

PUBLIC ORDER MANAGEMENT

Vehicles Tactics



Background

Public Order Management is reliant on a number of units being able to work together as one cohesive body, in the framework of a complex, coordinated manoeuvres and a plan. For this purpose, all FPU's need to be able to use the same vehicles tactics

This module outlines the main vehicles tactics to be used by UN FPU's; these include the main methods of using vehicles in various situations during public order operations and patrols. .

The FPU drivers need to be aware of the formations and tactics, the words of command and the fact that they will be expected to move as a unit, fully coordinated with the foot manoeuvres. . The platoon commanders need to be familiar with the tactics and the words of command so that they can deploy their sub unit quickly and efficiently, and the FPU Commander must be able to select the appropriate tactic for the situation as it unfolds before them. He must be as well fully proficient in the use of the words of command.

Aim

To understand and apply vehicles tactics used during Public Order Management.

Learning outcomes

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

1. Demonstrate the basic vehicles manoeuvres (March, Double & general Progression)
2. Demonstrate the support of vehicles within a cordon
3. Demonstrate the Clearing Wave with vehicles
4. Demonstrate the use of APCs and water canon during public order operations
5. Demonstrate how to react after patrol incidents.

Training sequence

The material in this module is designed to be delivered over 90 minutes classroom based theory lessons, followed by 12 hours & 30 minutes 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
14 hours	90 mins	1 hour	12 hours 30 mins

Methodology

This module contains one PowerPoint theory presentations and several movies to explain and show the various techniques, however, the majority of this module should be taught in a practical manner using the format:

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

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

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

- Basic vehicle tactics (30 minute classroom lesson)
- Patrol incidents (1 hour classroom lesson)
- Practice (2 days practical lessons)

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 may 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 as '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.

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

Instructor Profile

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

Instructor Preparations

Required Readings

- DPKO Policy on Formed Police Units in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations
- FPU Training Handbook
- Basic Principles on the Use of Force and Firearms by Law Enforcement Officials

General Preparations

Equipment:

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

Training Area:

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

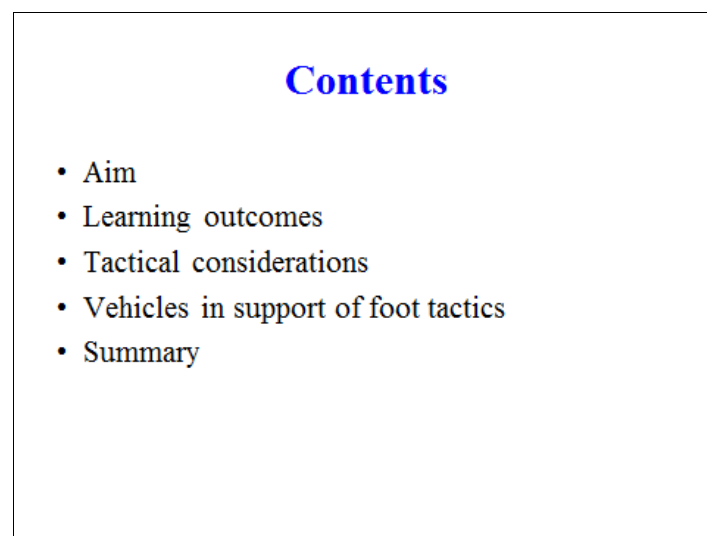
Session notes

Lesson 1 – Vehicles tactics (Theory)

Contents:



Slide 1



Slide 2

Aim

To introduce the FPU to the basic vehicles maneuvers to be used during public order operations

Slide 3

Learning outcomes

At the end of this module, the students will be able to:

- Demonstrate the basic vehicles manoeuvres (March, Double & general Progression)
- Demonstrate the support of vehicles within a cordon
- Demonstrate the Clearing Wave with vehicles
- Demonstrate the use of APCs and water canon during public order operations

Slide 4

The vehicles are a means of transport for the unit but are also a tool to support an intervention and to protect the police officers. Light vehicles (avoid trucks) and APCs should be used in priority for the unit in regards to mobility and a quick response.

The unit has to be perceived as a cohesive in its approach, disciplined in its tactics and manoeuvres and the ability to instil a sense of professionalism from the public.

Police officers and vehicles cannot be dissociated in public order operations, both supporting each other. It is crucial that drivers are trained to the basic vehicles manoeuvres before any deployment in crowd control operations. They should be also aware of the orders issued by the commanding officers.

The level of command of the basic vehicles manoeuvres is likely to convey the impression of professionalism and demonstrators are less likely to mess up with a

unit perceived as strong and professional. Conversely, a unit perceived by the crowd as having limited command of the basic foot and vehicles manoeuvres and a lousy leadership, is likely to be the one sustaining most of the violence since it would be perceived as the “weaker” unit.

Tactical considerations

- Mission of the unit = static or mobile duty, public order reestablishment, crowd control...
- Environment (terrain, urban or not, road conditions...)
- Equipment of the unit (types of vehicles, armored or not, conditions...)
- Attitude, equipment and intent of the opponent forces
- Training (drivers and unit)

Slide 5

The success of a mission starts during the preparation phase. The choice of vehicles is very important. Vehicles not appropriate for a specific terrain may limit the operational capabilities of the unit and endanger its members.

Collecting information on the demonstrators will also influence the types of vehicles chosen to be deployed on the spot. Trucks without hard top have to be avoided as they provide no protection to the officers in the event of projectiles thus requiring APCs to attend the scene in priority in case of presence of armed elements.

Drivers serving within FPU must be trained on crowd control techniques and tactics before any deployment in mission. The training should not be limited only in driving vehicles in town but should be based on reactivity, initiative, offensive manoeuvres, and on all other courses related to police situations.

For every mission there is different option. The officer in charge will choose one according to the possibilities provided by the environment but also by the general situation and the foreseeable manoeuvre he'll have to set up.

The commanding officer has to keep in mind the importance of

- Vehicles in protection of personal,
- Field cover,

- Rapidity of maneuver.

Some basics in the use of vehicles are too often neglected and can have dramatic effect.

As a reminder for

Officers:

- choose proper tactics adapted to the drivers skills
- Single filed vehicles are more vulnerable to attacks and provide poor protection in case of lateral or back attack
- any vehicle lay out must integrate the possible need of a fast turn back
- degrading situations require the positioning of shield material equipped (grille) vehicles, APC and water canon in the front line
- the use of noise through sirens and roaring engines must be limited in time for it also covers orders and gets our troops tired too
- some vehicles (like minibus) have back door on one side only and must be positioned accordingly in the layout to protect elements during embossing /debossing phase

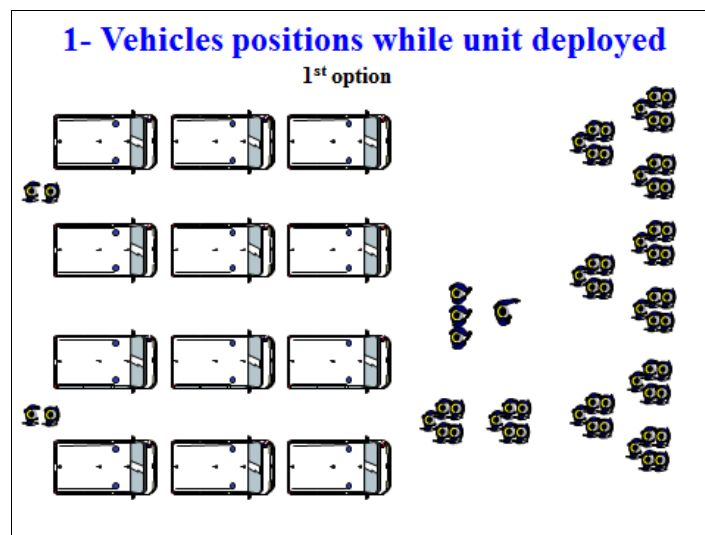
Drivers :

- master the maneuvering capacity of their vehicle
- be aware of the limitation of the visibility from their vehicle
- be constantly vigilant regarding the foot maneuvers next to their vehicle
- adapt their speed to the one of foot elements during movements
- be aware of their vulnerability when they're alone in the vehicle and use central locking system if available accordingly
- be aware that an excessive use of sirens may interfere in the foot officers understanding of orders

Foot maneuvering officers:

- remain in line with the driver for all foot maneuver next to a vehicle
- remember the best protection from shots can be found on non-armored vehicles behind the engine or behind the wheels
- be aware of the limited visibility that APC or water canon drivers have.

I- March, at the double and charge with vehicles



Slides 6 to 14

Slides 7 – 11 are a series of animated slides which illustrate the positions of vehicles during public order operations and basic manoeuvres. Please note that these options are not limited and can be adapted to the situation according to the number and types of vehicles, the width of the road, the attitude of the crowd and the mission of the unit (static or mobile).

In any case, vehicles should remain very close to the police officers just in case of immediate retreat from the scene or need for protection.

The PowerPoint version of the presentation on the resource disc must be used for this section of the lesson.

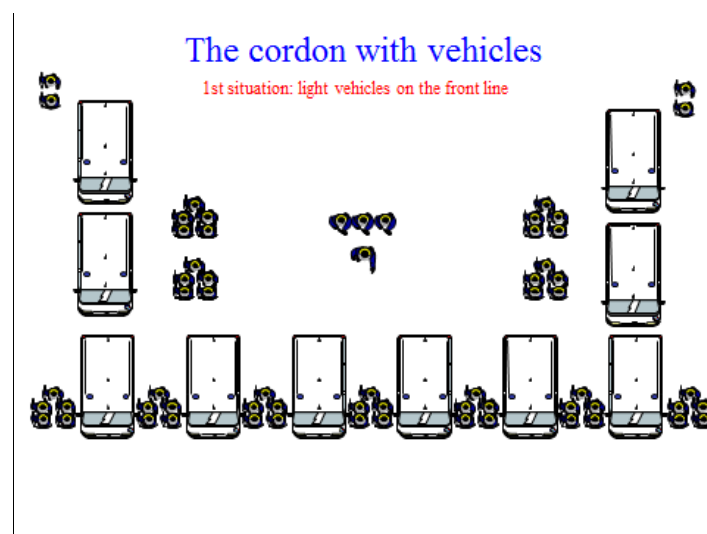
II- The cordon with vehicles

Slide 15

The vehicles are part of the lay out in a large area and to strengthen the foot maneuver.

Reference to the foot tactics should be made during this lesson in order to remind the objective and the conditions of execution of a march forward.

Vehicles can be used to protect the unit in case of facing an aggressive crowd.

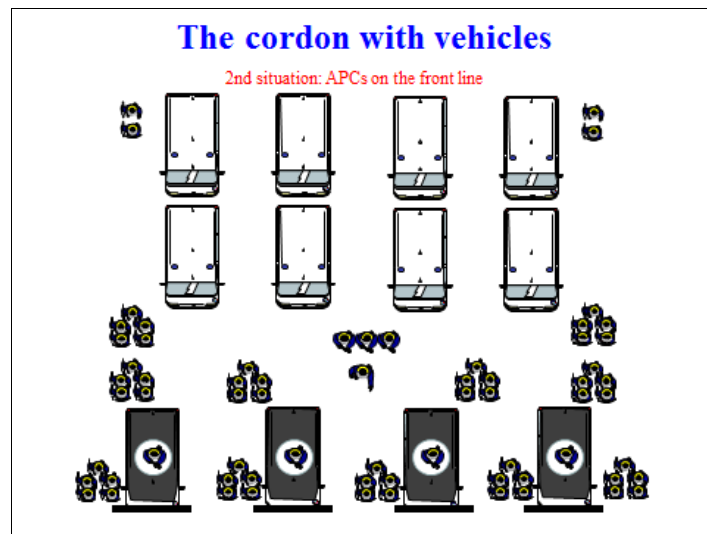


Slide 16

The slide 16 illustrates the position of the vehicles in a cordon. Police officers take position in between the vehicles. Drivers stay on board ready to react.

Cordons are normally considered as static missions. A movement forward can be initiated with the support of the vehicles to reposition the unit.

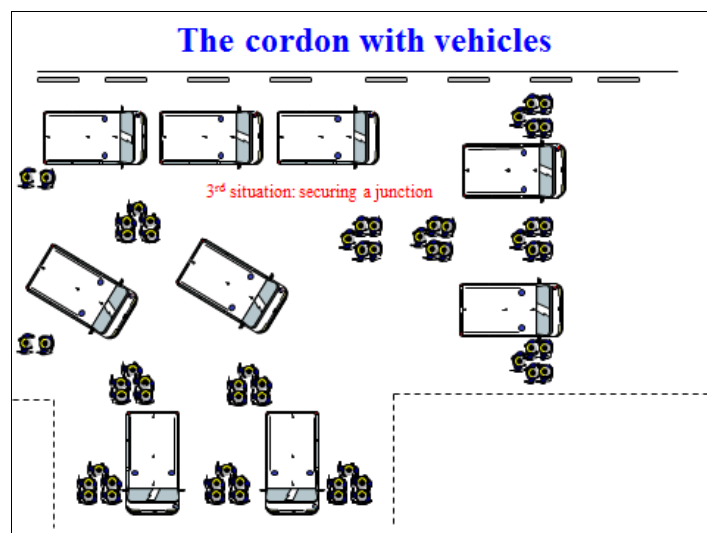
Take note that the vehicles in this case are part of the lateral security.



Slide 17

The slide 17 illustrates the reinforcement of the cordon with APCs. In case of deterioration of the situation and rise of tension between the security forces and the demonstrators, the APCs should be placed immediately on the front line.

APCs have a better dissuasive impact on demonstrators. They also offer the best and an immediate protection for the police officers in case of strong attack with projectiles or of armed attack.



Slide 18

The slide 18 illustrates the presence of vehicles in a cordon set up at a junction.

In this case, the unit can react on both side and be split in two. In case of deterioration of the situation and the presence of a massive crowd on the front, the

vehicles will turn and prepare to leave on the other side. The reserve element replaces the vehicles position in case of decision of retreat.

III- The clearing wave with vehicles

Slide 19

The clearing wave with support of vehicles

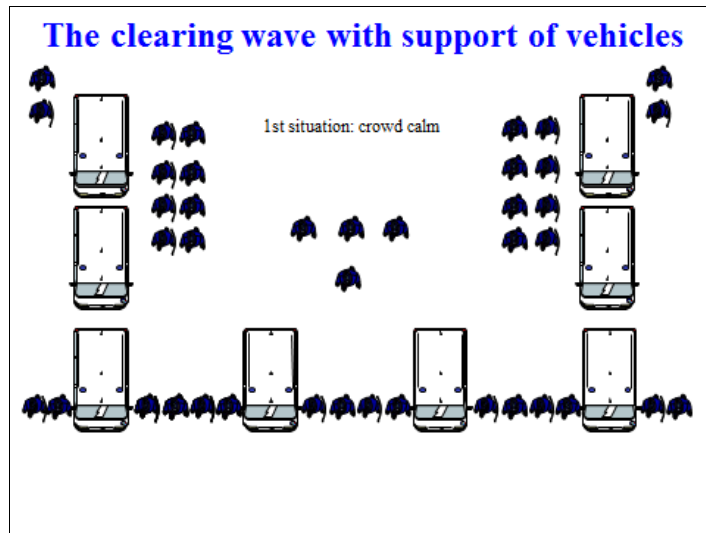
- The vehicles are part of the lay out in a large area
- Vehicles can be used to impress a crowd hostile but not aggressive or an aggressive crowd

Slide 20

The vehicles can be part of the lay out in a large area and if the police strength deployed is insufficient to cover properly the whole area.

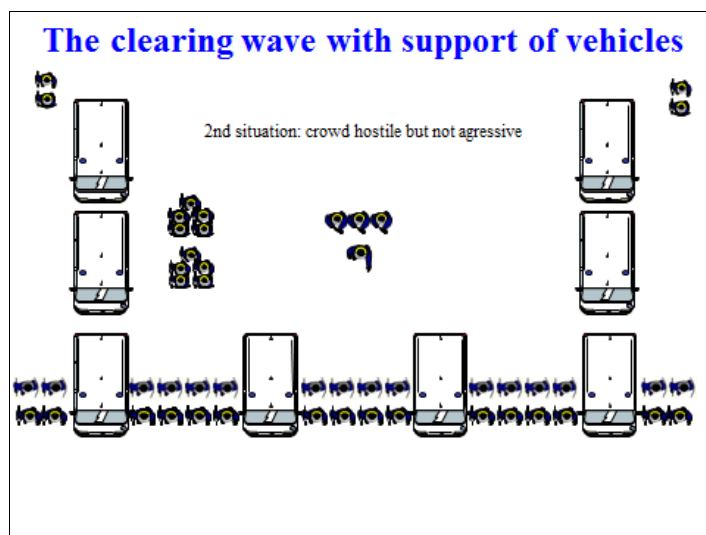
Reference to the foot tactics should be made during this lesson in order to highlight the objective and the necessary conditions of executing a clearing wave.

Vehicles can be used to impress a hostile and aggressive crowd. Please note that if the situation becomes a classic crowd control situation, vehicles should not be involved in the charge.



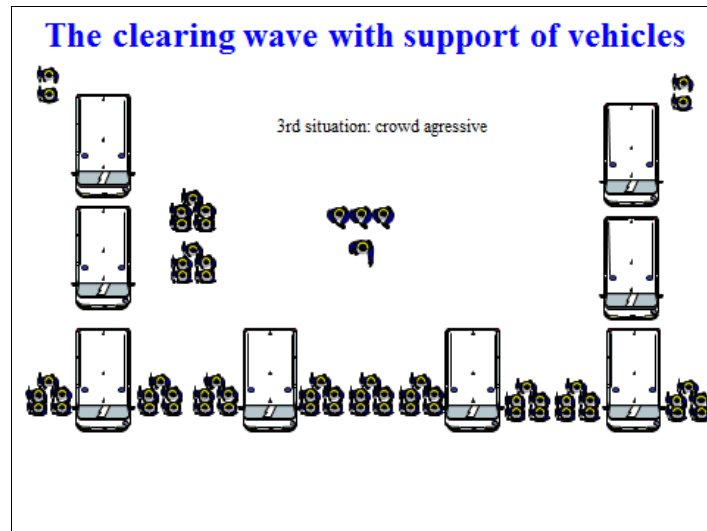
Slide 21

The slide 21 illustrates the case of a clearing wave with support of vehicles. The crowd is calm. Drivers follow the pace of the police officers. The speed is low.



Slide 22

The slide 22 illustrates the case of a clearing wave with support of vehicles. The crowd is hostile but not aggressive.



Slide 23

The slide 23 illustrates the case of a clearing wave with support of vehicles. The crowd is aggressive.

If the situation deteriorates and becomes tensed, drivers have to be ready to stop their progression and allow to the reserve element to take position on the front. In such case, the unit reforms in front of the vehicles. The unit commander reorganizes the unit and decides how to deescalate the tension or to react to the aggression.

IV- The water canon during public order maintenance

Slide 24

The water canon during public order maintenance



Slide 25

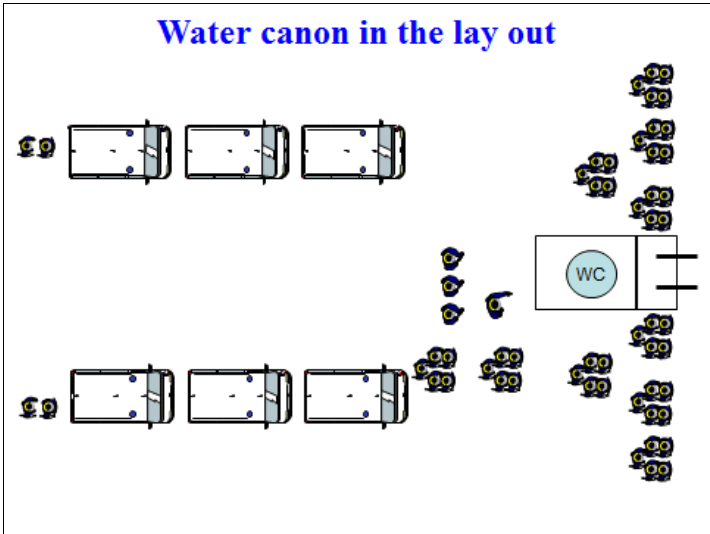
The water canon during public order maintenance

- See also, intervention on a barricade with water canon's support



Slide 26

Water canon in the lay out



Slide 27

V- The APC during public order maintenance

Slide 28

The APCs during public order maintenance



The APCs during public order maintenance



Slides 29 and 30

The APCs during public order maintenance

See the techniques:

- Unit under fire using vehicles cover
- Rescue of a threatened unit
- Foot maneuvers: intervention on a barricade

Slide 31

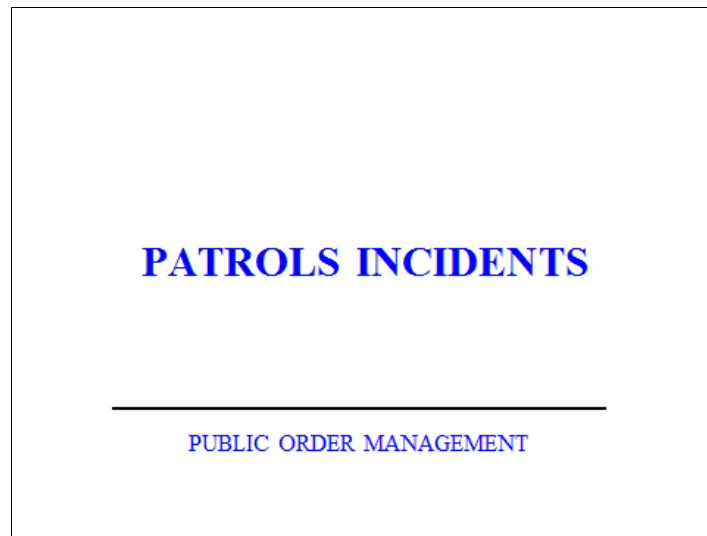
Summary

- Tactical considerations
- Vehicles in support of foot tactics

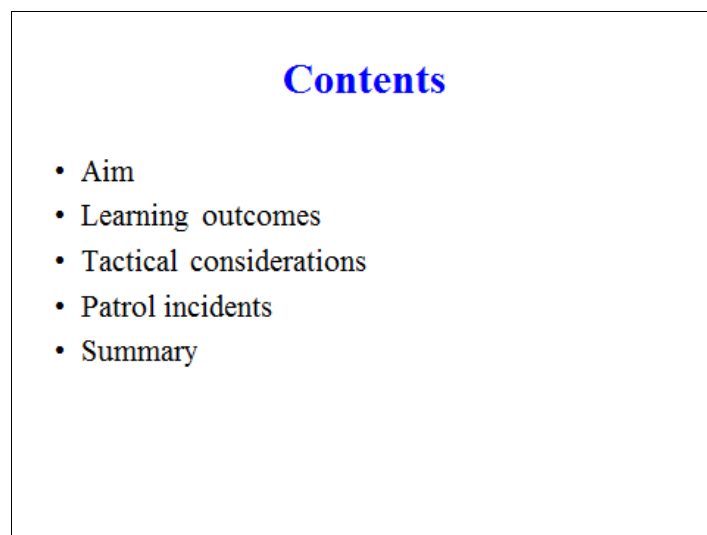
Slide 32

Lesson 2 – Patrol incidents (Theory)

Contents:



Slide 1



Slide 2

Aim

To introduce the FPU to the patrol incidents that the unit may face during public order management

Slide 3

Learning outcomes

At the end of this module, the students will be able to:

- Demonstrate the adequate techniques to apply in case of attack during a patrol when
 - Demonstrators attack on the front of the police vehicle
 - Demonstrators attack on the sides
 - Demonstrators attack on the back
 - Demonstrators attack on all sides

Slide 4

Tactical considerations

- Use of force
- Mission of the patrol = regular, intervention...
- Environment (sensitive area, high positions, bushes, road conditions, exit road...)
- Equipment of the unit (types of vehicles, armored or not, shields, gas hand grenades...)
- Attitude, composition, size, equipment and intent of the opponent forces
- Training (schedule drills with the different vehicles of the unit)

Slide 5

Methodology

Key points in case of non-armed attack:

- Situation analysis
- Withdraw if possible
- If not, try to stop far enough away to avoid direct contact with them. Teams disembark orderly under protection of the shields
- For any type of vehicle, shield holder steps out first followed by his buddy
- Team leader gives clear and short orders for the execution of a foot maneuver

Slides 6 to 8

Types of incidents

- Roadblocks and ambush of a police patrol
- Roadblocks, ambush and foot maneuver with support of the vehicle in order to remove blocks
- Roadblocks, ambush and bound with the vehicle
- Roadblocks, ambush and the patrol moves forward
- Roadblocks, ambush and the patrol moves backward
- Roadblocks, ambush and use of pepper spray/gas
- Roadblocks, ambush, arrest of a suspect and use of non lethal ammunition (rubber bullet and stun grenade)

Slide 9

Summary

- Patrol incidents
 - Demonstrators attack on the front of the police vehicle
 - Demonstrators attack on the sides
 - Demonstrators attack on the back
 - Demonstrators attack on all sides

Slide 10



QUESTIONS

UN Peacekeeping PDT Standards for Formed police Units, 1st edition 2015

Slide 11

Lesson 3 – Vehicles tactics (practical element)

There is twelve and half hours of practice recommended for these subjects 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, mob crowd can be used, armed with soft balls or similar projectiles to represent shooters.

All types of vehicles should be made available for that purpose.