The Blue Beret
May 2006

Karpas Close-Up
Environment Day - 5 June

Environment Day – 5 June – serves to remind us of our common responsibility for planet earth and of our duty to succeeding generations to look after it and to hand it on in good working order. It serves as an annual reminder of the green values that underpin the delicate balance of our shared eco system.

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The reality is that the two communities exist in a single, island-wide eco-system. One that knows no boundaries. One that recognizes no division. One that awaits no settlement.

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The fact that the two sides are able to work together united by a common purpose, the health of the island, will hopefully inspire and invigorate current efforts to promote dialogue towards a united Cyprus.

SRSG Møller Visits the Karpas

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In Rizokarpasso, Mr. Møller met with Mr. Andreas Tannis, spokesperson for the Greek Cypriot community, as well as with the Turkish Cypriot muhktar, Mr. Arif Ozbayrak. Mr. Møller also inspected the secondary school, where school principal Ms. Xenia Archontidou and members of her staff showed him the new student computer facilities. He also dropped in on the local coffee shop for a chat with members of Rizokarpasso’s Greek Cypriot community.

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Front Cover: Karpas Close-Up

Back Cover: Thanks for coming

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I. Introduction


II. Mission of good offices and other developments

1. Over the past six months, both the Greek Cypriot leader and the Turkish Cypriot leader renewed their calls for a resumption of the peace process on the island. While there was some willingness to begin to re-engage, there have been no tangible developments in the peace process.

2. On 28 February, I met the Greek Cypriot leader, Tassos Papadopoulos, in Paris. I conveyed my assessment that the situation was not yet ripe for the resumption of full-scale political talks and expressed my concern that the gap between words and deeds was still too wide. I encouraged him to do what he could to help re-engage the Turkish Cypriot side.

3. In the course of the reporting period, I also had the opportunity to meet with Turkish officials. Late in March, I met with the Greek Foreign Minister to discuss the situation, and early in March, respectively, I met the Turkish Prime Minister and Foreign Minister. In January, the lifting of restrictions in Cyprus put forward by the Turkish Foreign Minister, Abdullah Gül, on 20 January 2006 (see A/60/575/2005/36) were not included in my report.

4. My new Special Representative took up his duties early in January and started to explore options to encourage progress on the ground and possibilities for a resumption of contacts between the leaders and across the communities, which has been suspended for over two years. In February, both agreed to support a proposal by the UN to hold a series of discussions on issues of common concern through bicommunal discussions at the technical level. These discussions have been involved in efforts aimed at reaching an agreement on the technical and legal aspects of the airmail agreement.

5. The bicommunal discussions at the technical level are not intended to be a substitute for the negotiating process towards a comprehensive settlement in the framework of my mission of good offices, but can be an opportunity to engage in a confidence-building process that would build on ongoing efforts to achieve progress in the technical aspects of a final settlement.

III. Activities of the force

A. Prevention of a recurrence of fighting and maintenance of the military status quo

1. The Greek and Turkish Cypriot security forces remained generally stable. Overall, the opposing forces showed cooperation and exercised restraint. The number of incidents during the reporting period increased, although most were minor in nature. The Force recorded 468 incidents from November 2005 to 27 May 2006. Most of these incidents involved minor problems related to the presence of military personnel, as well as minor incidents related to the maintenance of the military status quo in the buffer zone.

2. Since my last report, the Force continued to mediate the appointment of one additional teacher for the Greek Cypriot secondary school in Rizokarpaso.

3. In January, in the mixed village of Pyla in the buffer zone, UNFICYP assisted in bringing the children of the two communities together for a cultural event which was well received by both sides.

4. UNFICYP conducted 64 humanitarian convoys, money deliveries and land releases.

5. UNFICYP has observed an emerging trend of an increase in unauthorized construction of buildings for personal and commercial use and utilization of land outside the areas demarcated by the buffer zone. The National Guard does not compromise the security situation or hamper the ability of UNFICYP to carry out its mandated functions.

6. Both forces continue to perceive one another as a potential threat. That perception is reinforced by political and military developments, including political and military developments, including political and military developments.

B. Demining in the buffer zone

7. The buffer zone remains under the full control of the UNFICYP military observer and liaison officer.

8. Demining in the buffer zone continued to be carried out by the UNFICYP military observer and liaison officer. Since my last report, UNFICYP has been in contact with the Turkish military to extend demining beyond the Nicosia area to the rest of the buffer zone. The Mine Action project is currently funded until the end of 2006, and an agreement has been reached on the development of a project to reclaim €6 million would then be required to complete the demining project in the buffer zone.

C. Restoration of normal conditions and humanitarian support

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10. Disputes over demarcation of ceasefire lines and the authority of the two communities to extend demining beyond the Nicosia area in the buffer zone have raised tensions in and along the buffer zone. The National Guard replaced an observation post in the buffer zone after a shooting incident.

11. The bicommunal discussions are not intended to be a substitute for the negotiating process towards a comprehensive settlement in the framework of my mission of good offices. The bicommunal discussions are not intended to be a substitute for the negotiating process towards a comprehensive settlement in the framework of my mission of good offices.

12. UNFICYP continued to cooperate with its United Nations civilian police. The UNFICYP police team continued to provide support to the demining activities in the buffer zone.

13. UNFICYP continued to receive reports of cases of children who are working in the buffer zone. UNFICYP continues to monitor these cases and provide support to those affected.

14. During the reporting period, UNFICYP facilitated 43 bicommunal events with the participation of 1,340 people. These events were held in the buffer zone and in Nicosia. UNFICYP continued to receive reports of cases of children working in the buffer zone. UNFICYP continues to monitor these cases and provide support to those affected.

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20. UNFICYP continued discussions with the Greek Cypriot side regarding the establishment of a Turkish primary school in Limassol, which is not yet operational. Since my last report, UNFICYP continues to support the establishment of a Turkish primary school in Limassol, which is not yet operational. Since my last report, UNFICYP continues to support the establishment of a Turkish primary school in Limassol, which is not yet operational. Since my last report, UNFICYP continues to support the establishment of a Turkish primary school in Limassol, which is not yet operational.
The total outstanding assessed contributions for all peacekeeping operations as at the same date amounted to $2,664.5 million.

33. Reimbursement of troop and contingent-owned equipment costs has been made for the periods up to 31 January 2006 and 31 December 2005, respectively, in accordance with the quarterly payment schedule.

34. Over the past six months, the ceasefire in Cyprus was maintained and the situation remained stable. On the whole, both sides continued good cooperation with UNFICYP with some exceptions. Threats to United Nations peacekeepers by soldiers of opposing forces and disagreements with UNFICYP over the delineation of areas of freedom of movement between the two sides are problems and willingness to take security risks to make gains on the ground or resume direct talks against each other. Differing opinions on the regime in the buffer zone inevitably lead to exacerbation and changes to the status quo. In the absence of agreed ceasefire lines, the Regional Guards no longer protect the buffer zone, and UNFICYP Security Forces should respect UNFICYP operational determinations on the parameters of the buffer zone. It is of the utmost importance that the command structures of the military on both sides re-establish direct lines of communication with the buffer zone, thereby enhancing the security of UNFICYP soldiers.

35. The increase in civilian construction in the buffer zone may be a consequence of greater confidence in the security situation. While that would constitute a positive development as an indicator of normalisation of relations, the ability of UNFICYP to ensure security will be steadily eroded by continued construction, without UNFICYP approval, of residential and commercial facilities outside areas designated for civilian use. It is hoped that both sides will extend their cooperation to UNFICYP in that regard.

36. It is clear that an early completion of the work of the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus would contribute to the issue of the missing persons would greatly contribute to re-establish the trust and confidence of both sides in the security situation. A new third member sees the opportunity to allow the two sides to resume direct talks against each other. Differing opinions on the regime in the buffer zone inevitably lead to exacerbation and changes to the status quo. In the absence of agreed ceasefire lines, the Regional Guards no longer protect the buffer zone, and UNFICYP Security Forces should respect UNFICYP operational determinations on the parameters of the buffer zone. It is of the utmost importance that the command structures of the military on both sides re-establish direct lines of communication with the buffer zone, thereby enhancing the security of UNFICYP soldiers.

37. The project, Partnership for the Future, focuses on the rehabilitation of the old city of Nicosia in cooperation with the Nicosia Master Plan and provides direct support to small businesses on both sides of the island through targeted capacity-building activities and grant schemes. Releasing the commitment made by the European Union in 2006 to end the isolation of the Turkish Cypriot community, the project was initiated by the European Commission with the aim of reducing the social and economic disintegration between the two communities, thereby facilitating the reconciliation process. The project does that through targeted technical assistance initiatives covering private sector development, infrastructure development and the preservation of cultural heritage, and feasibility studies for the economic development of the northern part of Cyprus.

IV. Committee on Missing Persons

28. In the course of the reporting period, the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus finalized the project proposal document on the exhumation, identification and return of remains of missing persons. This marked the end of a lengthy process of consultation, analysis and discussions with all interested parties. The Committee decided to place emphasis on local participation and ownership, thereby ensuring the project’s potential for positive impact in the broader reconciliation process. Progress has also been made with regard to the necessary infrastructure. As agreed, an anthropological laboratory was built in the buffer zone for the exhumation and storage of the remains of missing persons. The Turkish Cypriot laboratory involved in DNA testing is complete. The project will be launched as soon as the necessary funding has been secured. All progress to date has been made possible by voluntary contributions.

30. In its previous report (S/2006/652), the Committee on Missing Persons in Cyprus finalized the project proposal document on the exhumation, identification and return of remains of missing persons. This marked the end of a lengthy process of consultation, analysis and discussions with all interested parties. The Committee decided to place emphasis on local participation and ownership, thereby ensuring the project’s potential for positive impact in the broader reconciliation process. Progress has also been made with regard to the necessary infrastructure. As agreed, an anthropological laboratory was built in the buffer zone for the exhumation and storage of the remains of missing persons. The Turkish Cypriot laboratory involved in DNA testing is complete. The project will be launched as soon as the necessary funding has been secured. All progress to date has been made possible by voluntary contributions.

29. Exhumations were carried out twice for capacity assessment purposes under the supervision of an international forensic expert. This occasion brought together for the first time, the Committee’s new biocommunity team of archaeologists and anthropologists, composed of Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot scientists who will play a major role throughout the project. Both sides agreed to the appointment of a new fourth member of the Committee, Christoph Girod, who will assume his duties in the course of June 2006.

V. Financial aspects

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32. As at 31 January 2006, the totalling outstanding assessed contributions to the special account for UNFICYP for the period from 16 June 1993 to 15 June 2006 amounted to $254.5 million.
This year's ESC catered to all tastes, beginning with Russia's new playboy-star Dima, who performed a ballad with a female dancer who popped out of the white piano covered in red roses. Dima, who came second, was rewarded by screams of excitement from all the young girls in the crowd!

Bosnia and Herzegovina's entry proved that Eurovision is not all about wild performances, smiles and partying. Their moment of melancholy won them third place. Eurovision veteran Karola, managed to get the audience on its feet with her dance song “Invincible” (echoes of Abba tunes). A ... made her long blue and gold dress ripple and shimmer in the light – classic Eurovision style, and a fourth place finish.

Who could forget Lithuania, with the LT United band For the Eurovision romantics, this year's ESC had

Some countries brought back memories. Denmark, with the “Twist of Love”, took their inspiration from the U.S. of the 1950s and the rock and roll of “Grease” and “Happy Days”. Germany performed a country rock song surrounded by luminous cacti!

Croatia finished lucky thirteen. Red-hot Severina, who travelled thousands of spectators arrived at the OAKA Indoor Hall in Athens to feel the Eurovision rhythm up close, just a few hours before the grand final. A colourful mixture of people had gathered outside the stadium holding hundreds of flags from various countries, chattering and cheering for their song. Some had their bodies or faces painted. Others simply wrapped in their flags and some simply took group photos with fans from other countries.

The opening ceremony left the audience speechless as the two hosts, Maria Menounos and Sakis Rouvas, flew over the spectators to take their places on stage. The opening performance, based on themes of sea and sunshine, was performed by a female performer, dressed like a mermaid amidst waves, dolphins and ships, as a huge sun descended at the far end of the arena.

The SG on World Cup Lessons

Second, the World Cup is an event which everybody knows where their team stands, and what it did to get there. They know who scored and how and in what minute the goals were scored. Who missed the open goal; they know who saved the penalty. I wish we had more of that sort of competition in the family nations. Countries competing in the Eurovision song contest, in which everybody knows by what margin the team finished, Fourth, the World Cup is an event which illustrates the benefits of cross-pollination between peoples and cultures. The World Cup brings together fans from different lands, which is one of the ways in which we can learn about the world not only from what we already know but also from what we do not know.

The Blue Beret

A Taste of Eurovision 2006 Finals

For football lovers in Europe, the Champions League may be the top event on their agenda; for cinema fans, it’s the Cannes Film Festival. But for music followers all over Europe – and now even beyond its borders – the Eurovision Song Contest tops the charts.

Europeans have been coming under fire at various times for being a low standard, low quality music festival, the ESC has managed to become one of the top entertainment events in Europe. Its enormous viewing figures have shown the power of the ESC with a new public tele-voting system. The initial aim back in 1956 in Switzerland was to bring Europeans closer together. The ESC was born a year before the European Economic Community came into existence in Eurovision Grand Prix, it was inspired by the popular San Remo Festival. This year, the number of participating countries went up to 37 to include countries such as Andorra, Armenia and Monaco.

Fourth, the World Cup is an event which illustrates the benefits of cross-pollination between peoples and cultures. The World Cup brings together fans from different lands, which is one of the ways in which we can learn about the world not only from what we already know but also from what we do not know.
By world standards, Australia is a young and unique country, vast and varying in climate, from snowfields to wheat fields, from desert to lush rain-forests. A nation built from other nations, Australia is often referred to as the "Lucky Country". It is a youthful country with a relatively short history. The day that signifies and symbolizes the Australian identity is ANZAC Day.

ANZAC Day, 25 April 1915

At dawn, young men of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps landed at ANZAC Cove on the Gallipoli Peninsula in Turkey. Despite ferocious fighting and heavy casualties, the ANZACs fought bravely and held the beaches of Gallipoli for seven months before being evacuated.

During that fateful morning, Australian identity was born. The Digger, as Australian soldiers are referred to, is characterized as strong and brave with a sarcastic sense of humour and a love of practical jokes. These are the traits of an Aussie bloke, the core of an Australian identity.

ANZAC is no longer a term used exclusively for soldiers. It encompasses all disciplines of the Australian and New Zealand military and peacekeepers.

Although the Gallipoli Campaign included forces from other Commonwealth Nations as well as Australia and New Zealand, ANZAC day is commemorated around the world by... with huge crowds in support in major cities. Each year, thousands of pilgrims travel to ANZAC Cove on the Gallipoli Peninsula, where they honour those who made the ultimate sacrifice so many years ago.

UNFICYP honoured the ANZACs this year with the traditional dawn service at Wayne's Keep cemetery, celebrated by BRITCON Padre Stephen Hancock VACD. The Australian and British High Commissioners, Garth Hunt and Peter Millett, together with the New Zealand Honorary Consul Mr. Tony Christodoulou, welcomed the list of dignitaries who joined the SRSG/CM Mr. Michael Miller, FC Maj. Gen. Rafael Barni, COS Col. Peter Fraser-Hopewell, SPA Carla Van Maris, CAO Frank Clancy, Sector Commanders and Australian UNPOL Commander Col Speedie in paying their respects.

All UNFICYP sectors and units were represented, many travelling from afar for the 5.00 a.m. start of service. The surreal atmosphere included a slowly rising crescent moon fading behind the cenotaph as the dawn began to break, just moments prior to the congregation beginning to sing a hymn for the fallen. The service was a moving tribute to all those who lost their lives whilst serving Australia and New Zealand in all theatres of war.

After the service, a traditional "gunfire" breakfast was held at the International Mess. The "gunfire" element consists of a shot of Bunderburg rum in a black coffee to start the day.

By late afternoon, a large crowd had gathered by the "Two Up" ring at the UNPOL Club, where a game was in full swing. Two pennies are tossed in the air and the onlookers bet as to whether they land with matching sides showing. The Australians made a large number of converts to the tricks of this once-a-year game.

**Pilgrims Progress to Buffer Zone**

Whenever possible, UNFICYP blue berets help oversee pilgrimages to religious sites within the buffer zone as part of our mandated normalisation activities. Since 2001, Varisha chapel, located only 400 metres from the former Varisha village in Sector 1, has been the meeting point for an annual pilgrimage.

On 24 April, St. George’s Day, some 300 worshippers gathered to celebrate a service in honour of the saint and visit the ruins of what once was their home town. Sector 1 deployed personnel to help ensure that the event went well.

Pilgrims started arriving at 9.00 a.m. and were escorted to the chapel in UNFICYP vehicles. Immediately after the service, nostalgic pilgrims took advantage of the occasion to visit among the ruins of the now deserted Varisha village. Amidst much poignancy, aged villagers, accompanied by sons and grandsons, walked the narrow streets. For some, it was their first visit back to their birthplace since 1974.

The day ended peacefully with many thanking the Argentinian peacekeepers for their help and sensitivity on the day.

Another pilgrimage took place six days later on 30 April, when 145 worshippers were escorted to the church of Ayia Marina in Sector 4. This congregation, in fact, belongs to the parish of Ayios Mennon, but since their church lies within the inaccessible confines of Varosha, they hold their annual pilgrimage in the neighbouring Ayia Marina church.

Prior to the service, SCAT, UNPOL and Sector 4 met with the organising committee to coordinate the event. Arrangements were made to improve the road approach from the edge of the buffer zone to the church, a distance of approximately 1.5 km. Gravel was provided by the Ayios Mennon committee, the work was carried out by the Dherinia municipality and UNFICYP personnel organised and oversaw the proceedings.

The day started with a prayer service at 8.00 a.m. in Dherinia town. By 10.30 a.m., pilgrims were arriving at the buffer zone. They either travelled in their own private vehicles under escort, or were ferried in UNFICYP vehicles to the church.

Following the service, a meal was organised in a Paralimni restaurant for the pilgrims. UNFICYP personnel who assisted with the day were cordially invited. During the meal, many expressed gratitude for the peacekeepers’ support. Being allowed travel in their own cars to the church brought them closer; they said, to normality and a sense of home.
On the political front, Mr. Møller reported that the Secretary-General believed there was as yet no basis for a full-fledged resumption of good offices. However, he said that during ongoing discussions with both sides on setting up technical committees as part of efforts to lay the groundwork for the eventual resumption of negotiations.

Force Commander Maj. Gen. Barni spoke of the peacekeepers’ task to prevent a recurrence of fighting, to maintain a stable environment, and to de-escalate the military situation. The mission’s three operational pillars, in trying to bring this about, gave an update on de-mining activities. Andrew Russell, Programme Manager, UNDP Action for Cooperation and Trust, Tiziana Rizzo, Programme Manager, UNHCR also briefed on their respective programmes and activities.

On 18 May, Sector 4 laid on an inspection visit. The FC has pronounced himself most impressed with all three inspection visits, and has commended the Sectors accordingly. The first was Sector 1 on 16 May. Ambassadors On arrival of Maj. Gen. Barni and his team at San Martín Camp, Argentine Task Force members were presented to the Force Commander. After that, the inspection team was briefed by CO Sector 1, Lt. Col. Piedra-Buena and by ARGCON MOLOs. Then began a tour of San Martín Camp. Linou’s UNPOL station was next on the list, where the team attended a briefing with members of UNPOL and SCAT from the new UNPOL detachment.

After lunch, the Force Commander inspected Argcon’s positions along the buffer zone. Following a briefing on patrolling procedures and the construction of checkpoints in specific areas, the Force Commander then joined a patrol of the line between PB 32 and OP 35. Of course, Maj. Gen. Barni is very familiar with the Sector 1 AOR, having served as ARGCON’s Commanding Officer in 1997. He noted that including Maj. Col. to the Force Commander inspected Sector 2. He was accompanied by the customery honour guard on arrival at Ledra Palace. Then, following a briefing, he toured the Sector 2 AOR, starting off in the west before moving on by helicopter to take in Sector 2 east.

S ome two months after his arrival on the island, Force Commander Maj. Gen. Rafael Barni, accompanied by UNFICYP senior staff, began routine sector inspections.

The very first editor was a British Captain, David Lees, who now follows UNFICYP’s progress on line through the Blue Beret on the mission’s website, www.unficyp.org. Through this medium, he recently wrote to us with many kind words on the present day publication.

As if that task wasn’t daunting enough, proof-reading was in eight languages, since all contributing nations published articles in their own tongue. Letters simply had to be compared with letters, with the Irish script being the most difficult! After an exciting career with the British army, David taught English, Drama and General Classics (Greek in translation) at a secondary school, becoming Head of a Drama Department. He now devotes his time to writing, as most editors do!

The very first editor was a British Captain, David Lees, who now follows UNFICYP’s progress on line through the Blue Beret on the mission’s website, www.unficyp.org. Through this medium, he recently wrote to us with many kind words on the present day publication.

Mr. Møller cited hopes for improved understanding between the mission and the two sides as to buffer zone parameters and configuration as well as use in the name of ensuring a secure environment for all Cypriots on both sides of the line.

B orn on 24 January 1968 in the city of Krompachy, Lt. Col. Schönvický attended the Military Faculty of the ilna University from 1987 to 1992. Since graduation, he has served in positions dealing mainly with search and rescue operations. From 1994 to 1996, Lt. Col. Schönvický gained peacekeeping experience in the former Yugoslavia (UNPROFOR) as an Engineering Company DCO. Following his return to Slovakia, he took up the position of battalion commander, again dealing with disaster relief efforts at scenes of floods, accidents, fires, etc.

Lt. Col. Schönvický is not a newcomer to UNFICYP, having arrived from March 2003 to September 2004 as Sector 4’s Commanding Officer. With this experience, he returned to Slovakia as Deputy Commander and then Commander of the Slovak Republic’s General Staff in the United Nations Training Centre, Nitra.

B orn on 24 September 1962, Deputy Commanding Officer Sector 1 Lt. Col. Hector Marcelo Tomas comes from Entre Ríos. He graduated from the “Colegio Militar de la Nación” (Argentinian Officers’ Academy) in 1984, and then served in Artillery Battalion No. 121 and later on at Artillery Battalion No. 1. He also took up the post of professor in the School of Artillery and, in 2000, was invited by the Argentinian Officers’ Academy to instruct officer cadets. From 2001 to 2003, he was appointed Ops Officer and then DCO of Artillery Group No. 11, a unit equipped with Argentina’s most modern 155mm calibre self-propelled artillery vehicles.

Lt. Col. Tomas recently served in Army HQ, where he worked as the Press Liaison Officer as director of the army’s official radio and monthly publication “Radio Soldiers” and “Soldier Magazine”. His qualifications include a master’s degree in Business Administration and also in Strategy and Organisation.

Mr. Tomas is married to Virginia and they have one son, Manuel. The family will arrive in Cyprus next July and will stay until February 2007. His hobbies include swimming, literature and travel. He is enjoying his tour, particularly working alongside soldiers from so many different countries.
May saw the retirement of Mr. Andreas Rodos-thenious from the PROM Office. His retirement party was held at a local Nicosia restaurant and was attended by many of his colleagues in the Property Office’s section.

Andreas has been an employee of the British Ministry of Defence for almost 40 years. During his distinguished career, he has served with the British Forces in a variety of locations in Cyprus.

In 1967, in the Troodos Mountains, Andreas found an unconscious soldier lying in the snow. Andreas carried him back to camp and cared for him until he recovered. Andreas has gained the respect, trust and admiration of the whole workforce and also the numerous clients, agencies, contractors and military personnel he has dealt with... upon him in his specialist field of work. In 2002, Andreas was awarded the Commander British Forces Cyprus Commendation.

A goat, never referred to as a mascot, is an essential part of the Regiment and accompanies it wherever it goes. Every goat has a silver chalice, although traditionally, their horns are gilded. The goat is in the care of a soldier with the honorary title of Goat Major.

Factors Leading to Heat Stress
High temperature and humidity; direct sun or heat; limited air movement; physical exertion; poor physical condition; some medicines; and inadequate tolerance for hot workplaces.

Symptoms of Heat Exhaustion
• Headaches, dizziness, lightheadedness, fainting.
• Weakness and moist skin.
• Mood changes such as irritability or confusion.
• Unusual appetite.
• Nausea.
• Vomiting.

Symptoms of Heat Stroke
• Dry, hot skin with no sweating.
• Mental confusion or losing consciousness.
• Seizures or fits.
• Deep, rapid breathing.
• Thumb and pinky fingers pointed toward the palm.
• Dizziness.
• Confusion.

Preventing Heat Stress
• Know signs/symptoms of heat-related illnesses; monitor yourself and co-workers.
• Block out direct sun or other heat sources.
• Use cooling fans/air-conditioning; rest regularly.
• Drink lots of water; about one cup every 15 minutes.
• Wear lightweight, light-colored, loose-fitting clothes.
• Avoid alcohol, caffeinated drinks, or heavy meals.

What to Do for Heat-Related Illness
• Call the UNFICYP Medical Centre on 22-61-4445 at once.

While Waiting for Help to Arrive:
• Move the worker to a cool, shaded area.
• Loose or remove heavy clothing.
• Provide cool drinking water.
• Fan and mist the person with water.

Heat can Kill!
You are all responsible for prevention!

Sport... bringing people closer together

On 20 May, Argentinian personnel in Sector 1 organised a family marathon, inviting entries from Sector 2, Sector 4, UNPOL, UN Fit and Headquarters. Participants had a choice – the 5 km family run or the demanding cross-country circuit of 15 km. At about 8.00 a.m., more than 200 civilian, military and police started arriving for the run. But the nicest touch to the day was the friendly, social atmosphere created by the attendance of runners’ wives and children who turned up in strength to support the event.

Sector 1 have close “running” ties with the Nicosia-based Pericles Demetriou runners’ club. A five-member team was invited and took part in the event, headed by Club President Mr. Socratiou.

During the race, Sector 1 medical teams were on call with water points spread along the route to quench runners’ thirst. The whole event was a great success and ended with a lunch and prize-giving ceremony in Camp San Martín.

Heat... Preventing Heat Stress
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Thanks for coming