

There have also been requests by United Nations headquarters in one of the Central American countries to obtain as much information as possible on the number of unspecified base camps located along the one of borders in the region. This census of camps is required to update existing maps.

After reviewing the requests for the required information, the Air Liaison Officer, the United Nations on-board observers/sensor operators and the pilots discuss possible mission profiles.

The recent poor weather and low cloud conditions, especially in the mountains, would make visual monitoring of the points of interest by light helicopter risky. It has been decided that the SAR high flying aircraft should be used to map the border zone for the camp census request. The SAR has proven to be an all weather sensor, and its 25 km stand-off imaging capability will ensure that the crew are out of immediate danger from small arms fire below. A flight altitude of 10,000 meters has been determined as well as the optimum transit route to the area and specific flight lines to be flown parallel to the border in question. The flight crew has been selected; one pilot, one United Nations observer and one sensor operator.

The request for informational support on the nighttime movement of suspicious boat activity in the Gulf of Fonseca has been reviewed. Since the majority of previous illicit movement has been reported at night, it has been decided to use the low flying single engine aircraft equipped with FLIR sensors. The FLIR aircraft will fly at 1,800 m above the water and will monitor any boating activity. Information on specific targets viewed by the FLIR will be forwarded by radio link to United Nations patrol boats. Once the United Nations naval patrols have intercepted the target boat, the FLIR aircraft will loiter overhead at an altitude