



Module 1
Conceptual Framework
UN Infantry Battalion
(UNIBAT)
in Peace Operations

Module 1 Content

- Introduction and Overview
- Military Component Operations
- UNIBAT Organisation, Tasks, and Logistics
- Force Protection of Civilians
- Force Protection
- Quick Reaction and Reserve Forces
- Handling detainees
- ISR Overview



Overview of UNIBAT in Peace Operations Lesson 1.1

Content

- Peacekeeping environment
- Facing the challenges
- Infantry in peace operations
- UN Infantry Battalion (UNIBAT) characteristics

Learning Outcomes

- Explain the current peace operational environment and how we must face the challenges
- Explain why the protection of civilians is important
- Describe the importance of infantry in peace operations
- Describe UNIBAT characteristics

The complex and lethal Peacekeeping Environment



Nature of Armed Conflicts & Threats

Non State Actors
State Actors
Interest groups
Transnational
Criminal

Terrorism



Sectarian violence
Tribal violence
Women targeted

Children affiliated with armed conflict

Intra-
state
conflict

Asymmetrical
warfare

Growing
number of
parties

Proliferation
of weapons

Ethnic and
sectarian
violence

Civilian
casualties

Children
targeted

Sexual
violence as
tool of war



PKO Environment

- Increased UN risks and fatalities
- Hostile forces disregard for UN
- Complex array of actors / threats
- IED rich environment
- Need to protect civilians



Peacekeeping Environment

How conflict affects civilians

- Intentional and unintentional victims of physical harm
- Abuse of basic human rights
- Loss of homes, livestock, access to education, access to healthcare
- Women and children suffer disproportionately
- Social fabric destroyed

Host Government

- Relationship and willingness to support mandate a predominant factor in PKO environments
- Primary responsibility to protect civilians according to international law
- May lack capability or willingness to carry out responsibility
- Peacekeepers assume obligation to protect civilians

Facing the New Challenges – Gen Santos Cruz

- We must change our mindset
- Adaptive & committed leadership
- Action vs inaction
- Hostile forces understand force, if need to, use it
- Projecting strength = security
- Principles of peacekeeping do not restrict initiative
- Appropriate force to be proactive, preemptive
- All levels have plans to protect civilians



Infantry in Peacekeeping

Infantry in Peacekeeping

- Main land force for a UN mission
- Backbone of the military component (MC)
- Operational mobility / all terrain
- Focuses on small unit locations and engagement
- Daily close contact with population and stakeholders
- At the tactical level, ambassadors on the ground

Infantry in Peacekeeping

- Big part of the mission's security framework
- If needed- small arms firepower / maneuver to neutralize a high threat situation
- Isolated / disperse outposts in large land areas
- In the proximity of civilians
- Adapted for gathering human intelligence

UNIBAT

- UN Categorised as light, motorized, mechanized
- Modularity and flexible
- Task organised (tailored) for mission / tasks
- Battalion (UNIBAT) to company (INF COY)
- Operate 24 / 7 and self-sustaining
- Can deliver direct and indirect fire
- Suited for reconnaissance / human intelligence

Take Away Lesson 1.1

- UNPKOs are complex and lethal; we must adjust our mind set and how we project force, and protect civilians
- Infantry is the main force / backbone of the military component to implement the security portion of the mandate
- Infantry has close contact with population and are the daily ambassadors of the mandate
- Mobile and flexible; UNIBAT has unique characteristics that set it apart from other units

Questions



Lesson 1.2

UN Military Component (MC)

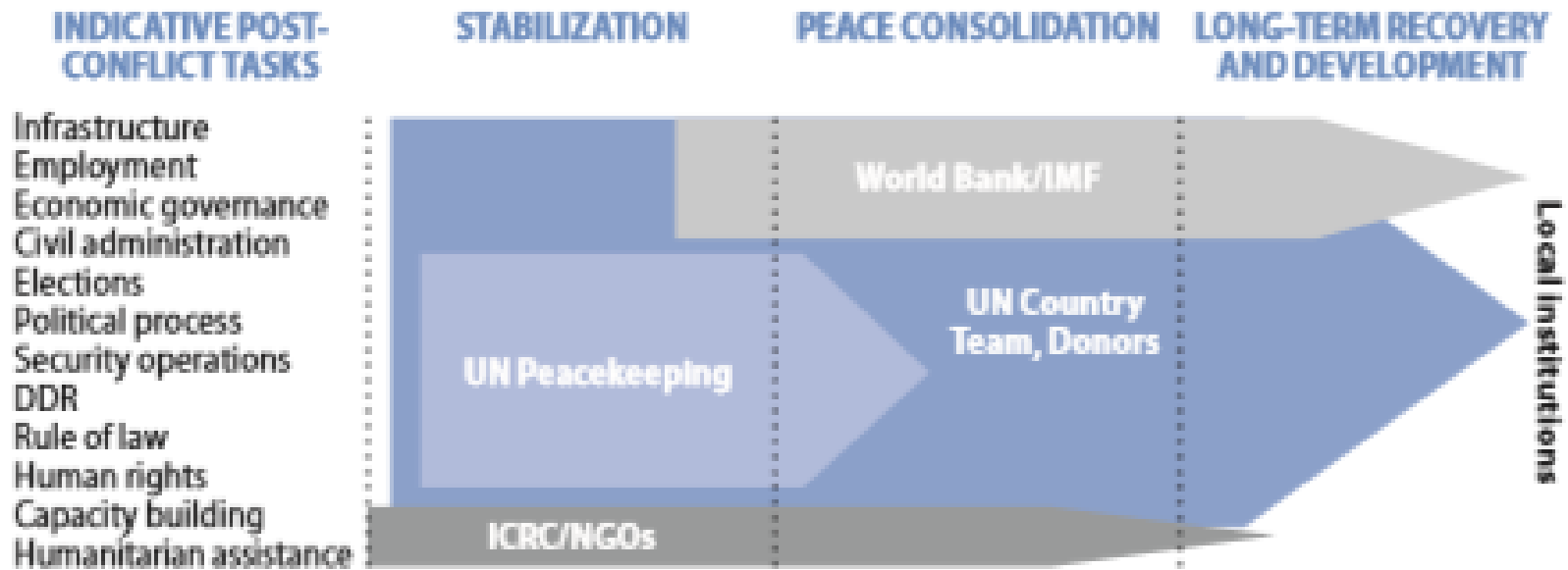
Content

- United Nations Mission Components
- Military Component (MC) role and responsibilities
- Coordination and unity of effort

Learning Outcomes

- Describe the components of a UN Mission
- Explain the roles and responsibilities of the MC
- Explain the importance of coordination and unity of effort

Multidimensional UN Peace Operations



- International, regional, local, interlocutors / stakeholder's effort
- UN Mission primary for stabilization
- Unity of effort, clarity of roles & responsibilities
- UN Mandate drives tasks / responsibilities
- UN Mission and UN Country Team operate in concert

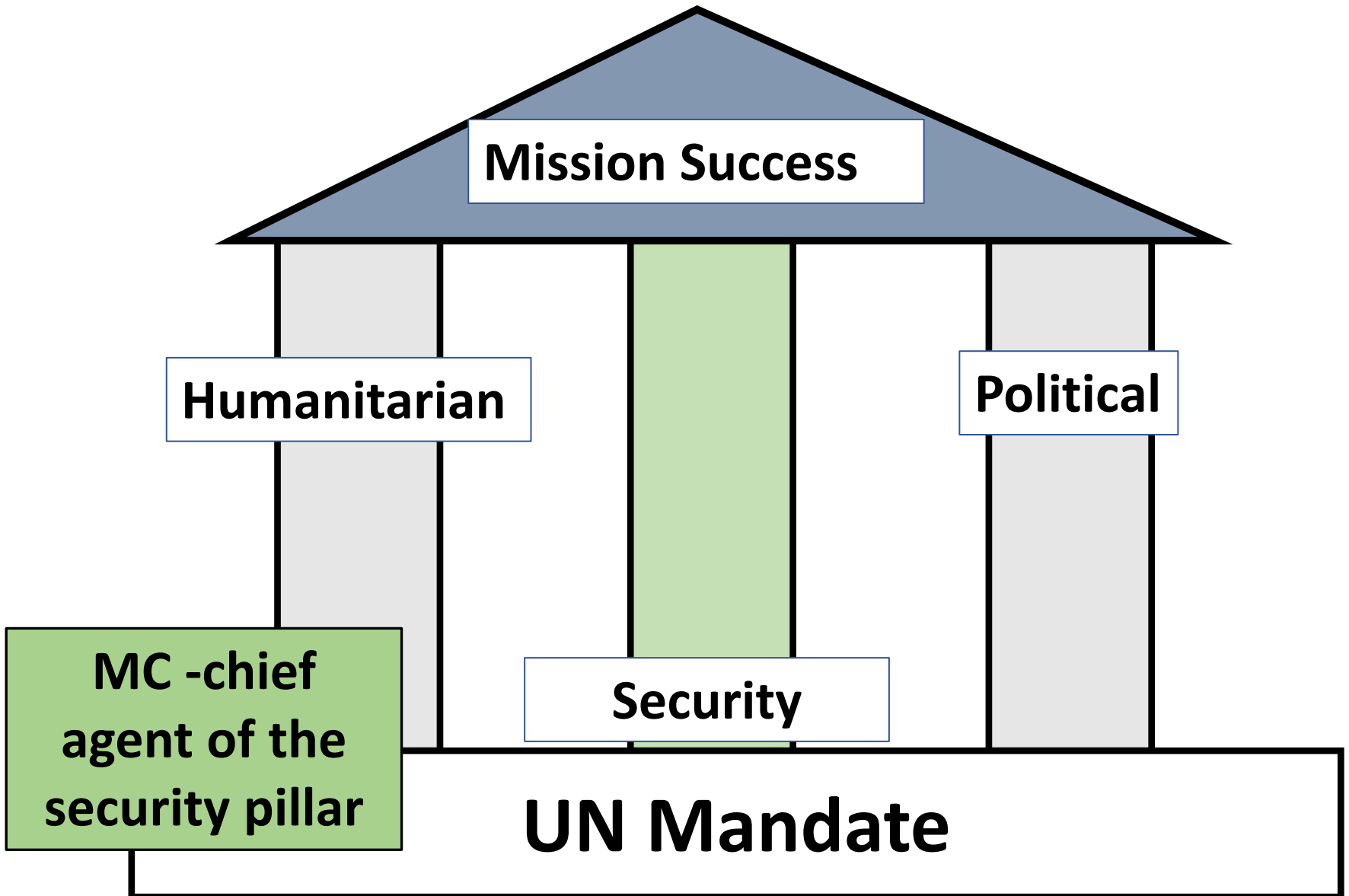
Examples of UN Mission Core Functions

- Create a secure, stable environment
- Facilitate the political process
- Provide framework for UN, regional, international actors to pursue activities
- Protection of Civilians
- Monitor / observe cease fires and peace agreements
- Facilitating humanitarian assistances

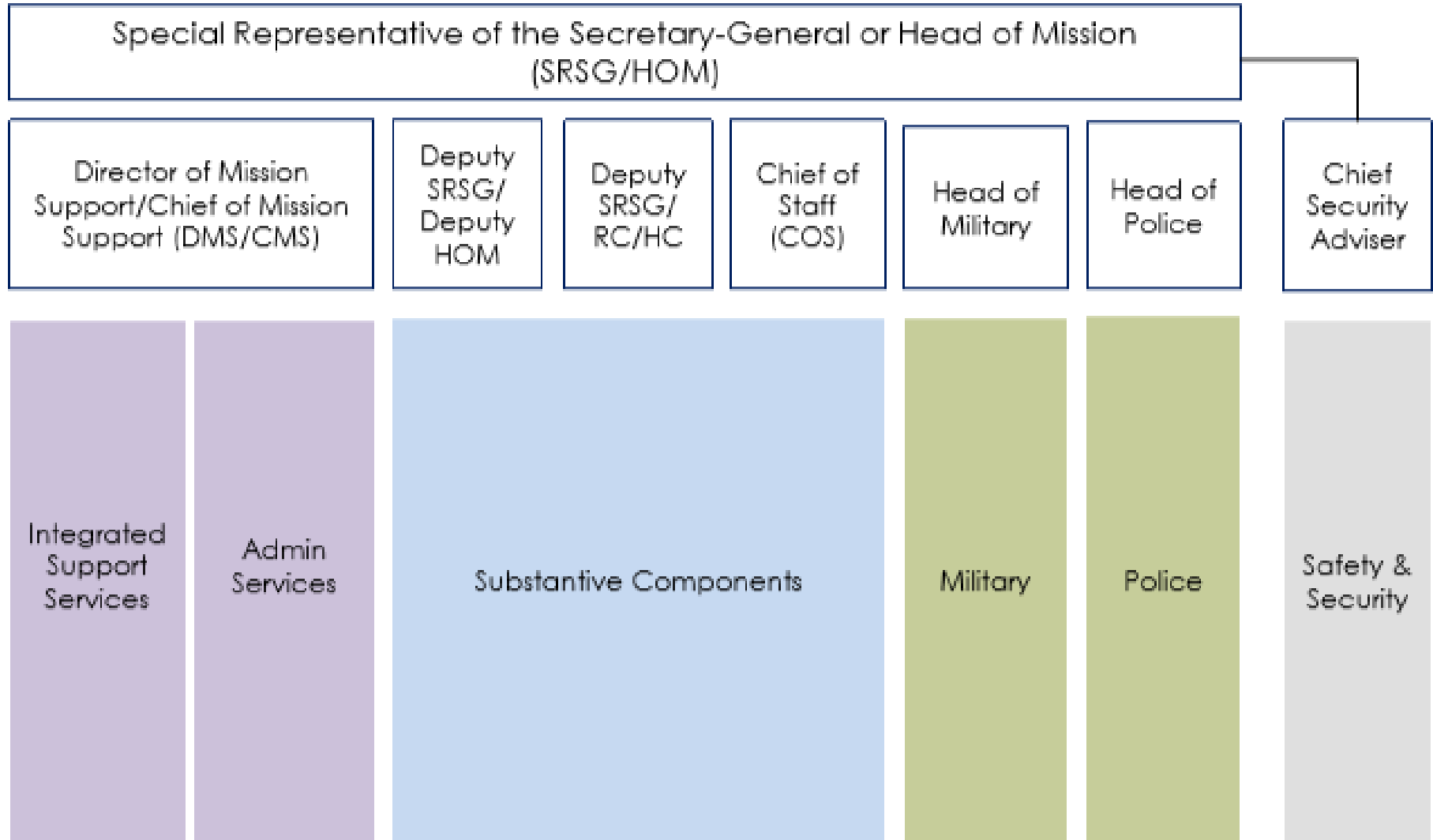
Examples of Sub Tasks

- Support to law enforcement agencies
- Provide security - key govt installations / infrastructure
- Economic governance
- Support to Civil administration and elections
- Security Sector Reform (SSR)
- Disarmament, Demobilization and Reintegration (DDR)
- Rule of law
- Capacity building
- Humanitarian assistance
- Assist Mine clearance actions

UN Mission Pillars



Mission Components- Generic



MC Function

- Provide a secure environment for other elements to implement their strategy
- Provide space / opportunity for peacemaking and negotiations
- All benefit: political process, monitoring of human rights, national reconciliation, institution building, distribution of humanitarian assistance

What Makes up the MC

- Formed military units based on the force requirements
- Military advisors
- Military observers
- Military liaison officers
- Military staff officers

Supporting Military Tasks

Providing a secure environment, by:

- Support POC strategies
- Provide security for other components
- Provide military expertise
- Observe and monitor
- Force Protection – Reduce / neutralize risks to the military force
- Support DDR
- Support SSR
- Enforcement of sanctions and agreements
- EOD support
- Engineering support to humanitarian efforts

Coordination and Cooperation

- Close coordination with mission components
- Planning: Joint strategic, implementation, contingency, and POC
- Joint logistics and supply
- Civil – Military cells
- Public information strategy
- UNCT / Regional Offices / NGOs

Takeaway

- There are three functional / operational pillars that form a UN Mission- Humanitarian, Security, and Political
- The MC core function is to provide a secure environment so elements of the peace process can be implemented- political, human rights, national reconciliation, institution building, and the distribution of humanitarian assistance
- The role of the MC in peacekeeping operations continues to evolve in response to new challenges and political realities, and it must work in close cooperation with all components

Questions?



Lesson 1.3

UNIBAT Organisation, Tasks, and Support

Lesson Contents

- UNIBAT organisation / structure
- Command and Control C2
- Tasks, enabling tasks, Non-appropriate tasks
- UN support process and logistical framework

Learning Outcomes

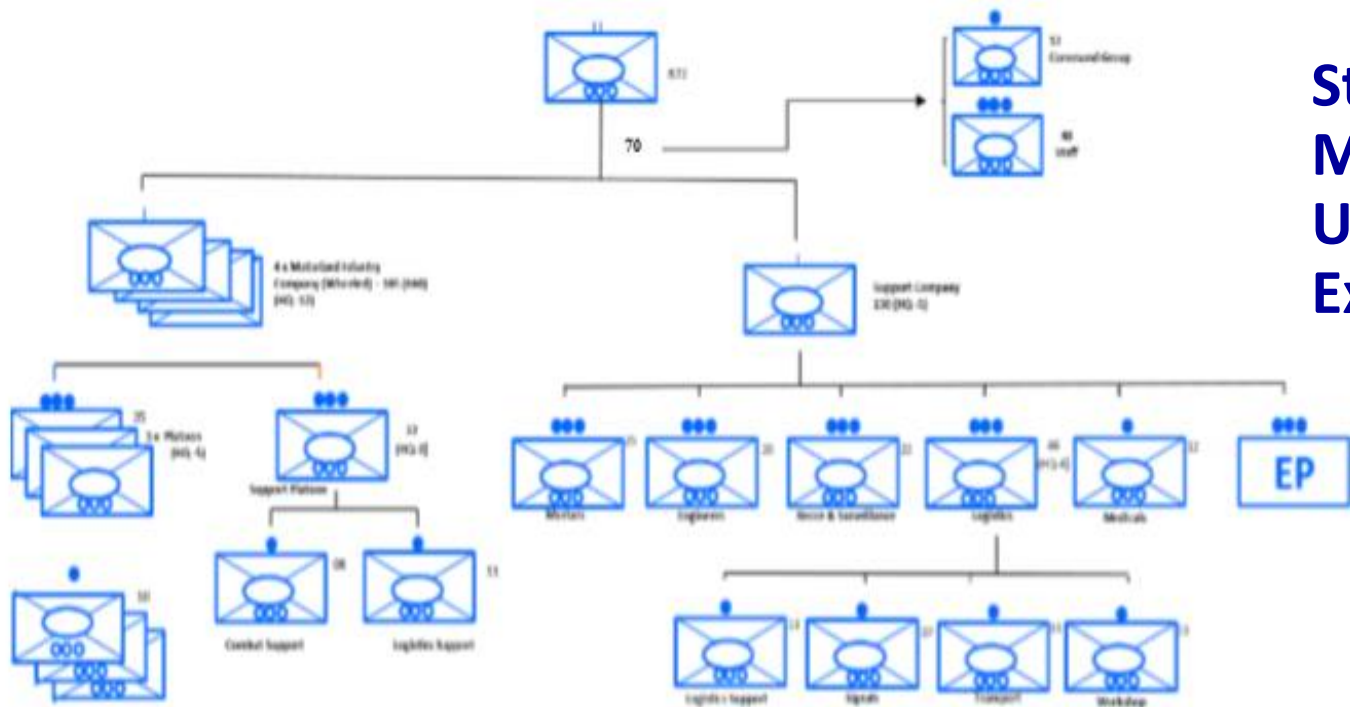
- Describe the UNIBAT organisation and C2
- Describe UNIBAT staff sections and platoons that are unique to UNPKO
- Explain where / how the UNIBAT falls in the nesting of tasks in an UN Mission
- List Infantry COY enabling tasks
- Describe UN logistics / support to the UNIBAT

UNIBAT Organization

- Normally, 4 Companies (COYs) tailored / based on requirements
- Light, motorised, mechanised
- Air deployable- gives UNIBAT flexibility and utility
- UNIBAT HQs COY with enabling units for support
- Expansive AORs, Aviation support required



Standard Motorised UNIBAT Example



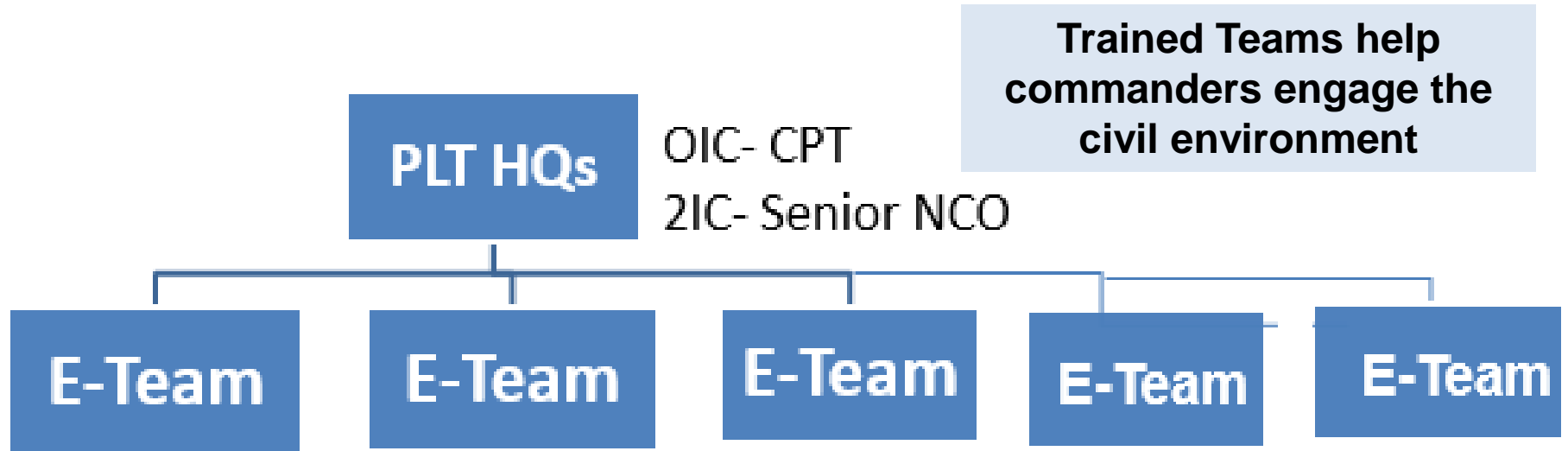
- FC or Sector Commander exercises OPCON over BN
- C2 must be clear, unambiguous, unity of command
- Intelligence / information sharing must occur between Sector HQs and BN staffs, police and civilian components
- Centralised BN planning and decentralised execution
- Normally, in UN PKO; COYs execute tasks in isolated locations

UNIBAT Staff / Sections/ Elements / Units

- S1
- S2 (MPKI Trained)
- S3
- S4
- S5 Plans
- S6 Communications
- S9 CIMIC
- Legal
- Gender and Child Protection Focal Point (FP)
- National Investigation Officer (NIO)
- Public Information Officer (PIO)
- Company HQs
- Support Company
- Mortar Platoon
- Engineer Platoon (with counter –IED, EOD)
- ISR Platoon
- Logistics Section / platoon
- Transportation Platoon
- Medical section / platoon
- Engagement Platoon

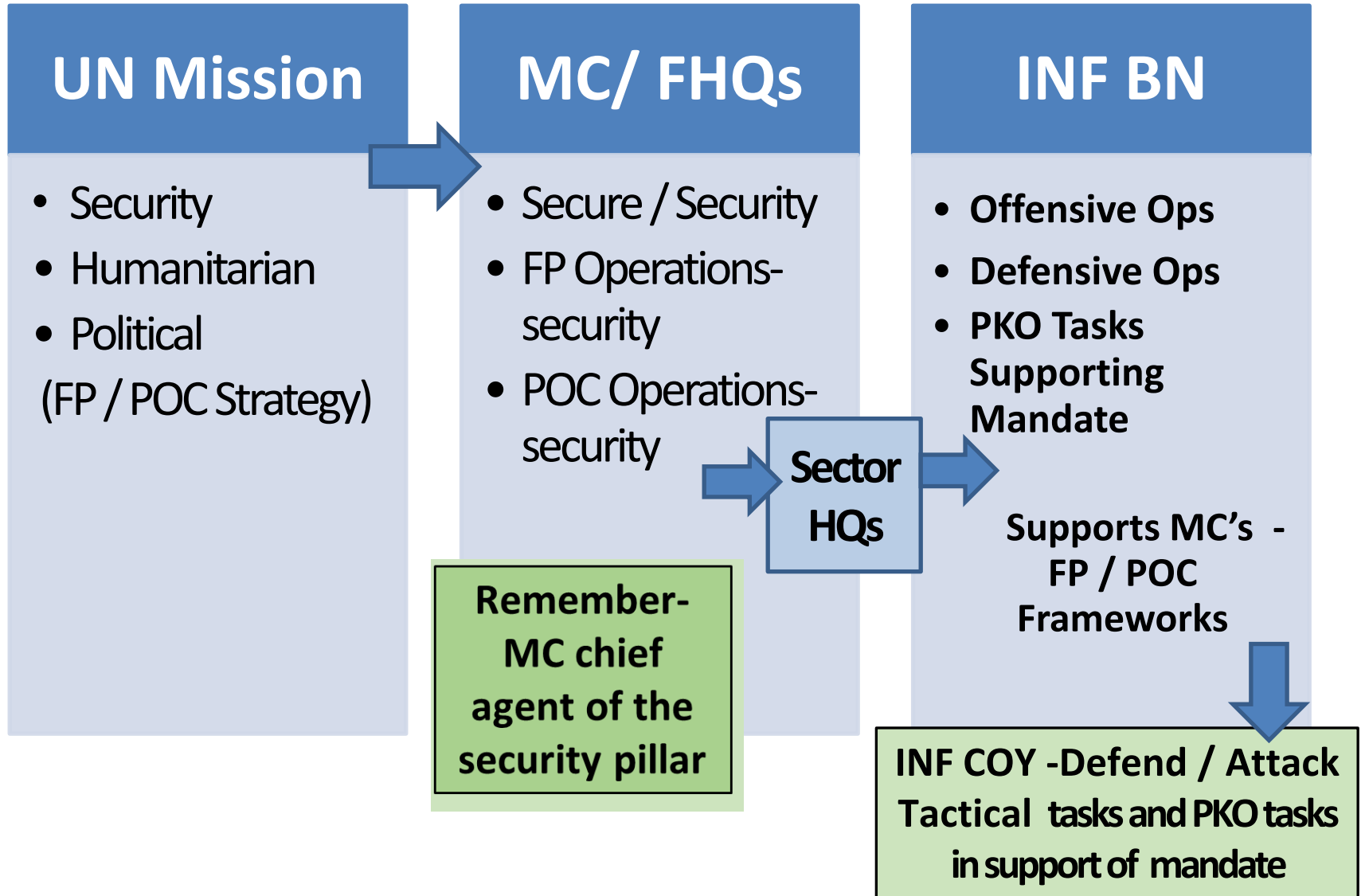
Highlighted in yellow are specialized UN unique

Engagement Platoon



- 22-person platoon / 4 person teams
- 50% female
- TACON to COYs
- Teams accompany patrols
- Area of operations demographics
- Situational awareness
- Supports POC

Nested Strategies and Tasks



Basic Infantry Tactical Tasks in support of Defensive and Offensive Operations

- **Block**
- **Deny**
- **Retain**
- **Secure**
- **Clear**
- **Fix**
- **Isolate**
- **Occupy**
- **Seize**

Reconnaissance

Neutralise

Condition-based tasks that support all other tasks

Special UNIBAT Designations / Roles (Not tasks)

- QRF BN
- Reserve BN
- Rapid Deployment Battalion

These roles help focus the Battalion to prepare for a particular operation - via planning, rehearsals, C2, acquire recourses

Special Enabling Tasks in Support of the Mandate

- Patrolling
- Liaison and coordination
- Conduct convoy escort
- Cordon and search
- DDR support
- Observation point (OP)
- Check point (CP)
- Establish TOB

All MPKI and MDMP driven



Inappropriate Missions / Tasks



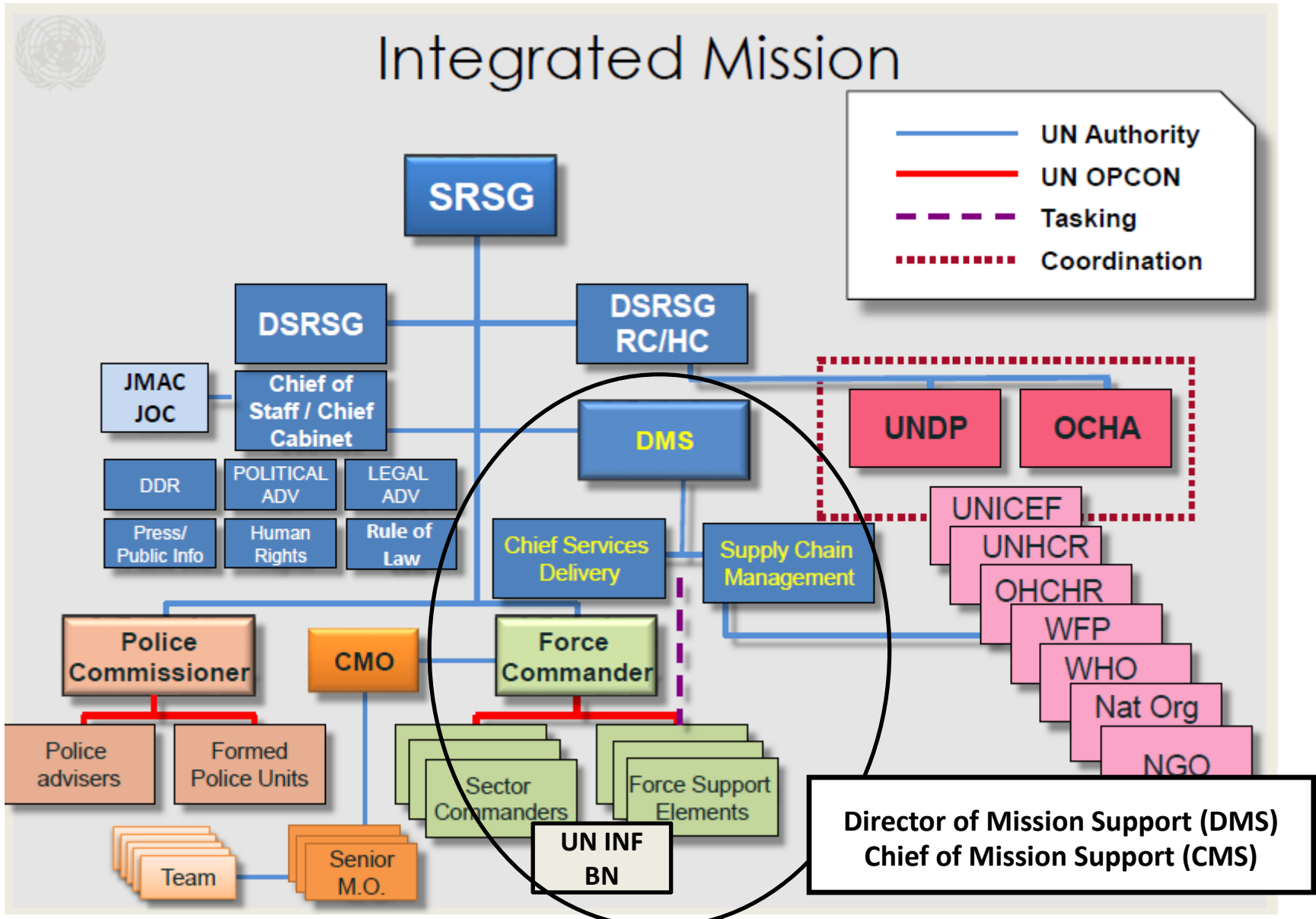
Hostages Radisson Hotel, Bamako, Mali

Tasks for which the UNIBAT is not trained, equipped, or capable

- Hostage rescue operations
- Military assistance
- Personal Security Detachment tasks
- Special Forces (SF) type operations / tasks

Logistical, Sustainment,
Support

UN Mission Support Framework



UN Sustainment and Support

- Understand mission support concept and plan
- TCCs ensure home station preparation
- Primary support through national sources; expect to be self-sufficient
- Self sustainment requirements- per MOU / LOA
- Self sustainment period: Rations, water, petrol, oil, shelter first 90 days
- SUR is baseline, COE, unique equipment, sustainment and reimbursement addressed

UN Support Terms

- Status of Forces Agreement (SOFA):
 - HN to UN Mission Agreement
- Wet Lease:
 - Contingent is responsible for maintaining own equipment or through another contingent
- Dry Lease
 - Contingent deploys with equipment but UN sources the maintenance / support

Common Requests for in Mission Operational Support

- Additional truck transportation
- Heavy engineer assets
- Long range communications
- Counter IED / CREW
- Additional language assistants
- Aviation

Support to Remote Locations

- Specialised support arrangements are essential
- Early planning and preparation are essential
- Medical capabilities / Air CASEVAC



Take Away

- FC / Sector HQs exercises OPCON over UNIBAT
- Close coordination/cooperation with HQs Staffs, civilian, support, and police components
- Offensive and Defensive Operations and Enabling Tasks supports a secure environment
- Inappropriate: hostage rescue
- DMS/CMS responsible for Mission support
- TCC is responsible for readiness and sustainment
- Infantry units are often remote- Air support and CASEVAC requires planning and training

Questions



Lesson 1.4

Protection of Civilians (POC)

Content

- Introduction, definitions & terminology
- POC in peacekeeping
- Protection actors
- Coordination
- POC operational concept
- Learning Activity

Learning Objectives

- Explain the importance of POC
- Describe key POC definitions and principles
- Explain the different roles and coordination by protection actors
- Explain the UN operational approach to POC; include the tiers and responses

POC Mandate

- Majority UN missions have POC; 95 % of PKO personnel are in POC mandated UN missions
- The yardstick of success ; directly affects UN legitimacy
- DPO POC Policy

“All necessary action, up to and including the use of deadly force, aimed at preventing or responding to threats of physical violence against civilians, within capabilities and areas of operations, and without prejudice to the responsibility of the host government to protect its civilians”

Protection Mandates

- Promotion and protection of human rights
- POC / HR / CRSV / CP
- Based on IHL and HR law
- Operational area linkages and similar tactical level considerations
- There are special UN tasks associated with Child Protection and CRSV mandates

Definitions and Concepts

Use of Force

The gradual use of a contingent's resources, which ranges from authoritative presence to the conduct of operations that may result in deadly action of current or potential perpetrators



Civilian

Any person who is not or is no longer directly participating in hostilities or other acts of violence shall be considered a civilian, unless they are a member of armed forces or groups

In case of any doubt, the person is considered a civilian



Physical Violence

Violations to the right of life and physical integrity under national or international law, including by elements of state and non-state parties to an armed conflict

Actual or potential physical harm to civilians associated with lawful actions by state or international security forces

Human Rights and Humanitarian Protection



Encompasses all activities aimed at obtaining full respect for the rights of the individual in accordance with international humanitarian, human rights and refugee law.

Vulnerable groups

Those most at risk of facing or suffering from violence, including girls and boys, women, minority groups, refugees, internally displaced, persons with disabilities, the wounded and older persons, and professionals at particular risk.

Vulnerability is a result of characteristics that are multidimensional and can change over time.

Definition of a Child

Article I of the UN Convention on the Rights of the Child states that a child is “every human being below the age of 18 years”

For all peacekeepers and UN personnel,
a child is any person under the age of 18 years



Human Rights Violations/Abuses

- Violations are acts or omissions attributable to the State and its associated entities
 - Involves failure to implement legal obligations deriving from human rights standards
- Abuses apply to non-State actors where they exercise control over a given territory and population

Sexual and Gender Based Violence (SGBV)

- Any harmful act directed against individuals or groups of individuals based on their gender
- SGBV constitutes a violation of human rights
- SGBV in conflict can become Conflict-related Sexual Violence (CRSV)

Responsibility to Protect – R2P

- Focuses on four mass atrocities:
 - Genocide
 - Ethnic cleansing
 - War crimes
 - Crimes against humanity
- POC / R2P share legal and conceptual foundations
- R2P goes beyond the principles of peacekeeping (host state consent)

Threat

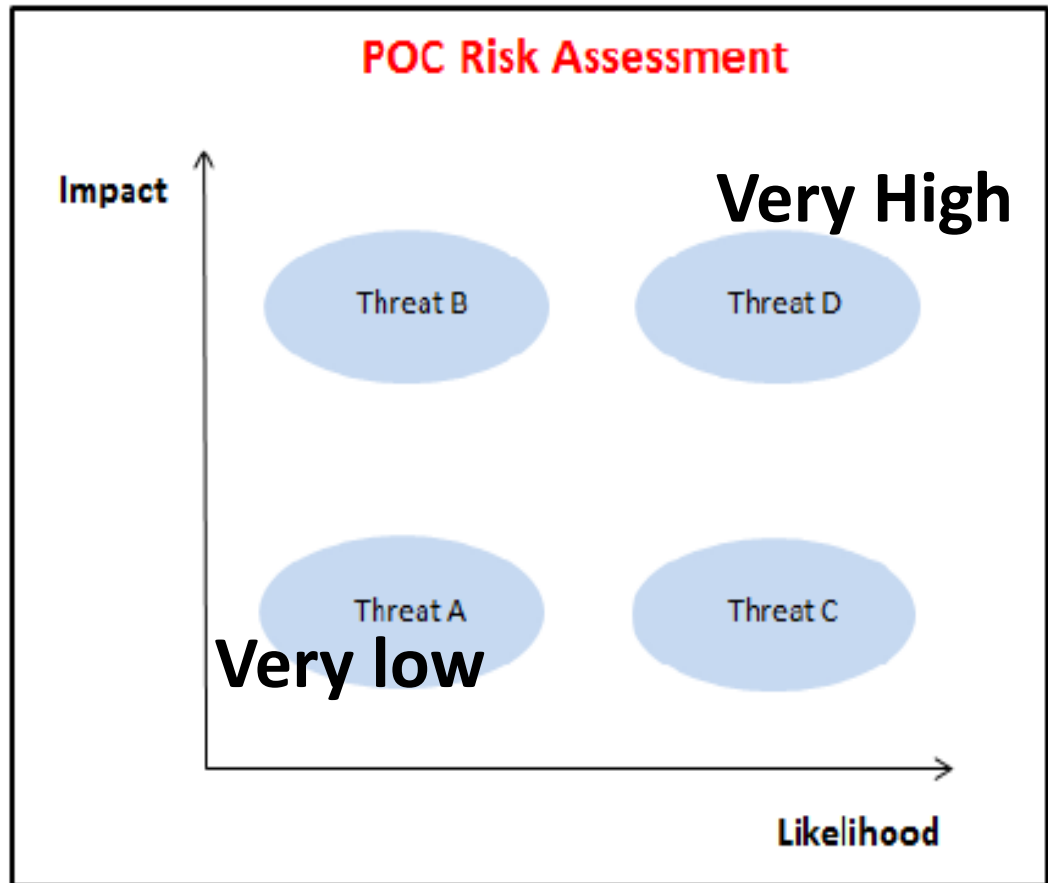
All situations that are likely to lead to death or serious bodily injury, regardless of the source of the threat.



Risk

The combination of impact and likelihood associated with an identified threat

Prioritization of risks are classified from very low to very high



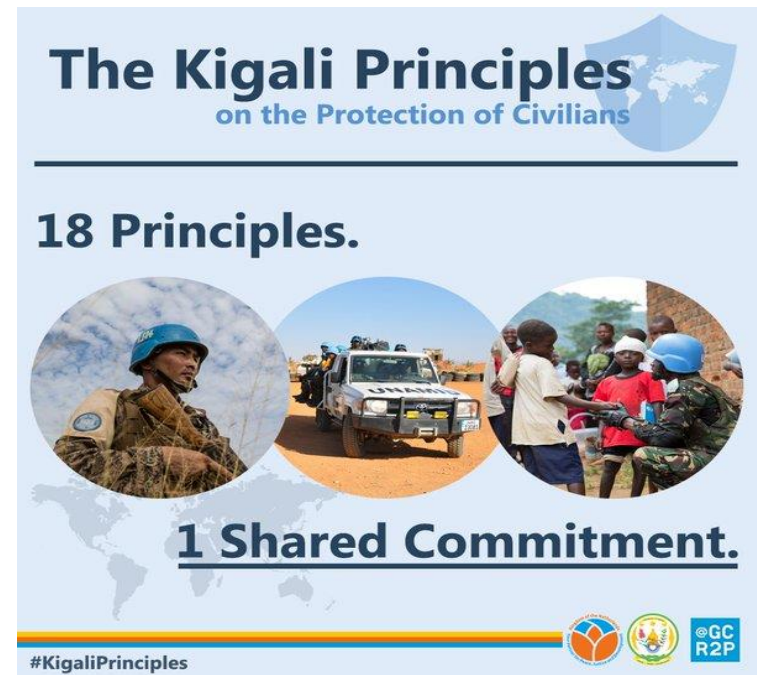
Protection Principles and Actors

Peacekeeping POC Principles

- Grounded in International law
- Upholding UN peacekeeping principles
- Priority mandate
- Prime responsibility – host state
- Void in state capabilities / willingness – Peacekeepers responsible
- Active duty to protect - planned, deliberate, on-going
- C2 and ROE are critical
- Keep a gender perspective

Kigali Principles (2015)

- T/PCCs, contributors pledge POC framework
- Better prepare leaders and units for POC
- Set of principles for training, C2, capabilities
- Signatory states growing
- Standards of conduct for personnel



Protection Roles in a Mission

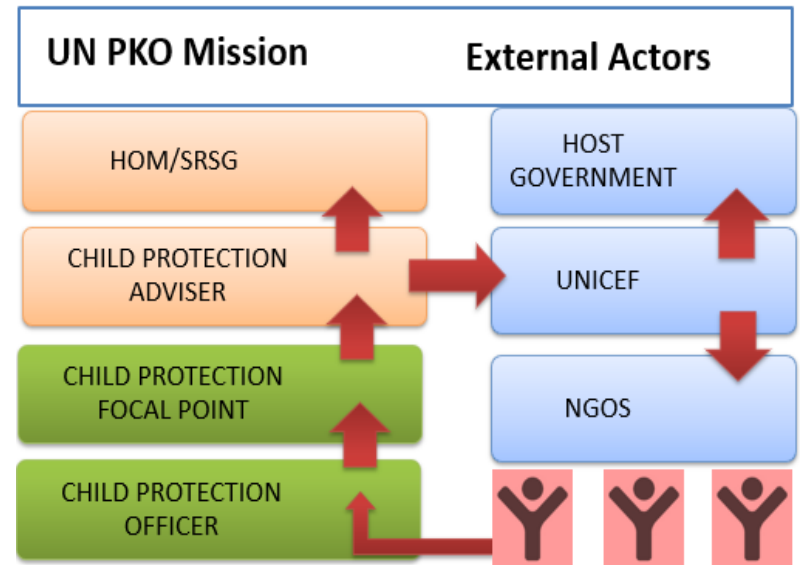
- Coordinated action required across sections and units
- Specialised functions within a mission include:
 - Senior POC Adviser
 - Women’s Protection Adviser
 - Child Protection Adviser
 - Human Rights components
- Role for military and police



Coordination

- **Mission**
 - POC Strategy
 - Coord mechanisms
 - Joint Protection Teams
- **Humanitarian actors**
 - Protection Cluster
 - CM Coord/ CIMIC
 - UNCT- Regional office
 - Non-UN actors
 - NGOs
- **Host Government and Local communities**

Child Protection



Introduction -Operational Concept of POC in peacekeeping

Operational Concept

Three tiers that are implemented simultaneously



Tier I:
Protection
through
dialogue and
engagement



Tier II:
Provision of
physical
protection



Tier III:
Establishment
of a protective
environment

Phases of Response



Phase I
Prevention

Phase II
Pre-emption

Phase III
Response

Phase IV
Consolidation

POC & UNIBAT Commanders

- Maintain situational awareness; report violations associated
- Assess threats / risk to civilians, have contingency plans to mitigate
- Maintain links to protector actors
- Implement associated UN policies
- POC / CRSV- mainstream & train



Take Away

- Modern conflicts increasingly targets civilians
- Host government- responsibility to protect, often do not have will or capabilities
- In peacekeeping, POC refers to all necessary action to prevent or respond to threats of physical violence to civilian, a priority for UN operations; mandate is guided by international law, UN principles
- Special considerations / linkages with POC, child protection, CRSV
- A range of POC actors are mandated; plans must be coordinated with host / local governments, partners and interlocutors
- 3 tiers of POC activities 3; each with possible 4 phases
- Whole-of-mission approach is the heart of POC implementation

Learning Activity- Distinction Exercise

- Who of these persons should be considered civilians or combatants?
- Why is the distinction so important?



Learning Activity- Scenario 3

Military use of schools (or hospitals)

You are a UN INF BN Commander and were informed that an armed faction opposed to the peace process and hostile to the UN has attacked a remote local in your AOR. You deploy a mobile operating base (MOB). When the company arrives the location, the local chief identifies a primary school compound for the MOB.

Protection of Civilians

How can a UN Mission Implement a POC Strategy for an IDP camp?



Kalma IDP Camp near Nyala

Questions



Lesson 1.5

Force Protection (FP)

Content

- Introduction, definitions & terminology
- FP in peacekeeping and the military component
- UNIBAT and FP
- FP coordination



Learning Objectives

- Explain the importance of FP
- Describe key FP definitions and principles
- Explain why the threat / risk assessments are important to UN PKO FP strategies
- Explain the MC FP functions
- Explain how the UNIBAT fits into the FP framework and how best to integrate FP at the tactical level

Force Protection (FP)

- Cyclic process
- Detecting threats to UN forces
- Assessing risks, applying mitigation measures
- Preserve freedom of action for operational effectiveness
- Contributes to mission success
- Integrated in all task

**A robust
threat & risk
analysis is the
foundation**



Definitions / Terminology

Vulnerability: weakness which makes one susceptible to harm

Perpetrator: actors to attempt, manifest or cause harm

Protection: preservation from injury, harm by person, thing

Threat: in context of FP, threats of security incidents encompass acts or situations likely to lead to death or serious bodily injury / damage to equipment / facilities that impacts mission success or freedom of movement / action

Security: protection against intentional dangers / damages

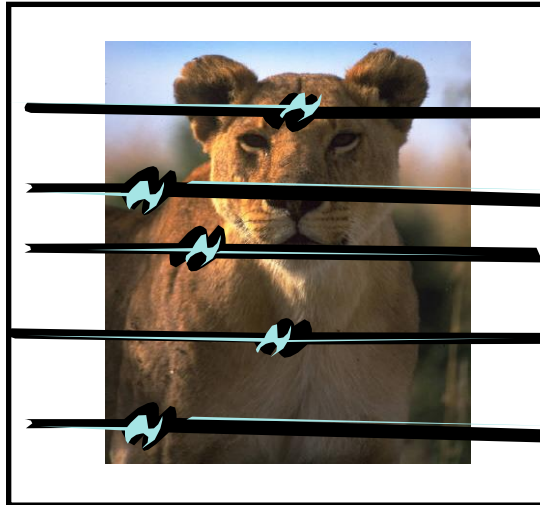
Safety: protection against non-intentional accidental / hazard events

Hazard: potential cause of harm from non-deliberate action / acts of nature

Risk: the combination of the likelihood and impact of threats to develop

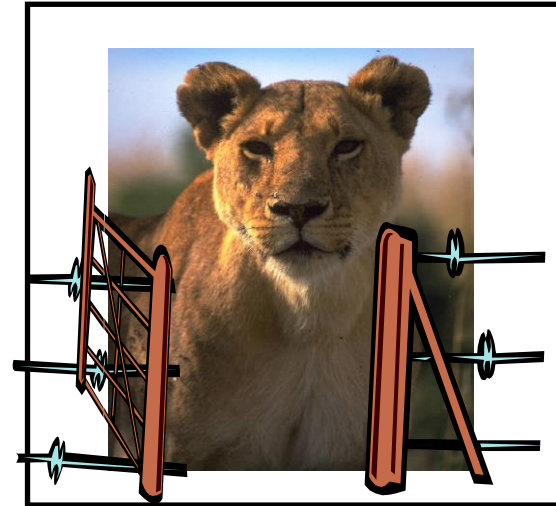
THREAT

Things that could harm us



RISK

Likelihood of being harmed by **THREAT** and impact of it



- **Threat Assessment:** process of identifying potential security incidents affect operational capabilities
- **Risk Analysis:** evaluation process to determine degree to considered each threat
- **Risk mitigation:** process of designing proactive and reactive COAs to reduce the risk of a threat
- **Risk management:** process to develop and administer the the risk strategy



Possible Threats to UN Forces

- **Attacks**
 - Direct Fire
 - Indirect fire
 - IED
- **Assaults**
- **Strikes**
- **Raids**

Incident Type	Count of S/N
Direct Fire Attack	274
Access Denials	232
IED Attack	116
Harassment	95
Stone Pelting on Peacekeepers	70
Ambush Attack	50
Indirect Fire Attack	50
Theft Incident	46
Attack on COB	39
Demonstrations	39
Protests	37
Criminal Trespass	35
Intimidation	31
Malicious Damage to UN Vehicle	16
Attack on Post	15
Indirect Mortar Attack	14
Arrest of Peacekeeper by Host Govt	13
Indirect Rocket Attack	12
Detention of Peacekeeper by Host Govt	6
Armed Robbery on Peacekeeper	5
Malicious Damage to UN Chattels	5
Abduction of Peacekeeper	3
Carjacking	3
Malicious Damage to UN Aircraft	3
Admin Delays	2
Malicious Damage to UN Equipment	2
Hostage Taking of Peacekeeper	1
Malicious Damage to UN Buildings	1
UXO Blast Incident	1

Responsibility for FP

- Host government – **primary**
- SRSG / Force Commander
- Military unit commanders
- Mission components – assist and reinforce
- UNDSS – assist and reinforce
- Other mandated forces – assist and reinforce

Phases for Planning Considerations



Prevention

Preemption

**React /
Actions on
Contact**

Consolidation



Balanced Approach

- Conduct risk analysis to mitigate, reduce or neutralise harm
- Mitigating risks to force vs mission accomplishment
- Risk is inherent in military operations
- Accepting reasonable risk to accomplish task
- Action vs in-action
- Waiting in a reactive posture increases hostile/ violent perpetrators freedom of action to attack UN forces

UNIBAT / COY FP

- Part of the Sector / Force HQs FP Strategy
- Defensive and offensive operations
- Infantry supports:
 - Engagement / liaison
 - Patrolling with task and purpose
 - Reconnaissance and surveillance
 - Area / Local / convoy security
 - Neutralise perpetrators
 - Repositioning of forces / QRF
 - Actions on contact
 - Assist in consolidation (security)

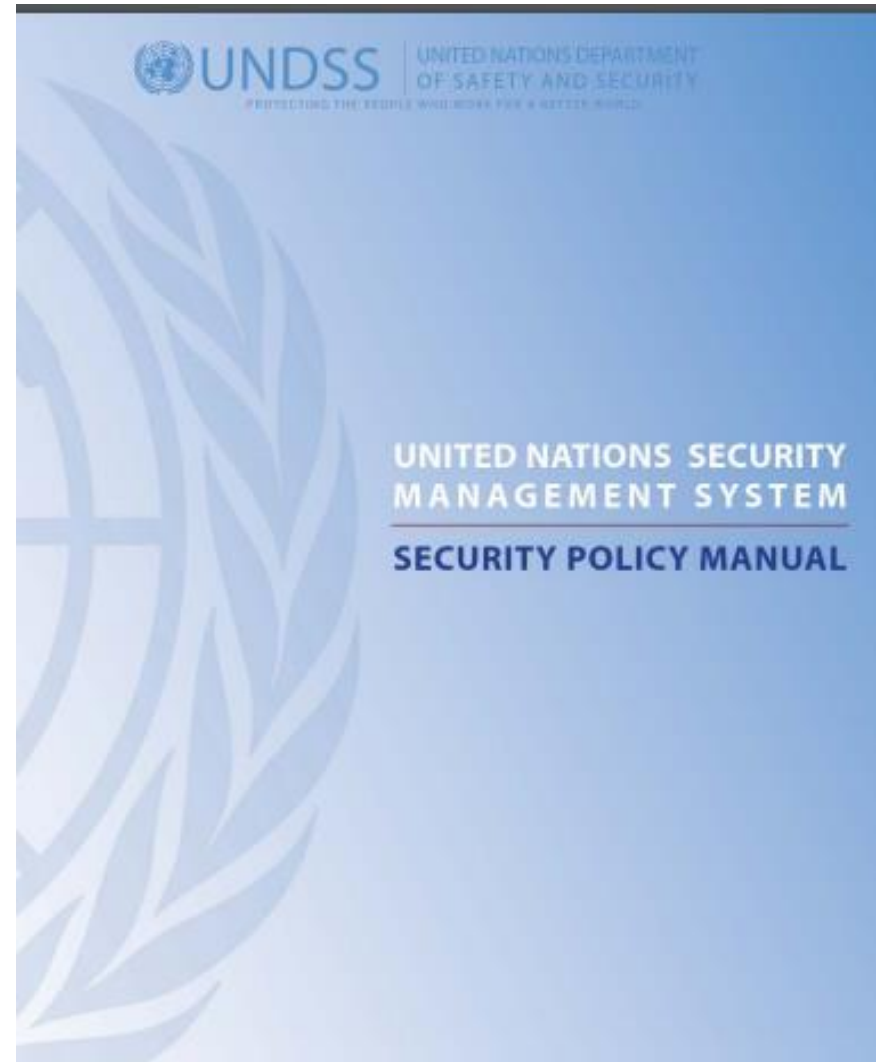
Good FP Practices

- Solid-C2 / Planning / institute preventive & proactive risk mitigation measures
- Ensure unit readiness
- Robust posture
- Common operating picture
- Early Warning
- Rehearse actions on contact
- ROE training
- Coordination with others



Coordination / Engagement

- Force / Sector HQs and staffs / Regional Offices
- Military Peacekeeping Intelligence (MPKI) framework
- EOD personnel, IED risk mitigation measures, engineers
- Aviation, fire support units and CASEVAC
- Civil military representatives
- Local governments / local security forces
- Mission components- civilian / police
- International Organizations, Regional Organizations, NGOs
- Other protectors



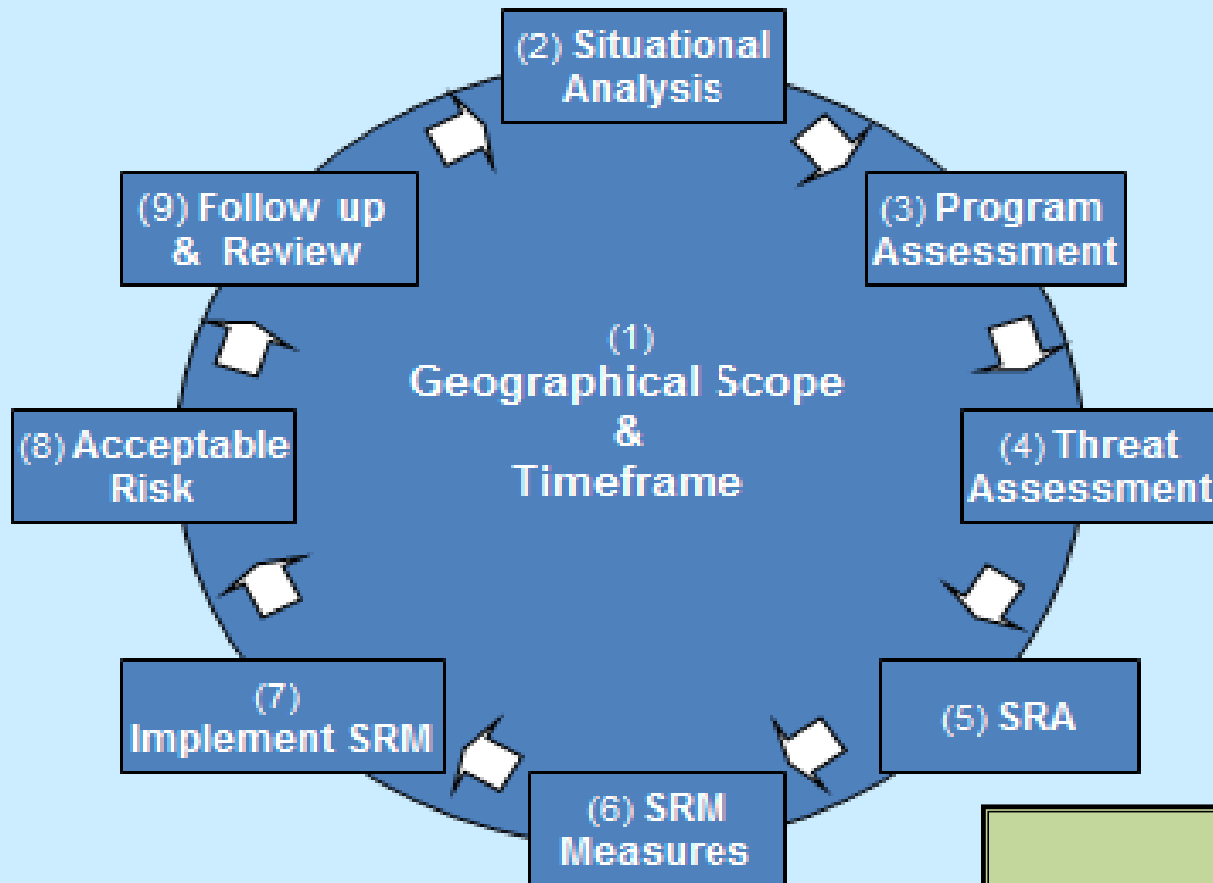
MC / UNIBAT helps to supports the Missions SMS strategy

UNSMS

- UN duty to reinforce capacities of host governments
- Supports UN personnel in unstable environments
- Principle of “how to stay”
- Determines acceptable risk
- Provides resources to manage the risks
- Development, implementation policies / procedures

UNSMS

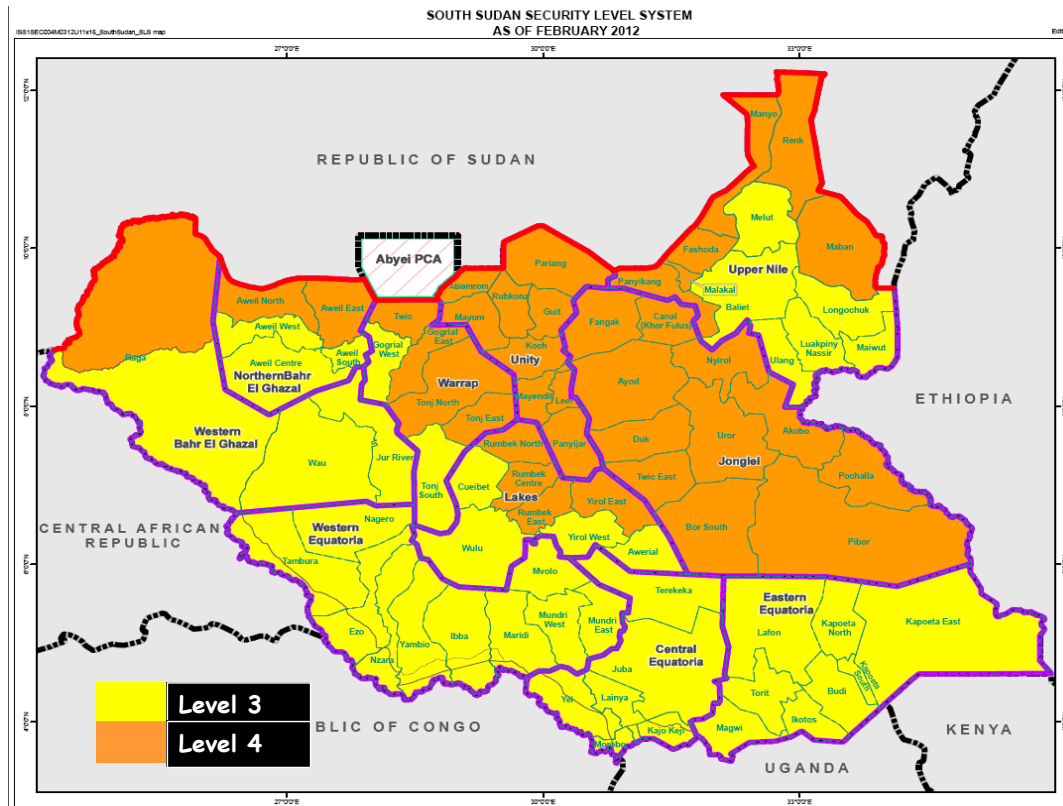
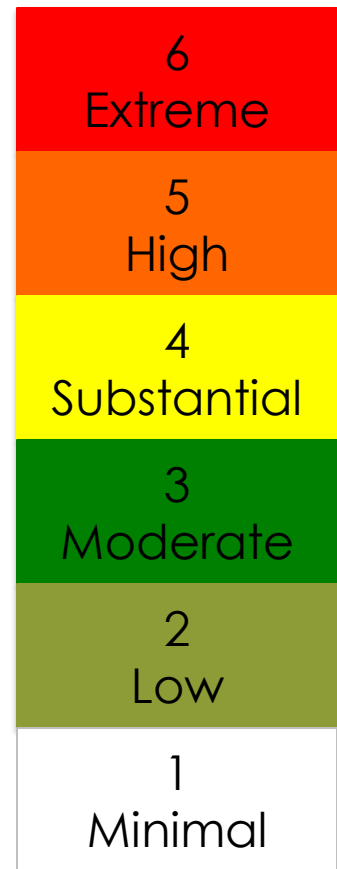
Security Risk Management Process



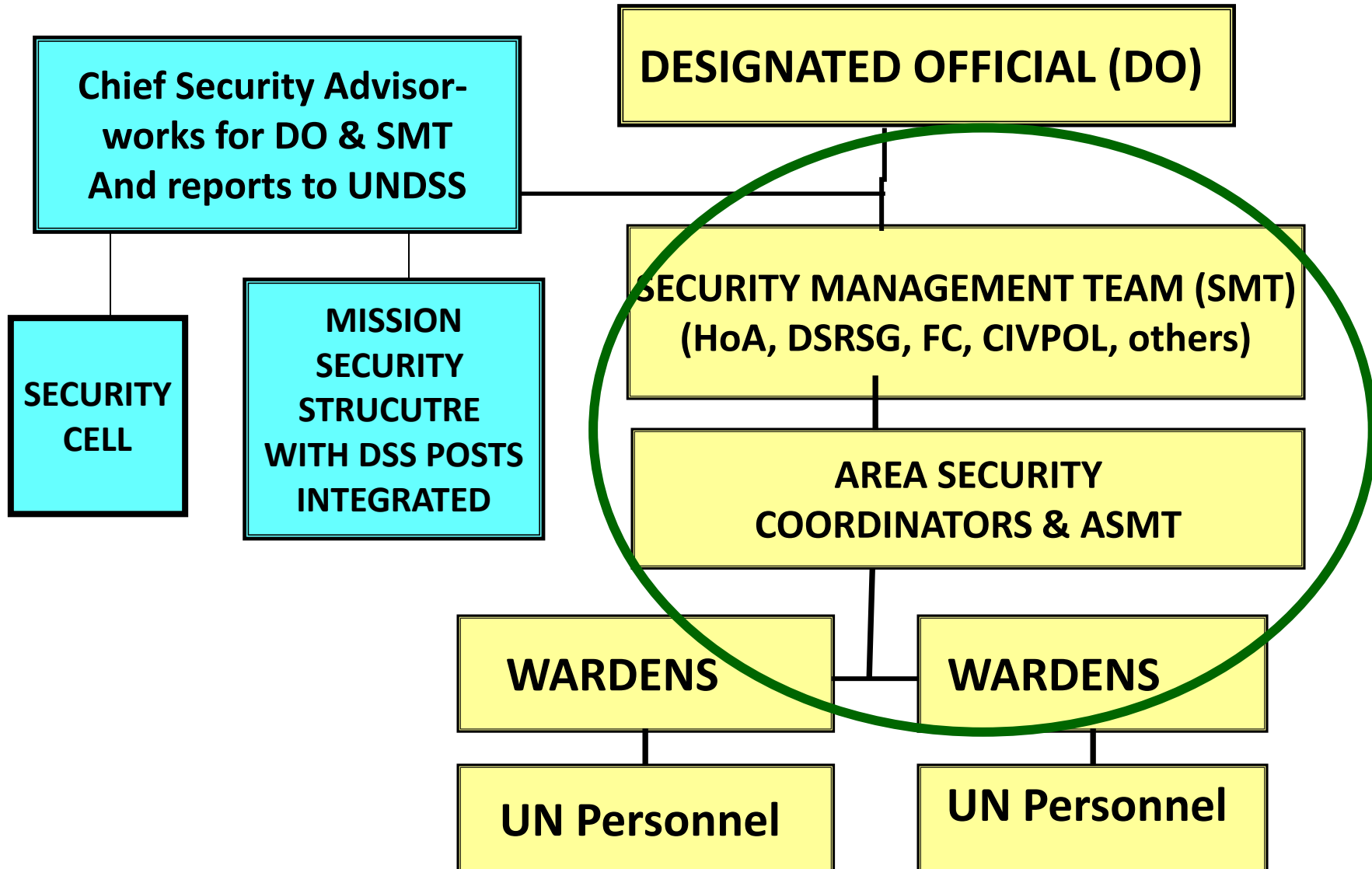
Looks very similar
familiar to the MDMP

Security Level System (SLS)

- Assigns level of danger
- Security threat in specific locations
- Levels of danger 1 to 6 (lowest to highest)



UN Structure and Key Actors



Contingent-Supplement Plans

- UN Forces' support
- Contingency plans / Reinforce / QRFs
- Security escorts to civilian components
- Support to Wardens
- Some military personnel may be under UNSMS



All Peacekeepers Can Do

Abide by Mission and UN policies, guidelines, directives, plans, procedures, and training requirements

Required for UN personnel

UNDSS BSAFE Course

Basic Security in the Field

Take Away

- FP is a cyclic process of detecting threats to UN forces, assessing risk, applying mitigation measures to preserve freedom of action and operational effectiveness
- FP is based on threat and risk analyses
- The Mission, Force / Sector HQs, UNIBAT all contribute to the FP strategy framework contributing to the secure environment pillar of the mission mandate
- FP measures are not conducted in a vacuum, coordination with partners is key to success
- Core function in all tasks

Questions



Lesson 1.6

Quick Reaction and Reserve Forces

Content

- Definitions
- State of readiness and notice to move
- Tasks / organisation / structure
- Command and Control (C2)
- Support framework

Learning Outcomes

- Describe the composition and purpose of a QRF and the RES and why it is important to plan for multiple means of transportation
- Explain how best to facilitate C2 for a QRF / RES; and explain the unique characteristics of the C2 arrangements and their perspective AORs
- Explain the differences between the QRF and RES

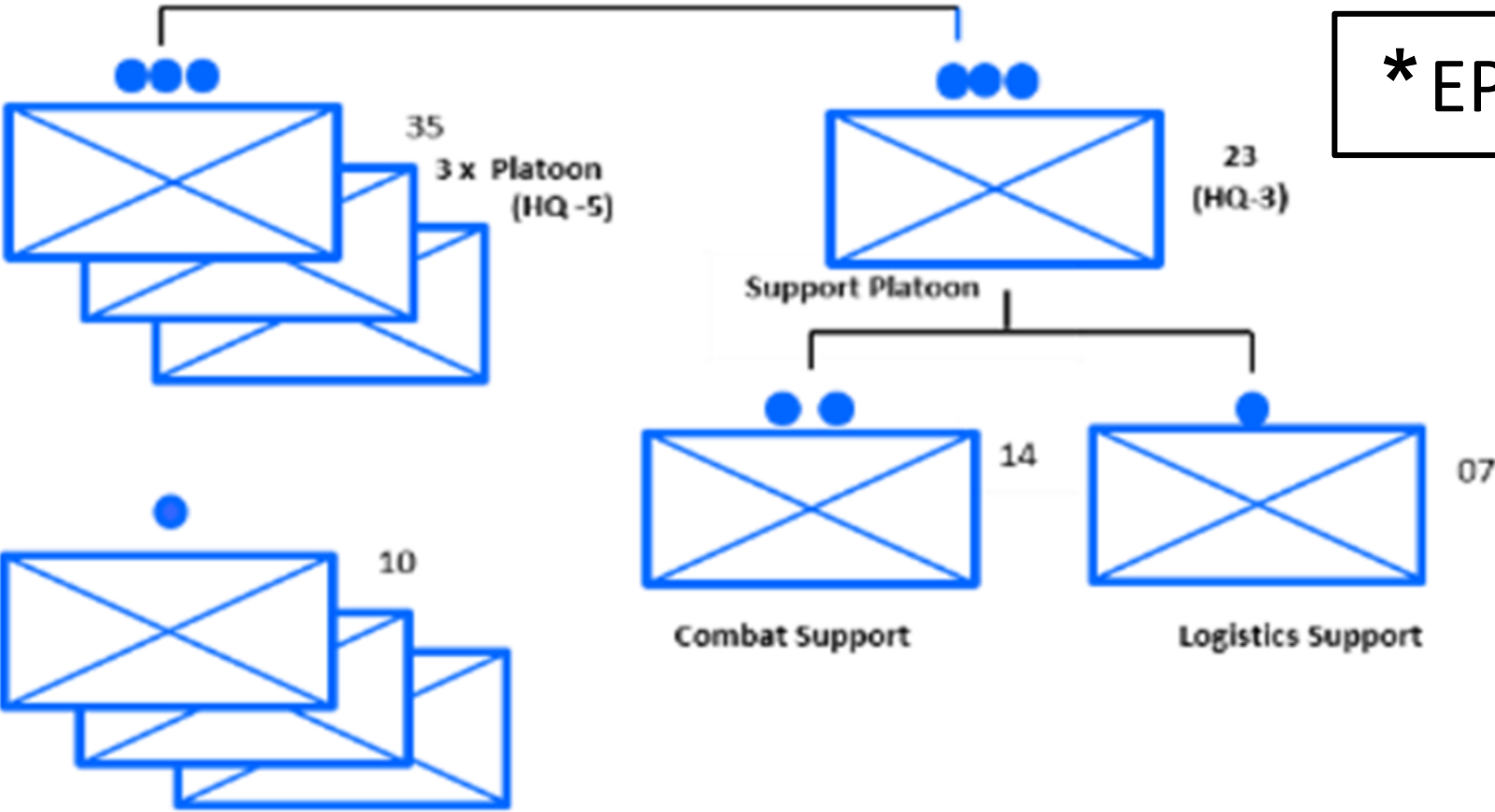
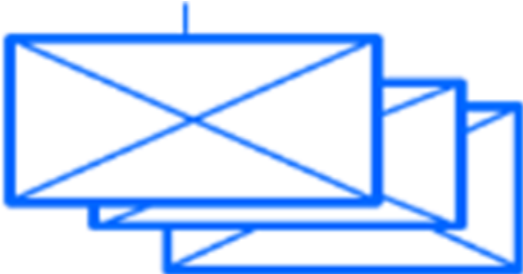
The QRF

- Organised unit for a special mission / tasks
- Usually deployed in platoon or company size
- Can be a UNIBAT
- Rapidly Deployed to an AOR
- Based in one location and temporarily deployed to another location
- Deployed usually by FC / Sector Commander

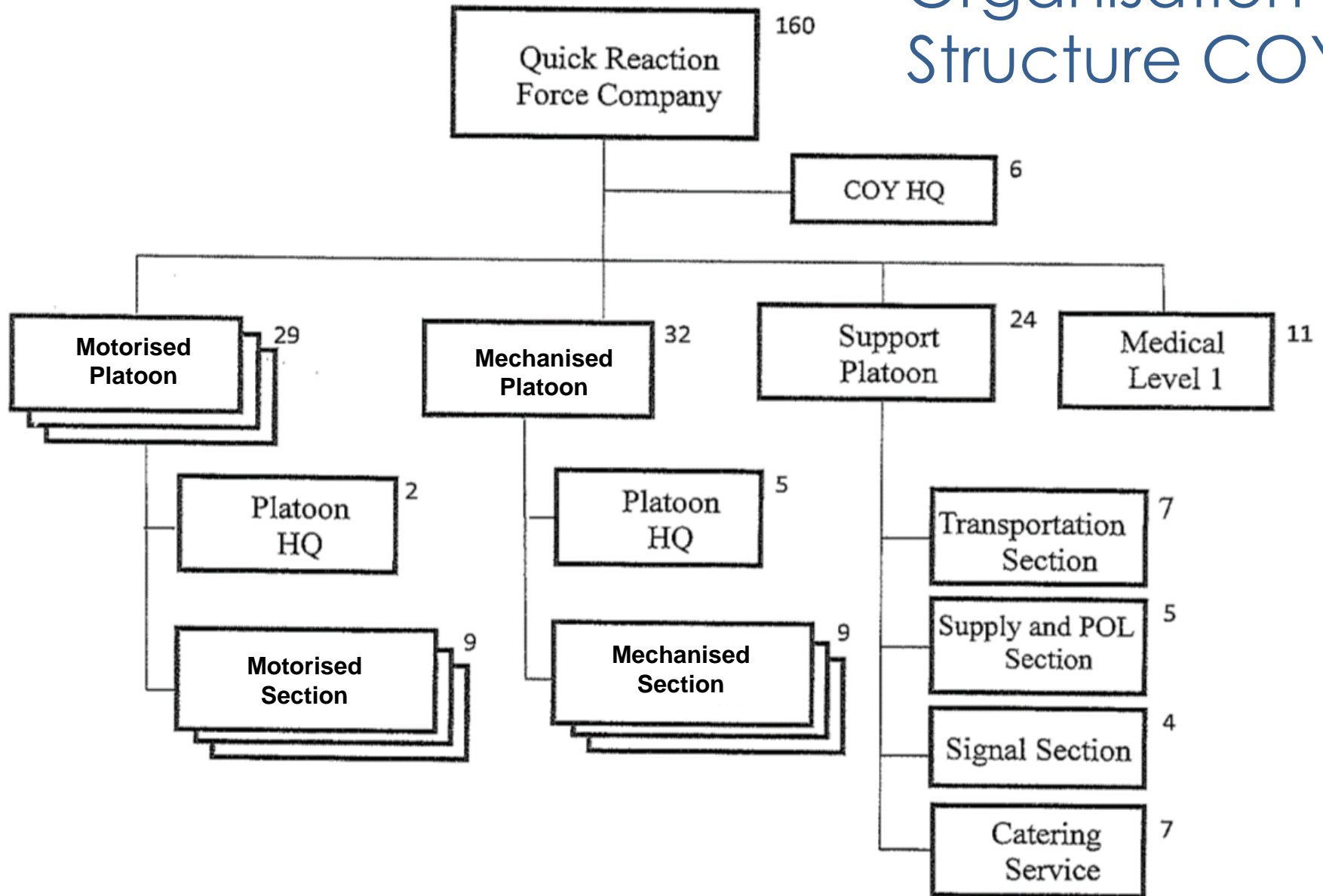
Characteristics

- Alert cycles
- Notice to move time
- Prepared to deploy by ground, air, water
- AOR is designated
- Special training with transportation organizations / nodes / equipment

UNIBAT Generic Organisation / Structure



Generic Organisation / Structure COY



A Possible QRF Platoon Organisation

- Normally 4 to 6 squads
- Heavy Weapons / anti-armor sections
- Security elements
- Search elements
- Medical
- C2

Mission Tailored Capabilities and Equipment

- Light armored vehicles
- All terrain wheeled vehicles
- Crowd control equipment
- Breaching equipment
- Hasty defense package
- EOD capabilities

Requiring QRF

- Serious incident
- Attack on UN facilities, UN personnel, civilians
- Bomb threat / IED
- Secure / defend a facility /hasty perimeter security
- Establish hasty checkpoint / roadblock
- React to fire on a site
- Conduct Search
- Consolidation - treat / evacuate casualties
- Show of force / deter
- Assist evacuation operations
- Crowd control

Command and Control (C2)

- Designate C2 early, prior to deployment
- Unity of command - clear responsibilities / tasks
- Clarity in- reporting
- CONOPs, MDMP-running estimates and hasty planning
- Deployment triggers / criteria / alert cycles
- Plans briefed / endorsed by higher HQs
- Coordination and control measures set
- May include C2 hand-over by phase

Logistics and Support

- Categories of self-sustainment required based on SUR, logistical support available from the Mission or other units
- Self sustainment requirements established and understood before deployments
- Normally 3 days self-sustainment
- Modular support packages for mission- engineers, EOD, MPs, communications, UN-CIMIC, EP teams, PKISR



UNIBAT-Reserve Forces (RES)

Reserve Defined

- Withheld from operations until a specific situation that requires its deployment
- Normally, an independent Infantry COY designed to reinforce UNPKO operations when needed
- In larger missions can be a UNIBAT
- Generally, operate from a single base
- Usually, under UN operational control of the FC

RES vs QRF

RES

- Withheld from committed routine / future planned PKOs
- Committed at high levels (FC)
- Reconstituted
- Organized based on uncertainty, changing threats, risks
- Committed, performs a myriad tasks
- Reinforces success, consolidates
- New AOR

QRF

- Response force; specific tactical tasks
- Emergency response to support forces operating in assigned area of operation
- Mobile, task organized to rapidly deploy
- Can be part of a CONOP

Rapid Deployment Battalions (RDB)

- “Protection by Projection” for POC
- Currently in some limited UN Missions
- Rapidly deploys anywhere in UN mission for POC
- Organic engineer, medical, mortar, EOD, logistical capabilities
- Mobile / air-transportable equipment / troops
- 4 x COYs (Platoons-3 x motorized, 1 x mech platoons)
- Self sustaining for long periods of time

Principles of Reinforcement

- Flexibility and Mobility
- Generic and Contingency Planning
- Infrastructure Support
- Speed

RES Requirements

- Light, motorised or mechanised
- Deployment by ground, water or air
- Modularity / flexibility
- 24 / 7 operations
- Self sustaining
- Delivers direct / indirect fires
- Suited for human intelligence
- Assigned AOR for prolonged missions
- Phased deployment

Basic Infantry Tactical Tasks in support of Defensive and Offensive Operations

- **Block**
- **Deny**
- **Retain**
- **Secure**
- **Clear**
- **Fix**
- **Isolate**
- **Occupy**
- **Seize**

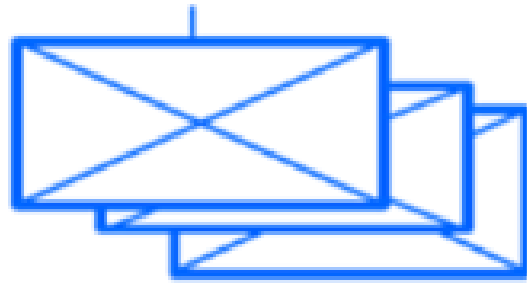
Special Enabling Tasks in Support of the Mandate

- Patrolling
- Liaison and coordination
- Conduct Convoy escort
- Cordon and Search
- DDR support
- Observation point (OP)
- Check Point (CP)
- Establish TOB

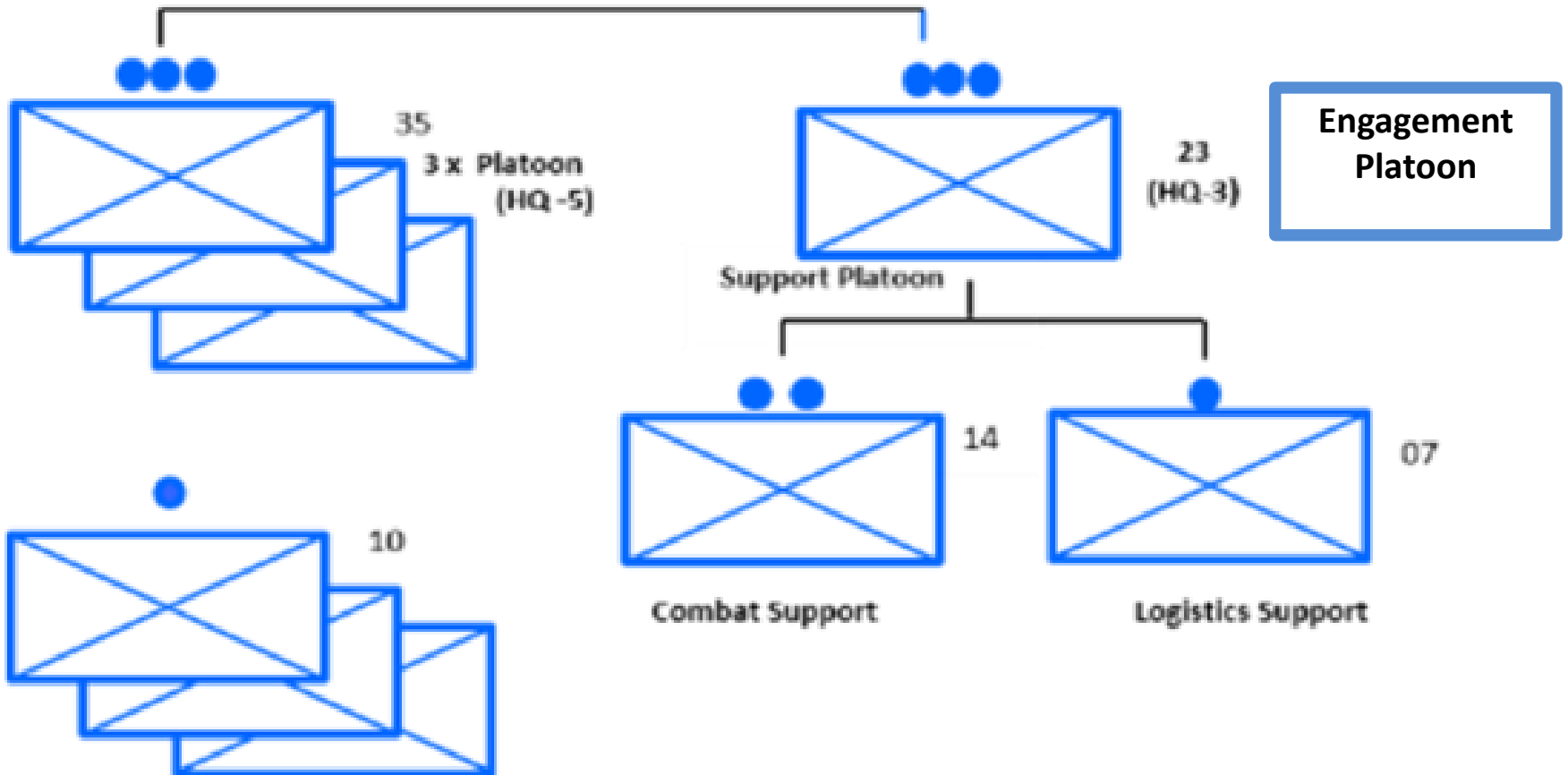
All MPKI and MDMP driven

Organisation

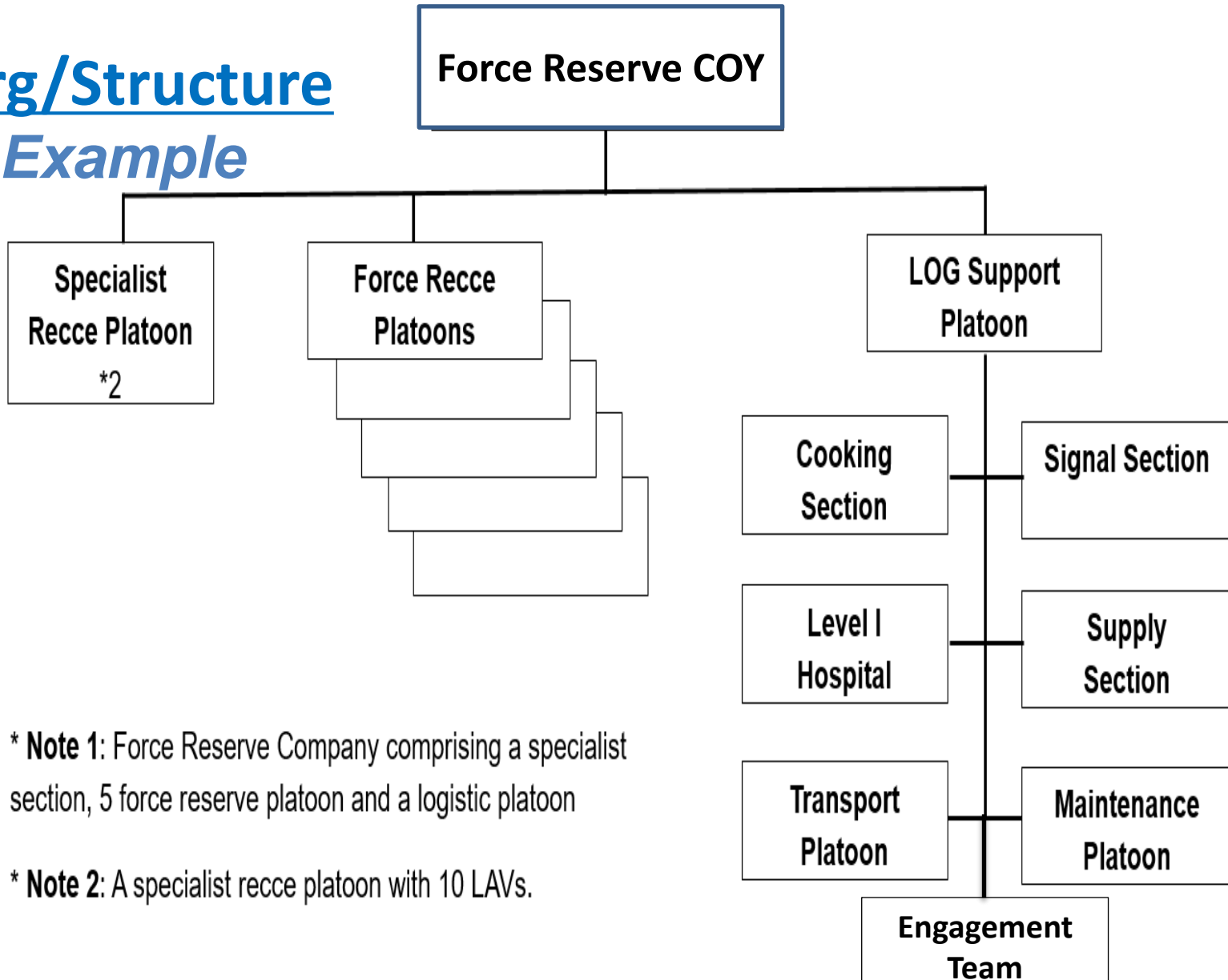
Structure UNIBAT Example of RES



3 x Infantry
Company – 140 (420)
(HQ -12)



Org/Structure *Example*



* **Note 1:** Force Reserve Company comprising a specialist section, 5 force reserve platoon and a logistic platoon

* **Note 2:** A specialist recce platoon with 10 LAVs.

Possible Tasks

- Support / reinforce ongoing PKO in need of additional resources to ensure success or reduce risks (normally at the operational / strategic level)
- Support POC / FP plans and strategies
- Deterrence to reduce violence in an area
- Support humanitarian efforts during a surge
- Fill operational mission gaps during transfer-of-authorities and unit rotations

Command and Control (C2)

- Centralised control
- Deployed to specific sectors on need
- FC has UN operational command and control
- Sector Commanders may have UN tactical control (usually COY)
- Adjusted as situation dictates

Support and Logistical Framework

- Capable of completing tasks, sustain operations
- Capable of being deployed throughout the Mission AOR
- Self-sustainment in accordance UN agreements
- Capable maintaining resources / personnel to support contingent administratively and logistically for mission duration
- Expeditionary mind set

Take Away

- QRF / RES must be tailored organizations for the mission to be ready to deploy by various means of transportation
- Clarity of C2 and responsibilities must be designated early and understood by all
- Early QRF involvement in running estimates, hasty mission analysis, CONOP development is important
- Both QRF / RES must have a robust self-sustainment structure
- Need for a robust, flexible and mobile units
- RES must be able to deploy and perform unit tasks
- RES must be flexible to deploy for prolonged operations



Lesson 1.7 Introduction to Crowd Control Operations

Content

- Definitions
- Crowd behavior
- Principles of crowd control
- Task organisations
- Intro to formations and positions
- Equipment
- Support and logistic considerations

Learning Outcomes

- Describe the principles of crowd control
- Explain the importance of MPKI
- Explain the framework for organizing a unit
- Describe the basic formations and positions
- Explain why it is important to coordinate with local authorities / security force
- Describe support and logistic considerations

Definitions

Crowd

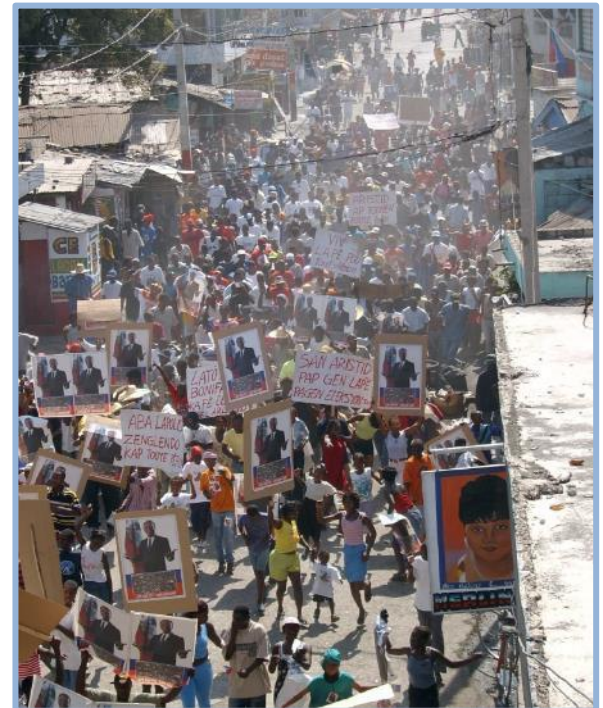
- ✓ Large number people with innocents & agitators
- ✓ Chaotic

RIOT

- ✓ Violent crowd
- ✓ Violent public disturbance
- ✓ Destruction of property

UN Crowd Control Operations

- ✓ Within Mandate
- ✓ POC / FP
- ✓ Control / disperse
- ✓ Use of minimum force



Demonstrations in Haiti

Causes

- ✓ Social
- ✓ Economic
- ✓ Political
- ✓ Public Calamity
- ✓ Omission or Collapse of Constituted Authority
- ✓ Against UN presence



Other terms

- Multitude
- Mob
- Insurrection
- Subversion



Principles of Crowd Control

Speed

Mission and Objective

Cooperation with Host Nation (HN)

Defence / protection

Warning

Security

Surprise and Manoeuvre

Graduated use of force

Dominating the area

Military Peacekeeping-Intelligence and Information Requirements

- Numbers?
- Leaders?
- Purpose?
- Armed Individuals?
- Weather?
- Direction they are heading?
- Position / Size / capabilities of troops and other security forces in the area?
- Attitude towards the UN

ISR / UAS assists



Crowd Control - How

- According to the principles
- Constant evaluation of threats
- Minimum use of force; carried out gradually according to threats that arise
- Separate peaceful and violent elements

Crowd Control/Force Protection Procedures

- Accompaniment
- Denial
- Confinement
- Detentions
- Dispersion
- Return to Normality

Considerations

- Rules of Engagement (ROE)
- Graduated Use of Force
- Deterrence- robust presence / show of force
- Non-Lethal methods

- Necessity- preventive, not punitive
- Minimum Force- required to achieve
- Impartiality- firm, fair
- Good Faith- humanitarian laws, UN principles

Equipment



Tonfa and Baton

**Helmet /Face
Shield**



Riot Suit



Ballistic Shield

Grenade Launcher 38.1



Mask



Tear Gas / Stun Grenade



**APC / Non-lethal
Weapons**

Elements

- Cordon and Isolation Force
- Strike Force
- Reaction Force
- Reserve
- Observation / Base Team
- Support Team
- Search Team



Positions



Offensive



High Guard



Low Guard



Low Guard in Mass



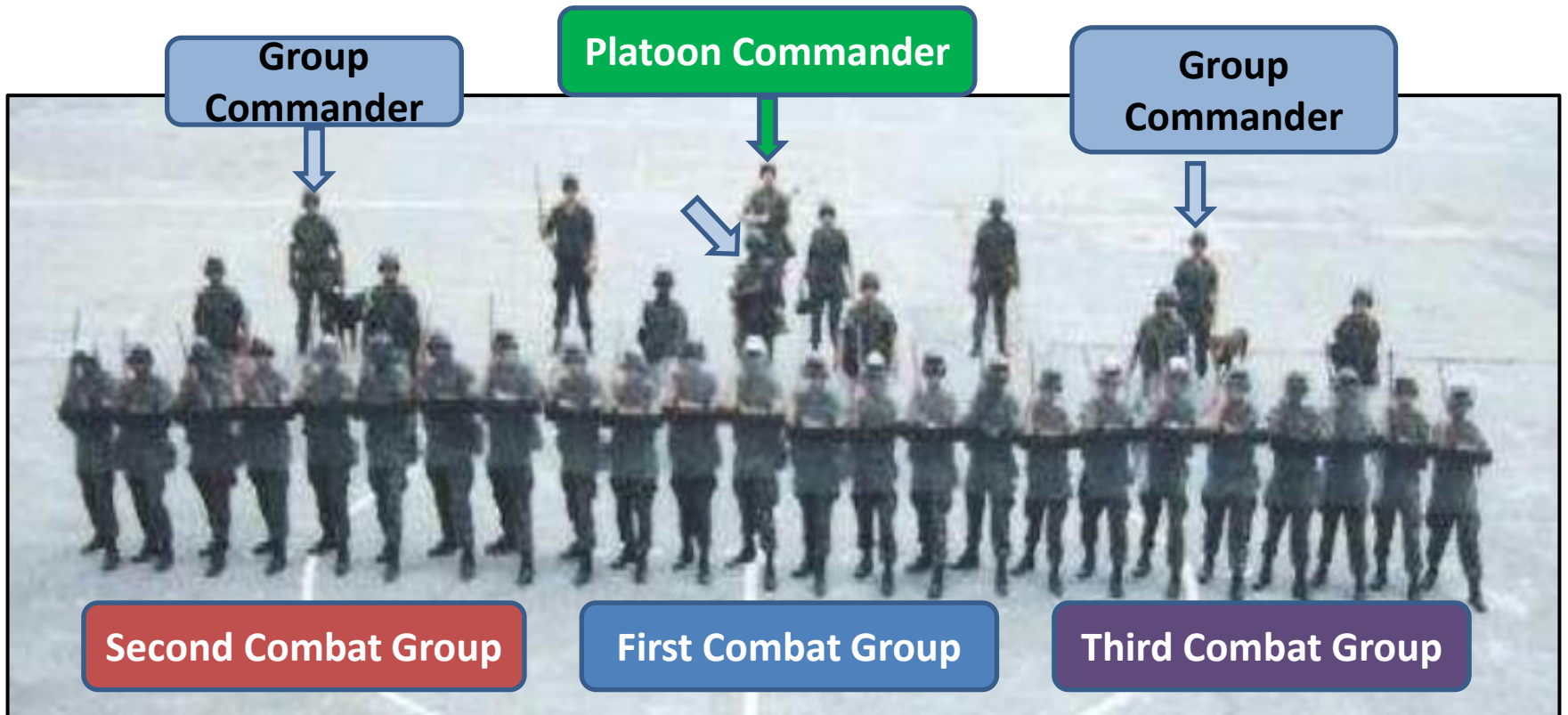
Shields above

Formations

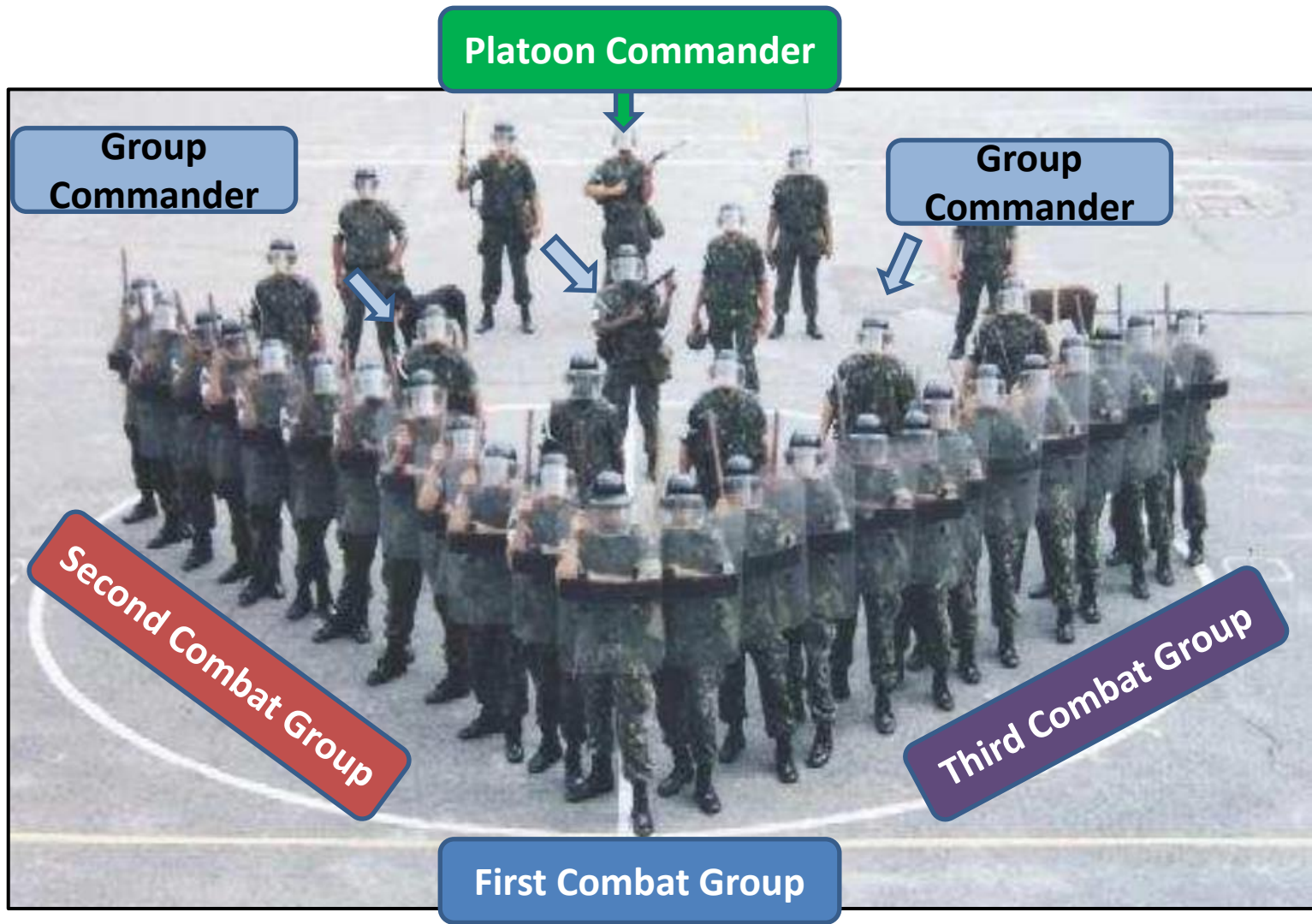
- Initial
- Support Point
- Line
- Wedge
- Row
- Column
- Groups on Line
- Echelon
- Line formation with vehicle support



Line Formation

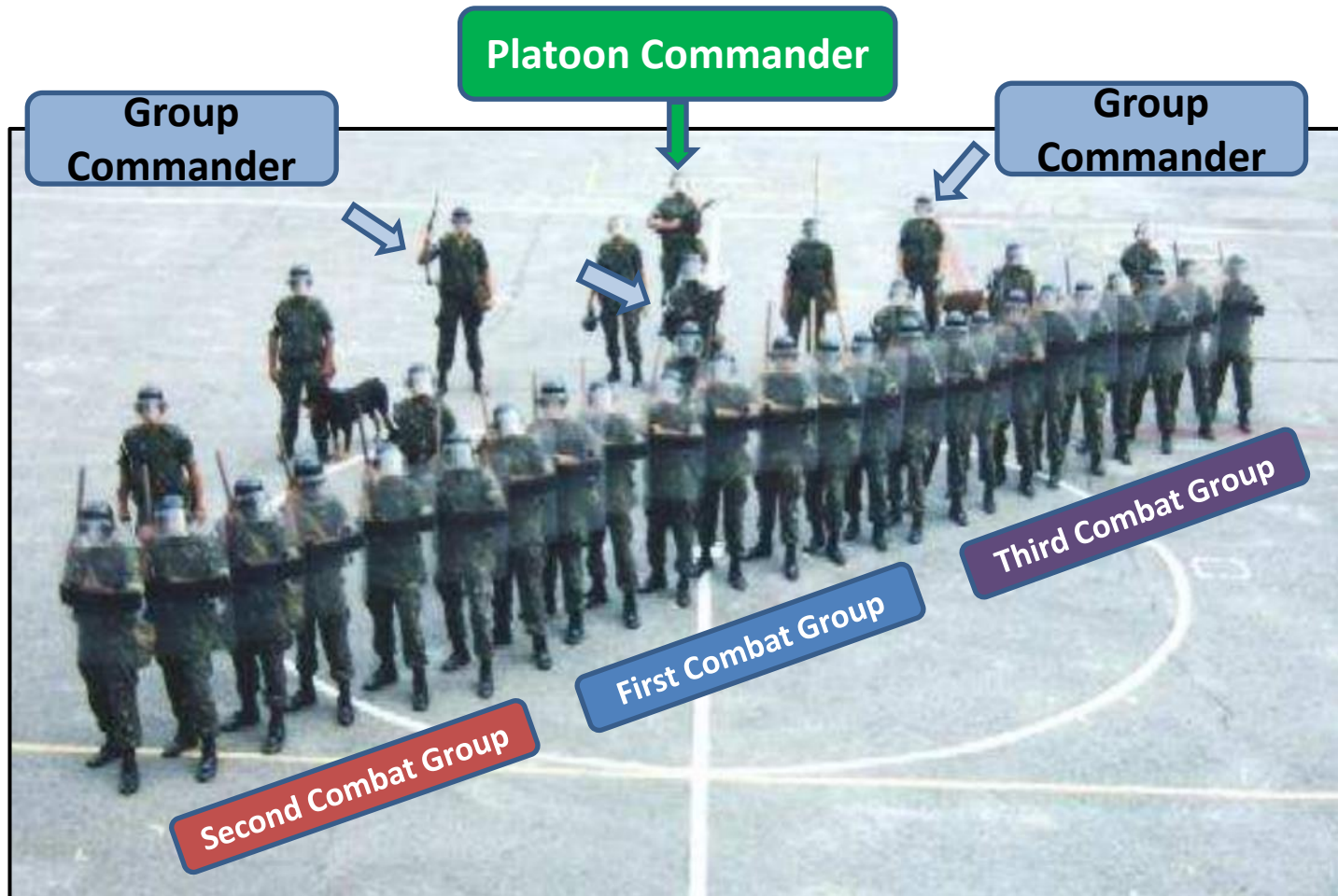


Wedge Formation



Platoon in Wedge Formation

Echelon Formation (right or left)



Platoon in Left Echelon Formation



Aircraft FLIR Camera



Onboard visual equipment

**ISR and
Aircraft in Support**

Take Away

- Important to act within the UN Mandate, rules and particular guidelines
- Principles of crowd control help guide operations
- General understanding of formations
- Specialised equipment needed
- MPKI products / threat-based analysis are key
- Importance to cooperate with local authorities and others UN Forces

QUESTIONS



Lesson 1.8

Conceptual Framework for the Handling of Detainees in Peace Operations

Lesson Content

- UN SOP- Handling detainees
- Definitions / key individuals
- Principles
- Legal / Human Rights
- Administrative / records / coordination

Learning Outcomes

- Explain the purpose and general scope for the DPO SOP for handling of detainees
- Explain key definitions and the role of key individuals
- Describe the principles for the handling of detainees
- Describe the framework for records / and coordination
- Explain the maximum timeline the UN can detain someone



Why the UN Department of Peace Operations SOP

- Handled humanely; consistent with international laws
- Permitted where Use of Force by mission mandate
- Under UN control
- Missions have internal SOPs

UNCLASSIFIED



United Nations
Department of Peace Operations
Department of Political and Peacebuilding Affairs
Department of Safety and Security
Ref. 2020.13

Standard Operating Procedure

The Handling of Detention in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions

Definitions

- Apprehension
- Detention
- Handover
- Transfer
- Designated place of detention
- Child

Key Individuals in Handling Detention - Definitions

- Apprehension Officer- involved in apprehending
- Unit Commander-manages, supervises, preserving items seized
- Commanding Officer (usually Sector / Force)- notifies JOC / DFP, decides release or detain, maintains records
- Detention focal point (DFP)- Civilian (legal expert), monitors SOP compliance; keeps HoM informed, liaises with host state authorities / IC-Red Cross

Principles for the Handling of Detainees

- Humane treatment (personal responsibility)
- Mandated / legitimacy (SOP / agreements)
- Mission specific
- Non-discriminatory
- Sound administration
- Reporting / accountability
- Training

Detention and Human Rights

- Right to liberty and security
- Prohibition of arbitrary detention
- Informed of reason for detention
- UN must turn over to authorities or released within 96 hours of the time of first apprehended
- Legal assistance; not testify against oneself
- Prompt family notification
- Special considerations for females and children

Records

- Personal data of the detainee
- Apprehension officer
- Reason for detention
- Time / date / place
- All individuals involved
- Other information of the site
- Items seized

Records / Forms

- Detention
- Transfer
- Medical
- Release
- Handover
- The Statement of Detention
- The Declaration of Assurance
- A Statement on Release or Handover

Liaison and Coordination

- Sector and or Force HQs
- Military police / force provost marshal
- UN police
- Detention Focal Point (DFP)
- Appropriate human rights components
- Civil affairs
- Gender Adviser or Senior Women's Protection
- Child Protection Adviser / Focal Point
- Medical personnel
- International Committee of the Red Cross

Take Away

- Handling of detainees should be part of mission analysis
- UN DPO has an SOP; normally Missions have their SOPs
- When handling detainees, the UNIBAT should understand the key definitions, principles and personnel
- UNIBAT should transfer / handover as soon as possible (UN must turn over to authorities or released within 96 hours of the time of first apprehended)
- Ensuring human rights; special considerations for female and child
- Keeping detailed records and reports are important
- Liaison, coordination with mission and non-mission actors are crucial when handling detainees in a PKO



Lesson 1.9

UN MPKI and PKISR Overview

Lesson Contents

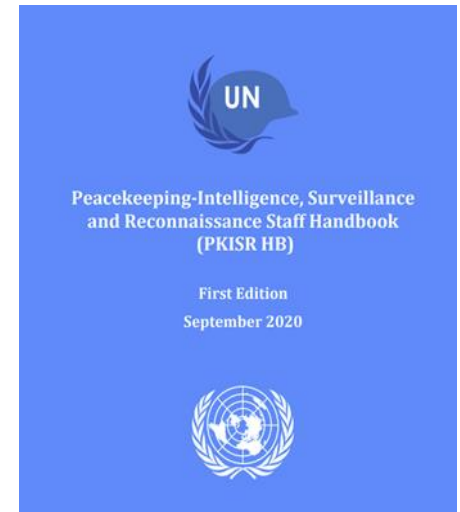
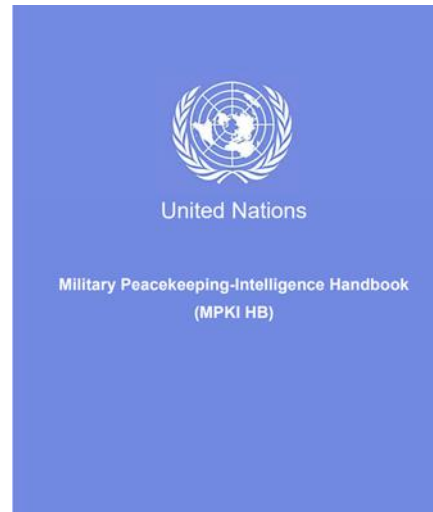
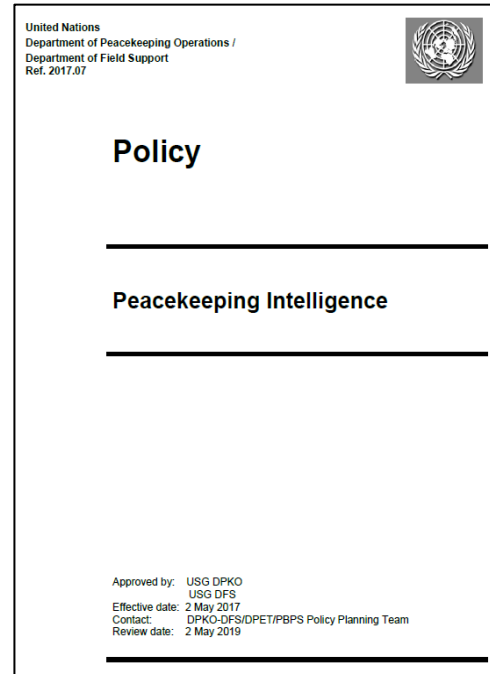
- MPKI and the PKISR processes
- Role of leadership
- Definitions
- Command and control
- Characteristics and capabilities of Unmanned aerial systems (UAS)

Learning Outcomes

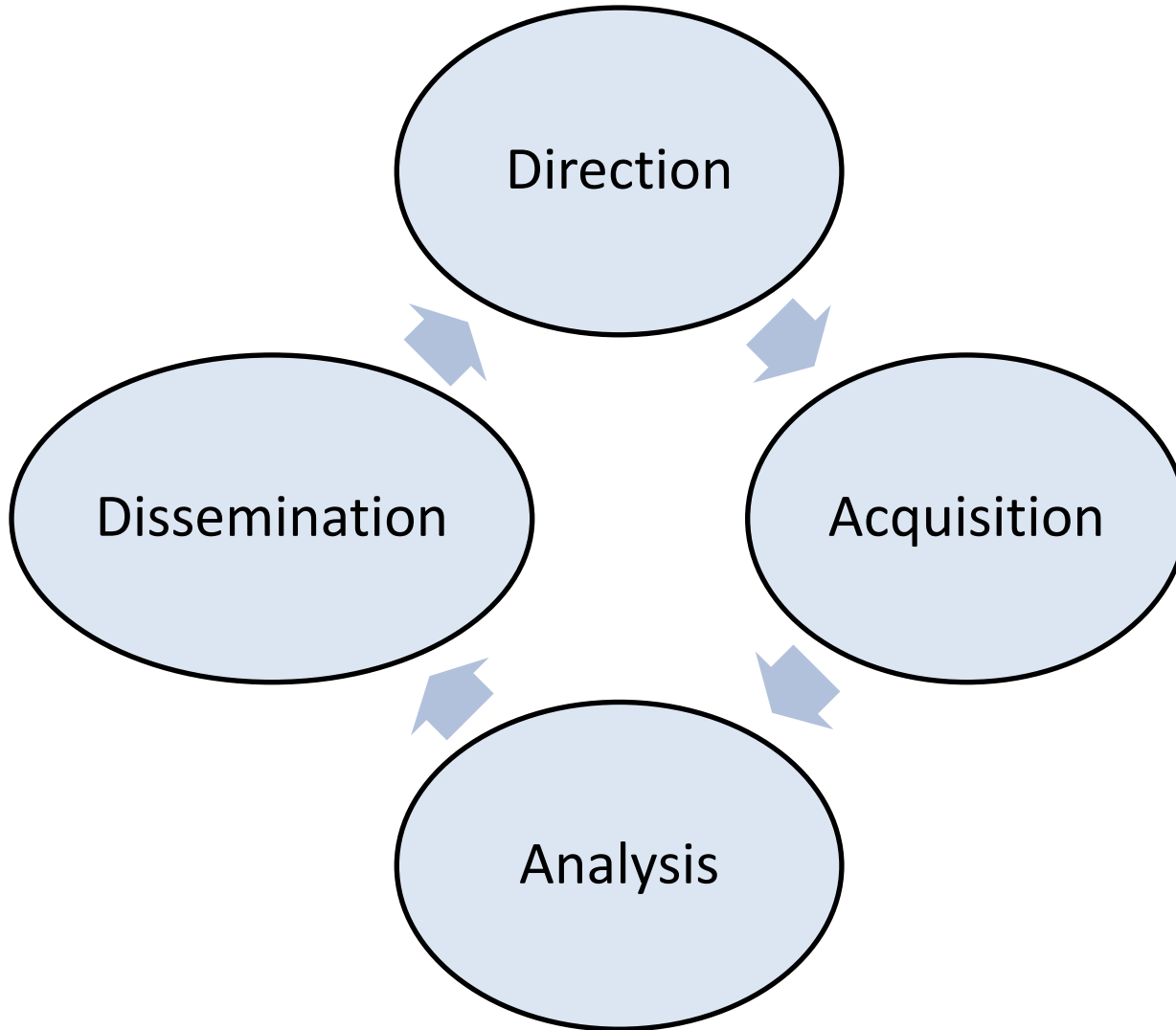
- Explain why UN MPKI and PKISR capabilities are important to UN missions
- Explain the role of mission leadership in directing the use of PKISR
- Explain key PKISR definitions
- Explain the command and control of PKISR assets
- Describe UAS characteristics, capabilities, acquisition and analysis framework



Why intelligence is important to UN peacekeeping operations



MPKI Cycle



Why UN Peacekeeping- Intelligence?

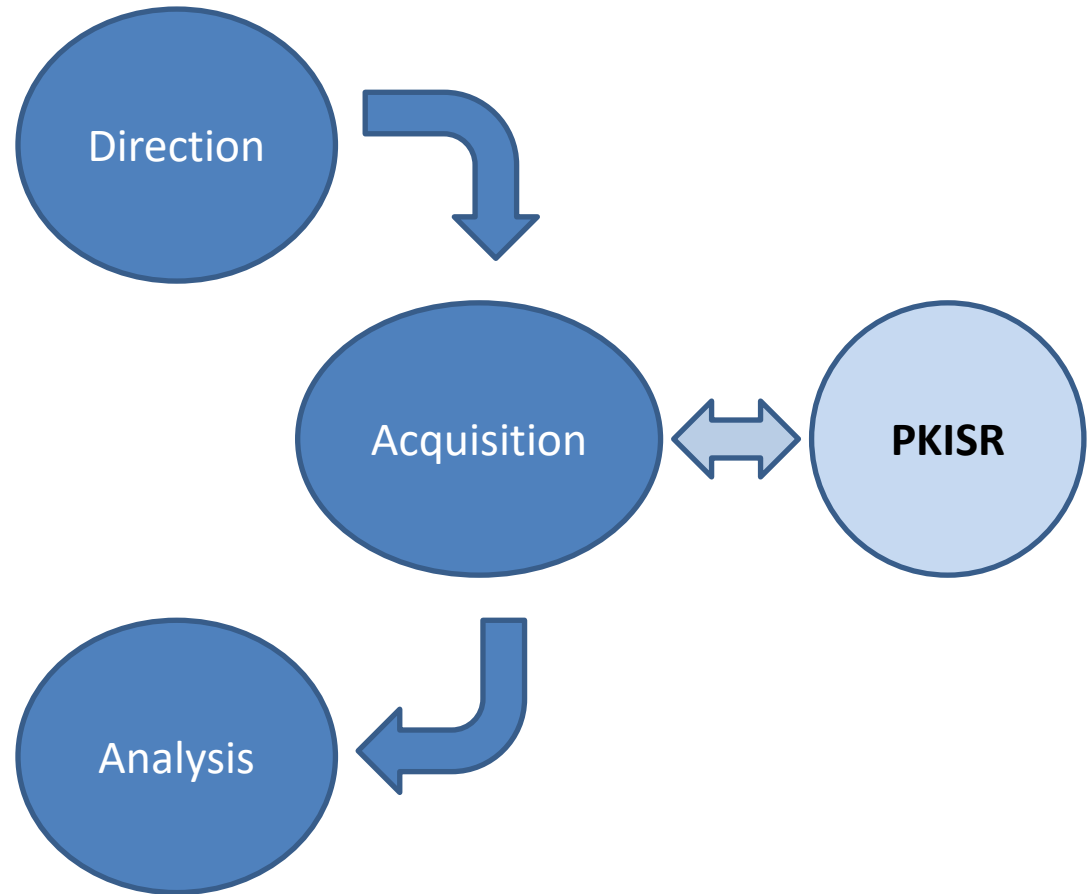
- Support situational awareness to enhance decision making.
- Provide early warning of imminent threats to civilians and UN personnel.
- Identify relevant trends and threats.

Principles

- Under rules
- Non-clandestine
- Areas of application
- Respect of state sovereignty
- Independence
- Accountability, capability, authority
- Security & confidentiality
- Command led
- Invest in ISP and MPKI battle-rhythm
- Centralised control-decentralised execution
- Objectivity
- Accessibility and timeliness

Aim of PKISR

- To manage the acquisition step of the MPKI cycle
- To gather relevant information that is processed into intelligence
- To drive the MPKI Cycle



Role of Mission Leadership

- Mission leadership plays a key role in directing PKISR
- Clear direction helps PKISR focus on what is important to the leadership
- Continual leadership ensures PKISR assets are prioritized to collect critical information requirements

PKISR key terminology

- Intelligence requirement
- Commander's Critical Information Requirements
- Priority Peacekeeping Intelligence Requirement
- Specific Peacekeeping Intelligence Requirement
- Essential Elements of Information
- Request for Information
- Indicators and Warnings
- Force Information Acquisition Plan
- Force Information Acquisition List

Intelligence Requirement (IR)

- IRs are determined during the planning process
- IRs aim to answer the gaps in knowledge important to decision-making process
- All IRs should be prioritized to allow the most effective tasking of acquisition units

Commander's Critical Information Requirement (CCIR)

- Information that is required to allow Force leadership to make timely and effective decisions
- U2 may need to define CCIRs on behalf of the leadership

Priority Peacekeeping-Intelligence Requirement (PIR)

- PIRs form the basis of acquisition_priorities
- PIRs should be drawn primarily from CCIRs
- U2 will need to define PIRs on behalf of the leadership
- PIRs should be regularly reviewed to ensure that they are still relevant

Specific Peacekeeping-Intelligence Requirement (SIR)

- PIRs are broken down into several SIRs to facilitate collection efforts
- SIRs are best structured thematically to support the acquisition process

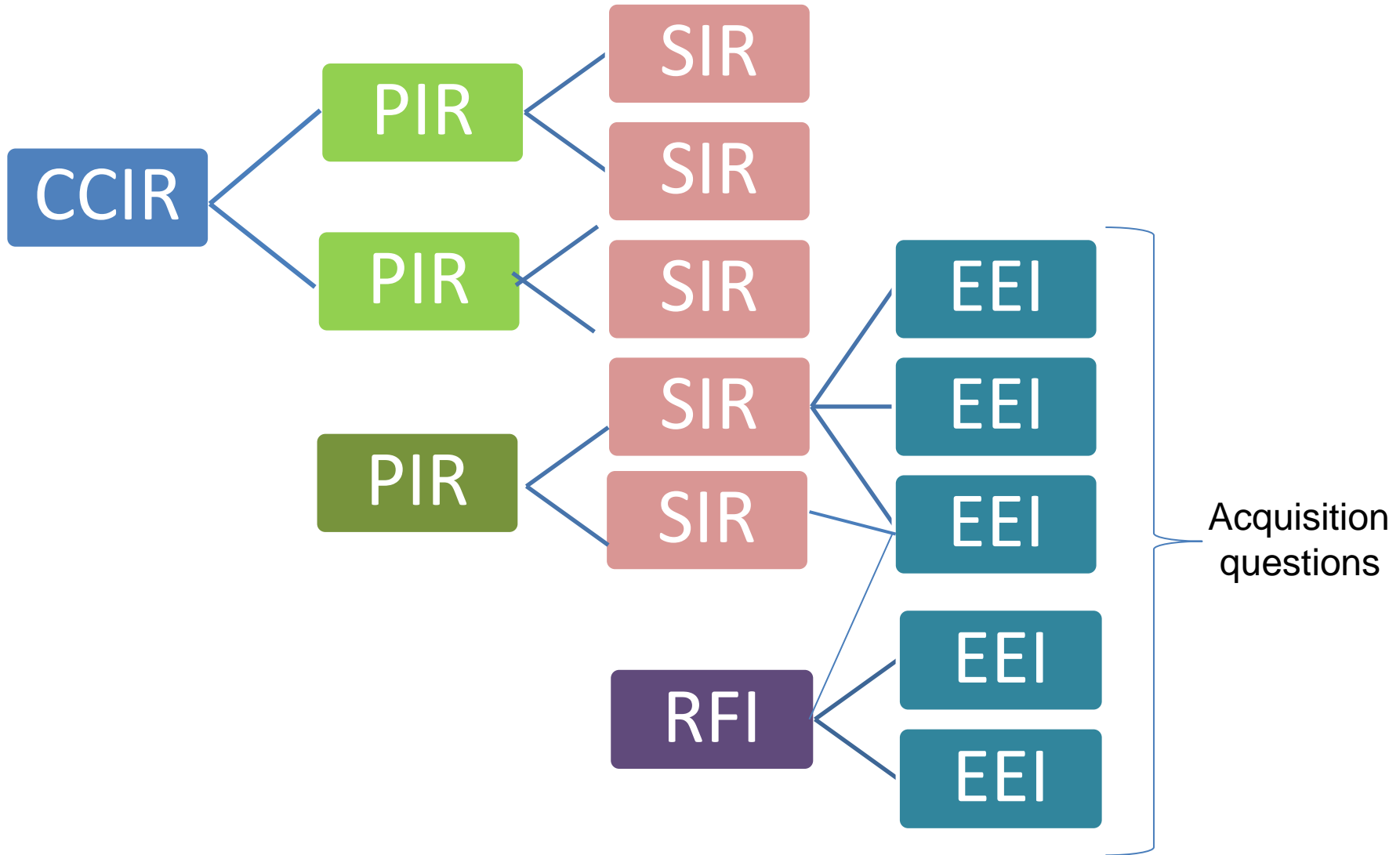
Essential Elements of Information (EEI)

- EEI are individual questions that will be assigned against the acquisition assets
- The EEIs relate to the SIR, which in turn relate to the PIR
- There are no set rules on how many EEIs relate to an SIR

Request for Information (RFI)

- RFI is a request for information by any individual or entity in the Mission that needs to be answered by PKISR capabilities
- All RFIs must receive a response, even if the request cannot be answered
- RFIs can be prioritized against the EEIs to allow for the effective tasking of PKISR

Translating Intelligence Requirements



Indicators and Warnings (I&W)

- An indicator is an observable behaviour or event that points towards a particular outcome
- Generally, indicators should be linked to a named area of interest (NAI), where such behaviors and events can be observed

Information Acquisition Plan

- A tool that captures the 'direction' from the mission's leadership
- The IAP is a living document
- There is more than one IAP in the mission
- Basis for execution orders, via an 'information acquisition list'

Information Acquisition List

- A daily list of information to be acquired on a given day
- Each requirement is tasked against a specific PKISR unit / assets
- Each requirement is prioritized to ensure the most information is collected first
- A combination of the prioritized EEIs, RFIs and I&W

Command and Control


- A clear C2 structure is essential for the effective management of PKISR
- Ideally, execute a centralised command and decentralised control structure
- C2 of PKISR assets may differ between missions

Unmanned aerial systems (UAS)

Reference materials

UNCLASSIFIED

United Nations
Department of Peace Operations/
Department of Operational Support
Ref. 2019.05




Guidelines
February 2019

**United Nations Use of
Unmanned Aircraft Systems
(UAS) Capabilities**

Approved by: USG DPO
USG DOS
Effective date: 8 February 2019
Contact: OMA / Assessment Team
Review date: January 2020

1


**United Nations
Peacekeeping Missions
Military Aviation Unit
Manual
Second Edition
April 2021**



**DEPARTMENT OF PEACE OPERATIONS
DEPARTMENT OF OPERATIONAL SUPPORT**

 **DEPARTMENT OF
OPERATIONAL
SUPPORT**

Ref. No: DOS/2020.24



AVIATION MANUAL

Approved By : USG DOS Signature  Date 1 February 2021
Effective Date : 1 February 2021
Contact : DOS/OSCM/DAITS (DOS-ATS@UN.ORG)

Terminology

- Unmanned aircraft (UA)
- Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAV)
- Unmanned Aircraft System (UAS)
Remotely piloted aircraft (RPA)
- Remotely piloted aircraft system (RPAS)
- Aviation Safety

Terminology

1



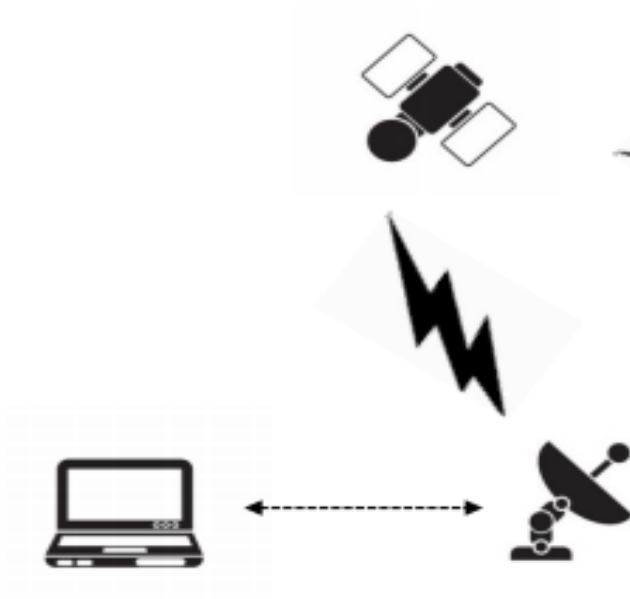
Visual Line of Sight

2



Radio Line of Sight

3



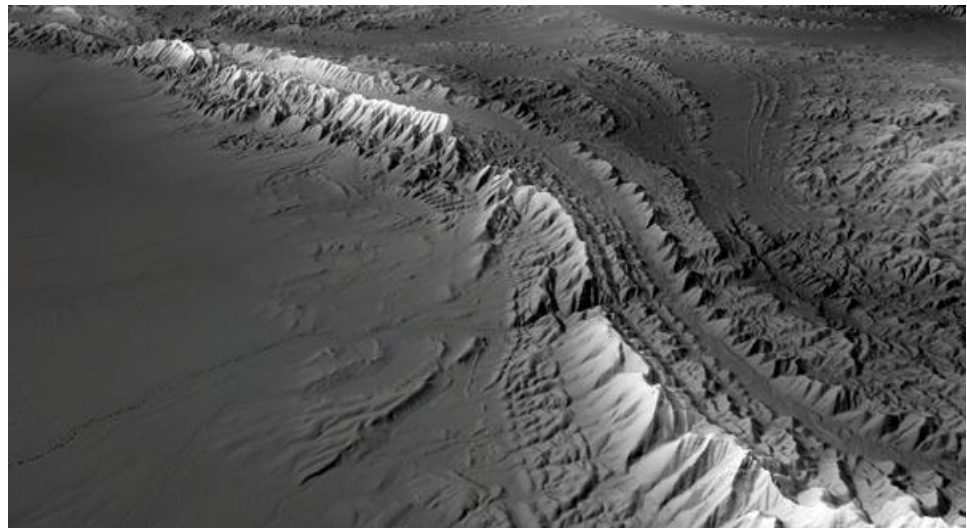
Beyond Line of Sight

Characteristics

Class	Category	Recommended Employment	Normal Aprox Recommended Altitude (AGL)	Range	Examples
Class III	HALE	Strategic/National	< 65,000 ft	Unlimited (BLOS)	Global Hawk
	MALE	Operational/Theater	< 45,000 ft	Unlimited (BLOS)	Heron/Hermes 900
Class II	Tactical	Tactical Formation	< 18,000 ft	< 150 km (LOS)	Hermes 450/Falco Sperwer
Class I	Small	Tactical Unit	< 1,000 ft	< 50 km (LOS)	Scaneagle/Shadow 200 Luna
	Mini	Tactical Subunit (manual or hand launch)	<1,000 ft	< 25 km (LOS)	Raven/Aladin Puma/Skylark Heidrum V1
	Micro	Tactical Subunit (manual or hand launch, tethered)	< 400 ft	< 5 km (LOS)	WASPIII/MICADO DJI Phantom 4, DJI Mavic Pro Hovermast 100

Sensor capabilities

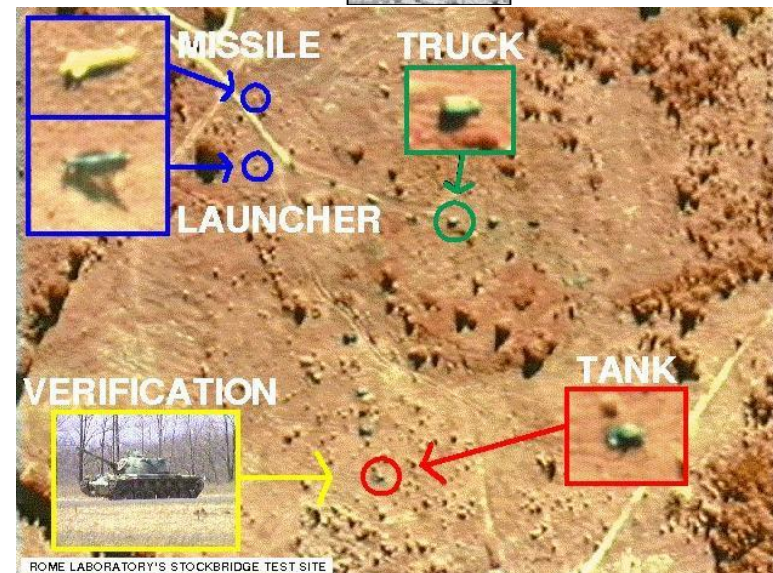
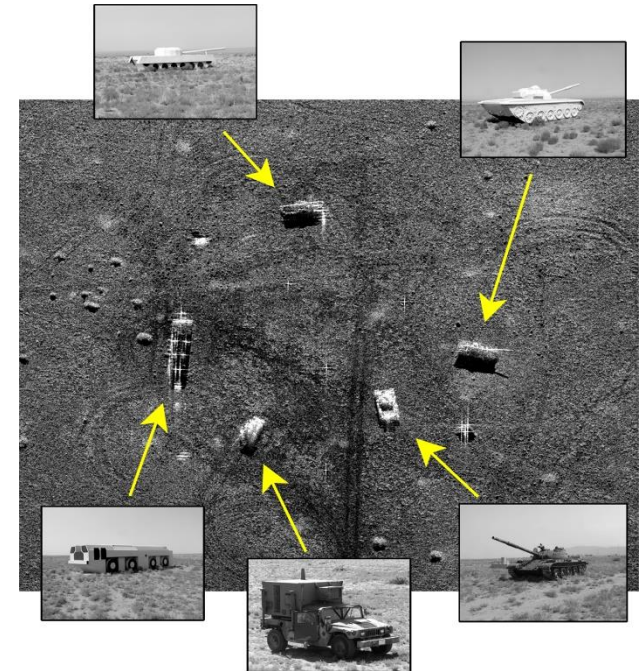
- Full Motion Video (FMV)
- Synthetic Aperture Radar (SAR)



Sensor capabilities

- Ground Moving Target Indicator (GMTI)

- Multi/hyper Spectral Imaging (MSI/HSI)



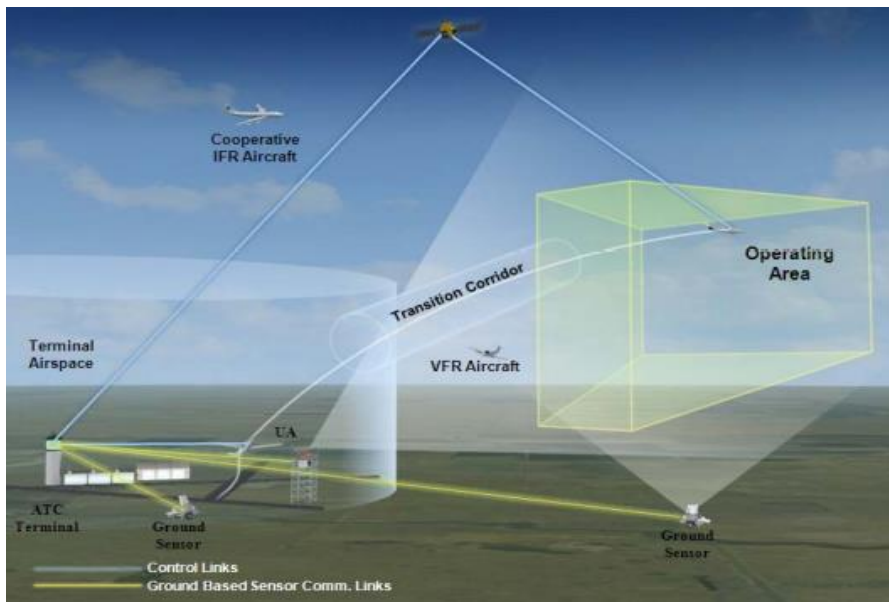
Strengths

- Endurance
- Enhancing situational awareness
- Supporting the protection of forces
- Reducing footprint in dangerous environments
- Verifying reports on displaced people



Weaknesses

- Cost
- Meteorological effects
- Constraint: operating near international borders



Takeaway

- Clear direction from mission leadership ensures ISR assets are used efficiently
- Clear command and control is necessary to ensure the timely management of ISR assets
- Establishing a mechanism based on clear terminology helps to manage the PKISR process
- Understand the different types of manned and unmanned aircraft – this will help dynamic tasking

Questions