

**GENERIC GUIDELINES FOR TROOP
CONTRIBUTING COUNTRIES DEPLOYING
MILITARY UNITS TO THE UNITED NATIONS
PEACEKEEPING MISSIONS**



GUIDELINES

**Department of Peacekeeping Operations
Force Generation Service**

2008

GUIDELINES FOR TCCs DEPLOYING MILITARY UNITS

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PART 1

ADMINISTRATION & LOGISTICS

1.1 Logistics Concept

1. The UN peacekeeping logistics support concept is based on the integration of UN-owned, contracted and military contingent-provided resources. All mission support or service functions at a peacekeeping mission, regardless of their origins are considered common to the mission as a whole. These resources must be made available on a uniform and equitable basis, depending on mission assessed priorities, irrespective of whether the organisation providing the goods or service is military, UN civilian or contractor. Delivering common support goods or services is part of the administrative function in a mission and thus falls under the responsibility of the Director of Mission Support (DMS) / Chief of Mission Support (CMS), who liaises with all components and segments of the mission.
2. Logistics support for all mission components including the military and police is managed through the DMS/CMS. In all peacekeeping operations, the tasking authority for combat aviation (contingent owned attack/armed, observation and other purpose-built helicopters for combat tasks such as reconnaissance and surveillance helicopters), combat engineers and EOD units is vested in the head of Military Component (HOMC). In all peacekeeping operations the tasking authority for all other enabling assets, which comprise all UN owned assets and services and military enabling units to include logistics units, construction and maintenance engineering units, transport units, aviation units with utility helicopters, medical, units, signals and movements control units is vested in the DMS/CMS. While the DMS/CMS has tasking authority over military utility helicopters, he/she will make allotment of specific flying hours of utility helicopter support required for operational movement of reserves and reinforcements; and emergency medical evacuation, under direct control of the HOMC on monthly basis. All entities controlling aviation assets in the mission will intimate daily routine tasking to the Mission Air Operations Centre (MAOC), 24 hours in advance except in emergencies, to ensure coordination of air space with Civil Aviation authorities of the host country. Some of the goods and services, which military enabling units may provide in a mission, include, but are not limited to the following:
 - a. Medical, environmental health and if specified, dental services;
 - b. Construction and management of accommodation;
 - c. Civil engineering projects;
 - d. Geographical Information System (GIS) services;
 - e. Movement Control (MOVCON) and Air Transport services;
 - f. Ground and surface transportation services which may include riverine or coastal transportation;
 - g. Vehicle repair and maintenance services;
 - h. Installation and operation of communications and IT services; and
 - i. Accounting, storage and distribution of assets, materials and other life support commodities like fuel, water, rations.

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3. The day-to-day management and control of UN-owned assets, contracts and military enabling units is the responsibility of the Chief of Integrated Support Services (CISS), who reports directly to the DMS/CMS. The Deputy CISS (DCISS) is a seconded military officer on a UN contract who reports to the CISS. To enable him/her to carry out the functions with efficiency, DCISS like the CISS is often nominated as a UN Certifying Officer, which grants him/her authority as well as accountability.
4. Only the DMS/CMS has the authority to commit mission financial resources for any purpose including making contractual arrangements for the use of local resources/services. All requirements for such resources/services should be addressed by the military commanders to the DMS/CMS through the Joint Logistics Operations Center (JLOC). These may include but are not limited to the following:
 - a. Accommodation;
 - b. POL (including aviation fuels);
 - c. Fresh rations;
 - d. Combat rations;
 - e. Water supply;
 - f. Equipment rental;
 - g. Public service facilities;
 - h. Civilian labor;
 - i. Garbage disposal;
 - j. Sewage disposal;
 - k. Hair cutting;
 - l. Shoe repair;
 - m. Tailoring;
 - n. Janitorial services;
 - o. Laundry and dry cleaning; and
 - p. Transport of personnel and equipment.

***NOTE:** It is quite normal for the UN to request the TCCs to deploy self-sustaining in certain categories such as accommodation, catering, laundry, communication etc. For details please refer to the relevant MOU(s) and chapters of the Manual on Policies and Procedures Concerning Reimbursement and Control of Contingent-Owned Equipment of Troop-Contributors (COE Manual 2005) dated 22 December 2005 (A/C.5/60/26, as amended).*

1.2 Contingent-Owned Equipment (COE)

5. The General Assembly, by resolution RES/50/222 of 11 April 1996, authorized the implementation of new procedures for determining reimbursement to TCC for COE. Entitlement to these rates of reimbursement is contingent upon verification by the UN that the material and services provided by the TCC meet the undertaking of the TCC in its bilateral agreement (MOU) with the UN for the provision of equipment, services and personnel to the mission.

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6. Reimbursement for COE will be in accordance with the procedures detailed in the COE Manual 2005, as amended. Each contingent's exact major equipment and self-sustainment requirements will have been negotiated between the UN Secretariat and the TCC, with the final agreement being ratified by both parties in the form of a contingent-specific MOU.
7. It is in the interest of the TCCs that contingents hand over a list of personnel and equipment to the COE Unit immediately on arrival in the mission area, if such lists have not been delivered to the UN earlier.

1.3 Letter of Assist (LOA)

8. Arrangements may be made through the DMS/CMS for specific National requirements to be met through a "Letter of Assist" (LOA). An LOA is a contracting method by which the UN arranges for the provision of special supplies or services by a Government, based on the issue of a numbered "LOA" as authority. The Department of Field Support (DFS) at UN HQ, New York, has the authority to issue LOAs, which must be signed by representatives of the Permanent Missions (PM) and the UN. Invoices related to these supplies and/or services must show the LOA number, to permit verification of receipt and thus support the associated expenditure. Contingents must therefore quote the full LOA reference in all correspondence on the subject, including invoices and shipping information.
9. LOAs are used when:
 - a. A special need arises, for essential items or services that are not available from normal sources of supply;
 - b. A contingent's home Government is the only logical source of supply;
 - c. A contingent's COE MOU does not cover the items or services required;
 - d. Military aircraft or naval vessels are contributed by a TCC; or
 - e. A TCC wishes to arrange for the transportation of equipment/personnel for deployment, rotation or repatriation.

1.4 Re-hatting and Transition to a UN Peacekeeping Operation

10. Separate instructions shall be issued by the Office of Military Affairs (OMA/DPKO) and DFS/DPKO covering transition or re-hatting from a regional or multinational force to a UN peacekeeping force.

1.5 Pre-deployment Preparation

1.5.1 Contributing Country Reconnaissance Visits

11. DPKO Policy Directive "Contributing Country Reconnaissance Visits" dated 5 October 2005, is the authority for these visits. The purpose of a TCC reconnaissance is to determine how the ground directly affects the contingent's capability in undertaking the tasks given in the mission CONOPS. In this context, the ground refers to the actual environment and circumstances in which the contingent will operate.

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1.5.2 Pre-deployment Visits

12. The Department of Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO) may arrange an assessment or pre-deployment visit (PDV) by the Force Generation Service (FGS) and DFS representatives to TCCs. PDVs are undertaken to ensure that Member State contributions meet the operational requirements of the mission and deployment timings. These visits provide for transparency of deployment encumbrances. PDVs are conducted according to DPKO Policy Directive "Pre-deployment Visits" dated 5 October 2005 and the DPKO "Standard Operating Procedure (SOP) on Planning and Implementing Pre-deployment Visits (PDV)" dated 5 October 2005.

1.5.3 MOU Discussions

13. Following the completion of the MOU discussions at UNHQ, the TCC should fax a list of any additional logistic support requirements to the Logistics Support Division (LSD) /DFS). Once the list is agreed upon, the UN is able to make alternative arrangements for known deficiencies in supplies and equipment.

1.5.4 Pre-deployment Medical Preparations

14. A standard list of pre-deployment medical preparations conducted for their peacekeeping personnel prior to their deployment should be made available to DPKO by the TCCs. This shall include any clinical examinations, x-rays and laboratory tests, as well as all vaccinations administered. Medical screening results of individuals are not required, unless specifically requested by DPKO.

1.5.5 Self Sustainment

15. Upon arrival in the mission area, each formed contingent is expected to meet the standards of self-sustainment detailed in the relevant MOU.
16. These self-sustainment requirements will be negotiated separately for each contingent, prior to the finalization of the MOU. In each case, the agreed level of self-sustainment will include the capability to provide and maintain the necessary resources and personnel to support the contingent administratively and logistically for the duration of the mission.

1.5.6 Self Sufficiency Stock Holdings

17. All formed contingents are to bring the following levels of stock holdings (self sufficiency) to the mission area, unless requested otherwise by DFS/DPKO:

Stock Holdings to Mission Area	
To be determined for each particular mission, but as a general guide:	
Composite/field rations (Combat Rations)	21 days food rations, and minimum 2 days bottled water. The food rations and water are to be consigned as air cargo during initial deployment. Advance parties of each contingent are required to include fully operational self-sufficiency capabilities for water. Advance parties should have water treatment plants and water test facilities operational in time for the arrival of the contingent main body.

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Stock Holdings to Mission Area	
To be determined for each particular mission, but as a general guide:	
Field Defense Stores	UN will provide.
Ammunition and Explosives	According to "Guidelines on levels of ammunition for peacekeeping operations" dated September 2002, issued by OMA/DPKO.
Canteen	National Responsibility (suggested 60 days supply).
Medical supplies	As stated in the MOU (minimum of 60 days of drugs and medical supplies).
Repair Parts	Under wet lease arrangements, UN will provide transportation for spare parts for 90 days on initial deployment, after which it will be a National responsibility to replenish/resupply.
<i><u>NOTE:</u> DFS will advise TCCs of any changes to the above.</i>	

1.6 Vehicles and Major Equipment

1.6.1 Vehicles

18. Before deployment on UN operations, all vehicles and major equipment (whether UN Owned Equipment (UNOE), UN hired equipment or COE to be used within the Mission area of operations must be painted white overall, with black "UN" lettering prominently displayed on the top, both sides and front and rear of the vehicles.
19. These UN-markings must be to a minimum 30cm wide and 45cm high and in black; signs may be painted or transfer/stickers may be used. These markings must be visible at all times. Expenses for painting will be reimbursed based on the Arrival and Repatriation Verification Report and in accordance with the procedures and rates as detailed in the COE Manual.
20. No National markings or flags may be displayed on any UN vehicle.
21. Upon deployment, UN provides third party liability insurance cover for all COE vehicles and provides number plates for these vehicles. It is imperative that all TCCs forward details of all vehicles and equipment with their chassis and engine numbers to the receiving mission at the earliest before arrival to ensure that necessary insurance and number plates can be arranged ahead of deployment.

1.6.2 Clothing and Personal Equipment

22. All contingent personnel are to be fully equipped in accordance with Appendix 1 to Annex A of the MOU and their National scales of issue, including helmets and protective body armor/fragmentation jackets/vests. All soldiers should be equipped with a blue helmet, or provided with a blue helmet cover. This is a National responsibility. The appropriate range of items of clothing should be provided for the prevailing and anticipated weather conditions. If

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TCC did not provide helmets and fragmentation jackets to its troops, UN will provide these items and will recover their cost from the TCC. In order to encourage more female military personnel to participate in all contingents as stipulated in Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security, particular attention should be given to clothing and equipment sizes to be provided to the female military personnel in all contingents to ensure appropriate fitting.

23. The UN will provide the following items of clothing for all ranks:

SER	QTY	ITEMS/ per person
(a)	(b)	(c)
1	1	Beret (UN Blue)
2	1	Field Cap (UN Blue)
3	1	Metal Badge (UN)
4	6	Cloth Shoulder Patch (UN)
5	2	Armlet (Olive Drab)
6	2	Scarf (UN Blue)

24. It is a national responsibility to modify serial (a) 1 and 2 above to take account of religious or National preferences. If needed prior to deployment to the mission area TCCs are requested to submit their requirements for UN accoutrements serial (a) 1 to 6 above, to the Supply Section LSD at least eight weeks before they will be required.

NOTE:** In the recent past, many UN missions have reported that TCCs are not meeting their obligation of providing their Contingent personnel and UNMOs with **helmets and protective body armor/fragmentation jacket/vests.

1.6.3 Personal Identification

25. While in transit to and from the Mission Area, contingent as well as other military personnel must be in possession of identification in accordance with their National regulations. The availability of an international recognized passport is strongly encouraged and details are required to be provided to the mission at least 72 hours ahead of arrival of troops in the mission area. This is required for the mission to arrange for immigration formalities with the host nation prior to the arrival of troops. On arrival, the personnel will be issued a UN peacekeeping mission identification card. Contingent personnel will be required to carry both National and mission identification cards at all times.

1.6.4 Prohibited Personal Belongings

26. Contingent members are strictly prohibited from bringing privately owned firearms and weapons into the mission area. Similarly, contingent members are strictly prohibited from exporting privately owned firearms or weapons from the Mission area. The UN will not issue certificates dealing with the import or export of private firearms or weapons.

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27. In this context, the term "private firearm or weapon" includes not only firearms, but also any other form of lethal or non-lethal firearm or weapon, including knives, except for pocket-knives and cutlery; non military ceremonial swords, crossbows, and martial arts weaponry etc.
28. The import or export of private ammunition, explosives and drug abuse paraphernalia is also prohibited.
29. Many missions are deployed in areas which are rich in natural resources and wild life. All contingent personnel are expected to adhere to national and international regulations on movement of these natural resources and wildlife products.

1.7 Movement Control Operations

1.7.1 General

30. The Movement Control Section (MCS) of DFS/LSD will co-ordinate transportation for deployment, rotation and repatriation. The normal mode of transport will be air for personnel, and sea for equipment. Field Mission Movement Control Sections (Mission MovCon) will co-ordinate movements within the mission area between the Airport/Seaport of Disembarkation (APOD/SPOD) and the unit's AOR.

1.7.2 Movement Arrangements

31. Generally, MCS will organize the air and sea moves. Alternatively, movements may be arranged by the TCC under LOA. The UN will also entertain a combination of the two options (i.e. TCC deploying the advance party and the UN deploying the main body). LSD must agree to LOA movements in advance of the deployment. Reimbursement by the UN will only be based on how the UN would have moved the unit and will be limited to a maximum of how much it would have cost the UN to arrange the movement. Regardless of how the movement is organized, the information requested in paragraphs 47 to 52, below must be provided to permit LSD to authorize the arrangements and to coordinate movement activities.
32. When TCCs are conducting movement operations under LOA, they are to remain flexible and open to requests by the MCS to adjust dates and times of their planned movements when and where operations dictate.
33. Requests by TCCs for reimbursement under an LOA for any movement operation (deployment, rotation, repatriation, etc) are to be submitted to the MCS no later than 6 weeks, but preferably 8 weeks, prior to the planned movement. This will allow time for the necessary commercial market survey to be completed and the approval process for the LOA.
34. Any claims that are being submitted to DFS/LSD which relate to past movement operations (including damage claims), are to be submitted no later than 2 years after the completion of the movement operation(s) to which they relate.

1.7.3 Deployment / Rotation / Repatriation Movement Operations

35. Contingent Owned Equipment (COE) will only be moved at UN expense on deployment to, and on repatriation from, the Mission Area. The UN (normally Mission MovCon) will arrange the movement of equipment from the POD to the contingent's HQ camp in the area of operations. This movement is to be assisted by the TCC providing drivers and operators of the COE.

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36. During initial deployment of a unit, if it's operationally required, the UN can move (usually by regular scheduled commercial airlines) an advance party comprised of up to a maximum of 10% of the unit's strength. The TCC is to submit a written request for an advance party and will then coordinate the travel details of the advance party with FGS. The TCC will need to provide FGS all relevant passenger details (name, nationality, date of birth, passport number, etc).
37. Contingents will be entitled to rotate a maximum of once every six months at UN expense following the date of transition or initial deployment (twice in a 12 month period). Rotations will be planned to move complete units. In instances where the unit did not deploy together, TCCs should plan to adjust the tenure of their personnel in order to meet this requirement. It is expected that members of the same unit will rotate on the same cycle with the same tour of duty. TCCs that wish to rotate on a more frequent basis (i.e. three times in a twelve month period) will require the Mission's approval for such plans. Furthermore, all supplemental rotations (beyond two within a twelve month period) will be the financial and logistical responsibility of the TCC. This includes movement between TCC camp and airport in the Mission Area.
38. In some cases (i.e. smaller units) the UN may arrange for the rotation of the complete unit utilizing only one round trip flight. If it is operationally required, the UN will then move, by regular scheduled commercial airlines, an advance party comprised of up to maximum of 10% of the unit's strength so as to affect an operational handover of the unit. In these cases the TCC will coordinate the travel details of the advance party with FGS and provide all relevant passenger details.
39. During rotations, only personnel will be moved; the equipment will be passed from the previous contingent to the new contingent in accordance with the MOU/LOA.

1.7.4 Baggage Entitlements for Contingent Personnel

40. The following summarizes personal baggage entitlements for military contingents:

Tour of Duty	Personal Baggage Entitlement (Per Soldier)
12 Months	100 kgs / 0.6 m ³
Less than 12 Months	45 kgs / 0.3 m ³

41. For contingents that elect to rotate once every 12 months, the baggage entitlement is 100 kg (0.6 m³) per person. This increased entitlement applies to the contingent as a whole and cannot be apportioned individually. Moreover, the election to rotate on a 12 month cycle must be made, in writing, by the TCC in advance of deployment or during the contingent's tenure in a field mission.
42. On deployment and repatriation, as there is an associated movement of equipment by sea or air, the accompanied personal baggage on the passenger flight is limited to 45 kg (0.3 m³) regardless of the unit's tour of duty. If the unit is on a twelve month tour of duty, the additional 55 kgs of entitlement is to be shipped unaccompanied with the associated COE movement (i.e. in a sea container).
43. In addition to the personal baggage entitlements, a small allocation for unit stores is included in the MCS's rotation planning for passenger rotation flights (regardless of tour of duty). This

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allocation allows for those files and documents (personnel, medical, etc) which must travel with each of the incoming and outgoing units on rotations.

44. Contingent Staff Officers rotating on a 12 month tour of duty are encouraged to utilize rotation flights arranged by the UN, and will be entitled to a maximum of 100 kgs of accompanied baggage. The TCC is responsible to submit to the MCS and FGS the name of the Staff Officers that will utilize these flights no less than 6 weeks prior to the planned dates.
45. Contingent personnel wishing to take advantage of their TCC's troop rotation flight for leave purposes may do so subject to space availability and in accordance with the policy for leave travel on rotation flights. If approved, those traveling on leave are restricted to 20 kgs carry-on baggage only.

1.7.5 Movement Information for Travel to and from the Mission Area

46. Subject to the mode of transportation, the MCS requires the movement information detailed in paragraphs 47 to 52, at least 6 weeks, but preferably 8 weeks, prior to the planned movement or readiness date.

1.7.5.1 Airlift organized by the UN

47. The following information is required by the MCS (in electronic and hard copies) in order for airlift arrangements to be made on a timely basis;
 - a. Place of embarkation, name and location of the airport of embarkation (APOE);
 - b. Number of troops to be moved and dates the troops will be ready for airlift; and,
 - c. Point of Contact in the TCC to coordinate the movement (name, telephone/mobile number and email address).
48. If cargo is authorized for airlift by DPKO/DFS, the following information is required:
 - a. Complete and accurate cargo load lists using the UN standard format, with individual measurements and weights for all shipping units (vehicles, containers, break bulk). TCCs are to note that sea containers are required for packing and transporting COE as it provides a secure and multi-modal method of transportation. Break bulk items (non containerized) are only to be used for those commodities that cannot be containerized or shipped inside vehicles;
 - b. Cargo readiness dates;
 - c. Confirmation that drivers will accompany vehicles on the airlift;
 - d. Complete Dangerous Cargo (DG) information on any of the nine classes of DG (see Article 1.7.8, paragraph 61);
 - e. Any requirement for ground transport at the destination airfield; and,
 - f. Consignor (person or organization shown on the bill of lading as the shipper) details for their shipment. This may or may not be the same as the Point of Contact. An exact physical address of the cargo's collection location is required with the consignor details.

1.7.5.2 Airlift organized by the TCC

49. The planned airlift schedule must be coordinated through MCS/LSD in order to avoid overloading destination airfields by simultaneous arrival of aircraft from more than one TCC. The following information is required by the MCS:

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- a. Type(s) and numbers of aircraft to be used;
 - b. Flight schedules in detail with timings;
 - c. Number of troops to be moved; and,
 - d. Requested level of reimbursement for the movement.
50. If cargo is authorized to be airlifted by DPKO/DFS, the following information is required:
- a. Complete and accurate cargo load lists using the UN standard format, with individual measurements and weights for all shipping units (vehicles, containers, break bulk). TCCs are to note that sea containers are required for packing and transporting COE as it provides a secure and multi-modal method of transportation. Break bulk items (non containerized) are only to be used for those commodities that cannot be containerized or shipped inside vehicles;
 - b. Load details for each flight including aircraft configuration (i.e. palletized, containerized, or bulk load);
 - c. Complete Dangerous Cargo (DG) information on any of the nine classes of DG (see Article 1.7.8, paragraph 61);
 - d. Any off-loading assistance required on arrival (including drivers, if vehicles are part of the load). (When a TCC uses aircraft that do not have their own integral off-loading devices, such as a cargo ramp, care must be taken before departure that appropriate cargo handling equipment is available at the destination airfield); and,
 - e. Any requirement for ground transport at the destination airfield.

1.7.5.3 Sealift organized by the UN

51. The following information is required by the MCS to arrange commercial shipping:
- a. Confirmation of requirement for pre-carriage of cargo from unit location to the loading port;
 - b. Preferred seaport of embarkation (SPOE);
 - c. Date cargo will be ready, in all respects, for collection at origin or loading at port (as per requested service);
 - d. Complete and accurate cargo load lists using the UN standard format, with individual measurements and weights for all shipping units (vehicles, containers, break bulk). TCCs are to note that sea containers are required for packing and transporting COE as it provides a secure and multi-modal method of transportation. Break bulk items (non containerized) are only to be used for those commodities that cannot be containerized or shipped inside vehicles;
 - e. Complete Dangerous Cargo (DG) information on any of the nine classes of DG (see Article 1.7.8, paragraph 61);
 - f. Requirement, if any, for passengers/supercargoes;
 - g. Point of Contact in the TCC to coordinate the movement (name, telephone/mobile number and email address); and,
 - h. Consignor (person or organization shown on the bill of lading as the shipper) details for their shipment. This may or may not be the same as the Point of Contact. An exact physical address of the cargo's collection location is required with the consignor details.

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1.7.5.4 Sealift organized by the TCC

52. The planned sealift must be coordinated through MCS. The following information is required by MCS:
 - a. Name and type of the vessel(s);
 - b. Port of embarkation;
 - c. Date of sailing(s);
 - d. Estimated date of arrival;
 - e. Port of disembarkation;
 - f. Cargo/passenger details (including Dangerous Goods information) as specified in paragraph 51 for UN arranged sealift; and,
 - g. Requested level of reimbursement for the movement.

1.7.5.5 Costing of Transportation

53. Costs are to be all inclusive, covering all associated costs such as:
 - a. Landing fees, handling charges, flight clearance costs, insurance, and flight operating costs for air operations; and,
 - b. Port and berthing charges, loading/unloading (stevedore) charges, insurance, and operating costs for sealift operations.
54. The TCC is responsible for payment of these costs. An airlift / sealift by a TCC should be based on cost reimbursement, which must be agreed upon by LSD in advance of the deployment.

1.7.5.6 Inland Transportation

55. Where inland transportation of major equipment is required, the TCC is entitled to reimbursement in accordance with the MOU and the COE Manual 2005, as amended. These entitlements, and the actual move of the equipment, will be coordinated on a case-by-case basis, and will normally either be arranged by the UN or be reimbursed under the terms of a claim. For details see Chapter 4 of the COE Manual 2005, as amended.
56. Note that loose pack items are not acceptable. All equipment and goods must be secured in the back of vehicles or in 20' ISO Sea Containers. A weight of XX metric tonnes limitation (varies from mission to mission and will be advised to TCCs by the MCS) is dependent upon a number of factors including mode of transport being used, road conditions at origin or destination, etc.

1.7.6 Clearances

57. Where the TCC makes transportation arrangements, it is responsible for obtaining necessary clearances from the appropriate authorities. These clearances include, but are not limited to, over flight, landing, transiting, border crossing, port, customs and diplomatic clearances. In an event that assistance with the clearances is required from the UN Headquarters or the UN mission, such request should be received at least 10 business days in advance by the MCS for the UN to process with respective PM or with the host country.

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58. At the PODs, the UN will facilitate customs clearance for all incoming National re-supply shipments. Prior notification by the National contingent is therefore essential. The type and form of this information will be determined by the mission's CISS. At the PODs, the UN will assist in arranging storage of incoming items until they can be forwarded to the AOR/deployment area.

1.7.7 Load Lists

59. Load lists are to be provided by the TCC to the MCS as soon as possible for every deployment, but not later than six weeks before the planned deployment and/or readiness date (whichever is first). The lists are to provide information on all cargo by load item. Dangerous cargo is to be listed separately. Where separate movements occur (for example, advance party, air deployment, sea deployment) separate load lists are to be prepared for each movement. Load lists are to comply with the MOU, and must be approved by DFS so that authorized transportation arrangements can be made. Provision of load lists by electronic means (on disk or via e-mail) is required. TCCs should coordinate the use of electronic means with MCS personnel prior to transmittal. TCCs are only to use approved DFS formats for cargo load lists to ensure that all required information is provided.
60. The cargo load lists are used by the MCS to plan the allocation of transportation resources and therefore it is critical that the cargo load lists are accurate and represent the overall size of the load. Moreover, the cargo load list should represent how the consignment will be packed on the day of loading with the number of shipping containers (i.e. 20' sea containers) that will be used to transport the cargo. TCCs are to note that the cargo load list is not an inventory list which details each and every item that is to be deployed. It only lists major pieces of equipment and the overall number of sea containers to be moved (i.e. not what is inside each of them unless it is classified as a dangerous good).

1.7.8 Dangerous Cargo

61. The carriage of Dangerous Goods (DG) is governed by the International Maritime Dangerous Goods Code (IMDG) for sea shipments and the International Air Transport Association (IATA) for air shipments. The identification, packing, labeling and documentation of DG rest with the shipper (the troop contributing country). DG that does not comply with the IMDG/IATA regulations will not be permitted on board UN chartered ships or aircraft. In order to carry DG by air or sea, it is mandatory that the DG load list and DG declarations be completed in detail and given to the UN. This information is, in turn, given to the UN's commercial contractors so that they may apply for the required permits. Please note that the completion of these forms apply to all nine classes of DG. Most fluids, gases and aerosols fall under one of the classifications of DG. TCCs are to provide accurate and complete details of all DG to the MCS. This information must include the UN number, proper shipping name, class, quantity and type of packaging, gross weight and net explosive quantity (where applicable). TCCs are requested to take particular care to ensure dangerous cargo is prepared and packed in accordance with relevant International Air Transport Association (IATA) and International Maritime Organization (IMO) requirements. Contingents must include personnel qualified to deal with dangerous cargo. The DG information must be provided well in advance so that the contracted carrier can apply for the necessary exemptions and clearances.

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1.7.9 Movement Control on Arrival in the Mission Area

62. To provide as much assistance as possible to the mission, the senior member of any contingent being moved shall produce a completed manifest showing the names of passengers and the amount and type of cargo. A copy of this manifest must be handed over to the Mission MovCon representative on arrival in the mission. In addition, contingents should plan their order of movement to ensure that personnel, deploying on the first phase of each movement, are capable of assisting with subsequent arrivals of their contingent.

1.7.10 Movement Control in the Mission (Mission MovCon)

63. It must be understood that the Mission MovCon has no authority to incur expenses on behalf of the UN. All movements of goods and/or personnel must be properly authorized prior to any movements being undertaken.

1.8 Sustainment

1.8.1 Contingent Logistics Responsibilities

64. Each contingent may include within its structure, a National Support Element (NSE), to deal with the following tasks:
 - a. Communication between the National Contingent and its Home Country (at National expense);
 - b. Contact point for National Contingent Members on National matters;
 - c. Postal Office for the National contingent, to and from the home country;
 - d. Travel office for the National Contingent (for e.g. leave, or repatriation for health, compassionate or disciplinary reasons);
 - e. Service office for the National Contingent Members;
 - f. National paymaster and money exchange office;
 - g. Maintenance of records with respect to National reimbursement from UN, including COE procedures;
 - h. Handling of arrival and replacement of approved COE;
 - i. Organization of National visits approved by UN HQ, to the mission area;
 - j. Support for hospitalized National personnel;
 - k. Handling repatriation of the remains and effects of deceased National personnel;
 - l. Organization of National social activities;
 - m. Coordination of supplies from National sources; and
 - n. Maintenance for all COE and any National equipment, in accordance with the MOU.

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65. Any surplus to the authorized contingent personnel or equipment strength, as detailed in the MOU, to accomplish these tasks is a National responsibility, and will not be subject to UN reimbursement. Such personnel - will be considered as National Support Element (NSE) - may be deployed to the UN peacekeeping operations, with prior approval of the United Nations if it is assessed by the troop/police contributor and the United Nations to be needed for national purposes, for example to operate the communications equipment for a national rear link. These personnel shall be part of the contingent, and as such enjoy the legal status of members of the UN peacekeeping operation. The troop/police contributor will not, however, receive any reimbursement in respect of this personnel and the United Nations will not accept any financial obligation or responsibility in connection with such personnel. Any support or services will be reclaimed from reimbursement due the troop/police contributor.

1.8.1.1 Rations and Water

66. In addition to the composite rations, unless instructed otherwise by DFS prior to or during MOU discussions, contingents must deploy with a 21 day stock of rations to be self-sufficient until the UN rations delivery program is fully operational. Similarly, unless instructed otherwise by DFS during MOU discussions, contingents must also deploy minimum 2 days stock of bottled water. The food rations and water are to be consigned as personnel baggage during initial deployment. Contingents will need to become self-sufficient in treating and testing raw water as soon as practicable on reaching the Mission. Accordingly, advance parties of each contingent shall include fully operational self-sufficiency capabilities for water. Advance parties should have water treatment plants operational in time for the arrival of the contingent main body. This system of provision of drinking water by the Contingents themselves continues as long as the Contingents remain in the mission.

1.8.1.2 Catering Equipment

67. Catering is a self-sustainment category, and responsibility for its provision is agreed in the MOU. Each contingent must provide catering equipment, including kitchen, crockery and cutlery, storage capacity for fresh, dry, chilled and frozen rations, cleaning equipment, facilities for washing and storing utensils, in accordance with the terms of the MOU. If a contingent deploys any additional catering equipment, not covered by the MOU, this may be regarded as NSE, and therefore not subject to reimbursement.

***NOTE:** It has been noticed that many TCCs do not deploy with adequate number of reefers and chillers commensurate with the planned dispersed deployment or envisaged operational tasks. Provided timely advice is received by LSD and/or the Mission, arrangements for reefers and chillers can be made through the UN food rations contractor for which TCCs will undertake to pay the monthly rental for these assets as per the terms of the food rations contract.*

1.8.1.3 Ammunition

68. The formed contingents' scale of ammunition according to "Guidelines on levels of ammunition for peacekeeping operations" dated September 2002, issued by OMA/DPKO should be sufficient for operational and training. Flares and smoke grenades, and where required, demolition explosives; should be included in the scale of ammunition.

1.8.1.4 Welfare and Canteen

69. Welfare is a sub-category of the 'Miscellaneous' self-sustainment category and responsibility for its provision is agreed through the MOU. If a TCC has opted for welfare as a self-sustainment item, a full-time welfare person should be included in each contingent, along with

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an adequate range of welfare items, sports equipment, and canteen stores. All imports of duty-free merchandise will be coordinated through the DMS/CMS.

70. **Private Communications for all Ranks.** Due to the number of troops in a mission area, it is not possible for the UN without serious risk to the communication systems, to arrange for private communications by the soldiers with their families in their home countries. In order to maintain morale, all TCCs are encouraged to deploy with necessary satellite equipment linked to an Internet Service Provider (ISP) in their home countries to provide private voice and e-mail communications for their troops.

1.8.1.5 High Risk Areas (Epidemiological)

71. High Risk Areas (Epidemiological) is a self-sustainment category and responsibility for its provision is agreed through the MOU. This covers medical supplies, chemoprophylaxis and preventive measures against common diseases found in the mission area, which there are no available vaccines. The provisions include but are not limited to the following: malaria pills, insect repellent, fogging solutions and chemicals, insecticides, rat poison, animal traps and other vector control measures.

1.8.2 UN Logistics Responsibilities

1.8.2.1 Communications

72. Equipment for communications from UN HQ New York down to the Mission HQ, and between Mission HQ and the Sector/Battalion HQs, will be provided by the UN as UNOE. The UN will also provide a telephone network, within the Mission HQ and down to Contingent HQ level. UN will provide communications down to individual force level, or independent sub-units. The rear link for communications from the UN mission to the TCC and internal communications within the contingent is contingents' responsibility. Contingents should come fully equipped with suitable equipment for internal communications and to establish telephone communications from the UN missions to their respective countries and for access to Email /Internet for personal or welfare purposes.

1.8.2.2 Information Technology

73. Computers and ancillary equipment to allow access to the Mission's Local Area Network (LAN) will be provided for the Mission HQ and in limited numbers to Sectors/Battalion HQ and the specialized units. This will enable transmission of e-mails within and outside the mission area in addition to accessing UN provided databases. Computers and ancillary equipment for contingent's internal use will be provided by either the TCC or the UN, depending on the agreed responsibilities for the 'Office' self-sustainment category in the MOU. It may be noted that contingent owned computers cannot be connected on the UN LAN or Wide Area Network (WAN) due to software licensing issues.
74. IT equipment, computers and communications equipment and connectivity provided by the UN must be used in accordance with the procedures and regulations as laid down by Mission HQ.

1.8.2.3 Aircraft and Naval Vessels

75. All air and naval assets required to support UN operations will be arranged by LSD/DFS/DPKO under commercial contract, or LOA. They will be made available only for operational and re-supply matters. Nationally owned air or naval assets may not be operated in the mission area, except as specifically authorized by DPKO under LOA arrangements.

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1.8.2.4 Rations

76. The UN will arrange for a commercial contract for the supply of fresh, frozen, chilled and dry rations, and for catering operations at contingent bases, except where contingents are to provide their own catering under the terms of their MOU. The TCC must be prepared to order the initial supply of fresh, frozen, chilled and dry rations through LSD/DFS/DPKO, so that delivery may be arranged to coincide with the main deployment. The advance party should provide a copy of the TCC National ration scale to the Mission HQ ration unit.

NOTE: Most UN food ration contracts require 60 days notice of requirements for rations.

77. The Mission CISS will make arrangements to obtain and store reserves of composite packed rations (Combat Rations) and bottled water according to mission policy.
78. The UN rations scale was recently revised with input from TCCs. The primary method of determining how much food is ordered will be calories per day ceiling. The "scale of issue" and ration supplements have been eliminated. More items have been added to reflect specific national dietary preferences.
79. The collection or supply of firewood in missions is no longer allowed. Most missions cannot support the supply of LPG for cookers. Therefore, TCCs are encouraged to deploy with diesel-fired cookers.

1.8.2.5 Spices

80. If spices or other items not normally found on the UN ration scale are essential, a supply sufficient for 60 days' use should be brought with the contingent. This is to ensure that a supply is available until procurement can be arranged. If an item proves impossible to obtain through the normal UN food ration contractor(s), or is too expensive to supply within the man-day rate, the contingent may ask the Mission to arrange supply from its home country using the LOA procedure.

1.8.2.6 Water

81. On deployment, each contingent will install its own water purification equipment to produce drinking and bulk water within 14 days of arrival in the mission area. UN is responsible to provide a raw water source (e.g. bore hole). Provision of bottled water is only to be an interim solution until contingents install and operate water purification equipment. If any contingent is unable to bring water purification equipment, the mission will prepare and coordinate a Mission Water Plan using a combination of UNOE and COE for water purification, storage and distribution. The Military Engineering Unit will have sufficient capability to provide Water Points for the Force across the mission area.
82. Contingents are responsible for the transportation of raw and treated water according to the MOU.

NOTE: It may be noted that upon installation of the water purification units, contingents are responsible for testing and certifying that the purified water meets the WHO standards and is fit for human consumption.

83. **Raw water.** The UN will provide raw water to contingents. A water source (ground or surface) will be arranged by the UN at each Sector HQ and Team Site location. In initial cases where raw water is not yet available, the UN will provide treated water.

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84. **Water treatment.** Contingents will need to become self-sufficient in treating raw water within 14 days of arrival in the mission area. Accordingly, advance parties of each contingent are encouraged to include fully operational self-sufficiency capabilities for water. Advance parties should have treatment plants operational in time for the arrival of the contingent main body. Depending on raw water quality at each source, contingents will need to treat the raw water to meet at least drinking, and possibly all, requirements. Contingents will need to bring company-scale water treatment plants that are no less than 1,000 litres per hour (lph) and up to 2,000 lph. The plants need to meet WHO standards and be capable of basic water treatment processes including sedimentation, filtration and disinfecting as applicable for raw water from surface sources. Additionally, desalination process (reverse osmosis) may be required for removal of excessive dissolved substances from the water sources (ground water, brakish or sea). Plant equipment needs to include water storage equipment that is dedicated to the production of treated water. The storage equipment is not part of static water storage capacities. The equipment should enable separate storage for intake raw water and output treated water. The intake storage capacity should be sufficient for a minimum of three days operation. The output storage capacity should be 5,000 litres. TCCs need to include in their contingents, sufficiently skilled operators for water equipment. Contingents will need to deploy with all water treatment chemicals either for the duration of the deployment or until a National re-supply line is established. The UN will not provide any consumables for TCC wet lease provided water treatment plants.
85. Contingents must be able to supply water to their troops according to the UN Standardized Scale to Assure the Health and Maintain the Duty Performance of Troops. Testing of water to ensure it meets WHO standards is a TCC responsibility.

Type	Quantity
Safe Drinking Water (WHO Guidelines)	Potable Water 4.5 Liters/person/day
Treated Bulk Water for cleaning, shower, ablutions and other uses	80.0 Liters/person/day

86. The scales of issue can vary with climatic conditions. In regions with an extreme environment, the requirement may be further increased, particularly if heavy work is to be done.
87. **Water transport.** Contingents will need sufficient water trucks/trailers to transport raw water from the source to contingent camps in addition to any other water transport tasks, such as internal distribution. Water trucks are not to be used as part of the TCC water storage plan.
88. **Water storage.** Contingents will need separate static water storage for drinking and bulk water. Storage capacities need to be sufficient for a minimum of 170 litres per person. Static storage capacities should exclude any water truck capacities and any water storage equipment that is dedicated to the production of treated water. All storage equipment is to be made only with acceptable food-grade materials, that is, materials approved for water equipment not adversely affecting health. The UN will be responsible for a separate reserve of drinking water for emergency purposes.
89. **Wastewater collection/disposal system:** The UN will establish an acceptable wastewater collection/disposal system, and solid waste management programme at troop deployment sites. However, TCCs may submit a proposal for an environmentally acceptable system including operators and, if accepted by the UN, the equipment will be treated as a special case for reimbursement.

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1.8.2.7 POL

90. Mission HQ will arrange a commercial contract for the supply, storage and delivery of bulk POL for vehicles, aircraft, and other fuel using equipment; such as generators and heaters. Precise requirements will be provided by DFS.
91. The storage and internal distribution within the unit, however, is a National responsibility, and must comply with UN regulations for logging and distribution. Odometers (vehicles) and hour-reading meters must be operational in all vehicles and generators to efficiently track fuel consumption. For efficient record of fuel consumption, UN may install FUEL LOG on all contingent vehicles and equipment.

1.8.2.8 Additional Requirements of Rations, Water, POL and other supplies

92. DFS will advise TCCs of any requirement for additional rations, potable water, POL and other supplies to be brought by military units at the time of initial deployment.

1.9 Accommodation

1.9.1 Contingent

93. Most military units are expected to be fully self-sustained in the category of tentage (as per COE Manual) at least for the first six months of their arrival. The UN will provide hard walled/ semi rigid accommodation, according to established UN Scales, as soon as possible for those units whose roles involve operations from generally static locations. Once the UN provides accommodation, contingents will not be reimbursed for tentage, unless they or elements of them are required for operational reasons to reoccupy contingent supplied tentage. If the UN is unable to provide permanent, rigid or semi-rigid after six months in tents, TCCs will be entitled to be reimbursed according to the procedures contained in the COE Manual 2005, as amended. In order to encourage more female military personnel to participate in all contingents as stipulated in Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security, particular attention should be given to separate accommodation for female military personnel in all contingents. TCC is responsible for the field fortification of their camp, perimeter, accommodation and facilities using UN provided Field Defense Stores, minor electrical (for illumination) and their self sustained engineering and labor capabilities (plan and implementation, materiel including e.g. back-hoe, wheel-barrows, hand tools).

1.9.2 Staff Officers (SOs)

94. Effective from 1 July 2007 SOs are entitled to receive MSA and responsible for their own boarding and lodging. Depending upon the security situation, availability of local resources and policy of the SRSG, SOs may be required to live and eat in UN provided accommodation and catering facilities. In such a case, necessary deductions from the MSA will be made in accordance with the UN rules and regulations.

1.10 Office

95. The contingents are expected to be self sustained in this category as per the standards laid out in the COE manual. This will be confirmed during MOU negotiations.

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1.11 Electrical Power

96. The UN will provide electrical power either through a regular power source or through major generators for UN staff facilities (catering, office and accommodation) for UN civilian staff, CIVPOL and UNMOs.
97. Contingents will generally be asked to provide their own major power generators (>20 KVA and above) to meet their main power generating requirements and will be reimbursed separately for those generators as major equipment at the rate laid down in the COE Manual 2005, as amended. Contingents are also generally required to be self sustained in the category of Electrical in accordance with the COE Manual 2005, to provide decentralized power for small sub-unit locations and to provide a redundant emergency back up if the main power supply is interrupted. Contingents are reimbursed for providing this self –sustainment capability at the rate laid down in the COE Manual 2005. The UN will provide diesel fuel for generators. All UN generators are normally diesel fuel operated.
98. The common operating voltage and frequency for field missions are 220 volt 50Hz. Generators up to 36kVA are normally in single phase configuration, while the larger sets - 36kVA and above - are configured for 3 phase (380volt/50Hz).

1.12 Other Categories of Self-Sustainment

99. Contingents are generally expected to be self sustained in all appropriate categories of self-sustainment, except Field Defense Stores as, per the COE Manual 2005, as amended, unless otherwise agreed in the MOU. These categories include Catering, Communications, Office, Electrical, Minor engineering, EOD, Laundry and Cleaning, Medical (basic and level I or as decided), Observation and Miscellaneous General Stores.

1.12.1 Allocation of UN Transport

100. UN owned or hired vehicles will be issued to Mission elements based on decisions of the Mission Vehicle Establishment Committee. Vehicles will normally be issued from a motor pool on a "single trip" basis. Permanent issues to single users will be limited to only those situations where this is the most economic and efficient use of the available assets. UNOE Vehicles are deployed for the use of HQs staff, observers and for exceptional support of specialist units, not for TCCs. Units are expected to deploy with sufficient vehicles to conduct their administrative and operational tasks.

1.12.2 Authorized Use of UN Vehicles

101. Restrictions on the use of UN transport will be as follows:
 - a. The use of all UN vehicles is restricted to UN Mission members. In exceptional circumstances, personnel who are not members of the mission may be authorized to travel as passengers in UN vehicles by the DMS/CMS only;
 - b. Authorization to be requested in advance;
 - c. Authorization only in writing by following UN guidelines on transportation of non-UN personnel. Authorization is to be accompanied by a "Waiver Form" signed by non-UN personnel authorized to travel in UN vehicles/aircraft. Waiver Forms may be obtained through the office of the Chief Transportation Officer (CTO);

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- d. No person shall operate a UN vehicle unless he/she is in possession of a valid UN driving permit. A potential driver of a UN vehicle must hold and be able to produce for inspection, a valid National, international, or National military driver's license to qualify for a UN driver's permit. The validity of international licenses should be checked against the National license on which they are based. Furthermore, CTO will ensure that the expiration date of an issued UN driver's permit conforms to the validity/expiry date of the applicant's current National driver's license.
- 102. The issuing authority for UN driving permits in the Mission is the CTO, who will normally arrange for the necessary testing of all mission personnel requiring a permit. In areas outside Headquarters, Commanding Officers, through their Motor Transport Officers, may be authorized to issue permits to their personnel after ensuring that they have been properly tested and otherwise meet the qualifications required by the UN. The Motor Transport Officer should report to the CTO as soon as possible after his/her arrival in the mission area for a briefing on the subject of control and use of UN vehicles before he/she is authorized by the CTO to process applications for UN driving permits. The Motor Transport Officer of each contingent shall also be tested and have his/her UN driving permit issued by the office of the CTO.
- 103. In view of the particular nature of specialized military equipment and Armored Fighting Vehicles (AFVs), the issuance of a driver's permit for such vehicles and equipment to qualified military operators shall be in strict accordance with their established National Military regulations but still subject to registration and issue procedures through the office of the CTO.
- 104. All UN drivers shall comply with the local rules of the road applicable in the mission area, including all road traffic regulations issued by the Mission.
- 105. UN driving permits shall be withdrawn from personnel found to be driving under the influence of alcohol or drugs and from personnel who commit serious traffic violations or whose driving habits indicate lack of competence or sense of responsibility. In the case of UN vehicle accidents involving members of National contingents, the UN may seek reimbursement for loss, or damage to UN owned property, including vehicles, from the driver's National Government if such loss or damage (a) occurred out side the performance of the driver's official duties, or (b) arose or resulted from the gross negligence or willful misconduct of the personnel concerned.

1.12.3 Repair and Recovery

- 106. The Mission will arrange repair and recovery facilities for all UN-owned vehicles. Repair parts for UN issued vehicles will be provided through UN arranged contracts and, in case of new vehicles, these will be delivered to the mission with the vehicles. All contingents are to deploy with integral repair and recovery capability to conduct the level of repair and recovery for Contingent-owned vehicles as required by the MOU, plus recovery capability to provide support to all vehicles of other TCCs as well as including UN-owned vehicles operating in the AOR.

1.13 Administrative Matters

1.13.1 Working Hours

- 107. The Head of the Military Component (FC) shall establish the hours of work and official holidays for military staff, in consultation with the CMS/DMS.

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1.13.2 Leave

108. UN military staff on mission are entitled to the following leave on the understanding that it is to be taken as actual leave without any cash compensation *in lieu* of leave not used:

Member Status	Leave entitlement	CTO provisions
Staff Officer Contingent member	2.5 days/month (15 days/6 months; 30 days/12 months)	Not Applicable

1.13.3 Advance leave

109. In order to ensure flexibility in planning and granting leave to Staff Officers, a maximum of 10 days of advance annual leave may be authorized to SOs serving a 12 month TOD (for SOs serving a 6 month TOD maximum of 5 days can be authorized). The Mission has the discretion to authorize more than ten days advance leave should circumstances so warrant.

110. MSA is not payable for advance annual leave; however, MSA may be retroactively paid once the staff officer has accrued sufficient leave to cover the amount of advance leave granted.

1.14 Financial Arrangements

111. The funds for each peacekeeping operation are approved only with an established Security Council mandate for that mission, and only cover the cost of running the operation for the given mandate period. Stores and equipment cannot be procured until the appropriate UN legislative bodies have approved funds. Only the DMS/CMS is authorized to commit UN funds for any purpose.

1.14.1 Financial Liabilities

112. TCCs may be required to reimburse the UN either partially or in full for any financial loss suffered by the UN as a result of negligence, misconduct, or the violation of any regulation, rule or administrative instruction, on the part of contingent member(s).

1.14.2 Currency Exchange

113. Currency regulations vary from country to country. Mission HQ will therefore issue regulations for currency exchanges, in order to ensure that National currency regulations are respected in the mission area, and also in neighboring countries which contingent members may visit on leave or on duty.

1.14.3 Mission Subsistence Allowance (MSA)

114. Staff Officers receive payment of Mission Subsistence Allowance (MSA) during their tour of duty. MSA is designed to cover the cost of food, accommodation and other incidental expenses and constitutes the total UN contribution towards such costs. The rates of subsistence allowance for different Missions, which are subject to change, are mentioned in the Mission Specific Guidelines to the MS. Where food and/or accommodation are provided by the UN, Government or any related institution, the mission subsistence allowance will be reduced accordingly.

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1.15 Repatriation of Individuals

1.15.1 Repatriation on Compassionate Grounds

115. The FC may recommend in writing to the SRSG, the repatriation of individuals on compassionate grounds, at the UN expense. Upon such a recommendation, the CMS/DMS will make the necessary travel arrangements, together with a report to UN HQ New York for recording purposes. Grounds for compassionate repatriation may include:
- a. Critical or dangerous illness or injury of a close family member having a relation of the first degree (parent, spouse or child);
 - b. Critical or dangerous illness or injury of a brother, sister or other close relative who was the sole surviving relative of the individual; and
 - c. Attending the funeral of one of the above-mentioned.
116. Repatriation of an individual on compassionate grounds will normally be considered as constituting the completion of his/her tour of duty. The UN will pay one-way commercial travel upon recommendation by the FC and approval by the CMS/DMS against the entitlement to final repatriation travel. If a replacement is provided to complete the repatriated individual's tour of duty, or if the repatriated individual decides to return to the mission to complete his/her tour of duty, the travel back to the mission as well as the final travel on completion of the tour of duty will be either at the expense of the individual or the national government. As indicated above, the UN is only obliged to pay travel costs to and from the mission area on deployment and repatriation in respect to a tour of duty. Repatriation on compassionate grounds does not give rise to any additional travel entitlement by the Organization. However, where the repatriated individual returns to the mission and completes his/her own tour of duty plus an additional tour of duty, the Organization will pay for the repatriation travel at the end of the second tour of duty. If a replacement completes both the repatriated individual's tour of duty plus an additional tour of duty, the Organization will pay the round-trip travel costs of the replacement on initial deployment and final repatriation at the end of the second tour of duty.

1.15.2 Disciplinary Repatriation

117. The SRSG in coordination with FC may recommend in writing the repatriation of individuals on disciplinary grounds at the TCCs' or UN expense, depending upon the nature of the case. It will be the TCCs responsibility to pay for the travel of both the repatriating individual and the replacement to the Mission area. The UN would pay only if such repatriation is determined to be in the best interests of the Organization. Upon such a recommendation, the CMS/DMS will make the necessary travel arrangements, together with a report to UN HQ New York for recording purposes.

1.15.3 Medical Repatriation

118. Contingent members / military personnel may be repatriated to their home country if they are assessed to be unfit for duty for the next 30 days, or if they require treatment that is not available in the mission.
119. When a UN member is repatriated for medical reasons, the UN will cover all travel costs, both for him and his replacement.
120. The evacuation and/or repatriation out of the mission area of any contingent member to their home or a third country as a result of a pre-existing medical, dental and/or psychiatric

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condition shall be at National expense if this results from inadequate medical, dental and/or psychological screening prior to deployment to the mission area. In circumstances where disease, injury or death results directly from such pre-existing conditions, the UN may not be liable for any compensation to be paid for such disease, injury or death.

1.15.4 Death of a Member

121. In the unfortunate event of the death of a member while serving in a UN mission, all costs associated with the return of the remains to the home country and travel of a replacement to the mission area will be borne by the UN.

1.16 Death and Disability Claims

122. Guidelines for the submission of death and disability claims can be found in General Assembly document A/52/369 of 17 September 1997.

1.17 Information Requirements

123. The PM of each TCC is requested to provide DFS with the following information as soon as possible:
 - a. Address in the home country to which the basic items of UN identification (berets, metal hat badges, shoulder patches and scarves) should be air freighted;
 - b. Load details of air and sea shipments;
 - c. List of equipment and stores being provided including vehicles by type and quantity (with weights and overall dimensions);
 - d. List of equipment and/or stores the National authorities are unable to provide;
 - e. Special postal address in the home country;
 - f. Copy of the National ration scale;
 - g. List of the personal clothing, gear and equipment as well as personal weaponry and ammunition, which are issued under National regulations to a member of the contingent; and;
 - h. Point of contact with the Military Headquarters of the home country with the authority to deal direct with DFS on deployment/redeployment details, including name, rank, telephone, fax number and an indication for hours when available.

GUIDELINES FOR TCCs DEPLOYING MILITARY UNITS

PART 2

PERSONNEL

2.1 General

124. TCCs are responsible for the proper preparation of soldiers and officers for the deployment in the theatre of operations. The preparation of the troops does not only comprise the provision of training for the military aspects of the task to be performed, but also will encompass medical preparations, etc.
125. All personnel deployed, as part of the Mission will come under the operational control of the FC. The FC is empowered to issue orders and instructions consistent with the resolutions of the appropriate organ of the UN relating to the Mission. Such orders may be revised from time to time as the FC sees fit.

2.2 Training Requirements

126. All personnel being considered for deployment within the Mission area of operations should be physically fit and trained in basic infantry skills. Special attention should be given to the performance of duties under the Mission circumstances and climate;
127. Units and military personnel destined for the participation in Peacekeeping operations should, as a minimum, receive the following training in addition to UN DPKO's Standardized Generic Training Module (SGTM) 1;
 - a. Basic individual and collective infantry training up to and including company level, with special attention for weapons training (small arms, heavy machine gun/small cannon turret weapons, and short and medium range antitank weapons), basic cordon and search procedures. Mounted infantry units are also to be trained in the use of helicopters;
 - b. Briefings on the Rules of Engagement (ROE) to be observed by the Mission, rules of impartiality and honesty, rules for behavior and techniques on how to react when being obstructed by hostile elements;
 - c. Instructions on the mandate and organization of the Mission and the area of operations;
 - d. Instructions on geographical, historical and cultural background of the local inhabitants and the neighboring countries, including the origins of the current situation, religious aspects, customs and taboos, etc;
 - e. Conduct of Personnel and prohibition of any kind of abuse or exploitation of individual members of the local population, in particular, women and children, and UN 'zero-tolerance' policy in this regard. Exercises in short and longer term manning of operational checkpoints and patrol missions (including the use of night vision equipment), basic communication and voice procedure training;
 - f. Basic map reading; and
 - g. Shelter building and fortification training with emphasis on:
 - i. Sufficient protection (thickness of wood) against different kinds of weapons;
 - ii. Use of sandbags;
 - iii. Use of concertina wire;

GUIDELINES FOR TCCs DEPLOYING MILITARY UNITS

- iv. Use of different blast walls;
 - v. Reinforcing buildings;
 - vi. Different kinds of fortified shelters (concrete, containers, corrugated iron sheet, etc);
 - vii. Behavior in shelters during attack; and
 - viii. Knowledge of large timbers as supports.
128. All Staff Officers receiving MSA will be tested in the following skills upon deployment to the mission area and therefore should :
- a. Have working level English language skills (French skills are desirable in Francophone missions);
 - b. Be able to drive 4x4 vehicles;
 - c. Be able to communicate on radio both HF and VHF;
 - d. Be able to use maps and GPS;
 - e. Be able to use a PC;
 - f. Complete the UN Basic and Advanced Safety in the field training (on-line trainings);
 - g. Complete the Code of Conduct, Integrity and SEA (on-line trainings),

***NOTE:** Failure in any of the above skills may lead to repatriation of the Staff Officer at the national expense. Deployment of replacement of such an individual will also be at the national expense.*

129. It is essential that all personnel are fully trained in the following:
- a. First aid;
 - b. General field hygiene, including water purification;
 - c. Prevention of climatic injury;
 - d. Sexually transmitted diseases, HIV awareness and prevention;
 - e. Gender awareness; and
 - f. International Humanitarian Law (Geneva Conventions and Protocols).
130. Each unit should have an identified HIV / AIDS counselor/trainer focal point and contingents should be deployed with their National HIV / AIDS training materials.

2.3 Conduct of Personnel

131. The UN Organization embodies the aspirations of all people of the world for peace. In this context, the UN charter requires that all personnel must maintain the highest standards of integrity and conduct.
132. The standards summarized below reflect the standards included in various official documents of the UN, in particular, the UN Charter and Staff Regulations and Rules. A code of personal conduct for "Blue Helmets" will be distributed to Mission personnel. However, these guidelines are issued as a reminder to all categories of personnel in UN Peacekeeping Operations of the high standards they are required to maintain in both their official and personal activities.
133. All personnel serving in UN Peacekeeping Operations and related missions ("UN mission personnel") must follow instructions received from the Head of the Mission, or his/her

GUIDELINES FOR TCCs DEPLOYING MILITARY UNITS

authorized delegate, who represents the Secretary-General and must not accept instructions from sources external to the Organization.

In exercising their official duties in the country in which they are serving, UN Mission personnel must:

134. Perform their duties with the interests solely of the UN in view, acting so as to recognize the needs and interests of the host country and its people, and acting with strict impartiality, integrity, independence and tact in all their dealings;
135. Not abuse or exploit individual members of the local population, in particular, women and children;
136. Neither solicit nor accept any material reward, honor or gift from any source other than the Organization;
137. Treat UN property, especially vehicles and communications equipment, with care and must not trade, sell or use such equipment for personal benefit;
138. Exercise utmost discretion in all matters of official business and must keep confidential all information and material designated as confidential; and
139. Show courtesy and respect to all other UN mission personnel regardless of their creed, gender, rank or origin.
140. In their private life, UN Mission personnel must:
141. Ensure that their conduct will not discredit the mission and not damage its credibility, effectiveness and image, in particular by meeting all their financial obligations in the host country before departing;
142. Not engage in excessive consumption of alcohol or abuse or traffic in drugs or any other illegal substances; and
143. Show respect and courtesy towards the population, and for their laws, customs and traditions.

2.4 Prohibition of Sexual Exploitation and Abuse

144. The Secretary-General's policy of zero tolerance for sexual exploitation and abuse by UN personnel will be fully implemented. UN personnel must strictly abide by the established rules and regulations of the Organization. UN personnel must act with the highest standards of integrity and conduct both in the performance of their official duties and in their private lives. UN personnel must be sensitive to local customs, traditions and cultures, and demonstrate respect for the local population, particularly women and children.
145. In accordance with UN rules and regulations (Secretary-General's Bulletin/ST/SGB/2003/13 dated 9 October 2003), any act of sexual exploitation or abuse by members of military components constitutes an act of serious misconduct and is strictly prohibited. The following acts are specifically prohibited:
 - a. Any exchange of money, employment, goods, services or any other form of consideration for sex, including sexual favors or other forms of humiliating, degrading, exploitative or abusive sexual behavior. The public solicitation of any such act shall be considered as an aggravating circumstance;

GUIDELINES FOR TCCs DEPLOYING MILITARY UNITS

- b. Any sexual contact, or activity with a child, i.e. any person of either sex under the age of 18, whether consensual or non-consensual, regardless of the age of majority or age of consent locally. The mistaken belief in the age of the person cannot be considered as a defense;
 - c. Any other sexual misconduct that has a detrimental effect on the image, credibility, impartiality or integrity of the UN.
146. In accordance with international law and DPKO policy, no members of military components shall be involved in the trafficking of persons. Trafficking of persons shall mean the recruitment, transportation, transfer, harboring or receipt of persons by means of the threat or use of force or other forms of coercion, of abduction, of fraud, of deception of the abuse of power or of a position of vulnerability or of the giving or receiving of payments or benefits to achieve the consent of a person having control over another person, for the purpose of exploitation. Exploitation shall include, at a minimum, the exploitation of the prostitution of others or other forms of sexual exploitation, forced labor or services, slavery or practices similar to slavery, servitude or the removal of organs.
147. Appropriate mechanisms will be instituted for the reporting of allegations of misconduct by UN personnel as outlined in the DPKO Strategy on Sexual Exploitation and Abuse and for conducting investigations. A dedicated communications channel will be established to receive allegations made against UN military personnel. Clear procedures and guidelines for the investigation of all such complaints will exist.
148. Any proven violation may lead to disciplinary measures, which may include termination of employment and/or repatriation from the mission area.
149. Military personnel - whether HQ or NSE personnel, or members of a National contingent - must realize that proper military discipline is crucial to the success of the mission in which they partake. This discipline is at all times reflected in the appearance, bearing and behavior of the individual soldier.

2.5 Status and Selection of Staff Officers with MSA

150. SOs hold the legal status accorded to troops, i.e. they would have functional immunity for official acts and deeds.
151. SOs are under the exclusive jurisdiction of their country in respect of any criminal offenses they might commit in the mission area. As in the case of contingent members, they would be subject to the jurisdiction of the host country/territory in respect of any civil dispute/claims not related to the performance of their official functions.
152. The troop-contributing country is responsible for payment of the Staff Officer's salary.
153. SOs have the same leave entitlements as contingent members (2.5 days per month).
154. SOs are permitted to carry weapons.
155. Death and disability would continue to be reimbursed at the troop rate (\$US 50,000 maximum).
156. SOs are appointed and generated in an individual capacity; while selected against specific functions, mission military leadership would retain operational flexibility to assign them, as needed, to other functions performed by contingent personnel.

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157. SOs are expected to serve a minimum one-year tour of duty, with a possible extension to two years. SOs are entitled to deploy with 100 kgs of unaccompanied shipment of personal effects on initial deployment and final repatriation, in line with the entitlement of military observers and civilian personnel also deployed in an individual capacity.
158. Staff Officers are generated individually by the Force Generation Service (FGS) of the Office of Military Affairs / DPKO. Troop Contributing Countries nominate SOs by providing Personal History Forms, and following selection and notification through the Permanent Missions, MS-2 forms to FGS. FGS subsequently coordinates the rotation and repatriation of each officer annually. The age limit for SOs to be selected for UN assignments is 55 years. (For Colonels and above the age limit will be reconsidered on a case-by-case basis.)

PART 3

UN MEDICAL STANDARDS FOR PEACEKEEPING MISSIONS

159. Personnel assigned to peacekeeping/special missions are exposed to hazardous conditions not normally associated with peacetime service. Moreover, due to a stressful and changed working environment, there is a potential of aggravation of any pre-existing medical conditions. Therefore, special considerations should be given to patients with a history of medical problems.

3.1 Medical Standards

160. Medical Standards

- a. When examining members for service in a peacekeeping/special mission area, it must be kept in mind that they may be required to serve where unfamiliar diseases are endemic, where sanitation may be sub-standard and amenities few. They may be required to travel on foot and live in primitive conditions. Recreational facilities may be scarce.
- b. Physicians shall make their assessment on the basis of medical history, physical examination, laboratory and x-ray results, and an estimate of personality characteristics.
- c. Special considerations shall be given to members with a history of the following conditions, who may function well in a relatively sheltered service environment but may prove to be a medical liability in a peacekeeping mission assignment.

3.2 Physical Conditions

161. Physical Conditions

The following conditions are generally considered as precluding service in peacekeeping areas, but must be carefully assessed on an individual basis, taking into account the severity of the condition and the particular area for which the member is being examined:

- a. Hypertension requiring medication;
- b. Diabetes Mellitus requiring medication;
- c. Any known heart disease;
- d. Any chronic illness requiring regular medication(s);
- e. Any immuno-compromised condition, including AIDS;
- f. Known allergy to or intolerance of anti-malarial medication;
- g. Past history of alcohol dependence or psychiatric disease

3.3 Immunization Policy

GUIDELINES FOR TCCs DEPLOYING MILITARY UNITS

162. The UN recommends the vaccination and chemo prophylaxis requirements within a mission area, which should be the minimum observed by all TCC. These requirements are divided as follows:
- a. **Mandatory:** Vaccination that is required to meet international health regulations or national requirements stipulated by the host country for travel into the mission area (e.g. Yellow Fever). A special case has been made for Yellow Fever vaccine in view of its high cost, where reimbursement is through the submission of claims for actual costs.
 - b. **Recommended:** Vaccination that is recommended by DPKO for travel to the region (e.g. Hepatitis A, Japanese Encephalitis, Meningitis). While most recommended vaccines are covered under reimbursement for troop cost, a special case has been made for Japanese Encephalitis in view of its high cost, whereby reimbursement is through the submission of claims for actual costs.
 - c. **Standard/Childhood:** Standard vaccinations including boosters are provided routinely to the general population and to military personnel and are not specific to peacekeeping (e.g. Diphtheria, Pertussis, Tetanus, Poliomyelitis). These vaccines remain a national responsibility.
 - d. **Optional:** Additional vaccinations that are administered as a national requirement, but which are not mandatory for entry into the mission area under international or host country health regulations, and which have not been specifically recommended by DPKO. (e.g. Rabies, Anthrax and **Seasonal Human Influenza**). **Such vaccinations will not be reimbursed by the UN.**
 - e. **Special Case:** Additional vaccinations or drugs that are required against new or emerging infections encountered in the mission area, that are not reimbursed under previous categories (e.g. the antiviral drug Ribavirin for Lassa Fever, and Oseltamivir or Tamiflu for avian influenza). These will be provided by the UN, or reimbursed through the submission of claims for actual costs.
 - f. It is a national responsibility to ensure that all personnel have received at least the initial dose of all mandatory and recommended vaccinations before deployment into the mission area. The immunization status of each individual is to be properly documented for monitoring by the respective contingent doctor. Where applicable, each member of the contingent is to be provided with the WHO International Certificate of Vaccination, or its national equivalent.
 - g. Should a multiple dose immunization regimen not be completed prior to deployment, the UN has the responsibility for subsequent vaccinations, including administration of booster doses, if required. The UN will recover the costs of vaccines from the TCC.
 - h. Should troops deploy into a mission area without mandatory or recommended vaccinations, this will be provided by the supporting medical unit, but all costs incurred will be deducted from the reimbursement to the TCC. The Chief Medical Officer is required to submit a record of all vaccinations administered in the field, indicating the names, UN ID numbers and nationalities, as well as the types and doses of vaccinations given.
 - i. Failure to follow UN-recommended immunization and chemo prophylaxis policies may result in the denial of entry into the host country, as well as rejection of any resulting medical claims and compensation.

PART 4

HIV TESTING POLICY FOR UNIFORMED PEACEKEEPERS

4.1 Introduction

163. Introduction

- a. The transmission of Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) among peacekeepers and host communities is a concern for DPKO and DFS. Populations already suffering the devastation of war may be especially vulnerable to the virus. HIV is preventable if reasonable precautions are taken, but there is no cure. DPKO has developed pre-deployment 'Standardized Generic Training Modules' as well as in-mission HIV/AIDS awareness training and prevention programs. Abstinence in the field is encouraged; however, male and female condoms are made available and missions distribute to contingents and UN personnel. Treatment for common sexually transmitted infections (STIs) is also available. This document outlines DPKO's policy with regard to HIV testing of uniformed peacekeepers.
- b. The UN' HIV testing policy has to conform to international human rights norms, in particular the principle of non-discrimination and the application of the 'least intrusive' means to achieve the demonstrably justified objective of preventing the transmission of HIV.
- c. DPKO/DFS supports the right of the individual to know his/her HIV-status without fear of personal or professional discrimination. An HIV test should be accompanied by pre and post test counseling. Providing the scope for individuals to make informed and independent decisions to find out their HIV status is a critical component in influencing behavior and preventing further transmission.
- d. In line with UN Security Council Resolution 1308 (2000), DPKO/DFS strongly supports a policy of Voluntary Confidential Counseling and Testing (VCCT). The UN does not require that individuals at any time be tested for HIV in relation to deployment as peacekeepers.
- e. The UN is cognizant of the fact that some troop contributing countries (TCCs) have a mandatory testing policy and do not deploy HIV positive personnel. DPKO/DFS respects this National requirement.

4.2 HIV Testing

164. HIV Testing

- a. Pre-deployment
 - i. The sole medical criterion for the deployment and retention of a peacekeeper is fitness to perform peacekeeping duties during the term of deployment. In accordance with current medical and human rights guidelines, the HIV status of an individual is not in itself considered an indication of fitness for deployment in a peacekeeping mission. An HIV test is therefore not required by the UN.
 - ii. Individual fitness must be determined by a thorough pre-deployment medical examination/service medical assessment, which is the responsibility of the TCC.

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National medical standards are employed to determine fitness, but as a rule UN medical standards, according to the policy of the Medical Services Division and DFS, are the minimum acceptable for deployment in any peacekeeping operation. The medical examination must exclude those individuals showing signs of active disease, including clinical signs of immunodeficiency, such as Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

- iii. Individuals in mission who are in non-compliance with the overall standards stated in the guidelines for pre-deployment medical examination should be repatriated. Proof of having passed the obligatory medical examination should be available on request by Medical Support section, DFS or the Mission's medical representative.
 - iv. Repatriation is at the cost of the UN if the change in medical status has clearly occurred while in the mission.
 - v. Repatriation is at the cost of the TCC where deployment of the individual has clearly been in breach of the guidelines.
 - vi. Individuals in mission who are in non-compliance with the overall standards stated in the guidelines for pre-deployment medical examination should be repatriated.
 - vii. The UN does not exclude HIV-positive personnel from serving in a mission because of their HIV-status. DFS does require that all uniformed peacekeepers be offered VCCT prior to deployment. This should not be interpreted as a requirement for mandatory testing. That VCCT has been made available should be stated in the certificate of health.
- b. In-Mission
- i. The mission must ensure that all UN personnel, including uniformed personnel, in the mission area have access to VCCT, including pre and post test counseling, at no cost to the individual.
 - ii. HIV testing requires the informed signed consent of the individual and must be accompanied by counseling.
 - iii. Where HIV status is important in the choice of medical treatment, or the patient is unconscious, special provisions will be defined in DFS guidelines on VCCT.
 - iv. In mission areas, confidentiality regarding both the request for a test and the test result must be maintained. Results are 'medical-in-confidence' and may only be shared with the consent of the individual. The National policy of the medical facility provider or that of the individual's nation cannot override the stated rules of confidentiality.
 - v. The UN strongly encourages that VCCT be available to all peacekeepers upon their return home.

4.3 HIV/AIDS Counselors

165. HIV/AIDS Counselors

- a. It is strongly recommended that TCCs deploying more than 200 peacekeepers in a mission include at least one HIV/AIDS focal point in the contingent, certified to provide pre and post test counseling.

GUIDELINES FOR TCCs DEPLOYING MILITARY UNITS

- b. Missions should have at least one international and one locally employed counselor to provide counseling out of UN owned facilities. Both male and female counselors should be available.
- c. All missions must designate one female and one male medical personnel or a female counselor to be responsible for care, counseling and support in cases of sexual violence or rape. This service must be available at all times.

4.4 Exposure to blood

166. Exposure to blood

- a. In order to avoid unnecessary exposure to HIV and other diseases transmitted through blood and other bodily fluids:
- b. All blood and blood products must come from sources that meet WHO requirements. Mission hospitals must maintain stocks accordingly;
- c. Hospitals must maintain quality-assessed sterilization of all medical equipment. Injection and suture needles must be single use only and disposed of as hazardous waste; and
- d. All UN first-aid kits must acknowledge the need to protect from exposure to blood and other bodily fluids and must include rubber gloves and resuscitation ('mouth-to-mouth') masks.
- e. It is the responsibility of the Force Medical Officer (FMO) and/or the Chief Medical Officer (CMO) in the mission to order and ensure that post-exposure prophylaxis (PEP) kits, for occupational exposure and in cases of sexual assault, are available and distributed to UN clinics and level II's and III's (or equivalent). The kits are to be funded through the mission budget.
- f. The FMO and/or FC must ensure that staff, including uniformed medical personnel, is informed about the PEP kits and policy of use.

4.5 Review of Policy

167. Review of policy

- a. This policy is based on currently available qualitative and empirical data. DFS shall review it regularly, in consultation with UNAIDS, to take into account any developments in medical treatments and recommendations with regard to HIV and AIDS.

GUIDELINES FOR TCCs DEPLOYING MILITARY UNITS

Acronyms and Definitions

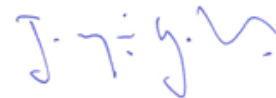
Acronyms	Definitions
AIDS	Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome, a disease where the body's ability to resist infections and other conditions, for example cancer, is impaired.
Confidential	Information known only to the individual concerned and the persons with whom s/he chooses to share.
Counseling	Formalized system for advice relating to the decision to take an HIV test and the follow up of the result.
HIV	Human Immunodeficiency Virus. It causes AIDS.
Mandatory	Where an individual has no say in whether or not a test is to be performed.
Medical-in-confidence	Information can only be shared between the doctor and the patient and between treating physicians if deemed beneficial to the patient.
Mission	The peacekeeping mission.
PEP	Post Exposure Prophylaxis, testing and treatment package for use where there may have been accidental exposure to HIV.
Testing	Test to directly or indirectly show HIV infection.
UNAIDS	Joint United Nations Programme on HIV/AIDS.
Voluntary	Where an individual by his/her free will chooses to undergo a test.
VCCT	Voluntary Confidential Counseling and Testing.
WHO	The World Health Organization.

GUIDELINES FOR TCCs DEPLOYING MILITARY UNITS

PART 5

GENDER BALANCE AND GENDER MAINSTREAMING

168. TCCs shall ensure adherence to the provisions stipulated in Security Council resolution 1325 (2000) on women, peace and security. The resolution reaffirms the important role of women in the prevention and resolution of conflicts and in peace-building, stresses the importance of their equal participation and full involvement in all efforts for the maintenance and promotion of peace and security, and the need to increase their role in decision-making with regard to conflict prevention and resolution. Moreover, it recognizes that an understanding of the impact of armed conflict on women and girls, together with effective institutional arrangements to guarantee their protection and full participation in the peace process, can significantly contribute to the maintenance and promotion of international peace and security¹.
169. TCCs shall ensure that all personnel are briefed on provision of 1325 prior to deployment.
170. TCCs shall facilitate the participation of female military personnel in all contingents (minimum 2 per cent), particularly in important tasks requiring female personnel, such as: search and cordon; demobilization of female combatants; patrols and; elections monitoring.
171. TCCs shall promote a conducive and respectful environment for both female and male military personnel, by ensuring provision of adequate medical facilities, services and supplies for men and women, and establishing mechanism to ensure protection from sexual harassment.
172. TCCs shall facilitate that female military personnel are given challenging and fulfilling tasks, on par with their male colleagues, which can contribute to advancing their careers.



Jean-Marie Guéhenno
Under-Secretary-General
for Peacekeeping Operations

7 March 2008

¹ Mainstreaming gender in peacekeeping activities entails the full incorporation of gender perspectives into all peacekeeping activities, from the initial stages of ceasefire negotiations and the establishment of mandates for peacekeeping operations, to post-conflict situations. Gender Mainstreaming requires ongoing review and analysis of the policies and interventions of peacekeeping missions to ensure that the perspectives, priorities and aspirations of women and men are integrated into all functional areas of the mission's work.

GUIDELINES FOR TCCs DEPLOYING MILITARY UNITS

Appendix 1 to ANNEX C

GLOSSARY- ABBREVIATIONS AND ACRONYMS

AFV	Armored Fighting Vehicles
AMET	Aero Medical Evacuation Team
AO	Area of Operations
AOR	Area of Responsibility
APC	Armored Personnel Carrier
CAO	Chief Administrative Officer
CASEVAC	Casualty Evacuation
CIMIC	Civil-Military Coordination
CISS	Chief of Integrated Support Service
CIVPOL	Civilian Police
CMLO	Chief Military Liaison Officer
CMO	Chief Military Observer
CMS	Chief of Mission Support (formerly CAO)
COE	Contingent Owned Equipment
CONOPS	Contingency Operations Plan
COS	Chief of Staff
Coy	Company
CTO	Chief Transport Officer/Compensatory Time-Off
DMS	Director of Mission Support (formerly DOA)
DOA	Director of Administration
DDR	Disarmament, Demobilization & Reintegration
DPKO	Department of Peacekeeping Operations
DFS	Department of Field Support (formerly OMS)
DSRSG	Deputy SRSG
ELT	Emergency Locating Transmitter
EOD	Explosive Ordnance Disposal
EST	Estimated
EU	European Union
FARP	Forward Area Refueling Point
FC	Force Commander
FGS	Force Generation Service (DPKO)
FHQ	Force Headquarters
FLIR	Forward Looking Infrared Radar
FMU	Formed Military Units
GDP	Gross Domestic Product
GIS	Geographical Information System
GPS	Global Positioning System
HQ	Headquarters
HVAC	Heating, Ventilation & Air Conditioning
IATA	International Air Transport Association
IGAD	Inter Governmental Agency on Development
IMO	International Maritime Organization

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ISS	Integrated Support Service
JDB	Joint Defense Board
JLOC	Joint Logistics Operations Center
LOA	Letter of Assist
LSD	Logistics Support Division (DFS)
M + Number	Mandate date + number of days
MAC	Mine Action Center
MEDEVAC	Medical Evacuation
MIF	Multinational Interim Force
MilAd	Military Adviser
MLO	(United Nations) Military Liaison Officer
MP	Military Police
MOU	Memorandum of Understanding
MOVCON	Movement Control
MPS	Military Planning Service (DPKO)
MS	Member State
MSA	Mission Subsistence Allowance
MSR	Major Supply Route
NSE	National Support Element
OMA	Office of Military Affairs
OMS	Office of Mission Support (DPKO) (formerly FALD - Field Administration and Logistics Division)
OPCON	Operational Control
PDSRSG	Principal Deputy Special Representative of the Secretary-General
PDV	Pre-Deployment Visit
PKO	Peacekeeping Operations
POD	Port of Departure
POL	Petroleum, Oil and Lubricant
QRF	Quick Reactionary Force
ROE	Rules of Engagement
SAR	Search and Rescue
SCO	Senior Co-ordination Officer
SEA	Sexual Exploitation and Abuse
SGTM	Standardized Generic Training Module
SHIRBRIG	Stand-by High Readiness Brigade
SOFA	Status of Forces Agreement
SOP	Standard Operating Procedures
SRSG	Special Representative of the Secretary-General
TACOM	Tactical Command
TCC	Troop Contributing Country
TOE	Table of Organization and Equipment
UN	United Nations
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNMO	United Nations Military Observer
UNOE	United Nations Owned Equipment
WFP	World Food Programme

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WHO

World Health Organization

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Appendix 2 to ANNEX C

SOLDIERS' CLOTHING AND EQUIPMENT GUIDE LIST

Unless marked as “Recommended”, all items listed below are the minimum, necessary to ensure that soldiers are operationally effective at the unit and Mission level.

UNIFORM ITEMS	UNIT	Minimum Quantity
Uniform Combat, light weight	EA	2
Shirt, long sleeved	EA	4
Uniform pullover	EA	1
Belt, webbing	EA	1
Undershirt	EA	4
Underpants	EA	4
Hand towel	EA	2
Boots, combat	Pair	2
Boots, rubber	Pair	1
Waterproof outer clothing	Set	1
EQUIPMENT ITEMS	UNIT	Minimum Quantity
Helmet, combat (blue / blue cover)	EA	1
Vest, fragmentation	EA	1
Web Equipment	Full Set	1 (“Marching Order”, including Backpack)
Canteen, water	EA	1
Mosquito net and repellent (pyrethrine treatment)	EA	1
Traveling Bag	EA	1
First Aid Kit	EA	1
Survival Kit (whistle, mirror)	EA	1
Flash Light	EA	1
Hearing protection muffs	Pair	1 (alternate: minimum 6 pairs, ear plugs)
Eye protection / goggles	Pair	1
Gloves, working	Pair	2
Sleeping bag with two liners	EA	1
Mess tin and drinking mug	Set	1
Dining knife, spoon and fork	Set	1
Shovel or entrenchment tool	EA	1
RECOMMENDED ITEMS	UNIT	Quantity
Sports clothing and equipment		