The former receives reimbursement at the dry lease rate and the latter on scales laid down for maintenance and support.
- The troop contributor provides the equipment, receives reimbursement at the dry lease rate and the UN provides the support via commercial contractor.

4.9 Memoranda of Understanding

The MOU is designed to cover reimbursement for (a) personnel costs, (b) major equipment and (c) self-sustainment costs. Under the MOU, liability is borne by the UN. The COE manual states that in the case of loss or damage of equipment due to hostile action or force abandonment, the UN is responsible for reimbursement to the Member State in cases where the loss or damage exceeds \$250,000. Where the loss or damage is less than \$250,000, the Member State assumes responsibility.

4.10 Letter of Assist

Primary logistics support for a contingent comes from national military logistics sources under TCC control. Civilian contractors may also provide support. Major items of equipment may accompany deploying units, or the UN may provide them in the Mission area. The UN may also satisfy specific support requirements not already included under an MOU or available through commercial contract. These support requirements may be met by a contracting method known as a Letter of Assist (LOA), by which the UN acquires special supplies or services from a Member State. LOAs are used when:

- A TCC deploys, rotates or repatriates its personnel and equipment using its own capacities.
- A special need arises for essential equipment or services that are not available through normal sources of supply.
- The items or services required by the Mission are not covered by an MOU.
- A TCC contributes aircraft or vessels to a Mission.

4.11 Pre-Deployment Visits

In view of the financial and operational significance of ensuring that contingents are correctly equipped, DPKO arranges to conduct Pre-Deployment Visits (PDVs)/inspections before deployment. PDV's are usually conducted once the troop contributor and UN Headquarters reach an MOU agreement. This MOU covers personnel,³¹ major equipment, self-sustainment and Mission factors, and is a contractual statement of what each of the respective parties will provide.

4.12 Status of Forces Agreement

4.12.1 From a logistical perspective, the Status-of-Forces Agreement (SOFA) specifies the terms of support provided by the host state to the UN Mission, as well as the legal rights of the UN Mission's personnel and operations. DPKO, in coordination with DFS, is responsible for negotiating SOFAs with the host state.

³¹ The MOU also contains articles on discipline and investigations further defined in the DPKO/DFS Standard Operating Procedure on *Implementation of Amendments on Conduct and Discipline in the model Memorandum of Understanding Between the United Nations and Troop Contributing Countries*. Monitoring of this SOP is handled by the UN Conduct and Discipline Unit at UN Headquarters, available at: http://ppdb.un.org/Nav%20Pages/PolicyFramework_Default.aspx and, <http://research.un.org/en/peacekeeping-community>.

4.12.2 SOFAs also codify relations between the UN Mission and host state describing “the rights, privileges and immunities of the Mission and its personnel and the Mission's obligations to the host government.”³² SOFAs govern the legal status of troops and civilian personnel deployed to the Mission in the host state, and specify the legal immunity for UN personnel with regard to the settlement of claims, the modalities for the exercise of civil and criminal jurisdiction over military and civilian Mission members, as well as provisions relating to freedom of movement, taxes, customs, immigration controls, radio frequencies, flight clearances and permission to wear uniforms and carry weapons. Under the typical terms of a SOFA, “military personnel are immune from criminal prosecution by the host state for crimes committed on its territory, but may still be subject to the criminal jurisdiction of their national authorities.”³³

4.13 National Support Elements

4.13.1 With prior UN approval, Member States providing military and/or police personnel to UN Missions may augment those personnel with a National Support Element. Member States may choose to organize National Support Elements to provide their deployed contingents administrative and logistical services with national standards of support that may exceed or differ from the stated UN requirement. A National Support Element includes personnel and equipment *in addition* to those agreed to by the UN and Member State under the terms of the applicable MOU, and/or as described in the Statement of Unit or Force Requirement for the specific field Mission.

4.13.2 As this augmentation is over and above UN requirements, the UN offers no reimbursement or financial liability for National Support Element costs, rotation or self-sustainment. Nonetheless, for purposes of legal status, National Support Element personnel are considered part of the Member State's military or police unit contingent. The total personnel strength of the National Support Element will be specified in the applicable MOU between the UN and Member State, and shall be reasonably proportionate to the strength of the contingent.

³² *Handbook on United Nations Multidimensional Peacekeeping Operations*, published by DPKO Peacekeeping Best Practices Unit, December 2003, p.13, available at:

<http://www.peacekeepingbestpractices.unlb.org/Pbps/library/Handbook%20on%20UN%20PKOs.pdf>

³³ *Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Glossary of Humanitarian Terms in Relation to the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict*, 2003, available at:

<http://ppdb.un.org/Policy%20%20Guidance%20Database/Glossary2004.pdf>. It is important to note, however, that these immunities **would not** apply to military personnel deployed with the status of experts on mission (Military Observers and Military Liaison Officers). See the DPKO/DFS *Compilation of Guidance and Directives on Disciplinary Issues for All Categories of Personnel Serving in United Nations Peacekeeping and Other Field Missions*, available at:

http://ppdb.un.org/Policy%20%20Guidance%20Database/GLINES_CONDUCT_DISCIPLINE_COMPLETE_PACKAGE.pdf.

Chapter 5

Training for the UN Military Police Unit

5.1 Intent

5.1.1 This Chapter is intended to assist UN Military Police Unit commanders and planners in their efforts to prepare contingent personnel for UN peacekeeping. Training is a command responsibility and a continuous process. In UN field Missions, most military casualties result from inadequate training and failure to observe established SOPs. Commanders and supervisors therefore have an obligation to ensure their personnel and units are properly trained before and during deployment. Contingents thus trained will have an operational advantage upon arrival in the UN Mission.

5.1.2 In some ways UN Military Police are different from other military units as their duties compel them to look inward, toward the Force itself, as well as outward to external threats. Given the broad scope of their high profile activities (including law and order enforcement/coordination, investigations, confinement/detention operations, VIP protection and customs activities), UN Military Police are role models and thus, constantly under the close scrutiny of Force/Mission personnel as well as local inhabitants. Their ability to perform their military police duties depends on public approval and respect for their actions, which must be just, impartial and in full compliance with the very laws, regulations and policies they are charged to enforce in others. UN Military Police Unit (and individual) training must therefore be *particularly* thorough and effective. Any perception of unprofessional behaviour could lead to a loss of public confidence and conditions of increased crime and disorder.

5.2 National Sovereignty

The UN fully recognizes national sovereignty with regard to the training of military personnel and units. National military training is the foundation upon which contingents can add and adapt UN standards—developed after decades of international peacekeeping experience.

5.3 UN Training Expectations, Standards and Support

5.3.1 UN Military Police Units are normally composed of personnel from a single TCC, but may occasionally include elements from other TCCs. To promote effectiveness and interoperability, national military training is ideally within the parameters set by the UN as articulated in this Manual, and may therefore only require a deploying unit to undergo training on UN peacekeeping and Mission-specific requirements. Units and personnel designated to become UN Military Police are expected to be thoroughly trained as they will interact with local inhabitants, Force and Mission personnel in accordance with international standards of human rights, confinement/detention operations and Force/Mission SOPs.

5.3.2 DPKO's Integrated Training Service (ITS), part of the Policy, Evaluation and Training Division of DPKO at UN Headquarters, is developing Specialized Training Modules to provide detailed peacekeeping training materials for TCCs participating in UN operations. ITS provides the materials for Mission orientation training and has developed Mission-specific modules that can help transform and re-align military units to the tasks and challenges of peacekeeping operations. ITS is also responsible for providing peacekeeping training standards for all phases of training based on departmental priorities and policies, lessons learned and best practices. It disseminates these required standards to all peacekeeping training partners, including Member States and field Missions, with additional targeted support available from the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights on human rights standards and training.

5.3.3 Planners should take into consideration UN training requirements as they develop timelines for deployment and troop rotation so that units can receive the necessary training before they deploy. Upon arrival in the Mission area, the Force Headquarters is responsible for producing train-the-trainer courses for induction training conducted under contingent arrangements. Individual and especially collective contingent training should also focus on interaction with the different Mission elements, partners and other actors present in the area of operations.

5.4 Mission-Specific Training Requirements

UN Military Police Unit training should be based on Mission requirements contained in the Statement of Unit Requirement. Additionally, required communications and information technology training is provided by DFS's Information, Communications and Technology Division. This training includes intensive system and UN standard equipment-specific training so that UN Military Police Unit can communicate with their higher headquarters and other Force/Mission elements. The Information, Communications and Technology Division of the Department of Field Support provides the framework for this unit training and preparation.

5.5 Common UN Training Requirements

The UN Infantry Battalion Manual (UNIBAM) discusses common UN military unit training at length and should be studied by all units deploying for peacekeeping Missions.³⁴ The overarching principles of UN peacekeeping described in that manual are applicable to all military units regardless of specialty. Skills that deserve special emphasis for contingents serving in UN field Missions include: military planning, the ability to integrate and orchestrate diverse sources of specialist personnel and equipment, language and communications skills (both oral and written), the development of a versatile and flexible mind-set, cultural awareness and sensitivity as well as familiarity with UN Military Police procedures. Descriptions of generic UN peacekeeping training, including training phases such as Pre-Deployment Training, Induction Training, Ongoing or In-Mission Training (a command responsibility vital to ensuring the maintenance of operational effectiveness) and on-the-job training are covered in the UN Infantry Battalion Manual. Provided below is a consolidated list of UN training requirements that can be incorporated into pre-deployment

³⁴The Infantry Battalion Manual, Volumes I and II, can be found at:
<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/documents/unibammanualvol1.pdf> and
<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/documents/unibammanualvol2.pdf>.

and in-Mission training. Commanders and subordinate leaders should develop these training topics in greater detail to suit their needs.

5.6 Specific UN Training Requirements

While military training may vary according to national goals and resources, there are specific training topics that must be covered when preparing to deploy to a UN peacekeeping Mission. Chapter 2 provides more detailed descriptions of UN Military Police Unit capabilities and tasks. Related training requirements of particular note for UN Military Police Units include:

- Mission Rules of Engagement.
- United Nations standards of conduct, including prevention of sexual exploitation and abuse.
- Protection of Civilians.
- Human rights roles and responsibilities.
- Mission- and role-specific equipment, training and SOPs.
- Mission-specific geographic and environmental conditions whose unique physical and operational characteristics present certain operating challenges.
- Mobility Support Operations.
- Detention Operations.
- Refugee Control and Advice.
- Security Operations.
- Investigations.
- Response to civil disturbances.
- Support to Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Operations.
- Mission-specific guidance obtained from documents issued by DPKO's Office of Military Affairs, such as the Statement of Unit Requirement and Guidelines to TCCs; the Integrated Training Service's Pre-Deployment Information Packages; and field Mission documents such as the Force Commander's Training Directive.
- Observations resulting from reconnaissance by the incoming UN Military Police Unit commander and staff to the Mission area.
- Lessons learned from the outgoing UN Military Police Unit.

- Awareness training on asymmetric threats, particularly counter-IED training.
- Mandatory in-Mission training on UN-issued communications and information technology equipment.

5.7 Military Training Recommended for Emphasis

5.7.1 There are a number of professional military subjects TCCs should emphasize as they prepare their personnel and units for UN peacekeeping operations. Knowledge of the UN command and control structure as well as the expected Military Police capabilities and tasks (as explained in this Manual) is essential. TCCs are encouraged to work with DPKO's Integrated Training Service to develop classroom instruction and command post exercises that will provide UN peacekeeping orientation that can then be added to TCC-specific military professional training.

5.7.2 Beyond mastering technical military requirements, UN Military Police Unit leaders should be capable of working with other nationalities. Language training and Mission-specific cultural familiarization could be incorporated into the TCC's long-term professional military curriculum, not just its pre-deployment training. Since English and French are the two languages most frequently required in UN Missions, it is highly desirable for UN Military Police Unit leaders to be proficient (both orally and in writing) in the English and/or French language. Preparing key contingent members to communicate in English and/or French allows them to integrate their unit into the overall Force and Mission.

Chapter 6

Evaluation of the UN Military Police Unit

6.1 The Purpose of Evaluations

Evaluations are extremely useful to TCCs, their contingent commanders, UN planners and the Force leadership as they organize, train, equip, deploy and employ contributed military personnel. TCCs conduct their evaluations (reinforced by Force and Sector Headquarters evaluations) for the purpose of assessing and monitoring the state of individual and collective training, and to verify the level of equipment performance and maintenance. Above all, the purpose of formal evaluation is to assist TCCs and military contingents in meeting national and UN standards of operational performance.

6.2 Evaluation Criteria

Evaluation of a military contingent's operational performance is based on distinct criteria including Mission requirements, organizational structure, operational standards, the capability to perform mission essential tasks, standards achieved in training, as well as administrative and logistics standards. Evaluations should analyse task-oriented activities at each level within the military contingent to include individuals, task-oriented groups and commanders. The evaluation checklists at Annex C include broad peacekeeping evaluation criteria, as well as criteria that are more UN Military Police Unit-specific. For a comprehensive set of UN evaluation checklists, see the Chapter on Peacekeeper Capability Standards in the UN Infantry Battalion Manual.

6.3 Conducting Evaluations

Formal evaluations during mission rehearsals and exercises can be very beneficial. Evaluation criteria should be based on measurable and quantifiable standards that are specific, achievable, realistic and time-bound in nature. Evaluations may be conducted in a graduated manner by level (from individual soldiers to commanders) and activity (Crew, Section, Platoon, Company or Battalion) in a task-oriented manner to systematically build expertise and integrate capabilities for collective application. In addition to national training standards, further guidance on conducting evaluations is available in the sample evaluation checklists at Annex C, and the links and references provided throughout this Manual regarding UN policies, directives, SOPs and guidelines. Military units preparing for UN service, or already deployed in UN Missions, should undergo a combination of independent, pre-deployment and in-Mission evaluations.

6.4 Independent Evaluations

TCCs can authoritatively determine how well their personnel, units and equipment are prepared for peacekeeping duties by conducting independent evaluations using special evaluation experts from national training centres and personnel with previous peacekeeping

experience. The provision of adequate resources in terms of training areas, ammunition for live firing, classrooms and equipment oriented to the Mission environment will significantly improve preparation and evaluation exercises. Any gaps in capability can be corrected by TCC-appropriate action to make the necessary improvements. Additionally, the UN Force Headquarters conducts its own assessment of Force units when they deploy. In this way, multiple evaluations contribute to higher states of operational readiness and performance.

6.5 Pre-Deployment Evaluations

6.5.1 A military contingent is expected to be well trained and qualified in basic military skills and conventional military tactics, techniques and procedures according to specific national military standards prior to concentration for peacekeeping training. DPKO/DFS-organized Pre-Deployment Visits (PDVs) offer a level of independent evaluation prior to a contingent's deployment to the Mission area. Pre-deployment evaluations by the TCC and DPKO/DFS may include validation of the contingent's ability to:

- Ensure timely assembly, grouping, and equipping of the UN Military Police Unit in accordance with the Statement of Unit Requirement and MOU.
- Conduct Mission-specific, task-oriented, individual and collective tasks/capabilities.
- Identify shortcomings and take corrective measures for capability enhancement.

6.5.2 Prior to a DPKO/DFS PDV, a well-prepared UN Military Police Unit will have undertaken the following activities:

- Raising, equipping and establishing a UN Military Police Unit in accordance with the Mission-specific UN Statement of Unit Requirement.
- Training in accordance with standard UN Military Police Unit tasks and operational demands. (See Chapter 2 for a detailed discussion of required UN Military Police Unit capabilities and tasks.)
- Developing Mission-specific, task-oriented, individual and collective expertise and capabilities.
- Identifying shortcomings, including the robustness of the required supply chain, and taking remedial action to improve capabilities.
- Making timely adjustments and mid-course corrections.
- Utilizing experienced trainers from other UN Military Police Units to train the new UN Military Police Unit awaiting deployment.
- Final pre-deployment inspection and rehearsal of the UN Military Police Unit by national peacekeeping experts under TCC arrangements.

6.6 In-Mission Evaluations

In-Mission evaluations should include:

- Conducting the first in-Mission evaluation in the second month of deployment to validate and match the standards achieved prior to deployment. This can be followed by quarterly/half yearly evaluations in accordance with Mission norms.
- Continuously and simultaneously monitoring and reviewing performance in-Mission by the military contingent command element and Mission leadership.
- Identifying potential weak areas and instituting periodic selective evaluations to administer corrective actions.
- Reassessing capabilities and skills when the Mission's operational situation changes, or when there is a gap between requirements and performance.
- Taking note of clearly visible performance capability gaps during critical times and adverse situations, and addressing them expeditiously.
- Validating key appointments in command and staff channels to verify ability and responsibility, and provide guidance and support where required.
- Hosting visiting TCC teams of military officials and peacekeeping experts who monitor and validate unit performance.

6.7 DPKO/DFS Assistance

DPKO/DFS and the Mission leadership play a key role in guiding and facilitating TCC achievement of evaluation and operational readiness. In addition to this Manual, numerous other references offer guidelines and standards by which UN Military Police Units can evaluate operational readiness (see Annex D). DPKO/DFS promote evaluation, operational readiness and commitment to UN standards with a flexible and accommodative approach by:

- Guiding, assisting, facilitating or supplementing TCC efforts in evaluation.
- Providing training assistance and material through the Integrated Training Service.
- Providing the Mission and TCC strategic guidance and oversight by:
 - Conducting a pre-deployment visit (for initial deployments only) to verify that provisions of the Statement of Unit Requirement/MOU are met.
 - Guiding and assisting emerging TCCs (and other TCCs on request), focussing on basic military training and technology-related issues.
- Providing an Operational Advisory Team from the Military Planning Service/Office of Military Affairs, DPKO to guide and assist emerging TCCs in their operational planning and preparation (assistance on request for other TCCs).

6.8 Mission Leadership Assistance

The Mission leadership supports evaluation by coordinating and providing the following assistance:

- Informs TCCs of performance goals for the UN Military Police Unit's pre-deployment preparation requirements and Mission-oriented task requirements.
- Coordinates pre-deployment reconnaissance, organizes in-Mission induction training, provides train-the-trainer courses (a Force Headquarters responsibility), provides Mission logistics support and defines unambiguous operational tasks, roles and responsibilities for the UN Military Police Unit that provide a basis for evaluation.
- Carries out in-Mission operational performance and capability evaluation of the contingent. Provides and coordinates the required resources and staff to conduct evaluations and centralized, technical on-the-job training to strengthen evaluated shortfalls.
- Guides and supports TCCs and UN Military Police Units to improve shortfalls, adopt midcourse corrections and take action with the Mission command and staff on evaluation findings. Develops a Mission Training Plan and oversees the required training to improve the evaluated operational readiness.
- Performance Evaluation Forms (PEFs) for commanders.

6.9 Collective Responsibilities

TCCs are encouraged to modify and formalize the evaluation methodology, criteria and procedures presented herein to suit their needs in conducting evaluations. The development and use of detailed standards and checklists, focusing on peacekeeping and UN Military Police preparedness, will yield great benefits in terms of operational readiness and early identification of unit capabilities that need improvement. Early identification allows performance or equipment shortfalls to be addressed before they cause problems. TCCs that lack the financial or technical ability to support their deploying units with the resources needed to meet national or UN standards should discuss their needs with DPKO/DFS at UN Headquarters. Every effort will be made to assist the TCC with its requirements, either by expert assistance from UN Headquarters or through third party support.

Sample Statement of Unit Requirement (Redacted Extract)

Important Note:

This previously issued Statement of Unit Requirement (SUR) is provided for illustrative purposes only.

The unit composition and strength described in this SUR are unique to the Mission for which it was created. Specific planning strength figures, weapons, equipment and organizational structure for a UN Military Police Unit in other Missions should be based on Mission requirements and the guidance in this manual, not necessarily the SUR in this annex.



UNITED NATIONS MULTI-DIMENSIONAL INTEGRATED
STABILIZATION MISSION IN XXX

Statement of Unit Requirement for Military Police Company

**Department of Peacekeeping Operations
Office of Military Affairs
Military Planning Service**

Approved by

Review Date: April 2015
Drafted by: Military Planning Service
Service Contact: Tel: 917-367-2030

This document details the capabilities that are required for optimizing the unit's efficiency in the conduct of operations as mandated for the Mission. The Concept of Operations [CONOPS] and any future adjustments to the CONOPS may place additional and more specific requirements on the unit. This should be noted in relations to the MOUs that will be negotiated based on the capabilities provided in this document. The provisions in such MOUs shall by no means supersede the capabilities sought in this document.

The attached document herein, with its notes, Annex A and, B constitutes the requirements for the Military Police Company Unit. If discrepancy or disagreement on interpretation of the document arises among concerned parties, the interpretation solely by the Office of Military Affairs (OMA), Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) is deemed valid, and any other interpretation is preempted.

References

- A. Military Planning Process for Peacekeeping Operations, 2009.
- B. Generic Guidelines for Troop Contributing Countries deploying military units to the United Nations peacekeeping missions, 2008.
- C. Manual on Policies and Procedures Concerning the Reimbursement and Control of Contingent-Owned Equipment of Troop/Police Contributors Participating in Peacekeeping Missions (COE Manual), 2011.
- D. Authority, Command and Control in UN Peacekeeping Operations dated 15 February 2008.
- E. UN Security Council Resolution 2149 dated 10 April 2014.
- F. Military Strategic Concept of Operations (CONOPS) of XXX dated 03 July 2014.

Overview of Strength and Deployment Locations

Unit Type	Strength	Structure	Location	Remarks
Military Police company	XXX	The unit will be composed of a HQ, a detachment for the FHQ and 3 detachments for each one of the SHQ.	The Unit HQ will be based in XXX (FHQ) and 3 detachments will be deployed to XXX (SHQs).	

BACKGROUND

1. XXX
2. **Force Concept.** The military component is to stabilise the security situation in the XXX in order to create a conducive environment for the conduct of inclusive political dialogue and the development of State capacities to extend its authority and influence across all of its territory.
3. The military component will protect civilians, prevent the resurgence of armed conflict, and create the security conditions to facilitate the delivery of humanitarian assistance, voluntary return of displaced persons and refugees and the reestablishment of State administration. Its operations will be across three lines: first, to establish a secure favourable environment for the population, humanitarian actors, and UN personnel and facilities; second, to restore, extend and protect the authority of the State; and third, to prevent the resurgence of armed conflict. The priority mandate task is the protection of civilians.

4. In establishing a *secure* environment the military component will establish a presence across the XXX, particularly in the priority areas with populations at risk, to deter violence, and prevent violations by armed groups against the right to life and to security of civilians. The Force will also maintain high mobility to react to transient and mobile threats, especially in the northwest, and to extend its presence as required. The strategic priority is the security of XXX, which will be under a joint task force with police primacy. The main effort is to protect the civilian population from predatory, communal, confessional and collateral violence, with an initial focus along the main XXX fault line, and for freedom of movement for humanitarian, communal and economic activity. Protection is also to be provided to UN personnel and facilities, including maintaining freedom of movement on the vital MSR. Initial deployments will be focused on the priority areas for the Protection of Civilians (PoC) in the west and centre, but will expand to the east as forces are available and areas become more secure.

5. Once the Force is established in locations it will support the *restoration* and extension of State authority, including return to rule of law. An advisory and coordination capacity to support Defence Sector Reform will also be provided to commence enhancing the State institutions to assume their legitimate responsibilities, and security and logistic support will be provided to enable the conduct of elections.

6. To *prevent* the resurgence of armed conflict, the force will provide a protective environment for the population until national security forces can assume full responsibility; support the priority implementation of critical Community Violence Reduction (CVR) and DDRR programmes, and for security of cantonments; support the interdiction of arms, mercenaries and armed groups entering the XXX that have been reinforcing and building the capacities of the armed groups; and to support within capabilities, the interdiction of illicit natural resource exploitation that has been funding these groups.

7. The main capability will be the flexibility to respond to evolving threat which characterized the XXX security situation, while maintaining operational depth, flexibility and agility throughout the conduct of operations. Although, units will be deployed in locations at the commencement of operations, they could be re-deployed by the mission to other parts of the country to address the changing security and humanitarian situations in XXX. Each infantry battalion will retain the capability to deploy in up to 3 locations, including being self-sustained in those locations.

8. **End State.** State administration in the XXX is restored, with security institutions having adequate capacity to address residual threats posed by armed elements without external assistance. The State institutions will be able to provide basic law and order in key population centres and have created an environment conducive to the voluntary return of displaced persons, access to basic services and the resumption of economic activity.

9. **Employment Concept of the Military Police Company.**

The Military Police Company is to have strength of up to XXX personnel and will comprise of a Headquarter (HQ) and XXX.

- a. The Military Police Company will conduct military law & order operations within XXX. The Military Police Company shall assist investigations of all types of accidents and crimes involving XXX military personnel and assets and assist, in cooperation with local police, the UN Police (UNPOL). The Military Police Company will support the Force Provost Marshall in making appropriate recommendations to the Force

Commander (FC) and Sector Commanders (SC) on disciplinary matters based on the outcome of investigations.

MISSION

10. The Military Police Company will conduct military law & order operations within XXX.

a. Tasks:

- (1) Control traffic as required and maintain road safety in the vicinities of FHQ and SHQs.
- (2) Enforce local traffic regulations including prevention of impaired driving and traffic accidents when related to UN personnel.
- (3) Investigate road accidents, crimes and abuses against the local population when involving UN military personnel.
- (4) Plan and execute disciplinary patrols.
- (5) Check the physical security of the FHQ and SHQs.
- (6) Conduct route reconnaissance and provide route security when directed.
- (7) Coordinate with and assist local police and UN civilian police when tasked.
- (8) Perform other tasks when authorized by higher headquarters.

b. Capabilities:

- (1) Traffic Control.
- (2) Conduct investigations.
- (3) Conduct Security Surveys and Inspections.
- (4) Conduct Route Security and Reconnaissance when directed.
- (5) Limited Detention Facility Capability (in the SHQ detachments).
- (6) Conduct Mobile Patrol Operations.
- (7) Conduct limited Security Surveys, Inspections and Background Investigations.
- (8) Transport own equipment and personnel to the Military Police operations sites.
- (9) Maintain well trained equipment operators.

c. Organization. See Annex A (Deleted)

d. Self-Sustainment and Major Equipment requirements (Annex B):

- **Personal weapons/Ammunition.** The personnel of the company must have individual weapons and the Coy must have sufficient ammunition for possible sustained operations.

- **Self-Sustainment.** The Coy will have no need for Self-Sustainment as it will be supported by a XXX unit deployed in the same location as the Coy or the detachments.

ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

17. **Administration and discipline:** Administration and discipline are a national responsibility.
18. **Language:** The official operational communications of the Company with the Sector HQ will be in French and English. The operational radio communications will be in French and English. The presence of French speakers in the troops is highly recommended to enable effective communications with the local population.

LOGISTICS

19. Arrangements for logistic support are laid down in “Generic Guidelines for TCCs Deploying Military Units to the UN Peacekeeping Missions” and the “COE Manual.” Subject to MOU negotiations, the Company is required to be self-sustainable, with integral support and maintenance elements, to sustain its operations at the permanent and temporary deployment locations. A full description of the requirements and standards for all self-sustainment categories are contained in Chapter 3, Annex B of the “COE Manual.” The Company will be supported by the UN or a XXX unit in most of the items below but shall be self-sustaining in the areas appointed.

a. Initial Provisioning and Self Sufficiency

- (1) **Water.** The unit must deploy with bottled water for a duration discussed and agreed during MOU negotiations.
- (2) **Rations.** The unit must deploy with rations for a duration discussed and agreed during MOU negotiations.
- (3) **Supply.** The unit is required to deploy with fully self-sufficient stocks of supply items and spare parts for maintenance of its major and minor equipment. The unit is to deploy with minimum 6 months stock levels of spare parts, supplies and consumables with initial deployment. Resupply of consumables and spare parts is a national responsibility.
- (4) **Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL).** The unit must deploy only diesel fuelled vehicles, equipment and machines as diesel is the only type of fuel available in the Mission area. The unit must deploy all vehicles with its fuel-tanks half full; the Mission will provide fuel from the first day after deployment. The unit will be supported by the UN with the capacity of bulk storage (e.g. fuel trucks, bladders, storage tanks, trailers equipped with fuel pumps and flow meters). Oil and lubricants will also be provided by the Mission.

b. Accommodation.

(1) **Initial Accommodation.** The Mission Support will appoint a XXX unit deployed either at the FHQ or SHQs locations to host the MP Coy/Detachment.

(2) **Permanent Accommodation.** Permanent structures will be built for these contingents inside the host unit's accommodation area.

(3) **Deployable Accommodation.** The unit must deploy with sufficient quantity of tentage necessary for short term operational and tactical deployments.

(4) **Tentage Structure.** The UN will provide when necessary.

c. Ablution. The unit will be hosted by a XXX unit.

d. Catering. The Unit will be supported by a XXX unit.

e. Communications. The unit must provide mobile internal communications within the unit.

(1) **VHF/UHF/HF.** VHF communication is mandatory and must have a range of up to thirty five (35) kilometres (km). High Frequency (HF) communications is a requirement and must have a range of up to two hundred (200) km.

(2) **Telephone.** The unit will need to operate switchboard and telephone network, provided and installed by the UN.

(3) **SATCOM and ICOM.** CITS will provide the required SATCOM and ICOM to enable strategic communication with the Mission/Force/Sector HQ as required.

f. Office.

(1) **Space.** Office working space will be provided by the UN.

(2) **Furniture and Equipment.** The unit will be supported by the UN in terms of office furniture, equipment and supplies, including computers (electronic data processing and reproduction capability including necessary software).

g. Electrical. The unit will be supported by the UN.

h. Minor Engineering. The unit will be supported by a XXX unit.

i. Laundry & Cleaning. The unit will be supported by a XXX unit.

j. Fire Detection and Alarm. The UN will provide automatic fire detection and alarm in all its accommodation, ablution and office space area, e.g. smoke detectors and fire alarm systems.

k. Basic Fire Fighting. The unit must have the capability to undertake basic fire-fighting, e.g. buckets, beaters and fire extinguishers, in own accommodations and working areas.

l. Field Defence Stores, Identification, and NBC protection. The Mission will provide field defence stores.

m. Observation.

(1) **General Observation.** The unit must have the capacity to provide handheld binoculars for general observation use with the amounts stated in Annex B (Deleted).

(2) **Night Observation.** The unit must provide the capability for passive or active infrared (IR), thermal or image intensification night-time line of sight visual observation. Night vision goggles/equipment must be capable of detecting, identifying, and categorizing persons or items within a range of 1,000m or more.

(3) **Positioning.** The unit must be able to determine the exact geographical location of a position or item within the area of operations through the combined use of global positioning systems and laser range finders.

n. Miscellaneous General Stores. The unit must be self-sustained in terms of bedding, furniture, welfare equipment and amenity requirements.

(1) **Bedding.** The unit must provide bed linen, blankets, mattress covers, pillows and towels to all personnel. Sleeping bags may be an acceptable substitute for bed linen and blankets. Sufficient quantities must be provided to allow for rotation and cleaning.

(2) **Furniture.** The unit must provide a bed, a mattress, a night stand, a table light and a locker to all personnel.

(3) **Welfare.** The unit must provide appropriate levels of equipment and amenities across the spectrum of welfare to include entertainment, fitness, sport, games, Internet and communications. The quantity levels should be appropriate to the number of troops at their respective locations in the mission area.³⁵

(4) **Medical.** The Unit will be supported by a XXX unit Level 1 hospital. Level 2 military hospitals will be deployed in the mission area. Level 3 and 4 hospitals will be located outside the Mission Area.

o. Equipment Capability Requirements

- **General Capability.** The number and type of equipment in Annex B (List of Equipment) is indicative only to guide TCC's preparation in terms of national procurement and equipment mobilization, and not exhaustive. Equipment requirements may change in the course of the deployment process. Specific types and quantities of

³⁵ The internet for the purpose of welfare must be contracted to an internet service provider (ISP) by the Contingent. The usage of the UN provided network is solely for the purpose of the Mission, and can NOT be used for welfare.

equipment required will be shown in the first draft of the MOU, and be subject to negotiation with each TCC.

COMMAND AND CONTROL

20. The Company will be under 'UN Operational Control' (OPCON) of the Force Commander. UN OPCON includes the authority to assign separate tasks to sub units of a contingent, as required by the operational necessities within the mission AOR, in consultation with the Contingent Commander and as approved by USG PKO. UN OPCON does not include responsibility for personnel administration.

Annexes: Deleted

Generic Equipment Requirements

EQUIPMENT FOR A COMPANY-SIZE UN MILITARY POLICE UNIT		
Item	Number Required	Remarks
PERSONNEL (adjusted according to Mission requirements)	132	
CONTAINERS	7	
SUPPORT VEHICLES (COMMERCIAL)		
TRUCK UTILITY/CARGO	7	
TRUCK, MAINTENANCE MEDIUM	1	
TRUCK, WATER (UNDER 10.000 LITERS)	1	All with pumps
TRUCK TANKER, FUEL (UP TO 10.000 LITERS)	1	All with pumps and flow meters
SUPPORT VEHICLES (MILITARY PATTERN)		
JEEP 4 X 4 WITH MILITARY RADIO	30	
TRAILERS		
LITTLE CARGO SINGLE AXLE	10	
ELECTRICAL – GENERATORS – STATIONARY AND MOBILE		
GENERATOR 31-40 KVA	5	TCCs will select generator sizes to match specific loads. Generators are to be used in pairs and include synchronizing control equipment for parallel running.
SPECIALIZED USE EQUIPMENT		
COMPUTER/LAPTOP	29	
BLUE FLASH LIGHT AND SIRENS	30	
TRAFFIC MANAGEMENT KIT	18	
DIGITAL CAMERA	18	
CRIME INVESTIGATION AND FORENSIC SETS	4	
BREATH ANALYZER	18	
HANDHELD CHEMICAL IDENTIFICATION KIT	4	
MEGAPHONE	10	
SPEED DETECTORS	6	

CROWD CONTROL EQUIPMENT	77	Helmets, body shields, batons, anti-riot gloves, body protection, hand smoke grenades, pepper spray, etc.
MILITARY WORKING DOGS	3	Special capability
GPS	60	2 Hand-held GPS units per patrol vehicle.
HAND CUFF	77	
CAUTION TAPE	10	
MEASURE TAPE	10	
BINOCULARS	23	
ANTIRIOT GUN	9	
TENTS		The number necessary to accommodate the entire unit including lodging, operational and other supporting needs.
DETENTION EQUIPMENT		
TENTS, LARGE	5	
TENTS, SMALL	3	
BARBED WIRE	25	
SPACE HEATERS	7	
DISPOSABLE RESTRAINTS	250	
DISPOSABLE RESTRAINTS REMOVER	10	
MEDICAL GLOVES	500	
RADIOS, HANDHELD	20	
BASE STATION, RADIOS	3	
FIRST AID KITS	10	
UN DETENTION FORMS	200	
PLASTIC TRASH BAGS	200	
DUCT TAPE (ROLLS)	25	

Evaluation Checklists for UN Military Police

The following evaluation checklists are offered as a recommendation to stimulate TCC and contingent thought in developing their own, more comprehensive and detailed evaluation metrics. These checklists are not intended to be all inclusive. See Chapter 2 of this Manual for a more thorough explanation of the UN Military Police capabilities and tasks that should be evaluated.

	Mobility Support Operations	Pass	Fail
	How have planning efforts been coordinated and synchronized with key enablers for the mobility support mission prior to movement? Key enablers may include but are not limited to: Movement Control (MOVCON), local police and customs authorities.		
	What administrative and logistical requirements have been determined prior to execution of the mobility support mission? Requirements may include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Force Protection, - Movement Control Headquarters, - Logistics (food, fuel, water, maintenance), - Medical, - Recovery, - Communications. 		
	Are key leaders familiar with and trained on the mobility support mission, to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Movement control, - Traffic circulation plans, - Route network, - Holding areas, - Communications network? 		
	Are UN Military Police headquarters staff personnel familiar with and trained on mobility support operations including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Communication procedures, - Reporting procedures, - Traffic prioritization, - Information analysis and dissemination, - Liaison procedures? 		
	Are UN Military Police personnel familiar with and trained on the mobility support mission, to include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Route reconnaissance/surveillance, - Route enforcement, - Route signing, 		

	Mobility Support Operations	Pass	Fail
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Traffic control point duties, - Escort duties including convoy escorts, - Local traffic regulations, - UN traffic regulations, - Traffic accident management, - Use of “Blue Light” vehicles, - Communication and reporting procedures, - Checkpoint duties including search techniques and female search capacity, - Traffic accident response, - Drugs and alcohol prophylaxis, - Information collection and reporting, - Point of entry/exit operations, - Use of force and Rules of Engagement? 		
	Are UN Military Police leaders and personnel trained in liaison with host nation authorities and international organizations, including the use of interpreters?		
	Are UN Military Police leaders and personnel trained on refugee control and advice, including the legal aspects of this function (where applicable)?		
	Are UN Military Police leaders and personnel familiar with cultural understanding and awareness?		
	Are UN Military Police leaders and personnel trained on their role in area damage control operations?		
	Do UN Military Police leaders establish relationships and coordinate with key enablers outside the UN structure, to include the ICRC, UNHCR and NGOs having a vested interest in mobility support operations?		

	Convoy Security	Pass	Fail
	Are movements tactically organized, centrally coordinated, controlled and monitored by the Battalion HQ (Movement Control) or the designated Company Operating Base?		
	Are all UN security elements on the route alerted and responses coordinated? Are arrangements made for communications (HF, VHF and satellite) on the move, within the convoy, with HQ, aviation elements, reserves and other static and mobile entities en route?		
	Do UN Military Police personnel have good knowledge of the belligerents' organizational profile, tactics, capabilities and the availability of local support?		
	Do escorts have integral personal and support weapons to address 360-degree protection? Do escorts have the ability to call and direct indirect fire/attack helicopter fire?		
	Are escorts trained to respond in a measured and calibrated manner as per the ROE?		
	Have drills for commencing the move and halt been coordinated?		
	Have vehicles been strengthened against small arms fire and IED/mine blasts, etc.? Do troops have adequate weapons and protective clothing, and are they grouped and supported by additional weapons platforms such as armoured personnel carriers and attack helicopters? What surveillance platforms are in support?		
	Are escorts spaced out at the convoy head, middle and tail as per requirements? Do vehicles have UN identification and other distinguishing signs?		
	Does the convoy have protected mobility to overcome obstacles and ensure the security of personnel, vehicles and assets being transported? Can the convoy escorts respond operationally as per Mission SOP?		
	Are escorts cognizant of the convoy's vulnerabilities and the effect (positive or negative) of an operational engagement on the overall peace process?		

	Area Reconnaissance/Surveillance	Pass	Fail
	Does the unit have adequately trained personnel, including reserves, as special weapons handlers, radio operators, drivers, field medical assistants, and key personnel with vernacular and mission language skills?		
	Can the unit ensure force protection, protection of civilians and freedom of movement by creating a secure and safe environment in the company AOR? Does the unit proactively demonstrate its presence and prevent problems by conducting constant reconnaissance/surveillance operations?		
	Does the unit protect and promote respect for and adherence to human rights, international law, humanitarian concerns, statutes and covenants and host nation law, customs, traditions, practices and environment? Is the unit able to recognize human rights violations and understand how UN Military Police are expected to intervene should they be confronted with such violations? Do UN Military Police understand how human rights coincide with other military tasks and Mission goals?		
	Have all personnel been given instructions on the Mission mandate, organization and area of operations?		
	Has the unit received pre-deployment training on conduct and discipline for military personnel?		
	Does the unit maintain its observation, monitoring, and communications equipment at 100 percent operationally capable?		
	Does the unit have adequate situational awareness and constant flow of information from the vicinity to provide early-warning?		
	What actions does the unit take to counter IED/sniper/armed threat?		
	Can the UN Military Police move rapidly by foot, surface transport or air as the situation requires?		

	Port, Rail, Pipeline Security	Pass	Fail
	Can patrol personnel provide for all around 360 degree defensible security, 24 hour a day, under all weather and light conditions?		
	Have patrol personnel rehearsed SOPs for defense and evacuation?		
	Can patrol leaders, through digital or conventional map reconnaissance, identify tentative patrol routes, rally points, contact points, and phase lines? Have patrol leaders briefed the company commander on these locations prior to patrol initiation?		
	Does the patrol use the appropriate formation and technique of movement, adjusting both as required by the mission, threat, time, terrain, troops available and civil considerations?		
	Does the patrol defend itself under all threat conditions against all feasible threat courses of action?		
	Are all crew members trained and capable of replacing one another in emergencies to perform the tasks equally well?		
	Have UN Military Police personnel been trained and tested to perform basic infantry skills (including live firing, observation techniques, guarding, escorting, holding a static post, fire and manoeuvre techniques and conducting night operations)?		
	Have UN Military Police personnel been trained and tested at the individual and collective level to undertake minor tactical operations at section and platoon level?		
	Has coordination been made with the supporting Quick Reaction Force?		

	Information Security	Pass	Fail
	Is information acquired protected from access by all belligerent parties?		
	Is information about the identity of victims kept confidential?		
	At the unit level, is information security (i.e., protection from unauthorized access, use, disclosure, disruption, modification, perusal, inspection, recording or destruction) and confidentiality maintained and disseminated only on a “need to know” basis?		
	Have all UN Military Police personnel signed and do they adhere to the security policy set forth by the local commander?		
	Has ongoing security training been implemented to ensure that all personnel are aware of and acknowledge their security responsibilities?		
	Have induction programs been implemented to ensure that employees are aware of and acknowledge the unit’s/Mission’s information security policies and processes?		

	Detention Operations	Pass	Fail
	Have planning efforts with key enablers for the detention mission been coordinated and synchronized prior to deployment? Key enablers may include: interrogation teams, translators, medical (including dental), legal, engineers, public affairs, and chaplains.		
	Have administrative and logistical requirements been determined prior to execution of the detention mission, including: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Force protection, to include internal/external lighting - Logistics (food, water & clothing) - Processing and accountability - Religious, intellectual and physical activities - Sanitation/personal hygiene requirements - All necessary UN forms to process detainees? 		
	Are key UN Military Police leaders and soldiers familiar and trained on the detention mission, to include international standards and applicable laws associated with detainee treatment, as well as: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Civil disturbance operations - Communications ability - Care and control of detainees - Cultural understanding and awareness - Use of force and Rules of Engagement 		
	Are UN Military Police leaders and soldiers familiar with the UN Interim SOP, Detention in UN Peace Operations (25 January 2011)?		
	Are UN Military Police leaders and soldiers trained on Search, Silence, Segregate, Speed, Safeguard and Tag procedures?		
	Are UN Military Police leaders and soldiers familiar with procedures for confiscating and retaining detainee items?		
	Are UN Military Police leaders and soldiers trained on prisoner accountability procedures to include observation and disciplinary rules; juvenile segregation standards; special housing and segregation procedures, and personal/evidence property procedures?		
	Are UN Military Police leaders and soldiers trained on security measures including guard force rules, responsibilities and duties; as well as tower guard, main gate, quick reaction force, perimeter security patrols and escort procedures and standards?		
	Are UN Military Police leaders and soldiers trained on the application of non-lethal weapons, to include use of military working dogs?		
	Have UN Military Police leaders established relationships and coordinated with key enablers outside the UN structure, to include the ICRC and NGOs having a vested interest in the detention mission?		
	Has the Force Commander established a clearly understood chain of command for all units operating inside the detention facility?		
	Have UN Military Police trained on all movement techniques for detainees, to include ground and air movements?		

	Detention Operations	Pass	Fail
	Have UN Military Police trained on proper and acceptable search techniques?		
	Do UN Military Police know how to report and investigate detainee abuse?		
	Are UN Military Police leaders and soldiers familiar with detainee release procedures?		
	Are UN Military Police leaders and soldiers properly trained on the application of detainee restraint devices?		
	Have UN Military Police leaders coordinated for the appropriate number of linguists/interpreters for use during the detention mission?		
	Has the UN Force Provost Marshal effectively identified and briefed the Mission Headquarters leadership, staff and command elements on the detention mission, to include ongoing administrative and logistical requirements?		

	Confinement Operations	Pass	Fail
	Do UN Military Police have adequate knowledge of relevant SOPs and UN Force regulations?		
	Are UN Military Police well trained in guarding and protecting incarcerated individuals?		
	To what extent is the Force Provost Marshal involved in planning and coordinating confinement operations at the Force HQ level?		
	Has the Force Commander approved clear regulations for confinement operations?		
	What are the procedures for controlling inmates unwilling to comply with confinement facility regulations? Are they adequate?		
	Do the UN Military Police provide sufficient food and medical care at the confinement facility?		
	What is the UN Military Police capability to escort confined personnel, including the support for their repatriation?		
	Do UN Military Police maintain accurate documentation of an inmate's entire confinement, including apprehension, handover and release?		

	Military Law and Order Operations	Pass	Fail
	Do UN Military Police understand the UN standards of conduct and other relevant regulations for the specific mission (SOPs, directives)?		
	What is the level of efficiency and effectiveness in planning and conducting official events?		
	Do UN Military Police understand their authority?		
	Do UN Military Police have effective communication skills with personnel not complying with UN Force/Mission regulations?		
	Are rule violations being properly documented and reports submitted?		
	Are vehicle control points being established at places that are easily visible from a distance?		
	Are sufficient vehicle and foot patrols being conducted?		
	Can UN Military Police enforce all relevant regulations, including the apprehension of those resisting the authority of UN Force personnel?		
	What is the level of cooperation with other UN Force elements and host nation police? Are joint patrols being conducted?		
	Are the procedures for the arrest and treatment of persons under the influence of drugs and alcohol within UN and Mission guidelines?		

	Crime Prevention and Awareness	Pass	Fail
	Do UN Military Police have adequate knowledge of security regulations and potential threats?		
	Do UN Military Police conduct security and compliance checks?		
	Are vulnerable sites guarded?		
	What is the level of development of crime prevention programs?		
	Do UN Military Police have knowledge of the capabilities and limitations of CCTV and other surveillance technology?		
	Is criminal intelligence being developed and used effectively and efficiently?		
	What is the level of cooperation and information sharing with other UN and host nation security elements?		
	Have observation posts and checkpoints been established?		
	Have access restrictions been implemented where and when needed?		

	Civil Disturbance	Pass	Fail
	Do UN Military Police have sufficient knowledge of ROE and use of force guidelines?		
	Have UN Military Police been trained on gathering relevant information on civil disturbances.		
	Do UN Military Police plan and coordinate with other UN and host nation security elements? Does a clear command and control structure exist?		
	Have UN Military Police been trained and practice the proper use and maintenance of protective equipment and non-lethal weapons?		
	What is the level of training and expertise on individual UN Military Police positions and movement skills? Does the unit demonstrate effective execution of formations and movement, including the use of military working dogs?		
	What is the availability, effectiveness and efficiency of support elements (e.g., medical, fire fighters and breaching teams)?		
	What is the level of technique when executing apprehension, search and escort functions?		
	Do the UN Military Police make efficient use of documentation and surveillance equipment (both photo and video)?		
	How do the UN Military Police employ vehicles, barriers and traffic control devices to control a crowd and direct traffic?		
	Do the UN Military Police identify key leaders in the crowd? Do UN Military Police have sufficient and effective negotiation capability?		

	Air Marshal Duties	Pass	Fail
	Has every member of the air marshal team undergone close quarters shooter training?		
	Has every member completed advanced level hand-to-hand combat training?		
	Has the air marshal unit undergone specialised infantry skills training to augment its multi-role capability for heli-borne/heli-lift and Cordon and Search operations?		
	Is every member of the team familiar with airport operations including baggage handling, x-ray screening, plane and de-planing?		
	Has an airfield assessment been conducted prior to the start of the mission?		
	Does the UN Military Police officer demonstrate the ability to administer basic first aid for himself and his colleagues? Does he carry the necessary kit?		
	Is each member trained on advanced first aid procedures?		
	Does the member have a uniform that blends in with the aircraft environment, such as civilian clothes if everyone on the plane is in civilian clothes?		
	Is each team member familiar with aircraft emergency procedures?		
	Have all members received adequate non-lethal weapons training?		

	Personnel Security	Pass	Fail
	Have all members completed some type of close protection training?		
	Have all members completed close quarters shooter training?		
	Do all members have functional knowledge of the Mission language and host country vernacular language?		
	Are all members familiar with the Mission's public information policy including media management?		
	Are all members capable of ensuring adherence to UN principles, the Mission's legal framework, methodology of conducting peacekeeping operations, respect for local culture, UN standards of conduct and "do's and don'ts" in the Mission area?		
	Are all members aware of safety and security procedures in the field?		
	Does the unit have adequate participation of uniformed women (military/police/interpreters, etc.) to assist in patrolling, cordon and search, demobilization of female combatants and interaction with the local population?		
	Do all members maintain highest standards of integrity and conduct as a UN peacekeeper?		
	Are all members in possession of their required personal documents including passport and visa, UN and military identity card, health card, stores issued card and other pocket cards/hand-outs on the code of conduct, do's and don'ts, hostage incident card, ROE card, vernacular language card in the local language?		
	Are all crew members trained and capable of replacing one another in emergencies to perform tasks equally well?		

	Investigations	Pass	Fail
	Do UN Military Police demonstrate knowledge of international criminal standards and relevant UN regulations, including SOPs?		
	Are UN Military Police investigators specially trained, experienced and familiar with their equipment?		
	Do UN Military Police secure and preserve forensic evidence, including DNA?		
	Do UN Military Police respect legal requirements when taking statements?		
	Are UN Military Police personnel familiar with different questioning techniques and do they possess good communication skills?		
	Does the available crime scene investigation equipment meet international standards?		
	Are investigation sites cordoned off, placed under strict access control and the activity of authorized personnel chronologically recorded?		
	Is evidence accounted for by maintaining a complete chain of custody?		
	What efforts are made to protect investigators and other personnel from potential threats?		
	Has an authorized and capable institution or agency been designated to analyze evidence if the Mission's UN Military Police cannot do so satisfactorily? Necessary arrangements should be made prior to deployment (e.g., with TCC's national police service or civilian laboratories).		

	Criminal Intelligence	Pass	Fail
	Can UN Military Police identify the specific sources of criminal information/intelligence they gather?		
	Do UN Military Police gather relevant information from open sources, UN and host nation entities and the local population? UN Military Police must be familiar with newspapers, the internet, negotiation and interview techniques and working with interpreters.		
	Do UN Military Police classify, connect and analyze received information?		
	Can UN Military Police create electronic criminal and terrorism databases?		
	Do UN Military Police provide recommendations concerning crime and terrorism to the Force Commander and HQ Staff?		
	Do UN Military Police demonstrate awareness of the sensitivity of criminal intelligence? Do they show knowledge of specific security regulations concerning protecting personal data and criminal records?		
	Do UN Military Police demonstrate that sufficient data security is ensured?		
	Have clear guidelines and regulations for providing and sharing criminal intelligence been established and approved by the Force Commander?		

	Customs	Pass	Fail
	Do UN Military Police possess sufficient knowledge of relevant SOPs, customs and aviation security regulations?		
	Are X-Ray, military working dogs and other detection means available and do the UN Military Police know how to use them?		
	Are UN Military Police familiar with all documents required for transfer of personnel and equipment?		
	Is there close cooperation with other UN and host nation security elements?		
	Are UN Military Police complying with the official regulations for handling confiscated or seized materials?		
	Are customs controls conducted in rooms or areas separated from the public?		
	Do UN Military Police have knowledge of techniques applied by perpetrators to avoid detection of illegal goods?		

	Demobilization, Disarmament and Reintegration	Pass	Fail
	Do personnel have knowledge of the DDR goals and the different parties involved?		
	Has planning and coordination taken place with other UN and host nation security elements? Is there a clear definition of UN Military Police tasks?		
	Can UN Military Police provide protection for UN officials, and overall security for negotiation sites?		
	Can UN Military Police provide accurate registration and documentation of people and arms? This includes electronic records, individual tags or markings, finger prints and photographs.		
	Can UN Military Police conduct interrogations, including efficient use of interpreters?		
	Can UN Military Police provide security escorts for the transportation of collected/seized arms?		
	Are UN Military Police personnel trained and equipped for traffic management operations?		
	Can UN Military Police guard collection and storage sites, including the establishment of observation posts and checkpoints?		
	Can UN Military Police provide crowd and riot control?		
	Are UN Military Police trained and equipped to carry out high risk arrest operations?		

References

General References

United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, Principles and Guidelines (UN Capstone Doctrine) (2008)

http://pbpu.unlb.org/pbps/Library/Capstone_Doctrine_ENG.pdf

United Nations Infantry Battalion Manual (August 2012)

<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/documents/UNIBAM.Vol.I.pdf>

<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/documents/UNIBAM.Vol.II.pdf>

United Nations Security Management System, Security Policy Manual (8 April 2011)

http://ppdb.un.org/Policy%20%20Guidance%20Database/Security_management_system_policies.pdf

UN Force Link

The Online Strategic Movements and Force Generation Knowledge Center

<https://cc.unlb.org/default.aspx>

Generic Guidelines for Troop Contributing Countries Deploying Military Units to the United Nations Peacekeeping Missions

[https://cc.unlb.org/COE%20Documents/Generic%20Guidelines%20-%20Military%20\(TCC\)/Generic%20Guidelines%20for%20TCCs%20Deploying%20Military%20Units%20to%20the%20UN%20Peacekeeping%20Missions\(Mar%202008\).pdf](https://cc.unlb.org/COE%20Documents/Generic%20Guidelines%20-%20Military%20(TCC)/Generic%20Guidelines%20for%20TCCs%20Deploying%20Military%20Units%20to%20the%20UN%20Peacekeeping%20Missions(Mar%202008).pdf)

Manual on Policies and Procedures Concerning the Reimbursement and Control of Contingent-Owned Equipment of Troop/Police Contributors Participating in Peacekeeping Missions (COE Manual)

http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/sites/coe/referencedocuments/COE_manual_2011.pdf?bcsi_scan_00259711a12fb51a=sOZRyx95Yi5OihONCU1qZkoP3AqaAAAvo2FNA==&bcsi_scan_filename=COE_manual_2011.pdf

Medical Support Manual for UN PKO

http://physiciansforhaiti.org/wp-content/uploads/2013/04/DPKO-MSM.pdf?bcsi_scan_00259711a12fb51a=hmWzNdn8DV+iawiew2GfNRDw0H+aAAAvo+FNA==&bcsi_scan_filename=DPKO-MSM.pdf

UN Integrated Assessment and Planning Handbook

<http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/publications/2014-IAP-HandBook.pdf>

UN PKO Planning Toolkit, 2012

http://www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/publications/Planning%20Toolkit_Web%20Version.pdf

DPKO-DFS Manual on Surface Transport Management in the Field, February 2014

Accessible only to UN staff on the UN network (including field Missions) at: http://ppdb.un.org/Nav%20Pages/PolicyFramework_Default.aspx, or, at the "Resource Hub," recently developed for Member States to access UN documents including the Military Unit Manuals (such as this one) at: <http://research.un.org/en/peacekeeping-community>.

DPKO-DFS Manual on Road Safety Management in the Field, December 2013

Accessible only to UN staff on the UN network (including field Missions) at: http://ppdb.un.org/Nav%20Pages/PolicyFramework_Default.aspx, or, at the "Resource Hub," recently developed for Member States to access UN documents including the Military Unit Manuals (such as this one) at: <http://research.un.org/en/peacekeeping-community>.

DPKO-DFS SOP on Implementation of Amendments on Conduct and Discipline in the Model Memorandum of Understanding Between the United Nations and Troop Contributing Countries (Reference 2011.01).

Accessible only to UN staff on the UN network (including field Missions) at: http://ppdb.un.org/Nav%20Pages/PolicyFramework_Default.aspx, or, at the "Resource Hub," recently developed for Member States to access UN documents including the Military Unit Manuals (such as this one) at: <http://research.un.org/en/peacekeeping-community>.

Directives for Disciplinary Matters Involving Civilian Police Officers and Military Observers (Reference DPKO/MD/03/00994)

Accessible only to UN staff on the UN network (including field Missions) at: http://ppdb.un.org/Nav%20Pages/PolicyFramework_Default.aspx, or, at the "Resource Hub," recently developed for Member States to access UN documents including the Military Unit Manuals (such as this one) at: <http://research.un.org/en/peacekeeping-community>.

DPKO Interim Standard Operating Procedures: Detention in United Nations Peace Operations, January 2010

http://ppdb.un.org/Policy%20%20Guidance%20Database/DPKO_DFS_SOP_DententioninUNPO_25Jan2010.pdf

DPKO-DFS/Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Service Policy on Prison Support in United Nations Peace Operations (2015).

Accessible only to UN staff on the UN network (including field Missions) at: http://ppdb.un.org/Nav%20Pages/PolicyFramework_Default.aspx, or, at the "Resource Hub," recently developed for Member States to access UN documents including the Military Unit Manuals (such as this one) at: <http://research.un.org/en/peacekeeping-community>.

Training References

The following list of training references will be of great value to UN military unit commanders and their staff. These documents provide better understanding of the peacekeeping training system, its participants' roles and responsibilities, and available resources. These and other important peacekeeping documents are available at:

<http://ppdb.un.org/SearchCenter/Results.aspx?s=PPDB%20Scope&k=2.%09SOP%20on%20Implementation%20of%20Amendments%20on%20Conduct%20and%20Discipline%20in%20the%20Model%20Memorandum%20of%20Understanding%20Between%20UN%20and%20TCCs>.

Policy on Training for all UN Peacekeeping Personnel (2010)

Policy on Support to Military and Police Pre-Deployment Training for UN Peacekeeping Operations (2009)

Guidelines on Roles and Training Standards for UN Military Staff Officers (2009)

SOP on Mobile Training Support Team (2009)

SOP on Training Recognition (2009)

SOP on Training-of-Trainers Courses (2009)

Pre-Deployment Information Packages (PIP)

Core Pre-deployment Training Modules (CPTM)

UN Training Support to Member States

<http://www.peacekeepingbestpractices.unlb.org/PBPS/Pages/Public/PeaceKeepingTraining.aspx?page=support&menukey= 12 4>

Evaluation References

In addition to this Manual, the following UN peacekeeping documents provide guidelines and standards by which UN military units can evaluate their operational readiness. The following documents are available on-line at:

<http://ppdb.un.org/SearchCenter/Results.aspx?s=PPDB%20Scope&k=2.%09SOP%20on%20Implementation%20of%20Amendments%20on%20Conduct%20and%20Discipline%20in%20the%20Model%20Memorandum%20of%20Understanding%20Between%20UN%20and%20TCCs>

or, through the Office of the Military Advisor, DPKO at UN Headquarters:

- Troop Contributing Country-specific UN peacekeeping operations Manuals, guidelines and standard operating procedures.
- Mission mandate, memoranda of understanding, status of forces agreement and Rules of Engagement and Troop Contributing Country Guidelines.
- Statement of Unit Requirement issued by the UN Office of Military Affairs, DPKO.
- Mission Concept of Operations, operational directives and orders, Operational Plans, Standard Operating Procedures and Mission-specific case studies.
- Generic Guidelines for Troop-Contributing Countries Deploying Military Units (2012), the COE Manual 2011 and Guidelines on Peacekeeping Training (2011).
- Lessons learned and best practices of current and past peacekeeping Missions.
- Information obtained during the military unit's command group reconnaissance visit and feedback from the unit being relieved.
- After action reports and end of assignment reports of units and previous commanders.