

PUBLIC ORDER MANAGEMENT

Eviction from premises



Background

Occupying public buildings or private properties are common modus operandi for demonstrators. This occupation can take very different forms, violent or not, brief or lasting for months, permanent or not, disruptive for the vicinity or not. It may be prompted by very different motivations and even though, these occupations are illegal in the vast majority of the cases, the occupation can be deemed socially as “a good cause” and consequently will have a strong support among the population. Often the takeover of the building is non-violent and little or no damage is done. However the refusal to leave the building will create a dilemma for the police. Demonstrators are clearly trespassers and their refusal to leave will normally make their actions illegal. However, as explained above, withholding the law may be at odds with moral considerations and may prompt other social disturbances. Negotiation is normally the way to resolve such incidents. Still, in case the decision is made to evacuate the illegal occupiers it will have to be conducted in a way which will be perceived as respectful as possible with a very restrained use of force. However, should the demonstrators become violent or still refuse to leave, the FPU commander must have a contingency plan and be ready to use the appropriate level of force.

In this module the methods of evicting demonstrators from premises are detailed. In charge of the protection of UN premises and staff, members of FPU can be tasked to evacuate protesters from a UN building. They can also have to support local police forces on equivalent mission. This module deals with the different architectural configurations they might face and details the tactics, techniques and equipment that will be needed accordingly.

Aim

To understand and apply the procedure for the tactical response to evicting demonstrators from occupied premises.

Learning outcomes

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

- List the phases of the operation
- Describe the different elements
- Demonstrate the technique of evicting demonstrators from occupied premises.

Training sequence

The material in this module is designed to be delivered over one hour classroom

based theory lessons, followed by 5 hours of practice, which should include, at least one hour for assessment. This is on the assumption that the students have received no previous training in this subject.

Duration

Minimum Session time	Lecture/Presentation	Question/Assessment	Session Activities
6 hours	1 hour		5 hours
Additional Options	Mission Specific	Optional film	Optional activity

Methodology

This module contains a PowerPoint theory presentation to explain and show the various tactics. However, the majority of this module should be taught in a practical manner using the following format:

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

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

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

- Eviction from premises (one hour) = lesson 1
- Practice (5 hours of practical exercises) = lesson 2

The practice should be carried out over a number of days and the instructors should be aware that the physically demanding nature of deploying the FPU in Public Order Management techniques must be carefully managed so that the students do not get fatigued as this is likely to lead to injury.

A number of the practical periods should be conducted in the form of exercises which should be carried out in as realistic situation as possible with the use of other officers acting at 'Mob crowd'

When training a full FPU it is recommended that this module is taught to individual Platoons and then additional practice time is given to bring the whole FPU together for co-ordinated training. One FPU is the minimum strength necessary to conduct this type of exercise.

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

Instructor Profile

This module is best presented by an instructor who has practical experience in Public Order Management in peacekeeping operations and who could share his/her experience with the group. They must be practiced and skilled to be able to demonstrate the technique correctly. If there is more than one instructor, at least one should have practical experience as Public Order Management trainer in either domestic policing or a peacekeeping mission.

Instructor Preparations

Required Readings

- FPU Training Handbook
- Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials
- Directives of Use of Force and SOPs

General Preparations

Equipment:

1. Computer and PowerPoint slides for lesson 1
2. Projector and Screen for lessons 1
3. Full public Order management equipment and vehicles for the practical section of the training for lesson 2

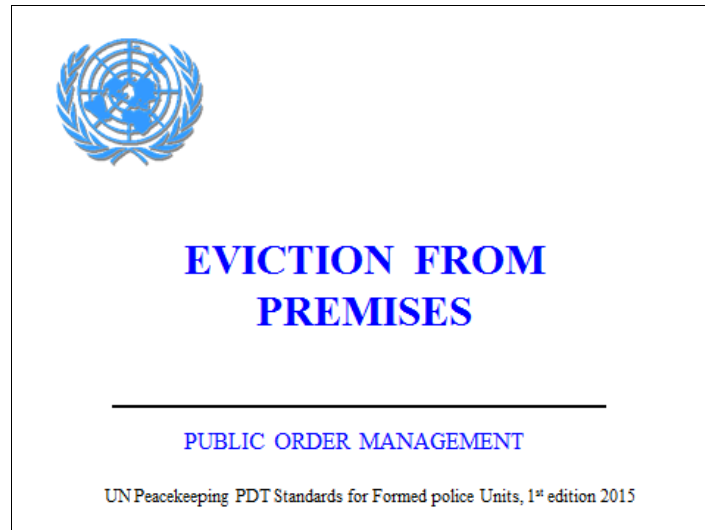
Training Area:

The initial lesson should be carried out in the classroom; however subsequent lessons will need a large open area where students can work as an FPU section and platoon. Once the 'open ground' tactics have been grasped by the students, the FPU will need to practice their tactics in a more urban situation. For this purpose, a 'ghost town' or public order village is ideal.

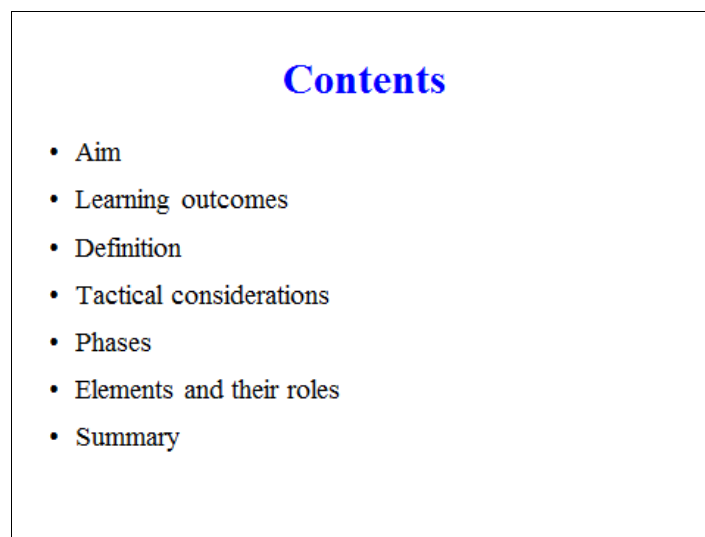
Session notes

Lesson 1 – Eviction for premises (theory)

Contents:



Slide 1



Slide 2

Aim

Make the FPU aware of the procedure for the tactical response to evicting demonstrators from occupied premises.

Slide 3

Learning outcomes

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

- Define the mission
- State the phases of the operation
- State the different elements
- Demonstrate the technique of evicting demonstrators from occupied premises.

Slide 4

Definition

Eviction from premises is an operation to forcibly remove demonstrators from a premises they have illegally occupied

Police Officers will have to enter the building and may have to force the demonstrators out.



Slide 5

Eviction is where unlawful trespassers are removed from premises. Often the most important aspect for police officers is to ensure that their actions are legal and that the law will support an eviction. The initiative, (the order) for this eviction has to come from a legitimate Authority. The occupation can be illegal and an Authority may ask for the unit to perform the eviction without being an Authority entitled to do so. For instance, a municipal Authority may not be competent to order such procedure if the local legal system requires made by a judicial Authority. Evacuation of premises is by nature, a kind of mission where individuals involved are the more likely to sustain injuries. This renders the fulfilling of the legal requirement even more compelling.

Where the demonstrators refuse to leave the premises the police will often have to enter and forcibly remove them. This is one of the most dangerous stages of the operation and it is why the police must be confident that the law will support their actions and that they have a comprehensive plan. It is also the reason why negotiation is always used in the first instance as, often, demonstrators will leave once they have been given the chance to. Entering the premises and removing demonstrators becomes even more difficult if there are still lawful occupiers still on the premises as the police will need to distinguish between the two.

Tactical considerations

- Legal aspect and use of force
- Mission of the unit (objective to be reached)
- Organization of the unit (different elements = intervention/eviction element, reserve element, external security element, fire support and funnelling elements)
- Equipment and strength of the unit
- Size, intent, attitude, position and composition of the demonstrators
- Environment
- Type of building
- Presence of “hostages” (civilians or UN personnel kept inside)
- Coordination with other security/military forces

Slide 6

Eviction from occupied premises is a complex and potentially dangerous operation. It should not be taken on unless there has been sufficient preparation and planning and the unit is trained in the drills required to find and evict demonstrators.

When tasked with this type of mission, the first key element to consider is that the

operation is foreseen among the mandated tasks. If the legal framework is defined, the unit will act with necessary legal protection and according to the existing reference documents defining the use of force (see below).

Role of the FPU commander

In general, the FPU commander has to:

- Take command of the situation
- Gather intelligence and information
- Determine courses of action
- Plan the operation
- Coordinate the Operation

(see slides below)

Slide 7

In the case of UN premises, the FPU commander will act according to the mandate, the CONOPS, the security arrangements defined by the Security plan within the mission. The SRSG is primarily responsible for security of UN premises and personnel. The HoPC is responsible for conducting related intervention/operation in this regard.

In the case of non-UN premises, the HoPC may support the local security forces if foreseen in the UN Police mandate and Police CONOPS. Theoretical preparation will start following a request from the host state.

Just as like with Sit in management, the FPU commander will keep in mind the media parameter.

There are three areas that should be considered from the start; these are the theoretical planning, which will include the legal basis for the UN action, the material planning which will ascertain the level of equipment necessary and finally the tactical planning which will result in the Operation Order and the deployment of the FPU.

The Police Commissioner or his representative (Chief, Operations/FPU Coordinator) will decide on the deployment of FPU. FPU commanders should not commit to such operations without clearly instructions by the Police Commissioner.


Before any intervention, the location is to be taken into consideration. Depending on its nature, e.g. embassies, official buildings, universities etc, and location, e.g. area where the population is hostile to the international community, the operation could be

not authorized or suspended until a full risk assessment has been performed and the available strength of national and international forces is considered.

Intelligence and Planning are developed in the next slides.

Phases of an eviction operation

- Intelligence gathering
- Planning
- Operation plan and detailed briefing
- Logistic preparation and movement
- Perimeter security
- Negotiation and warnings if failed
- Intervention = eviction process, funnelling out the occupiers, identification of the different zones for keeping and searching
- Prevent any return



The lesson is based on the fact that demonstrators don't possess weapons and that there is no "real hostages situation".

Slide 8

Intelligence gathering

- Need to get information on the location and the building (basement, exits, kitchen, garage, tools...)
- Need to get information on the demonstrators (armed or not...)
- Need to get information on persons remaining inside
- Need to consider the intent of the local authorities (if it is not a UN building)
- Need to take in consideration previous similar cases or past events related to the demands
- Need to collect maps in order to identify clearly the place and define the itinerary for intervention
- Need to plan the operation with the other actors

Slide 9

Information gathering is a key phase in the preparation of the operation and will support many tactical options.

The nature of the mission and the real intent of the local authorities must be crystal clear in order to avoid any possible risk of political manipulation. The nature of risk and possible related consequences for the people and the building must be well considered.

Information gathering must be as detailed as possible and will include the following:

Demonstrators: NVAP

Nature (type of demonstrators) Volume (number) Attitude Position

- Strength (numbers involved), attitude, weapons (if any), photos (particularly of ringleaders or known violent protesters), diseases, previous situations (those involved and the result), leaders, and behaviour;
- Weapons, deployment, effectiveness, and methods of communications, hostages...

The building itself -

- External and internal maps, sewage network map if any
- Key points:
 - Roof access
 - Staircases
 - Presence of chemicals, explosives, or inflammable products
- Escape points, weak points and liabilities.
- Access points and high positions around the building
- Systems:
 - Electrical
 - Fire prevention (sprinklers)
 - Elevators
 - Ventilation
 - Evacuation.
 - Communication
 - Surveillance (CCTV)

NB: the unit commander will always solicit the help of the building's caretaker (janitor) if there is one. By his/her knowledge of the edifice he or she might play a key role at different stages of the operation.

Same goes for loudspeakers system, (like in a prison), potential radio or television facilities in the vicinity, (can be used to prompt an uprising within the population. It is useful to gather information about the building surrounding the one occupied, if they will afford access at different heights, if they can be used as observation points. The officer will need to carry out a recce. This should be done as covertly as possible.

According to the mission, the police commissioner can make an official request to the military component or the Chief of Mission Support the deployment of a helicopter.

A similar request can be made to the international security forces present in the

country if any.

The use of a helicopter will bring accurate information on the location of demonstrators.

The police commissioner needs also to prepare a medical evacuation plan with the presence of ambulances before the intervention and to identify the units that will provide the ambulances. The support of the Red Cross can be also requested.

In the case of non-UN premises, he will ask for the presence of the local authorities on the ground. The head of the local police and the prosecutor presence should be considered as a priority.

Also, the nature of the above mentioned mission will change if information is received about the presence of hostages and armed groups are confirmed in the premises. Special Forces – police and military – will then be required in order to carry out this kind of operation. FPU will then intervene in support of these units.

If possible, contact should be made with people kept by force in the premises in order to get any useful information on the demonstrators' attitude, possible barricades inside the building, carry of weapons etc.

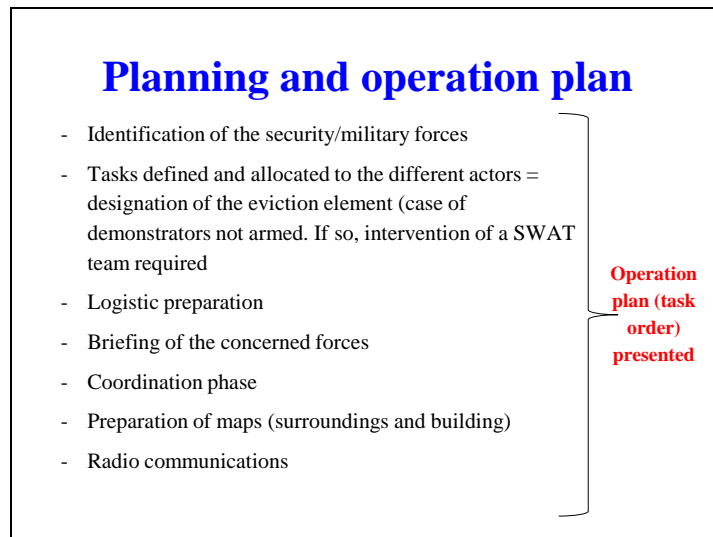
The FPU will not intervene alone but always in support of the national forces and in coordination with other international security actors, mainly the military component.

It is therefore necessary to identify the forces available for intervention and to define with them the necessary coordination mechanisms. The manpower and the equipment available will be of key importance in the definition of the roles of each force.

Coordination meetings need to be planned in order to prepare the operation phase and the tasks allocated to the different actors involved in it. They will further define the command and control mechanisms and the leading force during the intervention. During this phase, the role of the FPU Commander will be also detailed.

In general, the FPU commander has to:

- Take command of the situation
- Gather intelligence and information
- Determine courses of action
- Plan the operation
- Coordinate the Operation



Slide 10

Following the definition of roles during the coordination meetings, the FPU Commander will make the necessary logistics arrangements. In fact, coordination will not be limited to the operational aspect, but it will encompass logistics and equipment too.

Logistic: Material preparation includes both individual and collective equipment that will be required for a successful intervention.

Entry equipment may be required but is dependent on the method of entry, so all or some of the equipment listed may be required. For example if there is the need to cross obstacles or enter higher or lower levels of the building the following should be considered:

- Ladders
- Ropes
- Snap links
- Harnesses

For breaking into rooms the following will be necessary:

- Hammers
- Breaking bar
- Door breaker
- Bolt cutters

The next element is the protection equipment that will be required; this will be

dependent on the intelligence regarding how dangerous the demonstrators are assessed and any weapon(s) they may be in possession of. The following list is suggested although not exhaustive:

- Vehicles
 - Priority to APCs
 - Trucks to transport equipment or remove equipment from the building
 - Busses in the event demonstrators need to be evacuated from the building
- Megaphone for the warnings and initiation of the negotiations

- Crowd control:
 - Small shields
 - Ballistic shields
- Fire:
 - Fire extinguisher
 - Fire blanket
- Medical:
 - First aid kit,
 - Medical unit
 - Gloves
- Lighting:
 - Collective:
 - Search lights,
 - Individual:
 - Personal lights
 - Torches and batteries
- Handcuffing
 - Metal handcuffs
 - Plastic handcuffs
- Weaponry
 - Assault/sniper rifles – for use on towers & roofs
 - Gas launchers - for use in external perimeter & exercise yard.
 - Side Arms – officer's personal protection
 - Non-lethal weapons:
 - Police batons
 - Taser
 - CS/OC spray
 - Flash ball (distraction device)

However, in the planning preparatory phase, it is critical for the commanding officer to be imaginative but also conservative in his approach. As a consequence,

regardless of the plans he is putting together, he should give orders to bring all equipment available for the FPU, (even some borrowed to other units) in order to be able to address unexpected challenges without delay.

Specialists may also be required according to the intelligence gathered and particular types of risks: SWAT team, dog section, firemen (for both fire and chemicals issues), mine/IED experts.

The preparation of maps – both the building and the surroundings - will allow detailing the intervention location and the itineraries. The inner as well the outside perimeters will be also defined in the maps.

If conditions allow, a recce visit to the location is necessary. It will provide key elements to the execution of the mission.

Once all the elements are clearly defined, the same elements will be translated into an operational order which will be issued to all the forces involved.

It is good practice to elaborate a joint task order for this type of operations. In some UN missions, coordination mechanisms are already defined in the SOP which already foresees the draft of joint task orders.

Intervention

The FPU commander

- Assigns General Responsibilities
- Assigns Specific Responsibilities

Four main elements are necessary to carry out this mission

- The External Security Element
- The Eviction or Intervention Element
- The Funnelling Element
- The Reserve Element.

Slide 11

Finally this is the time for the Tactical Preparation phase following which the unit commander will issue its Operation Order.

On the spot, the police commissioner or his representative (chief of operations, deputy chief of operations or other designated person) establishes a mobile command post (if not already existent) in order to gather all security forces representatives and prepare the intervention. All the operational aspects are discussed and roles are distributed according to the tasks and the unit capacities (equipment and manpower).

- 1- First priority consists of securing the building's exits and the surroundings, as defined above.
- 2- Second priority: start the negotiations and identify leaders/spokespersons, as defined above.
- 3- Support to the eviction element: designation of a reserve element, which must be organized what requires the definition of a suitable waiting location from which it can be deployed rapidly to any area where needed.
- 4- Designation of the eviction element;
- 5- Designation of a funnelling element in order to take control of the arrested elements or to facilitate the exit of the demonstrators.
- 6- Designation of the intervention element

For each element, all contingency reactions have to be clearly defined in advance in order to avoid any kind of individual inappropriate reactions, especially when it comes to resorting to firearms.

Discipline and coordination are vital, the officers must respect the human rights of those within the building and only use as much force as is legitimate and necessary for the operation to succeed.

Good communication is necessary between the various elements of the police operation as well as with UN HQ and the host state police and government.

The eviction operation is composed of two main phases: the preparatory phase and the execution phase.

The preparatory phase includes the designation of the units, the planning phase, intelligence gathering and the issuance of a task order, as already defined above.

Following the issuance of task order, the execution phase starts.

First step is the gathering of the units at the agreed point and the last briefing before deployment. Once all actors are reminded of their roles and tasks, the units move toward the location.

Before reaching the final location, the units in charge of securing the inner and the outside perimeters take their positions (please refer to the following slide outlining the characteristics and goal of the perimeters).

The immediate outside area of the building is to be secured and negotiations may start in order to clarify the demonstrators' intent and demands and to first look for a pacific solution.

If negotiations fail, the officer in charge or the local authorities may decide to evacuate the building by force. The FPU commander will keep in mind that an eviction takes a lot of time and energy. The necessary relief of the contact element will have to be foreseen in the case of vast buildings.

All along the operation a peaceful surrender will be proposed to the demonstrators prior to any use of force.

Negotiations should not take place or should be stopped in case of emergency (physical threat or sudden escalation of violence).

In non-UN premises, it will be the responsibility of the host country to negotiate with the demonstrators. If requested by the protesters, the police commissioner or his representative can represent the local authorities during the negotiations phase.

The negotiations can be made from a vehicle with a megaphone or a meeting outside the building can be arranged with some demonstrators in order to receive their claims.

Solutions have to be provided by the local authorities.

If no solutions are found, the intervention is decided.

The intervention will comprise several elements (funnelling, external security and reserve) that are going to be involved in the eviction phase and support the eviction element. Please refer to the following slides outlining the individual role of each element involved.

Following the eviction, the units in charge of the intervention keep their intervention in order to prevent any return of the demonstrators (the evicted ones or new ones) to the place.

A specific lay-out can be decided in order to secure the place on a long term basis.

Based on the respective report of each unit involved, a debriefing takes place in order to draw the lessons learnt from the intervention.

A final report on the intervention is drafted by the officer in charge of the intervention.

Role of the external security element

- Secure the intervention
- Cordon the building and the surroundings
- Filtering/denying to other demonstrators or families members in case of civilians kept inside
- Protect the eviction element
- Update/report




Slide 12


Beyond the obvious task of sealing the zone, this element will play a role in providing constant observation of movements from and to the building (through the windows when possible), or on the roofs and platforms, and it is in charge of securing the inner perimeter.

The Commander will need to decide on the location of cordons. In a non-UN building, the external cordon may be under the responsibility of the Host State police, in order to keep more FPU officers assigned to more critical part of the mission. However, when the number of available officers allows it, it is better to have all enforcing officers coming from a sole service, (host-country or FPUs) and placed under a single Authority in order to improve the coordination of the operations. In any case, the outer cordon will have to be facing inward and outward the building, in order to stop any attempt to infiltrate and/or escape the building.

The security element also has to detect any massive arrival of additional protesters and the presence of media. Their role requires sufficient communication and alert means (radio handsets, telephones, whistles).

Outside perimeter security

- Consider the security issues in the area of intervention
-  Pre-control of the main accesses to enter the area = outside perimeter
- Deployment
- Diversion (involve local police)
- Detect any movement of groups or suspect persons




Slide 13


In order to ease the actions of the intervention's elements, hermetic circles around the intervention area will be established. First circles start from long distances in order to limit road traffic and population concentration in the area, escalation of violence and any disturbance to the police operation. The units in charge of the outside perimeter will limit the access to the area by diverting vehicles and pedestrians.

The aim of this action is to deny the access to the area and not the exit from the area.

This will also allow identifying other groups of demonstrators aiming to reinforce the other demonstrators occupying the premises.

Inner perimeter security

- Consider the security issues in the area of intervention
-  Control of the main accesses of the building = inner perimeter
- Deployment
- Deny any access to and around the building
- Detect any movement in and from the building



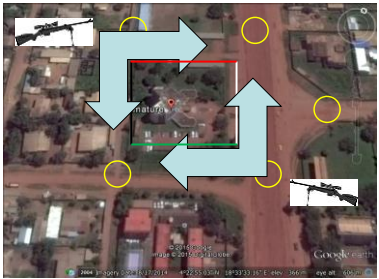
Slide 14

The aim of securing the inner perimeter is to control the immediate access points to the building. It is also to secure the building itself thus allowing the intervention of the eviction element. Access to and around the building should be denied.

Any movement in and from the building should be detected.

Definition of the firing lines

- Consider the security issues in the area of intervention
- Determine firing lines
- Attribution of colors looking from outside (white main entrance, black opposite side, green left side, red right side)
- Marksmen take position (2 sides normally, 3 sides in this case)

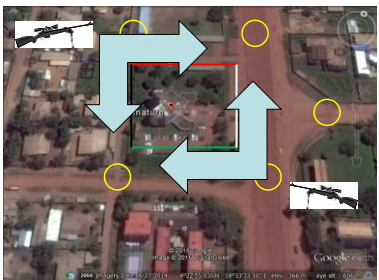


Slide 15

A code of colours is used in order to define the different facades of the building. Looking towards the building, 'white' defines the front of the building, 'green' the left side of the building, 'red' the right side and 'black' the back of the building.

Role of the fire support/marksmen element

- Detect any movement of armed person in and from the building
- Support eviction element
- Responsible for follow-on mission
- Must know intervention plan and their role in the mission
- Do not launch smoke or gas canisters inside the building except if no other choice



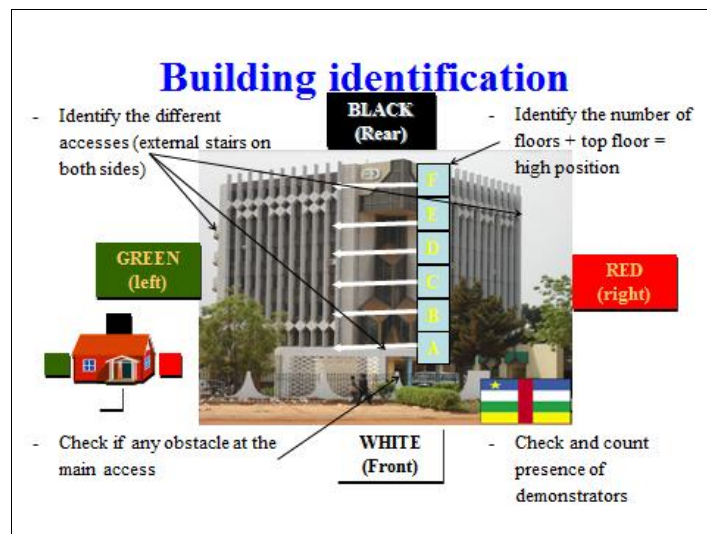
Slide 16

Once all accesses are determined, marksmen take position in order to secure all of

them, before any intervention and/or negotiation with the demonstrators take place.

Marksmen report to the officer in charge who decides on the possible use of lethal force. They facilitate the progression of the eviction element. If the presence of armed demonstrators was not confirmed, they will also react to any armed aggression against the unit.

Positions should allow securing the four sides of the building, avoiding cross fire if use of firearms is ordered. Please refer to the following slide.




Slide 17

The building identification is an observation phase, aiming at identifying the main accesses of the building (outdoors stairs, doors, windows), the presence of demonstrators on the roof, at the windows, outside the building, the number of floors and any obstacle to the main access, that is any element that could impede the execution of the intervention.

Role of the eviction (intervention) element

- Define the role between the teams
(contact, protection and handing over)
- Rapid entry = secure high position if accessible
- Use of force and negotiation
- Control demonstrators
- Organised approach
- Search thoroughly
- Hold ground
- Maintain communication and report



Slide 18

This element is core to the mission.

The eviction element must search the location thoroughly since some demonstrators may try to hide either to avoid being detained or so that they can embarrass the police later by appearing at a window or on the roof.

Each area of the building must be cleared and then held against any reoccupation from another area.

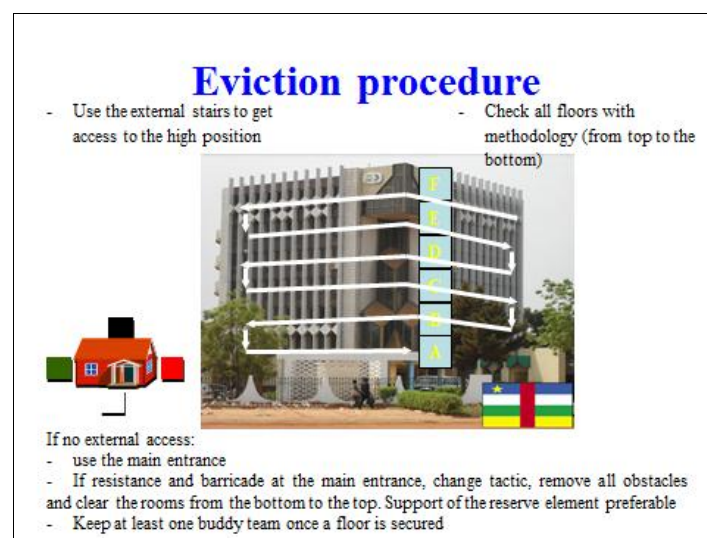
They must maintain communication with HQ and other elements.

In non-UN premises, the first police officers entering the building should be from the local security forces. The UN police just provide the local police with operational support (except if the local security forces are not present or not operational). The Intervention element has to be equipped with appropriate protective gears, what may include flak jackets. The protection element must be ready to deploy to use force, either to support the first contact elements or to support their withdrawal in case the level of violence would be too high. The use of CS gas should be kept as a last resort since the panic reaction of some demonstrators might have dramatic consequences unacceptable regarding the offense committed. However, it is possible to use CS foam, against the elements struggling directly against the contact line of the intervention teams.

Every time FPU officers are about to enter and invest a new area, the commanding officer should ask the demonstrators to surrender. Negotiation should still be used with the illegal occupants. The sight of the police entering the building will often be sufficient to make them comply with any instructions; the matter can then be resolved without any violence. As much as possible, every entry in a new area should be preceded by an attempt of negotiation with the demonstrators, in order to get the less “committed” of them to evacuate by themselves.

Even though, few are likely to do, it is always as many who will not be opposing the law enforcement officers. Once people are arrested or surrender, they are handed over by arrest teams to the funnelling officers who will secure and search them before channelling them out of the operation area, in the guarding area.

The police must always think “protection”, by using the safest routes into the building; possibly use the roofs of adjoining buildings or sewers to entre thereby avoiding any missiles being thrown at them.



Slide 19

To avoid confusion, ‘Sectors’ should be used to define areas around specific locations, either around the building or in the building itself. Each element must be aware of their sector parameters. A easy and effective way to define areas in a large perimeter is to use a grid, (1,2,3,4,5,6....on one side and A,B,C,D,E,F.... on the other). This allows a very easy definition of a specific spot, (for instance 4-F). It can even be adjusted by floor in case there are several levels in the premises.

This search of the building must be done in a methodical way: floor by floor, from the ground floor to the top or from the roof to the ground floor. When the size of the premises and the manpower available allow it, the unit commander will try to control the roof first to prevent its dangerous access to demonstrators that could be hard to dislodge once there. The difficulty with this option lies in the fact that it imposes to leave teams at each landing to avoid any bad surprise from the rear.


Composed of a contact element acting as a banning cordon, fully equipped, that will go past each room door and stop in the corridor to protect the work of arrest

elements who will search thoroughly the room. Once they've cleared the room the contact element moves forward and stops right after the next door and so forth and so on.

A thorough reporting system is mandatory and it should be supported by a reliable radio network. In large premises, the installation of a radio repeater for a dedicated radio network during the operation will significantly facilitate the mission and make it safer. The respect of the radio procedure is essential since it will allow all team leaders to know how the mission is unfolding and in case a sector is suddenly disclosed as dangerous, (a sniper, demonstrators with firearms...) all elements can be warned accordingly. A specific emergency channel should be defined in case of need. It is possible to use the common network using a key word, (like "priority 1" before the message to supersede all other users instantly).

Eviction procedure


- The funneling element is in standby and ready to be positioned at the main entrance as soon as the eviction element announces "clear"
- The vehicles take position to transport the demonstrators to the police station or other identified place
- The demonstrators are handed over to the funneling element by the eviction element



Slides 20

Role of the funneling element

- Prepare for evacuation
- Do not start the evacuation till the building or the high positions are not secured
- Demonstrators handed over by the eviction element
- Control, search, and gather **all** people in a secure location
- Evacuate to the holding area or identified police station



Slide 21

There will be a need to place a funnelling cordon outside the building to take the subdued demonstrators from the intervention team as they surrender. This funnel will need to guide them out, search them and then hand them over to the guards, (FPU officers or host country correction officers) so that they can be identified, counted and either arrested or set free. It is also essential that before being handed over, all arrested persons are searched by the FPU officers, that the injured ones are provided with medical care and this has to be documented. It is as well advisable to take a picture of each of the arrested demonstrators, in order to prove who actually has been “processed” by the FPU and if they sustained any specific injuries.

The handover to the national Authorities has to be formally conducted, through a “statement or release or handover”¹. The Human Right Affairs office of the UN Mission has to be reported these handover procedures and given a copy of the handover documents in order to conduct a follow up of the detention to make sure detainees wouldn’t be submitted to retaliations and violations of their human rights.

According to the circumstances, these people may have to be “kept” for a while, (some may have to be interviewed for investigation for instance), arrested, and taken to a different area, (either walked out with a security perimeter to “accompany” their movement or taken by vehicles what requires other security measures, (and probably another FPU to conduct this part of the mission). Some demonstrators may even require to be handcuffed. In such case, they shouldn’t be left in contact with the other evicted demonstrators.

It is important to identify previously different rooms where the demonstrators will be searched (one room) and kept (second separate room) before exiting the building. The search has to be performed in a methodical way, without room for improvisation and amateurism.

In case of such an event the movement of arrested people has to be properly prepared with a clear itinerary highlighting various aspects such as transportation, meals, medical, additional staff and so forth. The officer in charge has to schedule the vehicles rotations in order to move all the demonstrators securely. Escorts have to be provided.

¹ “Statement or release or handover”; annexe C from the Interim Standard Operating Procedures on Detention in United Nations Peace Operations, 25 January 2011

Role of the reserve element

- Standby
- Support
- Equipment
- Readiness



Slide 22

The Reserve element's role is to standby until required to support any unit which may face an unexpected problem or resistance.

They will need to be ready to intervene at any point of the operation

They will also have the specialist equipment which may be required should demonstrators attempt to chain or secure themselves to the property to prevent from being removed. They will also require appropriate equipment for dealing with demonstrators who secret themselves in confined spaces, lock themselves in rooms or on high roofs. For this purpose the following equipment will be useful:

- Rams
- Ropes
- Bolt cutters
- Chainsaws
- Shields
- Lights
- Harnesses
- Medical equipment
- Fire-extinguishers

The unit must be ready to move from a central pre-positioned location that allows quick & easy access to any point of the target building.

Post action procedure

- Report accountability of sensitive items, medical status of eviction element and demonstrators to operational center
- Conduct a formal debrief
- Prepare and write after mission report
- Re-organize, refit, and prepare for future missions

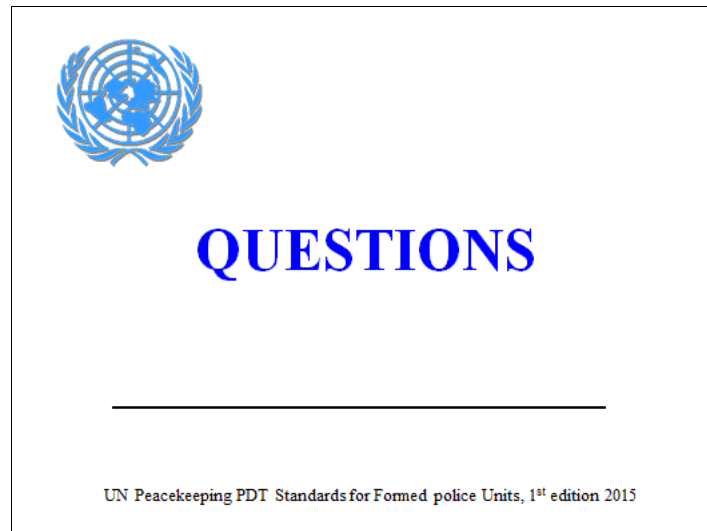
Slide 23

Summary

- Definition
- Tactical considerations
- Phases
- Elements and their roles

Slide 24

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



Slide 25

Lesson 2 – Breaking Contact (practical element)

There is five hours of practice recommended for this subject which should be carried out at the discretion of the instructor. The practice should be in a realistic situation such as a public order village or 'ghost town' and a 'mob' crowd should be available to act in an appropriate manner where necessary armed with soft balls or similar projectiles.