DEPARTMENT OF PEACE OPERATIONS

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United Nations Peacekeeping Missions Military Police Unit Manual

2nd Edition
2025

DEPARTMENT OF PEACE OPERATIONS

Foreword

We are pleased to present the second edition of the United Nations Peacekeeping Missions Military Police Unit Manual, a critical resource for Military Police personnel and an integral reference for Member States and United Nations Headquarters staff.

The United Nations peacekeeping landscape has evolved significantly since inception. Currently, peacekeeping Missions operate in environments of heightened asymmetric threats, misinformation, emerging technologies, climate change and demographic shifts among others. Consequently, improved training, enhanced equipment, and the mindset are required to ensure a successful peacekeeping operation.

Whether deployed within a political framework to bolster a peace accord or to establish conditions conducive to stability, peacekeeping Missions mandate military units to undertake arduous tasks and exercise prudent force. In such contexts, United Nations Military Police units contribute to achieving the Mission's objectives by providing provost support to Force Commanders to enable the unimpeded maintenance of peacekeeping law and order, as well as support leadership and command functions.

As the United Nations bids to diversify the pool of troop-contributing nations, we hope to establish standardized capability benchmarks to enhance interoperability and ensure operational efficiency. To this end, the Department of Peace Operations (DPO), in collaboration with the Department of Operational Support (DOS) and military experts from several Member States, have revised this Manual to enhance the effectiveness of deployed military police units in peacekeeping operations. We extend our depth of gratitude to the Member States that volunteered resources to support this effort.

The DPO and the DOS would continue to refine and update this Manual to maintain its relevance in order to improve the collective performance of military components in peacekeeping operations.

Jean-Pierre Lacroix
Under-Secretary-General
for Peace Operations

Atul Khare
Under-Secretary-General
for Operational Support

Preface

The United Nations Peacekeeping Missions Military Police Unit Manual is designed for troop-contributing countries, commanders, subordinate leaders, United Nations Headquarters staff, and other key decision-makers involved in the strategic planning, deployment, and tasking of Military Police units.

This Manual is a product of extensive research, field experience, and collaboration, embodying the collective wisdom of our military community. It provides a comprehensive guidance on the organization, training, deployment, and conduct of United Nations Military Police units. Additionally, this Manual aims to standardize practices and enhance coordination of United Nations Military Police operations in United Nations Field Missions.

I extend my heartfelt appreciation to the Member States working group, Field Missions, and colleagues from the Department of Operational Support for their unwavering support and significant contributions during the revision of this Manual.

We believe that this document will enhance the capability of Military Police units to adapt to changes in the operating environment and advance the effectiveness of United Nations peacekeeping operations.

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Prologue

The United Nations Military Police Unit Manual describes the roles, responsibilities, and activities of Military Police in the United Nations Missions[1]. Always scalable in size, modular in function and Mission-tailored, the strength and composition of a United Nations Military Police Unit will depend on the size and requirements of the supported United Nations Mission and the physical characteristics of the Mission area.

This Manual serves to complement Troop-Contributing Countries' national doctrines in the development of Military Police units for peacekeeping operations. This Manual does *not* address any military tactics, techniques, and procedures. It is based on United Nations guidance reflecting lessons learned, feedback from field Missions and inputs from experienced peacekeeping practitioners with extensive knowledge of United Nations Military Police Unit operations in United Nations field missions.

Chapter 1 explains the concept of employment of Military Police units in United Nations peacekeeping operations and Chapter 2 outlines the capabilities and tasks expected of the United Nations Military Police. The Unit Commanders and staff can plan and manage their unit support requirements based on the information provided in Chapter 3 and 4, while Chapters 5 and 6 provide the training and evaluation standards by which the unit can achieve and maintain top operational performance.

To enhance interoperability and effective integration with other military components, this Manual should be read together with other relevant United Nations guidance documents and manuals including the United Nations Infantry Battalion Manual (UNIBAM). Further details of the Mission framework can be obtained from the United Nations Capstone Doctrine and relevant United Nations policy documents available at the Policy and Practice Database[2] and the United Nations Resource Hub[3].

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

[2] https://ppdb.un.org/

[3] https://peacekeepingresourcehub.un.org/

Table of Contents

List of Abbreviations

A4P+	-	Action for Peacekeeping Plus
CASEVAC	-	Casualty Evacuation
CBRN	-	Chemical, Biological, Radiological and Nuclear
COE	-	Contingent-Owned Equipment
DCOS	-	Deputy Chief of Staff
DDR	-	Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration
DMSPC	-	Department of Management Strategy, Policy and Compliance
DOS	-	Department of Operational Support
DPO	-	Department of Peace Operations
DSS	-	Department of Safety and Security
EOD/IEDD	-	Explosive Ordnance Disposal/Improvised Explosive Device Disposal
EU	-	European Union
EUROPOL	-	European Union Police
FDS	-	Field Defense Stores
FHQ	-	Force Headquarters
FPM	-	Force Provost Marshal
FPU	-	Formed Police Unit
GIS	-	Geographic Information Systems
GPS	-	Global Positioning System
HQ	-	Headquarters
ICRC	-	International Committee of the Red Cross
IED	-	Improvised Explosive Device
INTERPOL	-	International Criminal Police Organization
ITS	-	Integrated Training Service
JLOC	-	Joint Logistics Operations Centre
MEDEVAC	-	Medical Evacuation
MOU	-	Memorandum of Understanding
MP	-	Military Police
MSV	-	Military Skills Validation
NSE	-	National Support Element
OCHA	-	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs
OHCHR	-	Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights
OIOS	-	Office of Internal Oversight Services
OMA	-	Office of Military Affairs
OPCON	-	Operational Control
ORAPI	-	Operational Readiness Assurance and Performance Improvement
ORP	-	Operational Readiness Preparation
PDV	-	Pre-Deployment Visit
PRV	-	Pre-Rotational Visit
ROE	-	Rules of Engagement
SOFA	-	Status-of-Forces-Agreement
SOP	-	Standard Operating Procedures
SUR	-	Statement of Unit Requirements
TCC	-	Troop-Contributing Country
UNHCR	-	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNIBAM	-	United Nations Infantry Battalion Manual
UNMUM	-	United Nations Military Unit Manual
UNOE	-	United Nations-Owned Equipment
UNPCRS	-	United Nations Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System

Chapter 1

Employment Concept for the United Nations Military Police

1.1 Introduction

United Nations peace operations are deployed based on mandates from the United Nations Security Council. Depending on the specific set of challenges, United Nations peacekeepers are often mandated to play a catalytic role in security sector reform and other rule of law-related activities, protection and promotion of human rights, electoral assistance and support for the restoration and extension of State authority, among others.

Different mission components work with the military component in the field Missions to accomplish mandated tasks. The primary role of the United Nations Military component is to establish/provide a secure environment to accomplish mandated tasks. United Nations Military Police (MP) support the Force Commander in the exercise of command and control. United Nations MP are centrally controlled, and their task execution decentralized in *close support* to forward deployed forces. United Nations MP tasks are selected and prioritized by the Force Provost Marshal or senior United Nations 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 United Nations MP personnel. Successful United Nations MP support depends on their proper integration at every level and phase of operations. United Nations MP work in close coordination with United Nations civilian substantive and support components such as the United Nations Department of Safety and Security (DSS), Mission Security, United Nations Police (UNPOL) and Formed Police Units.

1.2 United Nations Military Police Principles

United Nations MP units are a flexible and specialized component of the Mission military component. United Nations MP are deployed under the principles of centralized control and decentralized execution, flexibility, unity of effort, economy of force, cooperation mobility, and communication:

1.2.1 Centralized Control

United Nations MP 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 United Nations MP 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.

1.2.2 Flexibility

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

1.2.3 Unity of Effort

United Nations MP 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.

1.2.4 Economy of Force

The term "economy of force" refers to the optimal deployment and distribution of Military Police to accomplish the Mission's objective. This requires employing the Military Police, in the most effective

way possible, to the highest priority tasks, thereby minimizing the utilization of limited Military Police assets on secondary tasks. Although desirable, United Nations MP units do not normally maintain an uncommitted reserve. When efforts to prioritize and combine tasks have been exhausted, support from the next level of the Military Police units may be required.

1.2.5 Cooperation

Cooperation and interaction between internal and external entities is regulated by Mission standard operating procedures (SOP), Status-of-Forces-Agreement (SOFA), 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 (TCCs), UNPOL, DSS, governmental and non-governmental agencies and civilian organizations is essential.

1.2.6 Mobility

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

1.2.7 Communication

Under the right circumstances, the information gathered by a single Military Police patrol can have operational importance. Military operations, plans and decisions across the full spectrum of United Nations 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.

1.3   Core Functions of the United Nations Military Police

1.3.1 Policing Operations

United Nations MP operations include investigations, handling of arrests and detention, and customs activities. United Nations MP Units assist the Force Commander in maintaining discipline and enforcing the United Nations standards of conduct. United Nations MP must be authorized to coordinate with competent host nation police forces and other relevant law enforcement authorities and organizations especially where the United Nations Police are not present. When conducting United Nations MP operations, the United Nations Mission mandate will specify the required legal framework and authorizations.

1.3.2 Security Operations

Security is a command responsibility and the United Nations MP, 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. United Nations MP ensure a more secure environment by employing specialized skills to augment the Mission's efforts to protect itself from hostile intent and aggression.

1.3.3 Detention Operations

In execution of a Security Council mandate and in line with the Mission Rules of Engagement (ROE), military contingents of United Nations Peacekeeping Operations may find itself in a position of having to arrest and detain a person, for example for posing an imminent threat to civilians or United Nations personnel. Such detainees shall be transferred as soon as possible and in accordance with existing United Nations rules and SOPs to the United Nations MP. Any arrest and detention must be in accordance with the applicable Status of Forces Agreement and SOP on The Handling of Detention in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political

Missions (2021)[4], including its Annex B on special considerations for children. The SOP provides procedures that ensure that persons detained by United Nations personnel are handled humanely and consistent with applicable international human rights, humanitarian and refugee law, norms, and standards. Another key reference is the DPO-DOS/Criminal Law and Judicial Advisory Service *Policy on Prison Support in United Nations Peace Operations*.[5]

1.3.4 Mobility Support Operations

United Nations MP 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. United Nations MP assist in the control of tactical unit movements under the planning and guidance of the Force Provost Marshal/Senior Military Police Commander or Advisor.

1.3.5 Stability Policing Operations

Stability policing is described as police related activities intended to reinforce or temporarily replace the indigenous police in order to contribute to the restoration and/or upholding of the public order and security, rule of law, and the protection of human rights.

1.4 Prioritized and Coordinated Operations

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

1.5 Employment in the Field

1.5.1 Typical Support to Mission Military Units

Throughout the full spectrum of peacekeeping operations, United Nations MP routinely perform their core functions of police operations, security, detention, and mobility support. Additional United Nations MP support can include surveillance of high-profile groups, observation, searches, operating checkpoints, monitoring ceasefires, and confiscating weapons. United Nations MP may assist civilian police authorities by providing advice, mentoring, and training. United Nations MP perform 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.

1.5.2 Additional support to other United Nations Military Units

United Nations MP support to other United Nations military units may include:

- Mobility support on approach routes for the preliminary movement of United Nations ground forces to their area of operations and eventual assembly areas.

- Continuous mobility support to the leading United Nations ground force unit, typically on the main routes.

- Mobility support for sustainment activities, providing escort to human rights mobile teams and supports the Protection of Civilians from physical violence in the Mission area of operations.

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[4] Handling of Detention in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions available at: https://peacekeepingresourcehub.un.org/en/policy#s-lib-ctab-29971806-1

[5] Policy on Prison Support in United Nations Peace Operations, available at: https://peacekeepingresourcehub.un.org/en/policy#s-lib-ctab-29971806-1

- Detainees handling as per the SOPs.

- 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.

1.6 Coordination with Other Police and Civilian Law Enforcement Entities

1.6.1 Local and Host Nation Law Enforcement

Liaison with all official police forces of the host nation is an essential component of United Nations MP duties. Host nation law enforcement agencies may be of significant assistance saving United Nations MP time and effort, improving efficiency, and providing in-depth 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 United Nations MP assistance.

1.6.2 United Nations Security Entities

United Nations MP will need to coordinate and liaise with Mission civilian security entities such as the United Nations Police,[6] including Formed Police Unit, and United Nations Mission Security. The Mission's Chief Security Officer will be the point of contact for any coordination and liaison. In some Mission settings, where United Nations Country Teams are integrated, DSS 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.

1.6.3 International Security Entities

United Nations MP may be required (if necessary, and clearance obtained through the chain of command) to exchange information and coordinate with other international security and police organizations, to include the European Union Police (EUROPOL) and the International Criminal Police Organization (INTERPOL).

1.7 United Nations Military Police Professional Ethos

1.7.1 Professional Performance

United Nations MP must abide by the mission code of conduct and other rules and regulations. They must read and follow all appropriate rules of engagement, regulations, Mission-specific SOP, and SOFAs. United Nations MP 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.[7]

1.7.2 Adherence to United Nations Standards of Conduct, and Respect for Host Nation Laws

In observance to the A4P+ priority on accountability of peacekeepers, the United Nations MP carry out their duties in accordance with international law enforcement standards and procedures set out in applicable directives, regulations, and orders. Any act of misconduct is subject to formal review and investigation, potentially resulting in repatriation and further disciplinary action if deemed appropriate by the United Nations or the TCC.

1.7.3 Accountability

Key Mission leaders, to include the Force Commander, Force Provost Marshal/Senior Military Police Commander or Advisor and subordinate United Nations MP commanders are responsible for

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[6] The capitalized term, "United Nations Police," refers to the Mission's *Non-Military Police* force, which may include Formed Police Units.

[7] Human Rights in United Nations Peace Operations and Political Missions available at:
https://peacekeepingresourcehub.un.org/en/policy#s-lib-ctab-29971806-1

fostering a professional and accountable United Nations MP service. United Nations MP and their chain of command are accountable for their actions and subject to audit, investigation and, if necessary, administrative, or disciplinary action. United Nations MP plans should include clear, detailed descriptions of their roles and responsibilities and should be signed by the commander authorizing the United Nations MP mission.

Any person can file a complaint against a member of the United Nations MP without fear of retribution. Even a member of the United Nations MP conducting or supervising an investigation is permitted to file a complaint against another member of the United Nations MP for improper interference in the conduct of an investigation. United Nations MP abide by specific Mission-established procedures to process and report complaints and take corrective action. United Nations MP 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.

1.7.4 Markings

United Nations MP personnel shall be clearly identified by the wearing of black or brown colored brassard with "MP" letters boldly inscribed in white color, worn on the right arm. All military police vehicles will be marked with "United Nations Military Police" boldly written in Black Paint on all sides of the vehicle.

1.8 Legal Authority

The legal basis for any United Nations peacekeeping Mission is international law as expressed in the United Nations Charter, Security Council Resolutions authorizing the Mission and, most specifically, the United Nations Mission mandate designating specific tasks. Those tasks may include protection of civilians and the use of force beyond self-defence[8] and to promote and protect human rights. The limits and use of force are governed by the provisions of the Mission's United Nations-approved ROE and by international human rights and humanitarian law. All United Nations personnel must respect the host nation's laws and customs.

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[8] United Nations Charter (www.uncharter.org)

Chapter 2

Capabilities and Tasks of the United Nations Military Police

2.1 Core Capabilities of the United Nations Military Police

The United Nations MP are the uniformed law enforcement branch of the Mission's military component. In pursuit of the A4P+ priority on capabilities and mindsets, the units are designed to be adaptable and versatile, in their provision of a wide range of support in any mission or environment contributing to the establishment of the rule of law. Their five (5) core capabilities include mobility support, security, detention, stability policing and police functions conducted by designated military personnel organized, trained, and equipped using specialized techniques. United Nations MP support joint, multinational and inter-agency United Nations Mission activities integrating international and non-governmental efforts in support of the overall Mission. Core capabilities include:

2.1.1 Mobility Support

United Nations Military Police Mobility Support capabilities are an essential part of United Nations Mission ground operations. United Nations MP facilitate movement along lines of communication by assisting in movement planning, route and area reconnaissance, physical movement control and enforcement of traffic regulations.

2.1.2 Security

Security is a fundamental capability requirement of all United Nations military personnel. United Nations MP conduct security operations in full coordination with the Mission's other key security elements to include the United Nations Security Office, United Nations Police, FPUs, EOD/IEDD units and local security agencies/forces. United Nations MP 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. It is not the function of United Nations MP to serve as guards. United Nations MP may also serve in Air Marshal and Close Protection roles if they have the required specialized training, knowledge, and skills. Similarly, some United Nations MP contingents may have specialized information security skills that can supplement and enhance Force security operations. The military police can augment the base defense plan in several ways when called upon.[9]

Information security[10] deals with organizational, procedural, physical, and technical measures designed to safeguard all types of information. This applies to verbal information, in the form of documents, electronic or Geographic Information Systems (GIS) products and maps and in any operational environment. United Nations MP 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 unauthorized disclosure, modification, destruction, interruption, or loss.

2.1.3 Detention

The Force Commander is responsible for detention oversight and ensuring that detained persons being held by the Mission are treated in accordance with relevant United Nations regulations[11]. The Head of Mission will appoint a Detention Focal Point who is a senior staff member with legal expertise.

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[9] Base Defence Policy 2023
[10] See the United Nations DPO SOP on Information Security at United Nations Headquarters and Field Missions, October 1996.
[11] 2020.13 Handling of Detention in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions (SOP)

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, child protection and corrections components, and with the International Committee of the Red Cross. Both United Nations MP and other trained military personnel may perform detention guard functions.

2.1.4 Policing

United Nations MP are the law enforcement element to maintain discipline, prevent crime and misconduct, and to investigate incidents within the entire United Nations Mission. Whenever necessary, all force members are subject of the United Nations MP's activities.

TCCs usually deploy a Military Police element as a national support element (NSE) 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 United Nations MP Unit. They serve a Military Police function focusing on their contingent and provide their contingent commanders with specialist skills in planning, operations, and training. Contingent Military Police can be expected to provide their contingent commanders with 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, not belonging to their national contingent.

The ubiquitous presence of computers, mobile telephones and other forms of information technology means that these devices could be used for criminal activity. While the overall responsibility for information technology and cyber security remains with the Mission's civilian support structure, United Nations MP may provide advanced criminal investigative cyber skills to support the Mission's overall security effort.

2.1.5 Stability Policing

The aim of stability policing is to contribute to the restoration and/or upholding of the public order and security, rule of law, and the protection of human rights in order to establish the conditions for meeting long term United Nations goals. The respect to governance and development, in particular, through security sector reform is important, because they may include establishing or re-establishing law and order and reinforcing the rule of law, through the reinforcing and/or replacing of the indigenous police forces.

2.2 Core Tasks of the United Nations Military Police

United Nations MP core tasks are divided into mobility support, security, detention, and policing operations.

2.2.1 Mobility Support Operations Tasks

United Nations MP 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. Mobility support operations tasks comprise of:

2.2.1.1 Movement Planning

United Nations MP contribute to the movement planning process of the United Nations Mission HQ and subordinated units with corresponding information and expertise. This effort includes assessing the road conditions, intensity of traffic at certain times, local traffic regulations and dangerous route sections, etc.

2.2.1.2 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 United Nations driving regulations and traffic circulation plans to keep routes clear for vital United Nations movements. Reconnaissance/surveillance consists of continuously monitoring the United Nations 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.

Geospatial Information Services (GIS) provide mapping products and may be used by United Nations MP to assist in route selection, planning, reconnaissance, and movement control activities. Such products include aggregated geospatial data related to terrain, vegetation, road/bridge access, security, and other substantial data. In addition, GIS products can be complemented with near-real time satellite imagery analytical products and potentially, with image or video streams from uncrewed 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.

If necessary, route or area reconnaissance tasks may be assisted by other United Nations Mission elements (e.g. engineers or by local people (i.e. officials or civilians). United Nations MP may temporarily send personnel to the Mission's Movement Control Office when larger amounts of United Nations vehicles are on the way (e.g. convoys or heavy load). Signage is the carefully placing of road signs along the road network, especially when the physical presence of United Nations MP is not possible or not necessary. Signage would require traffic signs according to the operation area's traffic law or specific military signs/symbols (e.g. route or bridge categories).

2.2.1.3 Traffic Accident Management

United Nations MP are called to any traffic accident involving United Nations vehicles or personnel within the Mission area of operations. They conduct traffic accident investigations to determine the cause and fault to assist the United Nations administrative review process, especially in incidents involving claims made against the United Nations military component. Traffic accidents should be investigated by trained United Nations MP personnel experienced in the specialized skills of gathering evidence and conducting accident analysis.

On arrival the United Nations MP, in close coordination with local police (when and if possible), take all necessary precautions to avoid escalating the situation. Tasks include first aid, traffic regulation, accident scene preservation and prevention of additional accidents, securing evidence and taking statements from witnesses. United Nations MP coordinate the accident scene efforts including medical treatment, recovery operations and liaison with civilian police. When United Nations military personnel are involved in an accident, the United Nations MP inform the contingent's senior national commander in the Mission as soon as possible.

2.2.1.4 Population Flow Control

During the conduct of United Nations military operations, it may be necessary to control fleeing populations, guiding them to areas where civil authorities or the United Nations Mission can provide some degree of protection. Population flow control is intended to prevent interference with United Nations 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 United Nations MP 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 specialized agencies, such as the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), have primary responsibility for supporting fleeing populations. United Nations Civil-Military Coordination and Military Police units gain special relevance in supporting humanitarian operations since they significantly influence civilian attitudes and behaviors when controlling population movements. United Nations MP are well suited for controlling fleeing populations given their knowledge of the local road network and experience in working with civilian populations.

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

In the conduct of population control, the United Nations MP ensure that various gender considerations are factored in accordance with the Gender Policies in place. This ensures that all persons affected needs are considered without compromising their rights. Special consideration should also be given to children, in particular unaccompanied children.

2.2.1.5   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 United Nations 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 United Nations troops are moving into or out of the United Nations Mission area of operations.

2.2.1.6   Military Convoy Escort Operations

Given their specialized training and equipment, United Nations MP are well suited to conduct convoy escort tasks. Convoy escort may be required due to the quantity or size of the transport, the urgency with which the personnel or materiel (such as ambulances and explosive ordnance disposal teams) are needed or because there is a specific threat to the convoy. United Nations MP can conduct 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 United Nations MP convoy escort tasks under high threat conditions, *Security Operations are conducted.*

When the number, size or speed of convoy vehicles will influence the normal flow of traffic, United Nations MP typically deploy their vehicles in front of and at the end of the convoy, supplemented by traffic control points at critical junctures to ensure an unhindered movement. Routes with heavy traffic, built-up areas, and rush hour congestion should be avoided. If they cannot be avoided, necessary precautions must be taken with other United Nations military and police units, local police, and other authorities.

2.2.2 Security Operations Tasks

2.2.2.1   Convoy Security

Depending on the threat, convoys of mission essential materiel may be vulnerable as a high-value target. United Nations MP tailor their convoy security procedures according to the threat and items being transported. United Nations MP 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 to facilitate the unimpeded passage of multiple convoys. Convoy security tasks and planning considerations include:

- All threats along the convoy route must be considered and planned for. While improvised explosive devices and ambushes have been the most frequent and challenging threats, other threats both natural and human-made, may exist and must be mitigated.

- Coordination is required with friendly forces along the convoy route, including United Nations aid stations, refueling 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, considering the load carried by each vehicle.

- Primary and alternative routes in view of the threat, convoy size, maneuverability, 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, without such laws, United Nations safety rules regarding local population safety should be enforced.

- 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 United Nations military units.

2.2.2.2 Critical Infrastructure Security

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

- Gathering and sharing information on threats to key infrastructure, to include liaison with United Nations 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 including drones/UAVs, 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 points.

- Controlling traffic around the perimeter, enforcing prioritized 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.

2.2.2.3 Air Marshal Operations

Air Marshal operations involve teams of specially trained United Nations MP who maintain good order and secure personnel and cargo aboard selected United Nations aircraft. United Nations MP 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 and must closely cooperate with other law enforcement agencies to accomplish the mission.

2.2.2.4 Personnel Security

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

2.2.2.5 Security Vetting

United Nations MP, in coordination with other United Nations security entities, host nation police and other authorities may be used to conduct security vetting of local personnel applying for employment in United Nations Missions. Security vetting is conducted 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[12]

- 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

- Checking information provided by the applicant (e.g. former employees, residences, memberships in GOs or NGOs)

- Ensuring medical screening is conducted to evaluate the mental state and physical health of the applicant, particularly regarding infectious diseases

2.2.2.6 Identification Control

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

- Conducting identification checks at United Nations 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.

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[12] 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

2.2.2.7 Close Protection

Close Protection is the preventative and reactive measures taken by appropriately trained and qualified personnel to protect an individual's life, health and integrity which is specifically or generally under threat from man/non-human-made actions and accidents, assassination, kidnap, or other illegal acts.

Close Protection operations are carried out to protect both Mission/United Nations and non-Mission/non-United Nations VIPs (Very Important Persons) from accidents, assassination, kidnapping and injury. VIPs are likely targets due to their rank, official position, symbolic value and vulnerability. United Nations MP must be properly trained and equipped for this highly specialized task and must instantly react to secure and evacuate VIPs under imminent threat. All Close Protection operations must be coordinated with UNDSS/Mission Security to ensure seamless support and situational awareness.

- Close Protection security for non-Mission/non-United Nations High Threat or VIPs is a national responsibility, and procedures may vary from nation to nation. National Close Protection teams being supported by United Nations MP may include civilian and/or military personnel, depending on the position of the person being protected. National Close Protection authorities may send advance teams to conduct reconnaissance in the United Nations Mission area prior to the VIP visit. Coordination with United Nations Security, including United Nations MP is crucial to avoid confusion and to facilitate unhindered, safe and secure VIP movements, especially when several VIPs simultaneously visit the same part of the Mission area.

- Tasks and planning considerations for United Nations MP conducting or supporting Close Protection operations include:

  - Details about the VIP(s) and the visit - Timings, durations, locations/venues, routes, dignities/people to be met during the visit are only some of the   initial considerations.

  - Obtaining in-depth threat assessments of the Mission area of operations, with a focus on possible adversaries as well as specific and general threats. These considerations contain criminal and terrorist groups, their background, activities in the past and possible hostile acts against the VIP(s).

- Determination of alternative routes, safe houses/places and hospitals to be used in unplanned or dangerous situations.

  - Reconnaissance of all locations/venues, routes and alternative routes planned to be used during the visit. Whenever possible, this reconnaissance is to be conducted by those Military Police who are designated for Close Protection tasks. Aerial vehicles (e.g. drones), when available, should be employed for the preparation phase as well as for the actual Close Protection task.

  - Using military working dogs and technical means to detect explosives/explosive devices in rooms planned to be used by the VIP (e.g. meeting areas, briefing rooms or accommodations) prior to the VIP's arrival. Once the search is completed, the area must be secured for the duration of the VIP visit. Close coordination with EOD/IEDD personnel is mandatory.

  - Conducting/supporting advanced reconnaissance of United Nations Mission sites that the VIP will visit must be closely coordinated with the United Nations site owner.

- Availability of adequately trained and well-equipped Military Police and supporting/assisting elements like medical personnel, surveillance teams and snipers, EOD/IEDD specialists, including military working dogs, advance team, traffic escort, armored vehicles, residence security and intervention team etc.

- All considerations, reconnaissance and plans must be updated when new information becomes available. Close contact with all stakeholders must be maintained about the status of the visit at any time.

- When the United Nations MP is conducting a Close Protection operation, coordinated or in close cooperation with other security elements (e.g. National Close Protection authorities or Host Nation Security authorities), responsibilities, authorities and limitation must be clearly defined by the HQ of the United Nations Mission.

2.2.3 Detention Operations Tasks and Procedures

During their duties, United Nations MP 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 arrest, detention, and repatriation[13] of detainees. Key tasks and procedures described in that SOP include, but are not limited to:

- Statements of Detention.

- Intake of detained persons.

- Detention Focal Point.

- Privacy and accommodation.

- Notification of detention and visitation.

- Prohibition of torture and cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment or punishment.

- Questioning of detained persons.

- Searches of detained persons.

- Taking/Seizing certain items.

- Photographs and records concerning detained persons.

- Detention registers.

2.2.4 Police Operations Tasks

Police operations tasks support commanders at all levels in enforcing military discipline and rule of law, thus contributing to the effectiveness and reputation of the United Nations Mission and its military component. Accordingly, Military police operations comprise Military Law and Order Enforcement, Investigations, Confinement Operations and Customs Activities.

2.2.5 Military Law and Order Enforcement

Military law enforcement operations focus on:

- Contributing to ensure that United Nations military component personnel behave in compliance with the United Nations standards of conduct and refrain from committing all forms of misconduct (such as theft, SEA & sexual harassment), Mission and Force directives, standard operating procedures and, as appropriate, the host nation legal framework.

- Compliance with Mission provisions concerning identification cards, United Nations driver's licenses and other relevant documents.

- Correct wearing of the military uniform and use of equipment.

- Force protection measures, including traffic control and regulation requirements.

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[13] Repatriation could, but not always, apply to extraordinary cases of a United Nations military contingent member being returned to his or her home country for disciplinary action.

- 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 United Nations 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 United Nations military installations by vehicle and foot patrols. The main effort is on off-post, non-military areas frequented by United Nations military personnel, for example, markets, public transport, bars and restaurants. When operating in such areas, United Nations MP 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 to be sought, if appropriate.

- Military law enforcement also includes the following United Nations MP tasks at official events:
    o Planning, conducting and supervising cordons.
    o Supervising the entire event area and its participants.
    o Providing VIP security.
    o Access control.

2.2.6 Jurisdiction and Authority

Subject to the relevant provisions in the applicable Status of Forces Agreement, United Nations MP have jurisdiction over all United Nations 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 United Nations personnel beyond the military component. This jurisdiction entails adequate response by United Nations MP 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 TCC's responsibility to inform its military contingent members of United Nations MP jurisdiction and authority. The following authority is granted to all United Nations MP personnel and all Mission military component members are obliged to cooperate and obey their orders.

- Checking and enforcing orders and regulations of the United Nations military component within Mission military installations and in public beyond the installation.

- Checking all Mission military component personnel formal identification such as United Nations identification card, driving license, and vehicle license. Requiring those requested to provide information in response to questions relating to a specific United Nations MP mission. Inform peacekeeping personnel on the security situation in a specific area.

- Directing, stopping, and giving orders to drivers of United Nations military vehicles.

- United Nations MP have authority for any other relevant reasons in the interest of good order and discipline of the United Nations military component. This authority includes:
    o Investigating and reporting incidents and offences within their jurisdiction.
    o Searching United Nations Mission installations and property to ensure the safety and security of personnel and materiel.
    o 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 United Nations installation/property if required for security reasons.

o Seizing items which may be used to harm United Nations personnel, personnel in custody or those under United Nations protection within the Mission, such as seizing drugs, weapons, alcohol, and pornography14 .

o Denying access to specially designated areas if required for security or other reasons.

2.2.7 Misconduct and Crime Prevention

United Nations MP undertakes misconduct and crime prevention measures by regularly patrolling United Nations Mission installations and in the wider Mission area of operation, focusing on vulnerable sites, places of frequent violence, criminal activities, or accidents. These locations can be determined by analyzing records of related past events and in consultation with the mission's Conduct and Discipline Team. The physical presence of United Nations MP reflects vigilance and readiness to react against unlawful behavior and situations.

2.2.8 Investigations

2.2.8.1 Investigations by United Nations Military Police. United Nations MP 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. They may also be called upon to collect and preserve evidence that could be lost in advance of an investigation to be conducted by a TCC as follows.[15]

- United Nations MP may be called upon to conduct investigations in instances of misconduct involving military personnel, other than members of military contingents, for which the United Nations has the authority to conduct such investigations,[16] when such investigations are not conducted by the Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS). Similarly, the United Nations MP may be called upon to conduct investigations in instances of misconduct involving members of military contingents when TCCs have declined or failed to exercise their primary authority to conduct such investigations or requested assistance from the United Nations with the investigation, and when such investigations are not conducted by OIOS.

- When an incident involves military contingent personnel, whenever possible, it should be handled by United Nations MP from a different TCC than the TCC whose personnel is involved in the incident to ensure neutrality and unbiased and honest application of United Nations MP procedures. The investigation should be conducted in a way that permits the 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, the participation of a national representative from the TCC may be requested to work closely with the United Nations MP. Such an investigation should be coordinated by the Force Provost Marshal.

- United Nations Military Police, under the authority of the Head of Mission and direction of the Force Provost Marshal, may be requested to conduct investigations, or support investigations conducted by other investigative entities, in instances of misconduct involving civilian or police personnel from the Mission.

2.2.8.2 Troop-Contributing Country Involvement. TCCs have primary jurisdiction to conduct investigations in instances of misconduct involving members of their military contingents. In such instances, and until a TCC has indicated that it declines to investigate or failed to do so, the involvement of United Nations MP 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 United

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[14] United Nations policy on prevention of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse.

[15] See the DPO/DOS 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*

[16] See the DPO/DOS *Compilation of Guidance and Directives on Disciplinary Issues for All Categories of Personnel Serving in United Nations Peacekeeping and Other Field Missions.*

Nations MP from conducting required preliminary investigations in support of United Nations administrative review processes such as those envisaged under the Policy on Boards of Inquiry17 and United Nations Guidelines on Special Investigations18 United Nations MP may be called upon to support and assist in investigations being conducted by TCCs and/or by OIOS.

2.2.8.3 Cooperation with Other United Nations Entities, International and Host Nation Security Organizations

Jurisdictions and investigative responsibilities must be clearly defined and understood by all legal authorities. As the Mission leadership deems appropriate, United Nations MP cooperate with other United Nations entities, international and host nation security organizations when investigating cases involving United Nations military component personnel or property. The personal data of United Nations 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 United Nations MP. Under these circumstances, the Force Provost Marshal is authorized to request investigative support from OIOS or other United Nations 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. Whenever other international or national agencies are investigating the same case as the United Nations MP, the Force Provost Marshal will seek Force Commander/Head of Mission guidance to deconflict investigative responsibilities.[19]

2.2.8.4 Investigative Principles

United Nations MP investigations are guided by the following principles:

- Do no harm.
- Transparency.
- Independence, impartiality, and objectivity.
- Thoroughness, accuracy, and precision.
- Timeliness.
- Record, preserve and collect all relevant evidence.
- Confidentiality.
- Informed consent for victim and United Nations external witnesses.
- Duty of United Nations personnel to cooperate.
- Protection, safety and welfare.
- Due process and procedural fairness.
- Gender perspective.
- Focus on evidence, not opinion.
- Professionalism.

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[17] SOP on Boards of Inquiry
[18] 2019.22 Guidelines - Special Investigations
[19] The United Nations Office of Internal Oversight Services has responsibility for internal investigations in the United Nations, including United Nations field Missions. Nonetheless, TCCs have the right to investigate themselves.

2.2.8.5   Most Common Types of Investigations

- Investigations to determine relevant circumstances of a criminal offence against United Nations personnel or property, or when United Nations personnel is suspected of having committed misconduct, including possible criminal offence.

- Security investigations to determine breaches of security regulations, including the compromise of classified documents and material.

- Security investigations to determine breaches of security regulations, including the compromise of classified documents and material.

- Traffic accident investigations to determine the cause and fault of traffic accidents and incidents involving United Nations military component personnel or property.

All investigations must be conducted according to the investigative principles described in this section. The differences lie in different legal rules, formats and the entities dealing with the investigation result.

2.2.8 6   Conduct of Investigations

- Investigations involve complex requirements ranging from initial actions at the scene of the incident, to the collection of evidence and preparation of investigative reports for subsequent use in disciplinary or criminal proceedings.

- Initial Actions. Every member of the United Nations MP should be able to conduct routine investigations. Complex or more sensitive investigations may require specialized investigators who are specially trained and equipped for the task. Regardless of the investigation's complexity, the following initial actions are taken by the United Nations MP who arrive first at a scene:

  o Save lives.

  o Request emergency services.

  o Prevent unauthorized access.

  o Prevent suspects from leaving the scene.

  o Collect documentation and preserve evidence.

  o Maintain evidence chain of custody.

  o Gather identifying information on victims, witnesses, and suspects.

  o 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 commonly performed by United Nations Military Police:

  o Conducting fast and simple chemical identification of drugs, explosives, other hazardous materials (both solid and liquid) in collaboration with Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and Nuclear (CBRN) Defense or EOD/IEDD teams.

  o Administering drug and alcohol tests.

  o Processing places and people by searching the incident scene, related sites, property, and suspects involved and documenting and preserving evidence.

  o Evaluating and analyzing information and evidence obtained and continuing the investigation as necessary.

  o Submitting investigative reports and official statements.

2.2.8.7 Investigation Reports

Each investigation conducted by United Nations MP must be documented by an official investigation report submitted to the Force Commander and national authorities of the TCC concerned, through established pathways, for example, through the Department of Management Strategy, Policy, and Compliance (DMSPC). The purpose of the investigation report is to provide the United Nations, TCCs and other legal authorities of the United Nations MP findings 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 United Nations or TCC as appropriate. At a minimum, investigation reports contain:

- Who was involved? Victims, witnesses, suspects, suspects for aiding/abetting, others of interest, considering possible requirement for confidentiality.

- 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 United Nations MP. Circumstances, date, and time under which the incident was reported or observed.

- Actions taken by the United Nations MP, 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.

2.2.9 Confinement Operations

Confinement is the temporary incarceration of United Nations military personnel under the sole authority of the TCC concerned. United Nations military component personnel may be held and handed over to the Senior National Representative (SNR) 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.

United Nations MP 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 United Nations MP assuming the confinement task. The Head of Mission or Force Commander may also task United Nations MP to confine military component personnel sentenced by their commanders according to national military or other applicable law. Military personnel suspected of serious crime or breach of military regulations, awaiting repatriation to their home country, may also be taken into custody by United Nations MP. Whenever possible, the confinement task will be performed by United Nations MP who are members of the TCC contingent concerned, and confinement procedures pertaining thereto must be in accordance with national requirements. When conducting confinement operations, United Nations MP must meet the following minimum requirements:

- Appropriate shelter and clothing consistent with that provided to United Nations military personnel in the Mission area of operations.

- Sufficient guard presence to maintain discipline and to prevent escape or suicide attempt.

- 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 United Nations MP, any significant incidents during confinement and the exact date and time when the detainee was transferred to national authorities. That written record also includes facilities and means of transport used and personnel dealing with the detainees (e.g. type, names, or duty numbers).

2.2.10 Customs Activities

To ensure the correct and timely transfer of United Nations forces into and out of the Mission area, United Nations MP 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 United Nations Mission area of operations.

Customs operations must be conducted in close cooperation with the transiting United Nations 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, United Nations MP 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 and technical means may be used to increase United Nations MP capacity and effectiveness in searching for illegal substances such as drugs and explosives. United Nations MP conduct personnel and materiel customs checks in accordance with international regulations and agreements to ensure:

- Customs compliance and prevention of unauthorized or illegal import and export of goods, items, money, living organisms and other restricted goods such as archaeological artifacts, food, drinks, 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 United Nations identity documents.

2.3 Support Tasks of the United Nations Military Police

Support tasks are those activities that do not necessarily require United Nations MP expertise, but are tasks that can be managed and conducted by them in order to contribute to United Nations 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 United Nations Military Police Response to Civil Disturbances

Civil disturbances include massive and violent local population reaction to local concerns or the United Nations 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), United Nations Police or United Nations Force. United Nations MP 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 are to be carried out in close cooperation with host nation law enforcement agencies whenever possible.[20]

United Nations MP response to civil disturbances must be clearly authorized by the Head of Mission or Force Commander. When United Nations MP supports FPUs or United Nations Police during public disorders of a non-military nature (where there is no sustained use of firearms or weapons) the FPU and United Nations Police have primary responsibility. The most senior United Nations Police Advisor/Commander or FPU Commander at the incident location exercises tactical control and has overall on-scene command. When non-police United Nations military forces engage in responding to public disorder of a military nature (where there is sustained use of firearms or weapons), the FPU and United Nations 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 United Nations MP elements available, at least one (1) United Nations MP representative should be present at the command post/incident control point regardless of which Mission element has primacy and on-scene command.

United Nations MP 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 force and Rules of Engagement. United Nations MP tasks in support of responding to civilian disturbance include:

- Gathering information and conducting liaison with other United Nations 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 United Nations 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.

- Employing drones/UAVs, where available, for surveillance/observation tasks.

- 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 United Nations 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.

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[20] See the DPO/DOS policy on *Formed Police Units in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations*

- Separating/isolating rioters from peaceful demonstrators.

- Dispersing unauthorized gatherings.

2.3.2 United Nations Military Police Support to Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration Operations

The Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR)[21] process consists of the handing over of combatant weapons (disarmament), the disbanding of military structures (demobilization) and the transition and reinsertion (reintegration) of combatants to civilian life. Depending on the Mission's mandate, the United Nations military component may be tasked to conduct or support DDR operations led by local or international authorities such as the host nation government or United Nations Police/United Nations DDR Section. If a United Nations peacekeeping mandate includes the supervision of a DDR program, 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.

2.3.2.1 Disarmament and Demobilization

During disarmament and demobilization operations, the emphasis is on registration, collection and disposal of firearms not registered or authorized by legitimate local or international authorities. United Nations MP 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 United Nations 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. United Nations MP 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 United Nations officials during negotiations with representatives of armed groups or during information campaigns.

- Contributing to traffic and security planning for the local United Nations 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.

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[21] *Handbook on United Nations Multidimensional Peacekeeping Operations* (2003) page 63.

- Registering and documenting storage or disposal of confiscated arms.

- Interrogating personnel if the origin or previous use of their arms is the subject of United Nations 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 organizations 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.

2.3.2.2 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, United Nations MP 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 United Nations Military Police

3.1 Command and Control

Normally deployed at Force level, United Nations MP units are company-size organizations based on a scalable and modular structure with highly independent operational capabilities. The United Nations MP Unit is under the operational control (OPCON) of the Force Commander. A United Nations 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, a military police officer typically in the rank of Colonel, who also provides Force-level staff support to the United Nations MP Company Commander, typically a Captain / Major or Lieutenant Colonel. These relationships are illustrated in the following diagram.
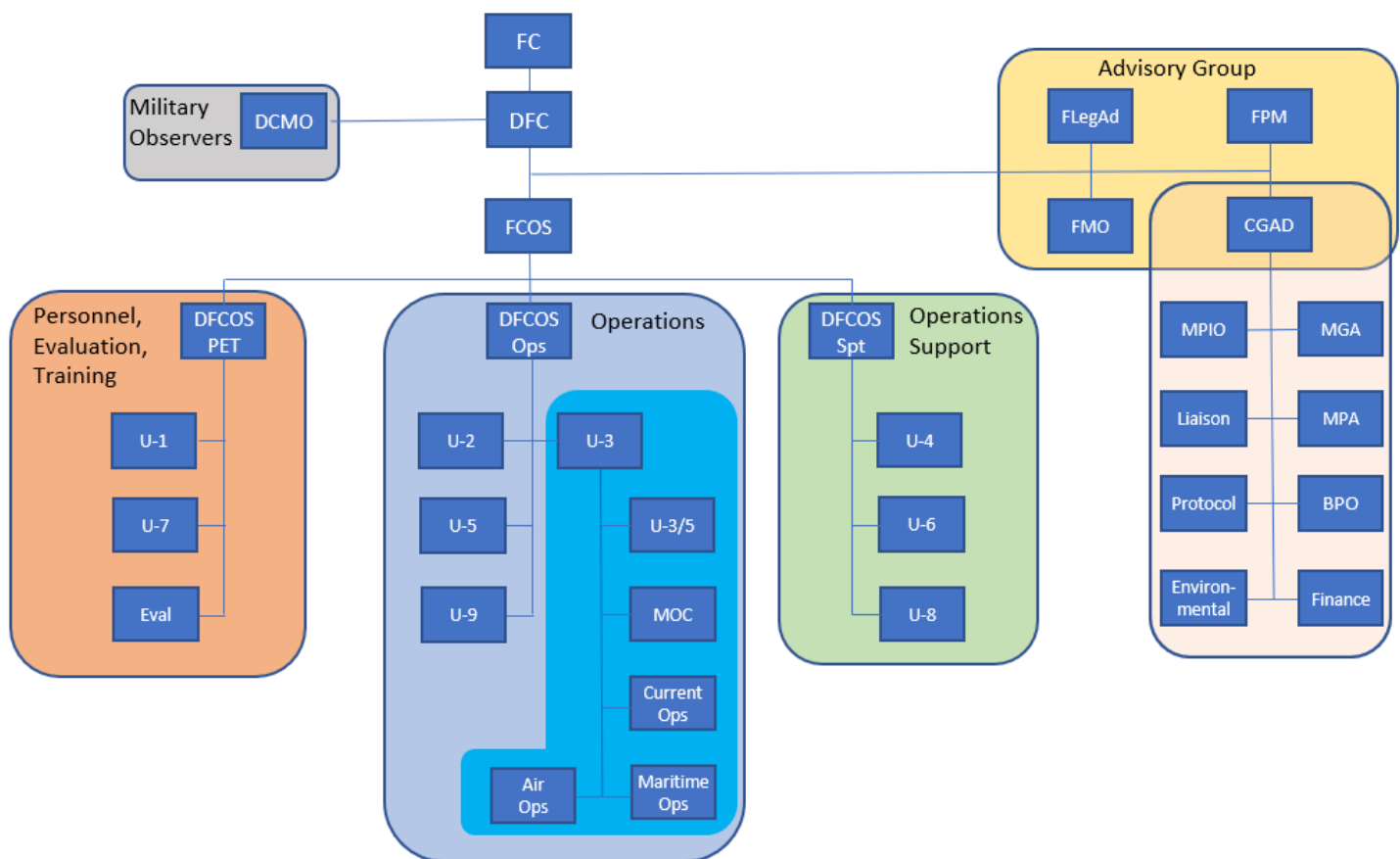
Figure 1. Generic Structure of a large multidimensional mission's FHQ

3.2 The Force Provost Marshal

The Force Provost Marshal serves on the Force Commander's key staff. He or she should be the senior military police officer in command and preferably in the rank of Colonel or equivalent. He or she assists the Force Commander in exercising command and control over assigned United Nations MP personnel by ensuring the proper coordination and synchronization of United Nations MP assets. The Force Provost Marshal provides advice on all Military Police-related issues. He or she may be

dual hatted as a United Nations MP Unit commander and as a staff officer involved in the staff planning process coordinating Military Police activities.

In addition to the coordination authority over United Nations MP assets in the mission, the Force Provost Marshal (or, depending on the Mission, the senior United Nations MP commander) is the functional liaison person to host nation security authorities and any non-United Nations police agencies in the Mission area. This aligns his responsibilities with the A4P+ priority in cooperation with host countries. 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 United Nations 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 United Nations MP doctrine, the overall United Nations Mission and its goals, host nation police capabilities and vulnerabilities, UNPOL and UNDSS/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. Force Provost Marshal responsibilities may include:

- Advising the Force Commander and Force Headquarters staff on proper United Nations military police functions and tasks.

- Providing recommendations to the Force Commander and Force Headquarters staff on United Nations MP 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.

- Participate as the senior Military Police Advisor during staff working groups.

- Tracking, monitoring, and providing information on the status of United Nations MP forces.

- Recommending future employment of United Nations MP forces to meet operational requirements.

- Developing the required input to 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.

- Ensuring, in cooperation with other Mission investigation entities, that fact-finding activities required for Boards of Inquiry in the mission are carried out.

- Ensuring, in cooperation with other Mission investigation entities, that investigations to be carried out by the United Nations in instances of misconduct involving military personnel, other than military contingent personnel and military staff officers, are carried out.

- Ensuring, 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, are carried out.

- Ensuring, including in cooperation with other Mission investigation entities, that required support is provided to investigations conducted by TCCs or the OIOS.

3.3 The United Nations Military Police Unit Commander´s Role

Before deploying to the United Nations Mission's operational theater, the United Nations MP 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 United Nations MP 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 United Nations and TCC guidelines for determining further sustainment requirements.

3.4   The United Nations Military Police Company and Organizing Principles

The size and structure of the United Nations MP unit will vary for each operation according to the designated task and conditions. The basic building block for United Nations MP units and their employment is the section, a task-organized element of the Military Police squad. When two (2) or more squads are combined, a United Nations MP platoon is formed, commanded by a Military Police Lieutenant or Captain. Three (3) or more platoons are combined to form a United Nations MP company, commanded by a Military Police Captain / Major or Lt. Col. The United Nations MP company is approximately 132 persons including a three (3) person headquarters, a Military Police headquarters platoon of approximately 22 persons, three (3) 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.

United Nations 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.)
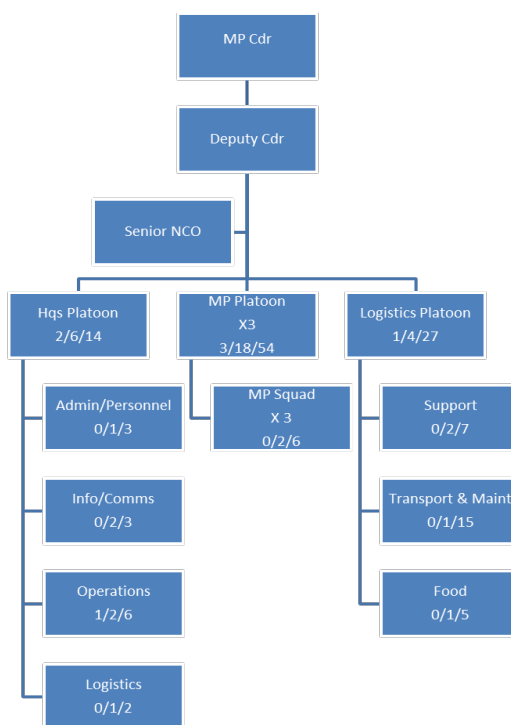
3.5   Company Headquarters Platoon

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 and maintains the company communications network.

- **Operations Cell.** Coordinates the company's operational activities and movements within the Mission area of responsibility, conducts liaison and coordinates/maintains the United Nations MP Operations Center on 24 hours, 7 days a week basis. Additionally responsible to coordinate employment of United Nations MP Quick Reaction Teams and reserves in accordance with the operational situation and coordinating all company capabilities to ensure the overall safety and security of United Nations MP personnel, materials, and information. Operations Cell establishes and maintains liaison with neighboring United Nations military contingents, and with the immediate higher headquarters, for coordination and control of United Nations MP activities within those of the Mission's military component.

- **Logistics Cell.** Provides company-level staff supervision for the company's logistics activities and works closely with the Logistics Platoon. The Logistics Cell coordinates all logistics support for the unit in accordance with the United Nations-TCC Memorandum of Understanding governing the company's logistical arrangements. The Logistics Cell is responsible to ensures the proper maintenance, serviceability and inspection of both United Nations and contingent-owned equipment held by the company. The Logistics Cell will manage all company logistics-related financial transactions and accounting. The cell's Logistics Officer oversees the company's movement control (MOVCON) and serves as the environmental focal point.

3.6 United Nations Military Police Platoons

The Military Police platoons are the operational platoons, composed of personnel directly involved in the performance of United Nations MP 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. Enough investigators should be made part of these platoons to meet their operational requirements.

3.7 Logistics Platoon

The logistics platoon is made up of three (3) key sections namely the support section, the transport and maintenance section and the food section. The main functions of the platoon are:

- Coordinates the general logistics and medical care support of the company.

- Stocks and provides all authorized supplies and ordnance.

- Manages accommodations, ablutions and laundry.

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

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

- Conduct all type of COE inspections (arrival, quarterly and repatriation) in coordination with Mission COE Unit.

3.8 United Nations Military Police Equipment

3.8.1 Special United Nations Military Police Requirements

Rubber Bullets. The carriage and use of rubber bullets and bean bag rounds by *non-military* United Nations Police personnel, including Formed Police Units, is strictly prohibited by DPO/Office of

Rule of Law and Security Institutions.[22] DPO is considering the future use of rubber bullets and bean bag rounds by United Nations military units (including Military Police). Force Commanders should therefore seek DPO/Office of Military Affairs guidance before authorizing the use of rubber bullets, bean bag rounds or alternative ammunition such as soft kinetic projectiles.

3.8.2 Other Special United Nations Military Police Equipment Requirements

The United Nations 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 United Nations TCC Memorandum of Understanding (MOU). TCCs are responsible to ensure that their United Nations MP personnel and contingents deploy with:

- Personal weapons.

- Dedicated transportation. All vehicles and equipment deployed by United Nations MP 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 United Nations MP patrols.

- Digital cameras for all United Nations MP patrols.

- The full range of Military Police specialist equipment, including crime investigation equipment.

- Military Police recognition brassards. United Nations Mission Military Police are recognized by black or brown brassards with white letters reading, "MP".

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[22] 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.

Chapter 4

Support for the United Nations Military Police

4.1 Support Expectations

The United Nations MP Unit is expected to meet the standards of self-sustainment according to the terms of the Statement of Unit Requirement, United Nations-TCC MOU and Contingent-Owned Equipment (COE) Manual. The deploying United Nations MP 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 (unless supplemented by the United Nations). 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 United Nations in compliance with the MOU agreement, 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 United Nations-TCC MOU or Letter of Assist. It cannot be over-emphasized that special attention must be given to the detailed requirements for ration, water, shelter, medical/veterinary and supplies for both military personnel and military working dogs, if present.

4.2 Major Engineering Support

Before deployment, United Nations-TCC negotiations should include any United Nations MP 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 United Nations MP 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.

4.3 Self-Sustainment of the United Nations Military Police Unit

When the United Nations MP 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 mission requirement, terms of the MOU and Statement of Unit Requirement (SUR). Typically, equipment is deployed for the duration of the Mission and troop rotations occur every 12 months. Subject to MOU negotiations, the United Nations MP Unit may be required to self-sustain in the following areas:

- Communications[23]
- Catering
- Office
- Electrical
- Minor engineering
- Explosive Ordnance Disposal[24]
- Laundry and cleaning
- Basic fire-fighting equipment
- Fire detection and alarms
- Medical: observation and treatment identification

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[23] Internal communications within a contingent are a TCC responsibility. TCCs are also responsible for providing email and internet access for personal or welfare purposes. The United Nations 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.

[24] For the United Nations military unit camp's internal area only. Does not apply to mine clearance activities.

- Defense against Chemical, Biological, Radiological, and nuclear weapons[25]
- Field defense stores
- Miscellaneous general stores
- Internet access
- Unique equipment
- Welfare items
- Tentage

4.3.1 Accommodation

- **Initial Accommodation:** Based on the MOU agreement, the United Nations Mission will provide United Nations owned accommodation or will prepare green field sites under austere conditions at the deployment location to construct Contingent Owned Accommodation as part of Contingent Owned Equipment (COE). 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 United Nations 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:** If accommodation is not provided by the United Nations, then the Mission will strive to provide rigid and semi-rigid accommodation after the initial six (6) month period in Contingent-Owned Equipment tentage. Failing which the United Nations Mission will pay a penalty rate of reimbursement until prefabricated accommodation can be provided.

- **Deployable Accommodation:** The contingent must deploy with sufficient tentage for short-term operational and tactical deployments.

- **Tentage Structure:** Tentage must include flooring and the ability to heat and cool as appropriate, 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.

4.4 Sustainment Support for the United Nations Military Police Unit

Sustainment support for United Nations MP Units is coordinated through the Force Headquarters/Mission Support Centre (or Sector Headquarters/Sector Mission Support Centre if the United Nations MP Unit is allotted to a Sector). The United Nations MP Unit must therefore liaise with the Force Headquarters logistics structure (DCOS Operations Support, U-4 LOG, U-1 PER), the Office of 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 United Nations MP 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. The United Nations provides the following items and services:

- Food rations (storage, cooking and sometimes transportation is a contingent responsibility).

- Bulk raw water (or access to bulk raw water). TCCs are responsible for purification, storage, and transport).

- Bulk fuel.

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[25] To date, United Nations 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.*

- Strategic movement of Contingent-Owned Equipment and personnel from the home country to the Mission area of operations during initial deployment and also during repatriation of the unit from the mission area to the home country.

- Main supply route, road/other infrastructure upkeep and mine-clearing. Minor engineering and routine upkeep are TCC's responsibility.

- Blood and blood products.

- Casualty Evacuation/Medical Evacuation (CASEVAC/MEDEVAC)26 transportation and support for movement of sick and wounded personnel to appropriate medical facilities.

4.5 Medical and CASEVAC/MEDEVAC Support

4.5.1 Medical Capability

Depending on Mission requirements, a United Nations MP Unit may or may not deploy with its own integral Medical Level 1 Clinic. If the Unit is deployed with its own Level 1, technical clearance for the medical personnel will be conducted prior to the deployment according to the United Nations Guidelines on Technical Clearance Review of Medical Personnel for Deployment to United Nations Field Duty Stations. If it does not deploy with its own Level 1, 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 United Nations MP 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 United Nations MP elements if they operate in remote areas, hostile environments, or locations with elevated epidemic risks. If the United Nations MP Unit does not have an integrated medical support element, as in the case of small United Nations MP detachments in remote locations, medical support will need to be arranged with the Force Medical Officer (FMO) in consultation with the Mission Chief Medical Officer (CMO) as required. The ability to evacuate United Nations MP Unit casualties to Level 1+, 2, 2+ or 3 hospitals must be pre-arranged and verified with the FMO and CMO before each United Nations MP Unit operation. All troop- or police-contributing medical facilities are required to implement United Nations Healthcare Quality and Patient Safety standards. See: COE Manual and/or Medical Support Manual for more information.

4.5.2 CASEVAC/MEDEVAC Planning and Training

During the planning phase of each operation, special attention must be given to available CASEVAC/MEDEVAC capabilities, procedures, and timing with the appropriate staff officers at Sector or Force Headquarters. United Nations Force/Mission MEDEVAC/CASEVAC assets and Level 1+/2/2+/3 Hospitals will provide medical support and should train with the 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. United Nations MP Unit CASEVAC/MEDEVAC typically involves United Nations MP Units making use of all available Sector, Force and Mission capabilities.

4.6 United Nations Headquarters and Mission Support to the Military Police Unit

4.6.1 Logistic Support

The Department of Operational Support (DOS) at United Nations 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

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26 Medical Support Manual for United Nations Peacekeeping Operations, available at:
https://peacekeepingresourcehub.un.org/en/policy#s-lib-ctab-29971806-3.

to help field Missions. Support is delivered to field Missions and TCC contingents through DOS and its Mission Directors/Chiefs of Mission Support and their subordinate staff.

4.6.2 Communications and Information Technology Support

Equipment for communications between the Mission, Force or Sector Headquarters and the United Nations MP Unit is provided as United Nations-Owned Equipment (UNOE). UNOE ensures that the United Nations MP Unit has integral, secure, military-grade communications within the Force or Mission's communications network. At the Mission-level, the United Nations establishes strategic communications links, providing geospatial information and enabling information exchange throughout the respective Mission. The United Nations Mission also provides access to the United Nations 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 COE and is the responsibility of the TCC and military contingent, as defined by the respective MOU between the United Nations and TCC.

4.6.3 Financial Reimbursement

The determination of financial reimbursement to United Nations Member States COE is established through the COE Working Group and United Nations 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 United Nations MP 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 4.6.1 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 United Nations.

4.6.4 DOS Logistics Plan

The DOS Logistics Plan is the basis for identifying resources that may be re-deployed from other locations (e.g., United Nations Logistics Base Brindisi or other field Missions) to support Mission deployment. Additionally, the UCSD/OSCM/DOS 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.

4.6.5 Force Generation and Logistics Planning

It is essential to coordinate the force generation process with UCSD/OSCM/DOS for deployment and logistics planning purpose. 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 United Nations Headquarters. Problems are assessed based on a combination of the data given by the TCC and inspections carried out by DPO and DOS personnel. The United Nations Department of Operational Support recognizes that many Member States do not possess all the equipment needed for a particular United Nations Mission and have therefore put in place mitigating logistical arrangements such as the purchase of UNOE, "wet" and "dry" leases, memoranda of understanding (MOUs) and letters of assist (LOAs).

Wet and Dry Lease

To ensure that units offered by Member States deploy with the required capability, several options are provided for the delivery 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.

4.6.1 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 United Nations. The second party is reimbursed, if at all, by bilateral arrangement without United Nations involvement or responsibility.

4.6.2 Dry Lease

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

- Under the first, the troop contributor provides the equipment, and the United Nations 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 United Nations arranges for another Member State to deliver 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 United Nations delivers the support via commercial contractor.

4.7   Memoranda of Understanding

The MOU is designed to cover reimbursement for personnel costs, major equipment and self-sustainment costs. Under the MOU, liability is borne by the United Nations. The COE Manual states that in the case of loss or damage of equipment due to hostile action or force abandonment, the United Nations is responsible for reimbursement to the Member State in cases where the collective generic fair market value of such equipment equals or exceeds $250,000 for a series of hostile actions within one (1) United Nations budget year. Where the loss or damage is less than $250,000, the Member State assumes responsibility[27].

4.8   Letters of Assist

Primary logistics support for a contingent comes from national military logistics sources under TCC's control. Civilian contractors may also provide support.   Major items of equipment may accompany deploying units, or the United Nations may provide them in the Mission area. The United Nations 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 United Nations 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.

4.9   Pre-Deployment Visits (PDVs)

In view of the financial and operational significance of ensuring that contingents are correctly equipped, DPO and DOS jointly conduct Pre-Deployment Visits (PDVs)/inspections before deployment. PDVs are usually conducted once the troop contributor and United Nations Headquarters

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[27] COE-Manual 2023

reach an MOU agreement. The MOU covers personnel,[28] major equipment, self-sustainment, and Mission factors, and is a contractual statement of what each of the respective parties will provide.

4.10 Status-of-Forces-Agreement (SOFA)

From a logistical perspective, the Status-of-Forces-Agreement (SOFA) specifies the terms of support provided by the host State to the United Nations Mission. DPO, in coordination with DOS, is responsible for negotiating SOFAs with the host State.

SOFAs also codify relations between the United Nations 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."[29] SOFAs govern the legal status of troops and civilian personnel deployed to the Mission in the host State and specify the legal immunity for United Nations personnel about the settlement of claims. SOFAs also outline 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."[30]

4.11 National Support Elements

With prior United Nations approval, Member States providing military and/or police personnel to United Nations Missions may augment those personnel with a National Support Elements (NSE). Member States may choose to organize NSE to provide their deployed contingents administrative and logistical services with national standards of support that may exceed or differ from the stated United Nations requirement. A NSE includes personnel and equipment *in addition* to those agreed to by the United Nations 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.

As this augmentation is over and above United Nations requirements, the United Nations offers no reimbursement or financial liability for NSE costs, rotation, or self-sustainment. Nonetheless, for purposes of legal status, NSE personnel are considered part of the Member State's military or police unit contingent. The conditions for deployment and use of NSE are detailed in the National Support Element Policy[31].

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[28] The MOU also contains articles on discipline and investigations further defined in the DPO/DOS 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.*

[29] *Handbook on United Nations Multidimensional Peacekeeping Operations,* 2003, p.13.

[30] *Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs (OCHA) Glossary of Humanitarian Terms in Relation to the Protection of Civilians in Armed Conflict,* 2003. 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.*

[31] 2015.17 National Support Element Policy

Chapter 5

Training for the United Nations Military Police Unit

5.1   Intent

This Chapter is provided to assist United Nations MP Unit Commanders and planners in their efforts to prepare contingent personnel for United Nations peacekeeping. Training is a command responsibility and a continuous process. Commanders and supervisors therefore have an obligation to ensure their personnel and units are properly trained from pre-deployment to, and while on United Nations mission. Appropriately trained contingents will have an operational advantage upon arrival in the United Nations Mission.

In some ways United Nations MP 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 the enforcement/coordination of law and order, investigations, confinement/detention operations, VIP protection and customs activities), United Nations MP are constantly under the scrutiny of Force/Mission personnel as well as local inhabitants. The ability of Military Police units and individuals to effectively perform their duties, within relevant laws and regulations, is essential to obtaining public approval and engendering respect for their actions. Any perception of unprofessional behavior could lead to a loss of public confidence and conditions of increased crime and disorder.

5.2   National Sovereignty

The United Nations fully recognizes national sovereignty regarding the training of military personnel and units. National military training is the foundation upon which contingents can add and adapt to United Nations standards.

5.3   United Nations Training Expectations, Standards and Support

United Nations MP Units are normally composed of personnel from a single TCC but may occasionally include elements from other TCCs. Units and personnel designated to become United Nations MP are expected to be thoroughly trained as they will interact with the local population, Force and Mission personnel in accordance with international standards of human rights, confinement/detention operations and Force/Mission SOPs.

DPO's Integrated Training Service (ITS) in the Policy, Evaluation and Training Division provides the Core Pre-deployment Training Materials, Specialized Training Materials and Reinforcement Training Packages that are mandatory for use by T/PCCs. In accordance with General Assembly Resolution A/RES/49/37 (1995), Member States have the responsibility for the delivery of pre-deployment training for uniformed personnel deploying to United Nations operations.

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

United Nations MP 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 The Office of Information and Communications Technology (OICT). This training includes United Nations standard equipment-specific training so that United Nations MP Unit can communicate with their higher headquarters and other Force/Mission elements.

5.5   Common United Nations Training Requirements

The UNIBAM discusses common United Nations military unit training at length and should be studied by all units deploying for peacekeeping Missions.[32] The overarching principles of United Nations peacekeeping described in that manual are applicable to all military units regardless of specialty. Skills that deserve special emphasis for contingents serving in United Nations field Missions include military planning, 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 United Nations MP procedures. Provided in Section 5.6 is a consolidated list of United Nations training requirements that can be incorporated into pre-deployment and in-Mission training. Commanders and subordinate leaders should develop these training topics in greater detail to suit their needs.

5.6   Specific United Nations 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 United Nations peacekeeping Mission. Related training requirements that are relevant to United Nations MP 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 DPO'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 United Nations MP Unit commander and staff to the Mission area.
- Lessons learned from the outgoing United Nations MP Unit.
- Awareness training on asymmetric threats, particularly counter-IED training33.
- Mandatory in-Mission training on United Nations-issued communications and information technology equipment.

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[32]The United Nations Infantry Battalion Manual,2020
[33] Reference counter IED strategy

5.7 Military Training Recommended for Emphasis

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

Beyond mastering technical military requirements, United Nations MP 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. It is highly desirable for United Nations MP Unit leaders to be proficient in English and/or any of the six (6) United Nations official language including French, Arabic, Chinese, Russian, and Spanish. Preparing key contingent members to communicate in English and all or either of these languages allows them to easily integrate their unit into the overall Force and Mission.

Chapter 6

Evaluation of the United Nations Military Police Unit

6.1. Introduction

This chapter explains United Nations MP unit evaluation methods and provides details of the conduct of the Force Commander's in-mission evaluations and military skills validations (MSVs), PDVs and pre-rotational visits (PRVs). This Chapter aligns with the 2024 United Nations Policy on Operational Readiness Preparation, 2015 United Nations Policy on Operational Readiness Assurance and Performance Improvement, (United Nations ORAPI) and 2018 Operational Readiness Preparation for TCCs in Peacekeeping Missions (ORP Guidelines), which outline a framework, including timelines for the evaluation and self-certification of United Nations military units provided by TCCs in accordance with SURs, the COE Manual and other United Nations Military Unit Manuals (UNMUM).

6.2 The Purpose of Evaluation

Evaluations are extremely useful to TCCs, their contingent commanders, United Nations 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, operational readiness, and capability 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 United Nations standards of operational performance. Similarly, once deployed, evaluations are conducted by the Force Commander to assess the operational effectiveness of the contingent.

6.3 Types of Evaluation

Formal evaluations during deployment preparation, rehearsals and exercises are very beneficial. Evaluations may be conducted in a graduated manner by level (from individual soldiers to commanders) and activity (Team, Platoon, Company, and Battalion) in a task-oriented manner to systematically build expertise and integrate capabilities for collective application. The types of evaluation are:

- Self-certification/evaluation.

- Military skills validation during pre-rotational/pre-deployment visits.

- Force Commander's Evaluation of Subordinate Entities (In-mission Evaluation).

The Military Police Unit's operational readiness is evaluated using distinct criteria based on mission requirements, organizational structure, operational standards, the capability to perform mission essential tasks, standards achieved in training, as well as administrative and logistics standards. These criteria should be based on measurable and quantifiable standards that are specific, achievable, realistic, and time-bound in nature. Evaluation should analyse task-oriented activities at each level within the military contingent to include individuals, groups, and commanders. The performance standards for United Nations MP Unit are in Annex A.

6.3.1 Self-Certification/Evaluation

As outlined in the policies mentioned in 6.1, TCCs are requested to formally evaluate the capabilities of their units, including successive rotations, and are encouraged to certify that units are operationally ready in terms of personnel, equipment and doctrine before deployment and rotation. Self-evaluation plays a key role in achieving and maintaining operational readiness. By conducting self-evaluation, TCCs can authoritatively determine how well their personnel, units and equipment perform according to United Nations standards and consequently take appropriate TCC level action to make any

necessary improvements. In this way, TCC self-evaluation contributes to higher states of operational readiness.

It is in the interests of TCCs to ensure that the training of their Military Police unit is based on the operational guidance contained in Chapter 2 of this Manual, and that their evaluation process adheres to the performance standards for United Nations MP unit given in Annex A. Failure to prepare in this manner may result in less than positive in-mission evaluations. TCCs should evaluate their units/personnel for certification at least six (6) weeks prior to deployment or rotation to allow time for any shortfalls to be remedied.

6.3.2 Military Skills Validations during Pre-Deployment Visits /Pre-rotational Visits

A military contingent deploying to a United Nations peacekeeping mission is expected to be well trained and qualified in basic military skills, unit specific tasks, techniques, procedures, and staff functions according to United Nations military performance standards. PDVs/PRVs offer a level of independent evaluation prior to a contingent's deployment to the mission area. PDVs/PRVs will include validation of the contingent's ability to:

- Ensure timely assembly, grouping, and equipping of the Unit in accordance with the Statement of Unit Requirements and MOU.

- Conduct Mission-specific, task-oriented drills and exercise to validate individual and collective military skills through military skills validations (MSV). The MSV is conducted by DPO/OMA/MPET to assess the unit's operational readiness and performance. MSV which consists of the individual skills validation and collective skills validation which are tailored to the specific unit. The functions, tasks, standards, and indicators incorporated in this manual at Annex A are used during the MSV to validate the United Nations MP Unit's preparedness and operational readiness.

6.3.3 Force Commander's Evaluation of Subordinate Units (In-Mission Evaluation)

Force/Sector HQ regularly conduct in-mission evaluations to assess the performance and operational effectiveness of the unit in the Mission area. The first in-mission evaluation is recommended in the second or third month of deployment. This may be followed subsequent evaluations as per the 2016 SOP on Force and Sector Commander's Evaluation of Subordinate Military Entities in Peacekeeping Operations. The evaluations will be conducted on the order of the Force Commander by the Force/Sector HQ evaluation team, which will also use the Performance Standards outlined in Annex A and suitably adjusted to tailor to the mission. If performance shortfalls are identified, the Mission is responsible for ensuring that a performance improvement plan is developed by the evaluated unit and monitoring the implementation of the plan. Evaluations are recommended to be conducted with or after the COE inspection since the serviceability of the COE is directly related to and might affect unit performance.

Subsequent corrective actions should be taken by the unit, TCC, and Force/Sector HQ (in mission) to mitigate the shortfalls and enhance the unit's performance. All results of the performance evaluations are reported to the leadership of the United Nations DPO. As appropriate, OMA/DPO will coordinate with the TCC to ensure that future deployed forces incorporate lessons learned and can better prepare their units.

6.4. The Evaluation Process

TCCs are responsible for their own independent evaluation and should follow the relevant policies and performance standards given in Annex A of this Manual. The evaluation of units during MSVs in PDVs/PRVs and in-mission evaluation will proceed as follows:

- An appropriate, mission-specific scenario will be chosen for the evaluation exercise. During MSVs in PDVs/PRVs, this will be the responsibility of the TCC, and during deployment this will generally be the responsibility of the FHQ evaluation team. However, in mission evaluations, particularly those in high-tempo environments, can also involve observing troops during routine operations.

- The unit's operational readiness is evaluated based on the performance standards attached at Annex A. The tasks (Annex A) are designed to evaluate and validate the unit's ability to conduct operations.

- During MSVs in PDVs/PRVs, functions and tasks to be evaluated are selected based on the identified performance shortfalls, the contents of the SUR and the mission operating environment.

- The units failing to achieve a positive standard will be informed that additional training/ remedial action is required.

6.5   Preparation for Evaluation

To help prepare for in-mission evaluation or PDVs, TCCs should consider the following:

- Conducting their operational readiness assessment exercise at least six (6) weeks prior to deployment, thereby facilitating required corrective action.

- Deploying units should have access to all COE that they will require to be operationally effective in the mission area.

- Deploying units should have access to an appropriate training area. This should be large enough to exercise the entire unit.

- Exercises should be designed to reflect the unique challenges of mission operating environment. They should reflect possible threats along the way such as potential EO/IED (Explosive Ordnance/Improvised Explosive Device) threats, engaging with local population, and protection of civilians etc.

- TCCs should add United Nations skills to their own doctrine by ensuring training aligns to Chapter 2 of this Manual.

- TCCs must ensure that self-evaluation aligns with the performance standards attached at Annex A. It is important to remember that these are the performance standards that UNHQ and mission personnel will be used to evaluate deploying unit during PDVs /PRVs and Force Commander's in-mission evaluations (suitably adjusted).

- TCCs should evaluate units based on mission specific scenarios/incidents.

6.6   Changes to the Tasks, Standards, and Indicators

The performance standards for United Nations MP units outlined in Annex A to this manual may change in line with changes to mission mandates, operating environments, manual revision, new policy directives etc. Updates to the performance evaluation standards can be assessed on United Nations portals:

- United Nations Peacekeeping Resource Hub
  https://peacekeepingresourcehub.un.org/en/policy

- United Nations PCRS (Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System) https://pcrs.un.org

References

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ANNEX A

United Nations Military Police Unit Performance Standards

United Nations MP Unit Function 1: Situational Awareness, Planning and Command & Control

Description: Situational Awareness, Planning and Command & Control covers the way the Military Police Unit and commanders at all levels assess the security situation, lead, direct, and control their staff and subordinate units.

Condition: Situational Awareness, Planning and Command & Control are to be assessed throughout all operational phases from planning through to execution with the appropriate level of situational awareness for all tasks of Military Police support to United Nations Peacekeeping Operations.

Ref: United Nations Peacekeeping Missions Military Police Unit Manual, 2nd Edition 2024.

Sub-Task	Standard Number	Standards	Indicators	Score
United Nations MP Unit Function 1: Situational Awareness, Command and Control				
F 1.1				
Situational Awareness	**F 1.1.1**	2 The unit demonstrates situational awareness in its Area of Operations through receiving information from higher HQ and coordinating with other United Nations Military units.	1. The unit commander receives Peacekeeping-Intelligence assessments from the FHQ/SHQ and updates the unit's security information.	
			2. The unit commander keeps members of his unit aware of the situation on daily basis.	
			3. Unit personnel are aware of the latest security situation in the AOR.	
	F 1.1.2	The unit demonstrates awareness of the physical terrain in its Area of Operation and its potential impact on unit operations. Ref.: UNMPKI HB 9.4.5	1. All major routes throughout the unit Area of Operation, including tracks and likely transit routes used by United Nations forces and other actors are identified and classified based on capabilities and conditions such as vehicle type, and general road conditions depicted in an Overlay in liaison with FHQ/SHQ MPKI staff. (Comment: This overlay is known as the Mobility Corridor Overlay.)	
			2. The unit has identified the key physical terrain determined how these impact/affect its own operations. (Comment: Depending on the type of the mission these could be areas with good observation points, key infrastructure (such as bridges, river crossing points, intersections, population centers, industrial complexes, defiles etc) and their conditions.)	

			3. Effects of weather on road, and air movement have been considered.	
			4. The unit receives information or assessments on the accessibility of the main supply roads and infrastructures.	
	F 1.1.3	The unit demonstrates awareness of the human terrain in its Area of Operation. Ref.: UNMPKI HB 9.5.2	1. The unit identified, with the assistance of FHQ/SHQ U2 branch, armed groups, terrorists, and organized crime groups in its Area of Operation and depicted (in separate overlays) known locations.	
			2. The unit has identified and depicted in an overlay all locations of Host Nation Security Forces/Police and institutions (including structure, capabilities and contact details of key personnel).	
			4. The unit has depicted in overlays all ethnic, religious, political and tribal group locations and identified vulnerabilities of each group and IDP camps within its Area of Operation with the assistance of FHQ/SHQ U2 staff.	
			5. The unit has depicted in overlays, the incidents involving military personnel, vulnerable areas in terms of conduct and discipline issues and out of bound areas.	
			5. The unit assesses, with FHQ/SHQ assistance, the capability of armed elements to use IEDs, mines, or other EO threats.	
F 1.2				
Operational Planning/Contingencies	**F 1.2.1**	The unit has identified and analyzed key operational and mission variables during planning.	**Standard Met** 1. The unit understands political and security aspects and how these impact/affect its own operations.	
			2. The unit has identified all limitations (constraints/restraints).	
			3. The unit has considered the assets available to the unit to implement the assigned tasks.	
			4. The unit has identified the specific tasks, implied tasks (at least the critical ones) and risks involved.	
			5. The unit has considered the existing United Nations and Mission SOPs especially on arrest and detention.	
	F 1.2.2	The unit has developed a plan to effectively implement its mission/tasks. (Comment: In case of no plan, then standard and indicators are 'Not Met'.)	1. The plan is based on the FHQ/SHQ OPORD and the Support Concept of the Mission.	
			2. The plan describes the tasks that the Military Police Unit, its subordinate, and supporting units/sections will execute.	
			3. The plan includes the coordination instructions, the logistics support, communication and C2 arrangements.	
			4. Plan has been developed jointly with other mission and non-mission elements where necessary.	
	F 1.2.3	The unit has appropriate	1. The unit has identified the possible contingencies such as disruption to road movements due to weather, threat or civilian	

		contingency plans and rehearses them regularly.	actions, evacuation of staff, safety & security of personnel/installations etc. and has prepared contingency plans.	
			2. The unit's contingency plan has been integrated /coordinated with the United Nations contingents/SHQ/FPM/FHQ. (Comment: safety, security, evacuation etc.)	
			3. The unit rehearses the contingency plan due to the latest situations. (Comment: Check the record if the contingency plan is rehearsed regularly.)	
F 1.3				
Command and Control	F 1.3.1	The commander organizes command and control of all subordinates and attached elements.	1. The unit commander establishes command hierarchies that clearly assign responsibility and accountability for all subordinate elements.	
			2.The command-and-control arrangement caters for the widespread deployment of MP teams/personnel.	
			3. The unit commander and officers are fully conversant with role and authority of the Force Provost Marshal (FPM)	
			3. The unit commander has established a command support organization with adequate staff, equipment including communication and monitoring /reporting processes.	
			4. The Unit HQ maintains close coordination with the SHQs/Bn HQs where the MP teams and personnel are deployed.	
	F 1.3.2	All operations are conducted in accordance with documented orders and are continuously monitored.	1. The unit has standard operating procedures (SOP) to harmonize staff work and standardize the reaction to and reporting of situations. All subordinate commanders/ officers clearly understand their roles and responsibilities and react to the situation in accordance with the SOP.	
			2. Correct sets of orders (OPORD, FRAGO etc) and SOPs are used. Orders /SOPs are based on guidance received from higher HQs or situation developments.	
			3. The units radio room is manned 24/7. Check the unit SOPs on duty personnel.	
			4. Deployment of all MP sections, teams and posts are marked on the Situation Map and tracked.	
			5 Mobile operations of the unit (e.g. patrols, convoy security,) are tracked through a real-time tracking system (GPS) or radio checks at waypoints/reporting points. The movements are marked on the Situation Map.	
	F 1.3.3	The unit has established a process to continuously improve its effectiveness.	1. The MP Unit conducts After-Action reviews (AAR) with team members after completing each task and identifies lessons identified/learned. (What worked well, what didn't work, recommended training, equipment, or supplies required.) (Comment: Check the records.)	

			2. Findings of after-action reviews are recorded and used to identify best practices and make necessary adjustments (e.g. revised techniques and procedures etc). Best practices and lessons identified/learned are shared with higher HQs for distribution to other units.	
			3. Performance improvement plans and measures taken are recorded and reported to higher HQs.	
F 1.4				
Communication	F 1.4.1	The unit has established and maintained effective communications networks.	1. The unit operates & maintains a VHF/UHF command, control, and communications network down to the section/squad /post level and when required to individual levels.	
			2. The communication architecture is designed to cater for all operational tasks and contingencies.	
			3. The communication architecture supports command and control, situational awareness, secure communications with Higher HQs, and coordination with neighboring units and internally. Primary, alternative (including SATPHONE), command, and emergency means of communication during each operation and for static duties are clearly defined in the commander's orders.	
			4. Communication channels are always operational (24/7) within the unit.	
			5. There is the continuous, timely, and accurate passage of information between subordinate units and the HQs (Unit HQ, FHQ or SHQ). (Comment: Check the records (radio logbook) and reports.)	
	F 1.4.2	Personnel of the military Police unit conduct effective radio communications.	1. Radio communication procedures are outlined in a unit SOP and aligned with United Nations procedures. As per SOP, signal instructions are issued and it includes details of code words, radio net diagrams, and frequency (primary, alternative channels, CASEVAC channel etc) management issues during operations and static duties. (Comment: The SOP includes guidelines for transmitting phonetic alphabet and numbering and procedure words.)	
			2. Radio communications with higher HQs is conducted in English based on United Nations procedures.	
			3. The unit personnel (includes every section and cell leaders) transmit messages that are clear and brief.	
			4. Radio checks are conducted with all stations involved before commencing a certain task	
			5. All section/squad/post/patrol leaders can use basic radio equipment in service in their unit and operate it according to the internationally recognized procedure.	
F 1.5				

Use of force and compliance with international human rights and humanitarian law.	**F 1.5.1**	The unit has implemented measures to ensure compliance with Mission specific ROEs. Ref: Mission ROEs	1. All unit personnel have been issued with mission-specific ROE pocket cards and every personnel carries it with him/her. (Comment: Spot Check)	
			2. ROE pocket card includes provisions on detention.	
			3. ROE cards are translated into the mother tongue of all personnel.	
			4. The unit organizes ROE scenario-based training on likely mission-specific incidents. (Comment: Check with training records (including plans and scenarios). Check if all personnel attend the training.)	
	F 1.5.2	The unit personnel demonstrate a clear understanding of basic ROE principles. (Comment: Conduct Interviews with personnel of all ranks)	1. Soldiers can explain the principle of Self-Defence.	
			2. Soldiers can explain the principle of Use of Force other than in Self-Defence.	
			3. Soldiers can explain the principle of the Duty to Challenge and Warn.	
			4. Soldiers can explain the rules and instructions on detention and dealing with detainees.	
			5. Soldiers can explain the principle of the Duty to Use Minimum and Proportional Force.	
			6. Soldiers can explain the principle of Avoidance of Collateral Damage.	
			7.Soldiers can explain the principle of the Duty to Identify Target(s)/Observe Fire.	
	F 1.5.3	The unit upholds human rights, the principles of international law including the Laws of Armed Conflict during the planning and conduct of operations. Ref.: Integrating Human Rights in United Nations Military Components Guidelines, Chapter 5.	1. The unit incorporates considerations of international law including the Laws of Armed Conflict into the planning of operations.	
			2. The unit conducts regular training on Laws of Armed Conflicts, Human rights, and international humanitarian laws. (Comment: Check with training records (schedule and attendance).)	
F 1.6				
Mindset and Caveats	**F 1.6.1**	The unit demonstrates the right mindset to undertake mandated tasks. (Comment: Subjective assessment based on FHQs and SHQs input.)	1. The unit has always displayed a positive attitude in undertaking mandated tasks.	
			2. The unit conducts MP operations whenever required (24/7).	
	F 1.6.2	The unit has supported the	1. The unit commander has never refused a task or the timely execution of it, which was in	

		planning and conduct of all tasks assigned by higher HQs.	line with the SURs (e.g. because of national regulations/ policies.)	
			2. The unit has never imposed limitations or restrictions when conducting or planning for an assigned task (within SUR).	
			3. The unit has never refused to conduct a task (within SUR). The unit has never conducted tasks against the explicit guidance of higher HQs.	
			4. When receiving instructions from national authorities in violation of Para 53 of DPO Policy on Authority, Command and Control in UNPKO, the unit immediately informed their United Nations chain of command.	

United Nations MP Unit Function 1: Situational Awareness, Command and Control (Overall Assessment):

Observation & Recommendations

United Nations MP Unit Function 2: Personnel, Administration, Training and Self-Sustainment (COE).

Description: Personnel, Administration, Training and Sustainment (COE) Function is an essential function for every military unit deployed in the field. Personnel & Administration Function manages the Battalion-level Personnel, ensures adherence of the United Nations code of conduct, and supports the Battalion Commander to maintain and manage Conduct & Discipline related issues and the welfare. Training covers the mission specific training and the awareness training. Self-sustainment element enables the Military Police Unit to function properly.

Ref: United Nations Peacekeeping Missions Military Police Unit Manual, 2nd Edition 2024.

United Nations MP Unit Function 2: Personnel, Administration, Training and Self-Sustainment (COE).				
Sub-Task	Standard Number	Standards	Indicators	Score
F 2.1				
Personnel/ Administration	F 2.1.1	Personnel administration of the unit is guided by Mission SOPs.	1. Unit's SOPs are written in the unit's personnel mother tongue and in English.	
			2. Unit SOPs are in line with the Mission/FHQ/SHQ SOPs.	
			3. Personnel reporting procedures are being followed as per the SOPs.	
			4. Conduct and Discipline procedures are being adhered to as per the SOPs.	
			5. The leave policy as covered in the unit SOPs is being followed.	
			6. Job descriptions are available for all functions in the unit. (Comment: Are the Job Descriptions in the English language, put into the United Nations template, using the current naming conventions, and containing the necessary pre-deployment skills? Has every single member of the Unit/Sector signed a personal copy of their job description?)	
	F 2.1.2	The unit maintains, reports, and records the operational strength status of the unit.	1. Daily/Weekly unit strength reports are provided to Sector/ Force HQs.	
			2. Subordinate units report the daily strength status of all soldiers.	
			3. The personnel section reports critical shortfalls regarding personnel to the unit commander.	
			4. The unit's authorized strength is in line with the MOU.	
			5. The unit's operational strength (actual strength) in line with the specific field mission SOP is maintained at all locations of the unit.	
			6. Repatriations/rotations of personnel before the end of tour of duty are correctly recorded and documented.	
	F 2.1.3	The unit meets United Nations-specific uniformed gender parity strategy (UGPS) requirements.	1. An appropriate percentage of all deployed contingent personnel are female (10% in 2023, 11% in 2024, 12% in 2025, 13% in 2026, 14% in 2027, and 15% in 2028). Ref.: Uniformed Gender Parity Strategy 2018-2028, DPO.	

			2. Female soldiers are employed and operating in the unit as per their assigned function. (Comment: Question for female soldiers.)	
			3. The unit has a trained Military Gender Focal Point .	
			4. Commanders are aware of and implement the FC's Gender-responsive document as well as the provisions of the DPO Uniformed Gender Parity Strategy on creating enabling environments and gender-responsive leadership and conform to its intent.	
			5. The unit leadership ensures that gender training and awareness is being conducted in regular intervals. (Comment: Question for gender advisor/Focal point)	
	F 2.1.4	Physical requirements are in place according to United Nations gender strategy.	1. Separate accommodation, showers, and toilets are available for female personnel.	
			2. Infrastructure and facilities are gender-responsive and reflect the DOS gender-responsive design recommendations.	
			2. Women's ablution and washrooms are in close distance to their accommodation.	
			3. Women have access to female sanitary products and there are disposal points for sanitary products in the ablutions.	
			4. Women have access to protection equipment and uniforms that are gender-responsive	
	F 2.1.5	Contingent personnel meet United Nations-specific requirements.	1. The contingent has no personnel under 18 years of age.	
			2. The contingent has no personnel older than 55 years of age (excluding ranks above Lt Col/Senior Warrant Officer).	
			3. Key personnel of the unit can communicate in the Mission language (e.g. English) with higher levels of Command and while coordinating with other units. (Comment: Check the SUR.)	
F 2.2				
Conduct & Discipline and SEA prevention.	F 2.2.1	Understanding of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse (SEA) prevention and United Nations standards of Conduct. (Comment: A minimum requirement 5% of the overall contingent strength must be questioned.)	1. All unit members questioned can explain the United Nations standards of conduct.	
			2. All unit members questioned can explain the prohibitions against SEA and sexual relationships with members of the local population.	
			3. All unit members questioned demonstrate awareness of the possible consequences of SEA for troops, victims, the TCC and mission/United Nations	
			4. All MP personnel questioned, know, and can explain the process/procedure/appropriate reporting channels for reporting suspected misconduct.	
			5. All unit personnel demonstrate a clear understanding of their role in dissuading, deterring, preventing, investigating, and reporting of misconduct including SEA and sexual harassment.	

			6. All unit personnel carry the "No Excuses" card and the "Ten Rules: Code of Conduct for Blue Helmets" translated into the unit's mother tongue.	
			7. Unit commander and subunit commanders know other stakeholders working on Conduct and Discipline and prevention of SEA (PSEA) in the AOR.	
			8. There are visible awareness-raising messages (e.g. posters, regular town hall meetings) regarding SEA prevention and the United Nations Code of Conduct present in the Unit.	
	F 2.2.2	The unit commander has control measures to prevent misconduct (violations of United Nations standards of conduct, including the zero-tolerance policy on SEA and sexual harassment).	1. The unit commander and all sub-unit commanders maintain a record showing they communicate on conduct and discipline to those under their command on a regular basis (at least monthly), including on the standards related to SEA.	
			2.The unit has its own PSEA cation plan that is aligned to mission /Force / Sector PSEA action plan.	
			2. The unit commander and sub-unit commanders demonstrate that they are actively monitoring the plan and measures to mitigate the risk of misconduct.	
			3. The unit commander maintains records and decisions of all disciplinary cases in the unit.	
			4. The unit commander and sub-unit commanders have a clear understanding on how to deal with misconduct, including SEA cases.	
			5. Unit commander conducts regular visits to subunits/detachments/posts to ensure adherence to United Nations standards of conduct	
			7. The unit has appointed a PSEA Focal Point.	
			8. Appropriate action has been taken to address the violation of conduct and discipline and SEA cases. (Comment: N/A if no case)	
	F 2.2.3	The unit personnel adhere to United Nations standards of conduct and discipline incl. regarding SEA.	1. During the reporting timeframe, all instances involving possible misconduct have been timely reported and handled in accordance with applicable procedures.	
			2. During the reporting timeframe, the unit commander and personnel cooperated during investigations. (Comment: N/A if no investigations)	
			3. All cases of misconduct with an impact outside the contingent/unit have been reported through the established process.	
			4. All cases of misconduct allegations and investigations are documented incl. the outcome (sentence). (Comment: Records to be presented. (N/A if no allegations or investigations))	
F 2.3				
Safe Driving	**F 2.3.1**	The unit personnel adhere to United Nations standards of safe driving.	1. Certification of drivers (driver's license or course completion certificate) for military pattern, armored, specialized, and heavy	

A-49

			vehicles are available. (Comment: Conduct spot checks for different vehicle categories.)	
			2. A system is in place to ensure that drivers are rotated when driving over longer distances/ for longer time periods. (Comment: Note that driving over longer periods can result in lapses in concentration.)	
			3. The unit has a responsible officer to manage vehicles, tasking, drivers, licenses, safe driving measures in accordance with mission-specific guidelines.	
			4. The unit traces traffic violation cases, conducts investigations (also in cooperation with local authorities and contingent MPs) and takes disciplinary measures if required (e.g. gross negligence). (Comment: Check unit records. If no existing cases - N/A.)	
	F 2.3.2	The unit has implemented a Road Safety Program.	1. The unit has clearly documented safety regulations and Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) which are understood by drivers and vehicle occupants. These measures must be strictly enforced (e.g., speed limits, use of seat belts, alcohol control, vehicle breakdown drill). (Comment: Does the Transport Section utilize the United Nations Drivers Handbook and ensure their drivers are familiar with its contents?)	
			2. Training, testing, and certification of drivers to operate vehicles in all weather conditions, during night and low-visibility, and over rough terrain replicating conditions in the AOR.	
			3. The unit uses assistant drivers in vehicles where applicable.	
			4. Drivers know how to respond to accidents, perform self-extraction, operator-level emergency repairs, report on accidents, breakdowns, and faults, provide first-aid, and attend to injuries en-route.	
			5. Vehicle operators of the unit perform daily Preventive Maintenance Checks and Services (PMCS) prior to the operation of any vehicle, recording checks and services in logbooks assigned to the vehicle.	
			6. All vehicles are equipped with emergency repair and towing equipment, fire extinguishers, emergency triangles, and first aid equipment.	
F 2.4				
Welfare	**F 2.4.1**	The unit has the required equipment, infrastructure, and processes to provide effective welfare for its members. Ref.: UNITED NATIONS MILITARY MANUAL (UNMIM), Chapter 8	1. Welfare measures as covered in unit SOPs are being taken.	
			2. Recreational space/ facility is available and responds to women and men's needs.	
			3. Entertainment facility, TV, religious facilities, library, indoor/outdoor sports areas are available. (Comment: How does the unit account for Welfare items? Carry out a 10-item check of items on the Welfare account.)	

	F 2.4.2	The Battalion has implemented procedures. to ensure the welfare of its members. Ref.: UNMIM Chapter 8	1. The unit has documented leave plans as per United Nations regulations for the contingent. (Comment: Does the unit have a system for registering and planning annual/compassionate/recreational leave?)	
			2. The unit has an appointed unit/contingent welfare officer responsible for unit welfare.	
			3. The unit welfare officer has developed a documented welfare plan and program for unit members (e.g. game nights, sport competitions, movie nights).	
			4. The unit has a system in place to inform all personnel about current situations, incidents, upcoming events etc. to avoid speculation, rumors and frustration.	
			5. The unit has established a designated counselor for contingent members to raise problems and concerns.	
F 2.5				
Training	**F 2.5.1**	The unit has outlined the in-mission training efforts in a training SOP or an order. Ref.: 2019 Guidelines: Design, Delivery and Evaluation of Training (Training Cycle); 2015 Policy: Operational readiness Assurance and Performance Improvement	1. The training SOP/order of the unit is aligned with Mission specific guidance (FC's Training Directive, FHQ/SHQ training documents and instructions, such as FHQ/SHQ Training SOPs).	
			2. The training SOP/order of the unit provides clear details on what training is to be conducted and defines responsibilities for coordinating the training.	
			3. The training SOP/order of the unit defines the frequency of training events and attendance requirements.	
			4. The training SOP/order of the unit defines standard procedures for how the training is planned, conducted, evaluated, and recorded and defines the procedure for documentation/record of training.	
	F 2.5.2	The unit has effectively conducted Awareness Training.	1. A plan has been developed to ensure that 100% of unit members complete the induction in the form of awareness generation. (Comment: Awareness generation sessions are to be held periodically as refreshers or to emphasize some issues of importance to missions.)	
			2. Attendance of unit personnel at mission-specific induction training has been recorded by name and 90% of unit personnel have attended mission-specific induction in the form of awareness generation. (Comment: Awareness generation sessions are to be held periodically as refreshers or to emphasize some issues of importance to missions.)	
			3. There is a training plan in place to meet documented induction training shortfalls.	
			4. The unit has developed training plans and conducted training to improve on identified performance shortfalls. (Comment: Based on	

			the previous Force Commander evaluations. If it is first evaluation mark as N/A)	
	F 2.5.3	The unit conducts regular refreshers for all unit members. Ref.: 2019 Guidelines: Design, Delivery and Evaluation of Training (Training Cycle); 2015 Policy: Operational readiness Assurance and Performance Improvement.	1. 90% of unit personnel have received refresher training (and passed the associated test of objectives) at least once per 6 months. (Comment: Needs to be documented)	
			2. Buddy First Aid, CASEVAC, and Heli Evacuation (AMET) procedures training are conducted regularly (1-2 training every six months). Ref.: 2020 Policy: Casualty Evacuation in the Field.	
			3. At least 1 weapon handling training for individual weapons (including calibration) and firing practice once a year. (Comment: The unit must have requested a live firing range if no range is available. Otherwise, simulator training is recommended to conduct.)	
			4. United Nations Code of Conduct and SEA prevention training are conducted regularly.	
			5. Training on radio communications, voice procedures (including communication with helicopters), and navigation are conducted (minimum twice every six months).	
			6. Regular training on Force Protection measures, and updates on threats and hazards in the mission AOR. A plan has been developed to periodically train and inform the personnel on the changed threat scenarios. Ref.: United Nations Force Protection Guidelines	
F 2.6				
Logistic planning.	**F 2.6.1**	The unit develops a logistics support plan and outlines the logistic support requirements.	1. The unit develops (Logistic /Admin Officer) the unit's logistic support plan. (Key requirements of United Nations and national responsibility are considered in that plan).	
			2. The logistic officer develops unit's logistic situation reports and updates the unit commander on the logistic situation.	
			3. The requirement to maintain adequate stock levels is outlined in the commander's order. (Including POL, water, rations, ammunition, recovery & maintenance, material and equipment, transportation, medical support)	
			4. Logistic report requirements are outlined in the commander's orders.	
F 2.7				
Equipment readiness and serviceability and other Logistic supports	**F 2.7.1**	Weapons, ammunition, and Personal Protective equipment are available and serviceable.	1. All soldiers are equipped with personal weapons, combat helmets (with blue cover), and basic flak jackets (fragmentation vest). (Comment: Conduct spot checks.)	
			2. Based on the last COE verification inspection 90% or more of Armaments (as per DOS KPI ME categories) are available and serviceable. Ref.: COE Manual 2020, Chapter 8	
			3. The unit maintains a registry for each weapon and weapon-related equipment in the	

			national language with copies available in the mission language. Ref.: SOP Loss of weapons & ammunition 2019, para 13 &14. (Comment: The registry must contain the following categories for each weapon of the unit: type; make; caliber; serial number; total number of each type; weapon location; username; reason for issuing; date and time when issued.)	
			4. Ammunitions are stored and accounted for as per specified storage conditions. Ammunition batch/lot record is being maintained properly.	
			5. The condition and shelf-life of ammunition is in accordance with United Nations standards. Ref.: United Nations Ammunition Manual 1.15.2.1 and Annex C/ part C & D (Comment: Based on ATO report as identified by the Senior Ammunition Technical Officer (SATO))	
			6. The unit maintains a registry for all ammunition in the national language with copies available in the mission language Ref.: SOP Loss of weapons & ammunition 2019, para 13 &14 (Comment: The registry must contain the following categories: associated ammunition category, type, caliber, lot and batch number, number of each type, location, purpose of issuing ammunition, date and time of issue.)	
			7. Monthly reports on the status of their weapons, weapons-related equipment and ammunition in accordance with the SOP Loss of Weapons & Ammunition (para 19) are issued to the HOMC.	
			8. Any Loss of weapons and ammunition are reported immediately through the chain of command in accordance with the mission-specific guidance.	
			9. Individual and crew-served weapons and weapon-related equipment are enough to perform all assigned tasks without limitation. (Comment: Evaluators put comments when the equipment shortfalls result in a negative impact on the conduct of operations)	
	F 2.7.2	The unit's vehicles and special equipment are available and serviceable.	1. The last COE verification inspection has identified that 90% or more of the Support Vehicle category (as per DOS KPI ME categories) are available and serviceable.	
			2. The last COE verification inspection has identified that 90% or more of Trailer categories (as per DOS KPI ME categories) are available and serviceable.	
			3. The last COE verification inspection has identified that 90% or more of the Material Handling category of the unit (as per DOS KPI ME categories) is available and serviceable.	
			4. Vehicles and equipment are enough to perform all assigned tasks without limitation. (Comment: Evaluators put comment when the	

			equipment shortfalls result in negative impact on conduct of operations.)	
	F 2.7.3	The unit is equipped to conduct effective Command and Control of operations. Ref.: United Nations COE manual Chapter 3, Annex B.	1. The last COE verification inspection has identified that 90% or more of Communications/Intel category (as per DOS KPI ME categories) are available and serviceable.	
			2. The last COE verification inspection has identified the Self Sustainment category of VHF/UHF-FM (as per DOS KPI categories) available and serviceable.	
			3. The last COE verification inspection has identified the Self Sustainment category of HF (as per DOS KPI categories) are available and serviceable.	
			4. Command and Control-related equipment is enough to perform all assigned tasks without limitation. (Comment: Evaluators put comment when the equipment shortfalls result in negative impact on conduct of operations.)	
	F 2.7.4	Food and water are properly stored and maintained.	1. The unit orders the supply of fresh, frozen, chilled, and dry rations based on the mission-specific cycle (e.g: 30/60 days) and provides them to subordinate units.	
			2. Storage for deep freeze (when required), cold (7days) and dry food is available at each contingent location and food storage facilities include appropriate temperature monitoring and control devices.	
			3. Food items and rations are separated, segregated, and stored appropriately to allow stock rotation with updated temperature logs.	
			4. Separate static water storage for drinking and bulk water is provided for a minimum of three days of water per person.	
			5. Each person in the unit receives at least 4.5 l of drinking water per day and has access to treated bulk water for cleaning, shower, ablutions, and other uses (80 l/3 days). (Comment: Check mission-specific standards in the Mission Support plan)	
	F 2.7.5	The Catering procedures are maintained properly.	1. Stock book is kept, and contents are accurate.	
			2. Catering Officer understands the rations demands process and the Ceiling Man-Day Rate (CMR) allocation of rations.	
			3. The unit conducts Combat Ration Packs (CRP) and Bottled water stock checks regularly.	
			4. The unit reports stock replenishment requirements in a timely manner.	
			5. The last COE verification inspection has identified the Self Sustainment category of CATERING (as per DOS KPI categories) are available and serviceable.	
	F 2.7.6	POL is properly stored and maintained.	1. POL storage is provided as per Mission standards and containment basins with enough	

			capacity are placed under all fuel tanks and fuel collection points.	
			2. The unit has sufficient stock levels of spare parts and lubricants for Contingent Owned Equipment and a national support plan is in place to obtain these parts from their nation when required. (Comment: Check if un-serviceable equipment could be linked to a lack of spare parts.)	
			3. POL storage and internal distribution within sub-units are defined and comply with United Nations regulations for environmental protection. (Comment: Containment basins must be placed under all fuel tanks, generators, and fuel collection points)	
	F 2.7.7	The unit has the necessary equipment available and serviceable to provide effective Camp Support, Accommodation and Storage.	1. Camp Support, Accommodation and Storage equipment are enough to perform All assigned tasks without limitation. (Comment: Coordinate with the COE unit for verifying if shortfalls have been reported in the latest inspections. Verify and update the action of the unit to mitigate the shortfall. Evaluators provide adequate comment when the equipment shortfalls result in negative impact on the conduct of operations.)	
F 2.8				
Medical support	F 2.8.1	The United Nations MP unit has the required levels of equipment and supplies to ensure basic medical support. Ref.: COE manual Chapter 3 Annex C.	**Standard Met** 1. The last COE verification inspection has identified the Self Sustainment category of Communal First Aid category (as per DOS KPI categories) is available and serviceable.	
			2. The last COE verification inspection has identified the Self Sustainment category of Buddy First Aid (BFA) category (as per DOS KPI categories) is available and serviceable.	
			3. The last COE verification inspection has identified the Self Sustainment category of High-risk Areas (Epidemiological) category (as per DOS KPI categories) is available and serviceable.	
			4. 100% of unit personnel deployed with a first aid kit. (Comment: Conduct spot checks.)	
			5. 100% of tourniquets are available in all first aid kits. (Comment: Conduct spot checks.)	
	F 2.8.2	The medical team/personnel record the personnel's health issues and provides regular Buddy First Aid refresher training to unit personnel.	**Standard Met** 1. Medical team/personnel regularly liaise and coordinates with medical facilities (Lvl I or Lvl II) for the concerned health issue (including regular medical checks, sick call, and medical concerns) of the units' personnel. (Comment: Check the medical records (sick calls, emergency calls, and regular checks etc).)	
			2. The unit provides medical training (Buddy First Aid, Casualty Evacuation, and healthcare policies and procedures are included) at least every 3 months to all unit personnel. (Comment: Training should be conducted	

			during pre-deployment training and be recorded. Check with training plan and records.)	
			3. Training includes the application of Tourniquets for Extremity Hemorrhage, Airway Management procedures and techniques, Fracture Immobilization, Burns, Bites and stings, Casualty transportation techniques, CASEVAC procedures. (Comment: Check with training plan and records.)	
			4. The unit has a CASEVAC/MEDEVAC by land/air SOP known by all team members. All necessary equipment are available, personnel retrained to use them appropriately.	
United Nations MP Unit Function 2: Personnel, Administration, Training and Self-Sustainment (COE). (Overall Assessment):				
Observation & Recommendations				

United Nations MP Unit Task 1: Mobility Support Operations

Description: •United Nations MP Mobility Support Operations are an essential part of United Nations Mission ground operations and conducted throughout the Mission area of operations as assigned by the Force Commander and in coordination with the Mission's movement control office. United Nations MP facilitate movement along lines of communication by conducting Mobility Support Operations consisting of movement planning, route enforcement/ reconnaissance/surveillance, signage, traffic accident management, refugee control & advice, point of entry/exit operations and military convoy escort.

Ref: United Nations Peacekeeping Missions Military Police Unit Manual, 2nd Edition 2024.

United Nations MP Unit Task 1: Mobility Support Operations				
Sub-Task	**Standard Number**	**Standards**	**Indicators**	**Score**
T 1.1				
Planning and Preparation	**T 1.1.1**	Unit commander develops a mobility support operations plan.	1. Unit commander and staff have conducted the mission analysis.	
			2. FHQ directions, SOPs, constraints and restraints on mobility support operations have been considered.	
			3. Local laws and regulations have been considered.	
			4. Physical terrain, especially route conditions and human terrain factors affecting the mobility support operations have been considered.	
			5. The plan incorporates the route enforcement, route reconnaissance /surveillance, signage, traffic accident management, refugee control and advice, point of entry/exit operations and convoy escort tasks.	
			6. Plans describe tasks and responsibilities and the resource requirements.	
			7. Necessary coordination with the FHQ staff, other mission components and local security forces has been done during the planning process.	
	T 1.1.2	The Unit Commander communicates the mobility support operations plan to superiors and subordinates	1. Mobility support operations plan is available as a sperate document or as part of the overall MP unit plan.	
			2. Plan has been issued to the subordinate sections/platoons and the FHQ and other required mission components like movement control.	
			3. The unit personnel demonstrate the understanding of their responsibilities in mobility support operations tasks.	
T 1.2				
Conduct of the Task	**T 1.2.1**	Route Enforcement, Reconnaissance/Surveillance is done by deploying traffic control points (TCPs).	1. TCPs have been established along designated routes at critical points to enforce United Nations driving regulations and traffic plans to keep routes clear for vital United Nations movements.	

			2. TCPs are adequately manned with a designated NCO in charge and enough personnel to be employed as points men, radio operators and relief.	
			3. TCPs direct and control the traffic in accordance with the movement plan.	
			4. TCPs pass important road intelligence to the FHQ/SHQ and other United Nations road users and acts as an information post.	
			5. TCPs have sufficient space and facilities to serve as a base for recovery operations, engineer road maintenance parties and any other important mobility support assets.	
			6. TCPs effectively liaise with other TCPs and local security services for traffic control purposes.	
			7. TCPs have a local defence plan and contingency plans in place.	
			8. TCPs log and report all the scheduled United Nations traffic movements and the important route intelligence passed by the patrols and other road users.	
			9. TCPs enforce speed regulations by using electronic devices.	
	T 1.2.2	Route Enforcement, Reconnaissance/Surveillance is done by deploying mobile patrols.	1. Mobile patrols are employed for route reconnaissance, before major movements take place and route surveillance during the movement.	
			2. Mobile patrols collect information on the state of the route, especially on the obstructions for the flow of traffic, defiles, detours, effects of weather, and alternative routes.	
			3. Mobile patrols are equipped with sufficient communication equipment.	
			4. Mobile patrols enforce United Nations driving regulations and traffic plans.	
			5. Designated mobile patrols are equipped with speed control radars to enforce speed regulations.	
	T 1.2.3	Route Enforcement, Reconnaissance/Surveillance is done by signage.	1. Routes have been appropriately signed to indicate important locations (towns, villages, landmarks), distances, directions, routes and similar information.	
			2. Hazardous spots like steep hills, dangerous corners, crossroads, animal crossings, crossroads etc have been signed along the routes.	
			3. All signs are visible from a suitable distance both during day and night.	
			4. Once the movement or the need for route signs are over, the signs are removed for future use.	
	T 1.2.4	MP unit conducts efficient Traffic Accident Management	1. The MP team deploys to the accident site without any unnecessary delay.	

		(United Nations vehicles/personnel) within mission area of operations.	2. First aid is rendered to the injured and CASEVAC is arranged, and action taken to prevent further accidents.	
			3. Accident information is duly recorded to include time, date, place of the accident and names of persons involved (incl. reporter and witnesses), vehicle details, drivers' information, passengers' information, injuries, and details.	
			4. Position of vehicles are marked on the road surface and a sketch is made.	
			5. Recovery support is arranged in coordination with the FHQ/SHQ and local security forces.	
			6. Accident is investigated by trained United Nations MP personnel to determine cause and fault in order to assist the United Nations administrative review process.	
			7. The investigation team deploys with the necessary equipment to the traffic accident spot.	
			8. Close coordination is/has been made with the local police/security forces.	
			9. All necessary precautions is/has been taken with the assistance of United Nations forces and local security forces to avoid escalating tensions in the situation.	
			10. FHQ/SHQ and the respective contingent has been informed of the details of the accident as soon as possible.	
	T 1.2.5	MP unit conducts refugee control and advice to control fleeing populations, guiding them to areas where civil authorities or the United Nations Mission can provide some degree of protection preventing interference with United Nations operations.	1. Check points/TCPs/Roadblocks/route signs in local language are established and mobile patrols are deployed to control and guide the fleeing populations.	
			2. Close coordination with the local police, refugee agencies, international organizations and NGOs has been done to facilitate the movement of refugees.	
			3. Humanitarian assistance to refugees/IDPs facilitated through passage of information to United Nations, local police, refugee agencies, international organizations and NGOs.	
			4. Security of the MP deployments has been coordinated with the United Nations forces and the local security forces.	
			5. Measures were considered/taken to avoid the flow of refugees obstructing the United Nations operation/movement.	
	T 1.2.6	MP unit conducts convoy escort support operations.	1. Suitability of the selected route has been confirmed bearing in mind the road conditions.	
			2. Necessary liaison and coordination has been done with United Nations Forces and the local security forces to pass through the selected route.	
			3. Recovery facilities have been coordinated.	

			4. Convoy is lead and followed by Military Police Pilot vehicles and additional vehicle(s) to facilitate unhindered movement.	
			5. TCPs have been established and route signs placed at required places to regulate/ direct movement.	
			6. Security precautions have been taken in coordination with other United Nations military and police units, local police and other authorities.	
			7. Halts and stops are taken as planned and security arrangements are in place during halts/stops.	
			8. Regular reporting of convoy progress is made to Unit HQ and FHQ/SHQs.	
			9. Contingency plans are in place and rehearsed for any obstruction enroute (road obstruction and accidents)	
T 1.3				
After action	**T 1.3.1**	The team conducts an after-action review (AAR) and lessons identified/ learned are documented.	1. Unit Commander conducts a debrief of mobility support operations regularly (once a month) or in case of a major operations immediately after its completion.	
			2. Best practices and shortcomings are identified and recorded.	
			3. Best practices and major shortcomings are communicated to the FHQ and the national authorities for remedial measures.	
			3. Improvement plans for shortcomings are developed.	
United Nations MP Unit Task 1: Mobility Support Operations (Overall Assessment):				
Observation & Recommendations				

United Nations MP Unit Task 2: Security Operations

Description: United Nations MP conduct Security Operations in full coordination with the Mission's other key security elements. United Nations MP 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 through liaison between the Mission staff, local authorities, and the civilian population to obtain and share threat information and risk assessments. United Nations MP may also serve in Air Marshal and Close Protection roles if they have the required specialized training, knowledge, and skills.

Ref: United Nations Peacekeeping Missions Military Police Unit Manual, 2nd Edition 2024

United Nations MP Unit Task 2: Security Operations				
Sub-Task	Standard Number	Standards	Indicators	Score
T 2.1				
Planning and Preparation.	T 2.1.1	Unit commander develops a Military Police security operations plan.	1. Unit commander and staff have conducted the mission analysis.	
			2. FHQ directions, SOPs, constraints and restraints on security aspects have been considered.	
			3. Local laws and regulations have been considered.	
			4. Physical terrain and human terrain factors affecting the security operations have been considered.	
			5. The plan incorporates the key infrastructure security, personal security, convoy security, air marshal operations and close protection as tasked by the FHQ.	
			6. Plans describe tasks, and responsibilities and the resource requirements.	
			7. Necessary coordination with the FHQ staff, other mission components and local security forces has been done during the planning process.	
	T 2.1.2	The Unit Commander communicates the security operations plan to superiors and subordinates.	1. Military Police security operations plan is available as a separate document or as part of the overall MP unit plan.	
			2. Plan has been issued to the subordinate sections/platoons, and the FHQ and other required mission components.	
			3. The unit personnel demonstrate the understanding of their responsibilities in security operations tasks.	
T 2.2				
Conduct of the Task	T 2.2.1	MP unit augments the key infrastructure security through access control and early warning & surveillance operations.	1. Access and identification controls have been established in the absence of previously existing or degraded control measures.	
			2. Access and identification control has been reinforced using check points and roadblocks.	
			3. Access control arrangements include restricted access to sensitive areas, as determined by proper authorities, using access control points and roadblocks.	

			4. Traffic around the perimeter is properly regulated and controlled to ensure prioritized and controlled pedestrian and vehicular movement in and around key infrastructure.	
			5. Arrangements are in place to search the vehicles and people moving in and out of the key infrastructure.	
			6. MP reconnaissance patrols are conducted around the infrastructure perimeter to detect possible threats and to provide an early warning capacity.	
			7. Military working dogs, if available, are used to deter and detect threat activities around access and perimeter control checkpoints.	
			8. Information gathered from MP operations on threats to key infrastructure are shared with security stakeholders.	
	T 2.2.2	MP unit enhances personnel security by conducting security vetting and identification control.	1. Assistance is given to United Nations security entities for security vetting of local personnel applying for United Nations Mission employment.	
			2. MP assistance and advice is provided to design a feasible security vetting system that respects rule of law and human rights standards.	
			3. Identification checks are conducted on United Nations installations or assisting security personnel at entrance and exit points.	
			4. Random searches of vehicles and personnel are conducted in accordance with the Mission's security level procedures.	
			5.The security presence at entry and exit points is augmented by deploying MP personnel during high traffic hours or elevated security threat levels.	
	T 2.2.3	MP Unit conducts Air Marshal Operations to maintain discipline and secure personnel and cargo aboard selected United Nations aircraft.	1. MP personnel designated for Air Marshal duties are familiar with airport operations including baggage handling, x-ray screening, plane and de-planing.	
			2. United Nations Military personnel boarding United Nations aircraft and their baggage are searched to prevent any dangerous or unauthorized material from being taken into the aircraft.	
			3. MP personnel assist the United Nations MOVCON staff in ensuring orderly boarding United Nations aircraft by United Nations Military personnel.	
			4. Close liaison and coordination is maintained with the United Nations and local authorities in carrying out these operations.	
			5. Close coordination with the aircraft's crew is arranged before and maintained during the entire flight. Possible reactions to critical situations must be included.	
			6. Local authorities at the destination airport are informed in adequate advance of the arrival.	

	T 2.2.4	MP Unit conducts Close Protection Operations to protect both Mission/United Nations and non-Mission/non-United Nations VIPs (Very Important Persons) from accidents, assassination, kidnapping, injury and embarrassment.	1. Close protection teams, if available, are adequately trained and equipped to conduct or support Close Protection to protect both Mission/United Nations and non-Mission/non-United Nations VIPs from assassination, kidnapping, injury and embarrassment.	
			2. All Close Protection operations are coordinated with DSS/Mission Security to ensure seamless support and situational awareness.	
			3. Communication has been established between the close protection teams, United Nations Security and the local security authorities to avoid confusion.	
			4. Reconnaissance of all locations/venues, routes and alternative routes planned to be used during the visit has been done.	
			5. Close protection planning has been done considering in-depth threat assessments of the Mission area of operations, especially any site to be visited by the VIP, routes, people to be met, prior to the advance team's arrival.	
			6. Alternative routes, safe houses/places and hospitals to be used in unplanned or dangerous situations have been considered in planning.	
			7. The sites to be visited have been searched to detect explosives/explosive devices prior to the VIP's arrival using military working dogs or technical means	
			8. The sites to be visited are secured after the search for explosives is finished.	
T 2.3				
After Action	T 2.3.1	The team conducts an after-action review (AAR) and lessons identified/ learned are documented.	1. Unit Commander conducts a debrief of Military Police Security Operations regularly (once a month) or in case of a major operations (such as close protection) immediately after its completion.	
			2. Best practices and shortcomings are identified and recorded.	
			3. Best practices and major shortcomings are communicated to the FHQ and the national authorities for remedial actions.	
			4. Improvement plans for shortcomings are developed.	
United Nations MP Unit Task 2: Security Operations (Overall Assessment):				
Observation & Recommendations				

United Nations MP Unit Task 3: Detention Operations

Description: United Nations MP 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. 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. Arrest and detention operations are high profile activities conducted in accordance with relevant United Nations regulations in close coordination with relevant Mission components such as the human rights and corrections components, as well as with international organizations.

Ref: United Nations Peacekeeping Missions Military Police Unit Manual, 2nd Edition 2024

United Nations MP Unit Task 3: Detention Operations				
Sub-Task	**Standard Number**	**Standards**	**Indicators**	**Score**
T 3.1				
Planning and Preparation	**T 3.1.1**	Unit commander develops a Detention Operations plan and SOP on detention operations.	1. Unit commander and staff have conducted the mission analysis.	
			2. United Nations policies/SOPs, international standards, FHQ directions, SOPs, constraints, and restraints on detention operations have been considered.	
			3. Local laws and regulations have been considered.	
			4. The plan incorporates the key tasks in the apprehension, detention, hand over or release of detainees.	
			5. Plans clearly describe tasks, and responsibilities and the resource requirements.	
			6. Plans include logistics support for the detention operations with clear responsibilities developed in coordination with mission support.	
			7. Necessary coordination with the Mission HQ, Detention Focal Point, FHQ staff, other mission components and local security forces has been done during the planning process.	
			8. MP unit SOP on detention operations is in line with the Mission SOP and United Nations SOP on *The Handling of Detention in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions, 2020.13*.	
			9. MP unit personnel are conversant with the provisions of the SOPs with regard to apprehension, detention and handover of persons to local security authorities and release.	
	T 3.1.2	The Unit Commander communicates the detention operations plan to superiors and subordinates.	1. Detention operations plan is available as a separate document or as part of the overall MP unit plan.	
			2. Plan has been issued to the subordinate sections/platoons, and the FHQ and other required mission components including the Detention Focal Point.	
			3. The unit personnel demonstrate the understanding of their responsibilities in detention operations tasks.	
T 3.2				

Conduct of the Task	T 3.2.1	MP personnel conduct apprehension of persons in strict observance of the United Nations SOP/Mission SOP and international standards respecting local laws and regulations.	1. An initial search of the detained person is conducted and items which may be used to cause harm to persons or damage to property, as well as communications and information technology devices are seized.	
			2. Instruments of restraint are applied if necessary.	
			3. A search is conducted at the place of apprehension to collect any relevant items that might be useful as evidence.	
			4. Personal information is obtained from the detainee, and he/she is asked if any medical treatment is needed.	
			5. MP Unit Commander and SHQ/FHQ are informed of the apprehension immediately.	
			6. Necessary documentation including the Detention Form is completed and submitted.	
			7. The person is informed of the reason for his arrest and the possibility of detention.	
			8. Transport for the detainee and seized items is organized.	
			9. Medical attention is given if required.	
	T 3.2.2	MP personnel carry out the detention of the apprehended person in strict observance of the United Nations SOP/Mission SOP and international standards respecting local laws and regulations.	1. A medical examination is conducted as soon as possible by qualified United Nations medical personnel.	
			2. The detainee is formally notified of the reasons for detention, a written Statement of Detention is delivered, and the relevant forms are completed.	
			3. Mission HQ/FHQ/SHQ is immediately informed about the arrival of the detainee at the detention facility.	
			4. Registration of the detainee is done by completing the relevant forms.	
			5. Items seized from the detainee and those items collected at the scene at the time of his/her apprehension are taken into custody, tagged and registered.	
			6. The detainee is searched in accordance with the procedures.	
			7. The preliminary questioning of the detainee is conducted in accordance with the procedures and information that can prevent security incidents are transmitted to the FHQ.	
			8. Detainee is provided with accommodation that meets all requirements of health, hygiene and well-being in accordance with the respective SOPs.	
			9. Action is initiated to inform the family members / representative of the detention with the consent of the detainees through the Mission HQ/Detention Focal Point/FHQ.	
			10. Action is initiated to notify the local authorities through the Mission/Detention Focal Point/FHQ.	
			11. Any complaint filed by the detained person in relation to his/her conditions of detention or treatment is documented and notified to the Mission HQ/FHQ.	

			12. Regular updates [every 12 hours] are provided on the status of the detained person	
			13. Access to the detained person to authorized persons is provided as per the SOPs	
	T 3.2.3	MP personnel hand over the detainee to local security authorities in strict observance of the United Nations SOP/Mission SOP and international standards respecting local laws and regulations.	1. The detainee is informed of the mission's intention to hand him/her over to the host State authorities.	
			2. Opportunity is given to the detainee to make known any fear that he/she may be subjected to certain risks [e.g. death penalty, torture] if handed over.	
			3. Action is taken to ensure that the host State authorities have fulfilled the prerequisite procedures and documents as per the SOP before handing over.	
			4. All items seized from the detained person and items collected at the scene are handed over to the host State authorities.	
			5. The detainee is provided with a statement of handover as contained in the SOPs.	
			6. Mission/ FHQ/SHQ is notified of the hand over information. (identity/location/time etc) and necessary documentation is completed.	
			7. A medical examination is conducted by qualified United Nations medical personnel before the handover.	
	T 3.2.4	Releasing the detainee is done in strict observance of the United Nations SOP/Mission SOP and international standards respecting local laws and regulations.	1. Detainee is informed that he/she will be released and of the date, time, and location of his/her release.	
			2. Detainee is provided with a statement of release and have the contents read to him/her.	
			3. All items taken from the detained person are handed over to the detainee as per the SOPs.	
			4. A medical examination is conducted by qualified United Nations medical personnel before release.	
			5. Transport of the released person to the place of apprehension is coordinated as per the SOPs.	
			6. Documentation including the release form are completed and the Mission/FHQ/SHQ is duly informed of the release details as per the SOPs.	
T 3.3				
After Action	**T 3.3.1**	The team conducts an after-action review (AAR) and lessons identified/learned are documented.	1. Unit Commander conducts a debrief of detention operations regularly (once a month).	
			2. Best practices and shortcomings are identified and recorded.	
			3. Best practices and major shortcomings are communicated to the FHQ and the national authorities for remedial actions.	
			4. Improvement plans for shortcomings are developed.	
United Nations MP Unit Task 3: Detention Operations (Overall Assessment):				
Observation & Recommendations				

United Nations MP Unit Task 4: Police Operations

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

Ref: United Nations Peacekeeping Missions Military Police Unit Manual, 2nd Edition 2024.

United Nations MP Unit Task 4: Police Operations				
Sub-Task	Standard Number	Standards	Indicators	Score
T 4.1				
Planning and Preparation	T 4.1.1	Unit commander develops plans and SOP for Police Operations tasks.	1. Unit commander and staff have analyzed the mission.	
			2. United Nations policies/SOPs, international standards, FHQ directions, SOPs, constraints and restraints on police operations have been considered.	
			3. Local laws and regulations have been considered.	
			4. The plan incorporates the key tasks in the Military Law and Order Enforcement, Investigations, Confinement Operations and Customs Activities.	
			5. The plans include measures to prevent misconduct including SEA and breaches of discipline.	
			6. Plans clearly describe tasks, and responsibilities and the resource requirements.	
			7. MP unit SOP on Law and Order Operations, Investigations, Confinement Operations, Customs Activities are in line with the Mission SOPs.	
			8. Necessary coordination with the Mission HQ, FHQ staff, contingents, and other mission components and local security forces has been done during the planning process.	
	T 4.1.2	The Unit Commander communicates the plans and SOPs for Police Operations to superiors and subordinates.	1. Plans for Police Operations are available as separate documents or as part of the overall MP unit plan.	
			2. Plan has been issued to the subordinate sections/platoons and the FHQ and other required mission components.	
			3. The unit personnel demonstrate the understanding of their responsibilities in police operations tasks.	
			4. MP unit personnel are conversant with the provisions of the SOPs with regard to Law and Order Operations, Investigations, Confinement Operations, Customs Activities.	
T 4.2				
Conduct of the Tasks	T 4.2.1	MP unit enforces military law and order to maintain discipline, ensure compliance with rules and regulations, prevent crime	1. MP unit personnel are conversant with the United Nations standards of conduct including the prevention of SEA, Mission and Force regulations and SOPs and, as appropriate, the host nation legal framework.	

		and misconduct, and to investigate incidents.	2. MP unit personnel are aware of their jurisdictional authority as described by the Force SOPs.	
			3. Patrols, check points and surveillance operations are conducted to enforce compliance with the United Nations standards of conduct, Mission, and Force regulations and, as appropriate, the host nation legal framework.	
			4. Security and misconduct prevention measures, including curfews, restrictions to go off-post, and monitoring areas that Mission authorities have placed out-of-bounds or off-limits are enforced through patrols, surveillance, and check points.	
			5. Close coordination with United Nations security entities, as well as the conduct and discipline teams are maintained in the conduct of law-and-order operations.	
			6. Compliance with Mission provisions concerning identification cards, United Nations driving licenses and other relevant documents is ensured through regular and spot checks.	
			7. Correct wearing of military uniform and use of equipment and force protection measures including vehicle movement restrictions are enforced through regular and spot checks.	
			8. Foot and vehicle patrols in off base areas frequented by United Nations Military personnel are undertaken to enforce military discipline and conduct.	
			9. Support is provided to official events in terms of planning, conducting and supervising cordons, supervising the entire event area and its participants, providing VIP security, prevention of disturbances, access control etc.	
			10. All incidents of misconduct, ill-discipline or violations are duly reported as per the Mission and Force SOPs.	
	T 4.2.2	MP unit conducts investigation into incidents involving military personnel when authorized to do so and preliminary investigations in support of the United Nations administrative review process.	1. Military Police personnel demonstrate the knowledge of the FHQ SOPs and Unit SOPs and experience in disciplinary /security/traffic accident investigations involving United Nations military personnel.	
			2. Military Police personnel demonstrate knowledge of international criminal standards and relevant United Nations regulations, including SOPs.	
			3. Military Police personnel demonstrate adequate training, experience and familiarity with their investigation equipment.	
			4. Military Police personnel are conversant with different questioning techniques, recording statements and possess good communication skills.	
			5. Military Police unit personnel are aware of their jurisdictional authority as described by Force SOPs.	
			6. Military Police personnel secure and preserve forensic evidence, including DNA during investigations.	

			7. Information is/has been gathered by adequate methods including observation, surveillance, questioning, interrogating, taking statements, taking photographs, DNA, scientific means etc.	
			8. Processing places and people is/has been done by searching the incident scene, related sites, property, and suspects involved, and documenting and preserving evidence.	
			9. Investigations conducted by United Nations MP are documented by an official investigation report submitted to the Force Commander and national authorities of the TCC concerned.	
			10. Investigation Reports contain: Who, what where, when, how, why, notification of United Nations MP, actions taken by MP and subsequent action to be taken, and supporting documents including statements, photographs, sketches and other attachments.	
			11. Investigations are conducted as per the United Nations MP investigation principles mentioned in the United Nations MP Manual.	
	T 4.2.3	MP Unit conducts confinement operations to temporarily incarcerate United Nations military personnel as authorized by the Mission/Force HQ.	1. MP unit personnel are aware of their jurisdictional authority as described by Force SOPs.	
			2. Appropriate shelter, clothing, food and medical care consistent with the United Nations standards are provided to the confined personnel.	
			3. Sufficient guard presence is established to maintain discipline and prevent escape.	
			4. Confined military personnel are separated from other detainees, if any.	
			5. Detainees are returned to the concerned TCC authorities without delay.	
			6. A written record of the detainee's time in confinement is to be maintained including the date and time of custody and release /hand-over, an inventory and any significant incidents during confinement.	
	T 4.2.4	MP unit enforce customs and related security regulations, particularly when crossing international or administrative borders as required.	1. MP Unit Personnel demonstrate the knowledge of the SOPs /guidance on handling customs activities.	
			2. MP personnel demonstrate knowledge in checking travel documents, identification cards and X-ray scanning of luggage	
			3. Close coordination with the transiting United Nations military contingents and the local authorities including police, customs/border officials is /has been established.	
			4. Military working dogs and other technical means are used in searching for illegal substances such as drugs and explosives.	
			5. Materiel and customs check of transiting United Nations military personnel and their belongings are done in accordance with international regulations and agreements.	
T 4.1				
After Action	T 4.3.1	The team conducts an after-action review (AAR)	1. Unit Commander conducts a debrief of Police Operations Tasks regularly (once a month).	

		and lessons identified/learned are documented.	2. Best practices and shortcomings are identified and recorded.	
			3. Best practices and major shortcomings are communicated to the FHQ and the national authorities for remedial actions.	
			4. Improvement plans for shortcomings are developed.	

United Nations MP Unit Task 4: Police Operations (Overall Assessment):

Observation & Recommendations