



United Nations

Specialised Training Materials

Military Aviation Units

For United Nations Peacekeeping Operations

The Specialised Training Materials (STMs) for United Nations Peacekeeping Operations have been developed by the Integrated Training Service (ITS) of the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations and Department of Field Support.

This version has been released for use by Member States in their pre-deployment training for United Nations Peacekeeping Operations. The suite of STM products will be regularly updated so that it is fully responsive to the needs on the ground. Therefore, we strongly suggest that you check for updated versions before a training programme is conducted.

The latest STM versions can be found online at the Peacekeeping Resource Hub: <http://research.un.org/en/peacekeeping-community>. A link to receive your comments and suggestions for improvement can be found in the resource hub at the same location.

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Integrated Training Service

Department of Peacekeeping Operations

United Nations

New York, NY, 10017, USA

Background

The UN Departments of Peacekeeping Operations and Field Support have developed a suite of training packages to prepare peacekeepers for their deployment in missions. Amongst these packages are the Specialised Training Materials for specific United Nations Military Units (UNMU).

Initially, the Office of Military Affairs (OMA) developed 11 Military Unit Manuals (UNMUM) designed to provide unit and sub-unit commanders as well as peacekeeping staff and other personnel with a Reference Guide on how to prepare specific military units to undertake their tasks in United Nations peacekeeping operations. The manuals cover the areas of Aviation, Engineers, Force Headquarters Support, Logistics, Maritime Operations, Military Police, Recce, Riverine, Signals, Special Forces and Transport. The Integrated Training Service (ITS) followed up these manuals with the production of 10 Specialised Training Materials (STMs) in collaboration with subject matter experts from 10 Member States.

Aim

The aim of these training materials is to provide troop-contributing countries with a comprehensive training package that combines the Conceptual, Legal, and Operational Frameworks for specific type units. The STMs also mainstream relevant aspects of the Protection of Civilians into frameworks/material. The STM includes small exercises, as well as a more comprehensive scenario-based exercise, which can be run at the end of a course to strengthen participants' understanding on how to better operate in a UN Peacekeeping environment. The training packages are designed for application in both pre-deployment and in-mission training.

Target audience

The priority target audience of this STM package are military decision makers, staff officers, and tactical level unit leaders. However, leadership at all levels that supervise, support and coordinate with the specific unit may benefit from this material.

Structure of the training materials

The package is constructed in three modules:

Module 1: Conceptual Framework

Module 2: Legal Framework

Module 3: Operational Framework

Annexes:

- **Annex A:** Power Point Slide Presentations
- **Annex B:** Comprehensive Protection of Civilians (CPOC) Specialized Training Materials (STM)
- **Annex C:** Learning Activity / Table Top Scenario-based Exercise (TTX) for Special Forces Units
- **Annex D:** Training Guidance / Training Model.
- **Annex E:** References and background material.

Acknowledgements

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Military Aviation Unit- Islamic Republic of Pakistan
Military Engineering Unit- Japan
Force Headquarters Support Unit- Republic of the Philippines
Military Logistics Unit- Commonwealth of Australia
Maritime Task Force- Federative Republic of Brazil
Military Police Unit- Italian Republic
Military Riverine Unit- Oriental Republic of Uruguay
Military Signal Unit- Republic of India
Special Forces Unit- French Republic
Military Transport Unit- People's Republic of Bangladesh

Contact person

For any proposal of update or improvement of this package, or any questions pertaining to the training materials, please contact the project leader Mr. Rafael Barbieri (barbieri@un.org) or write to peacekeeping-training@un.org.

Any relevant update will be posted and explained on the Peacekeeping Resource Hub website (<http://research.un.org/en/peacekeeping-community>). Instructors are encouraged to check that site regularly.

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Instructor Guidance



General Considerations for Instructors

This package is a compendium of critical training content for specific units operating in UN peacekeeping. No training material can cover the entire complexity of the peacekeeping environment, with all its challenges, complexity, and activities. The STM package should therefore be viewed as the baseline to underpin related training efforts for military peacekeepers. However, when designing a particular course, trainers need to be prepared to adapt these materials to the needs of their audience. As a result, the duration of training courses delivered based on the materials may vary greatly.

Concerning necessary competencies for participants to benefit from this training package, it is recommended that personnel receiving this training be proficient in basic military tasks (individually and collectively) at the tactical and technical level. As such, it is expected that a battalion staff officer be fully capable to perform staff officer duties before receiving the instruction. It is also critical for all participants to have received the Core Pre-Deployment Training Materials (CPTM) as a pre-requisite to this training. The CPTM contains fundamental principles, concepts and ideas to UN peacekeeping, which should be well grasped by trainees before participating in the specific unit STM course. It is also recommended that instructors develop and implement an initial written test and final test (post instruction) to reinforce the learning objectives and evaluate the training level / knowledge of participants.

The STMs can be downloaded from: <http://research.un.org>

Instructor Profile

This training package is best presented by instructors who master the STM and have previous experience working in a UN peacekeeping mission. In particular, experience with the specific unit at the tactical level is important. The knowledge on the particular mission where trainees are to be deployed is advisable, so as to be able to deliver a targeted course based on real experience. Finally, instructors should be familiar and comfortable with facilitator based instruction and facilitating scenario-based Table Top Exercises (TTX).

Table Top Exercise (TTX) Considerations

Contained in the STMs are TTXs. These exercises are scenario / situational driven learning activities to help consolidate the learning outcomes and help reinforce the lecture “Take Away”. TTXs provide a learning environment tailored to facilitate discussions. They are set in an informal learning environment where the target audience is able to discuss the principles and concepts of operating in a United Nations Peacekeeping operation using the hypothetical, CARANA scenario and unit specific situations. The exercises help participants to better understand the manifestation of integrating units in a peacekeeping environment.




Methodology: Use their national problem solving doctrine, methodology, military decision making processes, troop leading procedures, to analyze the situation / scenarios, mission / tasks, and present an analysis of Courses of Action (COA) to be executed in a UN peacekeeping operation. The effectiveness of a TTX is derived from the energetic involvement of participants under the guidance, of experienced instructors and mentors. Instructors should highlight the adequacy of the core elements and principles in operating in support of peacekeeping operations. If need be, instructors should assist the participants in bridging any gaps in this transition from standard military operations toward peacekeeping operations. It is important that instructors emphasize that C2, the support structure, POC, and the coordination with various actors in a UNPKO can be a challenge and more complex.

Training Characteristics

Training will vary for different units in different troop contributing countries, based on priorities and resources. However, some fundamental training characteristics should be respected when delivering the course:

- Training should be interactive and encourage the participation of trainees.
- Training should be mission-specific; where possible, it is advisable for trainers to bring in examples from the mission that trainees will be deployed in.
- Training methodology should be based on practice.

Symbols Legend

	Interactive presentation or small exercises to engage the participants
	Suggested film segment to illustrate the content
	Note to the instructor to highlight particular aspects of the materials or point towards additional materials

Module 1



Conceptual Framework

Module 1 at a Glance

Aim

The aim of this module is to familiarize participants with the:

- Overview, concept and capabilities of UN Military Aviation Units (MAU)
- Nature and characteristics of MAU
- Support relationships and support framework
- Differences and similarities mix of military fixed and rotary wing aviation units.
- Flexibility and adaptability of MAU units
- MAU roles and responsibilities supporting UN Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

Overview

Module 1 provides an overview of the conceptual framework related to MAUs operating in a UN PKO to support and help contribute towards a successful achievement of the Mandate. It also examines the nature, characteristics of MAUs and their support to forces in UN Missions.

Learning Objectives

Learners will:

- Describe the capabilities and characteristics of UN MAU.
- Explain the MAU framework and key concepts of aviation safety
- Understand the roles of different types of aviation
- Describe the principles of MAU support

Introduction

Slide 1



Key Message: UN military aviation units (MAU) can contribute decisively and in support towards the successful achievement of the Mission's mandate. To date, MAUs have deployed to peacekeeping operations in most of the UN missions. To acknowledge the nature, characteristics of MAU and their complementarity with the force and the other components in the mission it is essential for us to be familiar with their capabilities, support and safety systems, concepts and safety framework.

The aim of Module 1 and the three associated lessons is to familiarize you with an overview of MAU in order to employ them in an appropriate manner. Finally, it is to familiarize you with their capabilities, support and safety mechanisms/framework. Specifically, this module familiarizes trainees with:

- The nature of MAU to include their support and safety concepts/frameworks
- Their characteristics and capabilities
- The different types of aviation units
- The flexible and adaptable organizational structures of MAUs
- Their place, role and support in Peacekeeping Operations (PKO)

Slide 2

Module 1 Content

- Types, roles, and capabilities of MAU
- UN mission logistical framework
- UN support process
- Safety framework and concepts

2

This Module addresses the conceptual framework for MAUs operating in a UNPKO, we will cover in three lessons the content displayed on this slide.

Lesson 1.1



Capabilities and Tasks

The Lesson



Starting the Lesson



For an interactive start to Lesson 1.1, ask the participants if they have had recent experience in a UN PKO. Ask them to tell the group about specific challenges they faced in the mission when it came to command and control, tasking orders and the proper employment of MAUs in a UN PKO.

Note to instructor – recommend that this lesson 1.1 be presented by a trainer who has some personal experience in a MAU or was part of a Force HQs' staff in a UN PKO, and has a general knowledge of the Policy for Authority, Command and Control in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (Reference 2008.4).

Slide 3



Lesson 1.1 UN Military
Aviation Units (MAU)
Capabilities and Tasks

3

Slide 4

Lesson 1.1 Content

- Types of MAU
- Rotary Wing (RW) units
- Fixed Wing (FW) units
- Roles and capabilities of each type unit

4

Slide 5

Learning Outcomes

Lesson 1.1

- Explain the types of MAU
- Cite the roles, capabilities and tasks for MAU
- Explain differences in types of aircrafts and units
- Explain the minimum equipment and maintenance requirements

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At the end of the lesson, the aim is for you to be able to assimilate the various types of MAUs along with their essential roles, capabilities, associated tasks, basic aircraft types and maintenance requirements.

Slide 6

Types of MAU

- Rotary Wing(RW) Units
 - Light Utility Helicopter Unit (LUH)
 - Medium Utility Helicopter Unit (MUH)
 - Heavy Cargo Helicopter Unit (HCH)
 - Attack /Armed Helicopter Unit (AHU)
- Fixed Wing(FW) Units
 - Light Air Reconnaissance Unit (LRU)
 - Transport/Tactical Airlift Unit (TAU)

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This slide helps display the two basic types of UN Military Aviation Units (MAU). They are RW and FW units.

Slide 7

LUH - Role

- **Limited logistical role for UN ops in hostile areas**
- **Based at sector headquarters**
 - 25-30% of helicopters from unit can be detached for up to 30 days
 - On FC's authority in support of ops in other parts of the mission area

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- The LUH unit is a Force asset operating day and night in support of UN Mission operations
- Its role is primarily operational, with a limited logistical role for UN operations in hostile areas where there is no ground support, or where airfield security cannot be guaranteed
- The LUH unit will normally be based at sector headquarters, but 25-30% of helicopters from the unit may be detached for up to 30 days on the Force Commander's authority in support of operations in other parts of the area of operations
- The unit must be able to sustain its personnel and equipment while maintaining a capacity for 24/7 operations

Slide 8

LUH - Capabilities

- Fly under day/night instrument rules
- Sling load pallets
- Fly a range of 248 nm (400 km) carrying load requirements
- Provide 24/7 reaction response under visual meteorological conditions (VMC)
- Conduct Air Assault operations, both day and night

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The light utility helicopter unit should have the capability to:

- Fly under day/night instrument rules
- Sling load pallets
- Fly a range of 248 nm (400 km) carrying load requirements
- Provide 24/7 reaction response under visual meteorological conditions (VMC)
- Conduct Air Assault operations, both day and night, in conjunction with specially trained troops or infantry

Slide 9

LUH - Capabilities

- Establish its own forward operating LZ
- Refuel from barrels, and/ or forward area refueling points
- Response time to take off within 2 hours of warning, except when designated as Quick Reaction Force (QRF)
- Transport fuel
- Activate Automatic Direction Finder (ADF) equipment to guide aircraft to Emergency Locator Transmitter (ELT-406 MHz)

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The light utility helicopter unit should have the capability to:

- Establish a forward operating landing zone (LZ) by day and night
- Refuel in the forward area from barrels, and/or Forward Area Refuelling Points (FARP), if required
- Provide a response time to take off within two (2) hours of warning, except when designated as the Quick Reaction Force (QRF). The Force Commander will define the required QRF response time according to operational needs and unit capacities
- Transport fuel from the FARP for other helicopters
- Activate automatic direction finder (ADF) equipment to guide aircraft to an emergency locator transmitter (ELT-406 MHz)

Slide 10

LUH - Capabilities

- Mount one machine gun on each helicopter for self-protection
- Evacuate four lying and six sitting casualties
- Mount and employ a winch to lift two persons with 40 meter cable
- Achieve a flight altitude 14000 ft AMSL
- Provide basic Forward Looking Infra red Radar (FLIR) for LZ surveillance

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The slide continues to explain and show the basic capabilities of LUH.

Slide 11

LUH - Tasks

- Reconnaissance and surveillance
- Passenger transportation
- Limited cargo transportation
- Air assault/quick reaction ops
- Casualty evacuation
- Search and rescue ops
- VIP transportation
- HLS reconnaissance ops
- Joint ops

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The LUH unit has the following tasks as enumerated on the slide which are self-explanatory:

- Reconnaissance and surveillance
- Passenger transportation
- Limited cargo transportation (internal and sling)
- Air assault/quick reaction operations
- Casualty evacuation
- Search and rescue operations
- VIP transportation
- Helicopter landing site reconnaissance operations
- Joint operations

Slide 12

LUH - Aircrafts

- LUH Unit consists of helicopters with maximum takeoff weight of less than 4000 kilograms.
 - B 206, B 407, B 222, B 230, AS 350, AS 355, MD 500
 - MD 520, R 22, Gazelle, BO 105, EC 135, Bell-412, Bell-212
- At least 3-4 helicopters, or more depending upon Mission requirements and LOA

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Here are the types of helicopters in LUH units with the authorization of number of helicopters. This unit will generally consist of helicopters with a maximum take-off weight of less than 4000 kilograms. Typical helicopters would include: B 206, B 407, B 222, B 230, AS 350, AS 355, MD 500, MD 520, MD 600, R 22, Gazelle, BO 105, EC 135, Bell-412, Bell-212 and other light observation helicopters such as the Alouette and Lama.

Each unit will have at least 3-4 helicopters, or more depending upon Mission requirements and the LOA.

Slide 13

LUH - Minimum Equipment (MEL) Requirements

- LUH be equipped with:-
 - Global positioning system(GPS)
 - FDR (Flight Data Recorder)
 - Satellite tracking system
 - Satellite phone
 - VHF / AM and HF communications

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Here are the LUH minimum equipment requirements that will be on the next two slides. Note the extensive communication requirements that include a satellite phone.

Slide 14

LUH - MEL Requirements

- Intercom system
- Auxiliary fuel pump
- Fire extinguishers and first aid kits
- Radar altimeter, Transponder & ADF
- Survival kits with ELT
- Hearing protection for each passenger
- Operate search light
- Night vision devices(NVD)
- Image intensification devices (IID)

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Minimum Equipment Requirements of the Light Utility Helicopter Unit of LUH units:

- Headset/intercom system to enable one passenger to communicate with the flight crew during a reconnaissance flight
- Auxiliary fuel pump, filter and approved fuel drums for refueling
- Fire extinguishers and first aid kits
- Radar altimeter
- Transponder
- Automatic Direction Finder (ADF)
- Survival kits appropriate to the Mission area with emergency locator transmitters (ELT-406 MHZ)
- Hearing protection for each passenger
- Operate a search light of approximately 30 million candlepower
- Night vision devices
- Image intensification devices, e.g. binoculaires

Slide 15

LUH - Maintenance Requirements

- **Independent maintenance component capable of conducting all necessary scheduled maintenance and repairs**
- **Component must include equipment, tools, maintenance manuals and specialist documentation for maintenance**

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The light utility helicopter unit must include a fully independent maintenance component capable of conducting all necessary scheduled maintenance and repairs. This component must include all required equipment, tools, maintenance manuals, documentation and storage for maintaining the aircrafts as a system:

- Engine
- Gearbox/transmission
- Hydraulics
- Electrical
- Instruments, including a “clean room” if necessary
- Avionics, including a “clean room” if necessary
- Ground equipment
- Non-Destructive Testing (NDT) and Analysis
- Engineering Records
- Spare parts storage
- POL storage

Slide 16

MUH - Role

- Primary role - projection of force particularly rapid deployment of specialized troops
- Secondary role - logistical support and support to the Mission's various monitoring responsibilities
- Unit is based at sector headquarters and 25–30% of its helicopters may be detached to another part of the area of ops for up to 30 days

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- The medium utility helicopter unit's primary role is the projection of force across the Mission area, particularly the rapid deployment of specialised troops
- The unit's secondary role is logistical support and support to the Mission's various monitoring responsibilities that contribute to situational awareness and decision making
- The medium utility helicopter unit is a Force asset, sometimes assigned to the brigade/sector level, providing, day and night, tactical and logistical support
- The unit is normally based at sector headquarters but, on the authority of the Force Commander, 25–30% of its helicopters may be detached to another part of the area of operations for up to 30 days, or as specified in the LOA. The unit must be able to sustain its personnel and equipment for 24/7 operations

Slide 17

MUH - Capabilities

- Fly under day/night instrument flying rules
- Range of at least 378 nm (700 km)
- 24/7 response under VMC
- Operational in tropical climates and dusty conditions
- Lift minimum of 18 troops
- Provide basic FLIR for LZ surveillance
- Secure and lift internal cargo up to 3000 kg at 1500ft AMSL

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The medium utility helicopter unit should have the capability to:

- Fly under day/night instrument flying rules
- Fly a range of at least 378 nm (700 km) carrying load requirements
- Provide 24/7 reaction response under VMC
- Be fully operational in tropical climates and dusty conditions
- Lift a minimum of 18 troops with individual and crew equipment (full battle order)
- Provide (if possible) basic FLIR for LZ surveillance
- Secure and lift internal cargo with proper cargo straps and tie downs for up to 3000 kg at 1500ft AMSL

Slide 18

MUH - Capabilities

- Carry sling load pallets and light vehicles
- Pre-position at forward locations
- Provide response time to take off within 2 hours of warning
- Land on unprepared terrain using VFR by day and night
- Activate ADF equipment to guide aircraft to an ELT-406 MHz

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The medium utility helicopter unit should have the capability to:

- Carry sling load pallets and light vehicles (up to at least 3000 kg) complete with hooks, slings, spiders, straps and nets
- Pre-position at forward locations for up to four weeks
- Refuel in the forward area from barrels, if required
- Provide a response time to take off within 2 hrs. of warning, except when designated as the Quick Reaction Force (QRF). The Force Commander will define the required QRF response time according to operational needs and unit capacities
- Transport fuel from the forward area refueling point for other helicopters
- Land on unprepared terrain using Visual Flight Rules (VFR), by day and night without assistance from the troops on the ground
- Activate direction finding (ADF) equipment to guide the aircraft to an emergency locator transmitter (ELT-406 MHz)

Slide 19

MUH - Capabilities

- Mount machine guns for self-protection/support of other helicopters
- Evacuate 5-6 lying or 10 sitting casualties with at least 2 medical attendants
- Mount & employ a winch sufficient to lift two persons with a 40-meter cable
- Deploy/insert troops by fast rope/rappelling
- Provide an on-board intercom system

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The medium utility helicopter unit should have the capability to:

- Mount two machine guns on each helicopter for self-protection and support of other helicopters when flying in formation
- Evacuate 5-6 lying or 10 sitting casualties with at least 2 medical attendants
- Mount and employ a winch sufficient to lift two persons with a 40-meter cable
- Conduct Search and Rescue by single helicopter
- Operate a search light of approximately 30 million candlepower
- Attach additional fuel tanks for extended range
- Deploy/insert troops by fast rope/rappelling
- Provide an on-board intercom system with at least six plug-in stations for communication during air patrols and mobile monitoring

Slide 20

MUH - Tasks

- Surveillance & reconnaissance
- Force projection
- Air patrols
- Air assault/quick reaction operations
- HLS reconnaissance
- Joint operations
- Search & rescue ops

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The medium utility helicopter unit has the following tasks:

- Surveillance and reconnaissance
- Force projection
- Air patrols
- Air assault/quick reaction operations
- Helicopter landing site reconnaissance operations
- Joint operations
- Search and rescue operations

Slide 21

MUH - Tasks

- Troop insertion and extraction
- CASEVAC/MEDEVAC
- VIP transportation
- Passenger transportation
- Emergency evacuation / relocation
- Radio relay
- Observation and monitoring tasks

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The medium utility helicopter unit has the following tasks:

- Troop insertion and extraction
- CASEVAC/MEDEVAC
- VIP transportation
- Passenger transportation
- Emergency evacuation / relocation
- Radio relay
- Observation and monitoring tasks

Slide 22

MUH - Tasks

- Operational logistical support
- Cargo transportation

22

The medium utility helicopter unit has the following tasks.

Slide 23

MUH - Aircrafts

- Takeoff weight of more than 4000 kilograms and capacity of 10 passengers
- Puma, Oryx, MI-8, MI-17, B 205, Bell-212, Bell- 214, Bell-412, Bell-430, BK 117, S 58 and S 76
- Each unit will typically have 4-6 helicopters, depending upon LOA arrangements

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- Medium utility helicopter units consist of helicopters with a maximum takeoff weight of more than 4000 kilograms and a capacity of at least 10 passengers
- Aircraft in this category include the Puma, Oryx, MI-8, MI-17, B 205, B 212, B 214, B 412, B 430, BK 117, S 58 and S 76
- Each unit will typically have 4-6 helicopters, or more depending upon LOA arrangements

Slide 24

MUH - MEL Requirements

- GPS
- FDR / cockpit voice recorder (CVR)
- Satellite tracking system & Satellite phone
- VHF/AM and HF communication
- Auxiliary fuel pump
- Fire extinguishers and first aid kits
- Radar altimeter & Transponder
- Weather radar & ADF

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The Medium utility helicopters must be equipped with:

- Global Positioning System (GPS)
- Flight data recorder/cockpit voice recorder
- Satellite tracking system
- Satellite phone
- VHF/AM and HF communication equipment compatible with Mission communications
- Headset/intercom system to enable one passenger to communicate with the flight crew during reconnaissance flights
- Auxiliary fuel pump, filter and approved fuel drums for refueling
- Fire extinguishers and first aid kits
- Radar altimeter
- Transponder
- Weather radar and Automatic Direction Finder (ADF)

Slide 25

MUH - MEL Requirements

- Survival kits with ELT
- Hearing protection for each passenger
- Winch for two persons with 40-meter cable
- Night vision devices
- Image intensification devices

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The Medium utility helicopters must be equipped with:

- Survival kits appropriate to the Mission area with emergency locator transmitters (ELT-406 MHZ)
- Hearing protection for each passenger
- Winch for two persons with 40-meter cable
- Search light of approximately 30 million candlepower
- Night vision devices
- Image intensification devices, e.g. binoculaires

Slide 26

MUH - Maintenance Requirements

- Maintenance personnel to meet requirements for:
 - Day and night operations 24/7
 - For up to 45 flight hours/month/helicopter
 - As specified in SUR

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The number and qualifications of maintenance personnel for the medium utility helicopter unit must be sufficient to meet all requirements for day and night operations, 24/7 for up to 45 flight hours/month/helicopter or as specified in the SUR. The maintenance capabilities remain the same as for the light utility helicopter unit.

Slide 27

HCH - Role

- Primarily logistical with some operational
- Unit is normally
 - Based at sector headquarters
 - Detach 25-30% helicopters authority of FC
- IAW LOA

27

HCH unit is a Force asset. It operates day and night in support of Mission operations. This unit has a primarily logistical role, with some operational tasks to support UN operations. The Unit is normally based at sector headquarters but, on the authority of the Force Commander, 25–30% of its helicopters may be detached to another part of the area of operations for up to 30 days, or as specified in the LOA. The unit must be able to sustain its personnel and equipment for 24/7 operations.

Slide 28

HCH - Capabilities

- Fly using day/night instrument flying rules
- Achieve a range of 378 nm (700 km)
- Provide 24/7 reaction response under VMC
- Lift at least 20 troops with individual and crew equipment
- Pre-position at forward locations
- Refuel at forward areas from barrels
- Provide a response time to take off within 2 hrs of warning

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The heavy cargo helicopter unit must have the capability to:

- Fly using day/night instrument flying rules
- Achieve a minimum range of 378 nm (700 km) carrying load requirements
- Provide 24/7 reaction response under VMC
- Lift at least 20 troops (depending on the type of helicopter) with individual and crew equipment
- Pre-position at forward locations for up to four weeks. This capability will be coordinated and agreed upon during the LOA negotiations depending on the military requirements for any specific Mission
- Refuel at forward areas from barrels, if required
- Provide a response time to take off within 2 hrs. of warning, except when designated as the Quick Reaction Force (QRF). The Force Commander will define the required QRF response time according to operational needs and unit capacities

Slide 29

HCH - Capabilities

- Transport fuel from forward area refueling points
- Land on unprepared terrain by day & night
- Activate ADF equipment to guide aircraft
- Mount two machine guns on each helicopter
- Evacuate 8-10 lying or 14-18 sitting casualties with at least 2 medical attendants

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The heavy cargo helicopter unit must have the capability to:

- Transport fuel from forward area refueling points for other helicopters
- Land on unprepared terrain using VFR by day and night without assistance from troops on the ground
- Activate automatic direction finding (ADF) equipment to guide aircraft to an emergency locator transmitter (ELT-406 MHz)
- Mount two machine guns on each helicopter for self-protection and support of other helicopters when flying in formation
- Evacuate 8-10 lying or 14-18 sitting casualties with at least 2 medical attendants

Slide 30

HCH - Capabilities

- Provide and mount a winch capable of lifting two persons with a 40-meter cable
- Carry sling pallets and light vehicles (up to 3500 kg) complete with hooks, slings, spiders and nets

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The heavy cargo helicopter unit must have the capability to provide and mount a winch capable of lifting two persons with a 40-meter cable. Also, be able to carry sling pallets and light vehicles (up to 3500 kg) complete with hooks, slings, spiders and nets.

Slide 31

HCH - Tasks

- Operational logistical support
- Medium/heavy cargo transportation
- Passenger transportation
- Air Assault/Quick Reaction ops
- CASEVAC/MEDEVAC
- Search and rescue ops
- VIP transportation
- HLS reconnaissance ops

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This slide shows the heavy cargo / utility helicopter unit tasks.

Slide 32

HCH - Aircrafts

- Helicopters with maximum takeoff weight of more than 9000 kilograms
- Helicopters in this category are:-
 - Chinook, MI-26, EH 101, S 61
- Unit typically has 3-4 helicopters, or more depending upon LOA specifications

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Heavy cargo helicopter units consist of helicopters with a maximum takeoff weight of more than 9000 kilograms. Helicopters in this category include the Chinook, MI-26, EH 101 and S 61. Each unit typically has 3-4 helicopters, or more depending upon LOA specifications.

Slide 33

HCH - MEL Requirements

- GPS & FDR / CVR
- Satellite tracking system & Satellite phone
- VHF/AM and HF communications
- Headset/intercom system
- Auxiliary fuel pump, filter and approved drums for refueling
- Fire extinguishers and first aid kits

33

Heavy cargo helicopters must be equipped with the avionics and equipment as highlighted:

- Global Positioning System (GPS)
- Flight data recorder/cockpit voice recorder
- Satellite tracking system
- Satellite phone
- VHF/AM and HF communications equipment compatible with Mission communications
- Headset/intercom system for one passenger to communicate with the flight crew during a reconnaissance flight
- Auxiliary fuel pump, filter and approved drums for refueling
- Fire extinguishers and first aid kits

Slide 34

HCH - MEL Requirements

- Radar altimeter & transponder
- Weather radar & ADF
- Survival kits with ELT
- Hearing protection for each passenger
- Winch capable of lifting 2 persons with a 40-meter cable
- Auxiliary fuel tanks for extended flights
- NVD & IID

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Heavy cargo helicopters must be equipped with the avionics and equipment as highlighted on this slide.

Slide 35

HCH - Maintenance Requirements

- Number and qualifications of unit maintenance personnel must be sufficient for day and night operations, 24/7, and for up to minimum average flight hours/month/helicopter

35

The number and qualifications of unit maintenance personnel must be sufficient for day and night operations, 24/7, and for up to the minimum average flight hours/month/helicopter, in compliance with applicable standards. The maintenance capability requirements for the heavy cargo helicopter unit are the same as those for light and medium utility helicopter units.

Slide 36

AHU - Role

- Primarily a defensive and deterrent role, especially in the protection of civilians (POC) and be able to sustain its personnel and equipment
- The aircraft possess:-
 - Forward arming and refueling capability
 - Capacity for 24/7 operations

36

The attack / armed military aviation unit is a Force asset and operates day and night in support of military operations. It has a primarily defensive and deterrent role, and in extreme situations can be used offensively in the protection of civilians (POC) during the reactive phase. The aircraft must possess forward arming and refueling capability, as well as capacity for 24/7 operations.

Slide 37

AHU - Capabilities

- Guns, rockets and (if possible) anti-tank missile capability
- Day/night VFR/IFR capabilities
- Range of 320 nm (600 km) with full armament
- Cruise speed of 100 -120 knots
- 24/7 reaction response with 45 minute take-off time

37

The attack helicopter unit must have the following capabilities.

Slide 38

AHU - Capabilities

- Establish own forward operating LZ
- Refuel from barrels at forward area
- Communicate and liaise with coordinating agencies supporting operations
- NVG capability

38

This slide is a continuation slide on the attack helicopter unit capabilities.

Slide 39

AHU - Tasks

- Fire support to UN ground forces
- Show of force
- Interdiction/ neutralization of hostile elements or weapons
- Area surveillance and reconnaissance
- Armed escort
- Fire support to search and rescue ops
- Insertion/ extraction ops

39

Here are the primary tasks for the Attack Helicopter Unit.

Slide 40

AHU – Secondary Tasks

- Observation, monitoring and surveillance by helicopter crew
- Patrol with up to eight soldiers carrying small arms
- Rappelling/ fast roping
- CASEVAC
- Search and rescue

40

The Attack Helicopter Unit has these secondary tasks.

Slide 41

AHU - Aircrafts

- **Attack Helicopters are:-**
 - Apache, MI-24 / MI-35, MI-28, Cobra, Rooivalk
- **Unit will typically have 3-4 Attack Helicopters**

41

This unit consists of attack helicopters like the Apache, MI-24 / MI-35, MI-28, Cobra and Rooivalk. Each unit will typically have 3-4 attack helicopters, or more depending upon the UN LOA agreement.

Slide 42

AHU - MEL Requirements

- ADF equipment
- ELT
- GPS
- Fire extinguishers and first aid kits
- FDR and CVR
- Radio altimeter
- Survival kits appropriate to Mission area with ELT

42

This slide shows the Minimum Equipment Requirements for the Attack/Armed Helicopter Unit.

Slide 43

AHU - MEL Requirements

- Winch for two persons
- NVD & II
- Desirable requirements:
 - FLIR capability
 - Transponder
 - Weather radar
 - Anti-heat seeking weapons countermeasures
 - Additional fuel tanks

43

The Minimum Equipment Requirements continued for the Attack/Armed Helicopter Unit.

Slide 44

AHU - Maintenance Requirements

- Same for other helicopter units
- Except for additional need for ammunition handling / weapons experts

44

Capability remains the same as for other helicopter units except for the additional need for ammunition handling/weapons experts.

Slide 45

LRU - Role

- Reconnaissance primary function
- Can perform limited transportation role
- Must sustain personnel and equipment;
24 / 7 operational capacity where night facilities are available

45

The light aerial reconnaissance unit is a Force asset. It operates day and night in support of Mission operations. Its primary function is reconnaissance but can perform a limited transportation role. The unit must be able to sustain its personnel and equipment as well as have a 24/7 operational capacity on airfields where night landing and takeoff facilities are available.

Slide 46

LRU - Capabilities

- Certified for day/night VFR/IFR operations
- Overwater certifiable, in accordance with Federal Aviation Regulation
- Capable of using JP-8 or Jet-A fuel
- Carry minimum of 2-6 passengers plus crew
- Takeoff and land with minimum of 1800 lbs (passengers and cargo) from unimproved landing surfaces

46

Here are the capabilities of the Light Aerial Reconnaissance Unit.

Slide 47

LRU - Capabilities

- Aircraft using cargo doors that allow loading/unloading of 36-inch warehouse skids and loading/unloading of litter patients
- Able to operate from austere bases without any ground support other than fuel being available for re-fueling operations
- 900 nm range without using ferry tank
- Dual pilot duty stations but certified for single pilot operation

47

The Light Aerial Reconnaissance Unit must be:

- In possession of aircraft using cargo doors that allow loading/unloading of 36-inch warehouse skids and loading/unloading of litter patients.
- In possession of aircraft able to operate from austere bases without any ground support other than fuel being available for re-fueling operations
- Capable of a 900 nm range without using ferry tank(s). Additionally, the aircraft must be capable of internal ferry tank operations
- Using aircraft with dual pilot duty stations, but certified for single pilot operation

Slide 48

LRU - Tasks

- Surveillance and reconnaissance with day and night electro-optical sensor capability
- Visual observation and monitoring
- Tactical air patrol
- Visual observation in support of search and rescue operations
- Limited passenger and cargo transportation
- Casualty evacuation
- VIP transportation

48

The Light Aerial Reconnaissance Unit has these tasks.

Slide 49

LRU - Aircrafts

- Light air reconnaissance / utility aircraft
 - DA-42, B 200, DO 120, DO 128 N 22 & N 24, Let 410 & Let 420, MU 2
 - PA 28 & PA 31 and Cessna Caravan
- Unit will have 2-3 aircraft depending on LOA arrangements

49

The unit consists of Light Air Reconnaissance/Utility aircraft like the DA-42, B 200, DO 120, DO 128, N 22, N 24, L 410, L 420, MU 2, PA 28, PA 31 and Cessna Caravan. Each unit will have 2-3 aircraft depending on LOA arrangements.

Slide 50

LRU - Minimum Equipment Requirements

- Pod for digital imagery with day and night electro-optical camera operations
- Cameras with vertical and standoff capability with focal planes of more than 150 mm
- Category-1 IFR approach capable
- Dual Azimuth ADF

50

Here are the Minimum Equipment Requirements for the Light Aerial Reconnaissance Unit.

Slide 51

LRU - Minimum Equipment Requirements

- Dual VHF Omni-directional Range (VOR)/ Distance Measuring Equipment (DME)
- GPS
- Transponder
- Weather radar that permits full utilization of aircraft's on-board IFR flight capabilities to include IMC/ILS landings

51

Here are the Minimum Equipment Requirements of the Light Aerial Reconnaissance Unit continued.

Slide 52

LRU - Minimum Equipment Requirements

- **Communications suite consisting of:-**
 - Internal crew intercom
 - Ability to communicate with ATC facilities and operational agencies
 - Both line of sight (LOS) and beyond line of sight (BLOS)
 - Via voice on dual VHF voice, HF and UHF
- **Operational radius of 800 km**
- **Survival kits with ELT**

52

The Aircraft must have the following equipment on this slide.

Slide 53

LRU - Maintenance Requirements

- Independent maintenance component, capable of routinely carrying out all necessary scheduled maintenance and repairs
- Include equipment, tools, maintenance manuals and specialist documentation to conduct maintenance activities

53

The unit must have an independent maintenance component, capable of routinely carrying out all necessary scheduled maintenance and repairs. This component must include all required equipment, tools, maintenance manuals and specialist documentation to conduct all maintenance activities related to aircraft engine, instruments, airframe, hydraulics, electrical, fuel, reconnaissance systems, etc.

Slide 54

LRU - Maintenance Requirements

- Number and qualifications of maintenance personnel be sufficient to:-
 - Ensure all maintenance requirements are met for day and night operations 24/7
 - For up to the average minimum flight hours/month /unit, in compliance with applicable standards

54

The number and qualifications of maintenance personnel must be sufficient to ensure that all maintenance requirements are met for day and night operations, 24/7, and for up to the average minimum flight hours / month / unit, in compliance with applicable standards.

Slide 55

TAU - Role

- Primary function cargo and passenger transportation
- Secondary role be used for freight carrying and parachute/air drops
- Able to sustain personnel and equipment, as well as sustain 24/7 operations on airfields where night landing and takeoff facilities available

55

This slide shows the roles of the Tactical Air Transport Unit:

- The transport/tactical airlift unit is a Force asset operating day and night in support of Mission operations
- Its primary function is cargo and passenger transportation, and it can be used for freight carrying and parachute/air drops in its secondary role
- The unit must be able to sustain its personnel and equipment, as well as sustain 24/7 operations on airfields where night landing and takeoff facilities are available

Slide 56

TAU - Capabilities

- Operates in hostile environment or absence of flight handling facilities
- Operate from main operating bases, dislocated operating bases , field operating sites
- Pre-position independently up to 30 days
- Self-defense including armored plates for aircrew
- Operates on airfields of 1000 meters length

56

Here are the types of operational capabilities for the Tactical Air Transport Unit. The Unit must have these aircraft capabilities.

Slide 57

TAU - Capabilities

- **Transport/tactical**
 - Lift a minimum of 90 troops with full equipment
 - Internal cargo capacity for a minimum 15000 kg and dimensions of 7.65m x2.90 m x 2.35 m
 - Removable paratrooper seats for up to 54 passengers complete with 9G rated seat belts for each seat

57

The Transport/tactical airlift capabilities are shown:

- Lift a minimum of 90 troops with full equipment
- Internal cargo capacity, complete with proper cargo straps and tie-downs, for a minimum 15000 kg and dimensions of 7.65m x2.90 m x 2.35 m (e.g., sufficient to carry an armored personnel carrier)
- Removable paratrooper seats for up to 54 passengers complete with 9G rated seat belts for each seat. Seat belt buckles are to have metal-to-metal couplings, which operate in a snap and lock manner that do not allow slippage

Slide 58

TAU - Capabilities

- Capable of 1800 nm with an extended range of 2200 nm
- Able to airdrop freight and deploy paratroopers
- CASEVAC capable with removable litter kits for casualty or medical evacuation flights for a minimum of 50 litter cases

58

The transport/tactical airlift capabilities are shown on this slide and they include:

- Aircraft must be capable of 1800 nm with an extended range of 2200 nm, for a minimum of 10 hours duration at a normal cruising speed of 280 knots
- Able to airdrop freight and deploy paratroopers with an opened rear ramp
- The cargo area must be a roller deck capable of accepting standard size pallets loaded to a height of at least 1.7 meters
- CASEVAC capable with removable litter kits for casualty or medical evacuation flights for a minimum of 50 litter cases

Slide 59

TAU - Tasks

- Primary task is to provide support for Force operational reserves and Special Forces
- CASEVAC/MEDEVAC capabilities augmentation
- Command, control and communications platform
- General logistic capabilities augmentation, including VIP and liaison
- Passenger transportation
- Cargo transportation

59

Here are the tactical Air Transport Unit tasks. The primary task or first bullet on the slide is to provide support for the Force Operational Reserves and Special Forces Task Force Units (when present) and the secondary tasks are the other bullets shown:

- CASEVAC/MEDEVAC capabilities augmentation
- Command, control and communications platform
- General logistic capabilities augmentation, including VIP and liaison
- Passenger transportation
- Cargo transportation

Slide 60

TAU – Aircrafts

- Consists of transport aircraft like
 - IL-76, C-130, C-160, AN 12, AN 32, AN 22 and AN 124
- Each unit will typically have 1-2 aircraft depending upon the LOA

60

These are the aircraft that are typical for a Tactical Air Transport Unit.

Slide 61

TAU - Minimum Equipment Requirements

- Automatic ELT
- Transponder
- Weather radar
- Fire extinguishers and first aid kits
- Survival kits appropriate to mission area

61

On this slide are the Minimum Equipment Requirements for a Tactical Air Transport Unit. In more detail, they are required to have:

- 1 x GPS
- 2 x self-activated Emergency Locator Transmitters (ELT-406 MHz)
- Dual VHF/AM (118.00-135.975 MHz), VHF/AM low band (33.00-158.95 MHz)
- Dual HF communications equipment compatible with mission communications equipment HF (1 - 29 MHz)
- UHF FM (military frequencies)
- Traffic Collision Avoidance System (TCAS)
- Automatic Emergency Locator Transmitter (ELT-406 MHz)
- Transponder
- Weather radar
- Passenger briefing cards in English

- Posted “No-Smoking” signs prohibiting smoking on the aircraft in English
- Fire extinguishers and first aid kits and appropriate survival kits

Slide 62

TAU - Minimum Equipment Requirements

- Radar altimeter
- Navigational systems such as ILS/VHF VOR, DME and ADF
- Tracking system
- A flotation device (life jacket) for each passenger when conducting flights over water
- Cargo nets and straps
- Satellite phone
- Air defense systems

62

Here are additional items on this slide that the aircraft must have and they are:

- Radar altimeter
- Navigational systems such as ILS/VHF Omnidirectional Range (VOR), Distance Measuring Equipment (DME) and ADF
- Tracking system
- A flotation device (life jacket) for each passenger when conducting flights over water
- Cargo nets and straps
- Satellite phone
- Air defense systems

Slide 63

TAU - Maintenance Requirements

- An independent maintenance component
- Equipment and tools
- Manuals and specialist documentation for maintenance activities

63

The Unit must have an independent maintenance component capable of routinely carrying out all necessary scheduled maintenance and repair. This component must include all required equipment, tools, maintenance manuals and specialist documentation to conduct all maintenance activities related to the aircraft engine, instruments, airframe, hydraulics, electrical system, fuel, cargo loading systems, etc. The number and qualifications of maintenance personnel must be sufficient to ensure that all requirements are met for day and night operations as specified in the LOA.

Slide 64

Take Away Lesson 1.1

- Be familiar with the various types of RW and FW MAUs
- Understand their roles, capabilities, tasks, minimum equipment list and maintenance requirements

64

Summary

At the end of this lesson, participants/students should retain the following items on this slide as a general knowledge of the capabilities and equipment required for MAUs. Take away for participants from this lesson is a reasonable understanding/clarity on the various types of RW & FW units with their role, capabilities, tasks, and minimum equipment and maintenance requirements.

Lesson 1.2



Concept of Support

The Lesson



Starting the Lesson



For an interactive start to Lesson 1.2, engage participants to seek their understanding of how the support structure/framework might differ for United Nations Military Aviation Units in the specific context of UN peacekeeping and those operations they are normally accustomed to within their own national support structure. To aid participants' learning, prior to the lesson, have participants work in small groups and ask each group to come up with two items of support that differ in UN PKO. Record on a chart/white board and discuss.

Slide 1



Note to instructor – recommend that this lesson 1.2 be presented by a trainer who has some personal experience in MAU or Force HQs of a UN PKO, and has a general knowledge of the Policy for Authority, Command and Control in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (Reference 2008.4). Ideally we recommend that an instructor who has been deployed in a UN PKO is preferred.

Slide 2

Lesson 1.2 Content

- UN mission logistical frame work
 - Logistic Support
 - Combat service support (CSS)
- UN support process
- COE unique equipment, self – sustainment and reimbursement
- UN mission and contingent owned communications and information technology systems (CITS)

2

This lesson describes the logistical framework, the support process and differentiates between the UN and Contingent owned CITS.

- Logistics support, including Combat Service Support (CSS), in a UN Mission is provided by the Director or Chief of Mission Support (DMS/CMS)
- The DMS/CMS is assisted by a senior military logistician
- The Mission Support Plan is published under the authority of the DMS/CMS. The Mission Support Plan is the authoritative basis for the planning and management of logistics support in the UN Mission

Slide 3

Lesson 1.2 Content cont.

- CASEVAC & medical support
- TCC & UN mission support
- Logistic support (LS) for MAU
- Initial provisioning and self sufficiency

3

- The lecture will be covering the UN MAU Support and CASEVAC and medical support
- This lecture also describes the support provided by TCC & UN Mission highlighting the initial provisioning and self-sufficiency
- The lecture will be highlighting UN Logistic Support provided to MAU at pre deployment, during deployment and post deployment

Slide 4

Learning Out Comes Lesson 1.2

- Explain the concept of logistical framework and CSS
- Describe UN support process from pre-deployment to repatriation
- Recognize unique equipment and contingent owned CITS
- Classify TCC and UN mission support
- Listing UN LS for MAU, while differentiating initial provisioning from self sufficiency

4

As a good training practice, let's review the learning outcomes of this lesson. At the end of this lesson, you should be able to perform the actions described in the slide. Please take a moment to read and understand the requirements. This will help us focus on the most relevant aspects of the lesson.

This lesson outcomes are to have a little clarity on the logistic framework CSS and support provided by the TCC and UN mission. The lesson will comprehensively cover the following aspects so that you will have a basic knowledge in these areas:

- UN mission logistical frame work
- Combat service support (CSS) in UN MAU
- Pre deployment support process by UN
- Contingent owned communications and information technology systems.
- Logistic Support by:
 - TCC.
 - UN mission
 - Initial provisioning and self-sufficiency to MAU by TCC

Slide 5

UN Mission Logistical Framework

- DMS/CMS logistics support and CSS provided
- DMS/CMS assisted by senior military logistician
- Mission Support Plan (MSP) published by DMS/CMS
- MSP authoritative basis for LS planning / management

5

This lesson describes the general employment concept for the UN Force Headquarters Support Unit in the execution of its core functions. Logistics support, including Combat Service Support (CSS), in a UN Mission is provided by the Director or Chief of Mission Support (DMS/CMS). The DMS/CMS is assisted by a senior military logistician. The Mission Support Plan is published under the authority of the DMS/CMS. The Mission Support Plan is the authoritative basis for the planning and management of logistics support in the UN Mission.

Slide 6

CSS

- Hostile / austere environments
- Specialized / tailored
- Best for early stages of missions

6

To better understand the concept of logistic framework and CSS by UN Missions we should understand that there are usually a life cycle or phases of an UNPKO. Support during pre-deployment, deployment and post deployment. There are support responsibilities by TCCs and the UN.

MAUs generally operate in hostile and austere environments, deploying deep into the AOR, potentially in isolation from other UN Forces and far from any logistical base. Specialized combat service support (CSS) arrangement is therefore essential to support MAUs and should include specific CSS capabilities and procedures.

The CSS arrangement must be well prepared and planned during the early stages of mission planning, and for each type of MAU once deployed.

Slide 7

MAU Engineer Support

- Accommodations
- Electrical/Power requirements
- Additional water scaling
- Waste treatment plants
- Roads, tracks, runways, airstrips, heliports
- Reception area
- Training infrastructure

7

Under CSS from the Mission engineers, the MAU may expect the following (if required):

- Accommodations specific to their tasking and equipment, including specific storage requirements to protect against temperature and the environment
- Specific/additional electrical/power requirements
- Additional water scaling
- Waste treatment plants to cater for the additional quantity and/or type of scaling
- Roads, tracks, runways, airstrips and heliports as per requirement, including their upkeep and maintenance
- Specific road, airfield, airstrip and heliport requirements at the reception area, or to ensure connectivity and onward movement of forces or forward staging
- Any specific training infrastructure

Slide 8

Pre-Deployment Support Reconnaissance / Site Survey

- TCC visit UN mission area of responsibility
- TCC visit airfields
- Assess runway, landing zones, obstacles, fuel availability, ground electrical power, firefighting and approach landing systems
- Analyze logistical support facilities

8

This slide describes the essential elements to be evaluated by the TCC survey team while visiting the UN mission area. The TCC reconnaissance site survey and the subsequent Pre-Deployment Visit (PDV) by UN peacekeeping experts to the TCC, both serve to assist and advise in deployment preparation and support.

Guidelines for the Survey Team:

- Should visit the UN Mission area of responsibility
- If the threat level permits, should visit all or most of the airfields the UN plans to use during the mission
- The team's assessment should, at a minimum, include notes on terrain, runway, landing zones, obstacles, fuel availability, ground electrical power, firefighting and approach landing systems
- This information ensures adequate planning and preparation for TCC contingent selection and deployment
- Should also analyse the Mission's logistical support facilities so that plans can be made for any additional requirements

Slide 9

Pre-Deployment to Mission Area

- Exploit opportunities prior to deployment
- TCC reconnaissance site survey
- Subsequent Pre-Deployment Visit (PDV) by UN peacekeeping experts

9

The TCC survey team and the UN PDV team must work together to find and exploit the resources available to facilitate deployment.

Slide 10

Personnel & Aircraft Transportation Pre & Post Deployment

- Arrangements / contracts for transportation:
 - Personnel
 - Helicopters, equipment
 - Large fixed-wing assets from TCC

10

Arrangements and contracts for:

- Transportation of personnel and assets must be finalized with clear instructions for transportation of personnel, helicopters, allied equipment and large fixed-wing assets from the TCC's home country to the Mission.
- Settling any claims for damages during transportation requires special attention.
- Specific aircraft asset preparations must be in accordance with UN standards (e.g., installation of essential equipment, aircraft colourings and markings, etc.) and their inspections conducted by a UN team in the TCC's home country before the equipment is declared fit for transportation to the Mission country.

Slide 11

Repatriation Flying Assets

- Arrangements decided by UN and TCC before deployment
- Clarification of issues of reimbursement in case of heavy, fixed-wing passenger or cargo planes at transit airports for flying and handling charges

11

The arrangements for final repatriation of helicopters and aircraft by means of aerial transportation, ship or under their own power will be decided by the UN and TCC before deployment. In the case of heavy, fixed-wing passenger or cargo planes, the issue of fuel and reimbursement for flying and transit handling charges must be clarified in advance to avoid any unnecessary delays at any of the transit airports.

Slide 12

Unique Equipment, Self-Sustainment COE Reimbursement

- Not in COE Manual is major “special case” equipment
- Wet lease equipment- TCC maintenance responsibility
- COE Manual- special minor equipment or consumables not covered by standard self-sustainment rates handled as “unique equipment”
- Items handled bilaterally

12

If not in the COE Manual, major equipment will be treated as “special case” equipment, if the situation requires. If the equipment is under wet lease, maintenance of this equipment is a troop/police contributor responsibility. Any special minor equipment or consumables not covered by the standard self-sustainment rates can be handled as “unique equipment.” These items will be handled through bilateral, special case arrangements between the troop/police contributor and the UN.

Slide 13

Unique Equipment Requirements

- Aircraft parking facilities
- Navigation aids
- Air traffic control
- Airfield lighting
- Aircraft shelters/hangars
- Airfield crash/rescue/fire facilities
- Aircraft battle damage repair capabilities
- Airfield protection
- Any Avn - specific security provisions

13

MAU unique equipment requirements may include aircraft parking facilities, navigation aids, air traffic control, airfield lighting, aircraft shelters/hangars, airfield crash/rescue/fire facilities; aircraft battle damage repair capabilities, airfield protection and any aviation-specific security provisions.

Slide 14

Unique Equipment, Self-Sustainment and Reimbursement for COE

- COE items and scales covered in COE Manual
- Operational requirements vary significantly
- Additional costs of extraordinary requirements be reimbursed as negotiated with UNHQ COE Manual 2011

14

While most COE items and scales would be as covered in the COE Manual, aviation operational requirements vary significantly in certain aspects, such as the scale of issue of night vision devices and High Frequency communications. The additional costs to the TCC for these extraordinary requirements may be reimbursed as negotiated with UNHQ. A military aviation-specific communication and information technology system is deployed by the MAU headquarters down to each aviation sub-element to ensure adequate security and communications as required for aviation operations.

Slide 15

UN Mission and Contingent-Owned CITS

- Specific CITS is deployed by MAU HQ down to each sub-element to ensure adequate security and communications
- MAU internal CITS are provided by TCC

15

This slide helps explain the attributes of UN mission and Contingent Owned communications and information technology. MAU's internal communications and information systems are provided by each TCC.

Slide 16

UN Mission and Contingent-Owned CITS

- UN-Owned Equipment (UNOE) provides communications between:
 - Mission headquarters and MAU headquarters
 - MAU headquarters and its subordinate units
- UNOE ensures integral secure military grade communications

16

Communications are provided by UNOE. Equipment for communications between the Mission headquarters and the MAU headquarters, as well as between the MAU headquarters and its subordinate units, is also provided as UN-Owned Equipment (UNOE). UNOE ensures that MAU has integral secure military grade communications within the Mission communications network.

Slide 17

CASEVAC and Medical Support

- **Medical Support Manual (MSM) provisions:**
 - Command and control structure for integrating medical support
 - CASEVAC / MEDEVAC procedures requires pre-deployment medical screening
 - Entitlements to medical care
 - Certification requirements for medical professionals

17

This slide shows the provisions of CASEVAC and Medical Support in UN mission area.

For guidance on medical operational, logistical and administrative guidelines for Member States, UN Headquarters and field Missions, consult the Medical Support Manual for United Nations Peacekeeping Operations. The Medical Support Manual provides information on the command and control structure for integrating medical support in field Missions. Also, it provides the CASEVAC/MEDEVAC procedures, pre-deployment medical screening requirements. MSM explains the entitlements to medical care in field Missions and certification requirements for field Mission medical professionals.

Slide 18

MAU - CASEVAC

- Operate deep into hostile territory
- Mitigate CASEVAC challenges
 - Prepared by detailed planning and training
 - Pre-arranging for dedicated evacuation resources
 - Coordinating for required medical capability

18

MAUs often operate deep into hostile-held territory conducting Casualty Evacuation (CASEVAC) operations. To mitigate the inherent challenges, CASEVAC operations are prepared by detailed planning and training, pre-arranging for dedicated evacuation resources and coordinating for the required medical capability.

Slide 19

CASEVAC Planning and Training

- Special attention to CASEVAC capabilities, procedures and timing
- Level 2/3 hospitals provide specific medical support and training
- MEDEVAC / CASEVAC training aimed at interoperability between air assets and other force components

19

During the planning phase of each operation, special attention is given to CASEVAC capabilities, procedures and timing with the UN Mission MEDEVAC/CASEVAC assets and Level 2/3 hospitals that will provide specific medical support and training for the Mission's MAU. MEDEVAC/CASEVAC training is aimed at interoperability between air assets and other components such as the Quick Reaction Force.

Slide 20

Dedicated CASEVAC Resources

- Dedicated MEDEVAC/CASEVAC AVN resources planned and obtained
- AVN support capacities include peacekeeping MAU with tactical FW aircraft as well as utility, observation and attack helicopters
- AVN support provided by transportation cell in Field Operations Support unit
- AVN support under authority of DMS/CMS

20

Dedicated CASEVAC Resources:

- When dedicated MEDEVAC/CASEVAC military aviation resources are required, they must be planned for and obtained in advance
- Aviation support capacities include peacekeeping military air units with tactical fixed-wing aircraft as well as utility, observation and attack helicopters
- Aviation support can be provided by the transportation cell in the Field Operations Support unit managing Mission aviation (including military transport helicopters), movement control and MEDEVAC/CASEVAC
- Under this arrangement, aviation support is placed under the authority of the Director/ Chief of Mission Support (DMS/CMS)

Slide 21

TCC Support

- LS TCC responsibility, except when provided by UN Mission or host nation
- Includes logistics and support element integrating support from other sources
- Coordination of AVN support effort of several TCCs undertaken to achieve synergy and efficiency

21

- Logistical support for MAU is the responsibility of the TCC, except where otherwise provided by the UN Mission or host nation.
- As MAU's are normally nationally formed, each MAU must include a logistics and support element, primarily dealing with national support, integrating support from other sources such as the UN Mission or host nation.
- If several TCCs are providing aviation assets to the same Mission, they may wish to coordinate their aviation support effort to achieve synergy and efficiency.

Slide 22

UN Mission Support

- LS coordinated through FHQ
- Liaise with logistical structure and Mission Support Centre under DMS/CMS
- Operations and logistics planning determine specific logistics requirements
- Resupply in remote areas planned and executed

22

- Logistical support for MAU's is coordinated through Force Headquarters
- The military aviation cells in the Force Headquarters must liaise with both the logistical structure (DCOS Operations Support, U-4 LOG, U-1 PER) and the Mission Support Centre under the office of the DMS/CMS
- Operations and logistics planning will determine the specific logistics requirements and the associated logistics command and control structures for each operation when MAUs are committed
- Resupply of deployed MAUs in remote areas is planned and executed as an operational task. Generally, it requires specialized equipment and procedures to ensure refuelling and POL capability

Slide 23

Typical LS in UN Mission

- LS in Statement of Unit and MOU
- Arrangements for LS provided in Generic Guidelines for TCCs Deploying Military Units
- MAU self-sustainable with integral support and maintenance elements
- Sustain operations at permanent and temporary deployment locations

23

This slide shows the Logistic support for MAUs in mission areas:

- Logistical support requirements are articulated in the Statement of Unit or Force Requirements and the TCC MOU
- Arrangements for logistical support are provided in the UN's Generic Guidelines for TCCs Deploying Military Units to the UN Peacekeeping Mission, and in the UN's COE Manual
- Subject to the terms of TCC MOU negotiations, the MAU contingent is required to be self-sustainable with integral support and maintenance elements, and to sustain its operations at the permanent and temporary deployment locations

Slide 24

Self Sustained in Areas - Accommodations

- Initial - tentage for all accommodations
- Permanent - hard wall after six months
- Deployable - sufficient tentage for short term field operations and tactical deployments

24

At a minimum, the contingent must be self-sustaining in the following areas:

- Initial Accommodations: The UN Mission will prepare green field sites under austere conditions at the deployment location
- The contingent must deploy with sufficient tentage for all accommodations, storage, offices, ablutions and workshop needs. Water sources will be arranged by the UN Mission
- The contingent must deploy sufficient water purification units to produce and consume own purified water
- The Mission will provide Field Defense Stores (FDS) and additional FDS kits for use in mobile operations

Slide 25

Self Sustenance – Tentage & Ablutions

- Tentage structure:-
 - Tentage including flooring and air conditioning
 - Double layered metallic framed tents
- Ablutions
 - Mission provides ready-to-use field ablutions with running water, waste management at initial campsite
 - Contingent deploy own field ablutions to use for subsequent operational / tactical deployments

25

The contingent must be self-sustaining in the following areas:

- Tentage must include flooring and the ability to heat and cool as appropriate, as well as netting at doors, windows and inner/outer fly of tents
- Double layered tents with metal pipe frames are recommended due to field conditions. It is also recommended to mount the tents on cement or wooden foundations to ensure their stability. Deployable accommodations noted in the paragraph above are excluded from this requirement
- The Mission will strive to provide ready-to-use field ablutions with running water and waste management at the initial campsite
- The contingent must be prepared to deploy with its organic field ablutions (field latrines and showers) to use for subsequent operational/tactical deployments

Slide 26

Self Sustenance Catering

- Self-sustainable catering
- Prepared to deploy with fully mobile kitchen
- Cooks, kitchen facilities and equipment storage capacity for 14 days, cold food storage for 7 days, dry food storage, hot dishwashing capability, mobile cold storage devices, dishes and cutlery
- Support organic units and personnel with deployable kitchen equipment

26

The contingent must be self-sustaining in the following areas in Catering:

- The contingent must be self-sustainable in catering. Upon deployment, the Mission may not provide a hard wall structure for the kitchen and consequently, the contingent must be prepared to deploy with a fully mobile kitchen (e.g., kitchen trailers)
- The contingent must have cooks, clean and healthy kitchen facilities and equipment to include, but not limited to, deep freeze storage capacity for up to fourteen days, cold food storage capacity for seven days, dry food storage, hot dishwashing capability, mobile cold storage devices, dishes and cutlery
- The contingent must be able to support all its organic units and personnel (including augmented personnel) with deployable kitchen equipment whilst operating in the field

Slide 27

Self Sustenance Communications

- Contingent must provide mobile and secure communications down to independent unit, section or team level
- Communicate 24 / 7 with Brigade, Sector or FHQ
 - HF – Min range 250 km
 - VHF / UHF – Min range 30-35 km
 - Telephone

27

The contingent must be self-sustaining in the following areas of Communications:

- The contingent must provide its own mobile and secure communications down to the independent unit, section or team level and be able to communicate 24 hours a day, 7 days a week with the Brigade, Sector or Force headquarters in the Mission language, typically either French or English
- High Frequency (HF) communications are mandatory and must have a minimum range of 250 km
- The contingent must install its own HF base stations and antennae with at least 2 sets of HF radios (as primary and backup) manned by its own qualified operators for effective radio communications with the Brigade HQ, other contingents and its own elements operating outside the Very High Frequency (VHF) and/or the Ultra High Frequency (UHF) area of coverage
- The capability to communicate from the equivalent of platoon to Company to Battalion to Brigade HQ must exist for all military aviation unit elements
- VHF/UHF Communications (air-to-air to ground) is mandatory and must have a range of at least 30 to 35 kilometres to facilitate CASEVAC
- Telephone: The contingent must provide, install and operate its own switchboard and telephone network down to its sections within the AOR

Slide 28

Self Sustenance-Office Support

- Office space - inside tentage, but when and where possible, hard-wall structure may be provided for brigade and battalion headquarters equivalents
- Office furniture and equipment - meet all needs in terms of office furniture, equipment, supplies and computers

28

The contingent must be self-sustaining in the following areas:

- Office Space: Office workspace must be inside tentage, but when and where possible, hard-wall structure may be provided for Brigade and Battalion headquarters equivalents
- Office Furniture and Equipment: The contingent must be self-sustainable to meet all its needs in terms of office furniture, equipment, supplies and computers (including electronic data processing, reproduction equipment and required software)

Slide 29

Self Sustenance - Light Engineering

- Field-defensive construction
- Limited construction of light structures
- Minor electrical repair and replacement
- Minor repair to plumbing and water systems
- Maintenance of necessary tools, supplies and workshop equipment
- Deliver aforementioned capacities by mobile support throughout AOR

29

In electrical, the TCC must supply a stable power supply down to section level, including observation posts and other elements and light engineering, the contingent must have light utility and general engineering support capability in order to enhance the contingent's infrastructure. The contingent must be self-sustainable and have, at minimum, the capacity to handle the following tasks:

- Field-defensive construction for the contingent
- Limited construction of light structures
- Minor electrical repair and replacement
- Minor repair to plumbing and water systems
- Maintenance of all necessary tools, supplies and workshop equipment
- Deliver the aforementioned capacities by means of mobile support throughout the AOR

Slide 30

Self Sustenance

- Laundry / dry cleaning- sufficient laundry facilities including dry cleaning
- TCC have automatic fire detection and alarm equipment and basic fire fighting capability
- Field Defense Stores (FDS)- UN provides identification and FDS; and NBC equipment not required

30

The contingent must be self-sustaining in the following areas:

- Laundry and Dry Cleaning, the contingent must have a cleaning unit with sufficient laundry facilities for all military and personal clothing, including dry cleaning of operationally required specialist clothing. All laundry and dry cleaning equipment must be kept hygienic and in good repair with ample spare parts
- Fire Detection and Alarm, the contingent must have automatic fire detection and alarm equipment
- Basic Fire Fighting, the contingent must have the capability to conduct basic firefighting in both accommodations and work areas
- Field Defence Stores, the UN will provide identification and Field Defense Stores and there is typically no need for Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) protection

Slide 31

Self Sustenance - Observation

- General Observation - 24/7 observation with section-level binoculars and night vision equipment
- Night Observation - Night vision systems be capable of passive and/or active infrared, thermal or image night time with min range of 1,000 meters
- GPS - Capability to acquire accurate geographic fix on its own locations with GPS and laser range finders

31

The contingent must be self-sustaining in the following areas in Observation:

- General Observation, the contingent must have the capacity to observe 24 hours a day, 7 days a week with section-level handheld binoculars and magnifying night vision equipment
- Night Observation, night vision systems, such as night vision goggles (NVG) and Forward-Looking Infrared Radar (FLIR), must be capable of passive and/or active infrared (IR), thermal or image night time line of sight observation. Night vision systems must be capable of detecting human-size objects within a range of 1,000 meters
- Global Positioning System: The contingent must have the capacity to acquire an accurate geographic fix on its own locations with Global Positioning System (GPS) equipment and laser range finders

Slide 32

Self Sustenance of MAU

- Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Capabilities
- An EOD capability must be provided to deploying elements

32

The contingent must be self-sustaining in the following areas in Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) Capabilities: For the contingent's own safety, an EOD capability must be provided to all deploying elements.

Slide 33

Self Sustenance – Miscellaneous General Stores

- Bedding- TCC provides bed linens, blankets and/or sleeping bags, mattress covers, pillows and towels
- Furniture- provide a bed, mattress, nightstand, table light and a locker to personnel

33

At a minimum, the contingent must be self-sustainable in terms of bedding, furniture, morale and welfare equipment and amenities. The contingent must provide bed linens, blankets and/or sleeping bags, mattress covers, pillows and towels to all personnel. Also, the contingent must provide a bed, mattress, nightstand, table light and a locker to all personnel.

Slide 34

Self Sustenance– Miscellaneous General Stores

- Morale / Welfare- provide TVs, DVD players, music systems, satellite TV systems, a library, games, exercise equipment
- Internet cafe(s) with 5-10 computers for morale and welfare of its personnel
- Contract with civilian internet service provider for dedicated morale and welfare network

34

The contingent must provide TVs, DVD players, music systems, satellite TV systems, a library, games, exercise equipment and internet cafe(s) with 5-10 personal computers (for a company-sized unit) for the morale and welfare of its personnel. So as not to interfere with the Mission's official computer and internet network, the contingent must contract with a civilian internet service provider for its own dedicated morale and welfare network.

Slide 35

Initial Provisioning / Self Sufficiency

- Bottled water agreed upon during MOU negotiations
- Rations agreed upon during MOU negotiations
- Establishing storage such as reefer trucks and containers for 14 days of rations and 14 days of combat ration packets

35

The contingent must be self-sustaining in the following areas and must deploy with bottled water for a length of time agreed upon during MOU negotiations. Within the first seven days, the contingent is expected to install its own water purification plant to produce bulk-treated water from a UN-provided water source.

Slide 36

Initial Provisioning and Self Sufficiency for MAU

- **Rations**
 - Deploy with rations for agreed length of time during MOU negotiations
 - UN Mission will provide rations thereafter
 - Contingent be capable of establishing storage such as reefer trucks and containers for fourteen days of rations, combat ration packets, or for a duration agreed upon during MOU negotiations

36

The contingent must deploy with rations for a length of time agreed upon during MOU negotiations. The UN Mission will provide rations thereafter. The contingent must have the capacity of establishing storage such as reefer trucks and containers for fourteen days of rations and fourteen days of combat ration packets, or for a duration agreed upon during MOU negotiations.

Slide 37

Initial Provisioning Self Sufficiency- Supply

- Deploy self-sufficient stocks of supply items / spare parts for major / minor equipment
- Be self-sufficient for all other supply categories (except fuel) for first 90 days after deployment
- Maintain stock levels of at least 45 days of repair parts for all types of supplies
- Resupply of consumables and spare parts is a contingent responsibility

37

The contingent is required to deploy with fully self-sufficient stocks of supply items and spare parts for maintenance of its major and minor equipment. They must be fully self-sufficient for all other supply categories (except fuel) for the first 90 days after deployment, and must maintain stock levels of at least 45 days of repair parts for all types of supplies at any given time during its operations. Also, the contingent must be self-sustaining in resupply of consumables and spare parts.

Slide 38

Initial Provisioning Self Sufficiency POL

- Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL)
- UN delivers fuel to fuel distribution points from first day after contingent's arrival
- Collect its POL from distribution points
- Self-delivery beyond fuel distribution points
- Establish bulk storage facilities 14 supply days of diesel

38

The contingent must be self-sustaining in Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL):

- In majority of UN Missions, the contingent must be prepared to employ only diesel-fuelled vehicles, equipment and machines as diesel is normally the only type of fuel available
- The UN will deliver fuel to the existing fuel distribution points from the first day after the contingent's arrival in the Mission area
- The contingent is required to collect its POL from the distribution points. Beyond the fuel distribution points, the contingent must provide self-delivery
- The contingent must have the capacity to establish bulk storage facilities for fourteen supply days of diesel. The contingent should also have the capacity to distribute diesel to its vehicles and generators

Slide 39

Initial Provisioning Self Sufficiency

- Medical - deploy with one Medical Level I Hospital
- Higher level medical facilities will be deployed in mission area to provide Levels II and III care
- Level IV medical care available sometimes outside mission area

39

The contingent must be prepared to deploy with one Medical Level I Hospital. Their personnel must be trained in administering basic immediate first aid and have the appropriate medical equipment. Higher level medical facilities will be deployed in the Mission area of responsibility to provide levels II and III care. Level IV medical care will also be available, sometimes outside the Mission area.

Slide 40

Lesson 1.2 Take Away

- Understanding UN mission logistical framework elaborating LS and **CSS**
- Elaborating the UN Support Process during various phases of deployment
- Clarifying COE, Unique Equipment, self – sustainment and Reimbursement
- Interpreting UN Mission and Contingent owned CITS

40

Slide 41

Lesson 1.2 Take Away

- Relationship of CASEVAC & Medical Support
- Dissecting TCC & UN mission support for MAU
- Outlining self sustaining LS for MAU
- Clarifying initial provisioning and self sufficiency

41

Summary

The above relevant “Take Away” support/logistics framework for the MAUs represent the core of this lesson and we should be able to address these learning outcomes. We should take a few minutes to address and discuss each one of these bullets. See learning activity next page.

Learning Activity

1.2

RESOURCES

2 flip charts

Markers

TIME

15-20 minutes

PREPARATION

Break-up the participants into two groups. Each group take 5-8 minutes to write 5 items/areas of the UN support framework that are very peculiar or significantly representative of the UN support structure that differs from your own countries logistical/support structure. **Example:** DMS/CMS (civilian) leadership has tasking authority at the same time the MAU is OPCON to the military C2 structure.

NOTES TO INSTRUCTOR

Use this opportunity to help facilitate and bring out the differences in the UN support/logistical framework compared to their own support/logistical framework in their country.

Reinforce the fact that they may face support/logistic challenges in the mission.

Lesson 1.3



UN Special Forces Support

The Lesson



Starting the Lesson

N/A.

Slide 1



This lesson will provide you with a comprehensive coverage of the flight safety framework for a MAU operating in a UN peacekeeping operation. The aim is to familiarize you with this framework and give you a better understanding of this aspect of operating in a UN PKO. In concept it is not unlike your own country's system, standards and mechanisms for aviation safety, but the UN does have some nuances and standards that differ.

Slide 2

Lesson 1.3 Content

- Flight Safety (FS) & responsibilities
- FS Planning
- Risk Assessment and Management
- Search and Rescue (S&R)
- Ground Safety (GS)
- Ground Safety Officer (GSO)
- Accident Investigations

2

Here is the content we will be covering during this lesson. As you can see it is a very comprehensive overview of the various aspects of Flight Safety and the MAU safety framework. We will cover:

- Flight safety & responsibilities
- Effective FS planning by MAUC and FSO
- Risk assessment and management by MAUC and FSO
- Search and rescue planning & SOPs
- Ground safety highlighting ground safety program and considerations
- Ground Safety Officer
- Elements of Ground Safety Program
- Accident investigations

Slide 3

Learning Out Come Lesson 1.3

- Explain concept and planning of FS
- Describe the risk assessment and management process
- Explain the concept of S&R planning
- List GS and the responsibilities of GSO
- Describe the responsibilities of Aircraft Accident Investigations

3

At the end of this lesson we should be able to address these areas and answer the following questions.

Slide 4

Introduction

- MAU safety in conjunction with Aviation Safety Manual 2012
- Embrace accident prevention measures
- Safety programs promote mission success, preventing accidents by improving conditions / removing hazards
- Conduct fault analysis & preventive maintenance
- Committed to safety programs, ensuring availability of aviation assets

4

Slide 5

Flight Safety(FS)

- Integral part of individual / unit procedures
- Safety is, “the final end state in which risks associated with aviation activity related to or in direct support of operation of aircraft are reduced and controlled to an acceptable level”
- Safety is a combination of required conditions through which a flight reaches its destination with maximum preservation of life and equipment

5

Flight safety is state of mind, an atmosphere that must become an integral part of individual and unit procedures.

The International Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO) defines safety as, “the final end state in which risks associated with aviation activity related to or in direct support of the operation of aircraft are reduced and controlled to an acceptable level.” In other words, safety is a combination of required conditions so that a flight reaches its destination with maximum preservation of life and equipment and minimum risk of accident.

Slide 6

Safety Responsibilities MAUC

- Aviation safety and accident prevention is a command responsibility
- FS enhances mission effectiveness by protecting people, skills and equipment
- Integrated into unit activity including operational use, maintenance of aircraft and equipment and flight / ground crew training

6

The Aviation safety and accident prevention is a command responsibility. Safety enhances mission effectiveness by protecting the people, skills and equipment that provide the Mission its aviation capability. Safety must be integrated into all aspects of unit activities including operational use, maintenance of aircraft and equipment, and flight and ground crew training.

Slide 7

MAUC Safety Responsibilities

- Accident: identify, correct, self-eval and prioritize
- Development of accident prevention methods and programs
- Encouragement of input from air and ground crews

7

Responsibility of MAUC on aviation safety is to emphasize the:

- Identification and correction of accident-producing conditions and practices
- Self-Evaluation and prioritization of accident-producing problems
- Development of accident prevention methods and programs
- Encouragement of input from air and ground crews to identify and prevent safety hazards, thus promoting physical and psychological wellbeing, unit morale and efficiency.

Slide 8

MAUC Safety Responsibilities

- Delegation of specific authority and responsibilities to individuals
- Measurement and self-evaluation of accident control system producing needed modifications for optimum results
- Review of technological developments applied to minimize accidents

8

MAUC should emphasize the:

- Delegation of specific authority and responsibilities to individuals in the overall safety program
- Measurement and self-evaluation of the accident control system producing needed modifications for optimum results
- Review of technological developments that can be applied to minimize accidents

Slide 9

MAUC Safety Responsibilities

- Clearly defined and practical SOP's
- Inclusion of safety considerations, standardization, proficiency standards
- FS rules in unit training and programs
- Coordination with mission's aviation safety unit

9

MAUC should emphasize the:

- Formulation of clearly defined and practical SOPs
- Inclusion of safety considerations, standardization, proficiency standards and flight safety rules in all unit training activities and programs
- Coordination with the Mission's aviation safety unit

Slide 10

Safety Responsibilities FSO

- Key person in unit safety
- Preferably a senior aviator
- Trained and committed

10

Another key person in unit safety is the FSO:

- He or she should preferably be a senior aviator and must be trained and committed to organizational safety

Slide 11

FSO Responsibilities & Duties

- Plan, organize, implement and supervising unit's FS program
- Assist and advise MAUC on FS matters
- Review, analyze and develop FS policies, directives, regulations and SOPs
- Conduct periodic FS surveys
- Recommend correcting safety concerns

11

For standardization purposes, FSO duties should include:

- Planning, organizing, implementing and supervising the unit's Flight Safety Program
- Assisting and advising the military aviation unit commander on all flight safety matters
- Reviewing, analyzing and developing flight safety policies, directives, regulations and SOPs
- Conducting periodic flight safety surveys and making positive recommendations for correcting noted safety concerns

Slide 12

FSO Responsibilities

- Participates / represents MAU on periodic mission Aviation Safety Council
- Identify / report aircrew psychological problems
- Maintains records of accidents and occurrences
- Conducts preliminary investigations

12

The FSO duties should also include the following responsibilities:

- Participating and representing the MAU on the periodic Mission Aviation Safety Council
- Identifying and reporting any aircrew psychological problems that may affect their efficiency and safety
- Maintaining records of unit aircraft accidents, incidents, near misses, forced landings, precautionary landings, operational and maintenance hazard reports, violations, recommendations and corrective actions taken in each case
- Conducting preliminary investigations of all unit aircraft incidents

Slide 13

FSO Responsibilities & Duties

- Organizing and recording minutes of unit FS meetings on monthly basis
- Coordinate with mission aviation safety unit
- Coordinate with operations, maintenance, training , medical staff
- Monitoring Aviation training – spot checks with unit standardization team

13

FSO duties continued:

- Organizing and recording the minutes of unit flight safety meetings on a monthly basis
- Coordinating with the Mission aviation safety unit on aviation safety matters
- Coordinating with operations, maintenance, training and medical staff to ensure that flight safety practices are part of all aviation activities
- Monitoring all aviation training and performing spot checks of flying proficiency in coordination with the unit's standardization team

Slide 14

FSO Responsibilities & Duties

- Unit plan in event of accidents / rehearsals
- Emergency response plan integrated into Mission emergency response plan
- Inspecting communications and other electronic aids
- Inspecting airfield physical conditions and recommending hazard improvements

14

FSO duties continued:

- Organizing and planning rehearsals
- Integrate emergency response plans into all planning
- Inspect electronics and airfields

Slide 15

FS Planning

- MAUC and FSO establish effective FS program
- Safety program involves planning so more time spent on preventing safety hazards rather than reacting to accidents

15

The MAUC and FSO must highlight actions that can assist in the establishment of an effective flight safety program. An effective safety program involves planning so that more time is spent on preventing safety hazards rather than reacting to accidents.

Slide 16

FS Planning FSO

- Major portion of day spent in field for accident prevention
- Convey rationale behind safety directives
- Anticipates safety hazards
- Advise operators on remedial measures before accident occurs

16

Establishment of effective FS planning by the FSO:

- Spending a major portion of the day out in the field looking for situations that may lead to mishaps
- Coaching operators on the rationale behind safety directives
- Identifying and anticipating safety hazards and advising operators on remedial measures before an accident occurs

Slide 17

Effective Safety Planning Means

- Monthly FS meetings
- FS boards, posters and bulletins
- FS literature
- Daily weather and air traffic briefings
- FS hazard reporting system
- FS council

17

Some means for effective communication and safety planning include:

- Monthly FS Meetings.
- FS Boards, Posters and Bulletins.
- FS Literature.
- Daily Weather and Air Traffic Briefings.
- FS Hazard Reporting System.
- FS Council.

Slide 18

Effective Safety Planning Means

- Organize monthly meetings
- Highlights unit issues
- Summarizes safety related incidents
- Opportunity for showing safety films, discussing safety-related trends
- Representatives explain why safety issues persist and request resources to correct problems

18

Here are some areas for the execution of an effective monthly flight safety meeting:

- FSO should organize the monthly FS meeting chaired by the Military Aviation Unit commander
- The meeting highlights unit issues and summarizes command's safety-related incidents
- An opportunity for showing safety films or discussing safety-related trends from the previous month's performance
- Representatives from subordinate units or sections can take advantage of the meeting to explain why safety issues persist and can request resources to correct problems

Slide 19

Effective Communication & Safety Planning Means

- FS Boards, Posters and Bulletins
- Safety-related key points that merit attention publicized by way of dedicated “Safety Boards”
- New ideas concerning safe operation procedures may be posted
- Periodic quizzes update safety and workplace knowledge
- Brief narratives with lessons learned be added
- FS literature includes relevant articles circulated with summaries

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Effective communication and FS planning means:

- Flight Safety Boards, Posters and Bulletins
- Safety-related key points that merit attention in a particular work area can be efficiently publicized by way of dedicated “Safety Boards,” general bulletin boards and posters
- New ideas or approved amendments concerning safe operation procedures may be posted
- Periodic quizzes can also generate interest so that personnel can update their safety and workplace knowledge
- Brief narratives with lessons learned can be added from time to time for the benefit of all personnel
- Many interesting and relevant articles are available in FS magazines published by various flying organizations
- The FSO should circulate these articles to all concerned personnel with an introductory or concluding paragraph summarizing the article’s message

Slide 20

Effective Communication & Safety Planning Means

- Daily Weather and Air Traffic Briefings
- FSO must ensure that operators, especially aircrews, are current on weather and air traffic conditions
- Daily briefings be arranged allowing the aircrews and other operators to clarify their concerns about weather and traffic

20

The daily weather and air traffic briefings will be conducted:

- The FSO must ensure that operators, especially aircrews, are current on weather and air traffic conditions
- Daily briefings on these subjects can be arranged allowing the aircrews and other operators to clarify their concerns about weather and traffic

Slide 21

Effective Communication & Safety Planning Means

- FS hazard reporting system
- FSO initiate an effective and confidential hazard reporting system that encourages personnel to report potential hazards

21

The FSO must initiate an effective and confidential hazard reporting system that encourages personnel to report any potential hazard, no matter how seemingly minor, that could develop into something far more serious if not checked and corrected.

Slide 22

Effective Communication & Safety Planning Means

- FS Council
- FSO in coordination with MAUC establish a FS council
- Members from each subordinate branch and unit
- Monitors and ensures implementation of FS rules and regulations in the unit's daily routine

22

The FSO, in coordination with the MAUC must establish a FS council. This council includes members from each subordinate branch and unit. The council monitors and ensures implementation of FS rules and regulations in the unit's daily routine.

Slide 23

Full Time Safety Organization

- Full time safety organization mandated to pursue accident prevention
- Should exist in MAU
- Helps enforce, follow up, manage accident prevention activities

23

The characteristics and responsibilities of the aviation unit safety organization include:

- In the pursuit of accident prevention, a full time safety organization should exist to enforce, follow up, and manage accident prevention activities
- Leadership support
- Systematic procedures and SOPs
- Creating and maintaining unit concern and interest
- Striving for safe working conditions

Slide 24

Responsibilities of Full Time Safety Organization

- Leadership Support
 - Safety is a leadership responsibility
 - Unit leadership direct safety efforts and provide resources to mitigate hazards
- Systematic Procedures
 - Organization must have approved accident prevention plans
 - Without plans and guidelines, safety officers not be able to help unit progress in FS

24

The responsibilities of a safety organization are:

- Leadership Support. Safety is a leadership responsibility. The unit leadership should direct safety efforts by providing the required support in terms of command interest, decision making and providing resources to mitigate safety hazards
- Systematic Procedures. The safety organization must have approved accident prevention plans, procedures and guidelines on which safety efforts are based. Without these plans and guidelines, safety officers will not be able to help the unit progress

Slide 25

Responsibilities of Full Time Safety Organization

- Creating and Maintaining Interest
- Air and ground support crews and other aviation personnel periodically reminded of the importance of accident prevention
- Unit safety organization must be innovative and creative to gain and maintain operator interest in safety activities

25

Pilots, technicians, air and ground support crews and other aviation personnel must be periodically reminded of the importance of accident prevention. The unit safety organization must be innovative and creative to gain and maintain operator interest in safety activities.

Slide 26

Responsibilities of Full Time Safety Organization

- Striving for Better Working Conditions
- Working conditions are important in establishing and maintaining an organization's safety standards
- Direct impact on quality of maintenance equipment
- Neglecting proper working conditions risk parts contamination, technician fatigue and equipment failure

26

Safe working conditions are an all-important role in establishing and maintaining an organization's safety standards. Proper working conditions have a direct impact on the quality of maintenance, particularly given the many sensitive items of unit equipment. Units that neglect proper working conditions are risking parts contamination, technician fatigue and equipment failure.

Slide 27

Risk Assessment and Management

- Safe mission accomplishment relies on the integration of risk management into planning / execution of ops
- Risks in operational environment which MAU has control, has reduced control and some no control
- Assessment to accept risk, mitigate risk, or cancel mission if risk unacceptably high
- Details in DPKO / DFS, aviation risk management policy

27

Explanation of risk assessment and management include:

- Safe mission accomplishment relies heavily on the integration of risk management into the planning and execution of flight operations
- There are some risks in the operational environment over which the MAU has control, some risks over which it has reduced control, and some risks over which the unit has no control
- In each case, an assessment must be made to accept the risk, mitigate the risk, or cancel the mission if the risk is unacceptably high
- Risk management provides an introduction to what can be a highly technical analysis. The intent is to familiarize with the broader risk management considerations, not replace a more thorough methodology

Slide 28

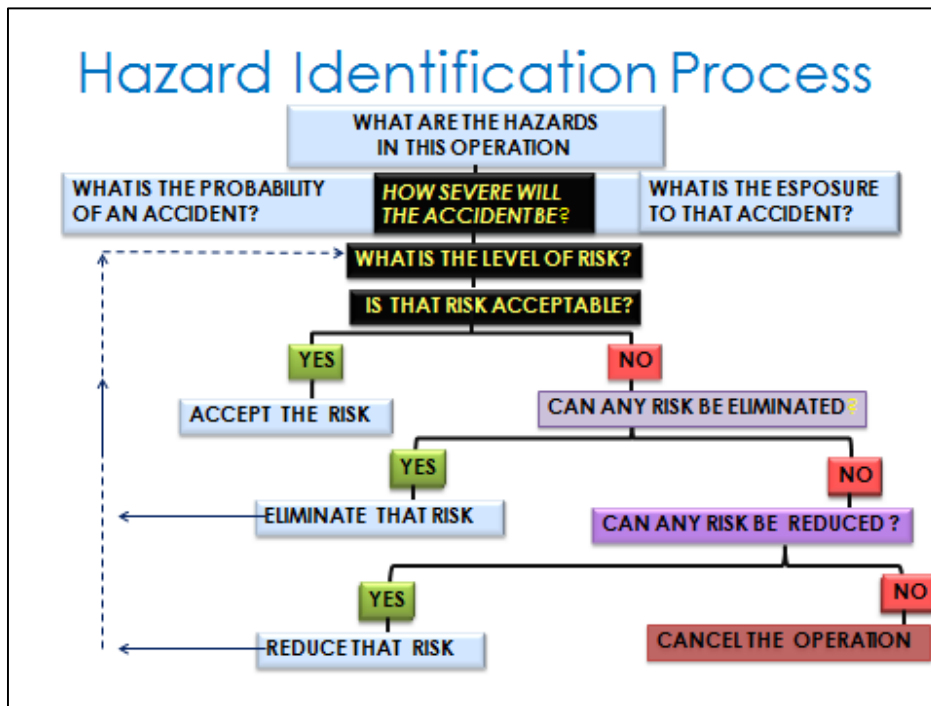
Risk Assessment and Management Process

- Hazard Identification
- Begins by assessing hazards
- Vital yet frequently done poorly
- Risk management decisions made with inaccurate / incomplete information
- Hazards are identified by MAUC and staff based on pilot and crew observations, intelligence and reconnaissance reports

28

The process of hazard identification begins by accurately assessing any hazards. This step is vital yet frequently done poorly or not at all. Consequently, the risk management decisions that follow are made with either inaccurate or inadequate information. Hazards are identified by MAUC and staff based on pilot and crew observations, intelligence and reconnaissance reports of threatening activity, weather, geography, airfield/landing zone conditions and equipment.

Slide 29



This chart helps explain the process of risk assessment. The process actually begins by accurately assessing a hazard. Based on the risks involved, the mission is either undertaken or the risks are mitigated through management cycle.

Slide 30

Risk Assessment and Management Process

- Hazard Assessment-once ID, each hazard is assessed in terms of its probability of occurrence, severity of impact on personal, equipment and mission
- Hazard Prioritization – highest probability of occurrence, highest severity, highest negative effect on a mission
- Risk Assessment, Mitigation and MAUC's Decision – what risks are acceptable without mitigation, what with mitigation and what not acceptable at all warranting mission cancellation
- Proactive Approach – anticipate hazards / risks, assess probability and take actions to mitigate ; don't react to them after occurrence
- Command Responsibility – decision making by CO, who is responsible for lives and equipment and Op readiness

30

This is a busy slide but it is important to show all the details of the risk assessment and management process:

- Hazard Assessment. Once identified, each hazard is assessed in terms of its probability of occurrence, the severity of its impact on personnel and equipment should it happen, and the hazard's impact on the overall mission
- Hazard Prioritization. Each hazard is then prioritized in terms of highest probability of occurrence, highest severity should it happen and highest negative effect on the mission
- Risk Assessment, Mitigation and the MAUC's Decision. Next, decisions are made on what risks are acceptable without mitigation, what risks are acceptable with mitigation, and what risks are not acceptable and require mission cancellation if they are too likely to occur
- A key part of this assessment is whether the military aviation unit can bring the necessary resources to bear in order to mitigate the risks in question
- Proactive Approach. The point of risk management is to anticipate hazards and risks, assess their probability of occurring and take action to mitigate their effects, not react to them after they have already jeopardized the operation

- **Command Responsibility.** The responsibility for decisions made with regard to risk management and flight authorization rest with the MAUC, who is held responsible for the lives of his personnel, the readiness of his equipment and everything his unit does or fails to do

Slide 31

S&R Planning and SOPs

- S&R planning is critical to FS and Avn support operations
- All MAU's to prepare SOPs for S&R
- Operators be familiar with their national SOPs regarding S&R
- Once deployed to the UN Mission area, MAU must update S&R plans

31

- Search and Rescue planning is critical to FS and aviation support operations
- All MAUs are required to prepare standard operating procedures (SOPs) for Search and Rescue
- Operators will be familiar with their national SOPs regarding Search and Rescue, but those national SOPs may not be completely applicable to the environment and topography of the UN Mission
- Thus, once a particular MAU is deployed to the UN Mission area, they must update their Search and Rescue plans to reflect the new environment and operating conditions

Slide 32

S&R Planning Considerations & SOPs

- Plans prepared in event of accidents
- Accident alarm system
- Actions for overdue aircraft
- Local lost procedure
- Actions for on base accident
- Actions for off base accidents
- Actions for medical emergency
- Actions on forced landing

32

Search and Rescue plans and SOPs should take into consideration the following:

- Plans prepared in the event of an accident
- Accident alarm system
- Actions for overdue aircraft
- Local lost procedure
- Actions for on base accident
- Actions for off base accidents
- Actions for medical emergency
- Actions on forced landing
- The MAUC, FSO and ground safety officer will each take the necessary steps to ensure that all concerned know their specific tasks and roles according to the plan and SOP

Slide 33

Ground Safety Program

- Essential to prevent personal injury and equipment damage on the ground
- Ensures smooth operations, unit readiness and enhances FS

33

A Ground Safety program is essential to prevent personal injury and equipment damage on the ground. A good Ground Safety program ensures smooth operations, unit readiness and enhances FS.

Slide 34

GS Program Considerations

- Individual Training
- Equipment Maintenance
- Stowage of Equipment and Stores
- Personal Safety and Tool Handling
- Protective Clothing
- Fire Protection
- Medical Facilities/First Aid

34

Ground safety considerations include following essentials:

- Individual Training
- Equipment Maintenance
- Stowage of Equipment and Stores
- Personal Safety and Tool Handling
- Protective Clothing
- Fire Protection
- Medical Facilities/First Aid

Slide 35

GS Training

- Safety training categorized as initial, specialized or recurring
- Initial training provided to new personnel
- Aviation safety training for new pilots and maintenance technicians, safety inspection personnel, aviation safety specialist

35

Explanation of key considerations of Ground Safety Program:

- Individual Training focus is a key element
- Safety training can be categorized as initial, specialized or recurring
- Initial training is provided to personnel new to a particular function
- This may include aviation safety training for new pilots and maintenance technicians, safety inspection training for management personnel, aviation safety specialist training and actions / response in the event of an accident

Slide 36

Individual Training

- Specialized training include Hazardous Material (HAZMAT) handling training, first aid, use of fire extinguishers and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) for crewmembers and maintenance technicians
- Recurring aviation safety training is a review and update of initial and specialized training

36

Specialized training may include Hazardous Material (HAZMAT) handling training, first aid, use of fire extinguishers and cardiopulmonary resuscitation (CPR) for crew members and maintenance technicians. Also important, is continuing aviation safety training for review and updating the initial and specialized training conducted earlier.

Slide 37

Equipment Maintenance

- Proper equipment maintenance is must
- Periodic and other inspections meticulously undertaken
- Timely aircraft rotation – outside mission
- Failures avoided by rotating aircraft to locations where advanced maintenance and repairs performed
- LOA / MOU contain in clear language providing for the aircraft rotation after completing a certain duration or number of flight hours

37

Equipment maintenance consideration of ground safety program:

- Proper equipment maintenance is another factor in ground safety
- Periodic and other inspections of aircraft and ground equipment must be meticulously done to standard.
- Timely aircraft rotation to locations outside the Mission is a matter of FS
- Catastrophic failures can be avoided by rotating aircraft to locations where advanced maintenance and repairs can be performed to offset the effects of prolonged operation in adverse and hazardous climatic conditions
- LOA/MOU negotiators must ensure those documents contain clear language providing for the rotation of aircraft after completing a certain duration or number of flight hours in the Mission
- Negotiations will determine the precise terms of aircraft rotation policy and responsibility for assuming the cost of rotation

Slide 38

Storage and Tool Handling

- Training on tools and materials within their area of expertise
- Stowage of specialized equipment and stores, especially flammable materials, is extremely important
- All personnel must know their tools, machines, capabilities, strengths and weaknesses to minimize workplace hazards
- Handling of equipment and correct use of tools
- All crews need to incorporate these practices into their daily job routine

38

The appropriate stowage of specialized equipment and stores, especially flammable materials, is extremely important and must be emphasized with all unit personnel. The considerations for the safe tool handling include:

- To ensure their personal safety, all personnel must be trained on using the different tools and materials within their area of expertise
- All personnel must know their tools, machines, capabilities, strengths and weaknesses to minimize workplace hazards
- The proper handling of sophisticated equipment and correct use of tools are fundamental safety requirements
- All crews need to incorporate these practices into their daily job routine

Slide 39

Miscellaneous GS

- Use of protective clothing including helmets, goggles and ear plugs/hearing protection
- Fire protection awareness of potential fire hazards and trained in use of fire extinguishers
- Medical facilities / first aid familiarization with nearest available medical facilities & first aid training

39

Miscellaneous considerations of Ground safety are:

- Protective Clothing
- MAUC should create a climate in which all personnel make routine use of protective clothing including helmets, goggles and ear plugs/hearing protection
- Fire Protection
- All personnel must be aware of potential fire hazards and trained in the proper use of fire extinguishers. Improper use of fire extinguishers and other firefighting techniques can create more equipment damage than the fire itself
- Medical Facilities/First Aid
- In the event of an emergency, all personnel should be familiar with the location of the nearest available medical facilities
- MAUC should coordinate with medical staff for periodic unit first aid training

Slide 40

GSO Overseas Unit Activities

- Aircraft towing and ground-running
- Routine inspections and aircraft maintenance.
- Rectification of aircraft faults
- Operation of test-benches, test equipment
- Workshop procedures and techniques
- Protection of ground personnel from injury during ground handling and maintenance operations

40

GSO's oversee a wide spectrum of unit activity:

- Aircraft towing and ground-running
- Routine inspections and aircraft maintenance
- Rectification of aircraft faults
- Operation of test-benches, test equipment and facilities
- Workshop procedures and techniques
- Protection of ground personnel from injury during ground handling and maintenance operations

Slide 41

GSO Activities

- Technical orders and instructions
- Ground support equipment and vehicles
- Regulation of traffic in aircraft parking and maintenance areas
- Investigation of aircraft incidents associated with weaknesses in proficiency of ground personnel

41

GSO oversees a wide spectrum of unit activity:

- Technical orders and instructions
- Use of ground support equipment and vehicles
- Regulation of vehicular traffic in aircraft parking and maintenance areas
- Investigation of aircraft incidents associated with weaknesses in proficiency of ground personnel

Slide 42

GSO Activities

- Activities concerned with ground handling and maintenance of aircraft
- Coordination with mission aviation support unit for implementation of ground safety program

42

GSO oversees a wide spectrum of unit activities, specifically activities concerned with ground handling and maintenance of aircraft. Coordination with the mission aviation support unit for implementation of the ground safety program is important to the overall success of the program.

Slide 43

GS Board

- MAU have ground safety board / committee
- Led by GSO in coordination with FSO
- Board should arrange ground safety meetings, conduct surveys
- Recommend improvements to MAUC

43

MAU should have its own ground safety board or committee that is led by the GO, in coordination with, the FSO. The board should arrange ground safety meetings, conduct surveys and recommend improvements to the MAUC.

Slide 44

Elements Ground Safety Program (GSP)

- Accident Reporting Procedures
- Cause Analysis
- Fault Trend Analysis
- Fire Prevention Measures
- Equipment Damage
- Tools and Equipment
- Special Equipment Operation
- Special Clothing and Equipment
- Special Safety Precautions

44

A GSP has the following elements:

- Accident Reporting Procedures- Easy to understand and follow procedures for quick, accurate and detailed accident reporting
- Cause Analysis- All personnel concerned, particularly ground and flight safety officers and engineers, should carefully examine accidents to determine their causes and corrective measures to prevent future accidents
- Fault Trend Analysis- Supervisors, line managers should analyze accident trends
- Fire Prevention Measures- To protect unit readiness, all personnel must know fire prevention measures that apply to their specific tasks and work areas
- Equipment Damage- Equipment damage must be immediately reported and the cause determined to prevent recurrence
- Tools and Equipment- Frequent inspections of tools and equipment should be organized to replace defective tools

- Special Safety Precautions- Many ground operations require special techniques and attention for safe performance. The associated tools also require special attention and personnel performing maintenance should be well trained to avoid physical injury to hearing, vision, hands and limbs, damage to equipment, tools, facilities and the environment

Slide 45

UN Accident Investigations

- Aviation Safety Technical Investigation (ASTI)
- Conducts Board of Inquiry (BOI)
- All aircraft accidents investigated
- All contributing factors considered and remedial action taken
- Accident investigations are conducted professionally

45

The framework and dynamics of an accident investigation program includes the following:

- In the event of an aircraft accident, the UN will carry out an Aviation Safety Technical Investigation (ASTI) and conduct a Board of Inquiry (BOI), which are both internal procedures of the United Nations
- All aircraft accidents must be investigated thoroughly, regardless of how obvious the cause(s) may be. All contributing factors will be considered and remedial action taken to prevent further occurrences
- Accident investigations are conducted professionally with a focus on accuracy to objectively establish the reason(s) for the accident

Slide 46

UN Accident Investigations

- Accidents involving military aircraft are investigated by investigating authority of state of occurrence in conjunction with other relevant investigating authorities
- As hirer of aircraft, the UN will be an accredited representative in investigations

46

Accidents involving military aircraft are normally investigated by the investigating authority of the state of occurrence in conjunction with the relevant investigating authorities of the government of the state to which the military aircraft belongs. As the hirer of the aircraft, the UN will be an accredited representative in such investigations.

A Legal note: The intention to be an accredited representative will be filed by the UN Mission concerned in the accident report to the responsible investigative authority of the state of occurrence, and to the government of the state to which the military aircraft belongs.

Slide 47

UN Accident Investigations

- ASTI Aviation Safety Tech Investigations (ASTI) are formal
- MAUC tasks FSO to conduct preliminary investigation to determine accident's probable cause
- MAUC may forward findings to ASTI for in-depth analysis

47

ASTI is a formal in investigation. The military aviation unit commander may task the FSO to conduct an initial/preliminary investigation to determine the accident's probable cause. The MAUC may forward the findings to the ASTI for in-depth analysis.

Slide 48

Lesson 1.3 Take Away

- Cognizance of concept of FS and responsibilities of unit appointments
- Comprehend effective FS planning and safety organization
- Registering risk assessment and management process
- Differentiation of S&R Concept, planning along with SOP's
- Clarity on ground safety and responsibilities of GSO
- Identifying Aircraft Accident Investigations

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Summary

Students should retain the following key principles from this lesson:

- Cognizance of concept of FS and responsibilities of unit appointments
- Comprehend effective FS planning and safety organization
- Registering risk assessment and management process
- Differentiation of S&R Concept, planning along with SOP's

Module 1



Conceptual Framework

At the conclusion of Module 1, a few concluding points are worth noting:

- A range of policies, manuals, guidelines and principles have been developed over time to create an understanding of military units operating in UN peacekeeping missions
- Nevertheless, the implementation and execution in the mission is never straightforward and a general understanding and an **open, flexible attitude** is needed by the leadership, staff and troops / forces
- When it comes to the conventional framework for the protection of civilians, Peacekeepers need to interpret the protection mandates in a proactive and creative manner, within the boundaries of the guidance and principles discussed in this Module

.

Module 2



Legal Framework

Module 2 at a Glance

Aim

The objective of this module is for peacekeepers to understand the key legal framework governing mission-specific and cross-cutting thematic mandates in UN Peacekeeping, and identify its main instruments and content.

At the end of this module you should understand what this legal framework enables/obliges peacekeepers to do as well as what it prevents them from doing according to this comprehensive legal framework.

Relevance

Module 2 provides an overview of the legal framework for UN peacekeeping operations. It presents the obligations and an authority provided by international law, the UN legal and policy framework, and the operational legal framework, and it discusses their relevance for UN peacekeeping.

Learning Objectives

Learners will:

- Identify the key components of international law governing the UN's mandated tasks in peacekeeping
- Understand the relevance of the core legal concepts and norms
- Understand what the legal framework enables/obliges peacekeepers to do and what it prevents peacekeepers from doing

Overview

Module 2 examines the legal framework for the conduct of mission-specific and cross-cutting thematic mandates in UN Peacekeeping, which broadly comprises:

- Applicable International Law
- UN Legal and Policy Framework, which essentially refers to the UN Charter, Security Council mandates, agreements the UN concludes with States participating in peacekeeping operations and relevant UN policies
- Mission Specific Legal Framework, including its Security Council Mandate, Rules of Engagement (ROE) and Directives on the Use of Force (DUF)

As we go through the module, it will be useful to keep in mind that the overarching legal framework guides the work, priorities and conduct of peacekeepers in all activities.

This module relates to and expands upon the information presented in Chapter 1.4 in the Core Pre-Deployment Materials on the Legal Basis of UN Peacekeeping.

Module 2.1



International Law

The Lesson



Starting the Lesson

Overview

This module begins with an overview of how international law impacts the work of peacekeepers with regard to their mandated tasks.

The term 'International Law' commonly refers to a body of law that governs the legal relations between or among States and international organizations. These training materials look at international law as a combination of binding law ("hard law") and non-binding law ("soft law"). Binding law refers to rules that are legally binding and that States must therefore apply, such as treaty law (i.e. conventions, agreements and protocols), as well as customary law. Treaties ultimately become binding through a process of negotiation, adoption and signature, followed by ratification, acceptance, approval or accession.

The components of international law most relevant for the work of peacekeepers are International Human Rights Law, International Humanitarian Law, International Refugee Law and International Criminal Law. At the end of this segment, regional legal regimes will be touched upon briefly.

International Law

Slide 6



The slide features the United Nations logo in the top left corner. The title 'What is International Human Rights Law (IHRL)?' is centered in blue text. Below the title is a horizontal line, followed by a bulleted list. To the right of the text is a large, curved black and white photograph showing a group of people seated at long tables in a conference room, engaged in discussion.

- Designed to protect inherent rights of all human beings
- Obliges states to respect, protect and fulfil those rights
- Human Rights are universal and cannot be taken away
- IHRL applies
 - in times of peace and war
 - primarily to governments



Ask participants who they think are entitled to human rights, and whose responsibility it is to protect them?

Answers should include that every human being enjoys the full human rights, and that all state authorities are responsible for respecting and protecting human rights, including the President, Prime Minister, Members of the Judiciary, Executive and Legislative branches.

Key Message: Human rights are universal and everyone in the world is entitled to the same basic fundamental rights. There are also some groups, who may have specific needs or are particularly at risk of discrimination and rights violations who have been given specific rights protections (e.g. children, refugees, indigenous people, persons with disabilities). Human rights are held by individuals and groups (rights-holders) and must be respected, protected and fulfilled by States and State actors (duty-bearers). Human rights are legal and internationally guaranteed through the laws built on the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and other international human rights instruments.

Human rights are protected by most national legal systems and by international law. Although many countries have a long history of protecting certain rights of their nationals, the modern international human rights system was born after the Second

World War when states agreed that one way to prevent horrors like the holocaust was to agree on certain basic rights to which all people should be entitled.

Human rights are inherent to all human beings, whatever our nationality, place of residence, sex, ethnic origin, colour, religion, sexual orientation, language or any other status. We are all equally entitled to our human rights without discrimination.

States must respect, protect and fulfil those rights. Violations can occur through both action and inaction of state parties.

IHRL applies at all times, during war and peace. The primary subjects of IHRL are States, who are obligated to respect, promote and fulfil the human rights and fundamental freedoms of individuals and groups.

It may also be worth noting that human rights are inalienable, interrelated, interdependent and indivisible:

- Human rights are inalienable, in that no one can have his or her human rights taken away, other than in specific situations defined by law (for example, the right to liberty can be restricted if a person is found guilty of a crime by a court).
- Human rights are interrelated, interdependent and indivisible in the sense that the realization/achievement of one human right is linked to the realization of the others. For example, in order to be able to express a genuine political opinion through a vote, citizens must have access to a free press, the freedom to form political parties and the freedom to assemble in large groups to protest. Rights such as education, healthcare and an adequate standard of living are essential both to the right to life and the ability to exercise one's freedoms.

Slide 7

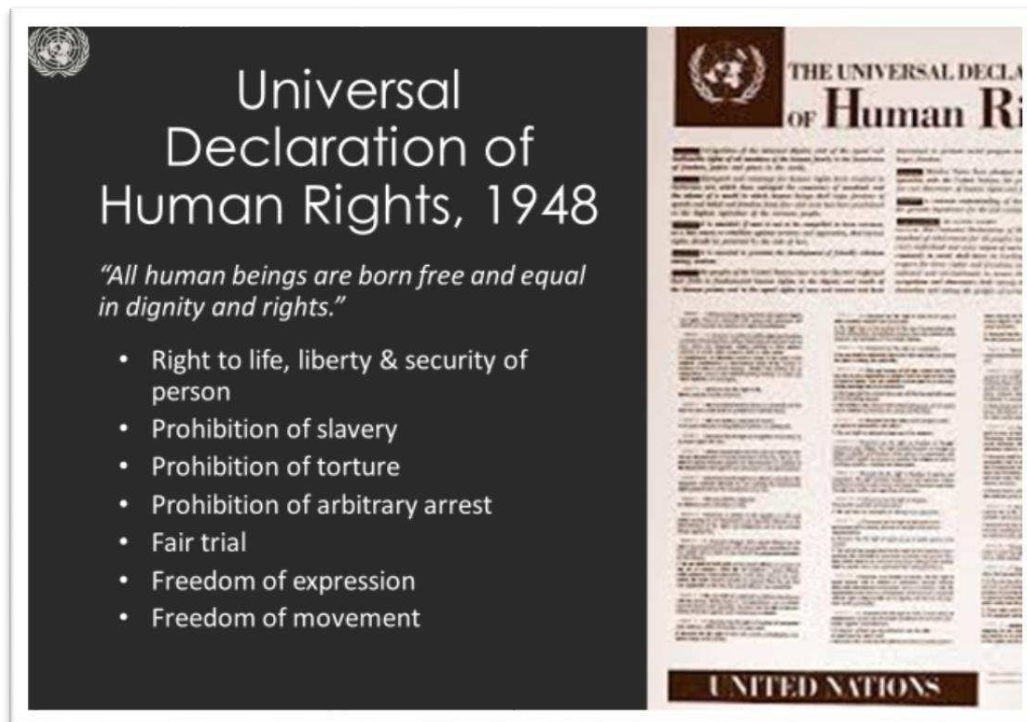


Key Message: The Universal Declaration of Human Rights was adopted by the United Nations General Assembly on 10 December 1948, following its development by the UN Human Rights Commission under the chair of Eleanor Roosevelt. The Universal Declaration of Human Rights represented the first global expression of rights to which all human beings are entitled. It states that “all human beings are born free and equal in dignity and rights”. This means that no distinction can be made based on people’s race, colour, sex, language, religion, political or other opinion, racial or social origin, property, birth or other status.

The Universal Declaration of Human Rights initiated a process of rapid development of international human rights law. Its content has also been enshrined in, and continues to inspire, national constitutions and legislation of many States.

Although the Universal Declaration of Human Rights is technically a declaration and not a treaty, many of its provisions represent legal obligations on all States, such as the right to life, prohibition of torture and slavery, and non-discrimination, among others.

Slide 8



The Universal Declaration of Human Rights sets forth 30 fundamental human rights of civil and political, as well as of economic, social and cultural nature, which are to be applied in respect of all human beings.

This slide only shows a few examples of civil and political rights included in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

- Life
- Freedom from slavery
- Freedom from torture
- Protection from arbitrary arrest
- Fair trial
- Freedom of expression
- Freedom of movement

Examples of economic, social and cultural rights included in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

- Join a trade union
- Education
- Food
- Housing and medical care
- Social security and work
- Equal pay for equal work

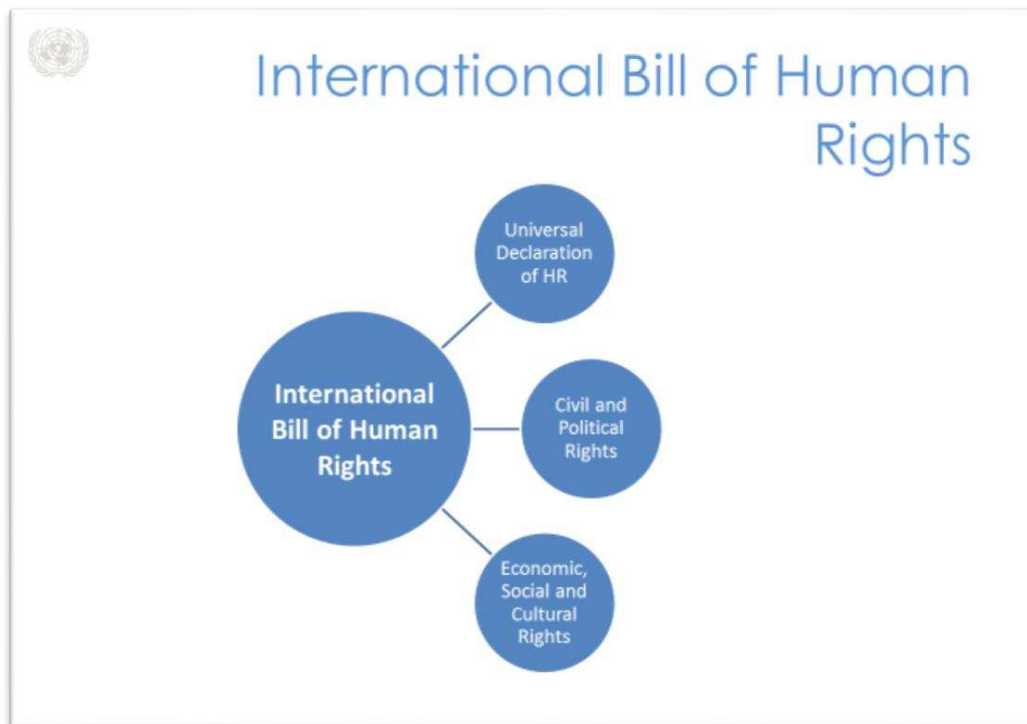


Divide participants into three groups and provide them with copies of Handout 2.1: Simplified Version of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights (see annex).

Give the groups 10 minutes and ask each group to select three rights included in the Declaration and explain why they consider them as fundamental to human beings. In addition, ask participants which human rights they think would be most likely violated or abused in an area where they might be deployed as UN peacekeepers.

It was earlier explained that Human Rights are interrelated and interdependent. How are the rights the participants chose interrelated and interdependent?

Slide 9



After the proclamation of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights in 1948, the General Assembly promoted the development of treaties incorporating the human rights standards contained in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. For a treaty to apply to a particular country, the State must have ratified or otherwise formally adhered to the treaty.

Two treaties were elaborated:

- Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights, of 1966;
- Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, also of 1966.

In conjunction with the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the two Covenants and their Optional Protocols are referred to as the "International Bill of Human Rights".

In addition to the two Covenants, the drive to expand the Universal Declaration of Human Rights contents into legally binding instruments led to the adoption of other human rights treaties. These human rights treaties build on, flesh out and supplement the International Bill of Human Rights, and focus on specialized areas or specific groups, such as women's rights, children's rights, rights of persons with disabilities, rights of migrant workers prohibition of torture, elimination of racial discrimination, among others.

Examples include the Convention on the Elimination of all Forms of Racial Discrimination (1965), Convention on the Elimination of Discrimination Against Women (1979),

Convention against Torture (1984) and Convention on Rights of the Child (1989) and its Optional Protocols. There are various other treaties that deal with human rights, such as the 1948 Convention on the Prevention and Punishment of the Crime of Genocide.

Member States have established bodies and mechanisms that promote and protect the rights recognized by these treaties and monitor their implementation by State parties. These include, for example, the UN Human Rights Council, which is a subsidiary body of the General Assembly dealing specifically with the promotion and protection of human rights.



Note to Instructor – For more information on each of these Conventions see the Annex.

Slide 10



IHRL on Child Protection

- **Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and its Optional Protocols**
 - Most rapidly and widely ratified HR treaty in history
 - Sets out civil, political, economic, social, health and cultural rights of children
 - Prohibits direct participation in hostilities under age of 18
- **Paris Principles on Children and Armed Groups (2007)**
 - Prevent recruitment, protect children, and support their release from armed forces/groups

Key Message: IHRL also contains particular instruments dealing with the rights of children: Convention on the Rights of the Child (1989) and its three Optional Protocols (2000 and 2011).

The Convention on the Rights of the Child is the most rapidly and widely ratified international human rights treaty in history. Due its wide acceptance, the Convention has changed the way children are viewed and treated – i.e., as human beings with a distinct set of rights instead of as passive objects of care and charity.

The Convention sets out the civil, political, economic, social, health and cultural rights of children. States that have ratified this convention are bound to it by international law. Compliance is monitored by the UN Committee on the Rights of the Child, which is composed of members from countries around the world. States are required to submit periodic reports to the Committee explaining how they are implementing and complying with the Convention.

What is a Child? As discussed in Module 1, in some cultures, children enter adulthood once they marry, become partners or earn their own income. The social role they assume defines maturity, not age. The Convention defines a 'child' as a person below the age of 18, unless the laws of a particular country set the legal age for adulthood younger. This definition guides actions of all peacekeeping personnel. How do you know whether a person is a child? When in doubt treat them as children and offer them the appropriate protection.

The 1st Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on the involvement of children in armed conflict requests that state parties take all feasible measures to ensure that members of their armed forces who have not reached the age of 18 years are not forcibly recruited and do not take direct part in hostilities. It also prohibits armed groups from recruiting or using persons under the age of 18 years in combat under any circumstances.


In 2007, the Paris Principles and Guidelines on Children and Armed Groups (the Paris Principles) along with the Paris Commitments to Protect Children from Unlawful Recruitment or Use by Armed Forces or Armed Groups were adopted in Paris in 2007. They represent an international commitment to prevent recruitment, protect children, support their release from armed forces or armed groups and reintegrate them into civilian life. Therefore, while not legally binding, they contribute to our understanding of international standards concerning the treatment of children in armed conflict.

Slide 11



 **Convention on the Rights of the Child**

- Rights guaranteed under the Convention include:
 - Non-Discrimination
 - Best interests
 - Right to life
 - Participation
- Additional stipulations under Optional Protocols
 - No recruitment or use of children
 - Prohibition of sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography

 *Note to Instructor – More Information can be found at CPTM 2.7 Child Protection.*

 *Let the slide build and ask participants to explain each principle.*

The Convention guarantees a large number of rights, including for instance the right to:

- Non-Discrimination. All children are equally entitled to all the rights accorded to them in the Convention on the Rights of the Child and other international norms and standards on child protection. No child shall be discriminated on the basis of nationality, race, ethnicity, language, gender, age, religion, physical abilities or any other characteristic or status.
- Best Interests. In all actions concerning children and for all decisions related to children, the best interest of the child must be the primary consideration.
- Right to life, survival and development. Children have the right to live. Governments should ensure that children survive and develop healthily.
- Participation. When adults are making decisions that affect children, children have the right to say what they think should happen and have their opinions taken into account. This Convention encourages adults to listen to the opinions of children and involve them in decision-making.

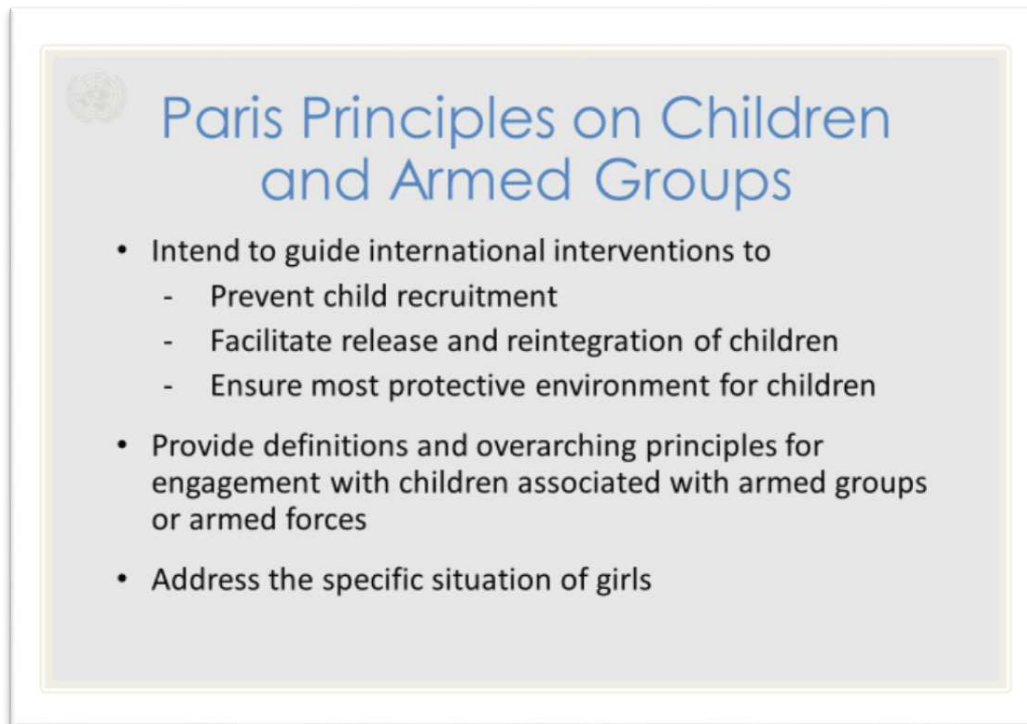
The Optional Protocols to the Convention stipulate additional obligations for signatory states.

- The First Optional Protocol to the Convention requests state parties to take all feasible measures to ensure that members of their armed forces who have not reached the age of 18 years do not take direct part in hostilities (Article 1). It prohibits (non-state) armed groups from recruiting or using persons under the age of 18 years in combat under any circumstances and requests state parties to prohibit and criminalize such practices (Article 4).
- The Second Optional Protocol prohibits the sale of children, child prostitution and child pornography. Both protocols have been ratified by more than 150 states.



Note to Instructor – There is also a third optional protocol relating to communication of complaints which was adopted in December 2011 and opened for signature on 28 February 2012. It came into effect on 14 April 2014. Although very few countries have ratified the third optional protocol, it is significant as it added an independent complaints mechanism.

Slide 12



The Paris Principles were developed by a broad range of stakeholders to influence the behaviour of states (both affected countries and donor governments), human rights actors, humanitarian actors, development actors, military and security actors (state and non-state), as well as international organizations and community-based organizations. While some of these actors have a specific mandate or role in relation to children, all have a role to play and broad responsibility for the rights and wellbeing of children associated with armed forces or groups.

The Principles reflect experience and knowledge from across the globe and are intended to both foster greater programmatic coherence and support and promote good practice. They are designed to guide interventions for the protection and wellbeing of children with the following objectives:


- To prevent unlawful recruitment or use of children;
- To facilitate the release of children associated with armed forces and armed groups and their reintegration into society; and
- To ensure the most protective environment for all children.

While it is clear that no single set of 'best practice' applies in all contexts, these Principles are designed to provide a framework and bring together ideas and approaches, which have been used successfully across the globe.

The Principles and Guidelines also recognise that there are almost always a significant number of girls amongst children associated with armed forces or armed groups. For a range of reasons, however, these girls are rarely provided with assistance. While there are commonalities between the circumstances and experiences of girls and boys, the situation for girls can be very different in relation to the reasons and manner in which they join the armed forces or armed groups; the potential for their release; the effects on their physical, social and emotional well-being; and the ability to reintegrate into civilian life.

The Principles also cover a range of other issues, including children among internally displaced persons and refugees as well as children and justice mechanisms.

Slide 13



IHRL on Sexual Violence

- Sexual violence against women is a violation of basic human rights
- Gender-based violence is a form of discrimination that seriously inhibits women's ability to enjoy rights and freedoms equal to men

Key Message: International human rights law provides for the right to a life free from sexual violence and from gender-based violence.

Sexual violence, including conflict-related sexual violence, is a gross violation of basic human rights. Acts of sexual violence may violate the right to security of the person and the right to be protected from torture and other ill-treatment, as well as other rights enshrined in international and regional human rights treaties. Sexual violence, including rape, is also recognised as a central element of war crimes and crimes against humanity.

'Gender-based violence' and 'violence against women' are terms that are often used interchangeably, as most gender-based violence is inflicted by men on women and girls. However, the 'gender-based' aspect of the concept highlights the fact that violence is an expression of power inequalities based on gender. "Violence against women" is understood as a violation of human rights and a form of discrimination against women. It includes all acts of gender-based violence that result in, or are likely to result in, physical, sexual, psychological or economic harm or suffering to women, including threats of such acts, coercion or arbitrary deprivation of liberty, whether occurring in public or in private life.

According to the CEDAW Committee (general comment 19), the definition of discrimination includes gender-based violence, that is, violence that is directed against a woman because she is a woman or that affects women disproportionately. It includes

acts that inflict physical, mental or sexual harm or suffering, threats of such acts, coercion, and deprivation of liberty. Gender-based violence may breach specific provisions of CEDAW, regardless of whether any provisions expressly mention violence. Gender-based violence against women impairs or nullifies the enjoyment by women of human rights and fundamental freedoms under international human rights law. The right to equal protection according to international humanitarian law, in time of international or internal armed conflict, is recognized.

The Convention on the Rights of the Child provides for children's right to be free from all forms of violence, and stipulates that state parties are obligated to protect children from all forms of sexual exploitation and abuse. The Optional Protocol on the sale of children, child pornography and child prostitution includes the prohibition of child prostitution and child pornography.

Slide 14



Having explored IHRL and its key components, why do Human Rights matter to UN Peacekeeping? This has already been covered in Lesson 2.3 of the Core Pre-Deployment Materials on the Protection of Human Rights but will be reviewed again here.



Before building the slide, ask participants why they think Human Rights play an important role for UN Peacekeeping, in particular in the context of the protection of civilians.

Key Message: Human rights are a fundamental part of the normative framework of UN action – the “rule-book” for its activities as well as those of all of its personnel.

Human rights are relevant to UN Peacekeeping in a number of ways, including:

- As set forth in the UN Charter, the purpose of the UN includes to ‘promote and encourage respect for human rights’. Alongside peace and security and sustainable development, the promotion of human rights is a core pillar of the United Nations.
- Since human rights violations are often both a cause and a symptom of many modern conflicts, addressing human rights issues is essential to finding sustainable solutions, and therefore to the success of peace operations.

- As a result, multidimensional UN peace operations include human rights as part of their mandate and structure.
- The effective implementation of human rights mandates and the ability of peace operations to prevent and respond to violations is critical to missions' credibility.
- Human rights promotion and protection are essential to all UN efforts to prevent conflicts, to achieve and maintain peace, and to assist in peacebuilding. This perspective ensures that UN action is aimed at ensuring respect for human rights in concrete ways for individuals. Human rights protection results when individuals, who otherwise would be at risk of or subject to deprivation of their rights, are able to fully exercise them.
- Consistent with the centrality of human rights in UN action, DPKO doctrine requires that all peacekeepers promote and protect human rights through their work. Human rights are a cross cutting responsibility of mission components. This applies and starts with the senior leadership as well as all mission components and their personnel – including military and police. Peacekeepers must act as a positive role model in the countries where they serve.
- All mission personnel have human rights roles and responsibilities. Among other aspects, it implies that mission personnel must be able to recognize violations of human rights and humanitarian law committed by State, and sometimes non-State actors, report on those violations, and be prepared to respond appropriately within the limits of their mandate, functions and competence



Ask participants to give examples of activities that military peacekeepers may be asked to carry out to promote and encourage human rights.

Answers should include:

- *Record any human rights violations while on duty, including during tasks such as patrolling, observation, searches, or checkpoint controls.*
- *Report all human rights violations that were observed or where information was received.*
- *Intervene with armed groups or national security forces to ensure respect for human rights in aspects such as arbitrary detention, sexual violence, use of children etc.*
- *Provide escorts to human rights staff to facilitate investigations.*
- *Develop plans for possible crises to ensure rapid response.*

Slide 15

The slide features a light blue background with a faint UN emblem in the top left corner. On the left, the title "Human Rights Due Diligence Policy" is written in a large, blue, sans-serif font, arranged in four lines. A thin vertical line separates the title from a bulleted list on the right. The list contains three items, each preceded by a black dot. The text is in a black, sans-serif font.

Human Rights Due Diligence Policy

- Peacekeeping support must be consistent with UN principles
- HRDDP Policy ensures peacekeepers do not support or collaborate with Host State entities if there are grounds to believe they have violated human rights
- Assessments must be conducted

Key Message: Because human rights are so central to the UN, there are several policies governing the role of UN entities in the promotion and protection of human rights. A key policy is the Human Rights Due Diligence Policy (HRDDP), which was put in place to ensure that the UN does not support or collaborate with host state elements that are involved in human rights violations.

In line with this, all support provided by peacekeeping missions must be consistent with UN principles. Support includes training, capacity building, mentoring, technical cooperation, and financial support.

The HRDDP policy states: "Support to non-UN security forces cannot be provided where there are substantial grounds for believing there is a real risk of the receiving entities committing grave violations of international humanitarian, human rights or refugee law and where the relevant authorities fail to take the necessary corrective or mitigating measures."

All UN entities that plan to or are already providing support to non-UN security forces must conduct an assessment of the risks involved in providing or not providing such support. This assessment needs to take into account the risk of the recipient entity committing grave violations of international humanitarian law, human rights law or refugee law. If support is already provided when reliable information about violations is received, peacekeepers must suspend support to the offending elements.

Summary

Key takeaways regarding IHRL include:

- IHRL is part of the legal framework governing UN peace operations.
- Human rights apply to all human beings, they are non-negotiable and their content does not change. Nobody can take them away.
- Human rights are a core pillar of the UN and all its work, the UN Charter commits to promoting universal respect for human rights. Peacekeepers are obligated to promote and protect human rights through their work.
- Peacekeepers must recognize and respond to human rights violations and abuses. This has implications for the chances of sustainable peace as well as the credibility of the mission.

Slide 19



What is International Humanitarian Law (IHL)?

- "Law of War"
- Establishes the responsibilities of actors in armed conflict
- Distinguishes between international and non-international armed conflict
- IHL applies
 - only to situations of armed conflict
 - to all parties of a conflict



Key Message: International Humanitarian Law (IHL) consists of rules that apply in situations of armed conflict and seek to regulate the means and methods by which military operations are conducted and protect civilians, the wounded and sick, detained persons, and other persons who are not or are no longer directly participating in hostilities. IHL consists of international treaties and conventions as well as customary rules. Together they specifically aim to address humanitarian issues arising directly from armed conflict, irrespective of whether of an international or a non-international character.

The terms 'international humanitarian law', 'law of armed conflict' and 'law of war' may be regarded as synonymous, but 'international humanitarian law' is most commonly used.

IHL applies to all parties to armed conflicts. The nature of the protection it provides varies and is determined by whether the person in question is a combatant, a person *hors de combat* (wounded or prisoner), or a civilian.

IHL is only applicable in times of armed conflict. It distinguishes between two types of armed conflict:

- International armed conflicts (IACs) are conflicts involving two or more States, or involving a State and a "national liberation movement", regardless of whether a

declaration of war has been made or whether the parties involved recognize that there is a state of war.

- Non-international armed conflicts (NIACs) are armed conflicts between the armed forces of a State and organized non-State armed groups, or between such groups. Many armed conflicts today are non-international in nature.


For a situation to be considered a NIAC, the armed groups involved must demonstrate a minimum degree of organization and the hostilities between the parties must reach a certain level of intensity. This is to distinguish a situation of armed conflict, which is characterized by organized violence between two organized groups, from a situation that only involves sporadic violence by people who are not organized and does not necessarily require the intervention of the armed forces, such as riots and violent demonstrations.

These requirements do not apply to international armed conflicts. An international armed conflict could thus occur by the capture of a single soldier by the enemy State, by occupation of the territory of the enemy State, or even without any violence, such as when a State declares war but does not attack the enemy State.

Rules of IHL bind all parties to a conflict. The law applies when a conflict starts, and then equally to all sides, regardless of who started the fighting, or who is the lawful or unlawful party under the United Nations Charter or the national law. There is no relationship between the legality of a conflict and the application of IHL.

The United Nations, through its principal organs, such as the General Assembly, the Security Council and the Secretariat, and their subsidiary organs, such as the Human Rights Council, peacekeeping operations and the ad hoc international criminal tribunals have also played a central role in ensuring compliance with IHL and accountability for serious violations of IHL.

The International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC), founded in 1863, acts as the custodian of IHL. The ICRC is an independent, neutral organization ensuring humanitarian protection and assistance for victims of war and armed violence.

 *Note to Instructor – For more detail regarding the information presented here on IHL see ICRC Advisory Note as well as the ICRC International Humanitarian Law – A comprehensive introduction, both in the Annex.*

Slide 20



Core Instruments of IHL

- 1907 Hague Regulations respecting the laws and customs of war on land
- 1949 Geneva Conventions and Additional Protocols
- 1981 Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons



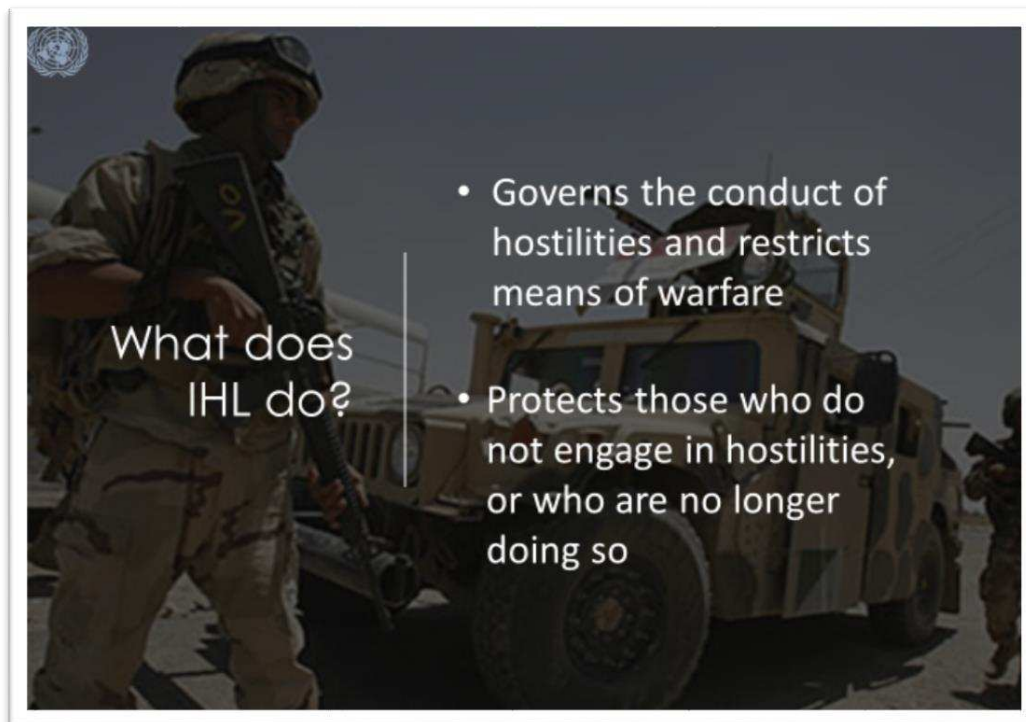
The development of IHL dates back to the 19th century. Important instruments of IHL include:

- The 1907 Hague Regulations respecting the laws and customs of war on land, which superseded an earlier related Convention from 1899.
- The Geneva Conventions of 1949 comprise of four treaties, and three Additional Protocols, which, together, establish a comprehensive legal framework in international law regulating the conduct of the parties to armed conflicts. The Geneva Conventions and the Additional Protocols form the core of IHL. The Additional Protocols I and II to the Geneva Conventions supplemented the Geneva Conventions and particularly strengthened the protection of civilians in international and non-international armed conflicts, and supplemented the rules that apply in non-international armed conflicts. Additional Protocol III supplemented the rules regulating the use of distinctive emblems (the red crystal, Red Cross and Red Crescent).
- The 1981 Convention on Prohibitions or Restrictions on the Use of Certain Conventional Weapons and its Protocols prohibit or restrict the use of certain weapons (e.g. mines, booby-traps, incendiary weapons) and require the States parties to remove explosive remnants of war.

Module 2 – Lesson 2.1: International Law

- Others not listed include the Anti-Personnel Mine Ban Convention, the Convention on Cluster Munitions, and the Chemical Weapons Convention.

Slide 21



Key Message: IHL primarily covers two areas: the conduct of hostilities and the protection of those who are not, or no longer, taking part in fighting.

By governing the conduct of the parties to a conflict, IHL restricts the means of warfare.

- IHL only permits attacks against combatants and military objects. Directing attacks against civilians and civilian objects is prohibited.
- IHL therefore prohibits indiscriminate attacks, i.e., attacks that do not or cannot respect the obligation to distinguish between civilians and combatants and between civilian and military objects. Conflict parties are required to take all possible precautions before launching an attack so that these rules are respected.
- Regarding the means of warfare, IHL restricts the weapons and methods or tactics of warfare that can legally be utilized. Those weapons that may cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering are prohibited. This includes for instance the Chemical Weapons Convention (CWC) that outlaws the production, stockpiling, and use of chemical weapons and their precursors.

IHL also requires the parties to the conflict to treat those who do not engage in hostilities, and who are no longer doing so humanely. This includes civilians, the wounded and sick,

prisoners-of-war and other detained persons, medical personnel and humanitarian workers. For example, IHL requires parties to conflict to:

- Care for the wounded and sick and to protect medical personnel; and
- Ensure that the dignity of detained persons is preserved, including by allowing visits by ICRC delegates.

Slide 22



Basic Principles of IHL

- Distinction of civilians
- Proportionality
- Military necessity
- Unnecessary suffering



Key Message: The conduct of hostilities and the protection of non-combatants are defined by four basic principles.



Divide participants into four groups and give them 10 minutes for each group to define one of the four principles. Ask the groups to brief the plenary and discuss their suggested definitions with all participants. Refer to the explanations below.

The four basic principles of IHL can be defined as follows:

- **Distinction:** In order to ensure respect for and protection of the civilian population and civilian objects, parties to the conflict at all times have to distinguish between the civilians and combatants, and between civilian and military objects. Operations must only be directed military objects. This principle protects non-combatants.
- **Proportionality:** Loss of life and damage to property incidental to attacks must not be excessive in relation to the concrete and direct military advantage expected to be gained. This means that when considering a target, the damage to civilians and their property cannot be excessive in relation to the military advantage gained. Proportionality is not a requirement if the target is purely military. This principle protects non-combatants.

- Military necessity: Every injury done to the enemy, even if permitted by IHL, is excusable only so far as it is absolutely necessary; everything beyond that is criminal. In that sense, while proportionality is not a requirement for military targets, necessity limits the use of force. This principle protects combatants.
- Unnecessary suffering: It is prohibited to employ weapons, projectiles and materials and methods of warfare of a nature to cause superfluous injury or unnecessary suffering. This relates to the prohibition of certain weapons discussed earlier. This principle protects non-combatants.

Slide 23



Key Message: IHL affords special protection to various categories of persons who, owing to their sex, age, profession or status, are particularly exposed to certain risks.

These categories are:

- Medical and Religious Personnel
 - Medical personnel exclusively assigned to medical duties must be respected and protected in all circumstances.
 - Religious personnel exclusively assigned to religious duties must be respected and protected in all circumstances.
 - Both lose their protection if they commit, outside their humanitarian function, acts harmful to conflict parties.
- Members of the Armed Forces assigned (exclusively) to Civil Defense.



Discuss with participants what they think counts as 'Civil Defense' tasks.

The list of Civil Defense tasks is limited to the 15 following tasks:

1. *Warning;*

2. *Evacuation;*
3. *Management of shelters;*
4. *Management of blackout measures;*
5. *Rescue;*
6. *Medical services – including first aid – and religious assistance;*
7. *Fire-fighting;*
8. *Detection and marking of danger areas;*
9. *Decontamination and similar protective measures;*
10. *Provision of emergency accommodation and supplies;*
11. *Emergency assistance in the restoration and maintenance of order in distressed areas;*
12. *Emergency repair of indispensable public utilities;*
13. *Emergency disposal of the dead;*
14. *Assistance in the preservation of objects essential for survival;*
15. *Complementary activities needed to carry out any of the tasks mentioned above.*

▪ Special Categories of Persons

- Women (separate slide to follow)
- Children (separate slide to follow)
- Journalists and War Correspondents – Civilian journalists engaged in professional missions in areas of armed conflict must be respected and protected as long as they are not taking a direct part in hostilities. This is applicable in both international and non-international armed conflicts.
- Displaced persons – Under IHL, persons displaced for security reasons from military operations are entitled to satisfactory conditions of shelter, hygiene, health, safety and nutrition.

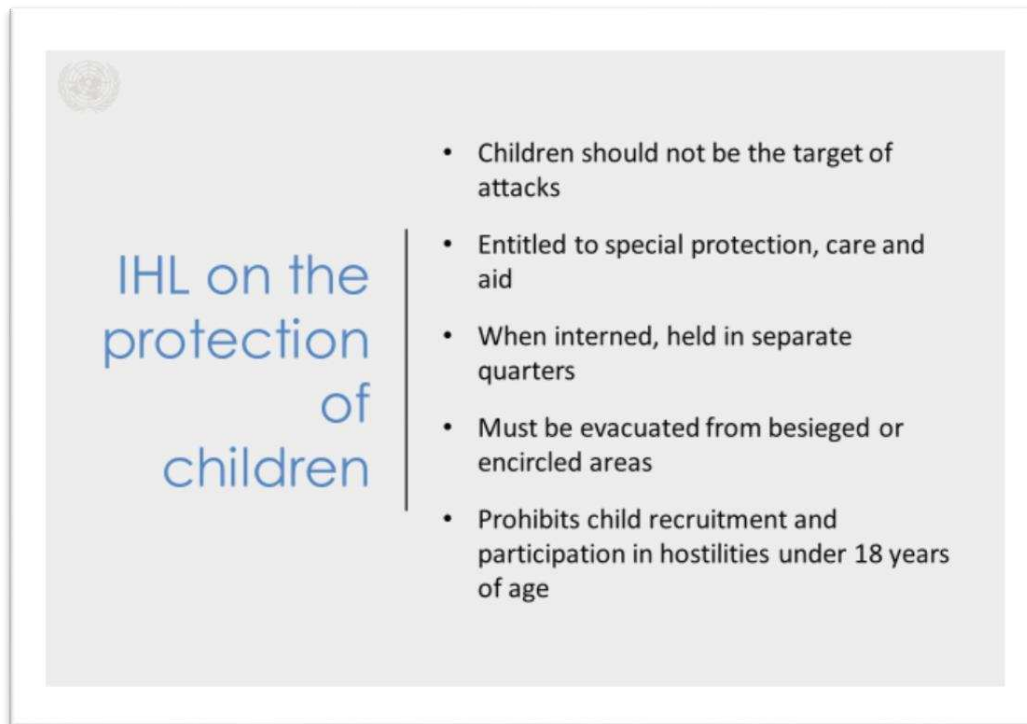


Note to Instructor: Rights of Refugees and IDPs under their specific conventions will be discussed in the section on International Refugee Law.

- Peacekeepers – Under customary International Law State practice treats military personnel of peacekeeping forces, which are usually professional soldiers, as civilians because they are not members of a party to the conflict and are deemed to be entitled to the same protection against attack as that accorded to civilians, as long as they are not taking a direct part in hostilities, or as long as the peacekeeping operation to which they belong does not become a party to the conflict. Military personnel of peacekeeping forces are entitled to be treated humanely in accordance with the relevant IHL rules that require the human treatment of civilians and persons no longer in combat. By the same token, objects involved in a peacekeeping operation are considered to be civilian objects, and are consequently protected against attack. Under the Statute of the International Criminal Court, intentionally directing attacks against personnel and objects involved in a peacekeeping mission in accordance with the Charter of the United Nations constitutes a war crime in both international and non-international armed conflicts, as long as they are entitled to the protection given to civilians and civilian objects under international humanitarian law.
- Specially Protected Objects

Civilian objects: undefended, or open, towns or non-defended localities; Hospital and safety zones, demilitarized zones; Neutralized zones (temporary, small, near the frontline; Cultural property; Objects indispensable for the survival of the civilian population (water/energy supply systems); Works and installations containing dangerous forces (dams, dykes, nuclear power plants); The natural environment (widespread, long-term and severe damage).

Slide 24

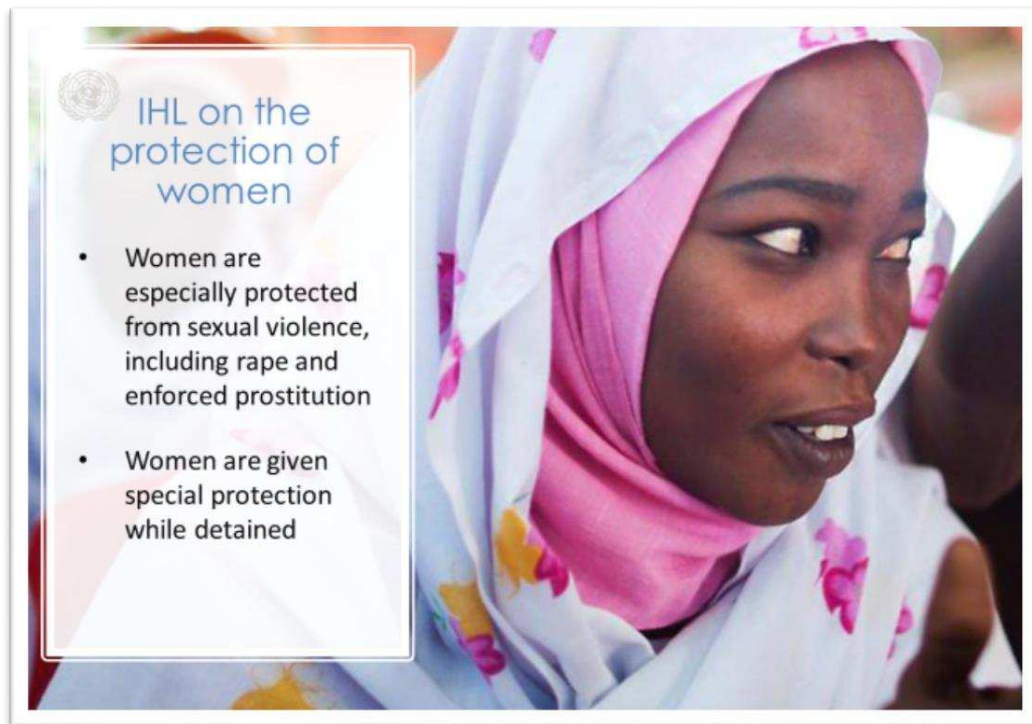


Key Message: Children are often the most vulnerable group in any population affected by armed conflict. Orphaned or otherwise left to their own resources, they often have no choice but to seek safety, food and shelter with organized armed groups or criminal gangs, where they can become victims of forced recruitment, slavery and sexual violence. Parties to a conflict must provide children with the care and assistance they require, facilitate their education and religious practice, and protect them against any form of assault.

Specifically, IHL stipulates that:

- Children should not be the target of attacks;
- Due to their particular vulnerabilities, children are entitled to special protection, care and aid;
- Children, when interned, should be held in separate quarters from adults;
- Parties to the conflict must endeavour to conclude local agreements for the removal of children from besieged or encircled areas;
- States must not forcibly recruit children and must take all possible measures to prevent the participation in hostilities by children under 18 years of age.

Slide 25



Key Message: Women are entitled to the same general protection, without discrimination, as men during conflict. Women are also entitled to special protection, which takes into account their specific needs. However, more has to be done. In time of war, women are often left to take care of children and other dependents and under extremely difficult circumstances. They are exposed to the risk of sexual violence and abuse by weapon-bearers and criminal groups. IHL has been criticized for not providing sufficient protection against this risk. The term conflict-related sexual violence is not used in IHL.


The fourth Geneva Convention of 1949, their Additional Protocols of 1977 and customary rules of IHL prohibit rape and other forms of sexual violence in times of armed conflict. This rule is a norm of customary international law and binding on all.

The prohibition of rape and other forms of sexual violence may also be covered by the prohibition against cruel treatment and torture. Rape was already expressly prohibited in the Lieber Code of 1863, which outlawed all wanton violence committed against persons in the invaded country, including rape.

IHL also requires that women must be especially protected against any attack on their honour, in particular against rape, enforced prostitution, or any form of indecent assault.

Moreover, the cases of pregnant women and mothers having dependent infants who are arrested detained or interned for reasons related to the armed conflict must be reviewed with the utmost priority. Also, to the maximum extent feasible, the death penalty should not be imposed, and may in any case not be carried out, on such women.

Slide 26



Why does IHL matter to UN Peacekeeping?

- Special protection for Peacekeepers
- IHL applicable to peacekeepers?
- SG Bulletin: *“Fundamental principles and rules of IHL [...] are applicable to UN forces when in situations of armed conflict they are actively engaged therein as combatants, to the extent and for the duration of their engagement.”*



Before building the slide, discuss with participants why they think IHL plays an important role for UN Peacekeeping, in particular in the context of the protection of civilians.

First of all, as mentioned earlier, peacekeepers are afforded special protections by IHL. As such, attacks on peacekeeping personnel are prohibited and breaches can constitute war crimes.

Key Message: UN peacekeeping operations are not bound by any IHL treaty, since the UN as an organization is not party to any IHL treaties, including the Geneva Conventions and their Additional Protocols. However, UN peacekeeping operations are bound by customary rules of IHL which are mostly contained in the “Secretary-General’s Bulletin on the observance by United Nations forces of international humanitarian law”.

As a result, if peacekeeping missions become a party to conflict, either through the use of force in self-defense, or through the conduct of offensive operations as authorised by the Security Council, peacekeepers would be bound by IHL.


In cases where a United Nations peacekeeping operation has become a party to a conflict or where the operation has not become a party to a conflict but individual military personnel engage in military operations in support of, for example, of the host country armed forces, the protection to which peacekeepers are normally entitled

would not apply to those peacekeepers and targeting them would not become unlawful under IHL. This has consequences for the safety of peacekeepers and threatens one of the fundamental tenets of peacekeeping: impartiality.

In addition to the customary rules of IHL and the Secretary-General's bulletin, national laws remain binding for peacekeepers throughout their operations. In case of violations of IHL, members of the military personnel of a United Nations force are subject to prosecution in their national courts.

Slide 27

Learning Activity



Scenario

- There is an armed group within your AOR which has been carrying out attacks on civilians in isolated villages. The armed group live amongst the civilian population who are of the same ethnic group as them and do not always wear uniforms or carry their weapons openly.
- You are aware that the state security forces are planning to launch operations against the group.



Run Learning Activity 2.1: Soldiers or civilians from the annex to this module.

Summary

Key takeaways regarding IHL include:

- IHL is a body of public international law that applies in situations of armed conflict and prescribes means and methods of combat, including limits on the use of certain weapons, and demands the protection of the civilian population.
- IHL also prescribes the treatment of civilians and persons who are *hors de combat*, such as detained persons.
- IHL offers special protections to certain categories of persons, including women, children, the wounded, the sick, as well as medical and relief personnel.
- When a mission becomes a party to the conflict, it is bound by IHL. In any case, national laws apply to peacekeepers and violators of IHL and peacekeepers can be prosecuted in national courts for violations of IHL.

Slide 31



What is International Refugee Law (IRL)?

- With respect to refugees and asylum seekers, IRL regulates their
 - Definition
 - Status and
 - Rights
- IRL applies
 - In times of peace, war and occupation
 - Primarily to state governments




It is the responsibility of States to protect their citizens. When governments are unwilling or unable to protect their citizens, individuals may suffer such serious violations of their rights that they are forced to leave their homes, and often even their families, to seek safety in another country. Since, by definition, the governments of their home countries no longer protect the basic rights of refugees, the international community has to step in to ensure that those basic rights are respected.

The 1951 Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees is the foundation of international refugee law. Also referred to as the Refugee Convention, it defines the term “refugee” and sets minimum standards for the treatment of persons who are found to qualify for refugee status.

IRL generally applies in times of peace, war and occupation, and is primarily addressed to States.

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Refugee
Convention

The term refugee applies to any person, who...

- Owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion is outside the country of her/his nationality; and
- Is unable or unwilling to avail herself/himself of the protection of the country of her/his nationality; or
- Does not have a nationality and is outside the country of her/his former habitual residence and unable or unwilling to return to it.

In the 1951 Convention, refugees are defined as “any person who [...],

- owing to well-founded fear of being persecuted for reasons of race, religion, nationality, membership of a particular social group or political opinion, is outside the country of his nationality, and
- is unable, or owing to such fear, is unwilling to avail himself of the protection of that country;
- or who, not having a nationality and being outside the country of his former habitual residence as a result of such events, is unable or, owing to such fear, is unwilling to return to it” (art. 1).

Fleeing a country where an armed conflict is taking place entails qualification as refugee only where these specific requirements (e.g. evidence of individual “well-founded fear of being persecuted”) are met. In emergency mass influx situations, UNHCR has used group-based recognition with a presumption of qualification for refugee status. However, certain people are excluded from refugee status, for instance those suspected of committing war crimes, crimes against humanity etc.

There are also several regional refugee frameworks, which are discussed later in the module. Such regional instruments expand this definition of refugees to persons who

flee their country of origin or nationality due to foreign aggression, foreign domination, and events seriously disturbing public order.

Because the Convention was drafted in the wake of World War II, its definition of a refugee focuses on persons who are outside their country of origin and are refugees as a result of events occurring in Europe or elsewhere before 1 January 1951. As new refugee crises emerged during the late 1950s and early 1960s, it became necessary to widen both the temporal and geographical scope of the Refugee Convention. Thus, a Protocol to the Convention was drafted and adopted in 1967.

As war and conflict as well as natural disasters force people from their homes, IRL, where applicable, can contribute to protect human rights in emergency situations, including the right to adequate food. At global level, the protection of refugees is provided by the 1951 Geneva Convention Relating to the Status of Refugees and by its 1967 Protocol Relating to the Status of Refugees.

An important provision of the Refugee Convention is the stipulation that the Convention does not apply to persons against whom there are serious reasons for considering that:

- He/she has committed a crime against peace, a war crime, or a crime against humanity, as defined in the international instruments drawn up to make provision in respect of such crimes;
- He/she has committed a serious non-political crime outside the country of refuge prior to his admission to that country as a refugee;
- He/she has been guilty of acts contrary to the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Any person falling into these categories may not be granted the status of refugees and therefore the protections attached to this status. They fall under one of the “exclusion clauses” of the Refugee Convention.

Slide 33



Rights of Refugees

- Prohibition of discrimination for race, religion or country
- Prohibition of Expulsion or Return (“Refoulement”)
- Freedom to practice religion
- Right to acquire property
- Access to courts
- Public education
- Assistance
- Freedom of Movement



Key Message: The Refugee Convention does not limit the application of its provisions only to formally recognized refugees, and provides an important basis for standards of treatment for asylum-seekers (who may later be recognized as refugees). The benefits provided under the various provisions of the 1951 Convention have different levels of applicability depending on the nature of the refugee's sojourn or residence in the country.

Rights of refugees include:

- Prohibition of discrimination for race, religion or country
- Prohibition of Expulsion or Return (“Refoulement”)
- Freedom to practice religion
- Right to acquire property
- Access to courts
- Public education
- Assistance

- Freedom of Movement

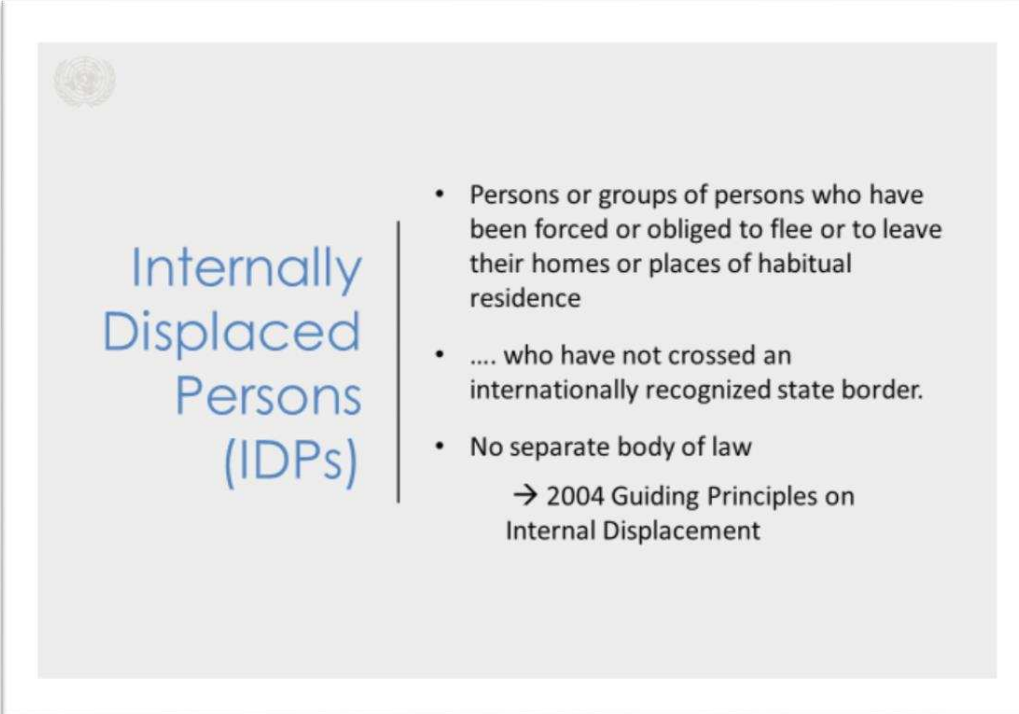
While some provisions envisage a minimum treatment for all refugees (for example, Article 33, on non-refoulement), others extend the treatment enjoyed by nationals to refugees present “within” the country (for example, Article 20, on rationing) and to “refugees lawfully staying in the territory” (for example, Article 23, on public relief).



Before showing the UNHCR logo, ask participants who they believe is the lead actor in the UN system with regard to the protection of the rights of refugees.

In the aftermath of World War II, the United Nations General Assembly created the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR). UNHCR is mandated to protect and find durable solutions for refugees. Its activities are based on a framework of international law and standards that includes the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the four Geneva Conventions (1949) on international humanitarian law, as well as an array of international and regional treaties and declarations, both binding and nonbinding, that specifically address the needs of refugees.

Slide 34



Internally Displaced Persons (IDPs)

- Persons or groups of persons who have been forced or obliged to flee or to leave their homes or places of habitual residence
- who have not crossed an internationally recognized state border.
- No separate body of law
→ 2004 Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement

Internally displaced persons (IDPs) are defined as persons that are displaced due to armed conflict, generalized violence, violations of human rights, natural or human-made disasters, but who have not crossed an international border.

According to OCHA, at the end of 2015, a record number of nearly 41 million people were internally displaced.

Unlike refugees, IDPs do not enjoy a special legal status under international law. Nevertheless, apart from domestic laws, IDPs, as civilians, are protected by IHL as well as IHRL. Security Council Resolution 1296 (2000) notes that “[...] the overwhelming majority of internally displaced persons and other vulnerable groups in situations of armed conflict are civilians and, as such, are entitled to the protection afforded to civilians under existing international humanitarian law” (para. 3).

The prevention of displacement and the protection of IDPs and other affected populations within their own country are the responsibility of national authorities. Particularly in situations of armed conflict, IDPs may find themselves in territories over which State authority is absent or difficult to enforce. If national Governments are unable or unwilling to meet their responsibilities, the international community has a role to play in promoting and reinforcing efforts to ensure protection, assistance and solutions for IDPs. Children that are internally displaced are particularly vulnerable and susceptible to the six grave violations and therefore need particular protection, including from UN peacekeepers.

In 1998, the UN Representative of the Secretary-General on IDPs issued the Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement. While the principles per se are not legally binding, they draw on (binding) international humanitarian and human rights law. Some of the principles are relevant for the right to adequate food in emergencies and for food aid. An updated second edition of the Guiding Principles was presented in 2004.

Slide 35



Human Rights as for any other person

Once displaced they retain broad range of rights

- Economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights
- Right to be protected from physical violence
- Right to education
- Right to freedom of movement and residence
- Right to assistance from competent authorities in voluntary, dignified and safe return, resettlement or integration
- When restitution not possible, the right to compensation or just reparation

Key Message: IDPs, like all human beings, enjoy human rights that are articulated by international human rights instruments and customary law. In situations of armed conflict, moreover, they enjoy the same rights as other civilians to the various protections provided by IHL.

The UN's Guiding Principles on Internal Displacement restate and compile existing international human rights and humanitarian law as they relate to the internally displaced. The Guidelines also attempt to clarify grey areas and gaps in the various instruments with regard to situations of particular interest to the internally displaced.

The Guiding Principles note that arbitrary displacement in the first instance is prohibited (Principles 5-7). Once persons have been displaced, they retain a broad range of economic, social, cultural, civil and political rights, including the right to basic humanitarian assistance (such as food, medicine, shelter), the right to be protected from physical violence, the right to education, freedom of movement and residence, political rights such as the right to participate in public affairs and the right to participate in economic activities (Principles 10-23). Displaced persons also have the right to assistance from competent authorities in voluntary, dignified and safe return, resettlement or local integration, including help in recovering lost property and possessions. When restitution is not possible, the Guiding Principles call for compensation or just reparation (Principles 28-30).



Ask participants to explain which of the listed rights peacekeeping missions are expected to protect? Discuss some of the challenges missions will face in protecting those rights.

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Before building the slide, discuss with participants why they think International Refugee Law plays an important role for UN Peacekeeping, in particular in the context of the protection of civilians.

The 2008 UN Capstone Doctrine, a high-level document outlining the principles and guidelines for UN Peacekeeping, identifies the promotion of social and economic recovery and development, including the safe return or resettlement of internally displaced persons and refugees uprooted by conflict, as one of the four critical areas to achieving sustainable peace.

Moreover, refugees and IDPs are civilians, and as such fall under the protection of civilians mandate for UN peacekeeping operations. Displaced persons are often particularly vulnerable, making their protection a priority concern for many missions. For example, in UNSCR 2277 (2016), the Council mandated MONUSCO to “Ensure, within its area of operations, effective protection of civilians under threat of physical violence, including by deterring, preventing and stopping armed groups from inflicting violence on the populations, paying particular attention to civilians gathered in displaced and refugee camps”.

In addition to the protection of civilians, peacekeeping operations are often tasked with the creation of conditions conducive to the voluntary, safe, dignified and sustainable return of refugees and internally displaced persons, or other durable solutions to their displacement. A durable solution is achieved when internally displaced

persons no longer have any specific assistance and protection needs that are linked to their displacement and can enjoy their human rights without discrimination on account of their displacement. It can be achieved through:

- Sustainable reintegration at the place of origin (hereinafter referred to as “return”);
- Sustainable local integration in areas where internally displaced persons take refuge (local integration);
- Sustainable integration in another part of the country (settlement elsewhere in the country)


Example: In UNSCR 2295 (2016), the Council mandated MINUSMA to “[...] contribute to the creation of a secure environment for [...] the voluntary, safe and dignified return or local integration or resettlement of internally displaced persons and refugees”.

Summary

Key takeaways regarding IRL include:

- The rights of refugees are protected by International Refugee Law, in particular the 1951 Refugee Convention and its 1967 Protocol.
- While there is no particular body of international law dedicated to the protection of the rights of IDPs, they are nevertheless protected under IHRL and IHL.
- In the context of peacekeeping operations, the POC mandate includes refugees and IDPs. In fact, given their particular vulnerabilities, missions often have to prioritize the protection needs of refugees and IDPs.

Slide 40



What is International Criminal Law (ICL)?

- Deals with the criminal responsibility of individuals for international crimes
- No generally accepted definition of international crimes
- Allows for the establishment of international tribunals and courts to prosecute perpetrators guilty of the gravest crimes of concern to the international community

Key Message: International criminal law is the part of public international law that deals with the criminal responsibility of individuals for international crimes. There is no generally accepted definition of international crimes. A distinction can be made between international crimes which are based on international customary law and therefore apply universally and crimes resulting from specific treaties which criminalize certain conduct and require the contracting states to implement legislation for the criminal prosecution of this conduct in their domestic legal system. The international core crimes, i.e., crimes over which international tribunals have been given jurisdiction under international law, are: genocide, war crimes, crimes against humanity, and aggression.

The Nuremberg and Tokyo trials signalled the birth of present-day international criminal law, i.e., the prosecution of individuals for international crimes before international tribunals. In the early 1990s international criminal law served as foundation for the establishment of the International Criminal Tribunal for the former Yugoslavia (ICTY) and the International Criminal Tribunal for Rwanda (ICTR) by the UN Security Council. The creation of various international or UN assisted criminal courts and the proposals of the International Law Commission, which resulted in the establishment of the International Criminal Court in 2002, contributed to the rapid development of international criminal law during the last two decades.

There are several institutions of international criminal justice today. The most important institution is the International Criminal Court (ICC), as well as ad hoc tribunals and the International Residual Mechanism for Criminal Tribunals (Mechanism). The Mechanism

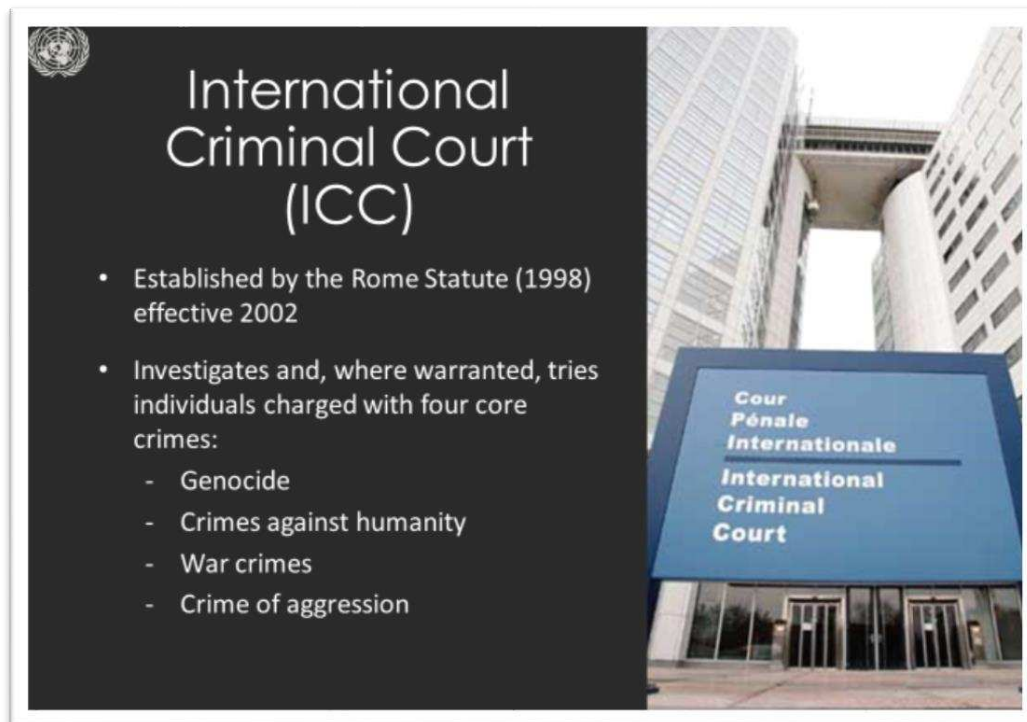
continues the jurisdiction, rights and obligations and essential functions of the ICTY and the ICTR.

The ICTY, the Mechanism, and the ICC, have jurisdiction over certain violations of both IHL and IHRL that amount to international crimes.

Apart from these institutions, some "UN assisted" courts and tribunals have been created with the support of the United Nations – judicial bodies with both international and national judges such as:

- Special Court for Sierra Leone (SCSL). Its mandate was to prosecute persons who bear the greatest responsibility for serious violations of international humanitarian law and Sierra Leonean law committed in the territory of Sierra Leone since 30 November 1996). Since the closure of the SCSL in 2013, the Residual Special Court for Sierra Leone carries out its functions;
- Extraordinary Chambers in the Courts of Cambodia (ECCC). Its mandate is to prosecute senior leaders of Democratic Kampuchea and those who were most responsible for the crimes and serious violations of Cambodian penal law, international humanitarian law and custom, and international conventions recognized by Cambodia, that were committed during the period from 17 April 1975 to 6 January 1979);
- Special Tribunal for Lebanon (STL). Its mandate is to prosecute persons responsible for the attack of 14 February 2005 resulting in the death of former Prime Minister Rafiq Hariri and in the death or injury of other persons. The Tribunal's jurisdiction could be extended beyond the 14 February 2005 bombing if the Tribunal finds that other attacks that occurred in Lebanon between 1 October 2004 and 12 December 2005 are connected in accordance with the principles of criminal justice and are of a nature and gravity similar to the attack of 14 February 2005.

Slide 41



The International Criminal Court (ICC) is an intergovernmental organization and international tribunal, with its seat in The Hague in the Netherlands. The ICC began functioning on 1 July 2002, the date that the Rome Statute entered into force. The Rome Statute is the multilateral treaty that serves as the ICC's foundational and governing document. States that become party to the Rome Statute, for example by ratifying it, become member states of the ICC. Currently, there are 124 states that are party to the Rome Statute and are, therefore, members of the ICC.

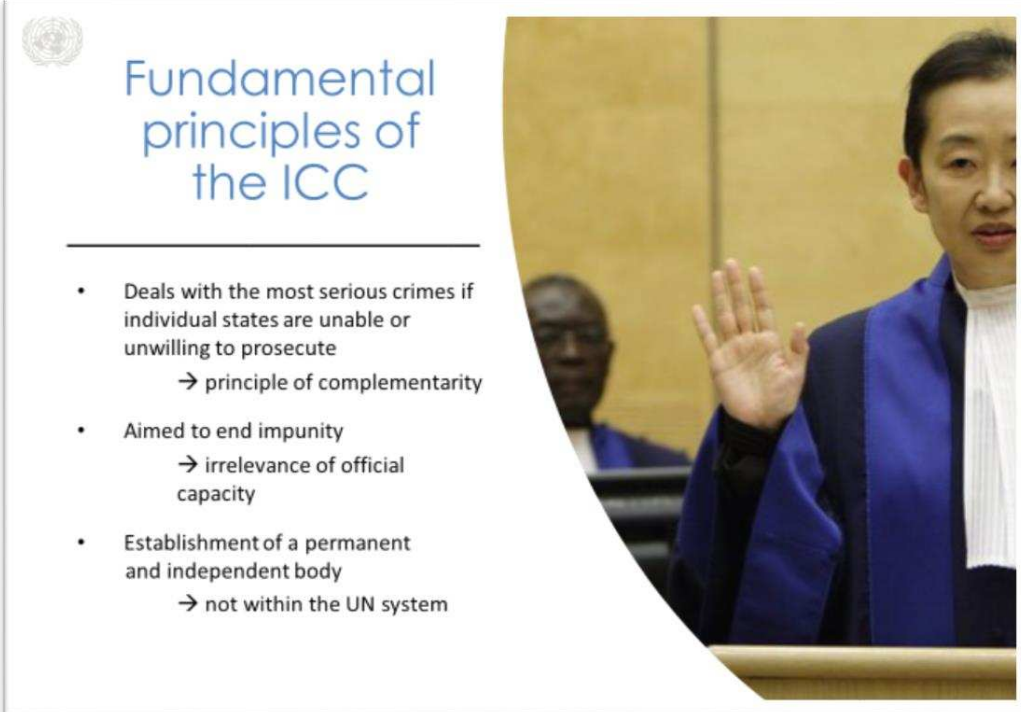
The ICC may investigate individuals suspected of involvement in one or more of the four core international crimes:

- Genocide
- Crimes against humanity
- War crimes
- Crime of aggression (the ICC's jurisdiction over this crime is established in theory but has not commenced yet in practice)

Module 2 – Lesson 2.1: International Law

To date, the prosecutor of the ICC has opened investigations into 10 situations (two in the Central African Republic; Cote d'Ivoire; Darfur, Sudan; Democratic Republic of the Congo; Georgia; Kenya; Libya; Mali; Uganda). Where warranted, trials are being held, and the Court's Pre-Trial Chambers have so far publicly indicted 39 people.

Slide 42

The slide features the United Nations logo in the top left corner. The title "Fundamental principles of the ICC" is displayed in blue text. Below the title, a list of three bullet points is presented, each followed by an explanatory arrow. To the right of the text, there is a photograph of a woman, likely a judge, wearing a blue judicial robe and a white collar, with her right hand raised in a gesture.

Fundamental principles of the ICC

- Deals with the most serious crimes if individual states are unable or unwilling to prosecute
→ principle of complementarity
- Aimed to end impunity
→ irrelevance of official capacity
- Establishment of a permanent and independent body
→ not within the UN system

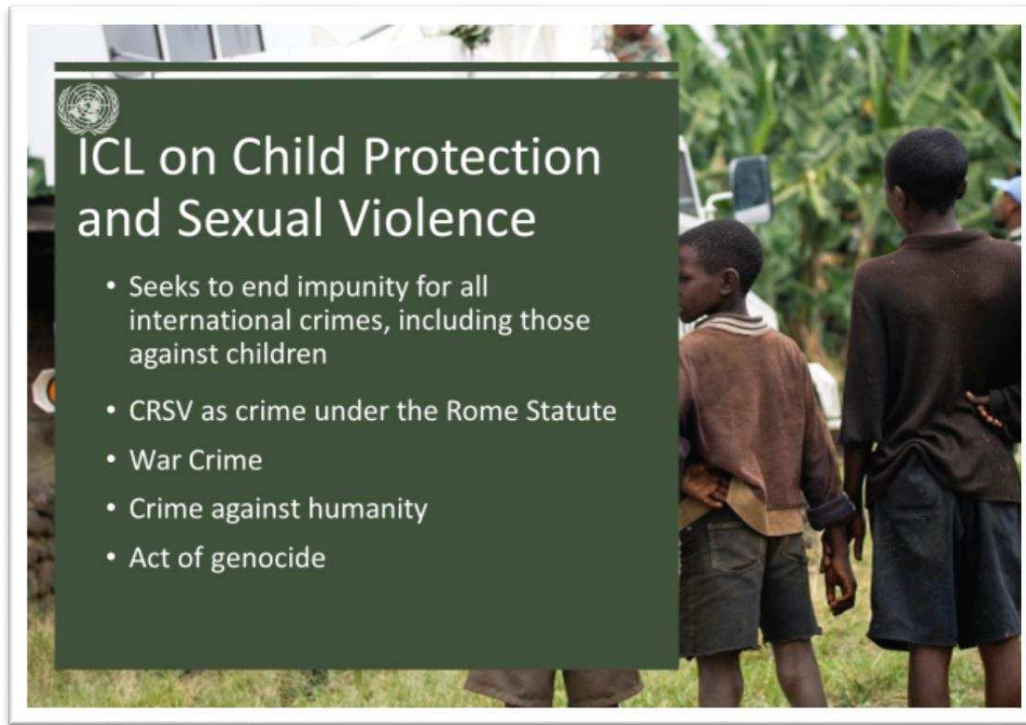
The ICC will only prosecute an individual if State parties are unwilling or unable to prosecute. Therefore, if credible national investigations or proceedings into crimes have taken place or are ongoing, the Court will not initiate or proceed with the prosecution. This is called the principle of complementarity. It applies regardless of the outcome of national proceedings. Even if an investigation is closed without any criminal charges being filed or if a national court acquits an accused person, the Court will not prosecute that individual for the crime in question so long as it is satisfied that the national proceedings were credible.

The ICC aims to end impunity for any individual's actions in such instances, irrespective of the official capacity of that individual (Article 27). The ICC has been established as a permanent, independent body – outside the UN system. The ICC may exercise its jurisdiction over crimes allegedly committed on the territory of a State Party (i.e. a State that has ratified the ICC Statute) or where the alleged perpetrator is a national of a State Party.

There are three ways to initiate an investigation by the ICC:

- Referral by State parties
- Referral by the Security Council under Chapter VII of the UN Charter
- Prosecutor on his/her own authority (generally with the authorisation of a pre-trial chamber)

Slide 43




International Criminal Law (ICL) seeks to end impunity for all perpetrators of international crimes. This includes of course those crimes committed against children. The Rome Statute of 1998, which established the International Criminal Court (ICC) in 2002, recognized “conscripting or enlisting children under the age of 15 and using them to participate actively in hostilities” as a war crime. In the first case before the Court, Thomas Lubanga Dyilo, a former warlord from eastern DRC was found guilty on the charges of recruiting and using child soldiers under the age of 15 in the Ituri conflict from 2002 to 2003.

Likewise, acts of CRSV can fall under the jurisdiction of the ICC. Depending on circumstances, rape, for instance, may be a war crime, a crime against humanity or an act of genocide.

CRSV is also a crime in most national legal systems.

Slide 44



Why does ICL
matter to UN
Peacekeeping?

Individuals are responsible and liable under the Rome Statute if they:

- Commits such a crime [...];
- Orders, solicits or induces the commission [...];
- Aids, abets or otherwise assists [...];
- In any other way contributes [...];
- In respect of the crime of genocide, directly and publicly incites others to commit genocide.

Under Article 25 of the Rome Statute, an individual person shall be criminally responsible and liable for punishment for a crime within the jurisdiction of the Court if that person:

- Commits such a crime [...];
- Orders, solicits or induces the commission [...];
- Aids, abets or otherwise assists [...];
- In any other way contributes [...];
- In respect of the crime of genocide, directly and publicly incites others to commit genocide.

Slide 45



Why does ICL matter to UN Peacekeeping?

Commanders are responsible for crimes under their command if s/he:

- knew or should have known about the crimes

AND

- failed to take all necessary and reasonable measures to prevent or repress the crimes or to take action for investigation and prosecution

Article 28 of the Rome Statute of the International Criminal Court codified the doctrine of command responsibility. Under this article, military commanders carry individual responsibility for crimes committed by forces under their effective command and control if:

- they either knew or, owing to the circumstances at the time, should have known that the forces were committing or about to commit such crimes, and
- they failed to take all necessary and reasonable measures within their power to prevent or repress the crimes or submit the matter to the competent authorities for investigation and prosecution.

Commanders can also be held responsible for failure to take action. Armed forces or groups are generally placed under a command that is responsible for the conduct of its subordinates. As a result, in order to make the system effective, hierarchical superiors should be held to account when they fail to take proper measures to prevent their subordinates from committing serious violations of international humanitarian law. They may therefore be held to be responsible for criminal activities to which they made no personal contribution. It is also worth noting that superior orders are not a defence for crimes.

Military Commanders also have specific responsibilities regarding the implementation of Rules of Engagement.

Key takeaways regarding ICL include:

- ICL is part of the applicable legal framework for UN peacekeeping. This means that peacekeepers can be held accountable under its provisions.
- ICL is the foundation for the ICC and international tribunals. The ICC was set up to deal specifically with the four international core crimes: Genocide, crimes against humanity, war crimes, and crimes of aggression.
- Peacekeepers need to keep in mind that individuals can be held responsible for their actions under the Rome Statute; and commanders carry the responsibility for actions of their subordinates if they should have known or failed to take all necessary measures to prevent crimes.

Slide 49



In addition to existing international treaties and conventions, national governments have cooperated within their respective regions thus developing or reinforcing legal frameworks. Signatory states are bound by the treaties and their provisions are relevant for peacekeeping missions if they are deployed in the respective regions.

The focus of such regional legal framework is normally on human rights and/or on refugee and IDP rights. Concerning human rights, and in addition to the International Bill of Human Rights, there are three primary regional human rights regimes currently in place. Regional Human Rights Commissions and Courts were established to create oversight mechanisms for these regimes.

The main regional human rights regimes are:

- [Council of Europe] European Convention on Human Rights (1950)
 - Defines and guarantees human rights and fundamental freedoms in Europe
 - Is overseen by the European Court of Human Rights
- [The Americas] The American Convention on Human Rights, (1969)
 - Consolidates in the Americas a system of personal liberty and social justice based on respect for the essential rights of man

→ Is overseen by the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights and the Inter-American Court of Human Rights

- [African Union] African Charter on Human and People's Rights, (1983)
 - Promotes and protects human rights and basic freedoms in Africa
 - Is overseen by the African Court of Human and Peoples' Rights
- Similar to the realm of human rights, refugee law has also seen the creation of regional legal regimes. The following are the most prominent examples:
- OAU Convention Governing the Specific Aspects of Refugee Problems in Africa (1969);
 - Entered into force in 1974 to address unique aspects of refugees in Africa following wars of independence from colonial powers
- Declaration of Cartagena (1984), which was adopted in the framework of the Organization of American States.
 - Focused on the protection and humanitarian challenges affecting refugees in Central America in the 1980s
- African Union Convention for the Protection and Assistance of Internally Displaced Persons in Africa (2009)
 - Also known as the Kampala Convention, it specifically establishes state responsibility for the protection and assistance of internally displaced persons, whose displacement is the result of "natural or human made disasters

Learning Activity

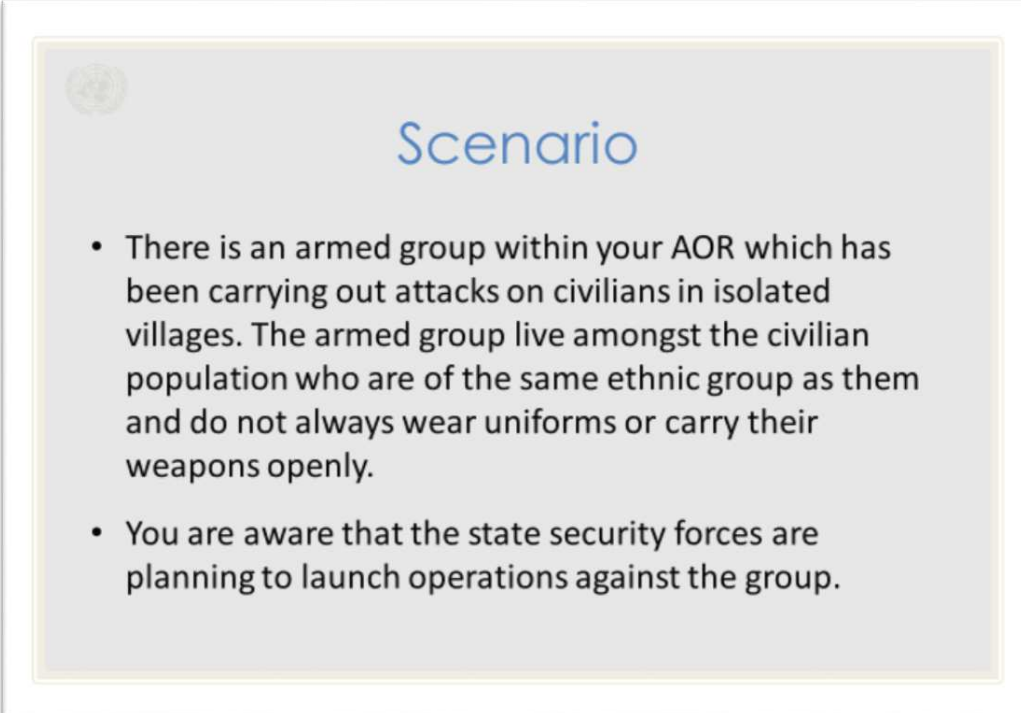
2.1

Soldiers or civilians

TIME

Total: 15 minutes

EXERCISE



The slide is titled "Scenario" in blue text. It features the United Nations emblem in the top left corner. The background is light gray with a thin yellow border. The text is as follows:

- There is an armed group within your AOR which has been carrying out attacks on civilians in isolated villages. The armed group live amongst the civilian population who are of the same ethnic group as them and do not always wear uniforms or carry their weapons openly.
- You are aware that the state security forces are planning to launch operations against the group.

NOTES TO INSTRUCTOR

Divide participants in groups and give them 10 minutes to discuss this scenario.

What is there proposed course of action?

There is no single answer that is right or wrong. However, the following elements should be identified in the discussion:

- Distinction between civilians and combatants is the key challenge in this context;
- Protection threats come from both state and non-state parties;

- More information is required, such as the history and previous conduct of the parties involved;
- Activities can be taken under all three tiers of the POC Operational Concept, including outreach to armed group leaders and political engagement with the security forces to alert them of the challenges of this operation;
- Most courses of action are likely to create opportunities and threats for the protection of civilians.

Handout

2.1



Simplified Version of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

Summary of Preamble

The General Assembly recognizes that the inherent dignity and the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world, human rights should be protected by the rule of law, friendly relations between nations must be fostered, the peoples of the UN have affirmed their faith in human rights, the dignity and the worth of the human person, the equal rights of men and women and are determined to promote social progress, better standards of life and larger freedom and have promised to promote human rights and a common understanding of these rights.

A summary of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights

1. Everyone is free and we should all be treated in the same way.
2. Everyone is equal despite differences in skin colour, sex, disability, religion, language for example.
3. Everyone has the right to life and to live in freedom and safety.
4. No one has the right to treat you as a slave nor should you make anyone your slave.
5. No one has the right to hurt you or to torture you.
6. Everyone has the right to be treated equally by the law.
7. The law is the same for everyone, it should be applied in the same way to all.
8. Everyone has the right to ask for legal help when their rights are not respected.

9. No one has the right to imprison you unjustly or expel you from your own country.
10. Everyone has the right to a fair and public trial.
11. Everyone should be considered innocent until guilt is proved.
12. Everyone has the right to ask for help if someone tries to harm you, but no one can enter your home, open your letters or bother you or your family without a good reason.
13. Everyone has the right to travel as they wish.
14. Everyone has the right to go to another country and ask for protection if they are being persecuted or are in danger of being persecuted.
15. Everyone has the right to belong to a country.
16. No one has the right to prevent you from belonging to another country if you wish to.
17. Everyone has the right to marry and have a family.
18. Everyone has the right to own property and possessions.
19. Everyone has the right to practise and observe all aspects of their own religion and change their religion if they want to.
20. Everyone has the right to say what they think and to give and receive information.
21. Everyone has the right to take part in meetings and to join associations in a peaceful way.
22. Everyone has the right to help choose and take part in the government of their country.
23. Everyone has the right to social security and opportunities to develop their skills.
24. Everyone has the right to work for a fair wage in a safe environment and to join a trade union. Everyone has the right to rest and leisure.

- 25. Everyone has the right to an adequate standard of living and medical help if they are ill.
- 26. Everyone has the right to go to school.
- 27. Everyone has the right to share in their community's cultural life.
- 28. Everyone must respect the 'social order' that is necessary for all these rights to be available.
- 29. Everyone must respect the rights of others, the community and public property.
- 30. No one has the right to take away any of the rights in this declaration to take away any of the rights in this declaration.

Lesson 2.2



UN Legal and Policy Framework

The Lesson



Starting the Lesson

Overview

Apart from international and national law, peacekeeping missions and their activities in the area of protection of civilians are also governed by the particular legal and policy framework of the UN, which includes:

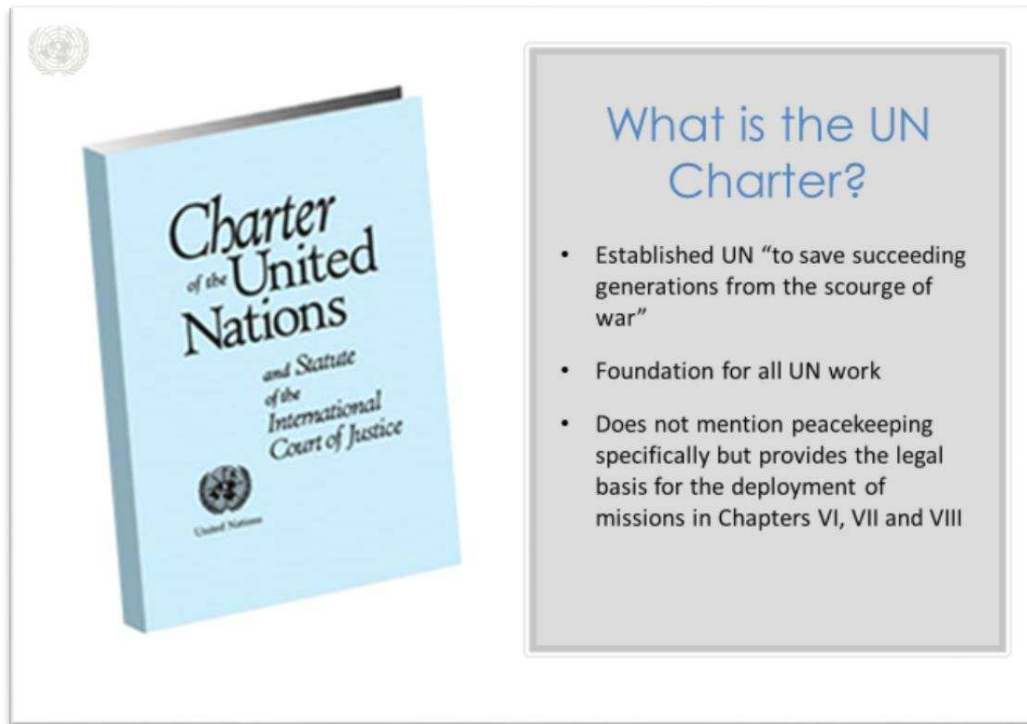
- The Charter of the United Nations
- Security Council resolutions
- The Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations of 13 February 1946
- The Agreement with host States, i.e. Status of Forces or Status of Mission Agreement (SOFA or SOMA)
- The Agreement with participating States, i.e. the UN Member States who have agreed to contribute troops or police personnel to UN PKOs ("TCC (or PCC) MOU")

Relevance

The UN Legal and Policy Framework is relevant to understand (i) the legal basis for the UN's deployment in a host country, and (ii) the legal regime that applies to all day-to-day activities in the host country.

UN Legal and Policy Framework

Slide 53



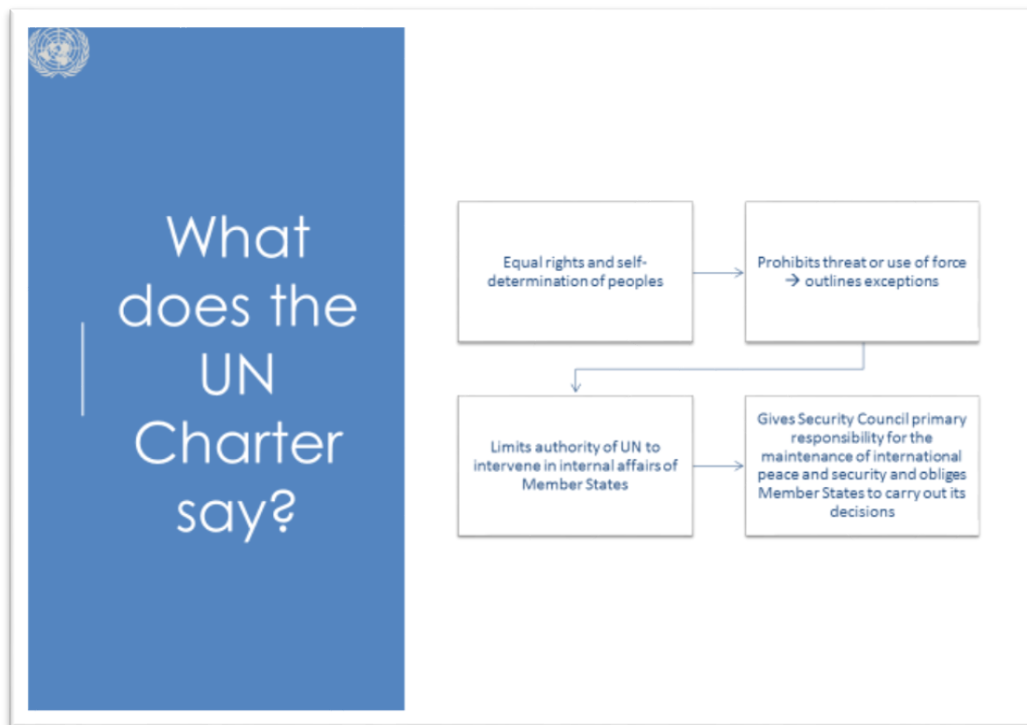
Key Message: The Charter of the UN is the founding document of the Organization and the basis of all the Organization's work. It was signed in San Francisco on 26 June 1945 by 50 Member States. The UN was established to “save succeeding generations from the scourge of war” and one of its main purposes is to maintain international peace and security. Peacekeeping, although not explicitly provided for in the Charter, has evolved into one of the main tools used by the UN to achieve this purpose.

Interestingly, the UN Charter does not make reference to UN peacekeeping, even though it is today the most expensive and arguably the most visible activity of the UN.

The legal basis for the establishment of a PKO is found in Chapters VI, VII and VIII:

- Chapter VI – Pacific settlement of disputes
- Chapter VII “Action with respect to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace and Acts of Aggression”
- Chapter VIII – Regional Arrangements

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Article 1 (2) establishes the equal rights and the right to self-determination of peoples.

Article 2 (4) of the Charter prohibits the threat or use of force and calls on all Members to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity and political independence of other States.

- The UN Charter basically establishes that any use of force without the consent of the State on whose territory the force is used is unlawful. There are only two exceptions:
 - Authorization by the Security Council: As per Article 39 of the UN Charter, the UN Security Council may authorize collective security operations when they conclude that there is a situation of “threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression.”
 - Individual or Collective Self-defense: Article 51 establishes the right of self-defense.
- Regarding the first case, authorization of force by the Security Council, the political nature of such decisions makes it often improbable for such an authorization to be granted in a timely fashion. Over the years, the five permanent members of Security Council have vetoed each other's decisions for

political or national interest reasons, preventing the Council from authorizing action.

- The right of a state to undertake a self-defense action is an inherent customary international law and it is a privilege of states. The Charter merely reaffirmed this right granted to states in the interest of their survival. It should be noted that the scope of the self-defense according to Article 51 of the UN Charter does not include a response to an economic or political threat.

Article 2 (7) states that the United Nations has no authority to intervene in matters which are within the domestic jurisdiction of any State, while this principle shall not prejudice the application of enforcement measures under Chapter VII of the Charter.



Note to Instructor: The Repertoire website covering the practice of the Security Council includes those cases where the principle of non-intervention by the United Nations was raised and the authority of the Council to involve itself in a particular situation was questioned. Go to the 'Constitutional Issues' tab and click on 'Purposes and Principles of the UN'.

Article 24 (1) gives the Security Council the primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security. This is often referred to during discussions concerning the appropriateness for the Council to include a situation or a thematic item on its agenda. Under Article 25, Member States agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council. In fulfilling this responsibility, the Security Council may adopt a range of measures, including the establishment of a peacekeeping mission. All UN peace operations are deployed on the basis of the UN Charter, more precisely Chapters VI, VII and VIII of the Charter.

- Chapter VI deals with pacific settlement of disputes and is associated with traditional peacekeeping
- Chapter VII contains provisions related to "Action with Respect to the Peace, Breaches of the Peace and Acts of Aggression", which allow the Security Council to take enforcement measures. In recent years, the Security Council has increasingly authorized peace operations based on Chapter VII.
- Chapter VIII deals with partnerships and the involvement of regional organizations.



Note to Instructor – Ensure familiarity with the differences between Chapter VI and Chapter VII and their implications for UN peacekeeping.

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- Gives UN legal personality in Member States
- Provides immunity for UN from any form of legal process
- May and will be waived by the Secretary-General when in the interest of the Organization
 - Privileges and immunities do not protect from individual responsibilities of peacekeepers

The peacekeeping operation and its members enjoy the privileges and immunities provided for in the 1946 Convention on the Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations to which the Government of the Host State is usually a party (over 150 States are party).

The Convention gives legal status to the UN and subsidiary bodies under the national laws of its Member States. This enables the UN to manage day-to-day operations, such as entering into contracts, acquiring and disposing of immovable and movable property, and instituting legal proceedings.

The Convention also clarifies that the UN enjoys immunity from every form of legal process in its Member States except when the UN has expressly waived its immunity. Particular privileges and immunities to the UN and its officials include:

- Exempting the United Nations from all direct taxes as well as from customs duties and quotas concerning goods for the United Nations' official use. With regard to indirect taxes, the Convention merely provides that in case of "important purchases for official use" the State concerned will make appropriate administrative arrangements for tax reimbursement.
- Immunity from the legal process for words spoken or written and actions taken in an official capacity, known as functional immunity. It also covers immunity from personal arrest or detention.

- Privileges and Immunities are granted in the interests of the UN, not for personal benefit of individuals.

The Secretary-General has the right and the duty to waive immunity in any case where, in his opinion, the immunity would impede the course of justice and can be waived without prejudice to the interests of the UN. Each case is assessed on its particular merits.

Example: In both Kosovo and East Timor, UN staff were denied immunity after evidence of their involvement in serious crimes such as murder, rape and sexual abuse came to light.

Privileges and immunities do not protect personnel from their responsibility under international laws.

All members of the peacekeeping operation, including locally recruited personnel, are immune from legal process in respect of all acts (including words spoken or written) performed by them in their official capacity. If the Government of the Host State considers that a member of a UN peacekeeping operation has committed a criminal offence, under para 47 of the Model SOFA, the Government is under an obligation to “promptly inform the Special Representative and present to him any evidence available to it”.

If the accused person is a civilian, the Special Representative shall conduct any necessary inquiries and then agree with the Government whether or not criminal proceedings should be instituted. Members of the military component of UN peacekeeping missions are subject to the exclusive jurisdiction of their respective participating states. Thus, they cannot be prosecuted in the Host State for crimes they commit.

Slide 56



Before deployment of a peacekeeping operation, the UN and the Host Government sign a Status of Forces or Status of Mission Agreement (SOFA/SOMA) for the establishment of the mission on the Government's territory.

The difference between SOFA and SOMA is that for peacekeeping operations with armed personnel a SOFA is adopted (which applies to all military, civilian and police personnel), while for UN peace operations with only unarmed personnel (for instance Special Political Missions), a SOMA is adopted.

The SOFA/SOMA sets forth the legal framework that regulates the status of the peacekeeping operation and its members in the Host State, including privileges and immunities for UN personnel (see above). Despite privileges and immunities, the peacekeeping operation and its members are under an obligation to respect local laws and regulations. Therefore, such laws and regulations apply to the mission and its members unless expressly or impliedly excluded by the SOFA or other provisions of international law, or exempted by the Government.

It is important that peacekeepers respect and follow the national laws of the host country. Failure to abide by host state laws will have consequences to the individual, the T/PCC and the mission's standing. The SRSG / HOM is responsible to the Secretary-General and the Host Country for the conduct of all the Mission's personnel.

Module 2 – Lesson 2.2: UN Legal and Policy Framework

SOFAs/SOMAs are modelled after existing templates, adopted by the General Assembly in 1990, and typically:

- State that UN premises in the host country are inviolable and subject to the exclusive control and authority of the UN, which controls access to all its premises.
- Stipulate that UN equipment and vehicles are immune from search and seizure.
- Give the UN the right to un-restricted communication throughout the host country.
- UN has the right to disseminate information on its mandate to the public which is under its exclusive control and cannot be the subject of any form of censorship.
- Supplement the Convention on Privileges and Immunities of the UN discussed earlier, and give “functional immunity” to all peacekeeping personnel, including military and police. However, they also set out certain limitations to existing privileges where this may be appropriate.
- Address criminal offences committed by civilian members of the UN peacekeeping force which will be dealt with by joint decision of the commander of the mission and the local government. Also, if any military member of the UN peacekeeping force commits a criminal offence in the host country, the sending State has exclusive jurisdiction under the SOFA.
- Establish rules and procedures for cooperation between the sending state and the host state such as defining the legal status and arrangements for the UN's use of facilities, transportation and other equipment and communications; requiring UN forces to observe International Humanitarian Law.
- Establish freedom of movement in the country.
- Include a mechanism to resolve disagreements on any of these issues between the host country and the UN.

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The UN and the sending State, the troop or police contributing country (T/PCC), conclude a Memorandum of Understanding (MoU) governing the contribution of personnel to UN peace operations.

The MoU is a legal agreement detailing the following:

- How the UN will reimburse governments for troops, formed police units (FPUs) or equipment loaned to a peacekeeping operation.
- The obligations of contributing governments to ensure appropriate quality personnel and equipment appropriately trained and prepared for their mission.
- Transfer of authority over a member state's troops or police unit to the UN, as it regulates that the UN Force Commander, or Police Commissioner, shall have operational control over the troops/police contributed.
- Obligations of TCCs/PCCs, commanders, troops and police for prevention of misconduct (which may also amount to crimes), including sexual exploitation and abuse in UN peacekeeping operations (since 2007), and other stipulations regarding the code of conduct.

Module 2 – Lesson 2.2: UN Legal and Policy Framework

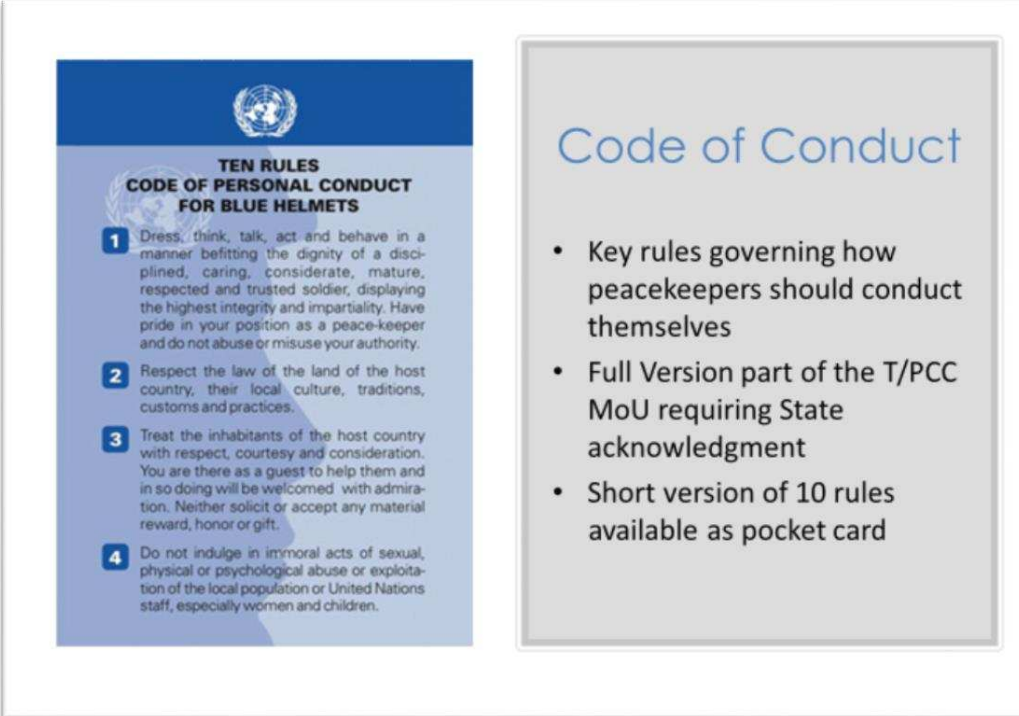
- For contributed military contingents, the UN respects the principle of the exclusive criminal jurisdiction of the contributing State over the contributed soldiers, for any crimes they may commit while assigned in the field mission.

The MoU is NOT an operational document that dictates operations, locations or types of tasks to be undertaken.



Note to Instructor – For more information see Chapter 9 of the Manual on Policies and Procedures Concerning the Reimbursement and Control of Contingent-Owned Equipment of Troop/Police Contributors Participating in Peacekeeping Missions in the Annex.

Slide 58



**TEN RULES
CODE OF PERSONAL CONDUCT
FOR BLUE HELMETS**

- 1** Dress, think, talk, act and behave in a manner befitting the dignity of a disciplined, caring, considerate, mature, respected and trusted soldier, displaying the highest integrity and impartiality. Have pride in your position as a peace-keeper and do not abuse or misuse your authority.
- 2** Respect the law of the land of the host country, their local culture, traditions, customs and practices.
- 3** Treat the inhabitants of the host country with respect, courtesy and consideration. You are there as a guest to help them and in so doing will be welcomed with admiration. Neither solicit or accept any material reward, honor or gift.
- 4** Do not indulge in immoral acts of sexual, physical or psychological abuse or exploitation of the local population or United Nations staff, especially women and children.

Code of Conduct

- Key rules governing how peacekeepers should conduct themselves
- Full Version part of the T/PCC MoU requiring State acknowledgment
- Short version of 10 rules available as pocket card

Issues of conduct and discipline have already been covered in Lesson 3.3. of the Core Pre-Deployment Training Materials, this slide is only meant as a brief reminder.

While applicability of the laws of the sending State are limited, as a general rule, disciplinary power (for Police FPU and Military contingents) lies with the sending State. In the case of Military contingents, criminal jurisdiction also lies with the sending State. However, Member States contributing peacekeeping contingents, in signing their MoU, acknowledge the UN's requirement that all personnel must maintain the highest standards of integrity and conduct. This includes acknowledgment of a code of conduct for all personnel. In signing the MoU, T/PCCs commit "to comply with the Guidelines on International Humanitarian Law for Forces Undertaking United Nations Peacekeeping and the applicable portions of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights as the fundamental basis for our standards." A short version of the 10 rules is available as pocket card.

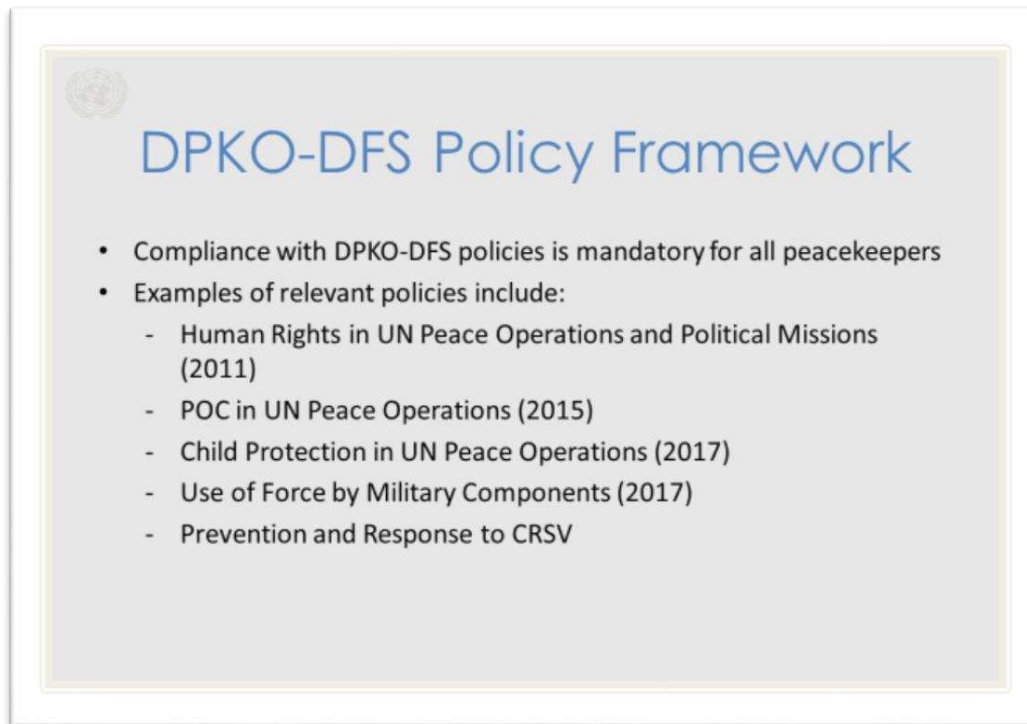
When it comes to conduct and discipline, peacekeeping personnel need to remember that:

- Their conduct represents the UN
- They should not hinder or jeopardize the mandate
- They should not become a safety and security risk

Module 2 – Lesson 2.2: UN Legal and Policy Framework

- There are three principles that underpin UN standards of conduct. They are based on UN Core Values and Competencies:
- Highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity
- Zero tolerance policy on sexual exploitation and abuse
- Accountability of those in command who fail to enforce the standards of conduct

Slide 59



The UN Departments for Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) and Field Support (DFS) have an evolving doctrinal framework built on a number of policies and other high-level documents.

At the top sits the UN Capstone Doctrine (2008), which outlines the principles and guidelines for UN Peacekeeping. The Capstone Doctrine captures decades of experience from peacekeeping operations and defines the nature, scope and core business of contemporary UN peacekeeping. It serves as a guide for all UN personnel serving in the field and at UN Headquarters, and helps direct the planning and conduct of peacekeeping operations. All policies in peacekeeping have to be aligned with the Capstone Doctrine and are reviewed regularly.

Compliance with DPKO-DFS policies is mandatory for all peacekeeping personnel, military, police and civilian. The slide lists some examples of relevant recent policies:

- In 2011, DPKO, DPA, DFS and OHCHR adopted the Policy on Human Rights in United Nations Peace Operations and Political Missions, which provides guidance on how human rights should be integrated into the activities of UN peace operations and political missions, in order to maximize UN actions to address the human rights dimensions of conflict and build a foundation for sustainable peace. The policy sets out the purposes, roles and scope of activity of human rights components of peace operations and political missions.

Module 2 – Lesson 2.2: UN Legal and Policy Framework

- The 2015 DPKO-DFS Policy on the Protection of Civilians in UN Peacekeeping explains the fundamental principles of POC in peacekeeping, identifies and organizes the range of POC tasks, guides the development of mission-specific POC strategies, and outlines how missions are expected to assess and respond to POC threats.
- The 2017 DPKO-DFS-DPA Policy on Child Protection in UN Peace Operations is an update of the 2009 policy. It lays out the guiding principles for Child Protection in peacekeeping, defines the roles and responsibilities of peacekeepers in this regard, and gives guidance on planning for Child Protection mandate implementation.
- The 2017 DPKO-DFS Guidelines on Use of Force by Military Components in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations outline the constraints and authorities of military and police personnel with regard to the use of force while on duty in UN peacekeeping operations.
- The DPKO-DFS Policy on the Prevention and Response to Conflict-related Sexual Violence is due for release in 2018. It will be the first CRSV Policy and will outline the basic principles, tasks and planning issues to be considered for Women, Peace and Security mandate implementation in peacekeeping.

Summary

Key takeaways regarding UN Legal and Policy Framework include:

- The UN Charter is the foundation and basis for all UN work across the Organization. In the area of peace and security, Security Council resolutions give important guidance to the work of peacekeeping operations.
- The Convention on Privileges and Immunities of UN personnel does not mean peacekeepers can break laws with impunity.
- Peacekeepers must observe Host State and sending State laws as laid out in the SOMA/SOFA and MoU.
- Specific policies have been developed to guide the work of peacekeeping missions in the implementation of mission-specific and cross-cutting thematic mandates. Peacekeepers are expected to read and understand these policies. Compliance with relevant UN policies, such as the POC Policy, is mandatory for all peacekeepers, irrespective of whether they are military, police or civilians.

Lesson 2.3



Mission Specific Legal Framework

The Lesson



Starting the Lesson

Overview

This section covers aspects of the operational legal framework for UN peacekeeping that have been drafted specifically for each mission.

The operational legal framework consists of a number of documents, some of which were already covered earlier in this Module (SOFA, MoU).

As a result, this section will focus on:

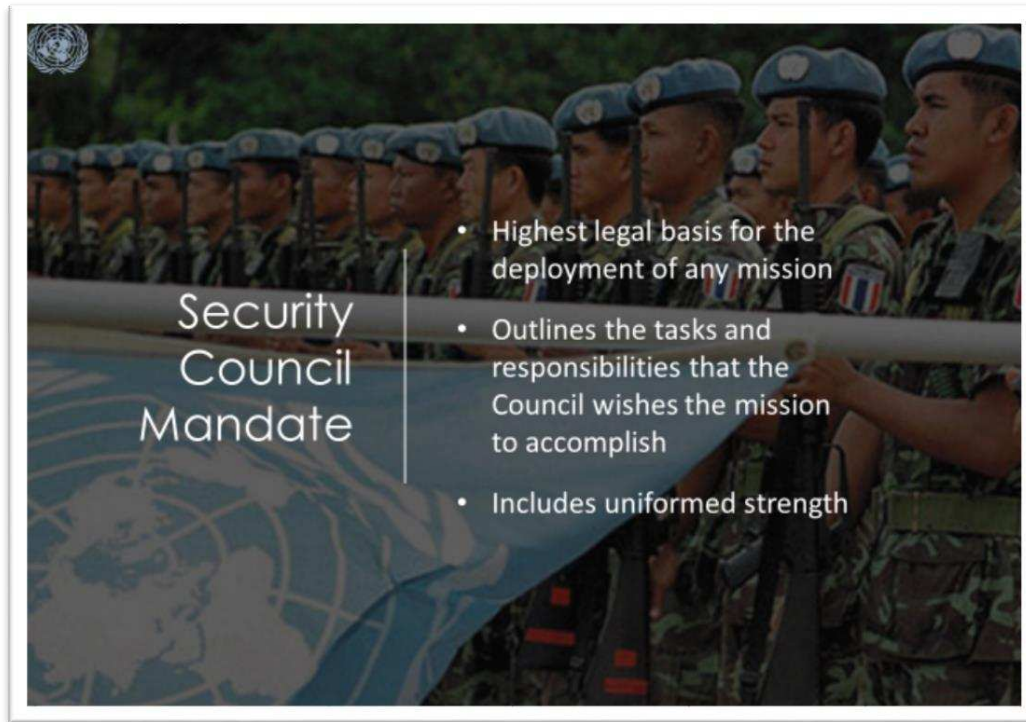
- Security Council mandates for peacekeeping operations
- Rules of Engagement
- Directives on the Use of Force

Relevance

The mission specific legal framework shapes each UN peacekeeping operation and its activities relative to the needs of a particular mission and its operational environment.

Mission Specific Legal Framework

Slide 65



The last section discussed relevant cross-cutting thematic Security Council resolutions guiding the work of UN peace operations overall. This section covers the specific resolutions with which the Council authorizes peacekeeping operations – these resolutions are the highest legal basis for the deployment of missions.

Key Message: Every peacekeeping operation begins with the adoption by the Security Council of a resolution that establishes it, consistent with the UN Charter. When establishing a PKO, the Council will want the consent of the Host State to its deployment. Depending on the PKO's mandate and role, it will also want the consent of the other parties to the conflict concerned. The consent of the Host State is a legal requirement. In contrast, the consent of the other parties to the conflict is typically wanted for practical and operational, rather than legal reasons -- without it, the peacekeeping operation cannot reasonably be expected to perform its tasks.

The Security Council resolution also provides the mandate of the PKO, i.e. the tasks assigned to it, including any authorisation to use force. Mandates, or tasks, differ from mission to mission. The range of mandated tasks outlined in a mandate differs between peacekeeping missions, based on the conflict environment, the challenges it presents and other related factors. Of course, as noted earlier, Security Council mandates may also set cross-cutting thematic tasks.

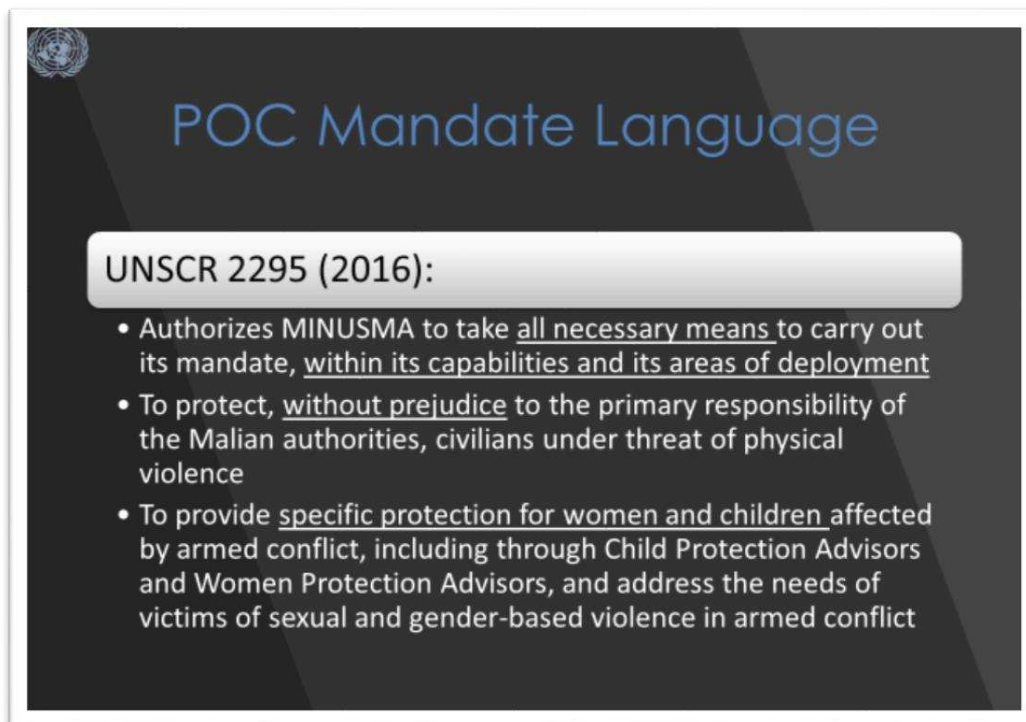
Module 2 – Lesson 2.3: Mission Specific Legal Framework

Included in the Security Council resolution that authorizes the deployment of a peace operation are not only the tasks for the mission, but also the maximum uniformed strength of a mission. Like the tasks given to a mission, the Council also routinely reviews the authorized strength of a mission, at least once per year.

The Security Council mandate is, in principle, time-bound (usually one year). It can be renewed and may be modified by the Council throughout the lifetime of the operation. Cross-cutting, thematic mandates may also be adopted by the Council, for instance on POC, women, peace and security, or children and armed conflict.

Almost always, before establishing a peacekeeping operation, the Security Council requests the Secretary-General to prepare a report setting out the functions, tasks and parameters of the proposed operation. The Secretary-General's report is then considered by the Security Council which then adopts a resolution.

Slide 66



The first mission to receive an explicit protection of civilians mandate was UNAMSIL in 1999. That resolution marked a landmark in the conceptual thinking about UN peacekeeping. The language has since been repeated (with some changes) and expanded upon in subsequent resolutions, which have also tended to repeat the caveat phrases 'in the areas of deployment', 'within capabilities' and 'without prejudice to the responsibilities of the host government'.


The slide shows UNSCR 2295 (2016) which extended the mandate of MINUSMA until June 2017. The language used to describe the protection tasks is commonly used across missions with a POC mandate.



Visit the Research Tools section of the UNSC Repertoire Website – <http://www.un.org/en/sc/repertoire/data.shtml> – and select the Mandate Analysis tab to download a searchable excel spreadsheet (which is updated approximately every three months). Select one or two missions that the participants are familiar with or will deploy to, and examine the specific language for POC in that mission.


The next few slides will explore some of these phrases. Key terms like 'threat' and 'civilians' were already defined in Module 1.

Slide 67



Mandate Language “All Necessary Action”

- Authority to take all steps, up to and including the use of deadly force (as a last resort) to protect civilians under threat
- Includes military, civilian and police action



Key Message: The expression “all necessary action” gives the mission authority to take all steps, up to and including the use of deadly force (as a last resort) to protect civilians under threat. Peacekeepers with a POC mandate are authorized to use force in accordance with the rules of engagement.

It is important to remember that “all necessary action” does not only relate to the military activities of the operation. It also includes the range of civilian and police actions at the disposal of a peace operation.

Use of force by military and police forces must be supported by adequate understanding of local conditions, including intelligence as appropriate. Due to existing limitations of collection assets and modern technology in field missions, most of the information gathering work is done through reaching out to the local population and leaders, local protection actors etc.

Slide 68



Key Message: 'Within capabilities' acknowledges resource constraints and demands the prioritization of resources.

Realistically, a peace operation will not be able to protect everyone everywhere in its area of responsibility. Existing resources, even in large complex missions with thousands of soldiers, are simply not enough when the area is vast, terrain is rough, lines of communications are poor, and logistics challenging. However, this cannot be an excuse for inaction. Peacekeeping missions are obligated to use their resources in the most effective and efficient manner to carry out their mandate. The prioritization of resources has to be based on a thorough threat and vulnerability analysis, as well as on coherent and coordinated operational and tactical planning. This analysis should be done by all mission components, not just military. Any shortfalls need to be communicated to senior mission leadership, who will bring it to the attention of UNHQ and ultimately the Security Council.

The limited capabilities are also an important aspect of expectation management when it comes to the ability of missions to keep peace. In particular, vis-à-vis the local population, but also vis-à-vis the international community, missions need to communicate clearly what they are able to achieve with the existing resources.

Slide 69


The slide features a light blue background with a UN emblem in the top left corner. On the left, the text "Mandate Language 'Without prejudice...'" is written in a blue, sans-serif font. A vertical line separates this text from a bulleted list on the right. The list contains three main points, with the third point having a sub-point indicated by a right-pointing arrow.

- The Host Government holds the primary responsibility for protecting civilians
- Host Government may not be able or willing to protect its civilians
- Host Government forces may themselves be a threat to civilians
 - Peacekeepers are authorized to take action to protect civilians against Host Government forces if necessary

Key Message: According to international law, host governments bear the primary responsibility for the protection of civilians within their borders. Where such mandates apply, UN peacekeepers are mandated to undertake protection activities in support of host government actors, not to replace them. Peacekeepers, however, have the obligation to protect civilians in situations where the host government is unable or unwilling to do so.

Field missions do their best to have the host government engaged on the protection of civilians so the mission can perform a supporting role. However, bearing in mind that missions operate within the principles of peacekeeping, missions are authorized to use force against elements of government forces in accordance with their rules of engagement where such forces are themselves engaging in physical violence against civilians. Due to the possible negative impact on the strategic consent of the host country, the use of force against host country security forces is a complicated matter. It is always preferable to take preventive measures and use political action to obtain compliance with principles of human rights and the use of force by the national security apparatus.

Slide 70



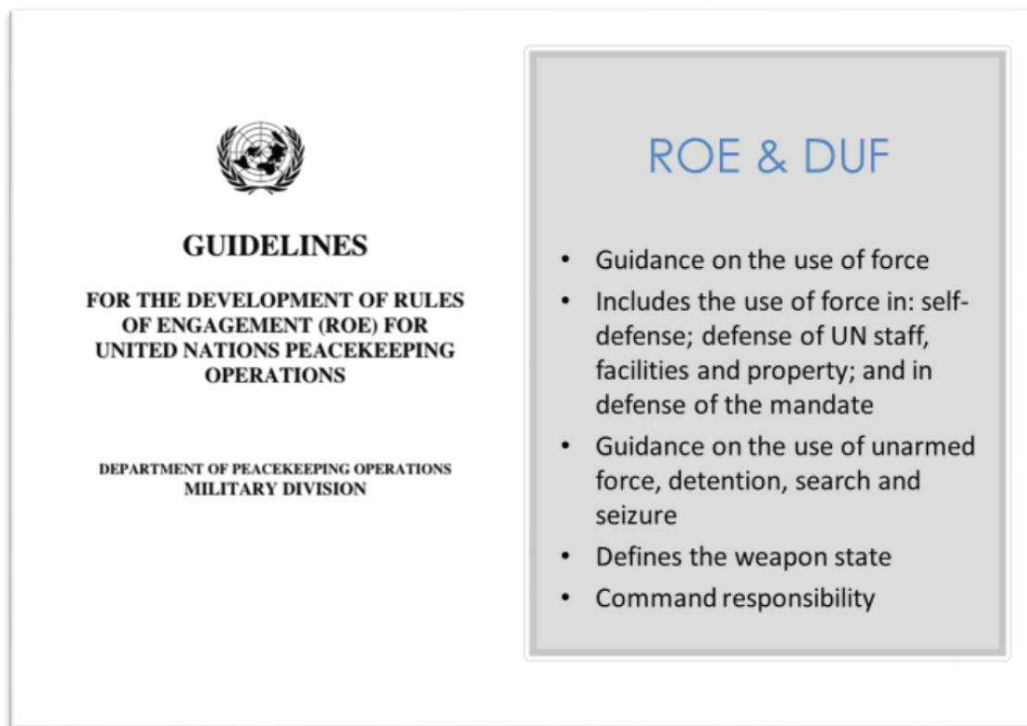
Mandate Language
"Specific protection
for..."

- Recognition of the importance of taking particular protection needs of women and children into account
- Security Council can request the deployment of Women Protection and Child Protection Advisors

Key Message: The Security Council in some cases tasks peacekeeping operations with the protection of particular groups, especially women and children.

The Council can request the deployment of Women Protection and Child Protection Advisors to advise mission leadership and coordinate protection activities.

Slide 71



Key Message: ROE and DUF are mission-specific and outline the circumstances as to when and how the use of force is authorized in accordance with the mandate of the particular operation as well as international humanitarian law and the laws of armed conflict.

The ROE and DUF are approved by the Under Secretary-General for Peacekeeping Operations. They always include the use of force in self-defence. The use of force beyond self-defence depends on the mandate of the operation.

There is a master list of rules contained in the 2000 'UN Guidelines for the Development of ROE for United Nations Peacekeeping Operations'. Annexes to that document include Sample ROE as well as the master list of ROE from which mission-specific ROE are selected.

ROE commonly include:

- Use of force (Rule 1)
- Use of weapons systems (Rule 2)
- Authority to carry weapons (Rule 3)
- Authority to detain, search, disarm (Rule 4)

Module 2 – Lesson 2.3: Mission Specific Legal Framework

- Reactions to civil actions or unrest (Rule 5)

ROE also define the weapon state.

The Use of Force is a command responsibility. The Force Commander and Police Commissioner are responsible to make sure that all personnel under their command understand and follow the ROE and DUF. This responsibility also applies to commanders of national contingents.


To ensure the appropriate use of force in peacekeeping operations, TCCs should prepare their troops in terms of mind set and skills. TCCs must understand and embrace the approved mission-specific ROE since the appropriate application of these ROE is mandatory for all deployed military units in a peacekeeping operation. All United Nations peacekeepers operate strictly under the United Nations chain of command.

T/PCCs are not permitted to augment, restrict or modify ROE or DUF according to national interpretation(s), nor are T/PCCs allowed to impose any caveats on the authorizations to use force that are contained in the ROE or DUF, without formal consultation with UNHQ and the express written agreement of DPKO.




Select sample ROE from the 2000 'DPKO Guidelines for the Development of ROE for United Nations Peacekeeping Operations' in the Annex and discuss with participants.

Slide 72



Principles of the Use of Force

- Graduated
- Last resort
- Necessity
- Proportionality
- Legality
- Accountability



DPKO and DFS released new Guidelines on the Use of Force by Military Components in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations in early 2017. The Guidelines provide clarity on the appropriate use of force at the tactical and operational levels of UN peacekeeping operations. The Guidelines are intended to mitigate hesitation, accelerate decision making, improve performance and ultimately protect lives and property.

Key Message: It is important to keep in mind that the objective of the use of force is to influence and deter, not necessarily to defeat, threats seeking to harm UN personnel, equipment and property or people under protection, such as the civilian population.

In some cases, the use of force may also be authorized to respond to other threats, including those caused by armed spoilers intending to distract the peace process. In 2013, the UN Security Council equipped MONUSCO with the Force Intervention Brigade (FIB), which is specifically tasked to undertake offensive operations. For the purpose of this offensive mandate, the FIB has a different authorisation of the use of force and is able to carry out both joint and unilateral military operations to neutralise armed groups.

The basic principles guiding the use of force are:


- Graduated: Application of increasing levels of force ensures that only the minimal level of force is used. It ensures that excessive force is avoided and minimizes the loss of, or damage to, life and property.

Module 2 – Lesson 2.3: Mission Specific Legal Framework

- Last resort: Whenever the operational situation permits, every reasonable effort should be made to resolve a potentially hostile confrontation by means other than the use of force. Mediation, negotiation, use of deterrent posture, robust communications are examples.
- Necessity: Force can only be used when absolutely necessary in self-defence, in defence of UN staff, property and equipment, or in defence of the mandate. There is a duty to use reasonable efforts to resolve the situation and achieve the authorised objective without use of force.
- Proportionality: Use no more force than necessary to suppress the threat.
- Legality: Force can only be used within the limitations of the legal framework, including IHL, Security Council mandates, UN ROE, national law, and host state law.
- Accountability: The authority to use force remains a command responsibility, but the individual applying that force retains accountability for their actions being in accordance with IHL, and the mission-specific ROE. This reinforces the importance of all peacekeepers understanding the concept and principles discussed in this module.

It must be noted that peacekeepers sometimes may not have enough time to embrace gradual application of force and may have to act immediately by resorting to deadly force to avoid greater harm. This would only apply where the attack, or threat of an attack comes so unexpectedly that even a moment's delay could lead to the death of, or serious bodily injury to, oneself, other United Nations personnel or other persons under the protection of the mission.

Slide 73



Consequences of Failure to Act

- Preventable loss of life or damage to property
- Failure to follow orders may be treated as insubordination
- Repatriation of commanders or whole contingents with associated harm to national reputation

→ Failure to act is NOT an option

Key Message: UN Force Commanders should be aware of the full extent of their authority to act under the mission mandate and the mission specific rules of engagement. Inherent in the authority to act is a responsibility to act within the capabilities of the peacekeeping operation and its areas of deployment.

Missions with mandates to protect civilians are equipped with rules of engagement that provide for both proactive and reactive use of force. As to the use of force to protect civilians under imminent threat of physical violence, mission specific strategies allow for proactive, pre-emptive, preventative and /or deterrent measures, up to and including the use of deadly force.

Failure to act is not an option. Potential consequences include the preventable loss of life or damage to property. Failure to act may be treated as insubordination under conduct and discipline regime, leading to the potential repatriation of commanders or even whole contingents.

It is important to remember that peacekeepers are authorized to act in accordance with the ROE, and don't need specific written approval to use force in accordance with the ROE. To be successful, ALL commanders and troops must have a clear understanding of when, and at what level, force can be used in implementing assigned tasks.

Failure to use force in line with the ROE, much like the use of excessive force, can

Module 2 – Lesson 2.3: Mission Specific Legal Framework

negatively impact the mission's success and may raise issues of individual and organizational responsibility.



Case study 1: Discuss with participants how peacekeepers' interpretation of the ROE relate to the incident in UNMISS of 17/18 February 2016, when gunmen in military uniforms stormed the UNMISS POC site in the north-eastern town of Malakal, firing on civilians and setting shelters ablaze. The attack on the camp, where about 48,000 people were sheltering, left at least 40 dead and 123 wounded. Nearly 20,000 people lost their homes after they were torched by the attackers based on the occupants' tribal affiliation. For more details see Handout 2.3: UN Press Release on the Special Investigation into the Malakal Violence of 17-18 February 2016 in the Annex.

Following an armed attack on an IDP camp in Malakal, South Sudan, which was under the protection of UNMISS, a Board of Inquiry found inadequacies in peacekeepers' response and a lack of understanding of the rules of engagement by some. The final report points at failures of the UN as well as TCCs.

From the UN's Board of Inquiry (BOI) report:

- The Sector North Commander ordered that troops should use their APCs to engage the SPLA troops by firing back on them and that under no condition should SPLA soldiers enter the Log base. Some troop commanders hesitated about the use of lethal force and sought written authorization for it.
- Moreover, once the security situation began to deteriorate, the Mission, at all levels, failed to manage the crisis effectively. This failure manifested itself in a lack of urgency to enhance the security within and around the POC site, the reluctant attitude of the units of some of the TCCs present in Malakal to be proactive, including requesting written confirmation to use force as in the rules of engagement (ROE); the absence of external perimeter patrolling around the POC sites; and culminating in the abandoning of sentry posts when armed elements were approaching the berm leaving the POC site fully exposed and, ensuring that civilians would be placed in serious risk in the very location to which they had come for protection.
- The Board also found that many of the applicable UN/UNMISS procedures, regulations and rules including on command and control vis-à-vis civilians and uniformed personnel, UNMISS ROEs, Force Directives and Orders were adequate to respond when faced with such an incident, however, they were not properly coordinated, disseminated or understood among the various civilian, military and police components in the mission, nor were they fully/appropriately applied by some of the TCCs deployed in Malakal. Moreover, with regard to the UNMISS military operations, the Board underscored that this was not the first instance in which military units in Malakal had demonstrated an unwillingness to proactively implement ROE, Force Directives and Orders. However, this persistent underperformance had not been reported through the appropriate chain of command.

Module 2 – Lesson 2.3: Mission Specific Legal Framework

- The Board concluded that despite relevant guidance, beginning with the Mission's Chapter VII POC mandate and including standing orders on POC operations, and particularly with regard to the ROEs, the TCCs were not adequately trained or familiar with the manner in which they were to respond. The lack of regular, targeted table top exercises was one example of a failing in this regard. The BOI further found that the UNMISS uniformed personnel detailed to protect the POC site were not adequate in number or properly skilled and equipped to fulfil the given mandate.
- On ROE/Contingency preparedness, the BOI recommended that UNMISS military leadership should ensure that training in the practical application of the ROEs and use of force is conducted regularly in accordance with the guidance from the DPKO Military Advisor with a focus on scenarios relevant to the current operational situation in a concrete location.
- The BOI also recommended that the Force Commander and Police Commissioner, in consultation with the SRSG, should immediately take action in cases where units show a lack of knowledge of ROEs or demonstrate a lack of will to use force beyond self-defence. Each case of underperformance of troops and police should be thoroughly investigated and the results reported to the UNHQ and the Permanent Missions of the involved TCCs/PCCs. Decisive action should be taken to hold the TCC contingents accountable, up to repatriating Commanders and/or Units.



Case study 2: Examine and discuss the incidents in UNMISS of 11 July, when gunmen in Juba attacked the Hotel Terrain camp, a private compound close to a peacekeeping base, robbing, beating and raping aid workers and local staff, and killing a local journalist. For more detail see the Executive Summary of the special investigation in the Annex.

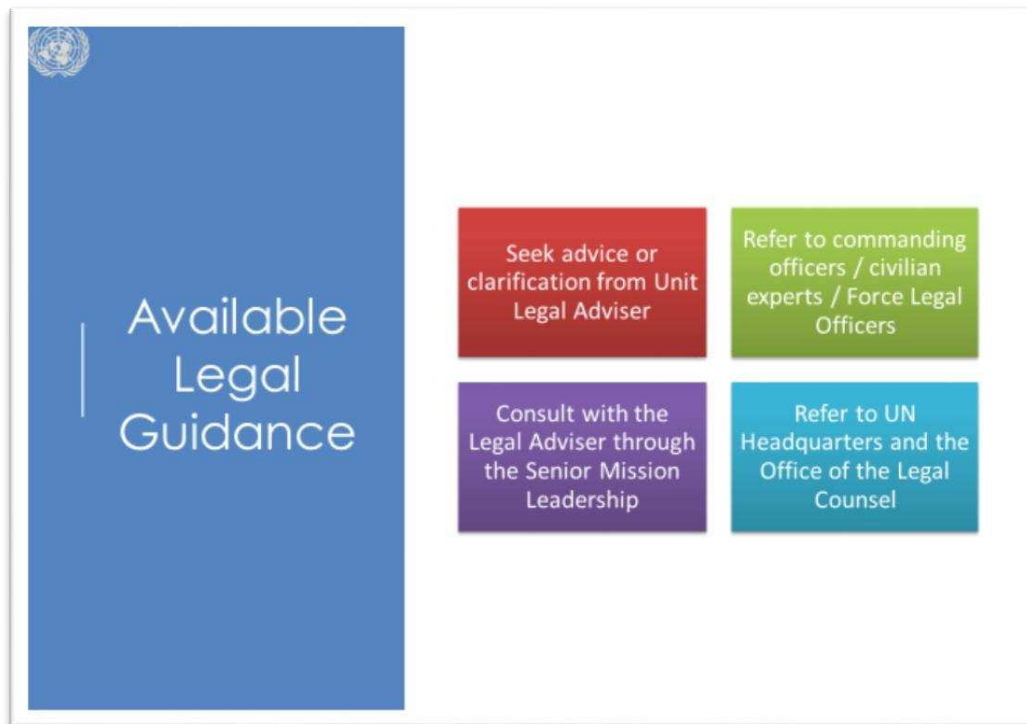
Following another tragic armed attack on a civilian compound in Juba, South Sudan, in July 2016, the UN Secretary-General ordered a special investigation. Extracts taken from the Executive Summary of the special investigation report, which was released publicly, are conveyed below:

- After fighting broke out, the Force and Police components continued to display a risk-averse posture unsuited to protecting civilians from sexual violence and other opportunistic attacks.
- The Special Investigation found that the lack of preparedness, ineffective command and control and a risk-averse or “inward-looking” posture resulted in a loss of trust and confidence – particularly by the local population and humanitarian agencies – in the will and skill of UNMISS military, police to be proactive and show a determined posture to protect civilians under threat, including from sexual violence and human rights violations.

Module 2 – Lesson 2.3: Mission Specific Legal Framework

- The Special Investigation made a series of recommendations, including:
 - DPKO to ensure that missions have rigorous contingency plans in place;
 - UNMISS to regularly conduct scenario-based training and rehearsals on mandate implementation, use of rules of engagement and directives on the use of force;
 - All T/PCCs junior and senior commanders should conduct scenario training on the mandate and rules of engagement, and police FPU commanders should be trained on the directives on the use of force during their pre-deployment training;
 - All TCCs to confirm in writing that troops are willing and able to conduct dismounted patrols, including standing patrols by day and night outside the perimeter of UN compounds and POC sites in surrounding areas as ordered by the Force Commander;
 - All personnel of T/PCC to use the rules of engagement to the fullest extent.

Slide 74



There is no room for doubt regarding individual or unit responsibilities in relation to the protection of civilians. As part of any individual or unit's pre-deployment preparation, any doubts must be resolved, and expected actions understood and rehearsed.

This applies equally to individuals as it does to unit commanders since all have obligations and are accountable under the legal framework discussed in this module.

If responsibilities are unclear, do not hesitate to seek advice or clarification from your unit's Legal Adviser. Other sources of clarification can be your commanding officers, Protection of Civilians Officers, Human Rights Officers or Military Legal Officers at Force HQ in missions. Substantive issues or requests for clarification regarding the UN legal framework, the mission's mandate and/or the mission's ROEs or DUF may additionally be consulted with the mission's Senior Legal Adviser, and/or referred to UN Headquarters and the Office of the Legal Counsel.

Failure to understand the legal obligations does not excuse wrongful action or inaction.

Summary

Key takeaways regarding Mission Specific Legal Framework include:

- The mission specific legal framework is targeted at individual missions based on the operational environment
- The Security Council mandate establishes a peacekeeping operation and gives missions and its personnel specific tasks. Given the particular importance for each mission context, peacekeepers must understand their mandate
- ROE and DUF translate that framework into specific guidance for military and police units and individuals on when, where, and how much force is to be used. T/PCCs are not allowed to impose additional caveats on their personnel serving in peacekeeping missions, unless they are approved in writing by DPKO

Handout

2.3



UN Press Release on the Special Investigation into the Malakal Violence of 17-18 February 2016

21 June 2016 – A United Nations independent high-level board of inquiry has completed a special in-depth investigation into how the UN responded this past February to deadly violence in a protection of civilians site in the town of Malakal, in northern South Sudan.

In a note to correspondents, the Office of the Spokesperson for Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon said that a special investigation and a UN Headquarters board of inquiry were convened to review the circumstances of the violence that erupted in the UN Mission in South Sudan (UNMISS) protection of civilians site in Malakal from 17 to 18 February, in which at least 30 internally displaced persons (IDPs) were killed, 123 others were wounded, and a significant portion of the camp was destroyed.

The special investigation, which was tasked with examining the external factors that led to the incident, has identified several factors as having contributed to the attacks, including deep-rooted historical land disputes, the '28 States' Order and the Eastern Nile State Administrative order of 1 February, which dismissed all Shilluk and Nuer civil servants, according to the note.

The investigation determined that the immediate trigger for the attacks was an attempt by two Sudan People's Liberation Army (SPLA) soldiers to smuggle ammunition into the site on 16 February.

The investigation also concluded that external armed elements, some in SPLA uniforms, entered the protection of civilians site during the period and took part in the violence and destruction of parts of the site.

The investigation team requested that the Transitional Government of National Unity hold the individuals responsible and accountable for the violence. The team also provided a number of recommendations to the Government, regional and international actors – including the UN – aimed at preventing such attacks in the future, the note said.

A UN Headquarters-led board of inquiry, which was tasked to look into the Mission's response to the incident, is being finalized. The preliminary report of the board mentions, among others, that a number of issues contributed to the incident.

On the UNMISS response there was confusion with respect to command and control and rules of engagement, and a lack of coordination among the various civilian and uniformed peacekeepers in Malakal at the time of the crisis, the note said.

Module 2 – Lesson 2.3: Mission Specific Legal Framework

Further, the board also mentioned that there were unrealistic expectations as to the level of protection that UNMISS could feasibly provide to the 48,000 internally displaced persons in Malakal at the time of the incident.

UN Headquarters is reviewing a number of recommendations made by the board in order to minimize the recurrence of such incidents, including a review of the concept of protection of civilians sites and the performance of troop- and police-contributing countries.

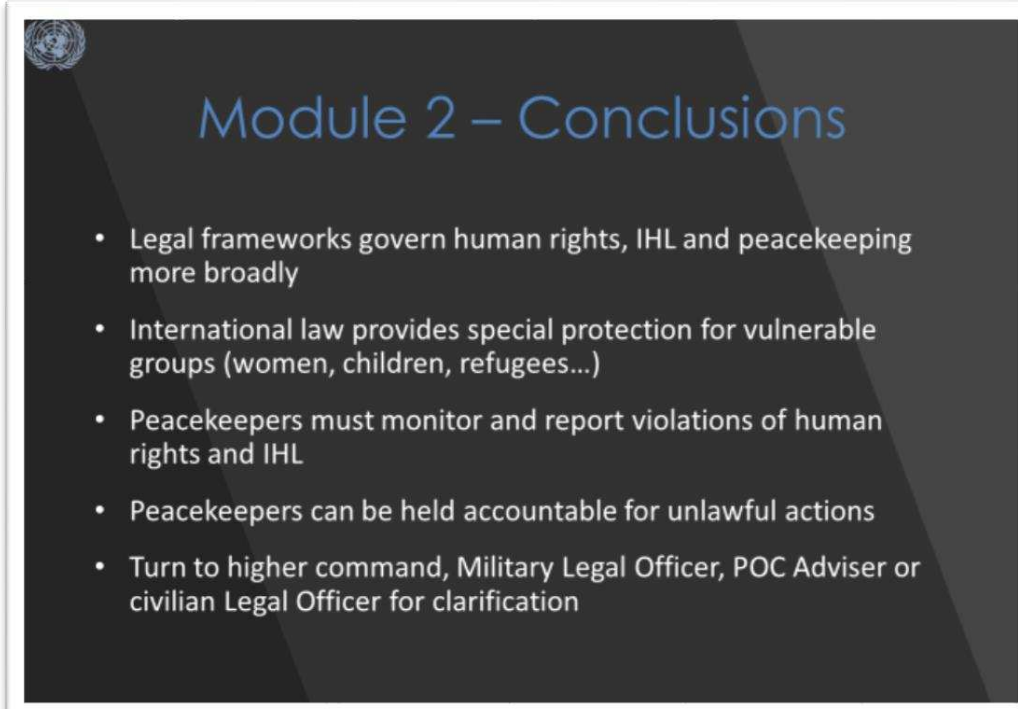
The UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations is engaging on the way forward with concerned troop-contributing countries, the note said.

Module 2



Legal Framework

Slide 78

A presentation slide titled "Module 2 – Conclusions" with a dark background and a small UN logo in the top left corner. It contains a bulleted list of five points regarding legal frameworks, international law, and peacekeeping responsibilities.

Module 2 – Conclusions

- Legal frameworks govern human rights, IHL and peacekeeping more broadly
- International law provides special protection for vulnerable groups (women, children, refugees...)
- Peacekeepers must monitor and report violations of human rights and IHL
- Peacekeepers can be held accountable for unlawful actions
- Turn to higher command, Military Legal Officer, POC Adviser or civilian Legal Officer for clarification

Overall conclusions from Module 2 include:

- Peacekeepers need to understand how international and national legal frameworks governing human rights, international humanitarian law and peacekeeping more broadly affects the work of missions in the field
- Bodies of international of law provide special protection for those members of communities that are most vulnerable (e.g. women, children, refugees etc.)
- As a key task for peacekeepers, they must ensure to monitor and report violations of human rights and international humanitarian law
- Peacekeepers do not have impunity from laws of the host or sending State, and may also be held accountable for unlawful activities under international law
- If ever there is any lack of clarity regarding the legal framework for peacekeeping, or obligations deriving from it, peacekeepers can ask their higher command, the Military Legal Officer, POC Officers, or civilian Legal Officers for advice. Ignorance is not an excuse for a violation of law

Module 3



Operational Framework

Module 3 at a Glance

Aim

The objective of this module is for peacekeepers to understand the key operational framework covering MAU operating in UN peacekeeping operations.

Learning Objectives

The learning objectives for Module 3 are based on the goal of being able to apply the main aspects of the first two modules into practice:

- Know the main capabilities, tasks, the Organization and C2 for MAU units operating in UN missions / PKOs
- Be able to explain the types of AVN support along with their essential planning parameters, the roles / tasks which can be performed by various types of units
- Be able to have an understanding of the essential planning considerations for these roles and tasks for various missions

Overview

Module 3 provides an overview of the operational framework related to a MAU, as well as, a general understanding of how the POC tasks in UN peacekeeping can be applied in a tactical scenario. The module focuses specifically on command and control and tactical level considerations.

The module describes the general employment concept for UN Military Aviation Units (MAU). We will cover the general employment concept for the MAU in the execution of AVN support by its Fixed Wing and Rotary wing Assets. It will show the differences between the fixed wing and rotary wing units.

While this module focuses on the tactical level employment of a MAU, it also provides a general overview of the operational level concepts to help leaders understand the mandate implementation in UN peacekeeping.

Introduction

Slide 1



Key Message: Module 3 describes capabilities and tasks in lesson 3.1; and lesson 3.2 highlights the principles of the MAU organization and C2.

Module 3 lessons help us to familiarize with the main capabilities, tasks, the Organization and C2 for MAU units operating in UN missions / PKOs.



Note to instructor –

It is recommended that Instructors read the document “United Nations Peacekeeping Operations Principles and Guidelines” (also known as the Capstone Doctrine). Instructors take a few minutes before the lesson to illustrate and hand out.

Copies of CONOPS where MAU have been committed are required for comparative purposes in the learning activity. Samples of tasks assigned to MAU during recent PKO

Introduction

Slide 2

Module 3 Content

- Rotary wing (RW) unit employment
- Fixed wing (FW) unit employment
- Planning considerations
- MAU organizations
- Command and control

2

Key Message: Module 3 describes capabilities and tasks in lesson 3.1; and lesson 3.2 highlights the principles of the MAU organization and C2.

Module 3 lessons help us to familiarize with the main capabilities, tasks, the Organization and C2 for MAU units operating in UN missions / PKOs.

- The minimum capabilities MAU should possess to reach the best effectiveness
- The appropriate tasks under the appropriate C2 structure while avoiding traps of inconsistent MAUs' employment

Lesson 3.1



Overview

The Lesson



Starting the Lesson

Instructors ask the participants if they have any operational experience in a UN PKO and inquire who has deployed as a member of an UN Military Aviation Unit. Briefly, have them share their experiences and specifically ask about how operations might be different in a UN PKO from other operations.

Ask participants for five unique characteristics of operations in a UN PKO that differ from other operations. Record the five items on a chart / white board and review again at the end of lesson.

Slide 3

Employment Concept UN Military Aviation Units (MAU) Lesson 3.1

3

This lesson 3.1 describes the general employment concept for the UN military aviation units (MAU) in the execution of AVN support by its Rotary wing and Fixed Wing assets. Also, the lesson describes the types of AVN support along with their essential planning parameters, the roles / tasks which can be performed by various types of units. It further highlights the essential planning considerations for these roles and tasks.

Slide 4

LESSON 3.1 LEARNING OUTCOMES

- Explain role, mission and tasks of MAU
- Understand types of support provided by RW AVN units
- Comprehend planning parameters / considerations of various missions / operations

4

As a good training practice, let's review the learning outcomes of this lesson:

- Explain the roles, mission, and tasks of MAU
- Have an understanding of the various types of rotary wing aviation units (RW)
- Comprehend by explaining the planning parameters and considerations of the various missions and operations for these types of units

At the end of this lesson you should be able to perform the actions described on the slide; take a moment to read and understand the requirements. This may help you to focus on the most relevant aspects.

Slide 5

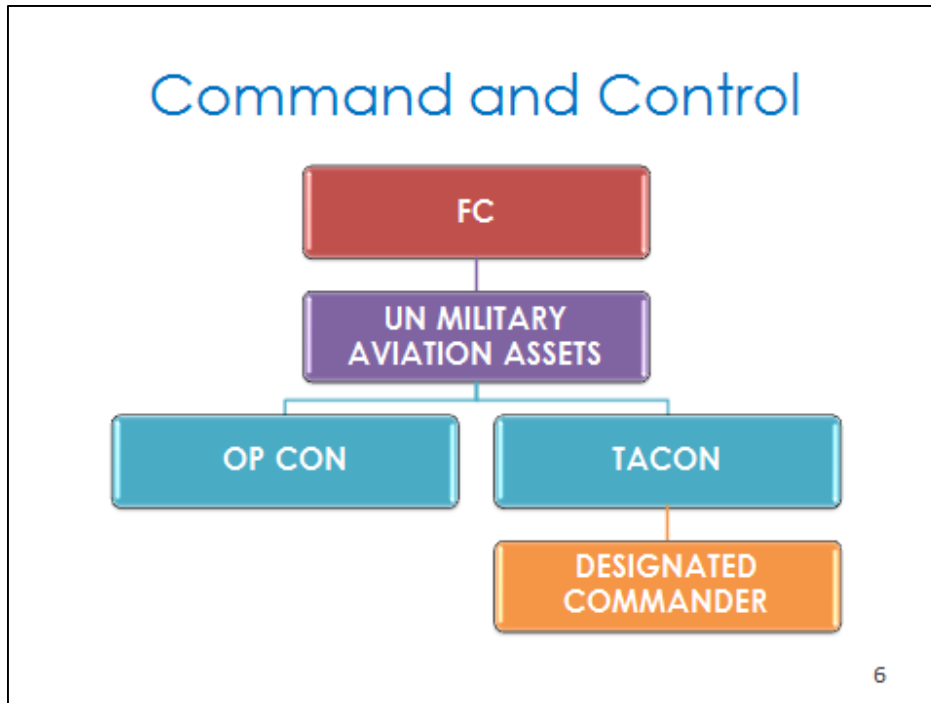
Lesson 3.1 Content

- Role, mission, capabilities and tasks of rotary wing (RW) AVN units
- Types of AVN support provided by RW AVN units
- Planning parameters / considerations of various missions / operations

5

This lesson describes the types of aviation support along with the essential planning parameters; and it will explain the roles and tasks which can be performed by various types of RW AVN units.

Slide 6



Key Message: The MAUs are under the command of the Force Commander (FC) who executes his command through OPCON and TACON C2 authority / relationships.

That is to say, the MAU are controlled by the FC and specific tasking and orders are done through the TACON authority to the unit commanders.

Slide 7



Key Message: Even though MAUs are a military unit OPCON to the FC, the DMS and CMS can also utilize MAUs through UN tasking authority

The DMS / CMS can also utilize MAUs for general mission support purposes routing their requirements through appropriate UN tasking authority.

Slide 8

Command and Control

- Chief of Service Delivery (CSD) reports to Director or Chief of Mission Support (DMS/CMS)
- CSD manages logistics personnel and enabling units, including Mil AVN
- Mission aviation priorities determined by SRSG/HOM and advised by senior executive team

8

Key Message: Good communication, cooperation and coordination with mission support and the HQs is essential for the proper use of MAUs.

The slide will help to explain the command and control aspects for MAUs in the mission framework. The CSD working under DMS / CMS manages the logistic support for all MAUs. While the mission AVN priorities are managed by a senior executive team working under SRSG / HOM.

Slide 9

Planning Considerations for Air Ops

- Type and duration of mission
- Type of terrain
- Number of passengers
- Details and nature of load to be carried
- Tactical situation
- Pick-Up and Landing Zones/airstrips
- Nature of urgency

9

Key Message: These principles for planning are key to help define the requirements and plan to best use the aviation units / assets assigned to the force and mission.

Essential planning considerations to be kept in mind by the air ops staff are shown on this slide.

Slide 10

Planning Considerations

- Crew proficiency
- Helicopter/ aircraft capabilities
- Risk assessment/ safety
- Ground support facilities
- Fuel
- Ammunition
- Specialized equipment for specialized operations
- Weather conditions

10

Essential planning considerations to be kept in mind by the air ops staff and authorities while planning a mission for a MAU.

Slide 11

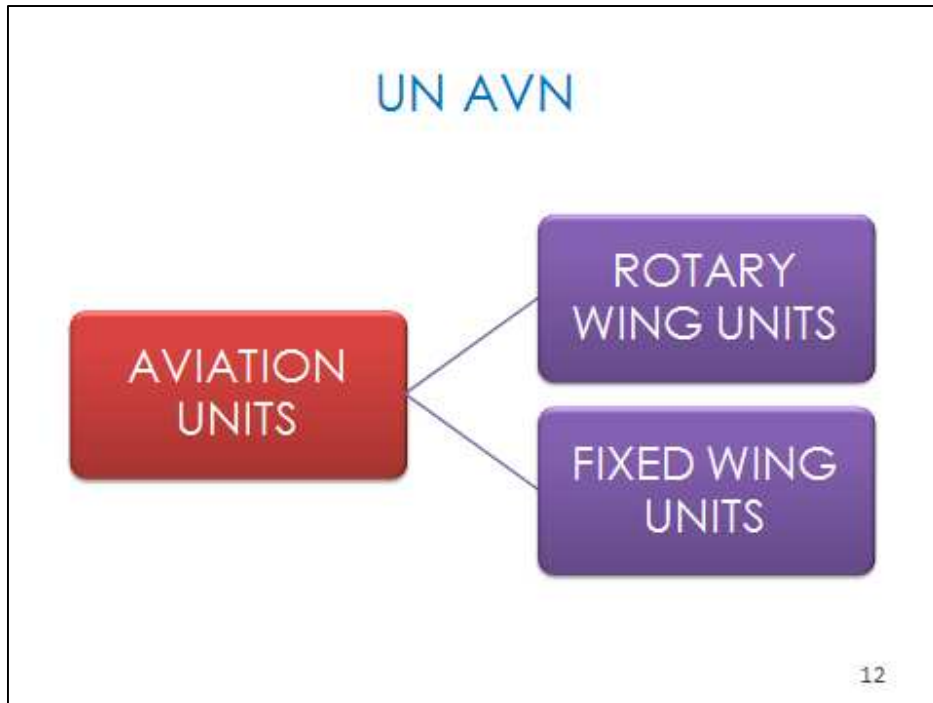
Planning Considerations

- Delineate tasks for airfield and forward operating base security
- Airfield security tasked to a unit
- Define command and control arrangements

11

We continue to show you the essential planning considerations to be kept in mind by the air ops staff and authorities while planning a mission for a MAU.

Slide 12



The MAUs due to their technical nature, are categorized into Rotary winged (RW) and fixed wing (FW) units

Slide 13

RW AVN Employment

- Reconnaissance and surveillance
- Armed reconnaissance
- Passenger transportation
- Cargo transportation
- Air assault/ quick reaction ops
- Close Air Support
- Aerial patrol
- CASEVAC/MEDEVAC

13

The next two slides display the various tasks which can be performed by RW MAUs.

Slide 14

RW AVN Employment

- Search and rescue ops
- VIP transportation
- HLS reconnaissance ops
- JO

14

Slide 15

Reconnaissance and Surveillance

- The collection of information
- Visual
- Photographic
- Infrared
- Electronic

15

This is the basic definition of Reconnaissance. It is important to use common terms and definitions when we refer to aviation tasks both within the MAU and outside the organization.

Slide 16

Reconnaissance and Surveillance

- Surveillance is the systematic observation of airspace, surface areas by visual, electronic, photographic or other means
- It is observation of a given area for patterns of activity, as opposed to focused scouting or reconnaissance

16

Here is the basic definition of surveillance; and note the difference with reconnaissance in the definition.

Slide 17

Planning Reconnaissance and Surveillance

- Mission and commander's intent
- Effects to be created
- Command and control
- Helicopter capabilities
- Crew capabilities and qualifications
- Terrain
- Obstacles
- Weather

17

The slide explains the planning considerations to be kept in mind by the commanders and staff while planning the conduct of a reconnaissance and surveillance operation.

Slide 18

Planning Reconnaissance and Surveillance

- Aeronautical information
- Minimum safe altitude
- Security situation / threat analysis
- Clearance from host nation
- Adequate support planning
- Flight plan filing
- ROE

18

Continued; this slide explains the planning considerations to be kept in mind by the commanders and staff while planning the conduct of a reconnaissance and surveillance operation.

Slide 19

Armed Reconnaissance

- Authorized under mandate, approved by UN authorities
- Prepared for force, mainly self-defense by attacking hostile armed elements
- General areas, rather than attacking pre-designated targets
- Often involves engaging hostile elements who threaten civilian populations

19

The slide explains the conduct of armed reconnaissance operations and highlights the authorization / approval authority and that the operation is defensive in nature.

Slide 20

Planning Armed Reconnaissance

- Command and control
- Helicopter capabilities
- Crew capabilities and qualifications
- Terrain
- Obstacles
- Weather

20

The slide shows the essential planning considerations to be kept in mind by commanders and staff for the conduct of armed reconnaissance operations.

Slide 21

Planning Armed Reconnaissance

- Aeronautical information
- Minimum safe altitude
- Security situation/ threat analysis
- Ammunition
- Logistical support
- Number of helicopters
- Host nation clearance
- Flight plan filing
- Rules of engagement (ROE)

21

The slide has more essential planning considerations to be kept in mind by commanders and staff for Armed Reconnaissance operations.

Slide 22

Helicopter Landing Site (HLS) Reconnaissance Ops

- Inspect, select and land on an unfamiliar landing site
- Other than knowing coordinates, other aspects of the landing site might not be known

22

The slide explains the basic concept of / conditions when an HLS Reconnaissance op is conducted.

Slide 23

Planning HLS Reconnaissance Ops

- Helicopter capabilities
- Condition of underground materials
- Crew capabilities / training standards
- Security clearances from UN and host country
- Area of operations
- Mine / IED (improvised explosive device) clearance

23

Here are the essential considerations to be kept in mind by the commanders and staff for conduct of HLS Reconnaissance ops.

Slide 24

Planning HLS Reconnaissance Ops

- GPS coordinates, elevation and weather
- Aeronautical information
- Presence of natural obstacles in area
- Force SOPs
- Logistics support
- Filing of flight plan per UN and host country

24

Here are more of the essential considerations to be kept in mind by the commanders and staff for conduct of HLS Reconnaissance ops.

Slide 25

Passenger Transportation

- UN air movement of passengers from one location to another
- Military aircraft operating under a Letter of Assist (LOA) that meet TCC and UN standards for military aviation operations
- Comply with terms and conditions of LOA

25

The slide highlights the basic concept and requirements for passenger transportation on MAU assets.

Slide 26

Planning Passenger Transportation

- Helicopter capabilities
- Crew capabilities and qualifications
- Command and control
- Terrain and safety altitude
- Weather
- Aeronautical information
- Security situation
- Support for primary and alternate destinations
- Flight plan filing, clearance per UN / host nation

26

Here are the essential planning considerations to be kept in mind by the commanders and staff while conducting passenger transportation on MAU assets.

Slide 27

Cargo Transportation

- Carrying or moving of cargo within mission by UN utility helicopters
- Cargo can be loaded inside or outside cargo compartment using a sling
- Military aircraft operating under LOA that meet TCC and UN standards for military aviation ops

27

The slide highlights the concept and conditions for Cargo transportation on MAU assets.

Slide 28

Planning Cargo Transportation

- Loading, cargo packing list, manifest
- Helicopter capabilities
- Crew capabilities / training standards
- Specialized equipment requirements
- Weather
- Aeronautical information

28

The slide describes the essential planning considerations to be kept in mind by the commanders and staff for Cargo transportation on MAU assets.

Slide 29

Planning Cargo Transportation

- Weight and volume limits
- Type of cargo
- Terrain and safety altitude
- Host nation clearance
- Primary / alternate destination support
- Flight plan per UN / host nation rules

29

Here are more of the essential planning considerations to be kept in mind by commanders and staff for Cargo transportation on MAU assets.

Slide 30

Air Assault / Quick Reaction Ops

- Movement of UN military forces by UN RW AVN
- Protect vulnerable groups, support legitimate forces, secure areas and directly engage hostile forces

30

The slide highlights the basic concept and conditions for conduct of Air assault / Quick reaction ops.

Slide 31

Planning Air Assault / Quick Reaction Ops

- Helicopter capabilities
- Crew capabilities and training standards
- Briefings / coordination on techniques and tactics
- Coordination between types of helicopters (utility and combat)
- Area of operations
- Security situation / threat analysis

31

The essential considerations to be kept in mind by the commanders and staff for conduct of Air assault / Quick reaction ops.

Slide 32

Planning Air Assault / Quick Reaction Ops

- Weather conditions
- Aeronautical information
- Terrain, obstacles and safety altitude
- Host nation clearance
- Logistics planning
- Air assault techniques and training
- ROE

32

Here are additional planning considerations to be kept in mind by the commanders and staff for conduct of Air assault / Quick reaction ops.

Slide 33

Close Air Support

- Action by armed helicopters against hostile targets close to UN forces
- Requires detailed fire and maneuver coordination with UN forces
- Comply with mandate, ROE and concept of operations

33

The slide highlights the basic concept and requirements for conduct of close air support ops.

Slide 34

Planning Close Air Support

- Helicopter capabilities
- Crew capabilities and training standards
- Area of operations
- Security situation and threat analysis
- Terrain / obstacles and safety altitude
- Weather

34

The slide shows the essential planning considerations to be kept in mind by the commanders and staff for conduct of close air support ops.

Slide 35

Planning Close Air Support

- Aeronautical information
- Coordination measures
- Ammunition
- Measures to avoid collateral damage
- Host nation clearance
- Support and logistics
- ROE
- Battlefield air interdiction

35

The essential planning considerations to be kept in mind by the commanders and staff for the conduct of close air support ops.

Slide 36

Aerial Patrols

- RW AVN patrols over objective, critical area, or other UN area of responsibility
- Observe and gather early warning information

36

The slide explains the basic concept of aerial patrolling by MAU assets.

Slide 37

Planning Aerial Patrols

- Helicopter capabilities
- Crew capabilities and training
- Terrain, obstacles and safety altitude
- Weather
- Aeronautical information
- Security situation / threat analysis
- Host nation clearance
- Support / logistics

37

This slide shows the essential planning considerations that need to be considered by commanders and staff for conduct of aerial patrols.

Slide 38

CASEVAC

- Emergency transportation of injured or sick to initial or medical treatment facilities
- Condition life-threatening, rapid evacuation of casualties vital
- Early evacuation offers high probability of saving life and limb

38

Here is the basic concept and reasons for conducting CASEVAC missions.

Slide 39

CASEVAC Planning

- Alert matrix
- Command and control
- Operating hours / maintenance
- Civil aviation in area
- Medical teams
- Threats / security

39

Here are the planning considerations to be kept in mind by the commanders and staff for conduct of CASEVC missions.

Slide 40

CASEVAC Planning

- Landing and Pick-up zones (LZ/PZ)
 - Proximity to medical treatment
 - Sufficient distance
 - Downwind from the aid station
- Marking
- Communications
- Capacity
- Obstacles

40

The slide has the more essential considerations to be kept in mind by the commanders and staff for conduct of CASEVAC missions.

Slide 41

CASEVAC Planning

- Flexibility
- Security situation / security at pick-up
- Forecast casualty rate
- Capabilities of evacuation teams
- Capabilities of RW AVN, payloads, ranges
- Support planning

41

Here are additional planning considerations for CASEVAC.

Slide 42

Medical Evacuation (MEDEVAC)

- Movement, transport of wounded, injured or ill persons
- In route care provided by medical personnel

42

The slide highlights the basic concept of MEDEVAC missions.

Slide 43

MEDEVAC Planning

- Helicopter capabilities
- Crew capabilities and training
- Availability of trained aero-medical crews
- Weather conditions, terrain and safety altitude
- Aeronautical information
- Support and medical supplies
- Medical risk assessment to ensure patient's condition acceptable safety standards
- Medical treatment facilities notified

43

Here are the essential planning considerations to be kept in mind by the commanders and staff for conduct of MEDEVAC missions.

Slide 44

Search and Rescue Ops

- Locate, communicate, recover personnel
- Isolated, hostile or denied areas
- Specialized operation by rescue forces to affect recovery of distressed personnel
- Technical and specially trained personnel

44

The slide highlights the basic concept of search and rescue operations with its specialized nature and training requirements

Slide 45

Planning Search and Rescue Ops

- Helicopter capabilities
- Crew capabilities and training standards
- Area of operations and nature of terrain
- Search patterns / techniques
- Security / threat analysis
- Weather, obstacles and safety altitude
- Aeronautical information
- Support and logistics

45

Here are the essential planning considerations to be kept in mind by the commanders and staff for the conduct of search and rescue operations.

Slide 46

VIP Transportation

- Movement of VIP / dignitaries
- Special Representative of the Secretary-General (SRSG)
 - Deputy SRSG
 - Director or Chief of Mission Support (DMS or CMS)
 - Force Commander (FC) / Deputy FC
 - National heads of state / government

46

This slide gives the basic concept of VIP transportation on MAU assets and also highlights the different types of VIPs in a mission area.

Slide 47

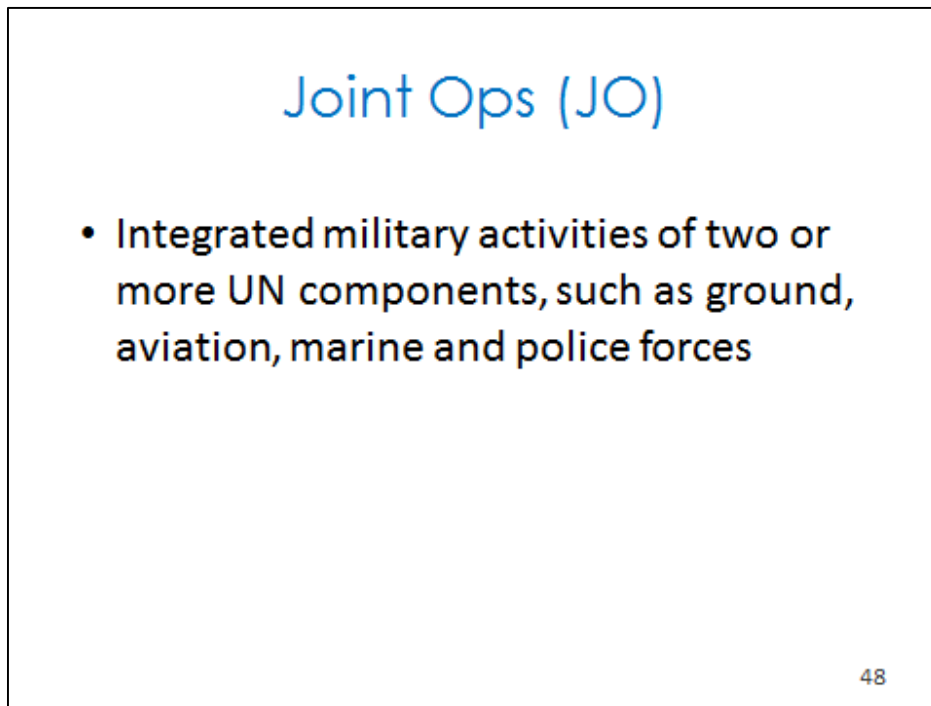
Planning VIP Transportation

- Helicopter capabilities
- Crew capabilities and training standards
- Flight planning
- General security situation/ threat analysis
- Weather conditions, obstacles and safety altitude
- Aeronautical information
- Host nation clearance
- Authorization
- Logistics support

47

Here are the planning considerations to be kept in mind by the commanders and staff for transporting VIPs on MAU assets.

Slide 48

The slide content is enclosed in a black rectangular border. At the top center, the title "Joint Ops (JO)" is written in a blue, sans-serif font. Below the title, there is a single bullet point in black text that reads: "• Integrated military activities of two or more UN components, such as ground, aviation, marine and police forces". In the bottom right corner of the slide, the number "48" is displayed in a small, grey font.

Joint Ops (JO)

- Integrated military activities of two or more UN components, such as ground, aviation, marine and police forces

48

The slide explains the basic concept of joint ops in UN missions.

Slide 49

JO Planning

- Helicopter capabilities
- Crew capabilities and training standards
- Command and control of operation
- Logistics support; ammunition, fuel
- Area of operations, nature of terrain, obstacles and safety altitudes

49

Here are the essential planning considerations to be kept in mind by commanders and staffs for the conduct of joint ops.

Slide 50

JO Planning

- Security situation / threat analysis
- Weather
- Aeronautical information
- Coordination for communications
- Coordination / measures to avoid fratricide
- Measures avoid / minimize collateral damage
- Clearances from UN and host nation
- ROE; CONOPS

50

Continued from last slide, here are more essential planning considerations to be kept in mind by commanders and staff for the conduct of joint operations.

Slide 51

Take Away Lesson 3.1

- Clarity on Command and Control
- Essential planning considerations for air operations
- Comprehension of the employment and types of operations for RW AVN

51

Summary

At the end of this lecture, the students should retain the following items on this slide as the key principles of employment of MAUs:

- Clarity on C2 and support relationships are keys to success
- There are specific essential planning considerations for all of the different aviation operations that need be adopted by commanders and staff if aviation operations are to succeed
- Commanders and staff should know and understand the employment principles and types of operations for FW Aviation

Lesson 3.2



Organization of Special Forces

The Lesson



Starting the Lesson



N/A

Slide 1



Employment Concept UN
MAU Lesson 3.2

1

This lesson describes the general employment concept for UN Military Aviation Units (MAU). We will cover the general employment concept for the MAU in the execution of AVN support by its Fixed Wing assets. It will show the differences between the fixed wing and rotary wing categories of MAUs.

Slide 2

Learning Outcomes

Lesson 3.2

- Understanding roles, missions and tasks of FW MAUs
- List types of aerial support provided by FW MAUs
- Describe planning parameters and considerations for FW MAUs

2

The learning outcomes are aimed at explaining details of FW ops as conducted in UN missions.

Slide 3

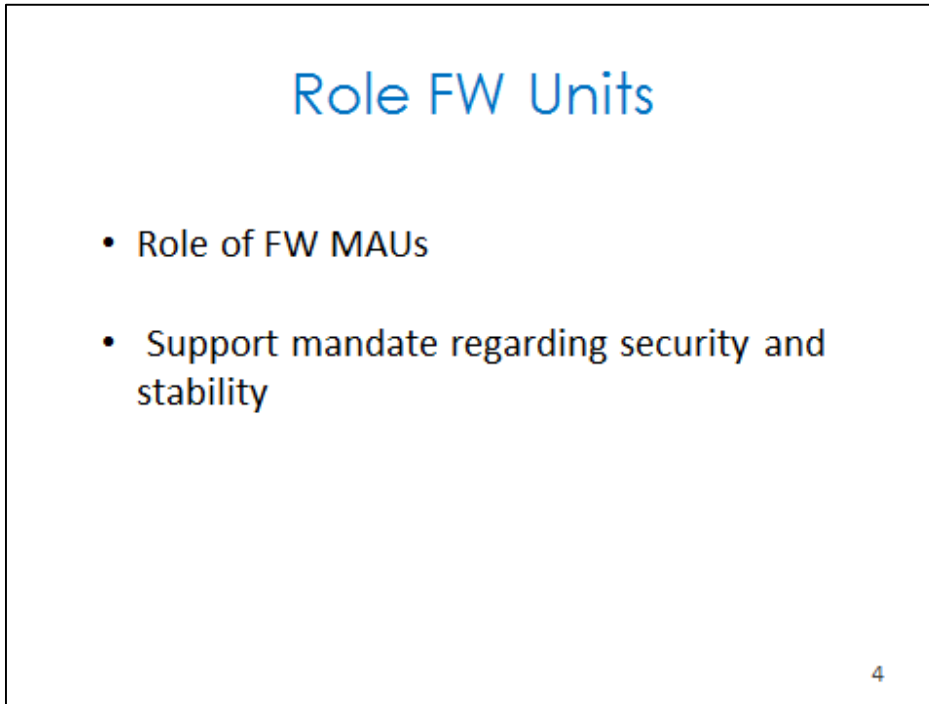
Lesson 3.2 Content

- Understanding role and tasks of Fixed Wing (FW) MAUs
- Support of FW MAUs
- Planning parameters and considerations

3

This lesson describes the roles / tasks which can be performed by various types of FW AVN units. It further highlights the essential planning considerations for these roles and tasks.

Slide 4



Role FW Units

- Role of FW MAUs
- Support mandate regarding security and stability

4

The slide explains that the basic role of FW AVN units is to provide support for the mission mandate.

Slide 5

Tasks FW Unit

- Surveillance and reconnaissance
- Passenger transportation
- Cargo transportation
- Dangerous Goods (DGs) transportation
- Aerial delivery operations
- CASEVAC / MEDEVAC
- Search operations
- VIP transportation
- Aerial patrol

5

The slide explains the different types of tasks which can be performed by the FW MAUs in the missions.

Slide 6

Surveillance and Reconnaissance

- Surveillance- systematic observation of airspace, surface areas by visual, aural, electronic, photographic, or other means
- Reconnaissance- collection of visual, photographic, infrared or electronic information about warning signs or terrain

6

The slide explains the basic definitions and concepts of surveillance and reconnaissance by FW MAUs.

Slide 7

Planning Surveillance and Reconnaissance

- Aircraft capabilities
- Crew capabilities and training standards
- Area of operations
- Aeronautical information
- MSA
- General security situation/threat analysis
- Clearance of UN and host nation
- Support planning
- Flight plan filing

7

Here are the considerations to be kept in mind by the authorities while planning surveillance and reconnaissance operations and the essential planning considerations to be kept in mind by the commanders and staff for conduct of surveillance and reconnaissance ops.

Slide 8

Passenger Transportation

- Air movement of passengers
- Aircraft equipped and configured to accommodate passengers

8

The slide gives the basic concept and conditions for passenger transportation on FW MAU assets.

Slide 9

Passenger Transportation Planning considerations

- Aircraft and Crew capabilities with training standards
- Area of operations
- Weather conditions
- Aeronautical information
- General security situation/threat analysis
- Terminal availability & handling facilities
- Flight planning
- Appropriate support planning

9

This slide shows the essential considerations to be kept in mind by the commanders and staff for transportation of passengers on FW MAU assets.

Slide 10

Cargo Transportation

- Cargo movement from one location to another on properly configured utility aircraft
- Military aircraft operate under LOA
- Mixed transportation of cargo and passengers on cargo aircraft certified

10

The slide explains the concept and conditions for cargo transportation on FW MAU assets.

Slide 11

Planning Cargo Transportation

- Aircraft & crew capabilities
- Planning aircraft loading
- Cargo manifestation & segregation of DG's
- Area of operations
- Aeronautical information
- General security situation/threat analysis
- Cargo handling and terminal facilities
- Flight planning
- Appropriate support planning

11

Here are the essential considerations to be kept in mind by the commanders and staff for transportation of cargo on FW MAU assets.

Slide 12

DGs Transportation

- Dangerous goods (DG)- articles / substances having properties adversely affecting safety of aircraft
- IATA regulation provide
 - Procedures for shipper of DGs
 - Guidelines for safe transportation
- DGs transported in accordance with national regulations

12

The slide explains the basic concept and regulations governing the transportation of DGs on MAU assets.

Slide 13

Planning DGs Transportation

- Inspection by qualified personnel
- Packaging, labeling and segregation of DGs
- Aircraft capabilities
- Other considerations for cargo transportation remain valid

13

This slide shows the essential considerations to be kept in mind by the commanders and staff for transportation of DGs on MAU assets.

Slide 14

Aerial Delivery Ops

- By parachute, airdrop where landing facilities not available or other methods less efficient
- Specialized troops inserted if required
- Requires specially configured aircraft / trained crew

14

The slide explains the basic concept and conditions for conduct of aerial delivery ops by MAUs.

Slide 15

Planning Aerial Delivery Ops

- Aircraft & crew capabilities
- Availability of parachute rigging/ packing/ repacking facilities
- Drop zone selection and marking
- Aeronautical information

15

The slide explains the planning considerations to be kept in mind by the commanders and staff while planning conduct of aerial delivery ops.

Slide 16

Planning Aerial Delivery Ops

- Area of operations
- General security situation / threat analysis
- Load masters availability
- Other cargo transportation considerations remain valid

16

The slide explains the planning considerations to be kept in mind by the commanders and staff while planning conduct of aerial delivery ops.

Slide 17

CASEVAC

- Emergency transportation of injured or sick person
- Life-threatening condition
- Rapid evacuation of casualties
 - Command responsibility
 - Vital to operational effectiveness
- Early evacuation offers high probability of saving life and limb

17

The slide explains the conduct of CASEVAC ops by MAU.

Slide 18

Planning CASEVAC

- Aircraft / Crew capabilities
- Paramedical staff availability
- Forecasted casualty rate
- Nature and disposition of health facilities
- Number & type of evacuation platforms
- Area of operations

18

The slide highlights essential planning considerations to be kept in mind by the commanders and staff for conduct of CASEVAC missions.

Slide 19

Planning CASEVAC

- Aeronautical information
- General security situation/threat analysis
- Flight planning clearances
- Adequate support planning

19

The slide explains the essential planning considerations to be kept in mind by the commanders and staff for conduct of CASEVAC missions.

Slide 20

MEDEVAC

- En route care by medical personnel of wounded, injured or ill
- Medical condition not life-threatening
- Evacuation from area of operations or other locations to treatment facility

20

The slide explains the basic concept of / conditions for conduct of MEDEVAC missions.

Slide 21

Planning MEDEVAC

- Aircraft capabilities
- Crew capabilities
- Trained aero-medical staff
- Risk assessment
- Flight safety Assurance documentation

21

Here are the essential considerations to be kept in mind by the commanders and staff for conduct of MEDEVAC missions.

Slide 22

Planning MEDEVAC

- Notification of medical treatment facilities
- Area of operations
- Aeronautical information
- General security situation/threat analysis
- Flight planning
- Appropriate support planning

22

This slide shows the essential considerations to be kept in mind by the commanders and staff for conduct of MEDEVAC missions.

Slide 23

SEARCH OPS

- Aircraft gathering and detecting activity to provide information
- Aircraft on search to provide direct information or direction to ground or maritime units conducting search activities

23

This slide highlights the basic concept of search ops by FW MAU assets.

Slide 24

Planning Search Ops

- Aircraft capabilities
- Crew capabilities
- Area of operations
- Aeronautical information
- Landing area analysis / clearances
- General security situation
- Flight plan filing
- Support planning

24

Here are the essential planning considerations to be kept in mind by the commanders and staff while conducting search ops on FW MAU assets.

Slide 25

VIP TRANSPORTATION

- Movement of VIPs
- Support to high ranks
- Provided by Mission Air Operations Center (MAOC)

25

The slide highlights the concept and conditions for VIP transportation on MAU assets.

Slide 26

Planning VIP transportation

- Authorization
- Aircraft capabilities
- Crew capabilities
- Area of operations
- Aeronautical information
- General security situation
- Flight plan filing

26

This slide displays the essential planning considerations to be kept in mind by the commanders and staff for VIP transportation on MAU assets.

Slide 27

Aerial Patrol

- Aerial patrols provided:
 - Over an objective area
 - Critical portion of the area of operations
 - Or other UN area of responsibility
- Purpose of observing and gathering important early warning information

27

The slide explains the basic concept / occasions and purpose of aerial patrol by FW MAU assets.

Slide 28

Planning Aerial Patrol

- Aircraft capabilities
- Crew capabilities and training
- Area of operations
- Aeronautical information
- General security situation / threat analysis
- Flight plan Filing and clearances
- Support planning
- CAS
- Battle space air interdiction

28

Here are the essential planning considerations to be kept in mind by the commanders and staff for conduct of aerial patrolling on FW MAU assets.

Slide 29

Take Away Lesson 3.2

- Grasping FW AVN Unit ops and tasks
- Understanding essential FW AVN ops planning considerations

29

Summary

This slide highlights the most important take away for the students from this lesson which are to be familiar and understand the framework and planning considerations for the conduct of FW operations. The takeaways include the following:

- Grasping FW tasks
- Understand the essential FW planning considerations

Lesson 3.3



Organization

The Lesson




Starting the Lesson



N/A

Slide 1



Lesson 3.3 Organization of
UN Military Aviation Unit
(MAU)

1

This lesson describes the organizational structures of different types of MAUs in FW and RW categories.

Slide 2

Lesson 3.3 Content

- Introduction to Avn Units
- Rotary-Wing (RW) Unit Organization
- Fixed-Wing (FW) Unit Organization

2

This lesson will cover the following content describing the characteristics and specific organizational structures of different types of MAUs in the RW and FW category.

Slide 3

Learning Out Come Lesson 3.3

- Explain the MAU functions and responsibilities
- Classify RW Unit Organization
- Differentiate FW Unit Organization

3

The learning outcomes are aimed at explaining details of various organizational structures and this lesson aims to familiarize you with the characteristics of each type of MAU along with their different organizational structures.

Slide 4

Introduction

- MAU organized, equipped and capable of dealing with an abundance of requirements
- Specifics of capabilities, employment concept, tasks, organization and equipment meant for planning and negotiation between TCC and UN Headquarters
- Prior to deployment, TCC discusses and finalizes details as number of sections, personnel, helicopters and aircraft as part of Force Requirements, MOU or LOA

4

Each MAU is organized as per the CONOPs, force requirements, individual mission area requirements and details regarding number and type of aircraft, equipment and manpower are negotiated between the UN and the TCC during finalization of the LOA.

Slide 5

Functions and Responsibilities

- Flight safety
- Mission planning
- Maintenance
- Duty operations
- Medical
- Liaison
- Logistics/administration
- Ground security
- Meteorology

5

This slide shows the various functional areas and responsibilities for which a MAU is organised.

Slide 6

LUH Units

- Consists of 80 to 100 personnel including pilots, maintenance staff, staff officers, security and administrative personnel and 4 to 6 LUH
- Actual strength, composition and deployment locations are subject to negotiations
- Must conduct 24/7 flying operations in low, medium or high threat environments

6

The slide highlights the approximate number of helicopters and men in a LUH. It also explains the desired capability from the LUH in all types of operating conditions

Slide 7

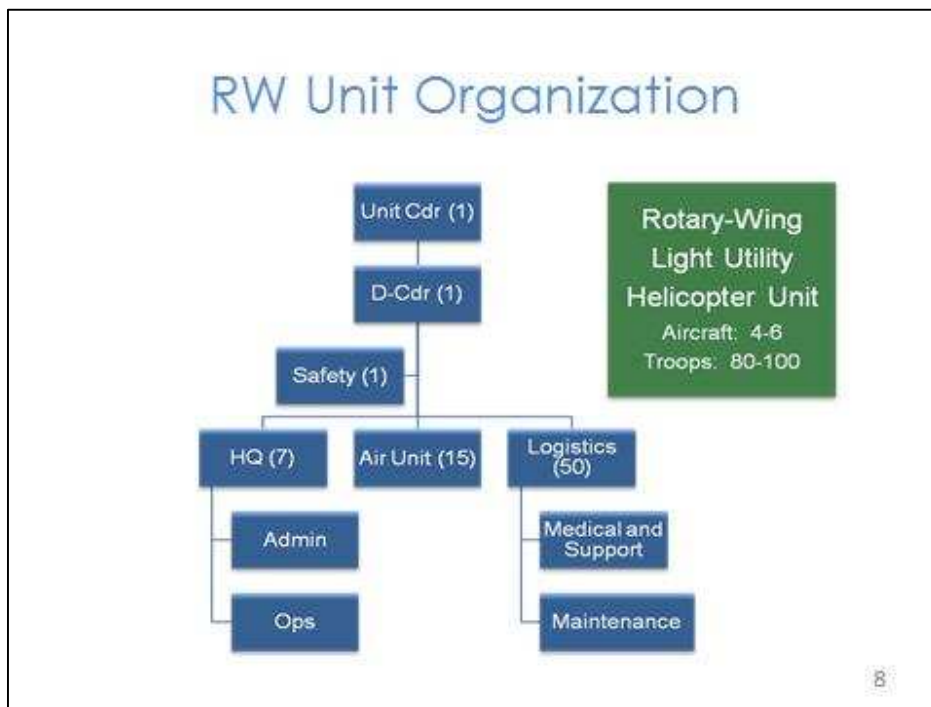
LUH Units

- Support operations and maintenance for up to 60 flight hours/aircraft/month, or stipulated in the Statement of Unit Requirements (SUR)
- Maintain at least 75% of its helicopters in serviceable condition or as agreements with UN

7

Here it highlights the concept of average flight hours per aircraft per month which are to be provided by the unit along with ensuring desired serviceability of assets throughout the month.

Slide 8



The slide displays the organizational structure of a light utility helicopter unit. Of note, is that the medical support comes under the logistics element and not the HQs section.

Slide 9

MUH Units

- Consists of 80 to 100 personnel - pilots, maintenance staff, staff officers, security, administrative personnel
- 4 MUH
- Subject to negotiations with the UN
- Conduct 24/7 flight operations in low, medium or high threat environments

9

The slide highlights the approximate number of helicopters and men in a MUH. It also explains the desired capability from the MUH in all types of operating conditions.

Slide 10

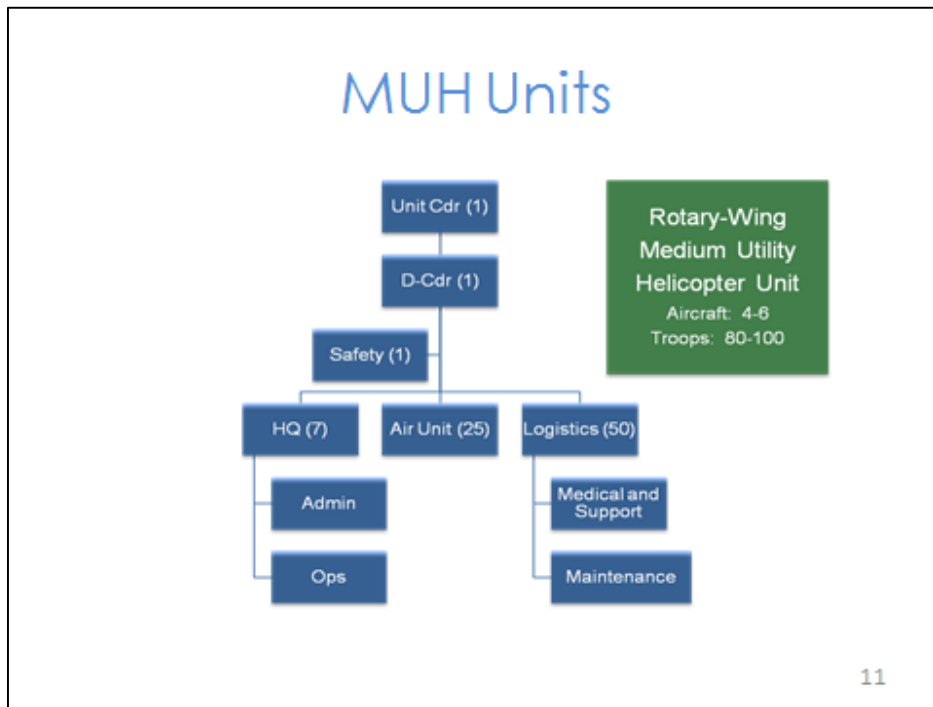
MUH Units

- Personnel and equipment to support operations and maintenance for average of 40-45 flight hours / aircraft / month or per SUR
- Maintain at least 75% helicopters in serviceable condition at all times, or as otherwise stated in the LOA

10

This explains the requirements for average flight hours per aircraft to be provided by the MUH, along with maintaining a minimum essential serviceability standard.

Slide 11



This slide displays the organizational structure of a Medium Utility Helicopter unit.

Slide 12

HUH Units

- 80–100 personnel including pilots, maintenance personnel, staff officers, administrative, security personnel
- 3-5 heavy cargo helicopters
- Subject to negotiations with the UN

12

Here is the approximate number and type of helicopters in a HUH unit along with the manpower requirements. Also, it needs to be highlighted that all these details are finalized in the LOA.

Slide 13

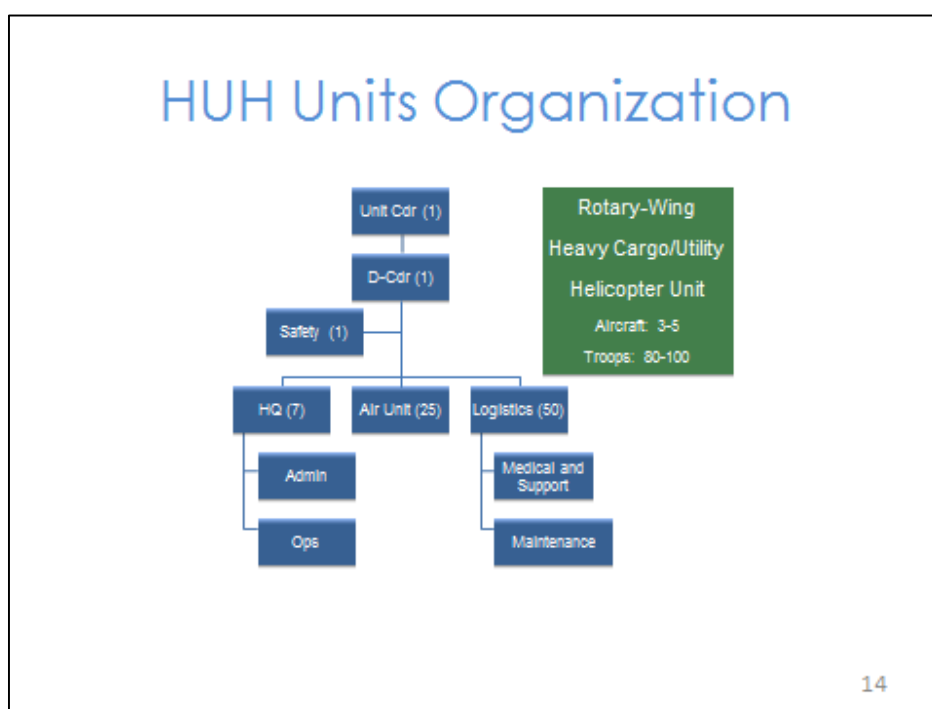
HUH Units

- 24 / 7 flying operations in low, medium or high threat environments
- Personnel and equipment to support operations for average of 50 flight hours/aircraft/month
- Minimum of 75 % helicopters serviceable at all times, unless stated otherwise in LOA

13

This slide shows the conduct of flight operations in varying threat environments. It also highlights the provisions for specific flight hours per aircraft by the unit and the requirements for maintaining the minimum acceptable serviceability level.

Slide 14



This slide shows the organizational structure for a heavy cargo helicopter unit.

Slide 15

Attack / Armed Helicopter Units (AHU)

- 80-100 personnel including pilots, maintenance personnel, armament experts, staff officers, administrative, security personnel
- 3-4 attack helicopters
- All subject to troop contributing country negotiations with DPKO
- Staffed and equipped to conduct fire support, information gathering, armed surveillance, tactical escort, insertion and extraction of troops, logistical resupply and search and rescue missions

15

Now we turn to the AHU. Here we show the approximate number of men along with aircraft types organic to an AHU. This structure is finalized in the LOA. Subsequently, it highlights the core capability of an AHU.

Slide 16

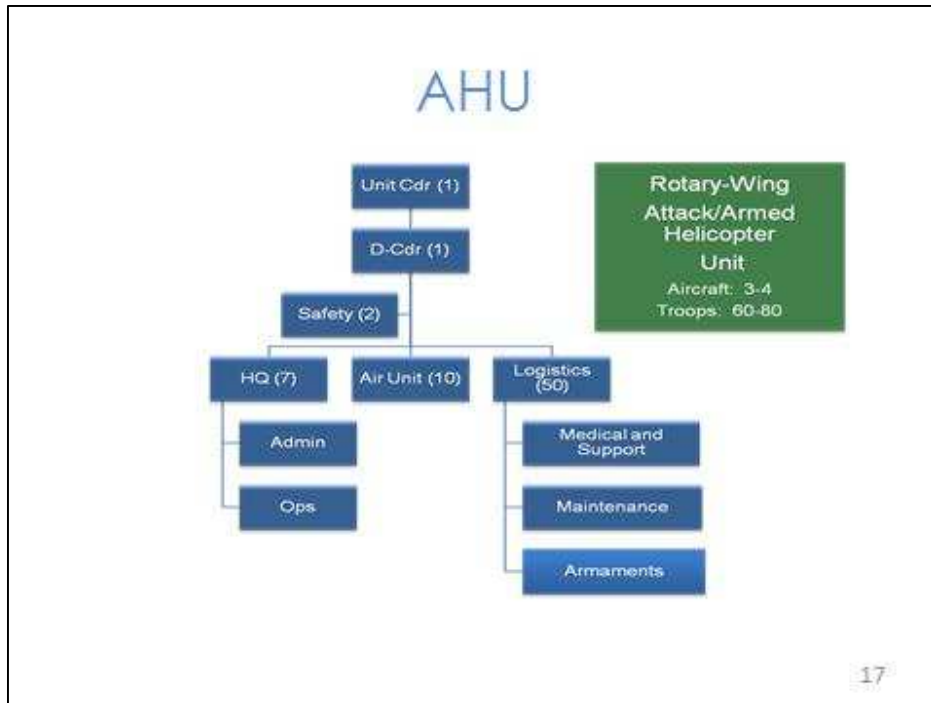
AHU

- 24/7 operations in hostile environments
- Support operations and maintenance for up to an average of 50 flight hours/aircraft/month
- Minimum of 75 % (per LOA) serviceable AHU
- Operate independently, or in formation with other helicopters of other units
- Deploy helicopters as a single aircraft or in pairs to separate locations for limited periods of time

16

Here we continue to display the concept of average flight hours per aircraft, along with, the minimum acceptable serviceability standards provided by an AHU. It further explains the varying operating conditions which may be encountered by AHUs.

Slide 17



The basic organizational structure of an attack helicopter unit is very similar to the other helicopter units.

Slide 18

Fixed Wing (FW) Unit Organization

18

Slide 19

LAR Units

- 60 personnel including pilots, maintenance personnel, staff officers, administrative, security
- 2-3 light aerial reconnaissance aircraft
- All subject to negotiations with the UN

19

The approximate number and type of aircraft, along with, the manpower requirements for a light aerial reconnaissance unit are shown here.

Slide 20

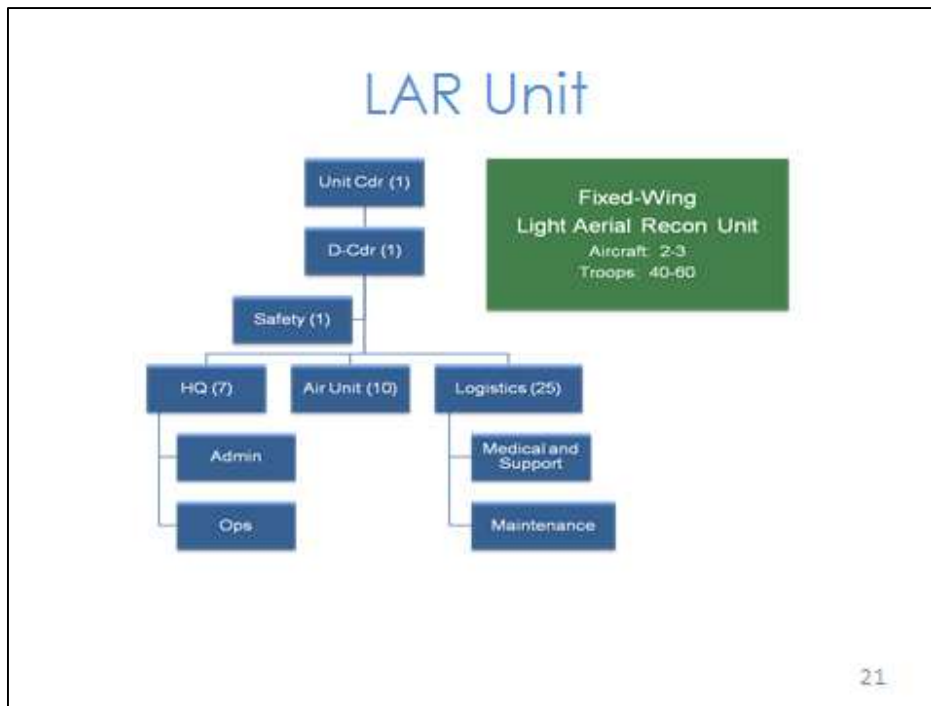
LAR Units

- 24/7 flight operations at airfields with night facilities
- Personnel and equipment to support operations for an average of 80 flight hours/aircraft/month
- Minimum of 75% aircraft serviceable

20

The slide explains the concept of average flight hours per aircraft along with minimum acceptable serviceability standards to be maintained. It also highlights round the clock operational capability for the unit.

Slide 21



The slide displays the basic organizational structure of a light aerial reconnaissance unit.

Slide 22

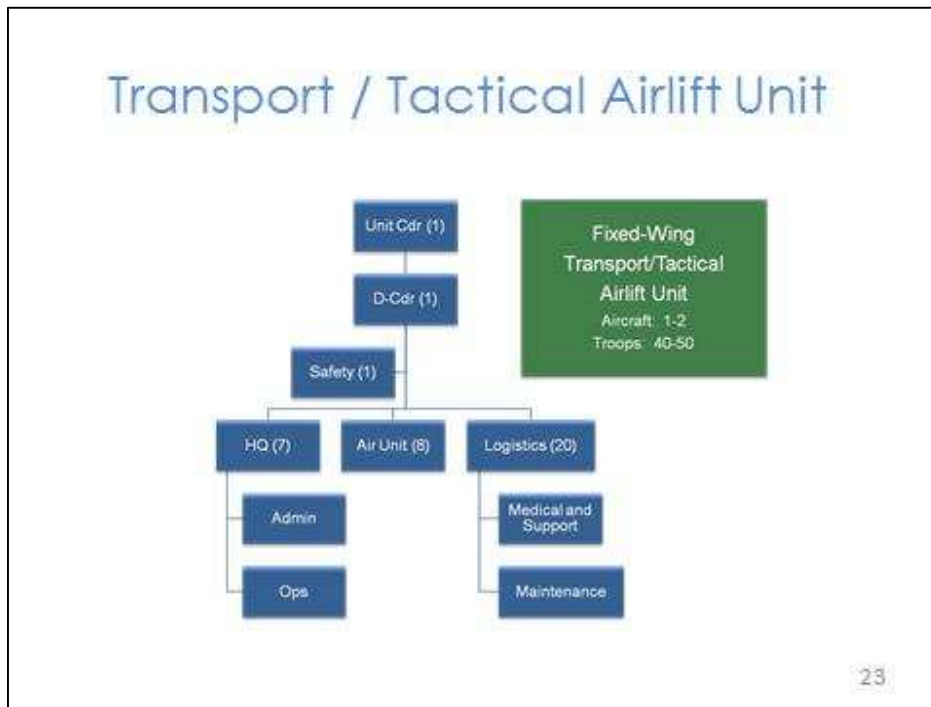
Transport / Tactical Airlift Units

- 40-50 personnel- pilots, maintenance personnel, staff officers, administrative, security
- 1-2 transport aircraft
- Subject to negotiations with DPKO
- 24/7 flight operations at airfields with night facilities
- Personnel and equipment to support its operations and maintenance

22

This slide highlights the approximate number and types of aircrafts in an LRU, along with manpower. All of these areas pertaining to requirements are finalized according to LOA. It should be noted that in most cases, round the clock operational capability is required for this type of unit.

Slide 23



The slide displays the basic organizational structure of a tactical air transport unit.

Slide 24

Lesson 3.3 Take Away

- Understanding MAU
- Elaborating the types of RW units and their composition/organization
- Dissecting the types of FW units with composition and organizational structure

24

To better understand the organization of MAUs, we should take about 15 minutes to discuss some of the key points displayed here on this slide. Let's split in two groups and answer the last two bullets. Group one does the second bullet and group two the last bullet. Write on a chart / white board and we will back brief each other in 15 minutes.

Module 3



Operational Framework Wrap Up

At the conclusion of Module 3, some key elements should become clearer:

- A general understanding the key operational framework covering MAU operating in UN peacekeeping operations
- The main capabilities, tasks, the organization and C2 for MAU units operating in UN missions / PKOs
- The TTX give you a better understanding of AVN support along with their essential planning parameters, roles / tasks which can be performed by various types of units
- The essential planning considerations for these roles and tasks
- A general understanding of POC tasks
- The module focuses specifically on command and control and tactical level considerations
- The POC TTX provided you some tools to apply in your decision making process when employing MAUs in UN PKOs
- A focus on the tactical level employment of a MAU and a general overview of the operational level concepts to help your leaders understand the mandate implementation in UN peacekeeping

The following annexes and references can be found in separate folders to aid in the delivery of the modules:

- **Annex A:** Power Point Slide Presentations
- **Annex B:** Comprehensive Protection of Civilians (CPOC) Specialized Training Materials (STM)
- **Annex C:** Learning Activity / Table Top Scenario-based Exercise (TTX) for UN Military Aviation Units
- **Annex D:** Training Guidance for UN Military Aviation Units / Training Model
- **Annex E:** Other references and background material

[End of document]