



**Statement of Unit Requirements (SUR) for Formed Police Unit (FPU) in the
United Nations Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System (PCRS)**

SUR Reference: DPO-SUR-PCRS-POLICING/Formed Police Unit/None/I-1

**Department of Peace Operations
Police Division**

Approved by



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This Statement of Unit Requirements (SUR) details a generic employment concept, capability standards, and standard tasks for Formed Police Unit. It provides specificities that supplement the guidance provided in the United Nations Formed Police Unit Policy. It should be read in conjunction with the policing elements of the operational concept of the UN PCRS and any future revisions, which may detail additional and more specific requirements for the unit and will form the basis for the Memorandum of Understanding.

Any future changes in operational requirements, Contingent Owned Equipment (COE) guidelines for Police Contributing Countries (PCC), and/or capabilities standards requirements will be reflected as either an update or addendum to this SUR and may require an amendment of the Memorandum of Understanding. Proposed variations will be considered against their ability to efficiently provide the defined operational capabilities to the standards expressed, and continued commitment to undertake the standard tasks defined. Any agreed variations from the requirements of the SUR will be recorded and filed with this document and the Memorandum of Understanding. If any discrepancy or disagreement in the interpretation of this document arises among the concerned parties, the interpretation by the Police Division of the Department of Peacekeeping Operations will be deemed valid.

References

- A. Security Council Resolutions 2378 (2017) and 2436 (2018) on Peacekeeping performance.
- B. Security Council Resolution 2518 (2020) on the safety and security of UN Peacekeepers.
- C. Security Council resolutions 2185 (2014) and 2382 (2017) on UN policing; 1612 (2005), 1882 (2009) and 1998 (2011) on children in armed conflicts; 1325 (2000), 1820 (2008), 1888 (2009), 1889 (2009), and 1960 (2010), 2106 (2013), 2122 (2014), 2242 (2015), 2467 (2019) and 2493 (2019) on women, peace, and security; and 2447 (2018) United Nations Support of Police, Justice, Correctional Sectors.
- D. Secretary-General's Bulletin - Special measures for protection from sexual exploitation and sexual abuse, ST/SGB/2003/13.
- E. UN Secretary-General's Call for a Global Ceasefire in occasion of the COVID-19 pandemic, 23 March 2020.
- F. Human Rights Due Diligence Policy on United Nations Support to non- United Nations security forces (document A/67/775-S/2013/110) (2011)
- G. United Nations Policy on Human Rights Screening of United Nations Personnel (2012).
- H. DPKO/DFS Policy on United Nations Police in Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political

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Missions (2014).

- I. Revised Policy on Formed Police Units in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (2016).
- J. DPO/DFS Policy on Authority, Command and Control in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (2019.23).
- K. United Nations DPO/DFS Policy on CASEVAC/MEDEVAC (2018).
- L. SOP on Assessment of Operational Capability of Formed Police Units for Service in UN Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO/DFS –Ref.2017.9).
- M. DPO Standard Operating Procedure for Assessment and Evaluation of Formed Police Unit Performance (2019.11) (Amended).
- N. DPKO/DFS Guidelines on United Nations Police support to the provision of security in electoral processes (2013).
- O. DPO/DOS Guidelines on Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System (PCRS) Readiness (2019.01)
- P. DPO/DOS Guidelines on The Rapid Deployment Level of the Peacekeeping Capability Readiness System (PCRS) (2019.02)
- Q. Guidelines for United Nations Police Officers on Assignment with Peacekeeping Operations (DPKO/PD/2006/00135).
- R. Guidelines for Formed Police Units on Assignment with Peace Operations (DPKO/PD/2006/00015).
- S. DPO/DPPA/DOS Temporary Arrangements for the Assessment of Individual Police Officers (IPOs) and Formed Police Units (FPU) for Deployment of Peacekeeping Operations and Special Political Missions (2020).
- T. DPO/DOS United Nations Manual on Ammunition Management, First Edition, 2020.
- U. Manual on Policies and Procedures Concerning the Reimbursement and Control of Contingent-Owned Equipment of Troop/Police Contributors Participating in Peacekeeping Missions (COE Manual) (A/75/121), 2020.
- V. Medical Support Manual for UN Field Missions, 2015.

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Overview of Strength and Deployment Locations

Unit Type	Strength	Outline Unit Structure	Location(s)	Remarks
Formed Police Unit (FPU)	160	• Command Staff • Logistic Support Staff • (4)x Operational Platoons	• The Unit will be deployed within its area of responsibility. • The exact locations will be determined as per the concept of operations.	• The Unit registered with the PCRS will be on stand-by as per the PCRS modality. • The PCC will need to adjust/amend the capability of the stand-by Unit registered with the PCRS as per the final SUR of the Mission they will be deployed. • The FPU should be capable to deploy one platoon to the regions as a whole or in part down to platoon level with a tactical command and support capabilities and the Unit should be able to ensure their self-sustainment.

1. BACKGROUND:

- a. Mandate** In its 2015 report, the High-Level Independent Panel on Peace Operations recommended the creation of a Vanguard Brigade to allow the UN to quickly insert a military capability into a new mission area or reinforce an existing mission. This recommendation was endorsed by the Secretary General, who directed the development of a UN Vanguard Capability concept. The UN Vanguard Capability is a brigade-sized integrated military and police force comprised of infantry units, formed police units, attack helicopters, enablers and other support units. The total strength of the Vanguard capability is approximately 4000 troops and an appropriate number of Formed Police Units. The UN Vanguard Capability has a nucleus based upon a permanent core command element.

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- (1) The United Nations Peacekeeping Readiness System (PCRS) replaced the United Nations Standby Arrangement System (UNSAS) in September 2015 and is managed by the Strategic Force Generation and Capability Planning Cell (SFGCPC). The PCRS is a Strategic Force Generation tool used to manage commitments by Member States to provide military, police and enabling capabilities to United Nations peacekeeping operations. The aim of the PCRS is to achieve a greater degree of readiness and predictability for new-deployed units through a more sustained, efficient, and collaborative approach between UNHQ and the Member States. The PCRS should be the sole mechanism for the selection of a military or police unit for deployment.
 - (2) There are four distinct levels of the PCRS, the highest readiness level is the Rapid Deployment Level (RDL), for which units are to deploy within 60 days of a request by the Secretary-General. Troop-and-police-contributing countries (T/PCCs) that pledge units to the RDL have made a political commitment to deploy within 60 days to any existing or new UN peacekeeping mission.
 - (3) The UN General Assembly, based on the recommendation of the 2017 COE Working Group, agreed on financial compensation to cover a portion of the costs of maintaining standby forces at RDL, with those troop and police contributing countries to be paid 25 percent of the maintenance component of set reimbursement rates for major equipment during the period these units are registered to the PCRS RDL¹&².
- b. Mission Concept.** The Member States should pledge their commitments to the PCRS. The RDL units are to deploy within 60 days of a request by the UN Secretary-General. The under mentioned provides and overview of generic requirements for the Police Units proposed for deployment to UN Peacekeeping Operation under PCRS, including its RDL.
- c. Police Concept.** The Police Units will rapidly deploy into the area of operation as a coherent part of the United Nations Police component to provide a cohesive through protection of civilians and other activities and ensuring the safety and security of United Nations personnel and premises, primarily in public order management activities, and robust security related issues, as well as creation of a safe and security environment that will enable humanitarian agencies to expand their operations. Through its rapid deployment capabilities, it shall

¹ UN General Assembly, Letter Dated 8 February 2017 from the Chair of the 2017 Working Group on Contingent-Owned Equipment to the Chair of the Fifth Committee, UN Doc. A/C.5/71/20, February 28, 2017

² Manual on Policies and Procedures Concerning the Reimbursement and Control of Contingent-Owned Equipment of Troop/Police Contributors Participating in Peacekeeping Missions (COE Manual) (A/75/121), 2020 Chapter 8 Section 13

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address, as needed, any possible threats of a non-military nature in accordance with the mandate.

While most of operations by the FPU (hereinafter known as “Unit”) will be that of a complete unit, the interoperable tactical smallest deployable sub-units (platoon) should expect to deploy to temporary operating bases within the area of operations and to conduct operations for a period up to 30 days. While on temporary deployment, the platoons will have its own tactical command and support capabilities, including self-sustainment capabilities.

- d. Area of Operations.** The Police Units must be capable of deploying anywhere globally within defined response times. The area of operations (AO) of the mission will be defined by a Security Council resolution. The primary location of the unit will be determined in the strategic Police Concept of Operations. The Police Commissioner (PC) may require the unit to be employed or redeployed on a temporary or permanent basis anywhere within the mission AO.
- e. Environmental Factors.** The peculiarities of the environment that the unit will need to operate in, such as weather, terrain, accessibility to main supply routes, levels of threats, will contribute to the determination of the area of operations.

2. EXECUTION

a. Unit Employment Concept. The unit will work in support of the establishment and maintenance of safe, democratic and human rights abiding communities by delivering professional, responsive policing in accordance with its mandate. The Police Units will be responsible for assisting the host state police in fulfilling core policing and other law enforcement tasks, including the areas of public safety, investigations and the conduct of special operations. An overarching approach to many operational tasks is that of community-oriented and crime intelligence-led-policing.

The recommended “Tour of Duty” (TOD) for the unit serving in UN operations is one year, and the United Nations is responsible for the rotation of the Units upon completion of the TOD of the Unit.

b. Capabilities. The following capabilities and associated standards are required for the unit:

- (1) The units are deployed with the United Nations under a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the United Nations and the Police Contributing Country within the Contingent-Owned Equipment (COE) system described in the 2020-COE Manual (A/75/121) and its subsequent amendments.

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- (2) The unit will have to deploy with all the necessary, including specialised equipment and appropriate means to carry out its entrusted mandate, considering that the Host-State authorities might not be in position to carry out specialized police operations.
- (3) Every operational element of the unit must be trained in the area of specialization of its unit and must be familiar with the police-related mandated tasks.
- (4) Generic capabilities:
 - a. The Police Units must have the capability to operate in all weather and/or climatic conditions, as well as in desert and mountainous terrain.
 - b. The Police Units should be ready to deploy at short notice, including by air transportation, in hostile environment with high risk for IEDs, armed attacks, shootings, Vehicle Borne Improvised Explosive Device (VBIED) etc. Where possible, all personnel shall be capable of detecting and recognizing an explosive ordnance threat; reacting appropriately to include establishing a safe exclusion area hazard and securing a cordon; and reporting accurately to the supporting Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) team for mitigation. For units required to conduct movements through a high threat explosive ordnance/IED environment, if available, designated teams (of at least 6 personnel each) shall be specifically trained and equipped as Search & Detect teams to provide an additional layer of capability to augment supporting EOD team.
 - c. The unit's transport should be prepared for long-range deployments with necessary logistical support.
 - d. Within the limits of its mandate and capabilities and areas of deployment as authorised by the Police Commissioner, the Police Unit must be capable of conducting joint operations with military and civilian elements of the UN operation. For command and control during joint operations, please see DPO/DFS Policy on Authority, Command and Control in United Nations Peacekeeping Operations (2019.23).
 - e. The Police Unit, including at the platoon level, should be capable of rapid deployment to the regions with appropriate command, control and support, capabilities, including self-sustainment for up to 30 days.
 - f. The Police Unit should be self-sufficient for an initial 24 hours of operations out of normal accommodation.
 - g. The Police Units must avail capacities to handle minor electrical, plumbing, masonry and carpentry repairs and to undertake (non-field defensive) minor construction within their Camp, as well as assemble/disassemble mobile camp facilities, as required.

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c. Tasks. (the exact/specific tasks for each Police unit may differ depending on the country context and Mission's mandate).

Standard tasks for the FPU include, but are not limited to, the following:

- a. Assist the host State law Enforcement Agencies (LEAs) in fulfilling core policing and other law enforcement tasks, including the areas of public safety, investigations and the conduct of special operations.
- b. Contribute to the protection of civilians.
- c. Provide security support to UN operations by ensuring the safety and security of the UN personnel and assets.
- d. Act as a deterrent to criminality particularly at public gatherings and public demonstrations.
- e. Support the host State LEAs' operational-tactical planning process, and development of joint operations to prevent and combat crime and violence.

d. Unit Organization.

- a. The FPU is comprised of a Command Structure, Logistic Support staff, and up to 6 (with a minimum of 4) operational platoons.
- b. The minimum overall operational capacity of the unit in its standard structure of 160 elements is 135 police officers.

e. Major Equipment Requirements.

(1) Major Equipment – See Annex B.

- a. The Unit must be able to be self-sustained in logistic support and the needed maintenance of Major Equipment contributed under “wet-lease” arrangements. The logistic/support component should have dedicated mechanics and expert engineers capable to undertake such tasks. In addition, the PCC has to make sure to deploy with each rotation enough consumables, spare parts and also provide qualified personnel for the maintenance of all major COE equipment on wet lease and other COE in support of self-sustainment categories.
- b. The purpose of the COE tables in this annex is to guide the general preparations of the PCC for deployment. However, a more detailed list with tailored requirements will be presented for specific Mission's contributions.
- c. Particular attention needs to be given to the notes on water treatment unit regarding capacity, specifications, deployment of skilled operators and provision of chemicals.
- d. The equipment specified is considered essential for the effective functioning of the

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unit. The overall arrangements for initial provisions and self-sustainment are addressed under the main unit.

e. All vehicles and other fuel operated equipment must be diesel operated. All vehicles should be preferably 4x4 or AWD, with high clearance and having 2 sets of tyres for both the dry and raining conditions to ensure all -year-round mobility.

f. All containers, including for general storage, refrigeration, ammunition, medical, workshops, etc, are to be no larger than the standard ISO 20 ft containers painted white with UN markings. 40 ft containers are not acceptable due to lack of handling capability in the mission area. The containers must be new, with recent seaworthy certificate.

g. Note: PCC must ensure that sufficient supply of consumables and minor equipment in support of major equipment on wet lease and self-sustainment categories.

(2) Police Equipment and Logistics Support

- a. Weapons: All lethal, non-lethal weapons and ammunition should be in accordance with internationally recognized standards for equipment for law enforcement agencies. The PCC must submit to UN a list detailing all lethal and non-lethal weapons including their ammunitions that the Unit will bring to the mission. The FPU coordinator in accordance with the specific directives issued by the Police Commissioner will inspect the equipment upon arrival to Mission area to ensure it is in accordance with the MOU negotiated with the Police Contributing Country.
- b. PCCs are required to ensure that the ammunition prepared for initial deployment with police unit, is in accordance with the specified scale based on the appropriate level (LOW/MEDIUM/HIGH) of operational ammunition for the peacekeeping mission as decided by the UN according to the United Nations Manual on Ammunition Management of 2020 and as agreed during the MOU negotiations. It is also the responsibility of the PCCs to ensure that the ammunitions deployed, as well as for later replenishments, have more than 50 percent of shelf-life balance from the date of manufacture at the time of deployment. The scales and shelf-life will be verified during the pre-deployment visit.
- c. Soft Kinetic Projectiles: the so called “rubber-bullets” have been banned by the DPO and they have been replaced by soft kinetic projectiles. Kinetic Projectiles which do not meet the below mentioned requirements will not be accepted:
 - a. High calibre: not less than 37 mm
 - b. Velocity: 60m/s at 5 meters

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- c. Joules (impact test): not less than 30 Joules at 30 m
 - d. Type of projectile: Soft projectile-expands upon impact, no set for form and blunt impact.
 - e. Weight of the projectile: not less than 60 g
 - f. Range: 5-20 m and up to 50 m if possible.
- f. **Training.** Pre-deployment training is the responsibility of the PCC. The units shall undergo Pre-deployment Training according to the UN standard pre-deployment training curricula. Pre-deployment inspection and assessments, carried by UN experts, are mandatory before authorising the deployment of the Unit to serve in peacekeeping.

3. ADMINISTRATIVE REQUIREMENTS

- a. **Administration and Discipline.** Internal Administration remains a national responsibility, while the FPU commander will be responsible for maintaining the discipline within the Unit. In order to support this responsibility, all police personnel are to undergo UN-required vetting procedures; including certification by the Member State that the individual has been trained to be fully aware of what constitutes sexual exploitation and abuse, and the importance of upholding the zero-tolerance policy. This certification is also to be made with the understanding that no individual with a past record of sexual exploitation and abuse or human rights violations will be allowed to serve the UN in any capacity. Member States will be responsible for the repatriation, at their own expense, of any person who is found to have not met the Member State-provided certification.
- b. **Language.** At least 50 percent of the commanding officers shall be able to communicate in the working language (if French), the remainder should be proficient in English. It is recommended that both the Unit Commander and the Deputy Commander have proven skills in the peace operation's working language. Notwithstanding, as a minimum, the Unit Commander or the Deputy Commander must have proven skills in the peace operations' working language. On exceptional basis, in consultation with UNHQ Police Division, the Mission may accept a Unit with less than 50 percent of its commanding officers able to communicate in the working language of the peace operation.

4. LOGISTICS

a. Self-Sustainment.

- (1) Arrangements for logistic support are laid down in "Guidelines for Formed Police Units on Assignment with peace Operations" and in the latest version of the COE Manual. The unit is required to be self-sustained, with integral support and maintenance elements, to sustain its operations at the permanent deployment locations. The requirement for

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provisions of logistics to deploy personnel on Temporary/Forward Operational Bases (TOB/FOB) for the unit at appropriate levels of allocations are to be made at the platoon levels in order that the platoons are able to separate and operate independently of the main body. A full description of the requirements and standards for all self-sustainment categories are contained in Chapter 3, Annex B of the “COE Manual”. The unit must be (but not limited to) self-sustained in the areas listed below in Annex C, with integral support and maintenance elements, for operations at permanent and temporary deployment locations, wherever applicable, discussed and agreed during MOU negotiations. The unit will need to support logistically permanent and mobile detachments, as per Missions’ Operational Requirement.

- (2) The logistical sustainability and equipment adequacy for the contingent will be checked and certified by a UN team prior to the contingent’s deployment to the mission area.
- (3) The unit will also need to logistically support any permanent and mobile detachments beyond the ability of being self-sufficient as per the requirements of self-sustainment, all deployment detachments of this unit will receive full support from the respective host unit.

b. Additional Requirements.

- (1) All containers, including, but not limited to, general storage, refrigeration, ammunition, medical and workshops, are to be no larger than the International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standards twenty-foot (20 ft) container.
- (2) All minor equipment, spare parts and consumables are supplied by the PCC under wet lease arrangements.
- (3) All vehicles, plant and equipment will be subject to inspection and payload confirming testing by UN officials prior to deployment from home country locations to ensure mission compatibility and operability.
- (4) (4) Diesel is the only type of ground fuel available in the mission areas. Therefore, the unit must prepare only diesel fuelled vehicles, equipment and machines.
- (5) (5) The PCC is required to provide electrical generation as per Major Equipment List (Annex B).
- (6) (6) Tentage and field ablution facilities for short term deployments (up to 30 days) are to be provided by the PCC. Details are to be found at Annex B.
- (7) (7) The UN attempts to provide waste and sewage removal services through local contractors. However, due to uncertainty and unreliability of such contractors, waste removal services frequently break down causing health and hygiene risks for the troops. The contingent may be asked to bring at least one sewage truck per base camp with trained service personnel to operate the equipment if UN is not able to provide the

capability.

- (8) The Unit is encouraged to deploy equipment, which supports efforts to reduce the environmental footprint of its operations, including more energy efficient generators, renewable energy power generation, as well as environmental enhancements to accommodation and to conduct themselves in an environmentally conscious manner, as stated in the COE Manual.

5. COMMAND AND CONTROL:

- a.** UN police units and personnel are under the Operational Control of the Head of the Police component (HOPC)/Police Commissioner (PC). Such control allows him/her to assign separate tasks to all units and sub-units within the police component, as required, within the mission area of responsibility. The HOPC/PC may delegate such responsibility to the appropriate subordinate levels. In accordance with the DPO/DFS Policy on Authority, Command and Control, UN Operational Control includes the authority to assign separate tasks to subordinate units of a Unit as required by the Mission's operational necessities, in consultation with the FPU Commander, and as approved by the Under-Secretary-General, Department of Peace Operations.
- b.** HOPC/PC is authorized to assign police units under Tactical Control of a designated commander for specific purposes and periods. UN Tactical Control includes the detailed and local direction and control of movement or manoeuvres necessary to accomplish an assigned mission or specific tasks.
- c.** The contributing Member State retains 'administrative control' over non-operational administrative issues for deployed police personnel and units. Administrative control is exercised by a senior national officer of a contributed police unit within a mission area. This authority is limited to administrative matters such as personnel management, supply and services. Police personnel assigned to serve under UN operational control shall not act on national caveats, direction or instructions if they result in actions contrary to UN policies, non-compliance with any orders or instructions, or adversely affect implementation of the mission's mandate.

Annexes:

- A. Individual Police Kit - Mission Specific Requirement
- B. List of major equipment.
- C. Self-sustainment requirements.

Annex A

Individual Police Kit - Mission Specific Requirement

In order to meet the minimum operational requirements, the following is the list of required items for the individual members of the Police Unit; appropriate allocations are to be made at platoon level in order to enable the platoons to separate and operate independently of the main body.

<u>Description of Items</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Personal Safety and Security Items		
Personal Weapon ³	1	
Bulletproof helmet (level IIIA)	1	
Bulletproof vest (level IV)	1	
Uniform		
Police Jacket, light weight	2	
Police trousers, lightweight	2	
Suspenders	2	
Boots, desert or jungle	1 Pair	
Summer socks	4 Pairs	
Shirt, long-sleeve	2	
Undershirts	2	
Underwear	4	
Shorts	2	
Pocket handkerchief	6	
Raincoat	1	
Hand towel	2	
Personal Equipment		
Sleeping bag	1	
Individual mosquito net	1	
Travelling bag	1	

³ Indicates and respect the PCCs national standards for provision of primary weapon.

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<u>Description of Items</u>	<u>Quantity</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
Backpack (80 litres)	1	
Toothbrush	1	
Dinning Knife	1	
Spoon	1	
Fork	1	
Mess tin	1	
Drinking mug	1	
Water canteen	1	
Cleaning brush	1	
Flash light	1	
Compass	1	
Hearing protection	1	
Whistle	1	
Headscarf	1	
Handcuffs (metallic)	1	
Reflector jacket	1	
Goggles	1	
Baton	1	
Survival Kit	1	
Personal Riot Items		
Riot control gloves	1 pair	
Helmet with visor	1	
Shield (plastic, transparent)	1	
Gas mask (2 filters included)	1	
Legs/arms/shoulder protection	1 set	
Additional items		As required and negotiated

Annex B List of Major Equipment

COMBAT VEHICLES		
APC WHEELED INFANTRY CARRIER - UNARMED	4	
APC WHEELED INFANTRY CARRIER - ARMED	4	
ACCOMMODATION EQUIPMENT		
PORTABLE FIELD TOILET/SHOWER/WASHBASIN (SET OF 5 FOR UP TO 40 PEOPLE)	1	
TENTS FOR DEPLOYABLE PLATOON (UP TO 40 PERSONS)	1	
ABLUTION FACILITIES (UP TO 50 PERSONS)	4	This number could vary depending on the presence of female personnel in the unit, hence needs to be discussed during MOU negotiations.
CONTAINERS		
AMMUNITION MAGAZINE (STORAGE)	2	
OTHER CONTAINERS	18	
SUPPORT VEHICLES (COMMERCIAL PATTERN)		
BUSES (MORE THAN 24 PASSENGERS)	1	
TRAILERS		
TRAILER, FLOODLIGHT SET WITH GENERATORS (4 LIGHTS, 9 M POLE, 7 KW GENERATOR)	2	
FUEL TRAILER (UP TO 2,000 LITRES)	2	Flow meter mandatory
LIGHT CARGO SINGLE AXLE	2	
WATER TRAILER (UP TO 2,000 LITRES)	4	
SUPPORT VEHICLES (MILITARY PATTERN)		
AMBULANCE	2	
JEEP (4X4) WITH MILITARY RADIO	6	
TRUCK, UTILITY/CARGO (UNDER 1.5 TONS)	14	Pick-Ups with detachable benches and canopy/outside legs not permitted, safety placement of seats inside rear platform/no open backs.
TRUCK UTILITY/CARGO (1.5 TO 2.4 TON)	4	
TRUCK UTILITY/CARGO (2.5 TO 5 TON)	4	
TRUCK WATER (UP TO 5,000 LITRES)	2	
TRUCK, RECOVERY (GREATER THAN 5 TONS)	1	
TRUCK, TANKER (UP TO 5,000 LITRES)	2	Fuel Tanker (flow meter mandatory)
ENGINEERING VEHICLES		
TRUCK SEWER CLEANING	1	

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MATERIAL HANDLING EQUIPMENT		
FORKLIFT ROUGH TERRAIN (OVER 5 TONS)	1	

LOGISTICS EQUIPMENT		
WATER STORAGE, 5,000 - 7,000 LTR	9	The Unit's Requirement is about 85ltrs x strength x 3days

ARMAMENTS		
CREW SERVED MACHINE GUNS (11 TO 15MM)	6	
CREW SERVED MACHINE GUNS (UP TO 10MM)	6	
SNIPER RIFLE (SWS KIT) (UP TO 10MM)	4	Complete set with accessories

ELECTRICAL - GENERATORS - STATIONARY AND MOBILE		
GENERATOR STATIONARY AND MOBILE 41-50 KVA	6	
GENERATOR 201KVA TO 500KVA	2	

ENGINEERING EQUIPMENT		
WATER TREATMENT PLANT, UP TO 2,000 LPH, STORAGE UP TO 5,000	2	One of the WTP must be portable to support TOB/FOB

DEMINING, EOD AND IEDD EQUIPMENT		
HANDHELD MINE DETECTOR (DUAL SENSOR WITH ACTIVE METAL DETECTION AND GROUND PENETRATING RADAR)	4	If Designated Search and Detect Teams are available.
HANDHELD (MINE) DETECTOR (ACTIVE METAL DETECTION)	4	If Designated Search and Detect Teams are available.

MEDICAL AND DENTAL EQUIPMENT		
LEVEL 1 HOSPITAL	1	

HELICOPTER LANDING SITE		
HELICOPTER LANDING SITE (HLS) KIT (WITHOUT GROUND COMMUNICATION) SET	2	

RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT - PLATOON EQUIPMENT		
STUN BATON (ELECTRIC) (SET OF 5)	2	
SIGNAL PISTOL (SET OF 3)	2	
HANDHELD METAL DETECTOR (SET OF 6)	3	
HANDHELD SEARCHLIGHTS (SET OF 6)	6	
LOUDSPEAKERS (SET OF 3)	3	
TASER (ADVANCED PISTOL) (SET OF 1)	8	
TEARGAS LAUNCHER (SET OF 4)	7	

RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT - OTHER RIOT CONTROL EQUIPMENT		
PUBLIC ADDRESS SYSTEM (SET)	2	
BALLISTIC SHIELD III A - NIJ (UPPER BODY)	4	

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PROTECTION) (SPECIAL CASE)		
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POLICE EQUIPMENT		
ROAD SPIKE BELT	4	
TRAFFIC CONES (SET OF 30)	1	
UNDER CARRIAGE INSPECTION MIRRORS (SET OF 10)	12	

POLICE VEHICLES		
POLICE CROWD CONTROL VEHICLE	3	Fitted with mesh protection for windows and CRC/POM equipment
TRUCK WATER CANNON, SOFT SKIN, OVER 5,000 LITRES AND UP TO 10,000 LITRES	1	

Ammunitions⁴ / Consumables	FPU		
	LOW	MEDIUM	HIGH
Ammunition for CSMGs (number of rounds/ weapon/person)	250	500	1000
Ammunition for personal weapon (sidearms) (number of rounds/weapon/person)	75	150	250
Ammunition for personal weapon (rifles) (number of rounds/weapon/person)	150	300	700
Ammunition for Sniper rifles (number of rounds/weapon/person)	150	250	350
Soft Kinetic Projectiles (SKPs) - (UN specifications) (number of rounds/weapon/person)	751	50	250
Tear gas canisters for TGL (minimum 3 years expiration validity) (number of rounds/weapon/person)	75	150	200
Tear gas - hand grenades (minimum 3 years expiration validity) (number of rounds/weapon/person)	200	500	700
Smoke grenades	50	100	150

⁴ Indicates recommended quantity as per UN-DPO Manual of standard quantities for provision of operational ammunition

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(coloured/various) (number of rounds/weapon/person)			
Flash-bang grenades/Thunder-flashes (number of rounds/weapon/person)	50	100	150
Illuminations flares (number of rounds/weapon/person)	20	30	50
Disposable hand-cuffs (5/10mm)	1000	1000	1000

Annex C

Self-Sustainment Requirements

1. The following provides specific guidance regarding the Unit's self-sustainment. Detailed information is contained in the latest "COE Manual", Chapter 3, Annex B. Subject to MOU negotiations, the unit will be required (must) to have the capability to deploy the Unit under self-sustainment and to carry out operations within their AOR.
2. The Unit shall be self-sustained in the following areas:
 - 2.1. **Catering :** The contingent must be self-sustained in catering. The Mission will not provide hard wall structure for the kitchen immediately upon deployment and the contingent should preferably deploy with fully mobile kitchen (e.g., kitchen trailers) at least for initial six months. The contingent should also have clean and healthy kitchen facilities and equipment such as, but not limited to, deep freeze storage, e.g. freezer containers for fourteen (14) days, cold food storage for seven (7) days, dry food storage for twenty-eight (28) days, hot dishwashing capabilities, cooks, mobile cold storage devices (e.g. freezer trucks), dishes and cutlery, and a dining facility. The contingent must be able to support all its organic units and personnel, including augmented personnel, operating in the field with deployable kitchen equipment. The kitchen cookers should be electric or diesel operated; gas cookers may not be permissible.
 - 2.2. **Communications:** The Unit must provide mobile integral communications within the unit composed by Telephone (PBX and extensions) and radios with HF and VHF capability.
 - 2.2.1. **HF:** High Frequency (HF) communications is mandatory and must have a range of up to two-hundred-fifty (250) km. The Contingent Command Post must install HF base stations and antennae with one set of HF radios (primary and backup) manned by its own qualified operators for effective radio communication with other mission entities and contingents and its own elements operating outside of the Very High Frequency (VHF) and/or the Ultra High Frequency (UHF) coverage. The Contingent's element operating beyond the effective VHF communication range with its base must be equipped with at least a set of HF radios for effective radio communication with respective HQs.¹
 - 2.2.2. **VHF/UHF:** VHF communication is mandatory and must have a range of up to 30 to 35 kilometres (km). There is no requirement for UHF communications.
 - 2.3. **Office:**
 - 2.3.1. **Furniture and Equipment:** The Unit must be self-sustained in terms of office furniture, equipment and supplies, including computers (electronic data processing and reproduction capability including necessary software) to all required personnel.

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- 2.3.2. **Space:** The Company office working space must be at least inside tent.
- 2.4. **Electrical:** The Unit must be self-sustained electrically, and must supply stable power supply to section level, including observation posts and/or other elements. Generators below 20 KVA are known as self-sustainment generators.
- 2.5. **Minor Engineering:** Capacities to handle minor electrical, plumbing, masonry and carpentry repairs and to undertake (non-field defensive) minor construction, etc.
- 2.6. **EOD:** not applicable to the Units / It is UN responsibility through the Force/Military Engineering. Where possible, all personnel shall be capable of detecting and recognizing an explosive ordnance threat; reacting appropriately to include establishing a safe exclusion area hazard and securing a cordon; and reporting accurately to the supporting Explosive Ordnance Disposal (EOD) team for mitigation. For units required to conduct movements through a high threat explosive ordnance/IED environment, if available, designated teams (of at least 6 personnel each) shall be specifically trained and equipped as Search & Detect teams to provide an additional layer of capability to augment supporting EOD team.
- 2.7. **Laundry:** Provide service for all police and personal clothing, including dry-cleaning of operationally required specialist clothing; related equipment, maintenance & supplies.
- 2.8. **Cleaning:** Provide cleaning facilities for all contingent personnel, ensure facilities have hygienic equipment that allows a clean and healthy environment, cleaning of accommodation and office areas; provide all related equipment and supplies.
- 2.9. **Tentage:**
- 2.9.1. It is expected that Unit will be deploying their own tentage for accommodation during their initial deployment period. This requirement is only for the newly generated unit.
- 2.9.2. Suitable accommodation will be provided by the mission not earlier than six months after deployment.
- 2.9.3. In case that the PCC deploy the Unit with tentage, metal-pipe frames are required. Tentage also requires flooring and the ability to heat and cool as appropriate, netting at doors and windows and outer fly for tents are mandatory.
- 2.9.4. It is also required to deploy enough ablution facilities to service Unit's personnel, also considering the requirement to provide separate ablutions for female personnel, if deployed. Ablution containers will be part of Major equipment.
- 2.10. **Basic Fire Fighting:** The contingent must have the capability to undertake basic firefighting equipment, e.g. buckets, beaters, and fire extinguishers in own accommodations and working areas.
- 2.11. **Fire Detection and Alarm:** The contingent must have the capacity for automatic fire detection and alarm in all its accommodation, ablution and office space area, e.g. smoke detectors and fire alarm systems.

2.12. **Observation:**

2.12.1. **General Observation:** The Unit must have the capacity to provide handheld binoculars for general observation use at the level of independent Platoons and Sections.

2.12.2. **Night Observation:** The Unit must provide night vision goggles capable of detecting, identifying, and categorizing persons or items at night, up to 300 meters, as well as being capable to conduct night-time patrols and intercept missions within their area of operation.

2.12.3. **Positioning:** The Unit must be able to determine the exact geographical location of a position or item within the area of operations through the use of Global Positioning Systems (GPS) and laser range finders (LRF). Portable (handheld) devices are recommended.

2.13. **Identification:** At Platoon level the personnel must be able to conduct surveillance, record and register incidents, documented evidence, process, edit and reproduce the registered visual information.

2.14. **Nuclear, Biological and Chemical (NBC) protection:** No need for NBC protection.

2.15. **Field Defence Stores:** The mission will provide field defence stores.

2.16. **Miscellaneous General Stores:** The unit must be self-sustained in terms of bedding, furniture, welfare equipment and amenity requirements.

2.16.1. **Bedding:** The unit must provide bed linen, blankets, mattress covers, pillows and towels to all personnel. Sleeping bags may be an acceptable substitute for bed linen and blankets. Sufficient quantities must be provided to allow for rotation and cleaning.

2.16.2. **Furniture:** The Unit must provide a bed, a mattress, a nightstand, a table light and a locker to all personnel.

2.16.3. **Welfare:** The Unit must provide appropriate levels of equipment and amenities across the spectrum of welfare to include entertainment, fitness, sport, games, and communications must be provided in quantities appropriate to the number of troops at their respective locations in the mission area.

2.16.4. **Internet access:** Provision of adequate Internet access and facilities for the personnel, not linked to UN communications system. Rear link communication is a PCC responsibility.

3. **Accommodation:**

3.1. **Initial Accommodation:** The contingent must be prepared to deploy in a green field site pending the provision of other forms of accommodation by the mission. The contingent will need to deploy with sufficient tentage for all accommodation, storage, offices, ablutions, and workshop etc. needs. The Mission will provide Field Defence Stores (FDS), and additional FDS kits for use in mobile operations.

3.2. **Permanent Accommodation:** The Mission will strive to provide suitable accommodation after

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the initial six-month period, subject to procurement and deployment delays, failing which the Mission will pay a penalty rate of reimbursement until UN standard accommodation can be provided. Contingents are encouraged to deploy with their own accommodations and erect those in the camp site using their own engineering personnel, for which the Mission will pay the higher (accommodation) rate of reimbursement.

- 3.3. **Deployable Accommodation:** If specifically required, the contingent must deploy with sufficient quantity of tentage and field-toilets necessary for short term operational and tactical deployments supporting an operational platoon.
- 3.4. **Tentage Structure:** Tentage must include flooring and the ability to heat and cool as appropriate, netting at doors' windows' and inner and outer fly for tents. Double layered tents with metal pipe frames are recommended due to the conditions in the field. It is also recommended to mount the tents on cement or wooden bases to ensure their stability.
- 3.5. **Ablution:** The contingent must deploy with own ablutions (ablution containers or field latrines and showers) at the initial deployment site (while living in COE tentage) and sufficient reserve to use in case of subsequent operational/tactical deployments. The number of ablutions deployed should take into account the requirement to have separate ablutions for female personnel, if deployed.

4. Initial Provisions of Self Sustainment:

- 4.1. **Water:** The contingent may be requested to deploy with bottled water for a duration discussed and agreed during MOU negotiations. Within the first seven days, the contingent is expected to install its own water purification plant to produce bulk treated water from an UN-provided water source. The requirement of bottled water for newly generated unit could be for three days.
- 4.2. **Rations:** The contingent may be requested to deploy with rations for a duration discussed and agreed during MOU negotiations. The Mission will provide rations thereafter. The contingent must have the capacity of establishing storage (e.g. reefer trucks, reefer containers etc.) for fourteen (14) days of rations and fourteen (14) days of CRPs or for a duration discussed and agreed during MOU negotiations. The requirement of CRPs for newly generated unit could be for three days.
- 4.3. **Supply:** The contingent is required to deploy with fully self-sufficient stocks of supply items and spare parts for maintenance of its major and minor equipment. The contingent is to deploy with minimum six months stock levels of spare parts, supplies and consumables with initial deployment. Resupply of consumables and spare parts is a national responsibility.
- 4.4. **Petroleum, Oil and Lubricants (POL):** The contingent must deploy **only diesel fuelled vehicles**, equipment and machines as diesel is the only type of fuel available in the Mission area. The contingent must deploy all vehicles with fuel-tanks half (1/2) full. The Mission will

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provide fuel from the first day after deployment. The contingent must have the capacity of establishing bulk storage (e.g. fuel trucks, bladders, storage tanks, trailers equipped with fuel pumps and flow meters) for 14 days of diesel supply or for a duration discussed and agreed during MOU negotiations. The contingent should also have the capacity of distributing diesel to vehicles and generators. Oil and lubricants will also be provided by the Mission.

5. Medical Provisions:

The unit must deploy with their own Communal first aid kits, buddy first-aid kits, high-risk epidemiological and Level 1 medical facilities, includes 2 doctors and 6 medics/nurses. Buddy first aid kit is a mandatory category of self-sustainment starting 1 July 2022.

- 5.1. Level I facility to be **deployed** as an integral part of the Unit.
- 5.2. The unit will operate a Level I hospital within the Base Camp, while the UN will support the Unit with Level II hospital capability in the theatre of operation.
Level 3 and 4: Inside or outside the Mission Area.
- 5.3. The Unit should be capable of deploying up to two Forward Medical Teams (FMTs), including one doctor per team, to support platoon detachments when deployed. The medical component should thus have two Doctors and six medics/nurses.
- 5.4. The Unit should be prepared to provide Level I medical support, within capabilities, to other UN personnel in their area of operation, if/as required.
- 5.5. Details of Medical Level-1 Facilities are available in the latest version of COE Manual Chapter 3, Annex C.

CATERING		
	CC	
COMMUNICATION		
HF	CC	
TELEPHONE	CC	
VHF/UHF - FM	CC	
OFFICE		
	CC	
ELECTRICAL		
	CC	
MINOR ENGINEERING		

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	CC	
EXPLOSIVE ORDNANCE DISPOSAL		
	UN	
LAUNDRY		
	CC	
CLEANING		
	CC	
TENTAGE		
	CC	
ACCOMMODATION		
	UN	
FIREFIGHTING		
BASIC FIREFIGHTING	CC	
FIRE DETECTION AND ALARM	CC	
MEDICAL		
BUDDY FIRST AID (BFA)	CC	
COMMUNAL FIRST AID	CC	
LEVEL 1	CC	
HIGH-RISK AREAS (EPIDEMIOLOGICAL)	CC	
OBSERVATION		
GENERAL	CC	18 Binoculars (day observation) (portable/handheld 1x each section)
NIGHT OBSERVATION	CC	15 Night Vision (handheld)
POSITIONING	CC	15 GPS (portable/handheld 1 x each section) and 5 Laser range finders (handheld 1x each platoon)
IDENTIFICATION		
	CC	4 set of Video and Photo Cameras (1 set per each platoon)
NBC PROTECTION		
	N/A	
FIELD DEFENCE STORES		
	UN	
MISCELLANEOUS GENERAL STORES		
BEDDING	CC	

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FURNITURE	CC	
WELFARE	CC	
INTERNET ACCESS	CC	

=====END ALL=====

QUESTIONS OR COMMENTS

**Please Contact
Police Division-OROLSI-DPO
UNHQ-New York**