

Inject 3. Handling a Suspected Drunk Driving Incident

Purpose

To test how the commander handles a suspected drunk driving incident involving a contingent member.

Participant learning outcomes

By the end of the session, learners will have handled effectively a road traffic accident where drunk driving is suspected and where the UN Field Mission arrives on the scene and conducts initial fact-finding activities.

Time

With a group: This inject takes 45 minutes, including the debriefing by the trainer.

With an individual: This inject takes 25 minutes, including the debriefing by the trainer.

Method

Role play with questions to the learner(s).

Inject instructions

Before the inject,

- Decide whether the two incoming phone calls will be simulated by an actor (e.g. one of the trainers) or whether the content of the call will be provided in writing (see **Handout – Inject 3**).
- Add the name of the officer to the suggested content for phone call 1 and phone call 2 in **Handout – Inject 3** before printing it.

Print the following training materials:

- **Inject instructions:** 1 copy per trainer.
- **Handout – Inject 3:** 1 copy per learner + 1 copy per trainer. Cut the three information cards out along the dotted lines.
- **Solution Key for Inject 3:** 1 copy per trainer.
- **Infographic Misconduct Allegations (Military)** or **Infographic Misconduct Allegations (FPU):** 1 copy per learner + 1 copy per trainer (see '**Key Resources**').
- **Glossary:** 1 copy per trainer (see '**Key Resources**').

When running the inject with a group of learners, please use these instructions:

Inject instructions (with a group of learners)	Time
<p>Introduction. Explain the purpose of the inject and that the performance of groups will be assessed through the group presentations.</p> <p>Give guidance on handling strong emotions and disagreements over values (see 'Instructor's Guide to Injects').</p>	2 min.
<p>Group work (phone call 1) Divide learners into small groups (e.g. four groups of 5 learners).</p> <p>Explain that each group will be given some information about the context and then be asked to answer this question as a group: 'Instruct your officer on what to do next.' Explain that they have to be ready to present their group's instructions in plenary.</p> <p>Distribute the handout information about the 'context' as well as the information about 'incoming phone call 1 from a contingent member' or, alternatively, simulate that call (see Handout – Inject 3, Activity 1. Phone call 1).</p>	15 min.
<p>Group presentations (phone call 1) Ask each group to present their responses to the first incoming phone call.</p> <p>Tip - If this is too repetitive, trainers may ask two groups to present their answers and the other two groups to only add any new/additional points.</p> <p>While the groups are presenting, one of the trainers should assess the performance of each group against the 'observed behaviours' for the inject listed in the 'Solution Key for Inject 3'. The trainer should also use the solution key to record their notes on the performance of each group.</p>	8 min.
<p>Trainer debriefing (phone call 1) Once all four groups have finished presenting, the lead trainer should use the guidance in the Solution Key – Inject 3 under 'expected actions' to provide feedback to all groups about the content of their presentations. When providing feedback, the trainer should highlight which points are correct, and which points are incorrect or are missing.</p>	5 min.

<p>Group work (phone call 2) Explain that groups will now receive a second call and again have to decide as a group what to instruct their officer to do next. Explain that they will have to share their response in plenary again.</p> <p>Distribute the text about the 'incoming phone call 2' to all groups or, alternatively, simulate the call (see Handout – Inject 3, Activity 2. Phone call 2).</p>	5 min.
<p>Group presentations (phone call 2) Ask each group to present their responses to the second incoming phone call.</p> <p>Tip - If this is too repetitive, trainers may ask two groups to present their answers and the other two groups to only add any new/additional points.</p> <p>While the groups are presenting, one of the trainers should assess the performance of each group against the 'observed behaviours' for this part of the inject listed in the 'Solution Key for Inject 3'. The trainer should also use the solution key to record their notes on the performance of each group.</p>	5 min.
<p>Trainer debriefing (phone call 2) The lead trainer should use the guidance in the Solution Key for Inject 3 under 'expected actions' to provide feedback to each group in turn about the content of their presentations. When providing feedback, the trainer should highlight which points are correct, and which points are incorrect or are missing.</p> <p>At the end of the inject, the trainer should distribute Infographic Misconduct Allegations (Military) or Infographic Misconduct Allegations (FPU) and ask learners to take it with them on their upcoming deployment. This infographic shows what happens to an allegation of misconduct involving a member of a military/FPU contingent after it is reported to the UN. It explains who does what when the allegation is reported and investigated as well as the consequences if misconduct did occur.</p>	5 min.

When running the inject for an individual learner, please use the instructions below.

Inject instructions (with an individual learner)	Time
<p>Introduction. Explain the purpose of the inject and explain that the performance of the learner will be assessed through the quality of their responses.</p>	1 min.
<p>Individual work (phone call 1) Ask the learner to read the information about the context, then simulate 'incoming phone call 1' or provide information about 'incoming phone call 1' in writing (see Handout – Inject 3, Activity 1. Phone call 1). Give the learner this task: 'Instruct your officer on what to do next.'</p> <p>Give the learner a brief moment for self-reflection and then ask the learner to share their response with the trainer. While the learner provides their response, the trainer should assess the performance of the learner against the 'observed behaviours' for the inject in the Solution Key for Inject 3. The trainer should also use the solution key to record their notes on the performance of the learner.</p>	9 min.
<p>Individual work (phone call 2) Simulate incoming phone call 2 or provide information about the 'incoming phone call 2' in writing (see Handout – Inject 3, Activity 2. Phone call 2). Give the learner this task: 'Instruct your officer on what to do next.'</p> <p>Give the learner a brief moment for self-reflection and then ask the learner to share their response with the trainer. While the learner provides their response, the trainer should assess the performance of the learner against the 'observed behaviours' for that part of the inject listed in in the Solution Key for Inject 3. The trainer should also use the solution key to record their notes on the performance the learner.</p>	5 min.
<p>Trainer debriefing (phone calls 1 and 2) The trainer uses the guidance in the Solution Key for Inject 3 under 'expected actions' to provide feedback to the learner. When providing feedback, the trainer should highlight which points are correct, and which points are incorrect or are missing.</p> <p>At the end of the inject, the trainer should distribute Infographic Misconduct Allegations (Military) or Infographic Misconduct Allegations (FPU) and ask the learner to take it with them on their upcoming deployment. This infographic shows what happens to an allegation of misconduct involving a member of a military/FPU contingent after it is reported to the UN. It explains who does what when the allegation is reported and investigated as well as the consequences if misconduct did occur.</p>	10 min.

Handout – Inject 3**Activity 1. Phone call 1****Context:**

You are in a UN Field Mission that has a zero-tolerance policy about drinking and driving. If any uniformed personnel are found with even the smallest amounts of alcohol in their blood, they are immediately repatriated and barred from future service with the UN.

Tonight, several of the officers from your contingent went to another contingent's medal parade ceremony, where alcohol is likely to be served. You gave them permission to use the contingent's vehicle to drive to the medal parade ceremony and back. They were driving back to camp when they had a road traffic accident.

Incoming phone call 1 from a contingent member:

"Commander. This is Officer [insert name]. We had a road traffic accident 10 minutes ago on the road close to the Central Hotel. We drove into the back of a local's car. There were two passengers in the car: a man and his son. No-one was injured. There is minor damage to the local's car. The owner is asking for compensation. He wants \$200 to get the car repaired at a local garage. He says he can send us an invoice for the repairs. Shall I give him our contact details and return to base?"

Activity 2: Phone call 2**Incoming phone call 2 from a contingent member:**

"Commander. This is Officer [insert name]. The local police and UN Military Police have arrived. They want us to take a breathalyser test and to give a statement about what happened. What do we do?"

Solution Key for Inject 3

Activity 1: phone call 1

Observed behaviours	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
A. Recognises that road traffic accidents have to be reported immediately to the UN Field Mission	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Tick	Expected actions
	<p>The commander recognises that road traffic accidents have to be reported immediately to the UN Field Mission. For example, the commander should instruct the officer to report the road traffic accident immediately to the UN Field Mission. Alternatively, the commander may decide to report the accident to the UN himself/herself.</p>

Additional information:

How do contingent personnel report a road traffic accident to the UN?

- On arrival, the UN Field Mission will tell you who to contact in case of a road traffic accident. For example, it may be the UN Field Mission's security unit or UN Military Police.
- Road traffic accidents must be reported to the UN without delay (e.g. within 24 hours of the accident).
- UN personnel should not leave the scene of an accident until the UN initial fact-finding activities are finished, unless there are compelling reasons to do so (e.g. their personal safety is threatened).

Observed behaviours	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
B. Instructs the officer to refuse to pay compensation to settle the matter	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Tick	Expected actions
	<p>The commander instructs the officer to refuse to pay compensation to the owner of the car to settle the matter.</p> <p>[Optional: Ideally, the commander would also instruct the officer to contact the UN Field Mission's Claims Unit that handles all claims for compensation involving UN personnel, including contingent personnel.]</p>

Additional information:How does the UN treat claims for compensation?

All UN personnel are strictly prohibited from offering money or any other items to a third party to settle damage or injury due to an accident. When UN personnel, including contingent personnel, cause damage to property, injure or kill someone, a UN Board of Inquiry is conducted to determine what happened and how it happened. This information is then used by the UN Field Mission to establish legal liability and decide whether to settle third party claims made against the UN. If misconduct is suspected, the allegation of misconduct will also be investigated. All UN personnel, including contingent personnel, are required to cooperate with UN Boards of Inquiry.

Activity 2: phone call 2

Observed behaviours	Group 1	Group 2	Group 3	Group 4
C. Instructs the officer to cooperate fully with the local police and UN Military Police and agree to do the breathalyser test and give a statement about what happened.	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Tick	Expected actions
	The commander instructs the officer to cooperate fully with the local police and UN Military Police and agree to do the breathalyser test and give a statement about what happened.

Additional information:What are UN rules on driving under the influence of alcohol or other substances?

Commanders should check the mission-specific rules to understand the legal limits for drinking and driving in the mission area. Some UN Field Missions allow a small amount of alcohol while driving and others allow none at all. Uniformed personnel are expected to abide by local laws and mission-specific rules and regulations on driving under the influence of alcohol or other substances such as marijuana.

How does the UN handle road traffic accidents? When a road traffic accident happens, it is not yet known if misconduct occurred. In road traffic accidents, the UN Field Mission will conduct initial fact-finding activities to preserve evidence. If misconduct is suspected (for example, there is a suspicion of speeding or drunk driving), a separate investigation is launched into this alleged misconduct. The UN will then hand over any evidence gathered through initial fact-finding activities to the investigators.

Do commanders have to cooperate with UN initial fact-finding activities? Yes.

Commanders are required to cooperate with UN initial fact-finding activities aimed at preserving evidence and are required to instruct their contingent members to do the same.

Who conducts UN initial fact-finding activities to preserve evidence? UN initial fact-finding activities may be carried out by the UN's main investigative arm, the UN Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS) or by personnel from the UN Field Mission such as UN Military Police (e.g. in road traffic accidents), security officers from the Mission's security unit or members appointed to be part of an Immediate Response Team (for cases involving sexual exploitation and abuse).

What is the UN Office of Internal Oversight Services (OIOS)? OIOS is the main investigative arm of the UN. It is independent from UN Field Missions and reports directly to UN Headquarters.

What is an Immediate Response Team? UN Field Missions can deploy an Immediate Response Team (IRT) in the immediate aftermath of an allegation of sexual exploitation and abuse being reported to collect and safeguard evidence until an investigation is launched.

	Trainer Notes on Group/Learner Performance
Group 1	
Group 2	
Group 3	
Group 4	

	Names of Learners
Group 1	
Group 2	
Group 3	
Group 4	