

Methods and Techniques for Serving on a Peacekeeping Mission as a UN Military Observer



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Norwegian Army

SERIES EDITOR

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Cover Photo: UN Photo #556888 by Sylvain Liechti. Lieutenant General Carlos Alberto Dos Santos Cruz (right), Force Commander of the UN Organization Stabilization Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo (MONUSCO), during an observation mission with Military Observers on Munigi Hill, as the Democratic Republic of the Congo Armed Forces (FARDC) conduct an attack on M23 rebel positions in Kanyaruchinya, near Goma. 15 July 2013.

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Table of Contents

Foreword.....	xii
Method of Study.....	xiii
Lesson 1 Introduction to the UN System.....	14
Section 1.1 Background History of the UN.....	15
Section 1.2 The Purpose and Principles of the UN.....	17
Section 1.3 The Six Principal Organs of the UN.....	17
Section 1.4 Roles and Function of the Secretary-General.....	22
Section 1.5 Key UN Programmes, Agencies, and Commissions.....	23
Lesson 2 Framework for UN Peacekeeping Operations.....	26
Section 2.1 The UN Charter.....	28
Section 2.2 UN Security Council Resolutions – Mandates.....	29
Section 2.3 Principles for UN Peacekeeping Operations.....	30
Section 2.4 International Law and Conventions.....	31
Section 2.5 Status of Forces Agreement and Status of Mission Agreement.....	34
Section 2.6 Memorandum of Understanding.....	35
Section 2.7 Rules of Engagement.....	36
Section 2.8 Impact on the UN Peacekeeper.....	39

Lesson 3	UN Peacekeeping Operations.....	42
Section 3.1	The Changing Nature of Conflicts.....	44
Section 3.2	The Need for UN Peacekeeping.....	44
Section 3.3	Principles and Fundamentals of Traditional Peacekeeping.....	45
Section 3.4	Types of UN Peacekeeping Operations – Complex Operations.....	47
Section 3.5	Department of Peace Operations.....	49
Section 3.6	Department of Operational Support.....	49
Section 3.7	Other UN Peace Activities.....	50
Lesson 4	Multidimensional UN Peacekeeping Operations (UN Integrated Missions).....	54
Section 4.1	Generic Structure of Peacekeeping Operations – Integrated Missions.....	56
Section 4.2	Function of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General.....	57
Section 4.3	Integration of Efforts, Cooperation, and Coordination.....	58
Section 4.4	Chain of Command – Command and Control Policy.....	58
Section 4.5	Mission Support Component.....	59
Section 4.6	Military Component.....	60
Section 4.7	Joint Mission Analysis Centre.....	63
Section 4.8	Joint Operations Centre.....	64
Section 4.9	Joint Logistics Centre.....	64
Section 4.10	Representation of UN Agencies.....	64
Section 4.11	Human Rights Component.....	64

Section 4.12	Humanitarian Assistance Component – Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.....	65
Section 4.13	Electoral Component.....	66
Section 4.14	Security Sector Reform Component.....	66
Section 4.15	Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration Component.....	67
Lesson 5	UN Civil-Military Coordination (CIMIC).....	70
Section 5.1	The Need for Civil-Military Coordination.....	72
Section 5.2	Definition and Principles of UN Civil-Military Coordination.....	73
Section 5.3	CIMIC in Practice.....	75
Section 5.4	Confidence-Building Operations.....	76
Section 5.5	Role of the UNMO.....	77
Lesson 6	Stress Management.....	80
Section 6.1	Stress and Stress Management.....	82
Section 6.2	Types of Stress.....	83
Section 6.3	Stress Response to a Critical Incident.....	85
Section 6.4	Identifying Stress-Related Disease.....	87
Lesson 7	Attitudes and Behaviours of UN Peacekeepers.....	92
Section 7.1	Code of Conduct.....	94
Section 7.2	Cultural Awareness.....	103
Section 7.3	Gender and Peacekeeping: SCR 1325.....	107
Section 7.4	Child Protection and Child Soldiers.....	114

Lesson 8	UN Safety and Security.....	122
Section 8.1	UN Security Management and Strategies.....	124
Section 8.2	Security Responsibilities and Principles.....	124
Section 8.3	HIV/AIDS.....	126
Section 8.4	Local Medical Threats.....	130
Lesson 9	Negotiation, Mediation, and Liaison.....	138
Section 9.1	Communication Principles.....	141
Section 9.2	Principles of Liaison, Mediation, and Negotiation.....	142
Section 9.3	Preparing for Negotiations.....	147
Section 9.4	Conducting Negotiations in UN Peacekeeping Operations.....	148
Lesson 10	Media Relations and the Impact of Media.....	158
Section 10.1	The Importance of Media Relations.....	160
Section 10.2	Peacekeepers' Actions and the Media.....	161
Section 10.3	The Public Information Office (PIO).....	163
Section 10.4	Speaking to the Media: Principles.....	164
Section 10.5	Impact of the Internet and Social Media.....	166
Lesson 11	UNMO Duties Part I – General.....	170
Section 11.1	Introduction to UN Military Observer Duties.....	172
Section 11.2	Demands on a UN Military Observer.....	172
Section 11.3	Demographic Study, Social Customs, and Etiquette.....	183
Section 11.4	Applying Human Rights in a Peacekeeping Environment: The Role of an UNMO.....	183

Lesson 12	UNMO Duties Part 2 – Operations	192
Section 12.1	Operational Orders, Plans, and Concepts	194
Section 12.2	Standard Operating Procedures (SOP): Impartiality and Transparency of Operating Procedures	196
Section 12.3	Command and Control Structure (C2 Structure)	197
Section 12.4	How to Plan, Conduct, and Debrief Operations and Tasks	197
Section 12.5	Reports and Reporting Mechanisms as an UNMO	198
Section 12.6	Observation Post (OP) Duties and Techniques	199
Section 12.7	Patrol Duties	200
Section 12.8	Inspection and Search Procedures	203
Section 12.9	Investigation and Verifications	204
Section 12.10	Reinforcement, Extraction, and Use of Force	204
Section 12.11	Cooperation and Coordination with IOs/NGOs/GOs, Other Agencies, and Local Authorities	204
Section 12.12	Do's and Don'ts of Military Support to Humanitarian Assistance	205
Lesson 13	UNMO Duties Part 3 – Safety, Security, and Force Protection	208
Section 13.1	Local Threats: Traffic, Demonstrations and Riots, Fires, and Insecure Environmental Conditions	210
Section 13.2	Landmines and Explosive Hazards	214
Section 13.3	Types of Mines, ERW, and IEDs and Methods of Activation	218
Section 13.4	Local Threats of Explosive Hazards	218

Section 13.5	If Caught or Injured in a Minefield.....	220
Section 13.6	Tips and Considerations.....	221
Section 13.7	Abduction, Detention, Hijacking, and Hostage Awareness.....	222
Section 13.8	Communication Security: Use of Operational Communication Means and Telephones/Cellular Phones/Internet.....	224
Lesson 14	UNMO Duties Part 4 – Field Skills.....	228
Section 14.1	Use of Radio and Other Means of Communications.....	230
Section 14.2	Map Reading and Navigation.....	232
Section 14.3	Techniques for Driving Off-Road.....	234
Section 14.4	Observation and Driving – Use of Night Vision Devices.....	236
Section 14.5	Basic Life Support, First Aid, and Self-Aid.....	237
Section 14.6	Basic Hygiene.....	242

Appendices

Appendix A:	Sources and Additional References.....	248
Appendix B:	List of Acronyms.....	250
Appendix C:	International Phonetic Alphabet and Digits.....	254
Appendix D:	Procedure Words (PROWORDS).....	256
Appendix E:	Reports.....	259
Appendix F:	Report Writing Style Guide.....	263
Appendix G:	Personnel Issues.....	268
Appendix H:	Current Peacekeeping Missions.....	275
About the Author:	Lieutenant Colonel (retired) Egil Nordli, Norwegian Army.....	276
Instructions for the End-of-Course Examination.....		277

Foreword

It is said that United Nations Military Observers (UNMOs) are “the eyes and the ears of the Mission”. Their ground-level reporting, observation, and expertise help preserve the integrity of each United Nations mandate and the relations between peacekeepers and the public they are meant to serve. However, UNMOs are just one category of UN Military Experts on Mission (UNMEM). In addition, UNMEM also include UN Military Liaison Officers (MLOs) and UN Military Advisers (MILADs). This course will serve primarily as an introduction to UN Military Observers. The functions of UNMLOs and UNMILADs are briefly introduced.

The military component of a UN peacekeeping operation may consist of national military contingents and/or UNMEM. If a military component is comprised of UNMOs only, consequently, it may be viewed as a UN Military Observer mission.

Beginning with a strategic-level overview of the United Nations organization and principles, this course moves through the operational spectrum of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO)¹, and ends at the tactical level of “on the ground” knowledge and skills required for an individual UNMEM to succeed. In order to prepare individuals and improve their efficiency and readiness, this course will assist in training UN Military Experts on Mission by enhancing the general understanding of peacekeeping and by providing specific knowledge of methods and techniques for serving on a United Nations mission in the function of UN Military Observer.

Established in 1948 in the region comprising Lebanon, Syria, Jordan, Egypt and Israel, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO) was the first peacekeeping operation operated by the United Nations. Since that time, 68 missions, including 16 that are active as of 2014, have been established. Throughout these missions, UNMOs from many troop-contributing countries (TCCs) have served carrying the Blue Beret. Over the last years, the complexity of UN peacekeeping operations have put more intensive and extensive demands on UNMOs. The UN Supervision Mission in Syria (UNSMIS) in 2012 was an example of a very demanding UN Military Observer Mission. I expect this POTI Course to further enhance the motivation and performance of UNMOs during their preparations and in the field.

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To view a video introduction of this course by the course author Lieutenant Colonel (retired) Egil Nordli, visit <www.peaceopstraining.org/videos/360/unmo-course-introduction/>.

1) As part of organizational restructuring beginning 1 January 2019, DPKO became the Department of Peace Operations (DPO).

Method of Study

This self-paced course aims to give students flexibility in their approach to learning. The following steps are meant to provide motivation and guidance about some possible strategies and minimum expectations for completing this course successfully:

- Before you begin studying, first browse through the entire course. Notice the lesson and section titles to get an overall idea of what will be involved as you proceed.
 - The material is meant to be relevant and practical. Instead of memorizing individual details, strive to understand concepts and overall perspectives in regard to the United Nations system.
 - Set personal guidelines and benchmarks regarding how you want to schedule your time.
 - Study the lesson content and the learning objectives. At the beginning of each lesson, orient yourself to the main points. If possible, read the material twice to ensure maximum understanding and retention, and let time elapse between readings.
 - At the end of each lesson, take the End-of-Lesson Quiz. Clarify any missed questions by rereading the appropriate sections, and focus on retaining the correct information.
 - After you complete all of the lessons, prepare for the End-of-Course Examination by taking time to review the main points of each lesson. Then, when ready, log into your online student classroom and take the End-of-Course Examination in one sitting.
- » ***Access your online classroom at***
<www.peaceopstraining.org/users/user_login>
from virtually anywhere in the world.
- Your exam will be scored electronically. If you achieve a passing grade of 75 per cent or higher on the exam, you will be awarded a Certificate of Completion. If you score below 75 per cent, you will be given one opportunity to take a second version of the End-of-Course Examination.
 - A note about language: This course uses English spelling according to the standards of the Oxford English Dictionary (United Kingdom) and the United Nations Editorial Manual.

Key Features of Your Online Classroom »

- Access to all of your courses;
- A secure testing environment in which to complete your training;
- Access to additional training resources, including multimedia course supplements;
- The ability to download your Certificate of Completion for any completed course; and
- Forums where you can discuss relevant topics with the POTI community.

LESSON

1

Introduction to the UN System



UN Photo #31709 by Andrea Brizzi.

As stated in the UN Charter, one of the most important purposes of the UN is “to maintain international peace and security and to that end to take effective collective measures for the prevention and removal of threats.”

In this lesson »

- Section 1.1 Background History of the UN
- Section 1.2 The Purpose and Principles of the UN
- Section 1.3 The Six Principal Organs of the UN
- Section 1.4 Roles and Function of the Secretary-General
- Section 1.5 Key UN Programmes, Agencies, and Commissions

Lesson Objectives »

- Outline the background history of the United Nations.
- List the purposes and principles of the UN.
- List the ideals of the people that created the UN.
- List the six principal organs of the UN and their general functions.



The General Assembly at its eighteenth session authorized the Secretary-General to install mechanical voting equipment in the General Assembly Hall on an experimental basis for one year. Checking the electronic system of recording votes is Mr. David B. Vaughan, Under-Secretary of the Office of General Services. 30 November 1964. UN Photo #49876 by Yutaka Nagata.

Peacekeeping provides the UN with one of the means of achieving international peace and security. It has developed as a pragmatic response to problems that require the actions of the UN.

Section 1.1 Background History of the UN

The forerunner of the United Nations was the League of Nations, an organization conceived in similar circumstances during the First World War and established in 1919 under the Treaty of Versailles to promote international cooperation and to achieve peace and security. The International Labour Organization (ILO) was also created under the Treaty of Versailles as an affiliated agency of the League. The League of Nations ceased its activities after failing to prevent the Second World War.

The name “United Nations”, coined by United States President Franklin D. Roosevelt, was first used in the “Declaration by United Nations” of 1 January 1942, during the Second World War. Representatives of 26 nations pledged their governments to continue fighting together against the Axis Powers.

After the Second World War, representatives of 50 countries met in San Francisco at the United Nations Conference on International Organization to draw up the United Nations Charter. Those delegates deliberated on the basis of proposals worked out by the representatives of China, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, and the United States from August to October 1944. The representatives of the 50 countries signed the Charter on 26 June 1945. Poland, which was not represented at the Conference, signed it later and became one of the original 51 Member States.

The United Nations officially came into existence on 24 October 1945, when China, France, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom, the United States, and a majority of other signatories had ratified the Charter. United Nations Day is celebrated on 24 October each year.

The United Nations Charter

The Charter is a basic document to which nations are signatories. It is also a basic document of the United Nations, setting out the rights and obligations of Member States and establishing the UN organs and procedures. As an international document, the Charter codifies the major principles of international relations, from the sovereign equality of States to the prohibition of the use of force in international relations. The Preamble to the Charter expresses the ideals and common aims of all peoples whose government joined together to form the United Nations:

“WE THE PEOPLES OF THE UNITED NATIONS DETERMINED to save succeeding generations from the scourge of war, which twice in our lifetime has brought untold sorrow to mankind, and to reaffirm faith in fundamental human rights, in the dignity and worth of the human person, in the equal rights of men and women and of nations large and small, and to establish conditions under which justice and respect for the obligations arising from treaties and other sources of international law can be maintained, and to promote social progress and better standards of life in larger freedom,

AND FOR THESE ENDS to practice tolerance and live together in peace with one another as good neighbours, and to unite our strength to maintain international peace and security, and to ensure, by the acceptance of principles and the institution of methods, that armed forces shall not be used, save in the common interest, and to employ international machinery for the promotion of the economic and social advancement of all peoples,

HAVE RESOLVED TO COMBINE OUR EFFORTS TO ACCOMPLISH THESE AIMS. Accordingly, our respective Governments, through

the representatives assembled in the city of San Francisco, who have exhibited their full powers found to be in good and due form, have agreed to the present Charter of the United Nations and do hereby establish an international organisation to be known as the United Nations.”

Section 1.2 The Purpose and Principles of the UN

The purposes and principles of the United Nations, as set forth in the Charter, are as follows:

» Purposes

- To maintain international peace and security;
- To develop friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of peoples;
- To cooperate in solving international economic, social, cultural and humanitarian problems and in promoting respect for Human Rights and fundamental freedoms; and
- To be a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations in attaining these common ends.

» Principles

- The UN is based on the sovereign equality of all its members;
- Members are to fulfil in good faith their charter of obligation;
- They are to settle their international disputes by peaceful means and without endangering international peace, security, and justice;
- They are to refrain from the threat or use of force against any other State;
- They are to give the UN every assistance in any action it takes in accordance with the Charter; and
- Nothing in the Charter is to authorize the UN to intervene in matters which are essentially within the domestic jurisdiction of any State.

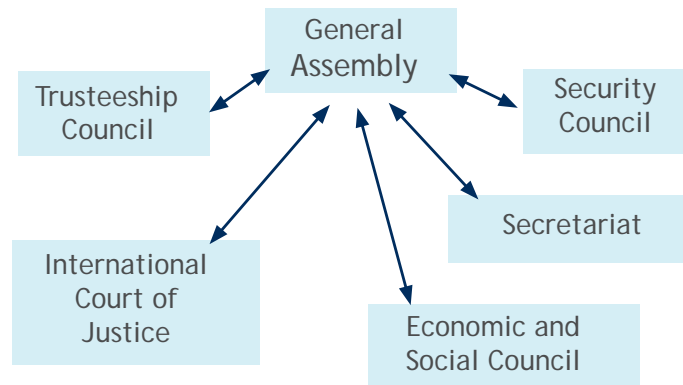
Section 1.3 The Six Principal Organs of the UN

The Charter authorizes the establishment of six principal organs. These organs are the General Assembly, the Security Council, the Economic and Social Council, the International Court of Justice, the Trusteeship Council, and the Secretariat. In addition, there are subsidiary organs, specialized agencies, and other bodies related to the United Nations, which, altogether, form the “United Nations system”.

The General Assembly

The General Assembly (GA) is the main deliberative organ of the UN. It is composed of representatives from all Member States, each of which has one vote. Decisions on important questions, such as those on peace and security, admission of new Members, and budgetary matters require a two-thirds majority. A simple majority is required for decisions on other matters. The General Assembly meets annually in regular sessions. Special sessions can be convened at the request of the Security Council, a majority of

The Six Principal Organs of the United Nations



Members of the UN, or one Member if the majority of Members concur. An emergency special session may be called within 24 hours of a request by the Security Council on the vote of any nine Members of the Council or if a majority of Members concur. Because of the great number of questions that the Assembly is called upon to consider, the Assembly allocates most questions to its six Main Committees:

- » First Committee: Disarmament and International Security;
- » Second Committee: Economic and Financial;
- » Third Committee: Social, Humanitarian, and Cultural;
- » Fourth Committee: Special Political and Decolonization*;
- » Fifth Committee: Administrative and Budgetary*; and
- » Sixth Committee: Legal.

*These committees have responsibilities relating to UN peacekeeping operations.

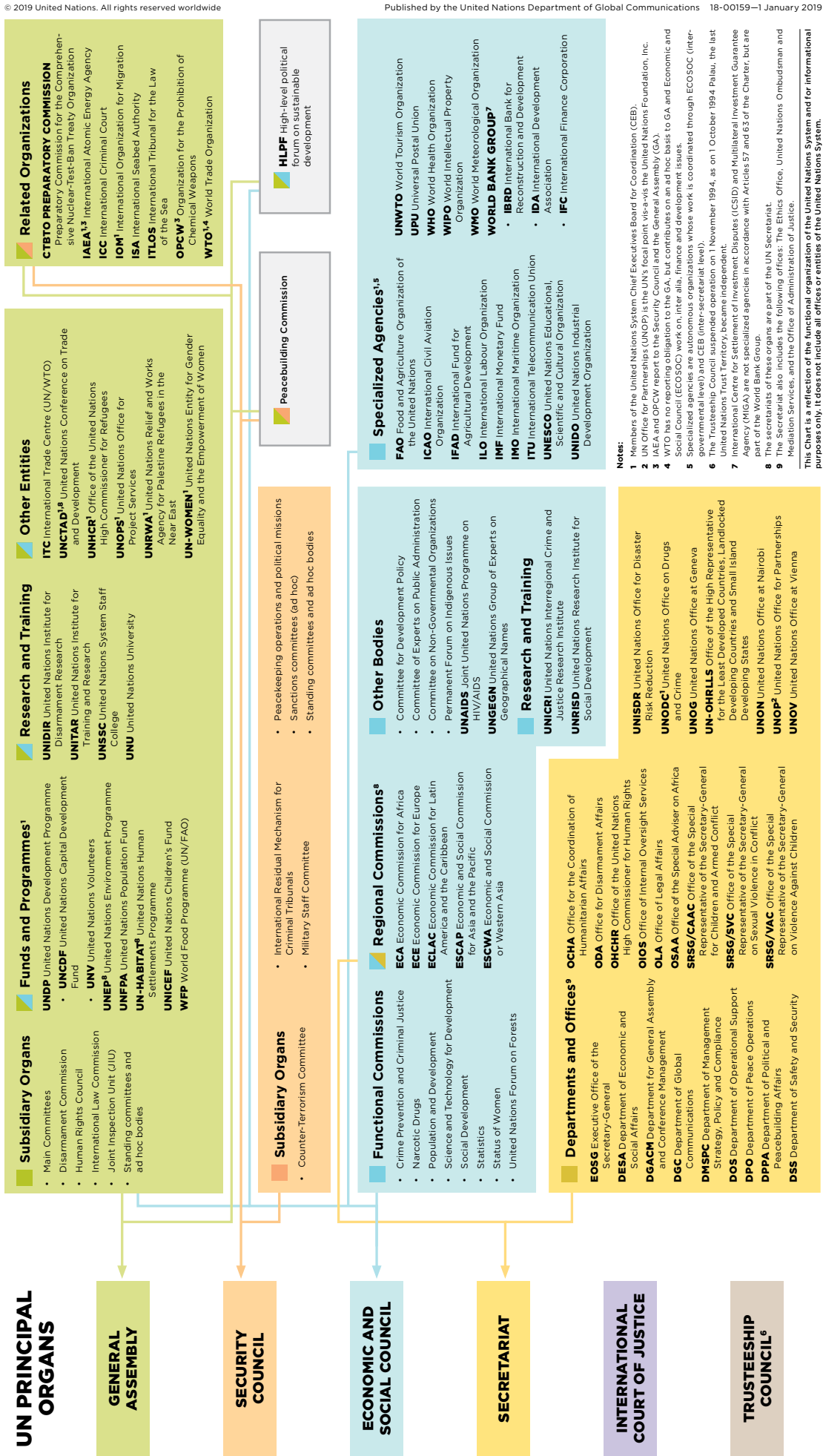
Security Council

The Security Council has the primary responsibility, under the Charter, for the maintenance of international peace and security. The Council has 15 members: five permanent members (5 P) — China, France, the Russian Federation, the United Kingdom, and the United States — and 10 non-permanent members elected by the General Assembly for two-year terms. Each member has one vote. Decisions on substantive matters require nine votes, including the concurring votes of all five permanent members. This is the rule of “Great Power unanimity”, often referred to as “veto” power. Under the Charter, all Members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council.

When a complaint concerning a threat to peace is brought before it, the Council’s first action is usually to recommend that the parties try to reach an agreement by peaceful means. It may also set principles for a peaceful settlement. When a dispute leads to fighting, the Council’s first concern is to bring it to an end as soon as possible. The Council usually issues ceasefire directives, which prevent wider hostilities. The Council also sends United Nations peacekeeping forces to help reduce tensions in troubled areas, keep opposing forces apart, and create conditions of calm in which peaceful settlements



The United Nations System



Source: Organizational chart available from: <www.un.org/en/pdfs/18-00159e_un_system_chart_17x11_4c_en_web.pdf>. Full documentation and the complete list of all organizations of the UN system can be found at <www.unsceb.org/directory>.

may be sought. The Council may also decide on enforcement measures, economic sanctions (such as trade embargoes), or collective military action.

Under the Charter, the functions and powers of the Security Council are:

- To maintain international peace and security in accordance with the principles and purposes of the United Nations;
- To investigate any dispute or situation which might lead to international friction;
- To recommend methods of adjusting such disputes or the terms of settlement;
- To formulate plans for the establishment of a system to regulate armaments;
- To determine the existence of a threat to the peace or act of aggression and to recommend what action should be taken;
- To call on Members to apply economic sanctions and other measures not involving the use of force to prevent or stop aggression;
- To take military action against an aggressor;
- To recommend the admission of new Members;
- To exercise the trusteeship functions of the United Nations in “strategic areas”; and
- To recommend to the General Assembly the appointment of the Secretary-General and, together with the Assembly, to elect the judges of the International Court of Justice.



The central art piece in the renovated Security Council Chamber depicts a phoenix rising from its ashes, as a symbol of the world rebuilding itself after the Second World War. The art and the renovations of the room are a gift from Norway. 27 March 2013. UN Photo #546339 by JC McIlwaine.

Economic and Social Council

The Charter established the Economic and Social Council (ECOSOC) as the principal organ to coordinate the economic, social, and related work of the United Nations and the specialized agencies and institutions known as the United Nations family of organizations. Some of the functions and powers of the Economic and Social Council are:

- To serve as the central forum for the discussion of international economic and social issues of a global or inter-disciplinary nature and the formulation of policy recommendations on those issues addressed to Member States and to the United Nations system;
- To make or initiate studies and reports and make recommendations on international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters; and
- To promote respect for and observance of human rights and fundamental freedom.

Today, the ECOSOC includes 54 members with one vote each. Of these 54 members, 18 members are elected each year and serve for a three-year term. The Council meets in an annual five-week session alternating between New York and Geneva. The Council is not a decision-making body. Members of ECOSOC prepare items for the GA's decisions and assist the Security Council when so required.

International Court of Justice

The International Court of Justice (ICJ) is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It settles legal disputes between States and gives advisory opinions to the United Nations and its specialized agencies. Its Statute is an integral part of the United Nations Charter.

The Court is open to all States that are parties to its Statute. These include all Members of the United Nations and Switzerland. Only States may be parties in contentious cases and submit disputes to the Court. The Court is not open to private persons and entities or international organizations.

The General Assembly and the Security Council can ask the Court for an advisory opinion on any legal question. Other organs of the United Nations and the specialized agencies, when authorized by the Assembly, can ask for advisory opinions on legal questions within the scope of their activities.

The Trusteeship Council

The Charter established the Trusteeship Council in 1945 to provide international supervision for 11 Trust Territories placed under the administration of seven Member States and to ensure that adequate steps were taken to prepare the Territories for self-government or independence. The Charter authorized the Trusteeship Council to examine and discuss reports from the Administering Authority on the political, economic, social, and educational advancement of the peoples of Trust Territories; to examine petitions from the Territories; and to undertake special missions to the Territories.

By 1994, all Trust Territories had attained self-government or independence, either as separate states or by joining neighbouring independent countries. The last to do so was the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands (Palau), which became the 185th Member State. Its work completed, the Trusteeship Council — consisting of the five permanent members of the Security Council — has amended its rules of procedure to meet as and where occasion may require.

The Secretariat

The Secretariat is the administrative organ of Member States and is staffed by international servants. It works in duty stations around the world and carries out the diverse day-to-day work of the organization. It services the other principal organs of the United Nations and administers the programmes and policies laid down by them. At its head is the Secretary-General, who is appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council for a five-year renewable term.

The duties carried out by the Secretariat are as varied as the problems dealt with by the United Nations. These range from administering peacekeeping operations to mediating international disputes, from surveying economic and social trends and problems to preparing studies on human rights and sustainable development. As international civil servants, staff members and the Secretary-General answer to the United Nations alone for their activities, and they take an oath not to seek or receive instructions from any government or outside authority. Under the Charter, each Member State undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the Secretary-General and the staff and to refrain from seeking to influence them improperly in the discharge of their duties.

The Secretariat is divided into several major organizational units, each of which is headed by an Under-Secretary-General or an official of an equivalent level.



Secretary-General Kofi Annan (right) meets Secretary-General-designate Ban Ki-moon, at UN Headquarters in New York. 22 November 2006. UN Photo #133018 by Mark Garten.

Section 1.4 Roles and Function of the Secretary-General

The Charter describes the Secretary-General as “chief administrative officer” of the organization, who shall act in that capacity and perform “such other functions as are entrusted” to him or her by the Security Council, General Assembly, Economic and Social Council, and other United Nations organs. The Charter also empowers the Secretary-General to “bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.” These guidelines both define the powers of the office and grant it considerable scope for action. The Secretary-General would fail if he did not take careful account of the concerns of Member States. In addition, he must uphold the values and moral authority of the United Nations, always speaking and acting for peace, even at risk of challenging or disagreeing with those same Member States.

This creative tension accompanies the Secretary-General through day-to-day work, which includes attendance at sessions of United Nations bodies; consultations with world leaders, government officials and others; and worldwide travel intended to keep him in touch with the peoples of Member States and informed about the vast array of issues of international concern that are on the organization’s agenda. Each year, the Secretary-General issues a report on the work of the organization that appraises its activities and outlines future priorities.

The Secretary-General is best known to the general public for using his stature and impartiality to prevent international disputes from arising, escalating, or spreading. Each Secretary-General also defines his role within the context of his particular time in office.

UN Secretary-General

Mr. Ban Ki-moon of South Korea is the eighth Secretary-General of the United Nations. He began his first term in 2007. On 21 June 2011, he was unanimously appointed by the General Assembly for a second five-year term.

Under the Charter, the Secretary-General is appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. Mr. Ban’s predecessors were as follows:

- Kofi Annan (Ghana), January 1997 – December 2006
- Boutros Boutros-Ghali (Egypt), January 1992 – December 1996

- Javier Perez de Cuellar (Peru), January 1982 – December 1991
- Kurt Waldheim (Austria), January 1972 – December 1981
- U Thant (Myanmar), November 1961 – December 1971
- Dag Hammarskjöld (Sweden), April 1953 – September 1961
- Trygve Lie (Norway), February 1946 – November 1952

Mr. Ban's many priorities while serving as Secretary-General included initiatives to address global warming, prevention of and response to pandemics, access to clean water and food for the world's poorest, energy consumption and production, and economic stability. He credits witnessing the United Nations' efforts in post-war South Korea with inspiring him to dedicate himself to public service. He is quoted as saying, "As Secretary-General, I am determined to see this Organization deliver tangible, meaningful results that advance peace, development, and human rights."

Section 1.5 Key UN Programmes, Agencies, and Commissions

Peacekeepers may encounter some of the UN programmes, agencies or commissions working in connection with or as a part of a peacekeeping operation. The most common ones include:

- UNHCR – Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, which is voluntarily financed. It extends international protection to more than 10 million refugees, seeking to ensure that they receive asylum and favourable legal status in their asylum country.¹
- UNICEF – United Nations Children's Fund, which is voluntarily financed. It helps developing countries, at their request, to improve the quality of life of their children through low-cost community-based services in maternal and child health, nutrition, sanitation, and education, as well as emergency relief.
- UNDP – United Nations Development Programme, the world's largest channel for multilateral technical and pre-investment assistance to developing countries. It has supported more than 6,000 ongoing projects in 177 countries.²
- WFP – World Food Programme, the world's largest international food aid organization. It is responsible for handling annually around 3.1 million metric tons of food aid.³ WFP's mandate is to help poor people in developing countries by combating world hunger and poverty.

1) UNHCR, "Refugee Figures".

2) UN Development Programme, "Our Projects". Available at: <<http://open.undp.org/#2015>>.

3) World Food Programme, "Refugee Figures". Available at: <<http://documents.wfp.org/stellent/groups/public/documents/communications/wfp265227.pdf>>.

End-of-Lesson Quiz »

1. **The purpose of the UN is to promote _____.**
 - A. international security alliances and weapons sharing among nations
 - B. cooperation in solving international problems and a centre for harmonizing the actions of nations
 - C. annual competitions among States
 - D. All of the above
2. **The Secretary-General _____.**
 - A. is the chief administrative officer of the United Nations
 - B. brings any matter which threatens international peace and security to the attention of the Security Council
 - C. is impartial
 - D. All of the above
3. **Select the statement that describes the General Assembly.**
 - A. It is the main deliberative organ of the UN for all Member States
 - B. It consists of countries with GNPs higher than USD \$2 billion to vote
 - C. It consists of countries that each have two votes
 - D. None of the above
4. **The Security Council has the primary responsibility, under the Charter, to _____.**
 - A. maintain international peace and security
 - B. serve as the central forum for the discussion of international economic and social issues
 - C. monitor the World Health Organization
 - D. create laws for Member nations
5. **List and briefly discuss the six principal organs of the UN.**
6. **The principal judicial organ of the UN is the _____.**
 - A. General Assembly
 - B. Congress of the UN
 - C. International Court of Justice
 - D. Supreme Court of the Hague
7. **The International Court of Justice (ICJ) _____.**
 - A. provides international supervision for 11 Trust Territories
 - B. provides advisory opinions on legal questions to the other UN organs
 - C. is the administrative organ of Member States
 - D. is the principal organ to coordinate the economic, social, and related work of the UN
8. **Give a brief description of UNHCR.**
9. **Give a brief description of UNICEF.**
10. **Give a brief description of UNDP.**

Answer Key provided on the next page.

End-of-Lesson Quiz »

Answer Key »

1. B
2. D
3. A
4. A
5. Trusteeship Council; General Assembly; Security Council; International Court of Justice; Economic and Social Council; Secretariat
6. C
7. B
8. Office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, voluntarily financed extends international protection to more than 10 million refugees, seeking to ensure that they receive asylum and favourable legal status in their asylum country
9. UN Children's Fund, voluntarily financed, helps developing countries, at their request, to improve the quality of the life of their children through low cost community based services in maternal and child health, nutrition, sanitation and education, as well as emergency relief
10. UN Development Programme, the world's largest channel for multilateral technical and pre-investment assistance to developing countries, is supporting over 6,000 projects in some 170 countries.

Appendix A: Sources and Additional References

United Nations References

- The United Nations (UN) Charter; 26 June 1945 with later amendments
- UN Department of Peace Operations (DPO) and Department of Operational Support (DOS)
- *United Nations Peacekeeping Operations – Principles and Guidelines* (“Capstone Doctrine”), January 2008

UN DPKO/DFS:

- UN Military Experts on Mission (UNMEM) – Manual for Selection, Deployment, Rotation, Extension, Transfer and Repatriation of UNMEM in UN Peacekeeping Operations (UN PKOs) ; 23 April 2012 – review date December 2012
- UN Peacekeeping PDT Standards, Specialized Training Material for Staff Officers; 1st edition 2011
- UN Peacekeeping PDT Standards, Specialized Training Material for Military Experts on Mission; 1st edition 2010
- Guidelines – Roles and Training Standards for UN Military Experts on Missions; 01 March 2009 – review date 01 March 2011
- Directive for the Head of the Military Component in a Peacekeeping Operation; 27 June 2008
- Policy Directive – Joint Operations Centres and Joint Mission Analysis Centres; 01 July 2006 – review date 01 June 2008
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- Policy Directive on JOCs and JMACs; 1 July 2006
- Handbook on UN Multidimensional Peacekeeping Operations; December 2003
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- UN/CARE Landmine and UXO Safety Handbook; 2000

UN Security Council Resolutions (UNSCRs):

- UNSCR 1325 on Women and Peace and Security (Gender); 31 October 2000
- UNSCR 1379 (2001), UNSCR 1314 (2000) and UNSCR 1261 (1999) on Child Protection in Armed Conflict

UN – Internet:

- www.un.org/en/
- www.un.org/en/peacekeeping/
- www.unddr.org/

- www.unmultimedia.org/
- www.peacekeepingresourcehub.unlb.org/
- www.un-documents.net/
- www.unhcr.ch/tbs/doc.nsf/

Non-UN References

Peace Support Training Centre of Canada:

- Peace Support Operations Field Book – Version 8; 2008

Nordic Coordinated Arrangement for Military Peace Support:

- Peace Support Operations Tactical Manual – Volume I and II; 2007

Norwegian Armed Forces Medical Services:

- Pamphlet – Basic First Aid; 2004 with up-dates

Norwegian Defence International Centre (NODEFIC):

- Handbook for Norwegian UN Military Observers; 2003

Lieutenant Colonel Egil Nordli (NOR Army):

- Personal documents and notes; 2002-2012

Internet:

- www.princeton.edu
- www.maptools.com

Appendix B: List of Acronyms

AC	Area Coordinator
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
AP	Anti-Personnel (Mines)
BBIED	Body-Borne Improvised Explosive Device
CA	Civil Affairs
CMS	Chief Mission Support
CIMIC	Civil-Military Coordination
CIS	Critical Incident Stress
CISS	Chief of Integrated Support Services
CMO	Chief Military Observer
CMOC	Civil-Military Operations Centre
COE	Contingent-Owned Equipment
CRC	Convention on the Rights of Children
CSO	Chief Security Officer
CTO	Compensatory Time Off
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization, and Reintegration
DMS	Director Mission Support
DPKO	Department of Peacekeeping Operations
ECOSOC	Economic and Social Council
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Devices
FC	Force Commander
FPU	Formed Police Unit(s)
GA	General Assembly
GPS	Global Positioning System
HC	Humanitarian Coordinator

HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus
HOM	Head of Mission
HOMC	Head of Military Component
ICC	International Criminal Court
ICJ	International Court of Justice
ICRC	International Committee of the Red Cross
IDP	Internally Displaced Persons
IED	Improvised Explosive Device
IHL	International Humanitarian Law
IRC	International Red Cross
ITS	Integrated Training Service
JLOC	Joint Logistics Operations Centre
JMAC	Joint Mission Analysis Centre
JOC	Joint Operations Centre
LOAC	Law of Armed Conflict
MAC	Mine Action Centre
MEDEVAC	Medical Evacuation
MONUC	United Nations Mission in the Democratic Republic of the Congo
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MPIO	Military Public Information Officer
MSA	Meal and Subsistence Allowance
NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization
NGO	Non-Governmental Organization
NVD	Night Vision Device
OCHA	Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs

PIO	Public Information Office(r)
PKF	Peacekeeping Forces
PKO	Peacekeeping Operation
PTSD	Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder
PX	Post Exchange
QIP	Quick Impact Project
ROE	Rules of Engagement
SC	Security Council
SCR	Security Council resolution
SMT	Senior Management Team
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
SOMA	Status of Mission Agreement
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SRSG	Special Representative to the Secretary-General
STI	Sexually Transmitted Infections
TCC	Troop-Contributing Country
TOD	Tour of Duty
UNCRC	United Nations Convention on the Rights of Children
UNCT	United Nations Country Team
UNDOF	United Nations Disengagement Observers Force
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNDPKO	United Nations Department of Peacekeeping Operations
UNEF I	United Nations Emergency Force I
UNEF II	United Nations Emergency Force II
UNGASS	United Nations General Assembly Special Session

UNHCR	United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees
UNHOC	United Nations Humanitarian Operations Centre
UNICEF	United Nations Children's Fund
UNIFIL	United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon
UNLB	United Nations Logistics Base
UNMAS	United Nations Mine Action Service
UNMEE	United Nations Mission in Ethiopia and Eritrea
UNMEM	United Nations Military Expert(s) on Mission
UNMO	United Nations Military Observer(s)
UNMOGIP	United Nations Military Observers Group in India and Pakistan
UNOGIL	United Nations Observation Group in Lebanon
UNPOL	United Nations Police
UNPKO	United Nations Peacekeeping Operations
UNSAS	United Nations Standby Arrangement System
UNSF	United Nations Security Force in New Guinea
UN-SECOORD	United Nations Security Coordinator
UNSMIS	United Nations Supervision Mission in Syria
UNTAET	United Nations Transitional Administration in East Timor
UNTSO	United Nations Truce Supervision Organization
UXO	Unexploded Ordnance
VBIED	Vehicle Born Improvised Explosive Device
WHO	World Health Organization

Appendix C: International Phonetic Alphabet and Digits

Introduction

Recalling Lesson 14; preparations before deployment regarding radio communications skills is a vital aspect for any UN Military Observers. In the UN Mission Area, as a minimum, you should be familiar with:

- Equipment;
- UN call sign system;
- Net orders; and
- Basic UN communications.

However, you will be required to communicate in English as the common language for UNMOs, and you must also know:

- The International Phonetic Alphabet;
- Basic radio communication procedures;
- The use of procedural words, such as “wait out, read back – I read back, correction, speak slower”, etc., and;
- Plain procedures, such as “long message, roger so far – roger send over”, etc.

Phonetics

The following International Phonetic Alphabet shall be used:

A	ALFA	K	KILO	U	UNIFORM
B	BRAVO	L	LIMA	V	VICTOR
C	CHARLIE	M	MIKE	W	WHISKEY
D	DELTA	N	NOVEMBER	X	XRAY
E	ECHO	O	OSCAR	Y	YANKEE
F	FOXTROT	P	PAPA	Z	ZULU
G	GOLF	Q	QUEBEC		
H	HOTEL	R	ROMEO		
I	INDIA	S	SIERRA		
J	JULIET	T	TANGO		

Numbers

In general, numbers are transmitted digit by digit, except that multiples of hundreds and thousands are spoken as shown in the examples below.

- 0 ZERO
- 1 WUN
- 2 TOO
- 3 THU-RRE
- 4 FO-WER
- 5 FI-YIV
- 6 SIX
- 7 SEVEN
- 8 ATE
- 9 NINER

» Examples:

- 12 TWELVE
- 500 FI-YIV HUNDRED
- 44 FO-WER FO-WER
- 7000 SEVEN THOUSAND
- 90 NINER ZERO
- 16000 WUN SIX THOUSAND
- 136 WUN THUH-REE SIX
- 1478 WUN FO-WER SEVEN ATE

Appendix D: Procedure Words (PROWORDS)

The following list contains the most common prowords (except precedence prowords) to be used in radio communication and their meanings:

PROWORD	Meaning
ACKNOWLEDGE!	Confirm that you have received my message and will comply (WILCO).
AFFIRMATIVE	Yes/Correct
NEGATIVE	No/Incorrect
ALL AFTER....	Everything that you (I) transmitted after.(Keyword)
ALL BEFORE....	Everything that you (I) transmitted before.(Keyword)
CORRECT (THAT IS CORRECT)	What you have transmitted is correct, you are correct
CORRECTION	An error has been made in this transmission. It will continue with the last word (group) correctly transmitted.
	An error has been made in this transmission. The correct version is. That which follows is a corrected version in answer to your request for verification.
WRONG	Your last transmission was incorrect. The correct version is.
DISREGARD THIS TRANSMISSION – OUT	This transmission is an error. Disregard it <i>(This proword shall not be used to cancel any message that has been already completely transmitted and for which receipt or acknowledgement has been received)</i> .
DO NOT ANSWER – OUT	Station(s) called are not to answer this call, acknowledge this message, or otherwise to transmit in connection with this transmission.
SILENCE-SILENCE-SILENCE	Cease all transmissions on this net immediately. Silence will be maintained until lifted.
SILENCE LIFTED	Silence is lifted. The net is free for traffic.
END OF MESSAGE – OVER (OUT)	This concludes the message just transmitted (and the message instructions pertaining to a formal message).

PROWORD	Meaning
END OF TEXT	The textual part of a formal message ends. Stand by for the message instructions immediately following.
FETCH (Title/name)	I wish to speak on the radio to that person.
(Title/name) SPEAKING	Requested person is now using the radio.
ROGER	I have received your message, understand it, and will comply (to be used only by the addressee). ROGER and WILCO are never used together.
ROGER SO FAR?	Have you received this part of my message satisfactorily?
WILCO	I have received your last transmission satisfactorily (will comply).
UNKNOWN STATION	The identity of the station calling or with whom I am attempting to establish communication is unknown.
VERIFY	Verify entire message (or portion indicated) with the originator and send correct version. To be used only at discretion of or by the addressee to which the questioned message was directed.
WAIT – OUT	I must pause for a few seconds.
VERIFY – WAIT (WAIT – WAIT)	I am in contact with the station you are calling. I can act as a relay station.
WAIT-WAIT	I must pause longer than some seconds and will call again when ready.
WORD AFTER.	The word of the message to which I have referenced is that which follows.
WORD BEFORE.	The word of the message to which I have referenced is that which proceeds.
WORDS TWICE	Communication is difficult. Transmit each phrase (group) twice. This proword can be used as an order, request, or as information.

Report of Reception

The following phrases are to be used when initiating and answering queries concerning signal strength and readability.

- RADIO CHECK – What is my signal strength and readability, how do you read me?
- YOU ARE – Your signal strength and readability is as (I READ YOU) follows. . .

Reports of Signal Strength

- LOUD – Your signal is strong.
- GOOD – Your signal is good.
- WEAK – I can hear you only with difficulty.
- VERY WEAK – I can hear you only with great difficulty.
- NOTHING HEARD – I cannot hear you at all.

Reports of Signal Readability

- CLEAR – Excellent quality.
- READABLE – Good quality. No difficulties in reading you.
- DISTORTED – I have troubles in reading you.
- WITH – I have troubles in reading you due to. . .
- INTERFERENCE – Interference.
- NOT READABLE – I can hear that you transmit but I cannot read you at all.

Examples:

- 52 THIS IS 11 – RADIO CHECK – OVER
- THIS IS 52 – YOU ARE LOUG AND CLEAR – OVER
- THIS IS 11 – YOU ARE LOUG AND CLEAR AS WELL – OUT.

Appendix E: Reports

Principles of Reports:

- Only accurate and checked statements of facts should be reported;
- Unclear observations should be cross-checked;
- Make sure the contents are clear and concise, avoiding ambiguity; and
- Include a count (such as of planes, vehicles, and the number of people).

Types of Reports: The types of reports vary; however, they will be based on Mission Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs):

- Activity forecasts, vehicle movement;
- Warning reports;
- Situation reports (SITREP) on:
 - Ground incursion;
 - Shooting;
 - Firing close to Observation Post (OP);
 - Position report; and
 - Air activity report.

Requests and Reports

Types of Requests:

- MEDEVAC/CASEVAC requests; and
- Supply requests.

Contents of Reports; at a minimum, all reports should include:

- What report was sent, name, and logging report:

Date	Time	Type	Number
------	------	------	--------

- Originator and relation of report:

Name of Observation Post, Position, Command Post/HQ, Patrol	Reference/Previous Reports
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- Time of incident (when):

Beginning	End	Progress
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- Identification and description of incident (who and what):

Originator of Incident	Numbers	Objects
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- Location and action (where was what observed):

Grid/Map Reference	Observation of Incident
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- Action taken by United Nations:

Investigation	Reinforcement	Information to Others
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- Additional information consisting of anything that might be helpful for further assessments.

OPERATIONAL REPORTS

All Peacekeeping missions are required to provide UN Headquarters with Daily Situation Reports (SITREP). SITREPs are not intended to replace the normal, detailed communications between the Missions and Headquarters on specific matters. The daily SITREP should cover the period from midnight to midnight local-time.

Before you start working, refer to the Mission Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs).

HIGHLIGHTS

The Highlights cover the major events or trends of the reporting period. This should include any new political, military, or humanitarian developments and any major casualties, plus any significant developments that could impact the safety and security of UN personnel. Further details would be provided in topic paragraphs (below).

Note: The HIGHLIGHT paragraph is not the same as the GENERAL SITUATION.

POLITICAL

- Any governmental or political events directly affecting the UN Mission or the Mission's Mandate. Meetings: In-country, international. Proposed, actual, dates, attendance, decisions and outcome.

- Elections: Proposed, actual, dates, attendance, decisions and outcome.
- Negotiations: Proposed, actual, dates, attendance, decisions and outcome.
- Internal political parties: Formation, alliances, change of leadership, change of direction. Setting up of councils, local government. Any political decisions which affects the Mission.

MILITARY

- Any military events of significance during the reporting period: Cease-fire agreements, military action (both by UN and Factional Forces), aid to the civil powers, use of new weapons, escalation of violence, changes in operating procedures, new alliances.
- UN Forces: Significant troop movements. Formation of new sector or regional commands and units. Changes to mission deployment or withdrawal of national contingents. Relocation of national contingents.
- Factional Forces: Significant troop movement or redeployment. New commanders. Changes to weapons or formations.
- Military assessments.

RESTRICTION ON UN MOVEMENT / UN FREEDOM OF MOVEMENT (FOM)

- Status of routes – which routes are open or closed. Blocking, either natural or man-made roadblocks, and who is responsible for the block.

HUMANITARIAN

- Significant developments. Problems encountered in provision and support of aid distribution: road, rail, air, sea.
- Refugees: Numbers, locations, movement, housing, feeding, or health problems.
- Infrastructure: Hospitals, roads, power and water supplies, schools. UN aid in providing or repairing infrastructure.

CIVILIAN AFFAIRS

- Important developments affecting electoral activity, UN Police operations, mine-clearing, or UN agencies in areas of responsibility (could include NGOs if applicable), where they impact on mission activities, if not covered elsewhere. Coverage of other organisations' activities, when applicable, to enhance the ability of managers at headquarters to liaise at this level on behalf of the mission concerned (not to include wider governmental or political activities which will go into the political section of the report).

SECURITY AND SAFETY OF PERSONNEL

- Any information noted or activity observed that affects, or could affect, the safety of UN personnel. Targeting or threats against UN personnel, kidnapping, extortion, murder.

CASUALTIES

- Death and injuries. Separate military, civilian police, and civilian, and classify as to whether it was from hostile action, accident, natural causes, i.e., heart attack, etc.

LOGISTICS

- Major logistic activities or problems affecting operations: equipment, accommodation, transport (both strategic and tactical), food, power, fuel, money.

COMMENTS

Comments by the person in charge (Special Representative to the Secretary-General, Force Commander, Military Observers, or Sector Commander).

Appendix F: Report Writing Style Guide

This guide is intended to aid Staff Officers and Duty Officers in the writing and editing of reports.

Reference: UN Editorial Manual (www.dd.dgacm.org/editorialmanual) and UN Correspondence Manual (<http://archive.unu.edu/hq/library/resource/UN-correspondence-manual.pdf>). The Oxford English Dictionary.

Abbreviations

- Unusual abbreviations or acronyms should be spelled out fully the first time that they are used in a document.
- Use USA, not US, as an adjective describing the United States. This is because reports are sometimes telexed in uppercase and the noun “us” can be confused with the adjective “US” in uppercase.
- Abbreviations for reports should be in uppercase, i.e., NOTICAS, SITREP, SINCREP.
- Should you come across any abbreviations which are unknown, check back with the originator and follow the rule mentioned above when you report.

Capitalization

- Capitalization of words in English is never easy. Proper names are almost always capitalized, along with titles when they are attached to names. Example: President C.....
- The titles of organisations are also capitalized. Example:the Royal Cambodian Armed Forces.
- But a generic description of something is rarely capitalized. Example: The presidents of the parties will meet tomorrow.
- Note that when a title is used to signify a specific individual, it should be capitalized. Example: President J...is visiting the UN. The President will speak on 22 March.
- Government is almost always capitalized, even when used generally.

Dates

Dates should follow the format: Day, Month, Year. Example: 28 February 2014.

- To avoid confusion, do not use “today” or “yesterday,” use dates instead. All dates should be written in full, i.e., 02 November.
- When in doubt, begin the report statement with the date of the event. Example: On 13 December.....
- One need not insert the year unless the event is related to other years. Example: All Norwegian soldiers will depart by 31 March 2014.

Format

- Reports may carry a header and footer with a UN Security Classification.
- Maps or diagrams used to illustrate a particular point are to be included in the report, if technical means for the layout and the communication of the report are available.
- When writing the reports, take care to leave the correct spaces after punctuation marks to make the document easier to read: After a full stop (.) or colon (:) leave two spaces. After a comma (,) or semi colon (;) leave one space.

Grammar

- Two equal phrases in one sentence require a semi colon (;). Example: They fired; we fired back. The three-word rule: Any prepositional phrase at the beginning of a sentence with three or more words in it, i.e., "In the winter" must have a comma after it.
- Adverbs, such as "reportedly" or "recently," should come close to the verb to which they relate. They should rarely begin a sentence.
- "Media" is a plural noun and is, therefore, followed by the plural form of a verb when it is used as a subject. Example: The media report that....
- When describing armed forces, avoid using just the title of the forces or unit. Write: "The NPFL attacked a village" or "NPFL forces attacked a village."

Media

- Media reports should be accredited at the end of the sentence or paragraph with the source in parentheses, i.e., (AFP), (BBC) or (REUTER), etc.
- When using media reports, always indicated the source, i.e., "The media report that..." If it is not clear how reliable the media report may be, use phrases such as "UNITAR-controlled media courses claim that..."

Names and Places

- Always use the person's title or Mr. or Ms. Example: Mr. Cle..., Secretary-General etc.
- As a general rule, the United Nations says "the Government of Canada." (Note the capitalization.) This avoids confusion since there can be many governments at various levels in a country. If you are in doubt whether a particular government is recognised by the United Nations, check the list of "Permanent Mission to the United Nations." Only recognised governments can have representatives or observers at the UN.
- If a place or region is not internationally recognised, put the name in quotation marks when describing it. Example: "ABKHAZIA" or the "ABKHAZIAN defence minister."

- All place names should be typed in capital letters, i.e., UTZLA, ADWA, etc.
- When a geographical expression is part of a name, it should be capitalized. Examples: Sector East, State of California, New York City.
- When referring to a place name that is not on the map, indicate its distance and direction from a marked place name.

Numbers

- The numbers from one to ten are usually spelled out in full, i.e., seven. Those above ten are usually expressed as figures, i.e., 42. But there are exceptions, i.e., “between seven and eleven,” or “the 4th Brigade,” or “07 November.”
- Avoid having a number which is expressed as a figure as the first word in a sentence. Example: Eight soldiers were observed.

Sequencing

If incidents are referred to by date, ensure that they are put down in the correct sequence, i.e., “On 21 December, a meeting took place between.....On 23 December, three vehicles....”

Spelling

Be aware that the UN uses International English (British spelling as described in the Concise Oxford Dictionary).

- » Common spelling problems:
- The words “cease-fire” and “machine-gun” are always hyphenated when used as a noun.
- “Middle East” is not hyphenated.
- The expression “small arms” is always plural and consists of two words.
- The word “logistics” as a noun is always plural.
- The word “battalion” has two “t’s” and one “l” in English.
- “It’s” is an abbreviation in English for “it is.” The possessive “its” has no apostrophe.
- Secretary-General is always hyphenated and written in full.

Style

Refer to the UN Correspondence Manual and the UN Editorial Manual when in doubt as to matters of style, abbreviation or format.

OTHER REPORTS

The number of different reports the operational UNMOs need to be familiar with depends to a great extent on the mandate of the mission and the situation on the ground.

The formats needed are in the computers of the mission. But when UNMOs are working in areas where electricity is not always 100 per cent available, some handwritten documents may also be needed.

The below-mentioned examples should not be considered a comprehensive selection of report forms. You may also find minor deviations in the content of the reports depending on the mission in question. Therefore, review the Standard Operating Procedures (SOPs) for the actual mission before you start reporting.

Warning Report (WARNREP)

The purpose of a Warning Report is to warn other UN units, patrols, and Observation Posts (OP) to give them time to take appropriate action. It is used when a serious or potentially serious violation of a cease-fire agreement is occurring, is about to occur, or has occurred. A Warning Report should be followed up as soon as possible by the appropriate operational report.

Although there is no formal format for a Warning Report, the following information on the incident/activity should be included:

- To (call sign)
- From (call sign)
- WHEN it started (time group) if known
- WHAT is happening
- WHERE it takes place
- WHO are involved (if they cannot be identified, state: unidentified)
- WHAT ACTION is being taken by the reporting individual
- [The appropriate incident/activity] report to follow inminutes.

Situation Report (SITREP) / Special Incident Report (SINCREP)

The purpose of a SITREP/SINCREP is to report any incident/activity which could lead to a breach of a cease-fire agreement or any other incident/activity which is not covered by any other report.

Aircraft Activity Report (AIRREP)

The purpose of the AIRREP is to report the flying and/or the attack by one or several aircraft. A WARNREP has to be sent first to ensure that everyone's attention is drawn to the sky.

Shooting Report (SHOOTREP)

The purpose of a SHOOTREP is to report any firing of weapons which could be considered a violation of a cease-fire agreement, or to report on warring factions' activities.

All such firing, with any type of ammunition (including flares, illumination and smoke) that is seen and heard, heard only, or if the origin of the fire and the impact area of the direction to the impact area could be determined, should be reported.

- » NOTE: The basis for a SHOOTREP is that at least two of the following facts are known: Origin, Direction, or Impact Area. Do not give any damage assessment of the impact area.

Firing Close to OP Report (FIREREP)

The purpose of a Firing Close to Observation Post (OP) Report is to report all firing of weapons or detonation of any device which:

- Passes within 10 metres of UN personnel, vehicles, or equipment;
- Impacts within a UN compound; Causes casualties to UN personnel;
- Causes damage within a UN compound; or
- Otherwise endangers the safety of UN personnel.

A Warning Report should be sent first. The report has the same format as the SHOOTREP and the same information, but the following should also be included:

- Use map references at the closest point at which the round passed UN personnel;
- State the point of the OP/Compound at which the rounds/fragments impacted;
- Description of the action taken by the OP/Position/Patrol, such as Investigation, Ready Reaction Group requested, Liaison Officer informed, Medical Section informed (CASEVAC); and
- Any information of casualties including damage caused which may be helpful in the evaluation of the report.

Appendix G: Personnel Issues

Peacekeepers and UNMOs are individuals. The mandate unites them in their purpose and mission. Each UNMO and peacekeeper is subject to certain regulations that come with being a member of a United Nations peacekeeping operation. It is important that each individual clearly knows what the organisation expects from him/her, as well as what he/she may expect from the UN regarding personnel issues and policies. This appendix aims to prepare the peacekeeper to understand and abide by the United Nations regulations regarding personnel issues and policies.

UN Stand-By Arrangement System (UNSAS)

In 1993, the UN Secretary-General established the United Nations Stand-By Forces Planning Team. This group developed the UN Stand-By Arrangement System (UNSAS). The system was devised to increase the speed at which the United Nations could react to immediate crises and to better run on-going peacekeeping operations. UNSAS is used to maintain a database of personnel, equipment, and resources, which countries maintain at home for possible deployment as a whole or in parts anywhere in the world. After asking each Member State to list resources that could be provided in the initial stages of a peacekeeping operation, the information are entered into a database system.

There are four Levels of Commitment by Member States to UNSAS:

- Provision of a list of capabilities describing what kind of resources may be made available. This includes what kind of capabilities (tasks that can be performed), number of personnel, response time, and restrictions, if any.
- Provision of more detailed information on contributions by completing Planning Data Sheet(s). The Planning Data Sheet is a detailed list describing the contribution, including a list of major equipment, the level of self-sufficiency, transportation data, the organisation of the units, and data on individuals. Provision of the Planning Data Sheet is a key level in the Secretariat's ability to plan.
- A general Memorandum of Understanding on Stand-By Arrangements with the United Nations. An MOU specifies resources provided, response times, and conditions for employment. Also attached to the MOUs are technical data or requirements regarding contributions. MOUs are the formal documents agreed by the United Nations.
- A specific MOU that contains agreement on contingent-owned equipment. This will not change significantly when the contribution is called out. This level can only be completed after detailed negotiations with the Member State.

Possible Roles

- To provide a UN presence in the crisis area immediately after the Security Council has decided it should be involved.
- To prevent violence from escalating.
- To assist, monitor, and otherwise facilitate a cease-fire.
- To provide the emergency framework for UN efforts to resolve the conflict and commence negotiations.
- To secure a base, communications, and airfield for a subsequent UN force.
- To provide safe areas for persons and groups whose lives are threatened by the conflict. To secure humanitarian relief operations.
- To assess the situation and provide first-hand information for the Security Council so that an informed decision can be made on the utility and feasibility of further UN involvement.

Selection Criteria for UN Peacekeepers: UN Experts on Mission/UN Military Observers

Nationality. The United Nations Military Observer must be a citizen of the Member State he/she is representing.

Professional Status. The United Nations Military Observer must be a serving member of the Member State's defence forces. This excludes retired military/defence officers. A military officer nominated as a United Nations Military Observer should be currently working on a full-time military duty with a minimum of five years of regular military service as an officer.

Rank. Should be in the rank of Captain and/or Major. However, depending upon the nature of the task, at times, senior officers such as Lieutenant Colonels and Colonels may also be assigned as United Nations Military Observers. The Chief Military Observer is generally a Brigadier or Major General. If an officer arrives in the mission area with a higher rank than requested, or is promoted during his tour of duty, the United Nations will not be obliged to take the higher rank into consideration in determining the officer's assignments.

Age. Member States must not deploy United Nations Military Observers who are less than 25 years of age. As a rule, a United Nations Military Observer should not be over 55 years old. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations, if necessitated by special requirements of the mission, will indicate any change to the above-mentioned restrictions.

Mental and Physical Health. Should be in excellent physical condition and must meet the established United Nations medical criteria outlined in the Medical Support

Manual for United Nations Field Operations. They may have to live and work in conditions of hardship and physical danger.

Professional Competencies and Experience. The desired professional competencies and expertise of United Nations Military Observers are mentioned in mission-specific guidelines or in the request initiated by United Nations Headquarters. However, the officers must have essential competencies and expertise, which will enhance their performance on the ground and reduce the requirement of additional training in the mission area.

The Integrated Training Service (TES) of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations has issued separate training guidelines for United Nations Military Observers. Some necessary professional competencies that considered essential for United Nations Military Observers are mentioned below:

- Previous field/troop unit experience in his/her national armed forces;
- Knowledge of infantry organisations (force structure, equipment, and capabilities) and operations at company and battalion level;
- Experience or training in light and medium weapons, support equipment, and common weapon, vehicle, aircraft, helicopter, and ship identification;
- Proficiency in map reading, land navigation (both ground and vehicle), and use of global positioning systems;
- Use of tactical and basic commercial communications equipment and approved UN radio procedure;
- Knowledge of basic skills in dismount and vehicle patrolling;
- Knowledge of basic negotiation, mediation and conflict resolution skills, and basic interviewing techniques;
- Knowledge of basic first aid and stress management techniques;
- Ability to speak, read, and write the working language of the specific United Nations Peacekeeping Operation and other languages, if specifically described. Officers are required to write or type their own reports and to communicate on voice radio sets; and
- Being experienced vehicle drivers, capable of supervising the daily maintenance of light military vehicles and trained in employing self-recovery techniques. United Nations Military Observers should have at least two years of recent experience in driving and be in possession of a national, military, or international driving license. Many of the duties will involve driving four-wheel drive vehicles over rough terrain.

Additional Qualifications. The following qualifications are desirable: combat-experience or combat troop-training experience, in order to properly evaluate or analyse situations that may confront United Nations Military Observers in the cause of carrying out their duties and staff training or staff experience; and troop-experience, operations, map reading, operation of materiel, communications, patrolling, negotiation, first aid, stress management, language, and driving.

Selection Criteria for UN Peacekeepers: UN Police

Nationality. Citizen of the country he/she represents.

Professional Status. The UN Police officer must be a serving member of his/her national police. In special cases, authorised by the General Assembly, retired members may participate as UN Police in UNPKOs.

Personal Qualities. The observer must realise that he will be performing his duties in an environment foreign to that of his home nation, usually encumbered by difficult living conditions, in high stress situations, and often in a language that is not necessarily his mother tongue. As representatives of the UN and his home country, the individual nominated as an observer must be carefully selected to ensure that he is capable of performing the tasks required of him, and that his actions and overall presentation will reflect favourably upon the UN and his home nation. Accordingly, the policemen selected must be physically fit, of sound mental character, mature in attitude and outlook, and possess the appropriate career qualifications for the mission.

Physical Fitness. Observers must operate at peak efficiency for prolonged periods; accordingly, policemen selected for observer duties are to be in as good health and physical condition as possible. The UN Police observer's duties will often be to patrol on foot, or by four-wheel drive vehicle, sometimes for several days, during which time he will be dependent upon the local infrastructure for support (food, accommodation, medical services, etc.). Therefore, he must be able to cope with the numerous physical demands this type of life-style imposes. It is imperative that the policeman selected:

- Is in excellent health and physical condition;
- Has a high level of physical endurance and stamina; and
- Does not suffer from any allergies or other medical conditions which may be difficult to treat in areas with limited medical facilities.

Mental Fitness. Mental fitness is equally as important as physical fitness. The policeman selected to be an observer must possess a strong character, be of a well-balanced personality, and be of good mental health. He must be free of neurotic or other psychological problems, and it is imperative that he is able to operate in conditions of extreme stress and physical danger.

In many circumstances his actions and words will mean the difference between success and failure. Thus, he must be scrupulously honest, loyal, brave, and professional. The effective observer will display the following personality traits:

- Good judgment, supported by a common-sense approach to problem-solving;
- Possess an objective attitude, displaying tact and impartiality;
- Possess a polite demeanour, combined with a firm but flexible and honest approach;
- Demonstrate considerable self-discipline and patience;
- Possess a friendly, open approach to other nationalities, and have a ready sense of humour;

- Possess an ability to influence others, engendered in imaginativeness and persuasiveness; and
- Demonstrate credibility in leadership.

Maturity. The individual selected for observer duty should be well-trained and experienced, and accordingly, be of the highest professional calibre. He would preferably be of the equivalent rank to a Captain or Major and would satisfy the following selection criteria:

- Be representative of his national background; Be competent in the mission language (usually English, although French and Spanish are common);
- Be comfortable in operational and social environments both of the contributing countries' policeman and the parties in conflict;
- Have the appropriate operational skills necessary to perform the duties of the appointment for which he is selected;
- Have the mental capability to enable him to understand the organisation and functional arrangements of the parties in conflict; and
- Be capable of conducting analytical investigations into alleged incidents, and of compiling and submitting factual and impartial recommendations.

Selection Criteria for UN Peacekeepers: Military Contingents

National military contingents are selected by their national authorities to deliver the capabilities required by the UN. Any number of capabilities, and so units, could be required, including most often infantry, engineers, aviation, logistic and medical units.

The agreed troop figure will be set out in the Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Troop-Contributing Country (TCC) and the UN. This MOU will also set out the agreed equipment arrangements – whether it is national or UN-provided equipment – and the logistic sustainment arrangements (for fuel, rations, etc).

Although members of national contingents are not subject to the same initial selection scrutiny as are UNMOs and UNPOL, they are subject to the same Code of Conduct requiring exemplary behaviour throughout their tours.

Conditions of Service

Tour of Duty (TOD). Military Observers in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations have a TOD of one year or up to the end of the mission's mandate, whichever is earlier. Repatriation on completion of this tour of duty will be at the United Nations' expense. Any rotation undertaken during an authorised 12-month mandate period will be at the contributing country's expense. However, assignments may be extended, subject to the recommendation by the Head of Mission and the approval of the Secretary-General and the governments concerned. Any exception to this rule will be mentioned in the United Nations request to the Member States. The same basic concepts are applied for the UN Police; the extension may be granted by the UN Police Commissioner. The Military Units normally rotate every six months. Some specialists remain in the mission for up to one year. For military units, the rotation policy is a national responsibility coordinated with the UN.

Leave and Compensatory Time Off (CTO). In addition to the normal 2.5 days that each member of the United Nations is granted, compensatory time off is granted to United Nations Military Observers and UNPOL to provide them with the opportunities for rest after a particularly demanding period of continuous service. Compensatory time off shall be authorised by the Force Commander or the Chief Military Observer and is subject to operational requirements and exigencies of the service. Compensatory time off would normally apply only in those missions and those locations and functions in which a continuous and active duty for UNMOs and UN Police is an essential requirement, i.e., in isolated locations, patrol duties, observation posts, law enforcement etc., which do not allow for a regular workweek with scheduled days off. It is granted on a pro-rata basis: for every five days of continuous duty/service, one compensatory time-off day is earned. For periods of less than five days, compensatory time off is earned in fractions (x 0.2), which can be accumulated to make a whole day. A maximum of 56 compensatory time-off days may be granted in a one-year period, and no more than 12 compensatory time-off days may be taken at any one time. Compensatory time off can only be granted and taken when the exigencies of the service so permit.

Jurisdiction

The matter of jurisdiction is provided for in the UN Charter and the Status of Forces Agreement - SOFA (Chapter VI, - Para. 24, 27, and 40-50). In addition to the above provisions, jurisdiction of UN personnel in the mission areas will be decided by the HOM in liaison with, if necessary, the local authorities in the host country. For acts of misconduct that are considered to be outside official UN duties, the respective nation of the military person will apply the host country's civil jurisdiction process only for the purpose of investigation and implementation of appropriate judicial action back in the home country. Criminal or serious misconduct cases, however, will be dealt with by the host country's judicial system as appropriate and co- coordinated with the respective nation on the matter of repatriation and eventual conclusion of the matter.

Procedures. For the disciplinary action taken to be fair, all activities including reporting, investigation, and disciplinary action must be expeditious, just, and consistent in its application, regardless of rank or nationality. It is also implicit in the SOFA that all disciplinary action deemed serious enough to warrant repatriation is to be undertaken by the Member State. In order to retain its own impartiality and credibility, UN Headquarters retains the right to know the results of such action (i.e., punishment awarded or how the case was concluded by the Member State).

Pre-induction Briefings. Upon assignment to a mission area and prior to deployment to a duty location, all uniformed peacekeepers will receive a briefing. It will include, as a minimum, notification of the types of misconduct prohibited; an outline of the investigation process; and a warning of the liability for repatriation should the mission's investigation, endorsed by DPKO, so decide. Particular attention is made to all personnel to be aware of any local sensitivities, such as local religious laws and customs, and the United Nations standards of conduct, which may differ from those allowed in the host nation and which should not be compromised.

Immediate Follow-up to a Disciplinary Incident. Once the Force Commander or Chief Military Observer becomes aware of an allegation of serious misconduct, he/she will immediately suspend the person or persons involved from his/their daily duties until an initial informal investigation can be completed. This initial investigation is to be carried out expeditiously by the Military or UN Police in the mission area in conjunction with the individual's National Contingent Commander as stipulated in the SOPs.

Repatriation

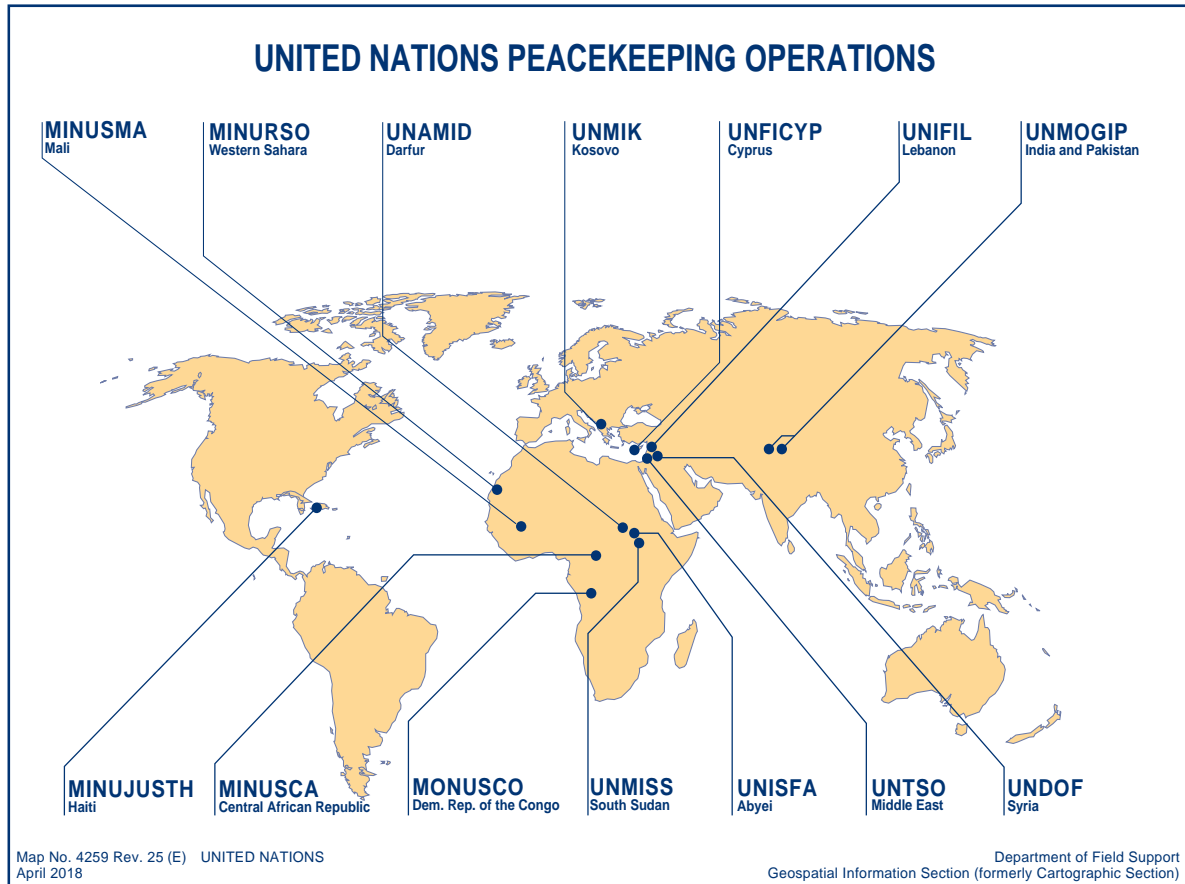
The SRSG must initiate the authorisation upon the request of the Force Commander or UN Police Commissioner. The repatriation must be approved by DPKO.

Early Repatriation. If a Military Observer is repatriated for either failure to meet the necessary requirements or for disciplinary reasons, all costs associated with his travel home and arrival of his replacement to complete the tour of duty will be at the expense of the Military Observer's government.

Compassionate Repatriation. When a Military Observer has compassionate reasons to return home either temporarily or permanently, the United Nations will pay for the travel. However, it will be the responsibility of the Military Observer's government to pay for his replacement's return/arrival to the mission area. The only exception is when the replacement of a Military Observer will complete the repatriated Military Observer's time of duty and serve a full year of service of his own. In this case, the United Nations will cover the replacement Observer's travel costs.

Medical Repatriation. When a Military Observer is repatriated for medical reasons, the United Nations will cover all travel costs, both for him/her and his/her replacement. Before a decision is made, the United Nations Medical Service will determine whether the condition was pre-existing.

Appendix H: Current Peacekeeping Missions



UN Peacekeeping Map from the UN Cartographic Section, April 2018: <www.un.org/Depts/Cartographic/map/dpko/P_K_O.pdf>.

- » ***Looking for statistics or other data about peacekeeping around the world today? Visit the UN Department of Peacekeeping Operations' resource page for the most up-to-date information about current peacekeeping operations and other UN missions: <<https://peacekeeping.un.org/en/resources>>.***

About the Author: Lieutenant Colonel (retired) Egil Nordli, Norwegian Army

Lieutenant Colonel (retired) Egil Nordli joined the Norwegian Army Officers Candidate School in 1972. For many years he worked as an Infantry Jaeger/Long Range patrolling officer and as an officer in His Majesty the King's Guard. During his career, he has progressed through various operational command and staff appointments at the tactical, operational, and strategic levels. He graduated from the Army Military Academy in 1982, and the Norwegian Defence Command and Staff College/General Staff in 1997. He also holds an university degree. By retirement, he held the appointment as Chief Instructor/Combined Joint Operations/CIMIC at the Norwegian University College/Norwegian Defence Command and Staff College – an appointment he held twice during the period 2002-2011. During these periods, Lieutenant Colonel Nordli was the Norwegian Armed Forces subject matter expert being responsible for the introduction and development of CIMIC (Civil-Military Cooperation & Coordination) in the Armed Forces. This engagement also brought him to operations in Iraq and Afghanistan during the period 2002-2004, where he was responsible and in command of different CIMIC functions and a Provincial Reconstruction Team (PRT).

Being an Army officer, Lieutenant Colonel Egil Nordli has been serving in a number of positions and units ranging from the Brigade North in Northern Norway to His Majesty the King's Guard in Oslo, as well as G-3/Chief Operations at the Jaeger Corps/Akershus Regiment in Southeast Norway. Among other national postings, he has been staff officer at the HQ Defence Command, Joint Operational Headquarters/NATO HQ North in Stavanger as well as the Norwegian Defence Forces International Centre (NODEFIC). Lieutenant Colonel Nordli also worked some years within the framework of operational security.

By retirement, Lieutenant Colonel Nordli was regarded as one of the most experienced Norwegian officers from Multinational Operations with a great number of different abroad deployments over the last 25 years. His employments has been under the auspices of/and or led by UN, NATO, or coalitions. During the period 2002-04, he was the Commanding Officer of the Norwegian Army High Readiness Forces/CIMIC Battalion; from 2005-08, he was Chief of the Nordic Military Planning- and Coordination Element in Stockholm, Sweden. Lieutenant Colonel Nordli was a Section Chief/Chief Instructor at the Swedish Armed Forces International Centre 1998-2000, and Commanding Officer of the BALTBAT Training Team in the Baltic States 1995-96.

Among other of his international engagements, you will find: UNIFIL in Lebanon (S3), UNIKOM (DCO/S3) in Iraq-Kuwait, UNPROFOR in the Former Yugoslavia (S3), SFOR in Bosnia-Herzegovina (Chief Bde Staff Training), KFOR in Kosovo as CJ3/Deputy Chief Current Plans Section, Operation Iraqi Freedom/Stabilization Forces in Iraq as Multinational Division CS/Chief CIMIC Liaison Branch in 2003-2004, and Operation Enduring Freedom (OEF) and International Stabilization Forces in Afghanistan (ISAF) as Deputy CO PRT (partly as Commander) in 2004. Last but not the least, he served as the Military Assistant to the Head of Mission in the United Nations Supervision Truce Organization (UNTSO) in the Middle-East (Israel-Lebanon-Syria-Jordan-Egypt) during the period September 2009 to mid February 2011.

Today Lieutenant Colonel Egil Nordli is running his own business and company, Peacekeeping.no.

Instructions for the End-of-Course Examination

Format and Material

The End-of-Course Examination is a multiple-choice exam that is accessed from the Online Classroom. Most exams have 50 questions. Each question gives the student four choices (A, B, C, and D), and only one is the correct answer. The exam covers material from all lessons of the course and may also include information found in the annexes and appendices. Video content will not be tested.

- » ***Access the exam from your Online Classroom by visiting <www.peaceopstraining.org/users/courses/> and clicking the title of this course. Once you arrive at the course page, click the red “Start Exam” button.***

Time Limit

There is no time limit for the exam. This allows the student to read and study the questions carefully and to consult the course text. Furthermore, if the student cannot complete the exam in one sitting, he or she may save the exam and come back to it without being graded. The “Save” button is located at the bottom of the exam, next to the “Submit my answers” button. Clicking on the “Submit my answers” button will end the exam.

Passing Grade

To pass the exam, a score of 75 per cent or better is required. An electronic Certificate of Completion will be awarded to those who have passed the exam. A score of less than 75 per cent is a failing grade, and students who have received a failing grade will be provided with a second, alternate version of the exam, which may also be completed without a time limit. Students who pass the second exam will be awarded a Certificate of Completion.

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