

**PUBLIC ORDER MANAGEMENT**

# **Equipment Familiarisation**

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## Background

UN Public Order Management is based on 3 principles: Mobility, Adaptability and Protection. Protection of FPU members is crucial when deployed for crowd control activities.

For that purpose, all police officers serving in a FPU must be familiarised with their individual and collective protective equipment. It is also essential that orders related to the use and the wearing of such equipment must be known by all of them.

## Aim

To familiarise with the protective equipment used during Public Order Management and to use it accordingly.

## Learning outcomes

On completion of this module the participants will be able to:

1. Identify the Individual Protective Equipment for crowd control
2. Demonstrate the different shield and baton positions
3. Demonstrate the use of a helmet
4. Demonstrate the use of a gas mask
5. Identify the different orders to use the baton, shield, helmet and gas mask.

## Training sequence

The material in this module is designed to be delivered over 30 minutes classroom based theory lessons, followed by 2 hour of practice of which 30 minutes should be for assessment. The module is designed on the assumption that the students have no prior training in this subject.

## Duration

Minimum Session time	Lecture/Presentation	Question/Assessment	Session Activities
2 hours 30 mins	30 mins		2 hours
Additional Options	Mission Specific	Optional film	Optional activity

## Methodology

This module contains one PowerPoint theory presentation and show the various equipment and positions. However, the majority of this module should be taught in a practical manner using the format:

- Explanation by the instructor
- Demonstration by the instructor
- Imitation by the students (with instructor correcting where necessary)
- Practice by the students until the technique is perfected

At the end of the final stage the instructor will be able to assess if the student is competent in the technique, having carried out continuous assessment throughout the preceding lessons.

The instructor should inform participants of the content, format and timing. Knowing what to expect, participants can improve their ability to focus on the subject and benefit better from the session.

- Equipment familiarisation (30 minute classroom lesson) = lesson 1
- Practice (2 hours practical lessons) = lesson 2

The practice should be carried out over a number of days. Instructors must remain vigilant and be aware that given the physically demanding nature of deploying the FPU in Public Order Management techniques **fully equipped, the practice must be carefully managed** so that the students do not get fatigued as this may lead to injury.

When training a full FPU, it is recommended that this module be taught to individual Platoons and then additional practice time is given to bring the whole FPU together for co-ordinated training.

Instructors are encouraged to add practical examples and mission specific information related to the specific deployment of participants, if known.

## Instructor Profile

This module is best presented by an instructor who has practical experience in Public Order Management in peacekeeping operations and who could share his/her experience with the group. The instructor must be experienced and skilled to be able to demonstrate the techniques and tactics correctly. If there is more than one instructor, at least one should have practical experience as Public Order

Management trainer in either domestic policing or a peacekeeping mission.

## Instructor Preparations

### Required Readings

- DPKO Policy on Formed Police Units in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations
- FPU Training Handbook
- Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials
- Directives on Use of Force and SOPs (mission's level)

### General Preparations

Equipment:

1. Computer and PowerPoint slides for lesson 1
2. Projector and Screen for lesson 1
3. Full public Order management equipment for each officer for the practical section of the training.
4. For the practice of the techniques, a mock crowd should be used in order to bring in realism, intensity, and evolving constraints.

Training Area:

The initial lesson should be carried out in the classroom. However, initially, subsequent lessons will need a large open area where students can work in buddy teams and as an FPU section and platoon.

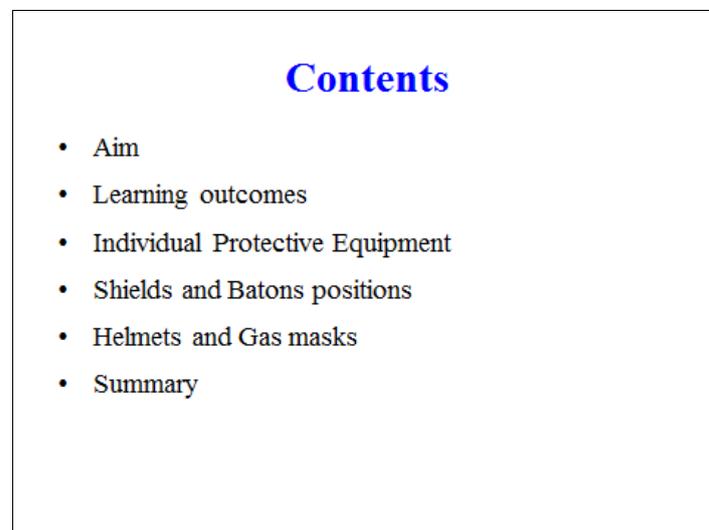
Session notes

**Lesson 1 – Equipment familiarisation (Theory)**

Contents:



Slide 1



Slide 2

## Aim

To introduce the FPU to protective equipment used during Public Order Management

Slide 3

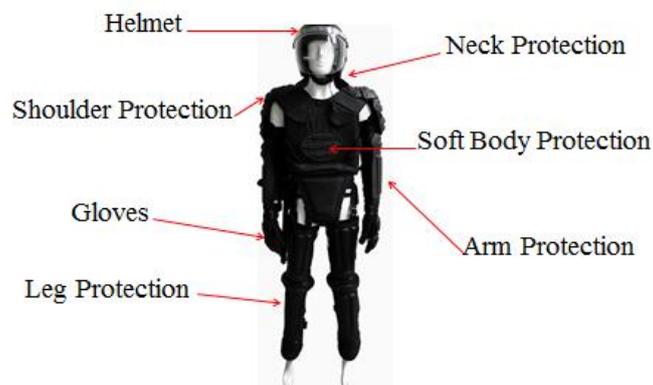
## Learning outcomes

On completion of this module, the participants will be able to:

- Demonstrate the use of individual protective equipment
- Demonstrate the use of shield and baton in different positions
- Demonstrate the use of helmet and of the gas mask
- Identify the orders for this equipment

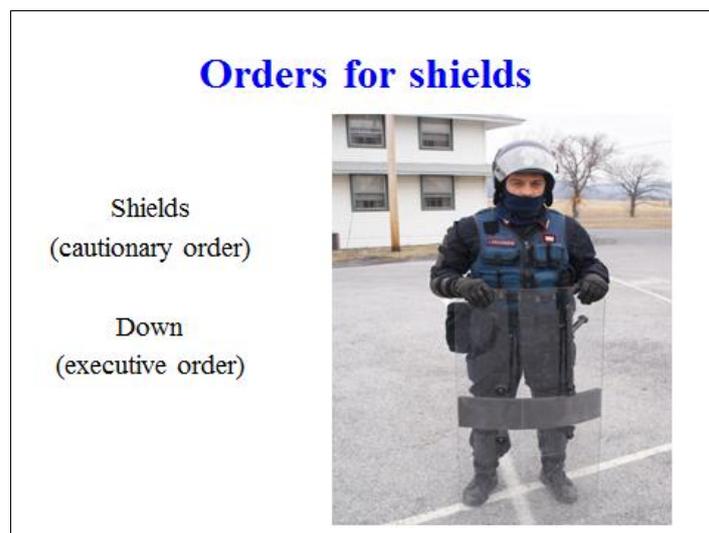
Slide 4

## Individual protective equipment



## Slide 5

For protection, officers performing riot control will often wear protective helmets and carry riot shields. These are designed to protect the wearer from those dangers that come from direct hurled objects such as bottles and bricks. The gear frequently worn by riot control officers protects the entire body with no vulnerable spots to exploit. The helmets worn by riot control officers must have an additional outward-extending part that protects the back of the neck from assault. To provide even greater protection, the protective equipment often provides ballistic protection. If tear gas or other riot control agents are to be used, gas masks may also be worn.



## Slide 6

The shield is one of the most important tool used during public order management. The front-line officers in a riot control are often fully protected and carry shields and batons, designed to be in direct contact with the crowd.

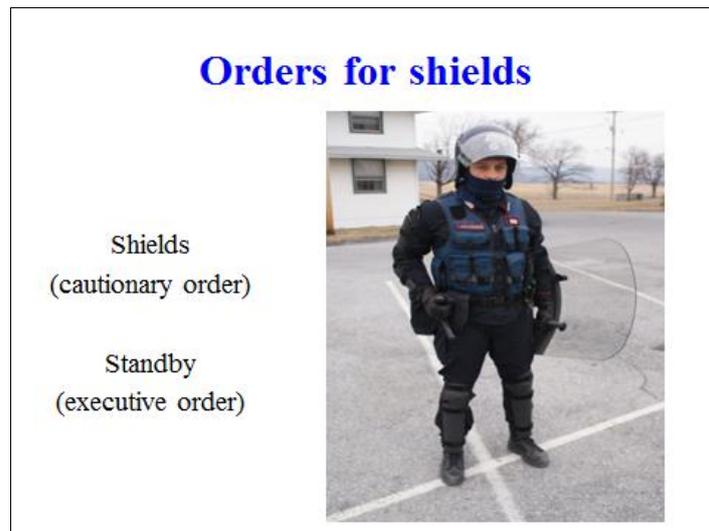
A buddy team of the contact element is composed of a shield holder and a baton holder. The shield holder protects his buddy team through his shield and needs to react as soon as an order is issued by the officer in command.

Three positions are commonly used during public order.

Slide 6 illustrates the first position of the shield holder when the unit is already deployed on the ground. In this situation, the demonstration haven't start yet or demonstrators are peaceful, far from the unit. No emergency or pressure  
The shield is positioned at the front of the police officer, hands on the top. Avoid unprofessional attitude or officers laying down on the shield.

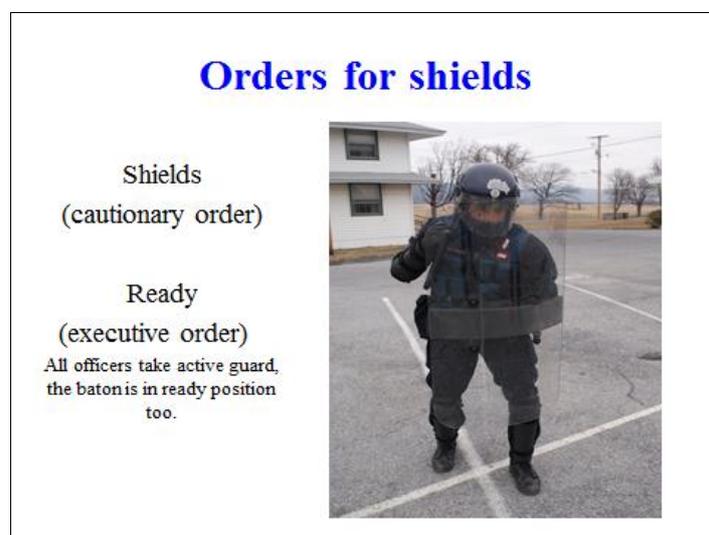
Reminder: all the orders are composed of a cautionary order and an executive order. Give time to the police officers to prepare themselves and to take the position after

each cautionary order.



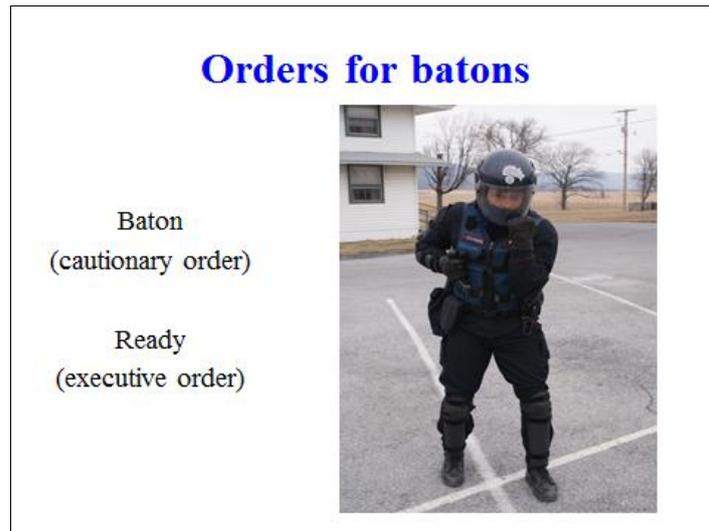
Slide 7

Slide 7 illustrates the second position of the shield holder when the unit is already deployed on the ground, ready to comply to any decision of the officer in command. When the shield is in standby position, the baton is or in standby position or at belt. Feet are on the same line.



Slide 8

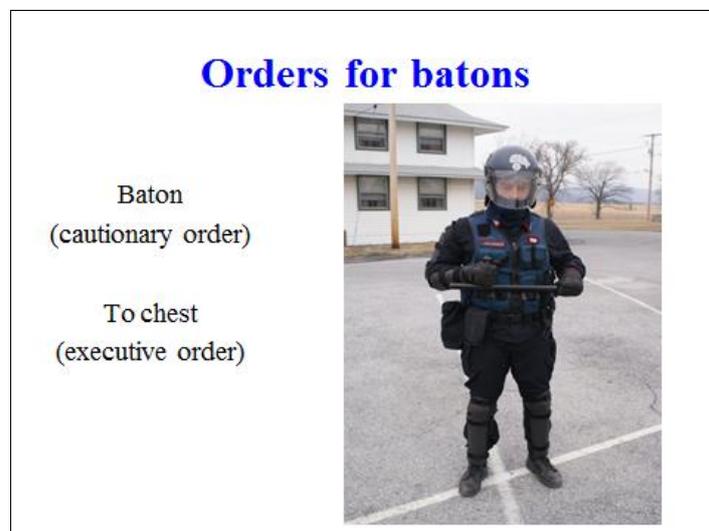
The slide 8 illustrates the third position of the shield holder. The unit is ready to execute any foot manoeuvre and to react to any pressure or danger. The shield holder is in active guard, the position is in ready position. Consider the support of the baton on the shield (head of the baton in contact with the shield or baton reinforcing the shield horizontally)



Slide 9

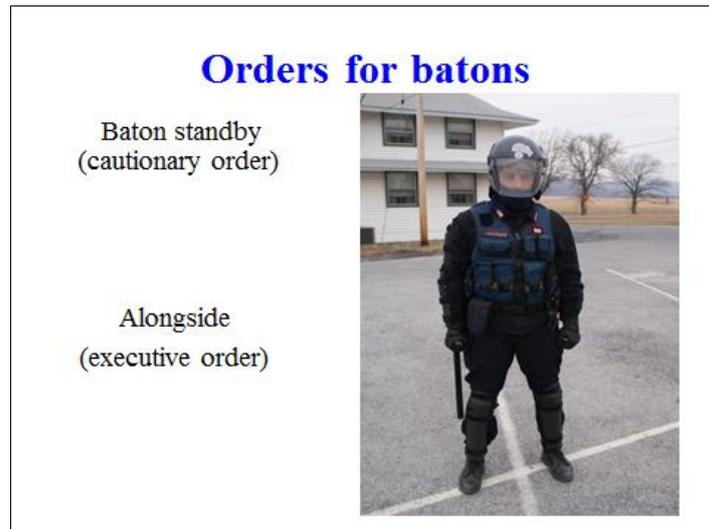
The slide 9 illustrates the first position of the baton holder, the “ready position”. The baton is “ready” to be used and held by the strongest hand. The baton complies with the posture as when in active guard. The decision is based on the perceived level of threat. It may have an immediate negative/psychological impact on demonstrators. Consider the conditions of use of force

According to the baton (wooden and rubber without lateral handle), it can be brought to the shoulder, ready to be used.



Slide 10

The slide 10 illustrates the second position of the baton holder, “baton to chest”. The baton is brought at the level of the chest, held by both officer hands. The police officer is in active guard. This position is used when the officer in command intends to remove hostile or aggressive people during a clearing wave.



Slides 11 and 12

The slides 11 and 12 illustrate the 3 standby positions of the baton. In this case, the police officer is ordered to remove his baton from the belt and to hold it. These positions are used when the officer in command doesn't want to “provoke” the crowd but needs to keep the unit ready to react to any tension or degradation of the situation.

Alongside: the baton is positioned on the side, almost hidden behind the leg.

At back: the crowd is not in immediate contact and the baton doesn't have to be seen.

At front: the baton is positioned horizontally at the level of the belt. It is ready to be used if needed. The officer in command decides that the baton has to be seen by the crowd.



Slide 13

The slide 13 illustrates different types of baton holder. More often, FPU members should be equipped with baton holders in order to avoid putting them in uncomfortable position when deployed for public order operations. It has been frequently seen police officers holding their weapon in one hand and the baton in the other one.



Slide 14

The slide 14 illustrates a FPU officer wearing his helmet. The officer in command decides when to wear the helmet, according to the situation and the threat. Two types of helmet are usually used in mission: bullet proof and anti-riot helmet. It is recommended to wear helmet of good quality in order to protect against any type of projectiles.

It is also essential that police officers adjust their helmet according to the size of their

head.

### Helmet holders



- Need for proper equipment
- Helmet must be attached to the belt with appropriate tool

Slide 15

Same comments as for the baton holder

### Orders for helmets

Visors down                      Visors up



Slide 16

The slide 16 illustrates the position of the visor on the helmet. The officer in command orders “Visor down” when projectiles are used or demonstrators are coming close to the contact line. It is the only way to protect the eyes when glasses are not used. For the rest of the time, the visor is “Up” to offer better vision and breathing to the officers.



Slide 17

The gas mask should be worn each time that tear gas are used during public order operations. People or objects contaminated with CS gas can cause secondary exposure to others, including healthcare professionals and police. In addition, repeated exposure may cause sensitisation.

Although described as a non-lethal weapon for crowd control, studies have raised doubts about this classification. As well as causing severe pulmonary damage, CS can also significantly damage the heart and liver.

Gas masks are fully recommended each time it is necessary. A gas mask must be adjusted to be efficient. It can be fixed on the helmet or has to be applied directly on the face of the officer. In this case, the helmet has to be removed first and put back as soon as the gas mask is placed. In this case, baton holders wear their gas mask first and replace the baton holders at the front line before returning to their initial position once done.

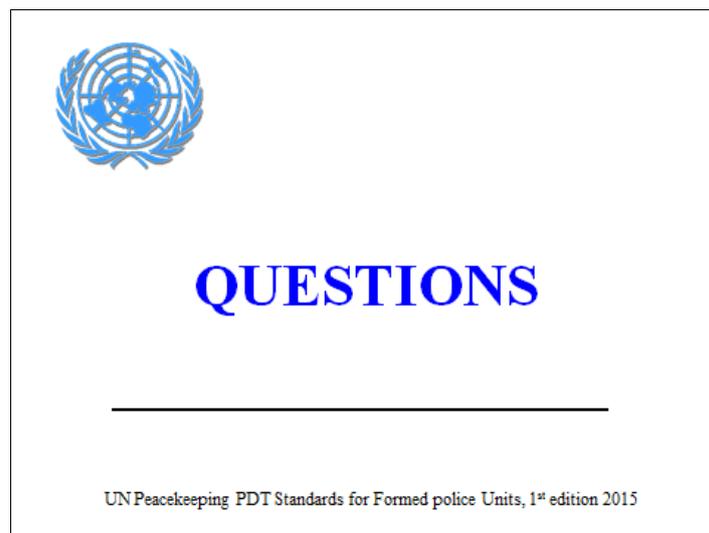
Proper equipment should be available within the unit to carry the gas mask.

## Summary

- Individual Protective Equipment
- Positions and orders for shields and batons
- Order for helmets and gas masks

Slide 18

The officers should be given a summary of the key points of the lesson before being asked if they have any questions.



Slide 19

## Lesson 2 – Equipment familiarisation (practical element)

There is two hours of practice recommended for these subjects which should be carried out at the discretion of the instructor.